

itself. In this case, since the writer of the thesis plans to explore a novel entitled *The Secret Agent* so it is *The Secret Agent* itself that will become the source of the analysis.

The purpose of using the objective theory in the thesis is to make a well-focused study. It has been known that the subject of the analysis is about a condition of a character in the story. Here, the writer of the thesis considers the exploration of the work itself will result the best examination on the character's condition. It means that the analysis will not pay attention on whether the author's life, the similarity with everyday reality or other things outside the content of the novel itself.

Besides, the character's condition as the main concern of the analysis is closely related to intrinsic elements. It relates to character and setting. This fact adds the reason of why the objective theory is chosen among others.

A.1. Intrinsic Approach

The writer of the thesis chooses intrinsic approach to support objective theory. It is the only approach that will be used. The reason of using just that approach is because there will be no external element that is analyzed in the thesis. Moreover, it is the most appropriate approach for the objective theory.

The application of this approach will enable the analysis to use intrinsic elements as tools to do the analysis. The dominant elements which are considered closely related to the main concern of the analysis, that is Winnie's depressed condition which marks the change of her character, are character and setting.

A.1.1. Character

Character is an element of fiction which concerns with people. When we talk about characters in a piece of literary work we should remember that they are not real life people. The statement must certainly be applied in novels as well.

Characters in novel have been specially created by authors. When authors create characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people, develop some of those aspects whilst playing down others, and put them together as they please. The result is not an ordinary person but a fictional character who only exist in the words of the novel (Gill, 1985:90). In this case, the analysis of character in novels requires questions the answer of which will help us see how characters have been made and how they function in the novel.

Common questions which are being asked when the analysis of character is done are what characters are like, how they dress, how they speak and what they do. The answer of these questions may help us to know the personalities of characters. Besides, the exploration of characters is also able to be carried out by learning through what they say, through their thoughts and what other characters say and think about them.

The observation of whether the characters are

major or minor is also important in a character analysis. It will make us aware of the position or the function of characters in building up the stories of novels. According to *Pamela J. Annas* and *Robert C. Rosen* in *Literature and Society: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama, NonFiction*, major characters are at the center of the plot and usually drawn in detail. While minor characters are peripheral, sketched quickly. Major characters tend to be complex (or "round", to use novelist E.M. Forster's term); minor characters tend to be simpler, often one-dimensional, or "flat". Major characters, because they often have conflicting tendencies within them, are more likely to be dynamic, that is to change somehow in the course of a work of fiction; minor characters, too simply drawn to embody conflict, tend to be static.

A round character is said to have requirement that he or she profits from experience and undergoes a change of some sort (Roberts, 1989:145). Round characters have many realistic traits and are

relatively fully developed. They are just as complex and as difficult to understand as living people. A round character, therefore stands out totally identifiable within the class, occupation, or circumstances of which she or he is a part.

A flat character, as contrasted with the round character, is undistinguishable from other person in a particular group or class. Therefore, a flat character is not individual, but representative. Stock character, characters performing similar roles in recurring or repeating situation and stereotype, characters having expected stereotypical behaviour are characters mostly categorized as flat characters.

Round characters that have many individual and unpredictable human traits may be considered as dynamic because they undergo change or growth as a result of their experiences. On the other hand, flat characters are regarded as static because they do not change or grow.

The most important character in a work of fiction is called protagonist (Annas, 1990:1406). It

implies only that a character is a center of attention, not a moral or physical giant. The protagonist is central to the action, moves against an antagonist (Roberts, 1989:145). Here it means that the antagonist is a character against who the protagonist have primary conflict.

The analysis of character in *The Secret Agent* is vital because it is the closest element of fiction to the main concern of the analysis. In fact, the topic of the analysis is included in the character field itself. In this case since Winnie is the character the analysis wants to focus on so Winnie's character exploration is the only character analysis to be done then. The completeness of Winnie's character examination will be presented in the first part. While in order to depict the depression phenomena together with the change of Winnie's character the writer of the thesis will make an exclusive analysis.

