CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In doing an analysis, it is important for reviews or theories that are related to the subject of discussion to support the study.

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature is derived from two kinds of knowledge that are related to each other: sociology and literature. Roberts and Jacobs in Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing (1993: 1) states that literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. In the other words, in a literary work contains many human’s experience which made in the beautiful arrangement of words. Base on that, literature is not only entertaining people but also leads human to learn some new ideas, situation, or emotional expression as their knowledge and unconsciously reflected in daily life.

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book entitled Theory of Literature (1977) gives explanations about the definition of literature, and its relation to sociology. Wellek (1977:89) said that literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. It “imitates” “life”; and “life” is, 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. "In practice, literature can obviously take the place of many things—of travel or sojourn in foreign lands, of direct experience, vicarious life; and it can be used by
the historian as a social document. Much the most common approach to the
relations of literature and society is the study of works of literature as social
documents, as assumed pictures of social reality. Used as a social document,
literature can be made to yield the outlines of social history (Wellek 1977:98-99).

Elizabeth Burns and Tom Burns in their book entitled Sociology of
literature and drama: selected readings (1973) give the explanation of sociology
of literature and its relations to literary works such as novel. This is a compilation
of several experts’ journals who explain the relationship of literature to sociology
which means dealing with the society. Burns (1973:9) says, “Literature is an
attempt to make sense of our lives. Sociology is an attempt to make sense of the
ways in which we live our lives.” Lenvin in Burns (1973:31) says, “Literature is
not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of social effects. Burns also
said that sociology is a critical activity which its purpose is to achieve an
understanding of social behavior and social institutions which is different from that
current among the people through whose conduct the institutions exist.

Novel is one of many ways to share the ideas, opinion, or feeling through
literary work. Taine in Burns (1973:66) said that the novel as “a kind of portable
mirror which can be conveyed everywhere, and which is most convenient for
reflecting all aspects of nature and life”. This statement can be accepted because it
is true that novel can be taken anywhere and shared to everyone. It contains and
also portrays all aspects of nature and life, such as society in a certain time as
Reeve in Wellek (1977:223) says, “The Novel is a picture of real life and manners,
and of the time which is written.”
Novel has a close relationship to society and also history. Novels often represent the era or period when they are written. Zeraffa in Burns (1973:35) said that novel derive more closely from social phenomena than do those of other arts, novels often seem bound up with particular moments in the history of society. He also added that the novel is directly concerned with the nature of our situation in history, and with the direction in which that situation is to move. The novel’s emergence as an art form affirms, essentially, that there was no society without history, nor history without society. The novel is the first art to represent man explicitly as defined historically and socially (Zeraffa in Burns 1977:38-39).

2.2 The Definition of Love

Mifflin (1987: 80) defines that love is a strong affection or deep concern for another person. Love can be communicated in many different ways. It is expressed through words, for example, or through touch or other actions that show admiration and concern. Love often grows with time. The ability to love is one of the most pleasurable parts of living. Wikipedia states that:

Love is a basic dimension of human experience that is variously conveyed as a sense of tender affection, an intense attraction, the foundation of intimacy and good interpersonal chemistry, willing self-sacrifice on behalf of another, and as an ineffable sense of affinity or connection to nature, other living beings, or even that which is unseen.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love)

It means love is a basic dimension of human experience that manifests itself in feelings, emotion, behavior, thoughts, perception and attitude. It
influences, underlies and defines major patterns in interpersonal relationships and self-identification. Love originates from heart and mind. It transforms people into the kind of person whom retrieves the love from other such as mother, father, or friend. Our mind retrieves everything we have ever felt, seen, or tried, or done. Then the mind retrieves all of these things and when we fill sad, our mind places it in heart, happy or mad. Our mind is our control.

