

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

In conducting this research, several studies had been used to further solidify it, researcher intend to analyze the characters and characterizations in the World War Z novel. Character is a basic part of the game of wright's work. The convention period and the author's personal vision will influence treatment of character's, Kenney (1996: 20) in terms of characterization Jonnes (1968: 84). To support this research, researchers obtained Three previous studies from journals that have been collected, there are : the first is about character and characterization from latif muntaqif (2016) he used library research to validate the date he analyze all the sentence, for the second its from Annisa nur (2018) about character development on Elizabeth Novel he used two theories that are Kennan and Chatman, the third studies is from Famela (2011) in her research he want to find out the characteristics of William Wilberforce in the *Amazing Grace Movie* he also apply Direct and indirect theory best on the characterization studies.

For the first previous study from Latif Muntaqif (2016) the objective of this research is character and characterization this study in conducting the research in *Social Networks* on Movie Script, The research was conducted by looking at all sentences and dialogues between characters, the steps taken were imitating the film and seeing every movement or activity of the character, reading the film

script and identifying all the sentences and dialogues in the film, the findings were Mark and Eduardo as the main characters. In this film because they find the most contributions to the story, the characterization can be seen from the physical appearance and personality and social status of the contribution of this study that is the method in this research is qualitative study using literature, the data in this study are all sentences and dialogues between characters in films related to character characterization. Step data collection is: a) watching the movie "The Social Network", by understand the film and analyze every action or activity, b) Read the script the film and dialogue that takes place, c) identify all sentences and dialogues for get data, so from this previous study the Researcher get the data can be from dialogue between characters in Brooks novel using literature study, steps that can be taken are reading the novel *World War Z* by understanding actions and activities.

For the second study it was taken from Annisa nur (2018) about the character development on *Para Norman* novel by Elizabeth Cody Kimmel's. The contribution of this study that is in this research, the researcher focuses on the characteristics and development processes of the female character Agatha Prenderghast in the novel *ParaNorman*. This research uses qualitative analysis content which uses two theories, namely Kennan's characterization theory and Chatman's structural theory. In the research, the writer found 4 characteristics of Agatha, namely cruel, strange, angry, innocent and loving, which were found through 4 indicators of Kennan Characterization theory. From this previous study

the Researcher got the same topic, namely discussing the characterization inside of the novel and this study also used kennan theory it can help the researcher more easily analyze using the same theory.

For the third previous studies taken from Famela (2011) entitled An analysis of the main character on the *movie Amazing Grace BY Michael Apted*, The author found that William Wilberforce's characteristics in the film *Amazing Grace* developed from the first to the end of the story. The protagonist, Wilberforce defends firmly from the antagonist. The supporting characters in this film also make several important contributions to help the protagonist in fighting slavery. The film itself tells the story of William Wilberforce struggling to pass the bill abolition of the slavery trade. In the film *Amazing Grace*, the director reveals the character using direct and indirect means. The writer only focused on analyzing the main character in the movie "Amazing Grace", and the writer concerned on the characteristic of the main character in the movie. The method of the research that will be used by the writer is qualitative method. The writer will analyze the movie by using character theory, the contribution from this study that is the Researcher getting information about the characters and characteristics described in this previous study, this is a discussion that is not much different from the discussion of Researchers and also the Researchers get more information about theory of character it can be used for this research using the Character theory based on the explanation from previous study of Famela. In *Amazing Grace* movie, the director reveals the character using direct and indirect ways. This

study help the researcher the way how to analyze and apply the characterization theory with direct and indirect.

However, in this research different from the previous study the researcher wants to analyze the "World War Z" novel by Max Brooks to find out character and characterization contained in the novel, using Structuralism approach study Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan to help the researcher getting validate the data.

