

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In the study of literature, as of any other field of study, there must be some specific technical terms used. These technical terms are useful headings under which a further knowledge can be organized. In this thesis, some of them will be applied in relatively large proportions. Therefore, in this part it needs to consider those keywords briefly in order to avoid any possible confusions.

Basically, the technical terms to be considered are those which are related to the title of this thesis and which are going to be used widely enough.

2.1 Intrinsic Analysis

The term "intrinsic analysis" refers to the analysis of the intrinsic elements of the work in question. What is so called the intrinsic element itself is a view in which literary works are "considered as a whole system of signs, or structure of signs, serving a specific aesthetic purpose." (Wellek and Warren, 1978: 141) To know better what is meant by the intrinsic analysis, here is quoted Hudson's point of view concerning this matter:

One essential characteristic of any piece of literature is, as we said at the outset, that, whatever its theme, it yields aesthetic pleasure by the manner in which such theme is

handled. Beyond its intellectual and emotional content, therefore, and beyond its fundamental quality of life, it appeals to us by reason of its form. This means that literature is a fine art, and that, like all fine arts, it has its own laws and conditions of workmanship. And as these laws and conditions, like the laws and conditions of all arts, may be analysed and formulated, one other phase of literary study is obviously the study of literary technique. (1963: 56)

In the foregoing chapter, it has been mentioned several intrinsic elements or literary techniques. And now, they need to be explained briefly.

2.1.1 Plot

Guches wrote that plot may be understood as a sequence of action that embodies some sort of conflict, one force opposing another. Guches wrote further that a plot is usually divided into four elements: exposition, complication, climax, and also resolution. (1980: 63-64)

Kenney maintained that a good plot must show a sense of causal relationship in each of the story's events and actions. (1966: 14) Kenney added that a good plot present the so called "foreshadowing," introducing details which hint at the direction the story is going to take. (1966: 22) Another important thing must be noted in plot is probability or plausibility, the degree of believable events of the story. (Guches, 1980: 65; Kenney, 1966:20)

2.1.2 Conflict

Guches said that conflict is the main reason why we read literature (1980: 63), whereas Little believed that it is the essence of all stories. (1966: 83) In Guches' view, in literature conflict is differentiated into four types: (1) the individual against nature; (2) the individual against another individual; (3) the individual against self; and (4) the individual against gods. (1980: 63)

2.1.3 Characterization

Based on its role's importance, Guches divided characters into main and minor characters. The main characters are the more important because they will give great help in understanding the essence and the meaning of the story. Whereas, the minor ones serve a less important in building the story's meaning. (1980: 28)

Based on its complexity, Jones mentioned two kind of character: flat and round character. (1968: 84) The flat character possesses a simple quality, whereas the round character possesses relatively complex qualities.

Characters in a story can be portrayed simply and can also be deeply. In portraying his story's characters an author may use either descriptive or dramatic method, but he or she can use too the combination of the two. A successful author will portray characters deeply.

2.1.4 Setting

Setting refers to the places and the times of events and actions in a story. Setting may create atmosphere of certain events (Kenney, 1966: 41), and it can even symbolize something. (Guches, 1980: 68) Guches wrote further that setting may relate to plot, characters. (1980: 68)

2.1.5 Symbol

Danziger and Johnson claimed that symbol in literature can be understood in two ways. First, a symbol is a thing or a place (objects) which is represented so that it seems real. Second, a symbol is an object which embody special significance as the result of the way it acts upon by others objects, especially the characters. (1961: 30)

2.1.6 Musical Device

What is meant by musical device in this thesis will refers to specific literary technique in including some sense of musical quality. In The Pearl such a sense of music can be identified clearly by noticing plenty uses of words as "song," "melody," "music," and "rhythm." All these words may (and do) give a sense of rhythmical quality in the story. But beyond such a melodious effect it can function to understand the story's characters.

2.1.7 Style

Danziger and Johnson wrote that the study of style in literature is focused on the texture of writing such as diction, syntax, imagery and figurative language. In literature the dictions used can be denotative or connotative, the syntax can be simple or complex sentence, and that the figurative language and the imagery can be used widely or not. (1961: 33) The study of style will reveal the tone of the story (Kenney, 1966: 57), and it will reveal many more things, especially in understanding the characters.

2.1.8 Theme

In Guches' view theme is the generalization that is either stated or implied and holds a story together in a literary work. (1980: 71) Discovering theme is a matter of very crucial so that Little concluded that the study of a literary work will nothing without studying theme. (1966: 27)

2.2 Extrinsic Analysis

The term extrinsic analysis can simply be taken as a study or an analysis towards the external elements of a literary work. Wellek and Warren wrote that the external elements of literature are knowledge that can be related to the content of a literary work, such as sociology, history, psychology, moral and even religion.

Thus, the extrinsic analysis is an approach to literature that is done by relating it to aspects of human life in general. In this analysis, the story will be related to sociology, psychology and moral (philosophy).

2.2.1 Sociological Analysis

Wellek and Warren proposed three possible scopes of studying literature in a sociological perspective. (1978: 95-6) This analysis limits the scope only to third type : the study of social content of the literary work. In this analysis, the social stratification exists in the story will be revealed. Social stratification refers to social structures through which wealth, power and prestige are distributed unequally among the occupants of different social statuses. (Johnson, 1986: 315) It will also be revealed the social oppression happened in the story. Johnson wrote that it refers to "the systematic, socially supported mistreatment and exploitation of one group or social category by another. (1986: 355)

2.2.2 Psychological Analysis

Wellek and Warren gave four scopes of literary analysis under the psychological perspective, and in here the scope is restricted only to the study of types and laws of psychology present in the literary work. (1978: 81)

In this analysis, the main characters' motivation to act in accordance with their roles will be described.

Motivation can be understood as both internal or external factors that motivate someone to behave. In this analysis I will try too to investigate conflicts exist in the story and how the characters overcome their conflicts.

2.3.1 Philosophical Analysis

The term philosophy here is not taken to mean as that of as a certain stream of thought, but it will be taken to mean in its colloquial meaning. In other words, it is understood in term of moral, the value of good and bad.

In the moral analysis, it will be searched the moral values in the work itself. The moral values can be stated clearly from the characters' dialogue or can be implied through the characters' actions and thoughts, and can also be reflected through setting and other elements.