The eyes see and send a message to the brain. The brain in turn, alerts the heart and the heart responds in increased heartbeat. That is the process of love. This is physical. In addition love is conveyed as a sense of tender affection. It denotes a feeling or type of love, amounting to more than goodwill or friendship. Affection can be communicated by words, gestures, or touches. Affectionate behavior may have evolved from parental nurturing behavior due to its associations with hormonal rewards. Beside that, there is the foundation of intimacy in the process of love. Physical intimacy is characterized by romantic or passionate attachment or sexual activity. Intimacy generally refers to the feeling of being in a close personal association and belonging together. It is a familiar and very close affective connection with another as a result of a bond that is formed through knowledge and experience of the other. Genuine intimacy in human relationships requires dialogue, transparency, vulnerability, and reciprocity.

Love might be the conceptualized as an attachment-formation process. Hazan and Shaver (1987:9) state “love is the attachment system in human undergoes modification during the course of adolescence, so that its original objects, the parents are relinquished, and the individual is able to integrate new objects, new attachment figures.” The attachment system is just one among a
number of interrelated behavioral system which include exploration, care giving, sexual mating and affiliation.

Love is inherent in all human cultures. It is precisely these cultural differences that make any universal definition of love difficult to establish. Expressions of love may include the love for a soul or mind, the love of laws and organizations, love for a body, love for nature, love for food, love for money, love for learning, love of power, love of fame, love for respect of others, and etc. Harry Harlow (1958:324) studies love focusing on the factors important to the development of social attachment. Harlow defines love as “an affectional feeling for others”. Love is more than a feeling. It is also a motivational force that compels us to do an action. The experience of love is unique for every person, and one might use that feeling to measure the success of a relationship.

2.2.1 Types of Love

The word love maybe differs from time to time and it depends on individual to imply accordingly one’s motive. It seems undeniable for some to verify love is the same as like or vice versa. But, the words are closely connected, though they are different in meaning. To like means a broad range of positive feelings towards another person, and to love means a deep range of feelings of possessiveness.

Within the implied meaning of the word itself consists a lot of demands and consistencies. These are wrapped well in thematic expression of what content love is. Devito (1985: 190) clarifies the thematic characters of love such as emotionally or passion; a sense of commitment or loyalty, and a degree of sharing,
openness, or mutual expression of personal identity. Of what is inherent in the love implication has been referred to genuine regard and sincere concern for intimacy and relationship.

Arthur (1986: 64) groups pure love into one kind or types of love besides ludus, storge, manic, pragmatic, eros, and agapic. These types of love are made different from the intention of love itself. In other words, the classification seems to identify the certain goal of love implication; of how the love is implemented in order to reach the achievement.

2.2.1 Pure Love

The sense of pure love, as the word suggests, is plain, honest and as white as the paper. The process in pure love begins of tender affection between family members, friends, even couples, it is motivated by consideration to other persons with great attention for the sake of integrity. The eyes see and send a message to the brain. The brain in turn, alerts the heart and the heart responds in increased heartbeat. That is the process of love in this type.

Devito (1985: 199) implies that pure love is directed to achieve joy and happiness. The feeling of joy has imprisoned someone to keep the sense of love in appropriate implication. He or she senses the pure love into selfish framework as if there were no higher value than what love is. It is commonly accepted to define pure love for being ready to sacrifice. To have good example is the sacrifice of Romeo and Juliet, the world has known in Shakespeare’s play “Romeo and Juliet”. They become icon of the world that represents the pure love meaning. For both of
them love is more precious than the death itself. Thus, the sense of pure love is related with consequence of being ready sacrifice.

There are so many interpretations to define of pure love as its own characteristics. It covers not only the sense of honesty and sacrifice but also neglecting of material satisfaction. It is the love itself that fulfills satisfaction beyond the hopes. In reference to this, pure love is meant to the most powerful energy that cannot be stopped by any hindrances. It will not be vanished by the running time as long as the meaning of pure love has been understood and implied as the way it is.

