

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter divided into two parts which are theoretical framework and related study. Theoretical framework consists of theory of intrinsic approach which is related with the characterization in a work. As the writer have discussed previously, the main focus of the analysis of this study is the plot as intrinsic elements of the novel. The reason he is choosing to analyze the plot of the novel to be the central of the analysis because it is appropriate to analyze the development of the main character to achieve the quality of a soldier. To accomplish this purpose, intrinsic approach by Edward V. Roberts will be used in this study. The intrinsic element consists of: plot, character and character and characterization, setting and theme. In order to avoid the overlapping explanation, the writer did not involve the setting of the novel. The concept of plot, character and characterization, and theme will be clarified in this chapter.

A. Intrinsic Elements

In this chapter, the writer will explain about the approaches or theories that are going to be used to analyze Stephen Crane's novel called *The Red Badge of Courage*. According to M.H. Abrams in his book *The Mirror and the Lamp*, in analyzing literary work there are four approaches in identifying, analyzing, evaluating, and writing literature. They are: Mimetic approach, Pragmatic approach, Expressive approach, and Objective approach.

Objective approach is an approach that focuses on the work itself which reveals intrinsic elements to be developed into a structure. The writer chooses this approach as it is considered to be the most appropriate to analyze the novel. According to Roberts, intrinsic element in literature consist of theme, plot, setting, also character and characterization. To get a better understanding of these intrinsic elements, the writer would like to present the description of each element as follows:

1. Plot

In a well written story, all the actions or incidents, speeches, thoughts, and observations are linked together to make up an entirety, sometimes called organic unity. Kennedy (9) said that plot merely a structure of events that arise out of conflict. The plot can be defined as the artistic arrangement of those events. In a work of fiction, a plot refers to the deliberate arrangements of sequence of interrelated events which constitutes a cause and effect aspect of sequential events being presented. Plot is divided into five parts: exposition, conflict, rising action / crisis, climax, and resolution.

a. Exposition

Exposition is the opening parts of the sets the scenes, introduce the main characters, situation and events, existing before the action, a beginning story. It also provides any background information that the readers need in order to understand about the events to follow.

b. Conflict

Conflict is the clash of action, ideas, desires, or wills. Conflict usually begins with a problem in story. From here the readers know how the main character in the novel tries to solve the problem. It is particularly a critical event that brings the story to its climax.

c. Crisis

Rising action or crisis starts with a conflict. The character begins his / her action after an event or conditions that make the character feel confused. It can be considered as interplay between the character and events which builds up a tension and develops problem out of the original situation provided in the story.

d. Climax

A climax is the highest point in ascending series in a fiction. A climax will exist if there is a conflict. It is a point at which the fortune of the protagonist undergoes changes which is influenced his / her mind.

e. Resolution

Resolution is the last event in a novel or the outcome of the conflict. The main character has finished solving the problem and the result is a happy or sad ending.

2. Character and Characterization

a. Character

A story, especially fiction of novel contains some characters with their specific characterization to make the story alive. Characters have an important

relationship with the other elements of the novel. They are individuals or figures who are involved in the story. They are given both mental and physical features.

Brooks and Warren in their book entitled *Understanding Fiction* states that a character is a complex of potentialities for actions, for many different kinds of actions, but not for all kinds of actions, only for certain kinds of actions which can finally be rendered to be consistent with each other. (656)

Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, they are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are shown in what they say, the dialogues, and what they do, their actions. So, the readers can find out what kind of persons the characters are from the dialogues. (Abrams 1981: 20)

Holman states that the success of a novel depends on how well the author can create the characters of his / her novel in order to make them real to the readers and they are able to come to life although they are only imaginary persons. Therefore, it can be said that characters are the imaginary persons that are created by the author. (Holman and Harmon: 74-75)

