CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1 Review of Literature

To gain a deeper understanding about the method of characterization and the three dimensions analysis, several papers and journals were being reviewed. There were three papers which discuss novel analysis that was analyzed as follows.

The first paper is entitled *The Analysis of The Main Character in Danielle Steel’s “No Greater Love”, written by Yulie* (2005). The analysis was conducted to reveal the main character in terms of physiological, psychological, and sociological aspect. Based on the psychological aspect the writer was described Edwina as a very understanding character. It was said so because in the story, Edwina did not want to disturb her parents who at that time were teasing playfully to each other quietly. She knew her parents were very harmonious and loved each other. She was also described as a very enthusiastic character. This could be seen when she heard about Charles’s adventure especially when he was in Delhi and Kenya. That made her becoming enthusiastic about going to Africa with Charles for their honeymoon. The similarity between current study and this research is that they have the same problem on three dimensions and this research applied one similar theory by Egri which determined that the character has three dimensions. And the differences between current study and this research is the data source and this research was not analyzing the methods of characterization.

The second paper that was reviewed entitled *Main Character Analysis on Amber Dana’s “Love Is Forever” by I Gusti Agung Pitri Susanti* (2001). In term of physiological aspect, Shirley Scott as the main character in the novel was a young girl in the age of twenty. She was a
beautiful young girl with an appearance that almost all models had, such as fresh looks, pointed nose, tall and slim body, etc. She also had innocence face and flameless charm. Physically, Shirley was also described as a young beautiful model with deep violet eyes across from him. The similarity between current study and this research is that they have the same problem on three dimensions and this research applied one similar theory by Egri which determined that the character has three dimensions. And the differences between current study and this research is the data source and this research was not analyzing the methods of characterization.

The third paper is entitled *The Analysis of Characters in “Cakes and Ale” by W. Somerset Maugham* (2008). The author uses three methods to describe the characterization of Willie, they are; dramatic method, character on other characters method and mixing method. The author allows Willie to reveal his characterization himself through his opinion and his action. The author also describes Willie’s characterization from outside, through the words of other characters. And through the combination between dramatic method and character on other characters method, he explains Willie’s characterization. Those methods describes Willie as a young boy, and adult person and a man. As a young boy, he was a poor boy and lived in the village but he became a doctor and a famous writer in London. He liked reading literary works. His opinion about Rosie is always changed. At first he thought Rosie as his friend, then he loved Rosie but at the end he hated Rosie, because she had an affair with other man.

Rosie as the second character took the biggest part to influence the action and the opinion of the main character. Through their action and dialogue the conflicts in this story occured. Although Rosie influenced Willie a lot, she could not attract the reader’s sympathy because her characterization in the story was judged very bad by the society. The author describes Rosie’s characterization through dramatic method, character on other characters method and mixing
method. Through those methods she was described as a beautiful woman but she had bad attitudes. She had affairs with several men. She gave herself naturally to the man who loved her. The similarity between current study and this research is that they have the same problem on methods of characterization and this research applied one similar theory by Kenney who classifying the methods of characterization into five methods. And the differences between current study and this research is the data source and this research was not analyzing the three dimensions of the character.

To broaden the view on the method of character analysis, there was also one international journal that was reviewed in this paper. The journal was written by Ruxandra Nechifor in *International Journal of Communication research* which was entitled *Character Analysis Method*. This journal was chosen because it discussed a topic about character analysis method, which is in accordance with the topic of the discussion in this paper. It appeared that the journal showed a broader view about character analysis method. It was stated the method of character analysis consisted of two points of view: the description and the interpretation (Nechifor, 2013). It also stated the types of needs that developed a character regarding the form of the context, namely need of the agent and need of the text. In the discussion of the need of text, it was stated:

*A character is good, brave, fair, honest, reflexive only as long as the speech is creating contexts for the character to act as such. Connecting the attributes based on the conscience of a receiver, both on a singular level and as well as interacting with the ensemble forms the image of the character. As an example, for the characters of the novel Orbitor by Mircea Cărtărescu, relevant are the demands mentioned below, which delivered either to the text*
or the agent will determine the building up of each figure and of the whole structure (Nechifor, 2013: 4).