As what the meaning of love is different from one person to another one, it is pure love as an ideal conception or type of love, especially for lovers. Yet, the key point of it is the obvious goal to mean the love. For some people the love experience could be a weapon which is ready to kill, but as sweet as sugar for the rest. It could be as bitter as black coffee, but as peaceful as the stream of the river. Beyond all, pure love is the dream of everybody in order to mean what love is in the broadest terms.

2.2.1.2 Agapic Love

The kind of agapic love is spiritual rather than emotional. Agape is a manifestation of religious values the people believe in. It is a compassionate love or an ego-less expression or self-giving love. Devito (1985: 203) construes the sense of agape as something valuable and virtuous. It is practically done to reach the true relationship among individuals or people with no concern for any kind of personal
reward in return. It is derived from the mercy of God in which man should love one another without any differences.

Agape is the application of religious values towards humanity. That is why agapic love sounds altruistic which means to advance others than oneself. It is truly an embodiment of the highest ideal dream of rising sense of humanity up beyond the limit. In other words, the implication of agape is transcendent which is far way from rational or logical understanding. In the history of universe of the twentieth century the name of Mother Theresa is still fresh remembered. She has dedicated herself for the poor in India though she is Yugo slav in birth. She helps the people without looking the status, the religious background, or even nationality. In her dream, the poor are needed attention of love without any discrimination. Such as expression of love as what has been shown by Mother Theresa is an agapic love.

In general conception, the true sense of agapic love is realization of the religious values in practice. It has nothing to do with reciprocal award, but it means to impress the beloved in agapic sense. Therefore, the process of agape love begins from an affection as an embodiment of love with strong willingness to maintain sense of humanity without having attention to grasp self-advantage without looking status or background. It is purely implied to express the love immaterially.

2.2.1.3 Ludus Love

The word ‘ludus’ derives from Latin which means play, and the adjective word ‘ludic’ means playful, to quote Ramson (1989: 848). Through this kind of explanation, it can be traced that ludic love is experienced as a game. The process in ludus love begins from generic pleasure to intense interpersonal
attraction. Then it tries to satisfy his or her own pleasure. Its final goal of the process is to find out pleasure by playing love as a kind of play thing. The more skillful one plays the love, the more he or she finds the meaning of ludic love to play.

Ludic lover realizes that he or she is the actor or actress of the love. He or she controls the love and each of them is the player and they will not let the love control them in return. It is a temporary pleasure to name love as something beautiful to experience. In short, ludic love does not consider consequence of love to own or disown. It happens so because the target of love is to find out pleasant thing given by the love. More than what expected, ludic lover tries to satisfy his or her own pleasure to limit his or her behavior. What is done has been oriented to love pleasure with consistency to play with it. There is no sense of being hurt when love breaks in the middle of love situation. Ludic lover has already known that love is for fun, and it is tasted not to be regretted. The ludic lover is trapped in the frame of mind that every ludic lover is winner over love. Thus, it is only for fun and nothing is more than what it may give.

2.2.1.4 Storge Love

Commonly, the word storge is referred to parental affection. This type love is more emotional rather than sexual or biological need. The process in this type begins from a sense of affection to show care or affection to pay attention for something better or to show friendship or closeness. When affectionate greeting such as ‘I love you’ addressed by a grandson to his grandfather does not mean to love in the sense of sexual need. It is more sociable to denote expectancy of respect that the grandson is proud to have a grandfather.
The storge love process is released from passion, but it comes from consciousness that shows mutual caring, compassion, respect and concern for other people. It is a reflection of individual linkage that every man needs one another sociably. It is not an expression of intensive feeling to own physically. Thus, the storge lover dreams unity based on respect and mutual understanding to share what love may share for betterment of human sense. There is a consequence when storge love does not follow the standard values shared morally. It tends to be disappointed when storge love has not come to what has been regarded as right morally. Because of that the storge love must be based on communal agreements which are related to right or wrong conception. When this does not work appropriately there will be great disappointment that can break the mutual understanding into pieces. Not rarely do parents and their children live in separation when this storge love does not work well.