A character in a work of fiction may be recognized in a number of ways. He may be flat, two dimensional figures. It means that the flat character is characterized by one or two traits meanwhile the round character is complex and many sided (Perrine: 68). The round character play the most important role in the whole story and the author always described them in concrete detail. On the other hand, the flat character is described in a simple way since their function is to

support the round one. In addition, the flat character tends to be the same person from the beginning to the end of the story. (Roberts: 65-66)

b. Characterization

Characterization means the way the author creates or describes the characters of his / her literary work. Holman and Harmon define characterization as the processes by which the author characterizes the people in the story, a device which make us believe that a character exists for the reader as life like. It is a creation of imaginary persons who are created imaginatively, but they have to be seen. (81)

The various characters who have outward appearances and also inner qualities are the imaginary person created by the author. There are two basic methods of characterization, namely: the dramatic and analytic methods. In dramatic method, the readers can know their characters through: what they do and say, their environment, and what other characters think of them. In this case, the readers must be able to interpret their character by using their interpretation without the author's comment. While in the analytic method, the author can directly give the comment on the character and explain their motive, appearance, and thought. (Emil Hurtik and Robert Yarber: 84)

According to James H. Pickering and J. D. Hoepfer (27 – 28), there are two basic methods or techniques to present the establishing character. One is telling, which relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author, and the other one

is showing, the method of characterization by allowing the characters to reveal themselves through their dialogues and actions.

3. Theme

A novelist usually takes an idea from his real experiences or other people's real experiences such as: happiness, sorrow, love, fighting, violence, betrayal, and so on. Those elements are used to develop his or her novel. A theme is the central idea of a literary work which deals with four general areas of human experiences: the nature of humanity, the nature of society, the nature of relationship to the world, and the nature of our ethical responsibilities. (Perrine, 1959: 137)

The theme is controlling central idea or central insight of the story, and the generalization about life implied by the story. It can also be said that the theme is what the author intends to tell the readers. The author sometimes uses the theme to refer the basic issue, problem or subject with which the work is mostly concerned.

Kennedy in *An Introduction to Prose, Poetry, and Drama* (161) states that the theme of a story is any general idea or insight that reveal the entire story. It can be stated that the theme is the main subject or the main idea of a story that the author will convey to the readers.

In a good story, the theme is shown implicitly through all intrinsic elements. The author uses dialogues, feelings, as the way of thinking of the characters, the events that happen, and the setting to emphasize the theme. Therefore, the readers should comprehend the whole story to discover the theme.

B. Review of Related Studies

The writer of this research relates to the study of a research paper which is used intrinsic approach. First is written by Ahmad Habibie, a student of Airlangga University Surabaya, entitled *Creatures in the lord of the rings movie* in 2008.

His study attempts to discuss the superiority produced by characters in the Lord of The Ring movie series. The characters have responsibility to escort the dark soul to be destroyed in mount doom. The main concern of this study is to explore the society which is made by each race in the movie. The study specifies the research to a major character, Frodo Baggins. In analyzing the issue, the writer also use an intrinsic theory to examine the elements of the literature works which are characteristic and setting. By applying the theory, the writer finds out that there is uniqueness in Frodo's characteristic, in terms of mastering the controlling ring, Sauron's ring. From those findings, the writer sums up moral value that only the power of sincerity could destroy the highest dark soul, the ring of Sauron.

The second is an analysis by Eko Prijantoro, a student of Airlangga University. He has done an analysis of theme of D.H. Lawrence's *The Rocking Horse Winner* in 1995. His thesis main purpose is to know the theme of the novel by analyzing the conflict of Paul as the main character. He used a theory of M.H. Abrams about the intrinsic approach. By using the theory, he was able to deduce the theme of the novel implicitly in the conflict of Paul. Based on the analysis, he concluded that a son who loves his mother very much can be psychologically burdened by the attitude of the mother herself.

After studying the previous studies, the writer tries to investigate a novel to describe its intrinsic elements. The writer has decided to analyze Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*. This study is quite similar to the previous study above. Habibie focused on the main character of the novel, and Eko focused on the theme of the novel, the writer tries to explore the main character development through plot and making a deduction of theme. The writer intends to discuss the character and characterization, plot, and theme.