From this view, it could be assumed that the characterization of a character could be determined by analyzing the text which built up the story. The figure and the whole structure of the character itself including the physiological, psychological and sociological dimension were being described and interpreted through the stretches of texts in the story.

1.2 Concepts

When the analyst is going to analyze characters in data source they must understand the theory that they use. The concepts of this study were based on the views suggested by the experts in the field of literature study. The concept which were presented in this study are character and method of characterization.

2.2.1 Concept of Character

Character is one of the most important elements of novel, which is very interesting to be analyzed because it can guide the reader to the author thought. Basically the story’s characters are reflection of human beings. According to Warren and Wellek (1962: 219), the simplest way to describe characterization in the story is by giving a name of figure. Each appellation is a kind of animating individuation; the names are taken from Bible, characteristic of allegory.

A character is obviously relevant to people and their experiences if one is like others whom they know. As what Kenney stated, a character is relevant if there are a lot of people like them in the real world (1966:27). A character might resembles any person that people could meet in their daily life. The character can be classified into main character, secondary character, and
supporting character, based on the function of the character in the story. The main character is the most important figure as the central figure in the story, but the secondary character also has important role and give influence to the main character.

According to Di Yanni (1994), a character can be divided into two kinds of character. They were dynamic and static character. A dynamic character reveals some kind of attitudinal change, purpose, and behavior as the story progresses. While a static character is unchanged, the character remains the same from the beginning of the story until the end of the story.

2.2.2 Concept of Characterization

Characterization is the process of describing or portraying human characters in a story. Because an individual presents himself through speech and action, therefore the characterization could be recognized through those instruments. Characterization is also the methods by which author creates the appearance and personality of imaginary persons and reveals their characters. According to Wellek and Warren (1962:219) the simplest form characterization is naming. Each appellation is a kind of vivifying, animating, and individualizing. According to Di Yanni (2001:56) characterization is the means which writers present and reveal character. By reading what the character does and says, the reader would get a clear imagination about the personality of the character in the story. Futhermore, Kenney (1966: 34) also classifies the method of characterization into five methods: Discursive Method, Dramatic Method, Contextual Method, Mixing Method, and Character on other Characters Method.

1.3 Theoretical Framework

There were some theories that adopted as the theoretical framework for this study.
2.3.1 The Three Dimension of Characters

The last theory being discussed here is the theory of character dimension. As what was stated previously, characters in fiction are created through the author’s experience or imagination. These characters are reflection from human being including their personality, behavior, attitude, goals, emotional aspect, etc. Egri (in Sukada 1987:75) was determined that a character has three dimensions as its basic structure. The dimensions are physiological, sociological and psychological dimensions. To broaden the understanding about literature, the study also discussed the theory of character and characterization.

1. Physiological Dimensions

The first dimension is the physiological. Physiological aspect is anything that you can look at the outside physically such as gender/sex, age, height/weight, posture, appearances, defects, heredity, hair color, etc. Their physical make-up and outfit certainly colors their outlook on life. It influences them endlessly, helping to make them tolerant, defiant, humble, or arrogant. It affects their mental development, serves as a basis for inferiority and superiority complexes. (Egri, 1960:33)

According to Lajos Egri in Sukada (1987: 65) physiological aspect can be observed through sex, age, and physical appearance such as shape of body, size, color of skin, and so on.

Another explanation about physiology is from Elbert Tokay, he stated that physiology is the study of human body. He assumed that the aim of physiology is to give the reader a clear picture of the structure of human body and a clear understanding of the way in which the various bodily systems and organs work.
2. Sociological Dimension

Sociology was the second dimension to be studied. Sociological aspect is anything from the environment which gave some feedback to the development of one’s characters such as social class status, education, occupation, religion, home life, race nationality, political affiliation, etc. This dimension is a background in characterizing behavior, thinking and the way someone reacts to all sorts of problems. This aspect is related with all things in social environment, including economic status, job, profession, family relationship and his fellow, and religion.

