

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### II.1. Related Theories

##### II.1.1. Objective Theory

As this study concerns about the intrinsic elements, the writer uses the objective theory as the basic theory. It focuses on the study of the intrinsic elements of a literary work, disregarding any extrinsic aspect of the story.

M.H. Abrams in his book, *Mirror And The Lamp*, stated:

The objective orientation which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all external points of preference, analyzes it as self sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being. (6)

##### II.1.2. Intrinsic Approach

In this thesis, the writer analyzes the failure of Jude in reaching his dream through the intrinsic elements, such as plot, character and setting; therefore the

writer uses intrinsic approach to analyze the problems. Wellek and Warren in their book, *Theory of Literature*, state that:

...studying literary work should have been based on the interpretation and analysis of the literary work itself. The first and the most prominent concentration should be directed to the work itself. (157-158)

#### II.1.2.1. Character

Character is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behaviour. Through dialogue action and commentary, author capture some of the interactions of character and circumstance. (Robert, 143).

The best plots arise naturally out of character in action, gaining in credibility and a sense of natural growth from this fact. Character may be presented mainly through description and discussion, or in more dramatic manner, by the author's simply reporting the character's speech and action. (Little, 89)

Talking about character we must concern about how he speaks, the appearance of him, how he dresses, the social

standing of him, the company of character and what the character does in this story (Gill, 99-103).

To concern about the main character of the story, we must talk about the round character. It has many realistic trait and relatively full developed. He undergoes change or growth as result of their experience (Robert, 145).

Jude who is the main character that is fully developed. He has changed as the circumstance brings him out. Eventhough there is a tragedy, with the death of Jude, but he, the ambitious and smart man has got his fate.

#### II.1.2.2. Setting

Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which character in literature live and move, together with the things they use. Times of day, conditions of sun and clouds, weather, hills and valleys, tree and animals and so on may be the setting of a work. Setting may also include artifacts like walking sticks, paper windmills, birds cages, necklaces, and many other items. The setting of a work may also extend to references to clothing descriptions of physical appearance, and spatial relationship. In short, the setting of

a work is the total of references to physical and temporal objects and artifacts (Robert, 229).

The other definition about setting is that it is a board word. It covers the places in which characters are presentated: the social contex of characters, such as their families, friends and class; the customs beliefs and rules of behaviour of their society; the scenes that are the background or the situation for the events of the novel or the way in which is used as a setting within the book (Gill, 106)

Furthermore, Richard Gill in *mastering English Literature* stated that when we study a novel, we should pay attention to setting, because setting is one that is appropriate to the section of the novel in which it appears and also, possibly, to the book as a whole. When we read a novel, we can ask the following question about the way the author handles the setting. What does the setting reveal about the mood and emotions of the character? what does the setting reveal about the situation of the character? what does the setting reveal about the personality of the character? what does the setting reveal about the theme of the book? (106-107).

The theory above tells us that setting must have close relation to character. In this thesis there is a relation between the setting, especially Christminster

and the character of Jude. This setting influences Jude to emerge, and to manifest his dream in a university degree and love.

### II.1.2.3. Plot

A plot is very important because without a plot we do not have a story. A plot is a plan or groundwork human motivations, with the actions resulting from believable and realistic human responses. Stories take place in time or chronological order. Time is important not because one thing happens because of another. (Robert, 98)

The elements of a plot are exposition (introduction to the situation), conflict, suspend, climax, and resolution (or conclusion).

Exposition is the presentation of information necessary for the plot to get under way. It is the introduction to the character, their relationship with one another, the physical background in which they find themselves and so on. (Little, 83-85)

Conflict is the essence of all stories. The exposition should set up a situation in which there is conflict and from which suspense arises. (Little, 83-85)

The conflict may be one of man against nature, man against man, or, in the mind of the chief character, man against himself. The conflict may be simple or complex, as when a whole tangle of relationship result in a situation very difficult to unravel. Conflict may be more open as when armies or more subtle, as when a conflict of views of two sensitive people, revealed in little tensions rather than open clashes. (Little, 83-85)

Suspense: Conflict sets up at least two opposing forces. Suspense arises from the reader's growing concern about which force will win and how. (Little, 83-85)

Climax: is a major crisis or turning point in the whole action of a plot. It is the point at which the fatal step is taken, the essential decision made which result in the action concluding one way or the other. (Little, 83-85)

Resolution: Suspense continues from the points of climax to the end of the action, the conclusion, one way or the other, of the conflict. Since Jude The obscure is tragedy the resolution is often reffered to as the catastrophe, which means the ruin of the fortunes of the hero. (Little, 83-85)

Jude's idea and its failure is influenced by his background, the circumstance, that raises the conflict

socially. In this case, he falls in love with his cousin, Sue and living together with her which opposes with the social convention. the rejection of the university master, are the social conflicts in this story.

