CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the main discuss is about the review of related literature which used by writer to complete this thesis. The writer introduces the theory and some explanations which related with the topic.

2.1 General Concept of Character

Characters are one of the important parts in prose fiction. The characters active story can be done. The characters in prose fiction are imitation or just imagine from the real human beings which is created by author.

Taylor (1981:62) says A character is a mere construction of the words meant to express an idea or view of experience and must be considered in relation to features of the composition, such as action and setting, before its full significance can be appreciated.

A character has an important rule to convey the messages from the author to readers; the characters come to express an idea from the author which done by their action, felling and dialog in the story.

Blaze said that character and characterization are closely related but essentially different concept. Character refers to one of the persons in the story-the result of the author’s effort to create a fictional personality. Characterization, on other hand, refers to the means by which the writer creates the sum of traits, thoughts, and actions which taken together, constitute a character. (1982:3). It is mean character and characterization stand with together, character as the person and the characterization as trait or personality of the person.
Roberts and Jacob (1985:131) said in fiction, a character may be defined as a
verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and
commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and
even loving, although there are also characters people may laugh at, dislike, or even
hate. The characters in fiction are just created by author from their imagination. The
author uses the character to active the story and by character also the author wants to
show the message in the prose fiction itself. The author uses some characters in prose
fiction, like there are characters which represent goodness by their behavior or action
and there are also some characters which represent badness.

E.M. Foster (1970:75) distinguishes two kinds of characters, those are round
and flat. Round character usually play a major role in a story. Round character is the
dominant character and often called as the hero. Round character is also called as the
protagonist who has interaction with antagonist. The round character does many
actions in the story and as the leading character. Usually the round character has to
active the story from the beginning to the ending. This character always seems in
many action and interaction with others characters. While flat character is not really
dominant in story. The flat character is not has important rule, flat characters end
where they begin and are static, not dynamic but flat characters are not therefore
worthless, for they usually highlight the development of round characters.

Robert and Jacob (1985:135) stated that authors tend to use five ways to present
their characters:

1. Action. The characters have to do action in the story. The best way to
understand and to know deeply about the character can be seen by their
action. The actions of characters express their behavior or their behavior.
From the action also the reader can be judge that the character is good or bad, melancholic or dramatize.

2. Descriptions, both personal and environmental. The information about the character can be found from the description of character, like the characters job or their status. From this information, we can find about the personality of the characters.

3. Dramatic statements and thoughts. The statements of character in story also make the reader curious about the character. Although the dramatic statements and thoughts are not accurate to decide about characteristic of the characters. It just as the part to make the story more interesting and to make the reader can imagine the story.

4. Statements by other characters. The other characters are also having important role in story. By the other characters’ statements, the reader can get information about the character and can judge about the behavior of the character by see the statement from other characters.

5. Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer. This is the important to know about the characteristic of character just from the statements of author because what the author says about the character is usually accurate.

These are the five ways to present character in story or prose fiction. The writer can uses it to know the characteristic of character and to show the characters is good or bad. From this ways also the writer can classify whether the round or flat character in the novel. This ways is really helping for the writer to find out the
quotations which show about the goodness and badness from the characters in this novel.

2.2 Literature and society

Society and literature have relation so close. An author comes from group of society and put in everything of his/her mind from what she/he has seen or felt in to literary. Literary work is reflected by thinking, felling, and desiring of author in language and then put it in form like writing or speaking.

Nyoman (Nyoman, 2003:11) in his book entitle Paradigma Sosiologi Sastra wrote that,

“sosiologi sastra merupakan suatu ilmu yang mempelajari hubungan sastra dengan masyarakat. Objek masalah pokok sosiologi sastra adalah karya sastra itu sendiri, karya sebagai aktifitas kreatif dengan ciri-ciri yang berbeda-beda. Tujuan sosiologi sastra yaitu meningkatkan pemahaman terhadap sastra dalam kaitannya dengan masyarakat, menjelaskan bahwa rekaan tidak berlawanan dengan kenyataan”

“Sociology of literature is a science which is study about the relation literature and society. The object of sociology of literature is literary work itself, literary as creative activity with the differences of characteristic. The purpose of sociology of literature is to increase the understanding of literature in relation with society, to explain that imagination is not just opposite with the fact”.

Literary work which is written by author is imagination that pictures the reality, it means literary work is very influenced by life and condition of author in that time. In spite of almost literary works from the author just the result from their imagination which is maybe has not relation with the life of author.
Analysis in sociology of literature gives attention for the functions of literature, literary works as product of a society. Like the things that pay back, literary works have to give manifests or benefit to the social structure in human being lives. (Nyoman 2003:11). Elizabeth and Burns (in Endaswara, 2008:78) said that the important perspective of sociological approach is that literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of social effect. It shows the relation between sociology and literature, these two influence each other. Literary work is created by the mirror of society lives and will be back to society which can be the point or can take its benefit that can apply in the life or just as entertainments. The author got influenced from the condition of sociology in his/her lives that can give him/her inspiration to writing.

