2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The understanding of literary elements can be very helpful in analyzing literary work, for example, novel, drama and poetry. Literary elements can be classified into two categories. They are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

Semi (1998:31) says, “The intrinsic element of a literary work includes elements which establish a literary work inside. The elements are theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, and figure of speech.” For that reason the analysis of any kind of literary work needs a good knowledge about literary elements. Intrinsic element refers to setting, plot, theme, character, and point of view. Extrinsic element refers to social condition in a society and psychological condition. In this paper the writer employs one of literary works especially drama to be analyzed. And she will employ several intrinsic elements to analyze the drama, namely character, conflict, and one extrinsic element that is psychological condition.

2.1 Definition of Character and Characterization

Character is one of literary elements that is very vital to understand the entire story of a literary work. Characters are the humans, animals, or fantasy creature that are created by the author to act within a story for the author's purposes. In some examples, such as in historical fiction, there may be real human beings who lived during the time period of the story. A character may be described by the author through dialogues, actions, descriptions, and expositions of a narrator.
Meyer (1990: 61) says, “Character is important in fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot. Character is influenced by events just as events are shaped the plot by characters.” Characters can be classified by the amount of influence they have over the plot. If a character has a large influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have a significant effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a major (or main) character. On the other hand, if a character has a small influence on the plot, that is, if the character's actions have little effect on the ending of the story, then that character is considered a minor character.

Roberts and Jacobs (1989:23) said, “Flat characters are essentially undistinguishable from their group or class. Therefore they are not individual, but representative. Usually they stay the same; they are static, and not dynamic like round character. They are not developed, and because they are not central to the plot they do not change or grow.” Based on the statement, characters can also be classified by the amount of change they show in their personalities. If a character has a significant change in personality, then that character is considered a dynamic character. If a character shows little or no change in personality, then that character is considered a static character.

Meanwhile, in order to analyze a character's personality or motivations, the reader must search for a pattern in the character's behavior, or this way is called characterization. Harmon (2003:88) says, “Characterization is the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, from the action.” And in order to discover this pattern, the reader needs to understand the techniques of characterization, which is the process by

First, through the exposition of the narrator, the narrator of a story or play may comment on how he/she feels, on what he/she thinks, on what he/she intends to do. This narrator may also voice an opinion about other characters, an opinion that helps the reader to understand those characters but also understand the narrator as well.

Second, through the dialogue or what a character says. As with people in real life, what characters say and how they say it, reveals much about their personalities. A character's choice of words can reveal his/her feelings and intentions as well as provide insights into social status, education level, and area of residence.

Third, through action (what a character does). Again, as with people in real life, what characters do, and how they do it, reveals much about their personalities. A character who simply tense up his fist upon hearing that his father has died is likely to be a different sort of person than one who shouts, screams, and weeps upon hearing the same news. Also, a reader should make a special note of how closely a character's actions and dialogue agree.

Fourth, through description (how a character looks/what belongings a character owns). We often gain our first impression of a person by noting what clothes he/she is wearing, what car he/she is driving, etc.
Using these methods will help the reader determine if a character is major or minor, dynamic or static, round or flat. The reader should also use these methods to determine the reasons behind his/her attitudes towards the characters.

2.2 Definition of Conflict

The intrinsic element which can attract the readers’ interest to read the literary works, especially drama, is the reflection of conflict.

As a human we are created to be a social creature, which means we live our life hand in hand with others. We have many hopes and wishes to be fulfilled in our life. However, life is not that simple because our needs could not always be satisfied. There are many obstacles, internal and environmental, which interfere our live to reach our goals.

Conflict can be a center of a story. Conflicts, which become the basis of plot, are the conflict of the protagonist. This situation and condition arouse some events on the story and make the story alive. Generally, the central of theme of a story is a conflict and how to solve or to end the conflicts.

Conflict is the element of the story which shows the concerns of the central characters. There are some universal conflicts which are often identified by the terms: character vs. character, character vs. self, character vs. society, character vs. nature.

Holman in his book *A Handbook of Literature*, conflict is a struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in plot. The character, usually the protagonist, may be involved in conflict of four different kinds, namely a struggle against the forces of nature, a struggle against another person,
usually the protagonist, a struggle against society as a force, and a struggle for mastery by two elements within the person.


Conflict is also one of the causes in a story that makes it become more interesting. A story without conflict will be monotonous. Therefore, conflict is an important part of a story.

2.3 Definition of plot

The most important intrinsic element that will be very useful in comprehending the whole story is plot. When the reader can understand the plot of a story in drama, it means that he/she knows the entire story of it in detail. Aminuddin (2002:83) says, “Pengertian alur dalam karya fiksi pada umumnya adalah rangkaian cerita yang dibentuk oleh tahapan-tahapan peristiwa sehingga menjalin suatu cerita yang dihadirkan oleh para pelaku dalam suatu cerita.” It means that Jack uses different names in different conditions, so this action is concluded into a part of plot.

Plot may be discussed in terms of exposition, complication, climax, revelation, and denouement. Loban, as cited by Aminuddin (2002:84-85) says, “Gerak tahapan alur seperti halnya gelombang. Gelombang itu berawal dari (1) eksposisi, (2) komplikasi atau intrik-intrik awal yang akan berkembang menjadi
konflik hingga menjadi konflik, (3) klimaks, (4) revelasi atau penyingkatan tabir suatu problema, dan (5) denouement atau penyelesaian yang membahagiakan, yang dibedakan dengan catastrophe, yakni penyelesaian yang menyedihkan; dan solution, yakni penyelesaian yang masih bersifat terbuka karena pembaca sendirilah yang dipersilahkan menyelesaikan lewat daya imajinasinya.” To know the entire story, we have to understand the plot and use our imagination about what is the story all about.