Chapter 2

Literature review

This chapter describes about literary review and consists of four parts they are character in literary work, concept of value in life, moral in literary work and moral value in Oliver Twist movie

Character in literary works

Character in literary is one of important element that can make the story became more interesting, Abrams (1981 p: 32) briefly state that characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it, the dialogue and from what they do the action. Character in literary have function as the people who bring message, mandate, moral, or something to give readers expressly. Nurgiantoro (2010 p : 165) as cited in Jones (1968) have similar argument that character describing clearly about people who show in story, while Stanton (1965) argued that character in literary works itself has two meanings, character as the actor and as the deliver interest expectation, emotion and moral principle. Finally it can be concluded that character can be people or animal that act or show and bring value from begining until end of the story.

Character in literary has close relationship with other elements such as plot and theme, those are working together to build the story to be one totality, Nurgiantoro (2010 p: 172). Abrams (1991 p: 224) state that plot and character are therefore independent critical concepts- as Henry James has said “what is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the determination of character?” the conclusion is character is decided by even conversely that
events itself is explaining characterization. In theme, character is support theme by hidden or
directly, in drama and fiction theme is not showing explicitly, that’s happen because of the
readers must find the theme by their own self and how to find is notice the main conflict in main
character.

Tarigan state in Mohamad (2012 p10) in studying the character there are some character
that will be found in movie. Character divided in two types based on the function of the
characters. Namely major character and minor character, major character is the main important
color in story. A story is about character but they cannot stand in their own, they need more
character to make the story more interesting. Meanwhile, minor character is character of less
important than those of main character.

Major character is character that will be the center in the story while the minor character
only support the major character but their existence is very required. “Characters are individuals
created by the author to act out of the story. There are several types of character. The protagonist
is the focus, as the originator or the principal recipient of the action; the antagonist may be one
character or many who stand in opposition to the protagonist. Antagonism may extend to nature
in the case of environmental forces, mohamad cited from Ferrel (20012 p11).

Types of Characters

There are different types of characters in drama. They include the protagonist, the
dynamic character, the static character, the flat character, the round character, and stereotypes.

Protagonist/Hero

Protagonist is the main character and at the centre of the story. They called the
protagonist or the hero. Protagonist showing something appropriate with readers expectations.
The problem of protagonist is problem of the readers, what protagonist doing is included leading
the readers, Nurgiantoro (2010: 178). But contrary the protagonist character is called Antagonist most problem faced protagonist is caused by antagonist.

**Dynamic/ Round Character**

This is a character that changes according to the course of events in the story. They may or may not be the protagonist or the hero. In most cases, they grow from innocence to maturity or from ignorance to knowledge, so they are consistently alert to his environment with its attendant problem and reacts accordingly. They are found almost everywhere in the story. In his own unique way, he participates actively as much as possible in the course of the action. They seem to have no special alignment to any group but try not to lose his credibility or acceptability.

**Static/Flat/Stock Character**

Here the character is complex and does not change in any basic way in the course of the story. They are presented in outline and without much individualization. They are usually stable and said to be static because he retains essentially the same outlook, attitudes, values and dispositions from the beginning of the story to the end of the story. They are the opposite of the round character but lacks complexity in term of presentation. They is presented with a few and broad strokes. In most cases their activities are easily recognizable, so, their actions can be predicted. Such values and attitudes may be positive or negative depending on the director intention. they can be a minor or major character as long as he is hardly transformed as the events of the story unfold. Stock characters are character types “that recur repeatedly…” (Abram 163) in dramatic composition “and so are recognizable as part of the conventions of the form.” Character types are created by playwrights to represent particular individuals in the society. They
could be professionals, ethnic groups, tribes or nationalities. They therefore act and behave in accordance with the dictates of the person(s) they represent.

**Concept of value in life**

There are some definitions from the expert from psychology and sociology about value in life. All port as psychologist state in Jauhari (2009) that value is belief which can make someone act based on his choice, in other hand Kuperman briefly state that value is normative criterion which can affect human to decide their choice among alternative option. And last expert is Kluckhohn assume that value is concept (direct and indirect which distinguish individual and community) from what are they expect that affecting choice toward the method, among the purpose and final purpose. The conclusion of the definition from the expert that value is the reference and conviction in decide on the options.

