CHAPTER II

METHOD OF THE ANALYSIS

2.1. Research Method

Method of the analysis in this thesis is a library research. The writer collects some data to support the analysis, finding the related data to the research then narrowing the collecting data of the library research to the related element which are about conflict and character.

2.1.1. Character

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The character can be human, or even animal. In a novel, the character usually dominated by human as the character, while the character in a novel has his/her own personality equal to human. The personality of the character will lead the character to act such emotional, behavioral, and all the logical things that deals with the problems which be faced by the character. Therefore, the character of the novel mostly has a value of a human in real life. According to Abrams (1981:20) says that character is the persons presented in dramatics of narrative work who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with
moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action.

In novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate, to quote Robert and Jacobs (1995:131). There can be simplified that the character in a novel is a description and a representation of a person qualities. It can be shown by the creation of the characters in a novel from their action, gesture, speech, and behavior, these term can be used by the readers to identify the characters in a novel, because the character in a novel has equal qualities as a person in real life. The attempt of the author describes the characters in a narrative work known as a characterization. According to Di Yanni (1990:36) says that Characterization is the means by which the writers present and reveal the characters.

The author of the narrative work established the characterization by showing two main distinctions as the alternative method for revealing the characters in a narrative; they are indirect presentation or by showing and direct presentation or by telling. In indirect presentation or by showing, the traits of the characters are revealed by action and speech of the characters, the author presents the characters talking and acting, this make the readers infer to what motives and disposition lie behind what the characters say and do. In direct presentation or by telling, the characters are described by the author, the narrator, or by other characters. They describe the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters.
According to Robert (1995:135) there are five ways to disclose the characters in a fiction:

1. Actions.

What characters do is our best way to understand what they are. As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do the things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their characters. Actions may also signal qualities such as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

2. Descriptions, both personal and environmental.

Appearance and environmental reveal much about a character’s social and economic status, of course, but they also tell us more about character traits.

3. Dramatic statements and thoughts.

Although the speeches of most characters are functional—essential to keep the story moving along—they provide material from which you can draw conclusions. Often, characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through such ploy.

4. Statements by other characters.
By studying what characters say about each other, one can enhance his or her understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

5. Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer.

What the author, speaking with the authorial voice, says about a character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristics, the author himself or herself assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill or arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.

According to Nurgiyantoro (1998: 176-191), characters can be categorized based different of point of view and observation as follows:

**a. Main Character and Peripheral Character**

In a novel, there are several characters presented. Nevertheless, each of the character has a different role. Based on the role of characters in developing the plot, characters are distinguished into main character and peripheral character.

Main character is a character which is very important and usually dominating the whole story in a literary works. He is often presented whether as the doer of an action or the one who is affected in the action. Main character in a
novel can be more than one; however its superiority values are not always to be the same. Its superiority is determined by its domination, and its influence to the development of plot as a whole.

Peripheral character is a character which is presented only once or a couple of times in a story and it may be in a portion of narration which is relatively short. The appearance of peripheral character in a story is less, not important, and its appearance only if there is a relation with the main character directly or indirectly.

b. Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character

Based on the function of appearance, characters are distinguished into protagonist character and antagonist character.

Protagonist character is the most favorite character by the readers and popularly called hero. Readers often identified themselves with certain characters, giving sympathy and empathy to protagonist character. Because it presents something which is conform to the readers’ point of view, norms manifestation, and value. In short, all the things that the character felt, thought, and done, it all represents the readers.

Antagonist character is stated to be the opposite of protagonist character directly or indirectly, physically or psychologically. In other words, this character gives a conflict to story.

c. Simple Character and Complex Character
Based on the characterization, character can be distinguished into simple character and complex character.

Simple character is a character that has only a certain individual quality and one certain character. As a character of human being, any possibility of his life is not revealed. He does not have any characteristics and behavior that can give any surprising effect to the readers. This kind of character is monotone, his behavior and characteristics is flat and reflect a certain character only.

Complex character is a character which is different to simple character; the character has a life side and personality that is revealed. He could have certain characteristics that can be formulated, but he can present various characteristics and behavior, even may be has a contradiction and hard to be guessed. In comparison with simple character, complex character is more resemble to the real human life besides having some possibility of behavior and actions, he often gives a surprise.

d. Static Character and Developing Character

Based on the criteria whether the character is developed or not, character can be distinguished into static character and developing character.

