

## CHAPTER II

### T H E O R E T I C A L F R A M E W O R K

This study is an attempt to describe the struggle of Jane Eyre, as a main character in facing her problems and how she overcomes them through the analysis of plot, in which the characters and setting are included. Since plot belongs to the intrinsic element of novel then *Literary approach* will be applied.

In *Theory of Literature* (1977: 157-158), Rene Wellek and Austin Warren explain that in studying literary work, we should base on the analysis and interpretation of literary work itself. The most prominent concentration on this study should be directed toward the work. Thus, this study is made possible by applying the Literary Approach which is used to analyze and interpret a literary work through its intrinsic elements of novel, such as plot, character, setting.

#### II.1. Plot

Plot is the sequence of incident or events of which a story is composed. Plot is different from a story line (the order of event as they occur). This distinction has been made clear by E.M. Forster in Harry Shaw's *Dictionary of Literary Terms*. He states :

" We have defined a story as a narrative of events arranged in their time sequence. A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on a causality " .

The plot are constituted by some elements, such as : *exposition, conflict, complication, climax, and resolution.* Exposition serves as presentation of the information necessary for the plot to get under way. Its function to stimulate curiosity and interest in what is to develop out of the situation presented, and to set a mood or atmosphere appropriate to the tale as a whole (Graham Little, *Approach to Literature.* 1966:82).

Conflict is the essence of all stories (Graham Little, *Approach to Literature.* 1966:82). It may be physical, mental, emotional or moral. The main character may be in conflict with other person or group of persons (man against man), with society or nature (man against environment), or with his own nature (man against himself).

The movement from the conflict to the climax is often referred to as complication. It serves to increase the intensity of the story. It is used to prepare the readers in receiving the full impact of the climax.

The climax is reached when the complication attains its highest point of intensity. From which point the outcome of the story is inevitable. Whereas, the resolution is the rounding-off of the action.

By analyzing the plot, the writer attempts to

describe the problems which occur in the story and Jane Eyre's struggle in facing those problems.

### II.1.1. Characters

According to E.M. Forster in his book *Aspects of the novel* (1927: p 103-118), character is a representation of real living people in a fiction. It can be divided into *flat* and *round*. E.M. Forster calls this kind of characters is flat, because we see only one side of him. Whereas the round character is more lifelike than the flat. We can see all sides of him.

All fictional characters may be classified as *static* or *developing* (dynamic) characters. Static characters is the same sort of person at the end of the story as he was at the beginning. Whereas developing characters undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of his character, personality, or outlook. The change may be large or a small one. It may be for better or for worse, but it is something important and basic. It is more than a change in condition or a minor change in opinion.

In this case, Jane Eyre belongs to the second category which is developing character. The analysis of Jane Eyre's character will be discussed through her developing during the story.

### II.1.2. Setting

## **CHAPTER III**

# **THE AUTHOR AND HER WORK**