2.2 Structuralism approach

Structuralism believes that the underlying structures that organize the rules and units into meaningful systems are generated by the human mind itself and not by sense perception. Structuralism tries to reduce the complexity of human experience to certain basic structures that are universal, an idea rooted in classics such as Aristotle who identified simple structures as the basic building blocks of life. A structure can be defined as any conceptual system that has three properties: "wholeness" (the system must function as a whole), "transformation" (the system must not be static), and "self-regulation" (the basic structure must not change). Structuralism in its form inchoate can be found in the theory of the early twentieth-century Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (Course in General Linguistics, 1916), who moved from the study of history and common philosophy from language (diachronic) to the study of the structure, pattern and function of language at any given time (synchronic)

Structuralism is a method of interpretation and analysis of aspects of human cognition, behavior, culture, and experience that focuses on contrasting relationships between elements in a conceptual system that reflect patterns underlying superficial diversity. According to Roland Barts (1950) structuralism approach in literature its study of context. The essence of Structuralism is the belief that "things cannot be understood in isolation, they have to be seen in the context of larger structures they are part of the contexts of larger structures do not exist by themselves, but are formed by our way of perceiving the world. In structural criticism, consequently, there is a constant movement away from the interpretation of the individual literary work towards understanding the larger structures which contain them. The fundamental belief of Structuralism, that all human activities are constructed and not natural or essential, pervades all seminal works of structuralism.

In literary theory, structural criticism connects literary texts with a larger structure, which may be a particular genre, a series of intertextual relations, a universal narrative structure model, or a system of repetitive patterns or motifs. The structural semiotic field argues that there must be structure in every text, which explains why it is easier for experienced readers than for inexperienced readers to interpret texts. Therefore, everything that is written seems to be governed by special rules, or "literary grammar". Structuralism reading focuses on how the structure of a single text resolves the inherent narrative tension. If structural reading focuses on many texts, there must be a way in which the texts

unite themselves into a coherent system. Structural literary critics argue that the "literary banter of a text" can only lie in the new structure, not the specification of character and sound development in which the structure is expressed.

2.3 Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan's Narratology: Character and Characterization

Character can be interpreted as someone in a literary work who has an identity created by appearances, conversations, actions, names and thoughts within head. In this research the researcher wants to analyze Character and Characterization based on Rimmon Kennan's theory, in this theory Rimmon Kennan also explains the main character theory, because in this research the researcher will analyze Character and Characterization based on the main characters in World War Z, novel by Max Brooks. In this analysis, it will be explained that this analysis uses the theory of narration based on Rimmon Kennan, before discussing how to analyze Character and Characterization the researcher will explain first what type of the Character, and its become how to distinguish the major and minor characters in the main character there are two kinds:

Rimmon Kennan has explain about type of character in Pope (2005: 133), he suggests that there are two categories of character; (a) major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict: (b) minor character is a Character that support the major

character, the function of it is to illuminate the major character.

a. Major Character, the major character is called the main person or character whose conflict with another supporting characters may spark the story's conflict. A major character is a character that is emphasized to tell the story. The major character always appears in most of the story, either as subject or as object.

b. Minor Character, Minor characters are unlikely to be used as a viewpoint character. Kennan in Pope (2005: 134) states that the minor characters appearances in the literary work will be brief and infrequent although that does not mean that they cannot shine whenever they are in the spotlight. Minor characters essentially two-dimensional stereotypes, or flat character. The minor characters are comprised of all the other characters in the story whose are of lesser importance.

In general, a character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity (it needn't be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) thoughts going on in the head. While the Characterization is a literary device that is used step by step in the literature to explain and explain details about the characters in a story (Gill, 1995). That is the beginning where the writer introduces the character with a real appearance; Characterization is as a part within element of literature that describes traits of character. These traits are used to analyze how a character is described in a story. Character and characterization have a relationship which cannot be separated. In

the story, it must have a character and characterization to support. What the story tells about. Character and characterization also cannot be separated from plot. In the film, the audience always asking and wondering what will happen to the characters.

Further, Character and Characterization theory by Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan which are included in his study called Narratology, According to Rimmon Kennan in (Annisa Nur 2005: 12) Narratology is also called narrative discourse (text) theory. Both narratology and discourse theory (text) are defined as a set of concepts about story and storytelling. Meanwhile, a fictional narrative structure is a series of events in which other elements are contained, such as: characters, settings, points of view and so on. The study of narrative discourse in this connection is considered to have involved language, literature and culture, which in itself are very relevant as objects of the humanities. For the study of narratology, contemporary literary theory has provided a very broad scope of the existence of narrative. Apart from novels, romances and short stories, this scope includes narrative poetry, fairy tales, biographies, jokes, myths, epics, diaries, and so on.

This research study about narrative theory to getting the data about Character and the Researcher try to apply with narrative theory by Rimmon Kennan, its used dialog, text, technique from this story in the novel. Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan is Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the Hebrew University of

Jerusalem. Rimmon is a theorist who studies a concept about narrative fiction. According to (Kennan, 2005:19) In contrast to many other studies. Narrative fiction is organized around issues - such as events, time, focalization, characterization, narration, the text and its reading - rather than individual theorists or approaches. Within this structure, Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan addresses key approaches to narrative fiction, including criticism, formalism, structuralism and phenomenology, but also offers views of the modifications to these theories.

In the concept of narrative fiction regarding to Rimmon Kennan theory narrative fiction is the succession of events narrated in verbal medium Kennan (2005). The events do not have to be real, they can take place in a possible world, but the elements of the narrative have to constitute a coherent whole, Barbara Herrnstein Smith's definition (1981, 228). Literary characters are people who are somehow present in the story. A simple question must have a simple answer, it seems. Nevertheless, the question asked in the title this chapter is complex, and the answer is anything but simple. Various theoretical the school takes a completely opposite position regarding the ontological nature of literary character. On the one hand there are those that are purely linguistics and narratological perspective, keeping characters stuck in text; on the other, theorists stressed psycho-social and cultural aspects, endow the character with individual and semi-real ego. Character is seen as a purely functional component that operates in both discourses and story level; but according to the purist view it is always syntactic only axis.

This is naturally treated as a syntactic subject at the sentence level, but also as the narrative subject, personal though inhuman, of the events that occur in the story. Whereas characterization is undoubtedly the most common character indicator in a text is the proper name. Well worth it names are the most direct way of establishing ontological entities with clear identities. A significantly less ambiguous device are pronouns. Why is this theory used to help this research, because Shlomith Rimmon-Kennan is one of the people who studies theory related to character and characterization, namely about narrative or narratology or commonly known as narrative discourse theory (text) known as the concept of story and storytelling on the other hand, it also assumes that it is a documentation of human activities, which aims to determine the character and characterization of the narration. Rimmon Kennan (2005) argues that narrative discourse covers the whole of human life. According to him, text is what is spoken or written about what is read. And, narration is an act or production process that implies a person, either fact or fiction, who utters or writes discourse this theory more focus about characterization in this novel. However, he only devotes his attention to fictional narrative discourse. Hence, he defined narrative fiction as a fictional sequence of events. In contrast to other narratives, fiction thus requires:

- a) The communication process, the narrative process as a message transmitted by the sender to the receiver, and
- b) The verbal structure of the medium used to transmit the message

While the researcher applies the theory with these techniques. A narrative has three levels or dimensions in which it is realized:

1. Story: A story is the telling of an event, whether real or fictional, in such a way that the listener experiences or learns something only from the fact that he heard the story. A story is a means of transferring information, experiences, attitudes or points of view. Every story has a storyteller and listener. In story also divided into two parts there are

a. Event, it's something that happens, especially if it is unusual or important. You can use events to describe everything that happens in a particular situation.

b. Characters, characters it can be people, figures, inanimate objects, or animals. There are different types of characters, and each of them has a unique function in a story or literary work.