2.2.1.5 Eros Love

The true hedonistic love or love that the process begins for pleasure physically is eros. It is conveyed as a sense of affinity and generic pleasure that focused on his or her own self-satisfaction. Then it is attached in physical attraction that pertains to sexual love. As the adjective word ‘erotic’ means naked or transparent, eros is attached to body performance that gives a response for affection. Thus, it refers to beauty and physical attractiveness and finds out self-satisfaction for having relationship.

Morally and religiously, erotic love is contradictory and supposed to be sinful. It is breaking the border of religious principles for it tends to worldly satisfaction. Erotic lover places the feeling of pleasure given by love instead of
moral consequence. The earthly pleasure offered by erotic love is more important than what the religion may give. So, the eros sounds to break what the people think right to do. In this modern world with globalization characteristics, the erotic love is regarded natural. It happens because the tendency to have worldly pleasure is rampant. Let alone, the economic problem that happens globally has great impact to the change of social behavior especially for young people. That is why erotic is the best alternative way to find pleasure both physically and materially.

Eros is an ego-centered love that is dominantly focused on his or her own self-satisfaction. Eros lover will feel satisfied when love is paid back with love physically. Simply to say, eros lover will feel disappointed to realize that the body is not perfect to be loved. Thus, erotic love is body-oriented passion in which it is a guaranteeing passion to show love with whom. Simply to say, what is right morally and religiously of love will be contradictory with eros lover.

2.2.1.6 Manic Love

The word ‘manic’ is addressed to a process which affected by mania. Ramson (1989: 868) defines mania as a mental illness characterized by euphoria, an excessive or unreasonable desire. Mania is an abnormal and obsessive desire or inclination, or more loosely, an extreme enthusiasm, for specified thing. From this simple understanding, it can be summarized that manic love is accepted as something deviant or unique way of defining sense. It is true that deviant or unique implication of manic lover is the feeling of loosing love is much greater than keeping it. Manic love implies to love one completely and totally in the situation of loving intensely but at the other side fearing as well the loss of love. In
consequence, the process of manic love is the acceptance of obsessive orientation by chaining another to get his or her freedom.

Manic lover gets his or her pleasure if she or he owns totally whom he or she loves. There is no way out to escape from getting pleasure from the other except on the way the manic lover wants to. At glance, it is so natural to love what one wants to love completely. Yet, negative impact of manic love is the restriction of being free to make friendship. The impact will be fatal if there is no settlement for controlling manic love. As the name means manic love turns to be destructive when he or she fails to control his or her passion.

2.2.1.7 Pragmatic Love

Pragmatic love relates to affairs of state; relating to concern more for matters of fact than for theories. Pragmatic lover always looks at love positively by fulfilling the needs of love. It tends to observe practical intention of love and it always tries to find out reasons why love fails to end truly. Simply to say, the pragmatic love sounds the logical reason of what love is.

A common axiom that ‘love is blind’ does not give impression to pragmatic lover. There is a tendency to materialize that must see in order not to regret later on. In its process, pragmatic lover plays the mind first and then comes the feeling then pragmatic love seems to look at final case in which love must be beneficial than disadvantageous. The final process is based on logical perception that love sense is not to get suffer or pain but it gives satisfaction. Of what is identified in pragmatic love is the pragmatic intention. In other sense, pragmatic love is like gambling in business. There is a time to get lose but there is also a time
to reach success. Thus, pragmatic love is like mathematics to the risk of love at one side and the properness of love at the other side.

2.3 The Definition of Character

Stanford (2003:38) says, “Character is the fictional people who are part of the action of a literary work.” Character is a person who knows through a figure and personality in this story, there are six characters that the most important parts, they are Rosie, Alex, Bethany, Sally, Greg and Kathie.

