

II. THEORETECAL FRAME WORK

II.1. RELATED THEORIES

In analyzing the problem, the writer uses objective theory and supported by psychology theory. He includes the concept of symbol and symbolism in the analysis. Character and characterization is also used in the analysis. The four points above will be presented below

II.1.1. OBJECTIVE THEORY

Objective theory is used to analyze the intrinsic elements of literary work. An analysis is focused on literary work only, such as plot, character, setting, etc.

This is so, since the analysis will only involve the work itself. The biographical data or other references concerning the author and external aspects will not be included here. As stated by M.H. Abrams, using the objective theory means to analyze only the intrinsic elements of the literary works.

"The objective orientation, which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all this external points of reference, analysis it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its part in their internal relation. (Abrams...26)

As stated in previous chapter, there are intrinsic elements that are character of the novel that are going to be discussed. So the writer will use the symbolic approach especially focused on the main character. In this case, the

discussion between symbol and character will be explained separately. These will be discussed to obtain the answer of problem studied and thus will be presented below.

II.1.1.1. CHARACTER AND CHARACTERIZATION

Character is a person who is presented in a work. Whereas characterization is a part of the study of character, it contains the nature of the character. It is essential to reader of literature because it refers to the personality of the characters of a work.

When critics speaks of a character, they mean any person who figures in a literary work. (Potter.1)

The readers of literary work have to concentrate to the character . It makes the reader easier to understand the content of literary works, because the character is a basic element in literary works.

Character are basic elements in much imaginative literature, and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. (Potter.1)

Characters in literary work are endowed with human capacities, eventhough they are not really the same as people in real life. They can fell and act due to their feeling and thoughts, etc. This aspect under head of characterization, is important in the study of character.

The nature of a character can be studied from his physical appearance, acts, speech, thought and others cha-

racter's comments about him (Potter .4). He reveal the readers what kind character he or she is.

There are two varieties of characterization : flat and round character. A flat character is one who has one characteristic and one only. Meanwhile round character have the variety and inconsistency of traits. The pattern of round character is Tom Sawyer, the main character in this novel, who now the writer is discussing. He is involved in almost every events in the story. He can sometimes surprise the readers. The readers can never confidently predict the behavior of him. Therefore the writer is interested to analyze his characterizations as major character in the novel.

The most important part in the study of character is that he has to pass the action. We shall know better the character's characterization when he is involved in a event because the nature of character will appear more vivid.

II.1.1.2. SYMBOL AND SYMBOLISM

There are many elements in literary work writing. One of them is the use of symbol. A symbol in literature is a thing that suggest more than its literal meaning. It can be form word or phrase which represents a complex meaning.

"symbol is something used for, or regarded as, representing something else. More specifically, a symbol is a word, phrase or other expression having a complex of associated meaning; in this

sense, a symbol is viewed as having values different from those of whatever is being symbolized. (Shaw....367).

By using of symbol, an author of literary work can give higher value on his work and it will be a central of his focus.

"...a symbol used successfully as a central focusing point for the thought or theme and feeling of a work. (little...204)

Meanwhile, symbolism in literature is the use of symbols in writing, particularly the serious and extensive use of such symbols.

"generally and abstractly, symbolism means the use (deliberate or otherwise) of particular objects or actions to represent relatively broad concepts. (Potter...178).

There are fundamental distinction in discussing symbol. According to Potter there are three kinds of symbol : natural, conventional, and private symbol. The definitions and examples of symbol will be presented below.

- Natural symbol (Potter.187) is one that is found in external nature all man's physical environment except what he himself has created. Such symbols, because they exist almost independently of man, inherently represent the qualities or faculties they possess.

example : - the sun, because of its light giving it is as a natural symbol of inspiration, of knowledge

and of other similiar qualities.

- Conventional symbol (Potter.187) is one of which significance is due ultimately to an agreement between men, or to the position or function of the symbol in the environment that man has himself developed.

example : - A dog, is symbol of companionship, devotion, etc. because of his long accepted position as man's best friend.

- Private symbol (Potter.188) is developed or deliberately created by particular person, often specific individuals. Something which mean a great deal to someone not for his own sake so much as his sentimental that is, his symbolic value.

Example : - mother's favourite beg, though old and unattractive, comes to stand for all mother herself.