According to Roucek and Warren (1963: 3), “is the study of human beings in their group relationship”. It is interested in the behavior of individual takes place in social interaction. By sociology the readers can identify the individual personality, which consists of habits, attitudes, other characteristics according to which one individual behaves differently from another.

Another opinion came from George Ritzer, Kenneth C. W Kammer and Norman R. Yetman about sociology as a study of individual and a setting that included group, organization, cultures and societies.

2. Psychological Dimension

The third dimension was psychology. Psychological dimension is anything which related to the psychological condition of the character or stated as the inside things in human being such as abilities, qualities, tempraments, attitude toward life, complexes, introvert/extovert, ambitions, etc. This aspect can be analyzed by seeing the thing that can be indicated and eye catching. According to Roucek and Warren, psychology is the study of the basic elements and processes of human behavior (1963: 183). It is going on to investigate the nature of human being such as temperament, abilities, motivation, learning emotion, attitudes, and so forth.
Another opinion came from Warren and Wellek where they state that psychology of literature means the study of the writer, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature that gave affect upon its readers (1973: 75).

Through psychological approach, the readers can analyze the psychology of character that includes the attitude, behavior, feeling, emotion, and motivation.

2.3.2 Character and Characterization

Character is a person in a literary work as the essential nature and values of an individual figure, or the inside of human personality. The character is a figure of figures who participate in the action in the story. Kenney (1955:21) states that character is the actor of the story. A fictional character must be more than just lifelike because the standard of lifelikeness is inadequate for judging character in fiction. Unlike the human being, the fictional character is a part of an artistic whole and must always serve the whole needs. The necessary of being fitted into a satisfying artistic whole is the most important difference between the fictional character and the human being. And it is the basis of all the other differences.

According to Wellek and Warren (1955:227), character is the figure that participates in the action or the people who play roles in the story and it is expected to be natural or lifelike. In this case, naming is an important aspect to reflect the life, the spirit, and the individual of each character in the story.

According to William Kenney (1966:27) a character is obviously relevant to people and their experience if the character is like themselves or like another whom they know. Lifelikeness
then is properly understood as one form of relevance. A character is relevant if there many people like them in the real world.

Furthermore, Kenney (1966: 34) also classifies the method of characterization into five methods as described below:

1. **Discursive Method**

   The author who chooses the discursive method simply tells us about his characters. The advantages of this method are simplicity and economy. The writer who is content to tell the readers directly about one’s characters can quickly finish the job of characterization and go on to other things. This method has its disadvantage too: it is relatively mechanical, and discouraged the reader’s imaginative participation. The reader is not encouraged to react directly to the characters, to make up their own mind about them, as they must react to and make up they mind about the real people they meets. The discursive method can be best choice under certain circumstances. When economy and directness are desired this method can be considered.

2. **Dramatic Method**

   This is an alternative method for the discursive one; it is showing rather than telling. In the dramatic method the characters are allowed to reveal themselves to the reader though their own words and actions. This method is called ‘Dramatic’ because it is just like the way characters are revealed to people in drama. In comparison with the discursive method the Dramatic is more lifelike and invites the reader's active participation in the story. The dramatic method has been generally favored by writers of fiction in the twentieth century. However, it has its disadvantages: it is less economical than the Discursive since to show takes longer than to tell. While it encourages the reader’s active participation, it also increases the possibility of
misjudging the character. When vividness of presentation is more important than the economy, the writer will choose the Dramatic method.

3. The Contextual Method

By the Contextual method it means the device of suggesting character by the verbal context that surrounds the character. For instance, if a character is consistently describe in terms appropriate to be beast of prey the reader may well conclude that the author is trying to tell them something.

4. The Mixing Method

This method means applying all the methods in accordance with the effectiveness of their applications. It is very rare that a fiction uses only one method. Indeed the contextual method can be used effectively in combination with other method.

5. Character on the other characters method

Included under the general heading of the dramatic method is the device of having one character in a story talk about another. The reader must remember, of course, that information received in this way is not necessarily reliable. What A says of B may tells more about A then about B. Still, this one source in information about character.