Static character is a character that essentially does not experience any change and development as the result of events. This kind of character seems not really involved and influenced by any environment changing that happened because of a relationship among human being. Static character has a constant and undeveloped behavior and characteristic, since the beginning to the end of the story.
Developing character is a character that experiences a change of characterization in accordance with the developing and changing of event and plot narrated. The character interacts with his environment, whether it is social, nature, or even others, and all of it will influence his behavior and characteristic. Thus, the character will experience to be change and developed from the beginning, in the middle, and until the end of the story according to the coherence of the story as the whole.

e. Typical Character and Neutral Character

Based on the reflection of the character to the group of human, character can be distinguished into typical character and neutral character.

Typical character is a character which is individually less presented, but more of its works or nationality is presented, or some other things that possibly more represent. It is a description and reflection or reference of one or group of people as a part of one institute which exist in the real life.

Neutral character is a character that exists only for the story itself. It is an imaginary that lives and exists only in fiction. He presents or presented for the story or even as the storyteller, or the main character. His existence does not to represent or to describe something outside him, someone outside of his real life.

2.1.2. List of Characters
Here are list and short analysis of the characters of novel written by Maria Joan Hyland entitle *Carry Me Down*, which the novel is being analyzed in this thesis:

1. **John Egan**

John as a main character and narrator, he is an 11-year-old boy in the body of a very tall fully-grown man, which makes it hard for him to fit in. He is big for his age and has all the social awkwardness and emotional vulnerability of someone on the cusp of adolescence, but he is also bright and perceptive. He has the innocence of a child but the stature of a man, which is troubling, more so for others than himself. He is often treated warily and hauled. His ultimate ambition is for his name to appear in the *Guinness Book of Records*, and he believes he has identified the skill that will allow him to fulfill this ambition: he can always tell when a person is lying, no matter what the circumstances. He can see it in their face and their mannerisms. When someone lies, it literally makes him feel sick. Like his father, who dreams of studying at Trinity College, Dublin, he longs to be singled out, glamorous, special. But though John is adept at noticing what his mother calls 'white lies', he is often incapable of working out what prompts people to tell them, of joining the dots of their motivations. His grasp of the world is almost autistic, but it seems to be a willed autism, of a boy who can't see much point in growing up.
2. **Michael Egan**

Michael is John’s father. He is a ne’er-do-well who aspires to pass the Trinity College entrance examination. He hasn’t worked for three years. Before he moved in his mother’s cottage, he worked as an electrician in Wexford; he hated his job, and said so every night when he got home. Now, instead of going to work, he reads. He is preparing for the entrance exam at Trinity College, and that he shouldn’t have too much trouble passing because he sat the Mensa test and passed with flying colours before. At least, He has got a scholarship in a metal works factory in Dublin.

3. **Helen Egan**

Helen is John’s mother. She is a decent, sensitive soul who does her best to cope with the lunacy around her. She is John’s primary connection to life, but despite the fact that she is pretty, imaginative and tender, she is also confronted and worried, in an Oedipal sense, by John’s premature manliness. She works in a local shop and makes puppets.

4. **Grandmother**

Granny or Mrs. Egan is John’s grandmother. She is Michael’s mother. She is a bit of a gargoyle who likes to eat revoltingly runny eggs and who is living on the proceeds of her late husband’s the jewellery shop, which Michael sees as his inheritance.
5. **Uncle Jack**

Jack Egan is John’s uncle. He is Michael’s brother. He has bits of beard on his cheeks and he is shy and often has frog in his throat; the words get stuck and he is sometimes unable to speak at all.

6. **Uncle Tony**

Tony Egan is John’s uncle. He is Michael’s brother. He has similar appearances with Jack Egan, but they are not twins. They have overweight around the stomach and chin. Their blotchy skin is like turkey stuffing.

7. **Aunty Evelyn**

Evelyn is John’s aunt. She is Helen’s older sister. She is very kind to John. She has good reflexes. She moves quickly for a woman with a body like Alfred Hitchcock’s while she cooks, and seems nervous.