2. Text: text is the language that people generate and respond to, what they say and write, and read and listen to, in everyday life, Glossary includes speech and writing may be language in action, conversation, telephone conversation etc.

a. Time, is where the events that occur in the novel are reality, for example, like, he was very talkative when he was 4 years old. From this explanation, time is what explains when the situation occurs and will affect the nature of the character.

b. Characterization, is a literary device that is used step by step in a literary work to highlight and explain details about a character in a story.

c. Point of view, point of view refers to who is telling or telling a story. A story can be told from a first person, second person or third person perspective. The author uses a point of view to express personal emotions, both himself and his character.

3. Narration: Narration is telling a sequence of events, real or imaginary. This is also called storytelling. Narrative is a type of paragraph in an article in which a series of events are translated from time to time in the order of beginning, middle, and end.

a. Levels, is the level of the mind someone can see how the character of the person through the emotional level

b. Voice: The frequency of the human voice is specifically a part of the production of the human voice where the vocal cords (vocal cords) are the main sound source. (Other sound production mechanisms produced from the same general area of the body involve the production of muted consonants, clicks, whistles, and whispers.)

In order to analyse the character and characterization based on Kennan's theory the writer also considering the basic technique to understand about character and characterization which are by considering the type of characters such as complexity, development, and penetration and also the way novel the writer describe the characterization which are by direct and indirect technique

1. **Story** is the abstraction from the represented world (the fictional reality) in the narrative, the story includes characters which can be classified on the basis of:

A. Complexity, Complex characters are characters that have a mixture of traits that come from nature and experience, Hanapsari (2015). The complex character, also known as the Dynamic character or the Round character displays the following characteristics: 1. He undergoes important changes when the plot unfolds. 2. Characters are highly developed and complex, meaning they have many different traits and sides to their personalities.

a. Round (complex) character. Round characters in novels, plays, or stories are complex personalities. Like real people, they have a depth of feeling and passion. Round characters are also known as "main characters," or "main characters," because they are suitable for surprising readers in very convincing ways.

b. Flat (Stock, one-sided) characters. Flat characters are those with little or no emotion, motivation, or complex personality. They also haven't undergone any changes to make them more knowledgeable. In other words, they are the opposite of "round characters", who have flawless profiles and change throughout the story.

B. Development, in fiction writing, development is the process of building a unique three-dimensional character with a clear depth, personality, and

motivation. Character development can also refer to the changes that characters go through during the course of a story as a result of their actions and experiences, Kennan in klarer,M,(2004). Development is the process and execution of creating full, complex, and lifelike characters in your fiction with the aim of getting readers interested in them and their life or journey.

a. Developing, developing character is the author of giving a character a personality, depth, and motivations that propel them through a story. A character's motivations inform their actions and decisions, creating the narrative arc in the story.

b. Non-developing characters, character that is especially seen in intense situations where the character reacts as expected in a theatrical performance - with exaggerated gestures, speech, and emotions.

C. Penetration, In the world of fiction writing, the term "penetration" refers to how deep the narrator gets into the character's point of view. Saraswati (2019). It is about mental acuity, wisdom, or insight as well as getting insight into the inner life of a character, means that this is about a person's mental, this penetration serves to know the mental characters itself, or to know what the actual characters looks like, seen in the inner life he experiences in the characters.

For the second is about the technique to analyze the characterization this is the part of text theory. On the level of the text, the story is realized as a

plot, which is the actual succession of events, and this is done through several techniques:

1. **Direct** definition: the character trait of the person is named directly, by an adjective
2. **Indirect** presentation: this technique displays the character trait instead of naming it, and we find out about the features of the character through the action, speech, appearance, or the environment.

Within the theory narrative fiction from theorist Shlomith Rimmon Kennan, this theory will be the help of the researcher in doing this research with the technique concept of narrative fiction, and the researcher used theory part of story and text, which is both the part of story and text there are complexity, development and also penetration, while the text is characterization technique with direct and indirect. In doing this research the researcher will find out first the character using the complexity, development and penetration theory after that the researcher will be found the characterization by reading the text and find out the characterization indicators which are direct and indirect.