There is another thing to be noted here concerning with Winnie's character analysis. Winnie is actually one of the two major characters in the

story. The other major character is Verloc, her husband. Both of them are the center of the plot and are drawn in detail accordingly. In the novel, their appearance, their actions, their speeches and their thoughts are fully described. However, since the main concern of the analysis is only Winnie so the role of Verloc in the analysis is limited as a supported character to Winnie's character analysis. In this case the detailed portrayal is merely on Winnie and not anyone else.

A.1.2 Plot

Plot is essential in the analysis. By including plot in the analysis, the portrayal of Winnie's depressed condition will be complete since character alone will not be enough to give a thorough description of Winnie's condition.

A plot is a plan or groundwork of human motivations, with the actions resulting from believable and realistic human responses (Roberts, 1989;98). Plot is different from a story. E.M.

Forster, a British novelist contrasts a plot and a story in his *Aspects of the Novel* by using two sentences stated as follows:

a. "The king died, and then the queen died."

b. "The king died, and then the queen died of grief."

Sentence a which describes a sequence, a chronological order is a story while sentence b is a plot because it is a sequence which is integrated with human motivation (*of grief*).

In a plot time is important not because one thing happens after another, but because one thing happens because of another. One source mentions that it is response, interaction, causation, and conflict that make a plot out of a simple series of actions (Robert, 1989;98).

A.1.3. Setting

Setting is an important supported element in the analysis. By knowing the setting, the description of place, time and condition which surrounds the major characters will be completely depicted. Besides,

setting exploration can help us know the influences or supports of the setting on the occurrence of Winnie's depressed condition and the change of her character.

Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literature live and move, together with the things they use (Roberts, 1989:229). In a novel setting may be related to character when it is used as the means to emphasize the importance of place, circumstances and time upon human growth and change. Besides, mood of characters and situation of characters can also be found out through setting analysis because there is connection between setting and the two items. Setting may reveal a great deal about the feeling of the characters and it may also show how a character is situated (Gill, 1985:107;109).

There is another function of setting in a novel. A source mentions that setting affects the atmosphere or mood of stories (Roberts, 1989:232). In a story atmosphere can be created by the representation of a

particular place whether the atmosphere is happy or gloomy. In a great extent it may give a worthy contribution to the actions and the mood of characters in the story.

B. Psychological Background

The presence of psychological background is regarded necessary due to the fact that the character's condition which becomes the major concern of the analysis is included in one of the psychological phenomena. Therefore, the aid of psychological explanation about the condition is important in giving the scientific information for the analysis.

Hence, the existence of the psychological background is not against the objective theory. It does not mean that there is external element that is analysed in the thesis. The one which is to be explored is only the work itself. While the psychological background exists to support the objective theory, not to be explored in the analysis.

There are some information about depression cited from *Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology* that can be used as a scientific base in the analysis.

They are:

Depression is a term used to describe a mood, a symptom, and syndromes of affective disorders. As a mood, it refers to a transient state of feeling sad, blue, forlorn, cheerless, unhappy and/or down. As a symptom it refers to a complaint that often accompanies a group of biopsychosocial problems.

Normal depression is a transient period of sadness and fatigue that generally occurs in response to identifiable stressful life events. Clinical depression generally involves sleep disorders, eating disorders, hopelessness, and despair. Sometimes problems assume psychotic proportions, and the depressed individual may attempt suicide and/or may experience

hallucinations, delusion, and serious psychological and motor retardation.

Other information may be taken from *Psychology of Adjustment* by Audrey Haber and Richard P. Runyon. According to this book, a depressed person is emotionally incapable of perceiving realistic alternative solutions to a difficult problem. His thinking process is often limited to the point where he can see no other way out of a bad situation other than that of suicide (Farberow & Litman, 1970:85).