CHAPTER TWO
THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

The first previous study entitled *An Analysis of the Characteristics of the Main Character in Lewis Carrol's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,* written by Depita (2021), from Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. This study aims to analyze intrinsic elements, especially the main character characteristics and moral value produced from the story. This study used a descriptive qualitative research method by using theory of character and characterization. This study found that the characteristics of the main character showed the predominantly expression of the main character's struggle towards female subjectivity. Meanwhile, the moral value found in this story is never letting past mistakes make people afraid to make the same mistakes, however, it could make people learn to be more careful. This study helps the writer to understand the definition of character and characterizations.

The second previous study entitled *Structural Analysis on Bryce's Character Development in Wendelin Van Draanen Flipped,* written Karina (2021) from Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. This study discussed Bryce's character, the plot flipped, and the character development of Bryce through the plot. This study used structural approach and characterization theory by using descriptive qualitative methods. This study found that the character of Bryce at the beginning of the plot is terrible and then develops into a good character, which Bryce was prejudiced, cowardly, irresponsible, and apathetic, then changed to

become open-minded, brave, and responsible. This study helps the writer to understand more about the structuralism approach in literary study.

The third previous study entitled *A Psychoanalytic Study of Trauma in Relation to Guilt in Dennis Lehane's Shutter Island,* written by Aissou (2020), from Abderrahmane Mira University of Bejaia. In the light of the psychoanalytic literary theory, this study analyzes the mental instability of Andrew Laeddis known as Edward/Teddy after being the victim of a traumatic event. The objective of the study is to investigate the nature of the relationship between trauma and the feeling of guilt. This study finds the significant place that psychological trauma holds at an individual level and its incorporation into contemporary literary works. In which it is shown how trauma and guilt are related and have an impact on the character's psyche that is important through the character's hallucinations and interpretation of the dreams. This study helps the writer to understand more about the character in terms of psychological point of view, which the writer believes could be useful to answer formulated research questions about character and characterization.

The fourth previous study entitled *Andrew's Schizophrenia in Shutter Island by Dennis Lehane,* written by Salsabila (2019), from Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. This study discusses Andrew's schizophrenia and its treatment by applying psychoanalysis theory, specifically theory of personality and defense mechanism by Freud. The result shows that as a schizophrenic patient, Andrew's is dominating the work of his ego when his superego is hardly performed by him. Andrew performed four types of defense mechanisms in the novel including denial,

projection, regression, and displacement. Meanwhile, there are two ways of treatment carried out by psychiatrists in Ashecliffe to deal with Andrew's schizophrenia such as psychodrama and medication. This study also helps the writer understand the character through character psychological point of view.

The fifth previous study entitled *Analysis of Characters and Characterization in the Compilation of Malay Poetry "Mirror",* written by Kartika Peni Saraswati (2019) from Universitas Negeri Semarang. The objective of this research are to describe the kind of character and characterizations that are described in Malay poems, and to describe the poets' revelation of character and characterization in their poems which conveys some values about human's personality. This study using qualitative research. The study finds the type of characters, meaning of poems, figurative meaning, type of character and characterization that convey a human's personality. Through this study, it helps the writer to understand more about character and characterization in terms of human value

2.2   Structurlism Approach

This study applies a structuralism approach. In the application of literary works, a structuralism approach is a literary approach that focuses on the intrinsic elements of literary works or elements that build literary works inside. Carter (2006) claims that structuralism contains challenges and many beliefs in it which are appreciated by both critics and readers. In addition, structuralism can reveal the author's thoughts and personality (Carter, 2006). In addition, Abrams (2012) explains that structuralism is totally coherently constructed by various building elements. The

structure of literary works can be interpreted as an arrangement, affirmation, and an overview of all materials and parts that become its components together to form a beautiful circle. The importance of understanding the structure of literary works and how various elements interact to create meaning and coherence within the text, by analyzing the arrangement and composition of literary works, readers can uncover deeper insights into their themes, messages, and artistic value.

In the structuralism approach, the intrinsic elements of literary works are assumed to be an important part in identifying, assessing, and describing a literary work. Moreover, structuralism assists researchers in understanding and interpreting complex systems by focusing on patterns, structures and relationships. According to (Kasih, 2018) Literary work can be understood as a whole consisting of a combination of internal and external structures, therefore the function of the structural approach itself is very essential because structuralism influences both readers and writers in analyzing literary elements (Samanik & Wardani, 2022). Each intrinsic element has its own role and function that supports and connects to each other. This also provides a great opportunity for readers to interpret a literary work according to their own views, without any outside influences such as the background of the creation of literary works, writers, and existing social issues.