The thesis writer will interpret is using conventional symbol since it has close relation with the study. The symbol will appear in literary work since it has been recognized by people in real life.

Symbol being verbal or visual presentations regarded as realizing complexes of experience otherwise inapprehensible. (Hough. 128)

The study will analyze the novel which has conventional symbol that is a boy. A boy who has been identified by people as a symbol of joy, dream,

adventure, etc. A boy who represent all of boy's world in general.

II.1.2. PSYCHOLOGY THEORY

Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes. Psychology can be used to analyzed literary works, its author and readers. According Abrams, there are four significances of psychology in literature.

By "Psychology of literature", we may means the psychological studi of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literary upon its readers (audience psychology); (Wellek.81)

The writer will use the significance of the study of the psychological types and laws presented within work of literature. It can be used to give value in a character of the novel. An author of literary work sometimes adheres a certain psychology theory and it is relevant to explain the character in the story. For example, the character of a boy who is presented in a work. The author has to be able to describe the behavior of a boy, how he acts, thinks, speech, etc.

When an author successes to bring psychology in character of a work, it has to increase the artistic value of the work.

In some cases, to be sure, psychological insight seems to enhance artistic value. In such cases,

it corroborates important artistic value, those of complexity and coherence". (Wellek ... 92)

The knowledge of psychology is not important for art and has no artistic value. But in a work an author can use psychology in helping understand to the reality, to sharpen ability in observation. Therefore psychology in literary work will have art value if it adds coherence and complexity of art.

II.1.2.1. COMMON PLAY ACTIVITY OF CHILDHOOD

Many parts of childhood are studied in Psychology. One of them is the common play activities of children. There are many branches of common play activities called active play. Active play means a play in which the enjoyment comes from what the children themselves have done. It is the most be enjoyed by children in the late of childhood.

The period of late childhood extends from about six to about thirteen, or from the beginning of schooling to the beginning of adolescence" (Zimbardo ...202)

A form of active play in which the activity is mental, rather than physical is daydreaming. (Hurlock.. 298) Daydreaming is a reverie filled with pleasing. It is also called fantasy or dream. Commonly the children when in late of childhood has equality in the content of their daydreaming. It refers that the content of daydreaming of children is unchange, permanent or eternal. The average of

content of children daydream or dream is exaggerates than daily life.

The roles of children play in their daydreams are more fanciful, more heroic, and more remote from daily life. In daydream, for example, a child may be a princess, an orphaned prince, a popular sports hero, or the presiden (Hurlock...336).

In relation with the study, the writer will interpret dream of adventures of major character, a boy, which comes true in his real life is also adventures dreamed by of all boys; to be hero in the eyes of the world, to find burried treasure, to save his beloved from death, etc.

II.2. CRITICS OF OTHER AUTHOR ABOUT THIS WORK

The Adventure of Tom Sawyer is story about a boy who live in small town. It contents the adventure of a boy who occupies his childhood. He sometimes passes his adventures with prank and humorous. This novel wins a worldwide audience for the story about childhood world.

.... Who won a worldwide audience for his stories of youthful adventures, especially *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*". (Britannica ... 75)

The boy character in the novel tries to show how the world of boy. How boy's point of view is different with adult is looking to the world.

The child's view of the world is central to *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, for the hero of the book is a child. *Mark Twain Show us young*

character who because they are physically small and are as yet not fully integrated into adult society, see the world from a different angle to the adult and have different priorities and values from them". (Ross ... 80)

Glorious adventure is universal theme of boy's dream in their daily life. Tom Sawyer as the major character has succeeded to live the boy's dream. What kind of dream of the boy is, he could realize it, perfectly. Although sometimes the boy's dream exaggerates than normal life, but Tom's adventures is interesting to the reader.

A boy's fantasies are part of boyhood world. Dreams of glorious adventure, of saving a loved one from death, of finding buried treasure, and of overcoming a wicked and dangerous villain are universal. Twain has emphasized these childhood fantasies by making them come alive". (Robert.78)

The *Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* novel is really created to describe the world of childhood. It is interesting story especially for the boys. The story can be enjoyed by the reader because it appears in the most easy form to be understood.

It is a story written for boys, full of the horrors and joys of childhood, flowing apparently on the surface of experience". (Spiller ... 154)

All critics of the above authors are as prove that *The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer* novel describes the world of childhood perfectly.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS