**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter describes about review of related especially some fundamental element of novel. In order to make the discussion of this study clearly, the writer would like to talk about the theories of characters and characterization as well as its kind and relationship between literatures with physical appearance, personality, social status and social relationship of the main character.

1. **Characters**

Before we talk about characters, first we should know the meaning of a character itself. Character is personality or traits. Character is ones who are involved in the story.

Duffy and Petit (1953: 24) stated that: “Character is a person in a story or a play.” Characters are the people in narratives and characterization in the author’s presentation and development of characters (Griffith, 1982: 29). When we speak of characters, we refer to the persons or agents who undergo the experiences in fantasy fictions, the characters may not be human, they may be animals, robots, things, given human abilities and traits.

Character is the part of intrinsic element in the novel that is firstly explored by the writer because it takes essential role to display any behavior of each character in the novel. There are two characters in novel; they are main character and the support character. Because this research just explores the main character then the focus only concentrates to explain the definition about main character.

According to Nugriyantoro, main character is: “The main character is a character that preferred narrator in the novel is concerned. He is the most telling figure, either as preparatory or the occurrence of events subject (Nugriyantoro, 2005: 176-177).”

So, the main character in a story generally known as the protagonist; the character who opposes him or her is antagonist. Through quotation above, it can be mentioned that main character is kind of character, which often shows up repeatedly as if it dominates every parts of the event in the novel. Regarding to the meaning of the active-passive in doing something, both of them can act as a subject that has capability in doing something or as an object that suffers the impact from treatment done by the subject or circumstances. In the other words, main character does not only act as subject but also as object. This kind character plays important role in the novel and it cannot be ignored.

Kenney (1966: 20) continues saying about characters that she is adopted by E. M Foster that characters in fiction are: “flat” and “round” characters.

*“Flat (simple) characters: the simple, or flat, character is less the representation of a human personality than embodiment of single attitude or single attitude or obsession in a character. Foster calls this kind of character flat because we see only one side of him. The simple characters can perform many important functions in the work of fiction. Simple character many appear in minor role in serious fiction, but will a major part in interior fiction.”*

*“Round (complex) character: at the other end of the spectrum is the complex character, called round by Foster because we see all sides of him. The complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiments of attitudes. The complex or round character is higher bind of achievement than the simple complexity of character tends to produce life likeness in the world of fiction. The complex character is in many ways difficult than the simple. The simple character need only repeat his basic formula each business. The fictional character, however complex is not human being. He is himself an artistic creation.”*

Major and minor characters do not have to be protagonists or antagonists. Major characters can be protagonist or antagonist or round characters or flat characters, and so can minor character.

The writer has way to present the characters. One writer can have different ways in presenting his characters from the other writers, although they present, for example: round characters. It may the writer present their characters and the development of characters is called characterization.

The writer may use characters and characterization for different purposes. A character may do characteristics things in order to advance the plot.

In addition, characterization as one of the elements structure of fiction. Characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. It is in the initial stage where the writer introduces the character with noticeable emergence and then the following introduction of the character. Characterization is the depicting clear images of a person.

Hawthorn (1985: 48), through characterization the novelist should explain the things done by a character. That is why according to Donald Hall in his book *To Road Literature* (1993). In reading most fictions, we make three related demand that the characters be consistent, it does not man the characters should remain unchanging, if character change, they must change for a reason. The second demand is that the novelist must make us, the readers; understand that the characters’ change is motivated.

Therefore, the writer can say that a character is not always someone but it can be a thing or authors themselves. The writer often talks about his behavior; then as the story progresses, the though process of the character. A story can be told interesting when it depends on the play of the characters, because the character is the key of the way of story life. In this case someone, things although the author can be the character, but they have to play in the story of the novel.

1. **Characterization**

If our talks about personality or trait. It is meant we will know the method of characterization. Method of characterization is the techniques an author uses to reveal the personality and character of a fictional person an author reveals a character’s personality.

Characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person (Jones, 1968: 84). Characterization, by this definition, means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their actions.

Characterization is the description of the characters in the story. Moreover, Siti says by mentioning from Wikipedia that characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in fiction or conversation (Siti Syamsiyah, 2008: 12).

The famous method of characterization is any two methods; they are dramatic characterization and analytic characterization. Jones (1968: 84) continuous is saying about method of characterization as follows:

*“There are two methods of characterization: The Dramatic and the Analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinion of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts.”*

Furthermore, Graham Little (1966: 83) says that there are some steps of how to study a character of a novel. They are:

1. Basic Characteristics
2. Physical (age, physical oddities, etc)
3. Social relationship (personal relationship in the other character in the works; wider social relationship such as social class occupation)
4. Mental qualities (typical ways of thinking, feeling and acting)
5. Appearance from various points of view
6. How the character sees himself
7. How various other characters see him

In other words, the writer can say that the characterization is showing a clear imagination of a person or something that has a relationship between literary works in this case a novel and nature of characters. Really, it does not matter who or what the characters are, so long as we can identify ourselves with them. For example: how they live where our live, how their relationship with another character and so on. Who analyzes and study the characterization of the main characters, the writer uses Graham Little (1996: 83) in his books *“Approach to Literature”* about steps to analysis of the main characters which is based on these aspects:

1. **Physical appearance of the main characters**

It contains the physical or performance of the main characters, such as their age, physical oddities, performance, etc. The use of physical appearance is to describe: how old they are, how they are look like, about sex (are the main characters both of them men or women, do the main characters have pale skin, handsome, beautiful, long, black, brown or white hair, etc).

1. **Personality of the main character**

The combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual’s distinctive character. It describes the main character’s personality such as: whether or not are they responsible, neat persons or discipline, romantic (romantic is a kind of person who can create the condition or situation become beautiful) and careless (is not care the condition around them).

1. **Social status of the main characters**

This point discusses the background of the main characters, such as: their educational background, their life in middle, high modern classes.

1. **Social relationship of the main characters**

Many of the social interactions between people over time. This can be a positive or a negative relationship. Momentary social interaction can be described in terms of parental care, dominant-subordinate or aggressive-fearful interactions, etc. So, a social relationship can be positive and negative.

In this case, the writer wants to discuss the relationship between the main characters and other characters surrounding them (minor characters or supporting character).

Besides, the characteristic have methods but also have types of characterization. Though all characterization is really about a character’s personality, writers use two basic types of characterization to serve varying purposes. An astute reader is able to pick up on both forms and transform the written words into a deeper awareness of the nuances of the characters. The types of characterization are:

1. **Direct (Telling)**

According Albertine Minderop (Quoted by Pickering and Hoeper) in his book *“Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi”* stated that one type is telling, which relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling a type preferred and practiced by many older fiction writers the guiding hand of the authors is very much evidence. We learn and look only at what the author calls to our attention (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27).

In direct types any two ways to understand the characters, as follow:

1. **Characterization through the use of names**

It is a literature often used to give an idea or increase the idea, clarify the idea and exacerbate the characterization. The name is a story was describing the characterization that differences with the other name in a story.

1. **Characterization through appearance**

In literature, characterization through appearance was important in characterization. It mean was the clothes what wearing or how the expression is a picture of characterization through the appearance of characters.

1. **Characterization by the author**

In this type was gives a large place and free to author or narrator in established the story. The author was commented about the character and personality in each character in a story until in mind, feels and flaming of hearts the characters.

This type of characterization usually removes all doubt from the reader’s mind regarding said character. Of course, if there is a biased narrator, then readers must be particularly cautious when considering the validity of the direct statement.

1. **Indirect (Showing)**

The other type according Albertine Minderop (Quoted by Pickering and Hoeper) in his book *“Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi”* is the direct, the dramatic type of showing, which involves the author’s stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their actions. With showing, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provides in the narrative (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27-28).

