

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter discusses some important ideas and theories in conducting the research. The topic cover about literature, novel, and dialogue, point of view this research is used analytical approach as an approach is the basic of literature work and also previous study.

A. Literature

Literature comes from human cogitation; all about literature has a source from human frame of thinking. In every side of human, their move can turn up a literature. The literature on a particular subject of study is all the books and articles that have been published about it. They are; novels, plays, and poetry are referred to as literature, especially when they are considered to be good or important. Collins COBUILD Dictionary on CD Room (2006). Literature is has relation with life. Human life is so interesting to write, write about many events.

Every events will be pouring to a literature shall be novel, poem, lyric of song and other. Herminingsih (2014:15) Literature has been regarded as

profound human creation to express ideas, or thoughts. It has also been regarded as a great human treasure. Literature gives the readers information, knowledge, experience, and pleasure. In addition, by reading literary works, the readers may increase their understanding about form of literature; it can be God, animals, human life, and people's social interaction; and also lessons, frugality, husbandry, resignation, co-operation.

Expression which appears from human is literature too. Every interaction between human in a world is literature. Literature is a form of art. The expression of human's nature and significant human experiences. Herminingsih (2014:3) said that in written works, Literary translated, the word means "acquaintance with letters" (from Latin littera letter), and therefore the academic study of literature is known as letters (as in the phrase "Art and letters).

Beaty et.al. (2002: 22) explained that literature not only for pleasure, sometimes we need to think deeply to understand the literature mainly in imaginative story, we need read more and more. A realistic story, poem, or play can satisfy a desire for broader experience, event unpleasant experience; we can learn what it might be like to grow up.

In growing literature metamorphosis has been a course to study, make literature be the important lesson was studied by learners. Literature gives

contribution in education aspects. Example in those aspects, the level of education in the first stratum (S1) has to create an article to qualify their research.

Many kinds of literature, they are scientific articles, dictionaries, school textbooks, history books, philosophical works, poems, plays, school textbooks, magazines, travels folders, instructional manuals, etc. Wellek and Warren (1956:22) the centre of literary art is obviously to be found in the traditional genre of the lyric, the epic, the drama they are imagination and the fiction are references.

1. Novel

Novel in Italian letter “novella” means storia, ‘new story’. Based on Concise Oxford Dictionary (eleventh edition) Novel is noun fictitious prose narrative of book length. A story tell about everything in the world, it can be animal, human, plants, etc. all of thing live on the world move, change their habitations, their live place. So from activities above can build the story.

Novel is kinds of literature, many societies like and extracted with the novel such as; teens, adult, and children, because novel has many rules and has interesting language. It can collect the reader in social variety and also

based on a character the actor has to comprehend in script of scene, it is also important to grow the story.

Novel is a long story written in prose. It is like a short story, except that is longer. Both are prose fiction, both deal with truths, both deal with problems and conflict. Both aims the target is to inform, to entertain the reader. In both, the elements of structure are found: plot, characterization, situation, and theme. The basic difference between them is length and complexity. A short story focuses on one accident in time; a novel has far more range. It may deal with a lifetime, a number of accidents and many characters. Herminingsih (2014:12)

a. Elements of novel

The elements of novels are title, point of view, dramatic conflict, theme, plot, characters, and characterization, situation and style. The researcher only discussed 5 elements on this study which has relation to the topic, they are;

1) Title

The title can be the theme, but has different function. Title is the basis thing to evolve the story. By seeing the title reader can guessing the story although not all story or sometime are wrong guessing, sometimes the ending do not suitable with the ending, it is make the reader are curious.

Herminingsih (2014:16) said the title will give information first to the reader about the novel, and the author should use an interesting word in order to interest the readers to read the novel. So, it is the important of title as a cover of novel or other examples.

2) Plot

Plot of the story is the way in which events in the story are arranged. Usually the plot builds from an introduction of characters, setting, and problem up through the rising action. Problem in the story appear from a suspension. Rising action itself is steps/ the series of events develops problem or conflict.

According to Margarita in Study of Literature (PDF source) explained that

(a) Chronological plot

Chronological plot is events are arranged in the sequence in which they occur. In this types of plot has significance characteristics, they are; forward, progressive, and, straight. In this type, the story is told by the writer step by step based on story order, beginning, middle, and finishing.

(b) A chronological plot

A chronological plot is events are not arranged in the sequence in which they occur. This types also has characteristics, backward, flashback, and regressive. In this type, the story does not start from beginning, but comes from middle or the end, and finally the beginning story told in the end.

(c) Climactic plot

Climactic plot is all the action focuses toward a single climax. Aeschylus's Agamemnon ia a classic example of a climactic plot.

(d) Episodic plot

Episodic plot is a series of loosely connected events. Tjahyono (1988:188) said that Episodic means wickerwork of plot is separated, so in a drama has within two or more in wickerwork events.

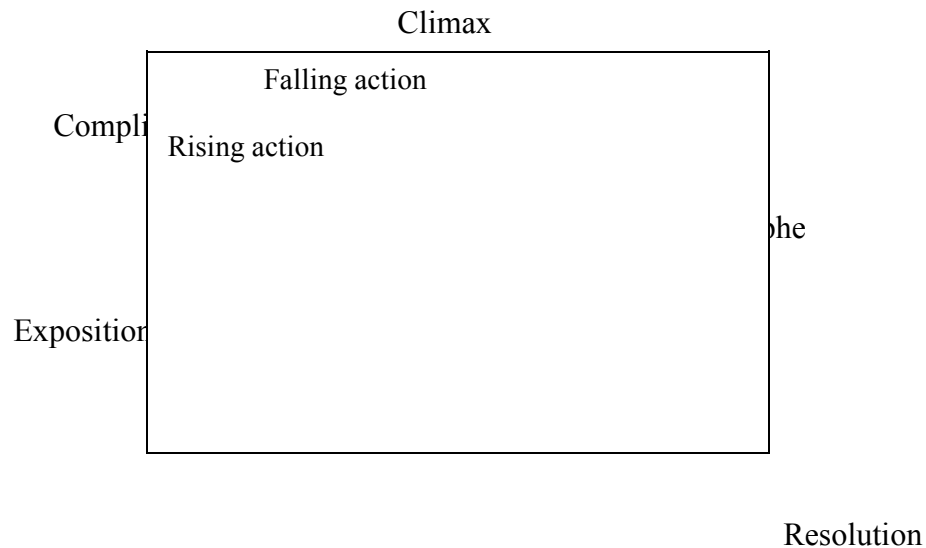
(e) Non sequitur plot

Non sequitur plot is more of an-anti plot; the non sequitur plot defies traditional logic by presenting events without any clear sequence and characters without any clear motivation.

(f) Subplot

Subplot is a secondary plot that is of less importance to the overall story, but may serve as a point of contrast or comparison to the main plot.

Plot may in simple or complex form. The simple plot deals with the character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. The complex plot has several groups of characters; the story deals with one, takes up another, returns to the first, then takes up another. Plot has been defined as “an author’s careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desired effect. A plot is a series action, often presented the chronological order. Such as this picture;



Initiating incident

Adapted from Herminingsih, 2014. Introduction to Literature, page 17

Picture above despite the chronological of story. The story is started by introduction of character/ as actor. Then show the events or problem will be appear in a story, and then the actor try to solve the problem, it can be fail or success. Afterwards, the problem started fall down, no more problem, and finally all problem are usually wrapped up. Donasari (2014:15)

The explanation about the diagram, are: exposition is introduces the characters, setting, and problem or conflicts in the story. Rising action is series of events develops problem or conflict. Climax is show the characters are success or fail in the story. Falling action is action falls rapidly after climax.

Resolution is all loose ends in the story are usually wrapped up. Donasari (2014:15)

Plot is important elements to build the story, in all of story through exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Plot comes from the three step, they are introduction, setting, and problem up through the rising action. In the first paragraph writers write the introduction, explain the kind of family, example; you come from and the kind of education you have had. It can also refer to such things as your social and racial origins, your financial status, or the type of work experience that you have. After that, in creating the setting writers have to write a particular place or type of surroundings where something is or takes place. Then, problem or conflicts, in this section problem are the important element too. Writers turn up the conflicts of main characters and support characters.

Beaty et.al (2002:1046) said that five stages of structure that explained above (exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion, and even the story plays) they are the progression of the conflict, the other structural devices by which a play can be organized and made meaningful and effective.

Plot has continuation story that make its interesting. Makes the readers are extracted to read and curious to know the continuation. Based on Beaty et.al. (2002:1046) explained that the important part of any storyteller's task, whether the story is narrative or dramatic, is the invention, selection, and arrangement of the action. What will happen—including the introduction of characters, the unfolding of events, the development of theme, and the resolution of problem situation? It is cannot properly be called a full-scale plot. The plot can be organized by the introduction, and questions of character, story line, and theme are somehow brought together.

The chronological explain the steps story run. The chronological as the endorser section which makes the reader interests with story. The actor has to do the action based on the script then make the story interesting and doing the story wishfully.

3) Conflict

Conflict is the one of part in built the story. Conflict make the main character be the main point because from the conflict main character show his/ her effort to solve the problem, a wisdom and fervency of main characters are appear. Conflict within a piece

may also be central to the author's view of life or the point, he or she is trying to make. Conflict is the heart of any plot.

This is another characteristic of story. It is usually a struggle for supremacy between the protagonist and antagonist of the play. The conflict is usually resolved. This is called conflict resolution. Conflict is a problem or struggle in a story. The main character may come into conflict with a variety of forces. It could be a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills; may be physical, mental, emotional or moral. Conflict can be grouped into two types, includes: Donasari (2014:17) explained that conflicts divided by two, they are; external and internal conflicts.

- (a) External conflict involves a character struggling against others, society, or nature. The conflict identifiable by seeing any competition/ touching in that story between main characters and (supporting) minor character.
- (b) Internal conflict involves a character having opposing feelings or thoughts about something/ talking about the feeling of main character. The main character. The conflict identifiable by seeing any competition between main character and (supporting) minor

character but main character is surrender before touching with the problem.

By two kinds of conflicts above explain that internal and external conflicts are conflicts that come from main characters it selves, and come from main characters surroundings. The conflicts which come from main characters it selves we can called internal conflicts, that conflicts are a feeling, bad feeling and grow up to the confused, flustered, panicky, and disoriented about something happened.

Into the bargain, external conflicts come from nature; example people relate with other, they can be neighbor, friends, family, and other living thing. The conflicts makes the main characters have to relate with the other and make his/ him sad, loose something important, and get sometime troubles with surroundings.

In other words, conflicts not only as contributed substance of story, but also has contributed as something that make interesting. Reader would like story from the conflicts. They like the fight in a street, why people mill round? Many questions come from the conflicts.

1. Conflict human and nature

Conflict human and nature is a conflict that appear when a fight/ war happened, this is happened between human versus human or groups versus a nature, human cooperate to fight the nature. The conflict has aims for prosperity and safety of their life.

2. Human conflicts (human and human)

Human conflicts happened between human have problem with other human, that conflicts are; the fight, dispute, rivalry, battle for power etc.

3. Internal conflicts

Internal conflicts happened when appeared problem form the human itself. Human often get problem when they choose 2 or more selection for their decision. Human get fear, benefaction and crime, honesty and fraudulence, etc. Tjahjono (1998:111)

In this novel tells the conflicts of main characters with the surrounding; nature, environment, and life, and main characters relate with other people, teacher, family, and also his friends. These conflicts make the story were interesting. Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in conflict, they have had a

serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement based on Collins COBUILD Dictionary on SD-Room (2006).

Structure of text has kinds, such as a story or in a big form (novel). One of structure of the text are plot and conflicts, they are have relation in a build of story. Both of them consist of problems as a source of story in interesting and organized. Based on Beaty et.al(2002:1046) said that plot in plays usually involves a conflict, and dramatic structure centrally concerns the presentation – quite literally the embodiment or fleshing out-of that conflicts—of that conflicts.

Conflicts are interesting because have within with the fight/ war, controversy which slant and basic foundation of the conflicts. Keraf (2001:167). A fight/ war in a story sometimes make the reader extracted and curious like the purpose of plot. Conflicts is a problem of life which the strong of basis story. Moreover Keraf (2001:111) explained that narrative is a conflicts art, means that literature always gives conflicts as important for attractive power.

Conflicts make the reader curious the continuation, how the conflicts are resolved? It makes the reader attractive again, they want to know the story, are the ending in happy or the main character get sad ending, sometimes it

makes the reader looked blue. Feeling the reader move immediately because the story, especially side-effect of conflicts.

In addition Keraf (2001:167) said that writer has to hold human characterization. It is also the important to tell the facts such as biography and autobiography and also the different of fiction and fact of the story. The difference both of them is writer narration of not fictitious has to interpret the facts to understand the characters and deliver it to the story, whereas writer of fiction story has to create the detail to show the characters.

4) Characters

Character is person who moving about the plot in the story. Start from first up to the finish. Character will clear appear because in a story is appeared clear too; it is from human movement, shape of face, or the voice of actor. Characters is main person who action in a story, they are the actor who always doing scenes in every situation. Tjahjono (1998:188)

Interesting element to analyze the conflicts of the main character in the story is character. There is a close relationship between character and conflicts. The main character can be recognized because he/ she were surrounded by many conflicts. They are trapped to solve their conflicts which appear internally and

externally. This is the background as well as one reason why this topic is analyzed in this research.

Character is not a real-life person but also a “paper being”. A being creation by an author and existing only within a fictional text, usually on the level of action, to found the character it can appears in a background, social or cultural class, experience, thoughts/ opinion, any prejudices or biases, emotions, psychology, etc. and also the look like, the physical behavior and appearance, character sympathetic, unsympathetic or combination both of them. Herminingsih (2014:9) explain that the main character and the minor (supporting) character are the complex character in many ways. The figure are contained in a story has a different role. Someone who has critically important role in a story called core figures or key figures.

Main character in a story divided by two: protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the good character, protagonist sometimes get the problem in the story but in the ending get success. Antagonist is the bad character, the actor in that story always doing some problem to attack the antagonist. There are two kinds of character with sympathetic character generally being limited to protagonist and certain minor character. Minor character primarily has a function as foils, typically contrast physically and or in personality with the

main character, stereotypes, represent, a category of people or pieces of furniture.

Characters were divided by two they are:

(a) Protagonist: these are the leading characters in the play. They are the most important. The entire action of the play centers are around themselves. They are the heroes or heroines of the play. If the play is happy ending, protagonists are comic characters. If the play has sad ending, the protagonist are sad ending.

(b) Antagonist: these are the characters whose main aim is to contend with the protagonist. They work against the interest of the protagonist. In most cases, they lead to the downfall of the protagonist, if the play is tragic or to the happy ending if the play is comical. Ade and Okunoye (2008:11)

Today, protagonist and antagonist is characters who presented by reader. By means of that character, main characters can be someone who love or hate. They show their action in a novel.

5) Characterizations

Characterization is the person who has characteristic to grow the story. A plot of story is doing by actor based on characterizations of each actor. Characterization is “the author’s presentation and development of characters.” It can be showing weather the character growing up. Character is the person that presented in a drama or narration and the process by which the writer makes character seems real to the reader called characterization. Donasari (2014:16)

Characters can be either static, static means that implying the characterization of actor do not grow in the story, just flat story, in contrast dynamic means the characterization of actor are grow make the story different, so many challenge the actor get.

Characteristics of drama consider those that are common to them all. Playwright is the author or writer from the text or play. Character usually divided by two types, they are flat character and round characters.

- a. Flat/ static characters are static characters that do not change from the beginning to the end of the play. In this characters an actor is doing the action in simple condition, no more action in endanger, sometimes no main characters who act in this story or movie. They are supporting actor who help the main characters. According to Donasari (2014:16)

explained that characters can be either static, implying they do not grow or not always major or main actor.

- b. Round characters, in contrast to the flat characters, are dynamic and they grow and develop with the play. Everything about them is revealed in the play. They are usually the main characters of the play.

Donasari (2014:16). Round/ dynamic characters main actor are doing the action based on the script in many actions. They do many activities to make the story are interesting, but sometimes round character can be the supporting actor. Dynamic means they do grow and static always minor (supporting actor in the story).

B. Dialogue

Dialogue almost happened in a relation and important purposes, such as to inform the information, to get the information, and to clarify the information. Dialogue just limited in term of two or more people, do not happened dialogue if only one people.

Dialogue or conversation we found in the drama or movie, but without dialogue in a novel it is less interesting, because in novel using dialogue the reader easier found the conflict.

1. Functions of dialogue;

- a. Show the characteristic of actor in the story
- b. Building the plot and explaining the story to the reader
- c. Giving sign event before the story be going on
- d. Giving event after the story be going on
- e. Giving comment the story that have been continuing

In addition, there are two kinds of dialogue, includes:

1. Aesthetic

Aesthetic is the interesting of language in a story, it is vitally important to build the interesting story for the reader. Smooth of language having an effect on the action of the actor. Such as in novel *The Rainbow Troops*, written by Andrea Hirata appear used aesthetic literature language which smooth. Today, story or movie used real condition in human life, included language in used, but still care the selective element (language selection) so that the language no used vulgarity and taboo.

2. Technical tool

Dialogue is the tool of drama and story. Dialogue has to communicative as supporting the drama or story. Tjahjono (1998:188). Related with the dialogue there is monolog. Monolog is conversation of actor with himself or herself. In life monolog is seldom in used because the conversation in actor's heart, but sometimes the reader do not know the conversation if do not show in speaking, this is in movie. In story or novel monolog write in written.

C. Previous Study

In this section, the researcher wants to compare this research with other research. Wildan Anshori in "English Education Program Department of Islamic Education State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Tulungagung" (2011) who studied about The Conflicts of Main Character's Conflicts to Build the Plot In Charles Disken's Novel an "Our Mutual Friend". In that previous study John Harmon as main character in Charles Disken's Novel an "Our Mutual Friend is simple man with good attitudes. He got external conflicts, start from his problem when he died and his body was in the police station and he loves with Bella Wilfer, but no married.

This is the similarity methodology in this study, Conflicts and Their Roles in Building Plot in Angie Kilbane's Novel a "The Rainbow Troops". This is qualitative study by using library study. Library study is the study which collecting the data by reading the novel, article, book which relate with the study topic in a library. The researcher also uses internet browsing, and computer software to help completing the study. This study also using analytical approach to analysis the main character's conflicts in An Novel the Rainbow Troops. From this theory the researcher get the understanding on the element of story and also get the main character's conflicts in the novel, and help in analyzing some contribution of main characters conflicts in building the plot.

The research questions are what kinds of conflict are found in the main character in Angie Kilbane's novel an "the Rainbow Troops" and how main character's conflict in Angie Kilbane's novel an "the Rainbow Troops" can build the plot in a novel. The purposes of the study are to find out main character's conflicts in built the plot. The researcher applies the descriptive study because analyzing the novel then used library study to get the complete and suitable data for answering the research problem stated previously.

As a result the researcher finds that surroundings of main characters inciting the conflicts in this novel. In addition internal conflicts also were

happened by main character when he felt sad to economic background of himself. First main character is Lintang is a clever student now, actually before it he couldn't do something, for example to write and read his name and also it is happened to his father. They are so far in education. Fortunately, his father sent Lintang to study in Muhammadiyah School. Lintang's family was from Tanjong Kelumpang it is isolated area in Sumatra and still part of Belitong Island and because of many thatch palms, and see crocodile crossed the road that island called like that. Tanjong Pelumpang is a village that does not far from the edge of the sea.

Lintang is small boy that has curly hair. Lintang live with his father. He is a fisherman. He has characteristics black, withered, thin, and stiff, but he is gentle, good-hearted, and hopeful man. He speaks in slowly, like Indonesian man, but he low in education. Actually, as previous generation of Malay community make compulsory to make their son be a fisherman like their parents, but Lintang's father wanted to break that cycle. Long distance to go to school make Lintang had to ride a bicycle every day in *subuh*, the distance about 40 kilometers journey. By many struggles, makes Lintang meant business in raise his dream.

Then, Ikal as second main characters, he is writer itself, Andrea Hirata. Here ikal ia a supporting actor. He knows all about actors in that novel. Ikal

has curly hair too, and he is desk mate of Lintang, they were friend. Ikal's father thought that education is better than work in factors. His father so care to education, in addition Ikal's home is near than Lintang's home to the school. He comes from simple family than other students. He came to the school in neat and worn shoes.

The difference of this study between previous studies is in the source of study and research design. In Wildan Anshori study is *The Conflicts of Min Character's Conflicts to Build the Plot In Charles Disken's Novel an "Our Mutual Friend"*. In this study, *Conflicts and Their Roles in Building Plot In Angie Kilbane's Novel A "The Rainbow Troops"*. They have difference in object of study, but have similarity to bellow elements in novel which has relation. Moreover, *Rainbow Troops* novel has uniqueness in concept of story, and course of life.

The subject of the study, are the roles and main character's conflicts in a Novel *"The Rainbow Troops"*. The researcher finds out quotation of the paragraph or dialogues in the novel that indicates the conflicts. Angie Kilbane translated an original story by Andrea Hirata, Bandung, Indonesia. *"Laskar Pelangi"* released on December, 2009. Andrea Hirata is the bestselling author

in Indonesia to date, reached over 5 million readers, and contributed significantly to the development Indonesian literature.

This novel in English version has found success not only Indonesia but also worldwide. It received awards and recognition including. The movie is taken by downloading from internet. Many resources supported this study. They have many purposes from this, and take the big conclusion that novel is the spectacular novel this period, especially in global world by getting many awards.