If we want to study the roles of character in novel, it is important for us to know the definition of the character itself. Barnet Kottler says, “Character, of course, has two meanings: (1) a figure in a literary work, such as; Hamlet, or Holden Gaulfield, and (2) personality, that is, the mental and moral qualities of a figure, as when we say what X’s character is strong, or weak, or immoral, or whatever.” (1983: 71)

A novelist employs human characters to embody his or her imagination and idea. So that, story seems alive, realistic, and interesting. To make a story realistic, the author creates and employs his character in imitation of the real word in which we live. He shapes his characters like real human beings who inhabit in the world. Edgar V. Roberts says “A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story.” (1995: 45)

But, we can also find certain novels feature characters that sometimes act without any apparent reason or characters that never change or develop.
As Kennedy says:

“In novel, 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 you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.”

(1983:131)

2.3 The Types of Character

The British novelist and critic E. M. Forster, in his critical work Aspects of the Novel says that there are two major types of character, they are: round character and flat character.

2.3.1 Round Characters

The basic trait of round characters in that they recognize, change with, or adjust to circumstances. The round characters usually the major figure in a story profits from experience and undergoes a change and alternations, which may be shown in (1) an action or actions, (2) the realization of new strength ad therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, (3) the acceptance of a new condition, or (4) the discovery of unrecognized truths.

Because round they usually play a major role in a story, round characters are often called the hero or heroin. Many major characters are anything but heroic, however, and it is therefore preferable to use the more neutral word protagonist. The protagonist is central to the action, moves against an antagonist, and exhibits the ability to adapt to new circumstance. To the degree that round characters are both individual and sometimes unpredictable, and because they undergo changer or
growth, they are dynamic. The round characters also known as the major characters because they play a major role in a story of novel.

2.3.1.2 Flat Characters

In contrast, flat characters do not grow. They remain the same because they may be stupid or insensitive or lacking in knowledge or insight. They are static because they end where they begin. But flat characters are not therefore worthless, for they usually highlight the development of the round characters. Usually, flat characters are minor (e.g., relatives, acquaintances, functionaries), although not all-minor character is necessary flat.

Sometimes flat characters are prominent in certain types of literature, such cowboy, police, and detective stories, where the focus is less on character than on performance. These kinds of characters might be lively and engaging, even though they do not develop or change. They must be strong and clever enough to perform recurring tasks like solving a crime, overcoming a villain, or finding a treasure.

2.4 Postmodernism

Postmodernism is a rejection of totality, of the notion that planning could be comprehensive widely applied regardless of context, and rational. In this sense, postmodernism is a rejection of its predecessor: modernism. Postmodernist ideas in philosophy and the analysis of culture and society expanded the importance of critical theory and has been the point of departure for works of literature, architecture, and design, as well as being visible in marketing/business and the interpretation of history, law and culture, starting in the late 20th century. These
developments re-evaluation of the entire Western value system such as love, marriage, popular culture, shift from industrial to service economy that took place since the 1950s and 1960s, are described with the term Postmodernity, as opposed to Postmodernism, a term referring to an opinion or movement.

Postmodernism has also been used interchangeably with the term post-structuralism out of which postmodernism grew, a proper understanding of postmodernism or doing justice to the postmodernist thought demands an understanding of the poststructuralist movement and the ideas of its advocates. Postmodernist describes part of a movement; Postmodern places it in the period of time since the 1950s, making it a part of contemporary history. According to Antoni Gidden (2012), “Postmodernisme adalah sebuah estetika, sastra, politik atau filsafat sosial, yang merupakan dasar dari upaya untuk menggambarkan suatu kondisi, atau suatu keadaan.” (Postmodernism is an aesthetic, literary, political or social philosophy, which is the basis of an attempt to describe a condition, or a situation). In this study, the writer uses Postmodernism theory, especially about the problems of love which then appear into a postmodern position in its views about love. This is which appear the characteristics into the postmodern love story itself, later. Those characteristics about friendship who love each other, miss communication, fear of relationships experienced by modern people. All of them clearly in the story and the dialogue between the leading character. This is also reinforces the postmodern position in its views about love, that love is not always mean beautiful, but can be significantly more than that with a complex relationship.