CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Characters and Characterization

Every human being has different characters to each other and even those who are identical twins. It happens because that human has a different will, rights and obligations and the difference is influenced by physical factors, environmental influences, cultural influences and unique experiences that make people have different personality traits. In the real world, we know that human is also called as character. Character can be animals, people, plants or things. Character and characterization are closely related but essentially different concepts. According Gill (1995:127) describes that: "There is an important distinction to be made between character and characterization. Character refers to one of person in the story, and the end result of the author’s effort to create a fictional personality. Characterization on the other hand, refers to the means by which the writer creates the sum of traits, thoughts, and actions, which taken together, constitute a character". Characterization is the way in which authors convey information about their characters. Characterization can be direct, as when an author tells readers what a character is like or indirect, as when an author shows what a character is like by portraying his or her actions, speech, or thoughts. Descriptions of a character's appearance, behavior, interests, way of speaking, and other mannerisms are all part of characterization. According to Robert and Jacobs (1995:131) states that "Character is the person presented in dramatics of narrative works, who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with the moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action."
Based on the above statement that from the statement above we can conclude that character is the way life or human being, even through action, speech, description, commentary, authors, portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laught at, dislike, or even hate.

The role of character determines of the position of the character. If the character is portrayed very dominant and dominates within the story; so the character is a grouped as main character. If the role is natural and not quite prominent, it is then grouped as peripheral character. As what Nurgiyantoro says that:

“Dilihat darisegiperananatautingkat pentingnya, tokoh dalam sebuah cerita, adatergolong tokoh yang penting dan tampikan karakter ushingga tergabung dalam dominasi sebagian besar karakter ada dalam cerita dan itu pun dalam proses cerita adalah periode pendek. Tokoh yang disebut pertama adalah tokoh utama (central character or main character), sedang yang kedua adalah tokoh tambahan (peripheral character).

In broadest term, the presentation of character provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding. In short, through character the trace for looking closely at emotions through interest, concern, tension, excitement, hope, fear, regret, laughter, sympathy can possibly judged and evaluated.

Roberts (1995:132) suggests that in studying literary character, begun by determining the character’s outstanding traits. A trait is a quality of mind or habitual mode of behavior, such as never repaying borrowed money, or avoiding eye contact, or always thinking oneself the center attention. Thus, character may be ambitious or lazy, serene or anxious, aggressive or fearful, thoughtful or inconsiderate, open or secretive, kind or cruel, straightforward or underhanded, winners or losers, and so on.
E.M Foster (1995:133) states that character into two part: “round and flat character”. The basic trait of round characters is that they recognize, change with, or adjust to circumstances. The round character, usually the main figure in a story, profits from experience and undergoes a change or alteration, which may be shown in (1) actions, (2) the realization of new strength and therefore affirmation of previous decisions, (3) the acceptance of a new condition, or (4) the discovery of unrecognized truths.

As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do things they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their character.

2.2 Conflict

The controlling impulse in a connected pattern of causes and effects is Conflict, which refers generally to people or circumstances that a character (often protagonist) must face and try to overcome (often antagonist). Tennyson (1967:14) said that, the basic conflict most frequently cited is: 1) when the individual in conflict with another individual, 2) the individual in conflict with himself, 3) the individual in conflict with an outside force or forces.

From this statement, it can get idea that conflict divided into two; inner conflict (when the individual in conflict with himself), and outer conflict (when the individual in conflict with another individual and outside force and forces).

As human being, we all have our life goals that we wish to become true, but life is not simple as that because there are always an obstacles when we get our goals. That may be a conflict with nature, or society or ourselves. Conflict occurs when a person fails to fulfill their desire. It is natural to human since they have to face the obstacles that lie between their
desires and their goals or dreams, and when the satisfaction of human’s desires is rather impossible to reach that is the moment when human undergo the conflict. The conflict of the human happened because human has a limited and restricted capacity to satisfy most of his need. When human endure the conflict, this can cause human to react and brings out the extremes of human energy, human may take action, decision, response, and interactions toward the conflict which they are facing.

Conflict is a struggle arise up of the interplay of the two opposing forces in plot. Usually, the main characters struggles against some other force. This type of conflict is what drives each and every story. Without it, the story would have no point or purpose. There needs to be some struggle in order for the reader to get involved and care about what might happen to the characters. Robert (1995 : 1694 ) states that the conflict is : “The opposition between two characters, between large group of people, or between protagonist and larger forces such as natural objects, ideas, modes of behavior, public opinion, and the like. Conflict may also be internal and psychological.”

Tennyson (1967 : 14 ) argues that there are three basic of conflicts in all plot of prose fiction. The three basic conflicts most frequently cited are :

(1) The individual in conflict with himself

(2) The individual in conflict with another individual

(3) The individual is conflict with analyzed outside force, for example, society and supernatural.
2.3 Types of Conflict

From the above definition of conflict, we can resume that there are two kinds of type of conflicts such as internal conflict and external conflict. Internal Conflict that the struggle actually occurs inside a character, usually the protagonist, or main character. With internal conflicts, the character could be struggling with a decision he must make or with his own weakness in his personality. The second type is External conflict are struggles between the protagonist and some other force outside his body. The main type of external conflict occurs when the protagonist struggles against the antagonist, which is a character who mainly opposes the protagonist.

2.3.1 Internal Conflict

Man vsSelf, is a conflict which exist inside the character. This conflict is about the struggle of a character with himself, because there is an obstacle the character can not fulfill his desire.

2.3.2 External Conflict

External conflict can be divided into three types:

Man vs Man, is conflict which usually can be expressed by a protagonist character being teasing by a bully of antagonist character. These sort of conflicts are the most common. The characters will be opposed by or will oppose the actions or reaction of another characters.

Man vs Society, this external conflict exist when characters struggle against the morays of their culture and government or other groups. These are conflists where the
characters’s beliefs are against norms that the entire society as a whole endorses. It could be discrimination practiced by society that is opposed by a minority.

Man vs Nature, in this term of conflict where nature be an obstacle for the character. They find themselves at odds with forces of nature.