In indirect types any two ways to understand the characters, as follow:

1. **Dialog**

To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialog itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if the speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude that we have either an egotist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about others, we may merely have a gossip and busy body (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 32)

1. **Action**

According Henry James (Quoted by Pickering and Hoeper) stated to build the character based on action was logical from developing of psychology and personality; who shows the characters in a story perform in their actions.

This type is much more complex than direct characterization. There is a simple mnemonic device that can help readers remembers the central areas of indirect characterization. When developing characters, the “STEAL” acronym can help you develop a well-rounded ***personality***.

S Speech What does the character say?

How does the character say it?

T Thoughts What does the character think?

E Effects on How do other react to this character?

Other What do they say about the character?

A Actions What does the character do?

L Looks What does the character look like?

Through this types of participation or the interference author presents a very feel dispositive character that the reader understand and appreciate the disposition figures based on exposure to the author. But apart from that method there are other methods to understand characterizations, are:

1. **Point of View**

According Albertine Minderop (Quoted by Hick and Hutching) in his book *“Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi”* stated that the position in which the narrator stands to the story; the standpoint from which events are narrated (Hick and Hutching, 1989, 113)

1. **Stream of Consciousness**

According Albertine Minderop (Quoted by Pickering and Hoeper) in his book *“Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi”* stated that it describes the chaos of mind that prolonged, in varying degrees that flows in the process of through leaders in the novel. Stream of consciousness is a characterization techniques were performed on conscious or unconscious mental and human mindset that includes thoughts, perceptions, feelings and associations that followed away (Pickering and Hoeoper, 1981: 55)

1. **Figurative Language**

According Albertine Minderop (Quoted by Reaske) in his book *“Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi”* stated that Language which employs various figures of speech. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways to describing persons or objects (Reaske, 1966: 33)

1. **Previous Study**

Here the writer would like to compare her research and the other research. Siahaan in “Faculty of Letters English Department University of Sumatra Utara” (2010) who studied about ***An Analysis of Moral Lesson in Charles Dickens’ A Christmas Carol***, in her qualitative study towards Charles Dickens in “A Christmas Carol” is a Christmas Carol is one of the most recognizable stories in English literature. The story tells about Ebenezer Scrooge as the protagonist. He is an owner of a London counting house. A wealthy, elderly man, but Scrooge is known as miser, greedy, never help the poor person, and misanthropic. In this novel have so many moral values which can teach everyone to be a good person. For example: In this novelexplores the morality of the love of money over the love of family and people. Scrooge sees the way his life has slipped into a basically unhappy and lonely old age where he has lost the possibility of love and friendship. He is pulled into the family of Tiny Tim whose father he employs and is made aware that in helping others his own life will improve; the moral of the story is that being rich is not as important as being happy and that happiness is found in helping others and etc. So, in her analysis choose of moral lesson. Her method was use qualitative descriptive. Because this method is a scientific procedure to get conclusion from particular thing to general idea based on the theory.

Further, as a result the writer finds that Ebenezer Scrooge’s prepare for bed on Christmas Eve in his solitary, dark chambers, the ghost of his partner, Jacob Marley was visit him. In life, Marley was very similar in attitude and temperament to Scrooge: remote, cruel, stingy and miser. In death he has learned the value of compassion and warns Scrooge to change his ways before it is too late. Marley announces that three more ghosts will visit Scrooge: The Spirits of Christmas Yet to come shows about the future death of Scrooge realizes that he will die alone and without love, and that he has the power and money to help those around him. Then, Scrooge begs the ghost for another chance and wakes in his bed on Christmas morning, resolved to changing his life by being generous and loving to his family, employees and the poor.

The deference is between two researches. Siahaan (2010) used the theory of moral help in understanding moral value in A Christmas Carol. In this research is analyzing Ebenezer Scrooge novel to find out the characterization of main character of Ebenezer Scrooge.