Warren and Wallek also said that Literature is imitates of life, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation. (Warren and Wellek, 1977: 89). Literary work as imitate from society life which is in end its result will be imitated by society themselves.

There are reasons about the relation of society and literature, they are:

1. There is the sociology of the writer and the profession and institutions of literature, the whole question of the economic basis of literary production, the social provenience and status of the writer, his social ideology, which may find expression in extra literary pronouncements and activities.

2. There is the problem of the social content, the implications and social purpose of the works of literature themselves.
3. There are the problems of the audience and the actual social influence of literature.

In the novel *Forrest Gump*, the writer wants to know about the problem of the social content, the implications and social purpose of the works of literature. What Groom wants to show about the social phenomenon, especially about the goodness and badness from the characters is.

The aim and the role of literary approach are to understand sense of literary work so deeply. The author also put in unsure which is out of literary work aspect in literature as religion, moral, philosophy and so on (Nyoman 2003:10). De Bonald (in Warren & Wellek, 1977: 90) said that the relation between literature and society, literature is an expression of society. Literature as mirrors of social condition in that period, the writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of life; but it would be manifestly untrue to say that author expresses the whole of life. The writer is not only influenced by society; he influences the society too. The Art not merely reproduces Life but also shapes it. People may model their lives upon the patterns of fictional heroes and heroines. The society who read literary work usually got influence from the literary works itself, like imitated the behavior of characters in one of literary work. Or people will follow the ideologies which have written in the story of literary works by author. The readers also can take messages from the literary work and practice it in their lives.

Endaswara said every literary work can stand along, just based on moral, even in the relation with the source of culture and in relation people with others. Literary work is not moral as small definition which must suitable with one code or regulation of system, whether the definition that literary work has contact with the lives and describe about the responds of evaluative (Endaswara, 2008:92). According
her statement that moral make the literary work has the deeply definition which has contact or relation with the society in real. Literary work which gets influence from extrinsic unsure can be seen in the story or conflict that made by author to convey messages in literary works itself. The messages sometime likes conductor that people can use in social life.

In novel Winston Groom’s Forrest Gump, Groom describes how characteristic of the character show some messages about good and bad in morality. Groom put in extrinsic unsure like morality in his novel, people can see from the conduct, behavior and action of characters in it.

2.3 Overview of Morality

Ethics comes from the Greek ethos, meaning character. Morality comes from the Latin moralis, meaning customs or manners. Ethics, then, seems to pertain to the individual character of a person or persons, whereas morality seems to point to the relationships between human beings. Nevertheless, in ordinary language, whether we call a person ethical or moral, or an act unethical or immoral, doesnot really make any significant difference (Thiroux and Krasemann,2011:2).

Morality and ethics has the close relation, while the ethics is the study and philosophy of human conduct, with emphasis on the determination of right and wrong, of the normative sciences. Morality means the customs, the special do something and do not do something that are shared and widely accepted as standard in a society or community of people, accepted as a basis of life that does not have to be rationally questioned. Ethics on the other hand is the philosophical reflection upon
these rules and ways of living together, the customs and habits of individuals, groups or mankind assuch.

Bentham asserts that morality is an art to maximize happiness because by considering this matter it is will be useful for our self and the other people (in book of Hazlitt, 2003: 22). At point the morality means to concern about good or right in human lives which is made by people to make the harmony in happiness. Morality gives law code which with this code can give description about the quantity of pleasure. The happiness can be done when someone do something for another which they really need it.

In beginning, human is doing action or something to get the pleasure or happiness, they do it by their ways which sometimes the ways do not bring the happiness comes for a while and make the pain comes in the end. To create the happiness, human beings have to choose and be careful in action, attitude, and behavior which can give the impact for everyone in their environment. It is not really easy to make the happiness appear in human’s life because human always think about their self and also can make some mistake.

In his book, Bentham said,

“Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do. On the one hand the standard of right and wrong, on the other the chain of causes and effects, are fastened to their throne. They govern us in all we do, in all we say, in all we think: every effort we can make to throw off our subjection, will serve but to demonstrate and confirm it. In words a man may pretend to abjure their empire: but in reality he will remain. Subject to it all the while. The principle of utility recognizes this subjection, and assumes it for the foundation of that system, the object of which is to rear the fabric of felicity by the hands of reason and of law. Systems which attempt to question it, deal in sounds instead of sense, in caprice instead of reason, in darkness instead of light.”
He said that in the life the nature has supply pain and pleasure, just how the human face their life to create the pain or pleasure comes to their life because of their actions. By knowing pain and pleasure show how must human do in their action and to determine what will be done. Pleasure and pain also make people know about the good and bad thing. As the result of some actions people have done and they will realize what they will get from that action.