The structuralism approach arises from the belief that literary works are formed from several interrelated elements, which are bound up into an autonomous unit. These elements are called intrinsic elements of literary works which include characters and characterization, plots, settings, themes, point of view, etc.

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According to Gill (1995), the intrinsic elements of fiction are divided into several parts, as will be explained below:

- Character

According to Gill (1995), a character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity which is made up by appearance, conversations, actions, name and thoughts going on in the head. Essentially, a character is not just a shallow entity, it is a composite of tangible and intangible attributes that collectively define and portray who they are within the context of the literary work.

- Setting

According to Gill (1995), setting is the place and time where the story takes place, setting also helps create the atmosphere, mood and feel of all the above elements. Beyond its basic explanation, the setting plays a crucial role in shaping the overall elements of the narrative. In essence, the setting is not just a backdrop but a dynamic element that interacts with the characters, plot, and shaping the reader's experience.

- Plot

Plot is the sequence of events that create the story. It includes the beginning, middle, and end, as well as the conflict and resolutions that drive the story. Plot is not only introduced and develops characters and settings but also introduces and resolves conflicts, creating a cohesive and engaging story structure.

- Theme

Gill (1995) claims that themes are not separated stands that somehow exist independently of the other elements in the novel, they require the reader to

recognize them and to see how the author has placed elements in the book so as to give rise to them. In simpler terms, themes are like hidden threads that readers need to uncover by paying attention to how the author uses characters, events, and other elements in the novel.

- Point of view

Point of view can significantly impact a story's tone, characterization and reader's understanding of events. It plays an important role in shaping the story and influencing the reader's interpretation of the text. The way a story is told, or its point of view, can really change how the story feels, the character's personalities, and how readers understand what's happening. It's like the storyteller's perspective, and it's a big deal because it helps shape the story and affects how readers see and understand everything in the text.

2.3 Character

Character is one of the basic elements in a novel. Character is a person who is somehow present in the story. In the work of fiction, a character is often seen as a portrayal or depiction of a human being. According to Burroway (2000), character is the key foundation of narrative and to create strong, engaging, and compelling stories. There are two types of characters that are commonly known in a story; *round character* and *flat character. Round characters are* mostly tied to main characters, which commonly evolve and change, considered to be more dynamic. On the other hand, *flat characters* do not play a significant role in the story considering the traits that are not mainly changing. Commonly the flat character closely related to supporting or sides characters in a story.

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Burroway (2000) added, there are several types of characters in the story that can be known as follows:

1. Major Character

Burroway (1982) defines a major character as a central character to the story, whose actions and decisions drive the plot, and typically undergoes some form of transformation or change throughout the narrative. Major characters play a significant role in its development. They are the characters with whom readers are meant to form a strong emotional connection and follow their journey as they face challenges and conflicts.

2. Minor Character

According to Burroway (1992), a minor character is a supporting character in a story who may not have a lot of page time but still serve important roles in the narrative. Despite their limited presence, they contribute to the overall richness of the story. Burroway's insight highlights the idea that even characters with smaller roles play a significant part in shaping the narrative and enriching the reading experience. By giving attention to the development of minor characters, authors can create a more hypnotic and vibrant fictional world.

3. Round Character

According to Burroway (1992), round characters have a range of emotions, thoughts, and motivations. Round characters engage readers and make the story

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more interesting because of their complexity and development. Round characters come across as realistic and relatable because they resemble real people with a mix of strengths and weaknesses so that readers can connect with them on a deeper level.

4. Flat Character

According to Burroway (1992), flat characters are a simple character in a story, they typically lack depth and don't change much throughout the narrative. Flat characters serve basic roles and are easily recognizable because they have clear and unchanging characteristics. They don't have the depth or growth like round characters do, and their main purpose is to fulfill a specific function in a story.

5. Dynamic Character

According to Burroway (1982), a dynamic character is one who undergoes significant changes or development throughout a story. Dynamic characters start with one set of beliefs, attitudes, or qualities, and as the plot unfolds, they evolve, learn, or transform in some way. This change could be emotional, moral, psychological, and it often plays a central role in the narrative. Dynamic characters are complex, and their growth and transformation are a key element of the story's development.

6. Static Character

Burroway (1982) says that a static character is a character that remains unchanged in a story. In other words, their personality, behaviors, and beliefs stay consistent

from the beginning to the end of the narrative. These characters do not experience significant personal growth or transformation.

2.4 Characterization

Characterization is a process in literature in which the author develops the characters through what they say, what they think, how they act, and how they appear so that they become more vivid, complex, and detailed (Burroway 1992). According to Burroway, there are two types of characterization namely direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization directly stating character's traits, personality, beliefs and characteristics can be done through narration, dialogue, or the character's own thoughts. Indirect characterization, on the other hand, the author describes the characters indirectly and usually depends on the reader to understand what the author wants to deliver. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010) Character and characterization is a completion form that gives a clear picture of a story to the reader through expressed speech or what is done in action.

a. Direct Characterization

Direct characterization is literary technique in which the author explicitly describes a character's traits, personality, and other qualities directly to the reader. This is typically done through narration or dialogue, making it clear to the audience what a character is like without leaving much interpretation. For example, *"John was a shy and introverted teeneger, more comfortable with books than socializing. With a preference for solitude, Alex often sought refuge in the quiet corners of the library,*

finding solace in the world of literature. The thick glasses perched on a small nose and the ever present book in hand were defining features of John's studious demeanor". In this brief example, the author directly characterizes John by using adjectives like *"shy," "introverted,"* and *"studious,"* providing a clear picture of John's personality and habits. Burroway claims that there are four types of direct characterization, which are, action, speech, thought, and appearance.

- Speech

Elizabeth Burroway's characterization theory emphasizes the importance of a character's speech as a crucial element in narrative craft. Speech includes not only the words characters choose but also their dialogue, accents, and speech patterns. Through the nuances of language, readers can glean insights into a character's background, education, personality, and emotional state. The way characters express themselves verbally becomes a powerful tool for conveying depth and authenticity.

- Thoughts

Delving into a character's inner thoughts and feelings is a key aspect of Burroway's approach to characterization. By exploring internal monologues, fears, desires, and reflections, readers gain a profound understanding of a character's motivations and conflicts. Thought processes provide a window into the emotional world of a character, adding layers to their personality and contributing to a more nuanced and relatable portrayal.

- Appearance

Appearance, in both its physical and external manifestations, plays a significant role in character development. This element includes details such as age, gender, clothing, and overall physical attributes. Through a character's appearance, writers can convey information about their identity, social status, and how they present themselves to the world. It serves as a visual cue that aids readers in forming a mental image of the character and understanding their place within the narrative.

- Action

Action, as highlighted by Burroway, is a potent means of character revelation. It goes beyond words and provides insights into a character's intentions, strengths, weaknesses, and impact on the story. Observing what characters do, how they navigate challenges, interact with others, and make choices adds a dynamic layer to their development. Actions drive the plot forward and offer a tangible representation of a character's values, moral compass, and the consequences of their decisions.

Table 1. Burroway's Method Characterization

Speech	What do the characters say? How does the character speak?
Action	What does the character do? How does the character behave?
Thought	What is revealed through the character's private thoughts and feelings?
Appearance	What does the character look like? How does the character dress?

b. Indirect Characterization

Indirect characterization is a literary technique where the author reveals a character's traits, personality, or qualities through their actions, thoughts, speech, appearance, and the reactions of other characters. Instead of directly stating information about the character, the author provides clues and allows readers to draw conclusions about the character's nature.

1. Actions

   - What a character does can reveal a lot about them. For example, a character who consistently helps others without expecting anything in return might be seen as compassionate or altruistic.

2. Speech

   - The way a character talks, including their choice of words, tone, and speech patterns, can provide insights into their education, social background, and emotional state.

3. Thoughts

   - Revealing a character's inner thoughts allows readers to understand their motivations, fears, and desires. This provides a deeper understanding of the character's psyche.

4. Appearance

   - Physical appearance can be a reflection of a character's personality, lifestyle, and socioeconomic status. The author may use details such as clothing, grooming, or body language to convey information indirectly.

5. Reactions of Others

   - How other characters respond to or perceive the individual in question can reveal a great deal. If other characters admire, fear, or dislike the character, it tells the reader something about the character's impact on their world.

6. Background

   - A character's past experiences, upbringing, and life history can shape their current behavior and attitudes. Hints about their background can be scattered throughout the narrative.

7. Values and Beliefs

   - The choices a character makes, especially in moral or ethical dilemmas, can illuminate their values and beliefs. This helps readers understand what drives the character's actions.

By using a combination of these techniques, authors can create multidimensional characters that feel realistic and engaging to readers. Indirect characterization allows for a more nuanced and layered understanding of characters, as readers are actively involved in interpreting the clues provided by the author rather than being directly told about the character's traits. This technique adds depth to the storytelling and encourages readers to draw their own conclusions about the characters in the narrative

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