Purwadarminta (1985) as cited in Jauhari (2009 p27) in his dictionary, he interprets that value as the content which has characteristic that important for human life. According to Gazalba (1988) value is effort which belief in something to make human satisfied desire of human. Based on previews explanations, Jauhari concluded that value is something respected because it is valuable, wished, liked, charity and dreamed.

In literary works, contains more values, instead of literary values itself and more concern more in aesthetic value and also has others value such as: culture, social, moral and religion value. Expressing about value in literary, it is not only give definition about social background but also moral support idea of the author to describe about situation in around them. Damono (1997) briefly explain that literary is reflecting norms; it is norm which delivered to society in order to conclude something.
Moral in literary works

According to Oxford digital dictionary, moral is concerned with the principle of live and wrong behavior, examining the nature of ethics and the foundation of good and bad character.

Hartman (1932) briefly explain goodness and badness form then a second layer of axiological qualities on the very same actions which presuppose the value of action, freedom, strength, and so on, has already actualized. The latter value is independent of the direction and purpose of the act goodness and badness; on the contrary emerge only with the specific determination of direction. The moral value is intention depends on the value and disvalue of what is indeed (p 177). He also divided fundamental of moral values in three groups. The first group consists of justice, wisdom, courage, and self-control. The second group consists of brotherly love, truthfulness and uprightness, trustworthiness and fidelity, trusts and faith, modesty, humility, aloofness, and the value of social intercourse. And the third group consists of love of the remote, radiant virtue, personality, and personal love. Beside positive moral Harman also said that moral badness is not simply a person’s mistake or deficiency, but his fault, his transgression, his culpability it is charged against him, he is subject to censure, condemnation, disdain and abhorrence. Then conversely within certain limits that which is bad can also be noble, wrath, hatred, revenge are definitely bad in themselves; disdain and ambition come at very close to badness. (p192-193)
Moral in literary works is something to show, it is most similar with theme, Nurgiantoro as cited in Kenny (2010:320) moral can distinguish as a symbol of theme in simple part but not all themes is moral. Moral presented of all aspect of our live, such as our relationship with human, nature and god. As Abrams (1981 p: 32) said characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action.

Moral value in film can also related with religion and social critic, Nurgiantoro cited in Mangunwijaya (2010:326) in the beginning literary is religion, religion elements was born from literary. Religion value consider about characteristic, emotion and human right. Beside religion value there is also social critic, it was born from problems happened in the society, furthermore social critic appears to fighting for problems such as human right. Oliver Twist is one of literary woks which show about social critic phenomenon especially about moral values.

For intelligent people moral values become their priorities in their life because for those people who are intellect they will keep their behavior and it shows their moral values. Beside from their behavior the people can know what circle they are from, Rosner and Bleich in Mohamad (p13).

Then by seeing all of explanation by expert about moral values, this research chooses theory of Hartman guidance to analyze the Moral Values in Oliver Twist Movie.

**Relevance of study**

The following books are the previous study which relates with moral value namely:
Margareth Mohamad. 2012. An Analysis of Moral Value in Kungfu Panda Movie. In her research she concludes that there are some moral values that presented by the characters in kungfu panda movie and she analyze the moral values by using theory of Hartman.

Iswan Samad. 2004. Moral values in Sidney sheldon’s novel “The Other Side of Midnight”. In his research he concludes that there are some moral values presented by protagonist and antagonist in that movie and also he described factors that influence human’s moral related to the novel.

Maryam Koniyo. 2013. The Brotherhood values in Betty Thomas Animated Movie “Alvin and the chipmunks”. In her research she describes how is the character presented the brotherhood value of Alvhin and the chimmunk?

Nurlaila Alhabsy. 2013. Heroism values in Meyer’s Novel “TWILIGHT” In her research she describes about heroism value from novel Twilight written by Stephanie Meyer.