Pain and pleasure will be close to the life of human beings because if people do something in their life, it will bring pain or pleasure. Human beings have to consider what they have to do, and the good things are always bring the pleasure but something because of condition or situation people can do bad things in their life and bring the pain comes to their life.

From the phenomenon about the pain and pleasure Bentham introduced the principle of utility as the foundation of the present work: it will be proper therefore at the outset to give an explicit and determinate account of what is meant by it. By the principle of utility is meant that principle which approves or disapproves of every action whatsoever. according to the tendency it appears to have to augment or diminish the happiness of the party whose interest is in question: or, what is the same thing in other words to promote or to oppose that happiness. (Bentham, 1781:14)

He described that utility as the action which can creates gain, pleasure, kindness and happiness or can prevent pain, crime, and unhappiness. Talking about the happiness, Bentham also has a standard or criterion of happiness can be done, there are seven criteria, and they are:

1. Its intensity.
2. Its duration.
3. Its certainty or uncertainty.
4. Its propinquity or remoteness.

5. Its fecundity.

6. Its purity.

7. Its extent; that is, the number of persons to whom it extends; or (in other words) who are affected by it.

Sum up all the values of all the pleasures on the one side, and those of all the pains on the other. The balance, if it be on the side of pleasure, will give the good tendency of the act upon the whole, with respect to the interests of that individual person; if on the side of pain the bad tendency of it upon the whole. (Bentham, 1781:32)

Moral judgments are different from expressions of personal taste. People judge someone has a good moral or bad by their conduct or action and there are reasons why people judge their action is good or bad. A moral situation involves moral agents that is human beings who act, are empowered to make choices, and consciously make decisions. As moral agents, demands are made on us and place us under obligations: we have both duties and rights. We are faced with moral alternatives, and we can better weigh those alternatives when we have an understanding of the ingredients of the moral situation.

Morals evolve, as do social life and institutions. Moral standards may be the customs of primitive humans or the carefully reasoned theories of modern life. A society’s moral practices and standards are influenced by its stage of social development, its general level of intelligence, and the knowledge (including new information from the social and biological sciences) available to its citizens. That
moral insights and codes change, however slowly, is another ingredient in the moral situation.

Moral judgments had be done based on rules or norms and customs in one society which is had agreed. In book of Rachel’s (2005:19) said, some reasons of different in judgment people based on their conduct, they are:

1. Different societies have different moral codes.
2. The moral code of a society determines what is right within that society
3. There is no objective standard that can be used to judge one society’s code better than another’s
4. The moral code of our own society has no special status.
5. There is no universal truth in ethics; there are no moral truths that hold for all peoples at all times.
6. It is mere arrogance for us to try judge the conduct of other peoples.

Everyone should adopt an attitude of tolerance toward the practices of other cultures.

2.4 Review of Related Studies

In analyzing of morality in Wiston Groom’s novel Forrest Gump, the writer also reads several thesis and book which are related to the topic discussed to support the idea of analysis. The another thesis use as data to get some information which are designed to assist the thesis :

One of them that becomes the main review of the writer in analysing morality in Wiston Groom’s novel Forrest Gump is a thesis titled Analyzing of Moral Value in Sandra Brown’s Mirror Image by Riski Ananda, (2011). Ananda discussed about the
moral value through characters in her thesis. She described detail about the characters in Mirror Image. This thesis helps the writer to analyze the moral lesson through the main characters. This thesis is a reference to the writer in writing the thesis.

In her thesis, Ananda wrote moral as good and bad behavior which is had by people. She analyzed the study through the principles of moral by David Rensik. The writer takes some explanation about the principles of moral from this thesis which can help the writer to classify where the good and bad one is.

The English Handbook, a Guide to Literary Studies by William Whitla (2010). This book is the main source from which the writer gets definition about literature and novel. In this book, there is definition of literature which is literature became a means of passing on the present age the values and the cultural system from the generation to generation, it even included criteria of beauty and the morality of the classical texts. According this book, literature is as a tool which can connect the generation to generation, and the writer thinks that is right we can learn about the past from their literary work.

One of the literary work is novel. Novel is an extended work of prose fiction, longer than a short story or a medium-length fiction. It is written in prose and so is distinguished from a long fictional tale in verse. Novel serves the story longer than shorth story which in novel a story told more complex and detail. Usually novel told about the main character with their circle. Everything is told so detail in novel.