8. **Uncle Gerald**

Gerald is John’s uncle. He is Evelyn’s husband. He rarely speaks and he doesn’t like to eat in front of people, not even in front of his own family. He doesn’t take life very seriously; he tries things out, sees that nobody has noticed him, change course, does something else, and seems not to care about the difference.

9. **Brendan**
Brendan is John’s best friend. He is shorter than John, but bigger, wider and stronger too. He has a habit of hunching over, his head and neck forward and low, so that he looks like he’s trying to balance something on his back. They made friends since on first day at Gorey National School.

10. Kate Breslin

Kate is John’s new classmate. She has just moved from Dublin and took Brendan from John. She has long brown hair down to her waist and green eyes and a straight posture. She is the girl who mocks John when he wets his pants one day, and then she gets replies worth at the hands of the posh-voiced teacher who comes from Dublin too and who befriends John.

11. Mr. Roche

Roche is John’s new teacher. He has just moved from Dublin. He is young, not really tall; he looks strong, with black hair to his shoulders. He looks made of hard materials, steel and iron, not easily broken. Most of the men in Gorey town seem like they are made of sponge cake or leftover turnip and they act same too. Roche is different and unexpected. Is he a potential abuser or is he a saviour?

12. Mr. Donnelly

Donnelly is John’s headmaster. He has red hair. He likes to abuse John with his badgering but he can’t stand to have John hate him.
13. Miss Collins

Collins is John’s teacher. She doesn’t much like John because he is doing poorly at Irish. One day Miss Collins has sick. Her position is replaced by Mr. Roche from Dublin.

14. Liam

Liam is John’s cousin. He is Gerald and Evelyn’s son. He is fifteen years old. He has Dublin accent and mumbles most of the time. He also snores and gyrates in sleep.

15. Celia and Kay

Celia and Kay are John’s twin cousins. They are Gerald and Evelyn’s daughters and Liam’s sisters. They are seven years old, but small for their age and like their father, hardly ever speak.

2.2. Data Collecting Method

In process collecting of the data, this thesis obtained the supporting data from several books as the sources of the data, the primary source of the data acquired from the novel which is being discus in this thesis, which is that novel is written by Maria Joan Hyland entitle Carry Me Down, this novel as the primary source of the data that this thesis used to obtain the conflicts found from the main character to analyze. Then the secondary data is drawn from others books as the
references which the books are the most concerned about the conflict in the fiction work especially novel.

Several steps are applied in the data collecting procedure for this thesis. Firstly, the data acquisition from the novel is gathered by reading the novel. The entire novel is read while identifying the conflicts found from the main character based on the conflict definition itself, then marked the conflicts that found in the novel in order to ease in classifying which types the conflicts found from the main characters belong to, whether it is the external conflicts or the internal conflicts. Secondly, the secondary data are gathered from several books that related to the topic of this thesis. The related books that concern to the subject matter being analyzed are used as the source of idea to support the analysis of this thesis and also to give additional information and statement that can be drawn for this thesis, the important and the relevant information from these books are marked and underlined so that it can be used to support the analysis of this thesis, these books finally also used as the references for this thesis.

2.3. Data Analyzing Method

The data analyzing procedure is applied when all the primary data from the novel is collected and selected, as the data from the novel is in a form of written text, which concern about the classification of conflicts found from the main character that has been chosen to the most significant data, then the data will be interpreted and to be brought into this thesis as the subject matter of the analysis, that is the main character conflicts found from the novel. Next, the
analysis will be stated by explaining the conflict of the main character based on the definition and the classification of the conflict as descriptions next which reflected in M.J. Hyland’s *Carry Me Down*.

2.4. Review of Related Literature

In supporting the data of analysis, the writer gets some related books which are listed below:

1. **Literature:**


   This book contains about the detail explanation of kinds and genres of literature and also discuss about the element literature.

2. **Teori**

   Pengkajian Fiksi by Burhan Nurgiyantoro (1998)

   This book contains about the basic introduction of a fiction and the elements of the fiction.

3. **Understanding**


   This book contains about the definition of the elements of literature and its discussion which is very useful in supporting my thesis.

This thesis analyzes main character’s conflict in novel. He analyzes inner and outer conflict.