

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

I conduct this research using theories and concepts included in the field of literature through a philosophy approach. Literary theory used are: indirect interior monologue from the stream of consciousness method to analyse characterization, plot, settings, and symbols. Through the philosophy approach I use the theory preception.

2.1 Through the intrinsic approach, the concepts and theories that used are:

I use indirect interior monologue from the stream of consciousness method because the novel *The Night Diary* by Veera Hiranandani is a novel that the main character displays awareness or the mental subconscious and human mindset which includes thoughts, *perceptions*, feelings and associations that just flow.

2.1.1 Characterization

2.1.1.1 Stream of Consciousness

The stream of consciousness was first put forward by William James in his *Principles of psychology* in 1890. This term describes a prolonged chaos of thought, in various levels that flow in the mind's process of the novel. Stream of consciousness is a technique of characterization that arises from consciousness or mental subconscious and human mindset that includes thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and associations that flow just like that. (Minderop, 2013:121)

2.1.1.2 Indirect Interior Monologue

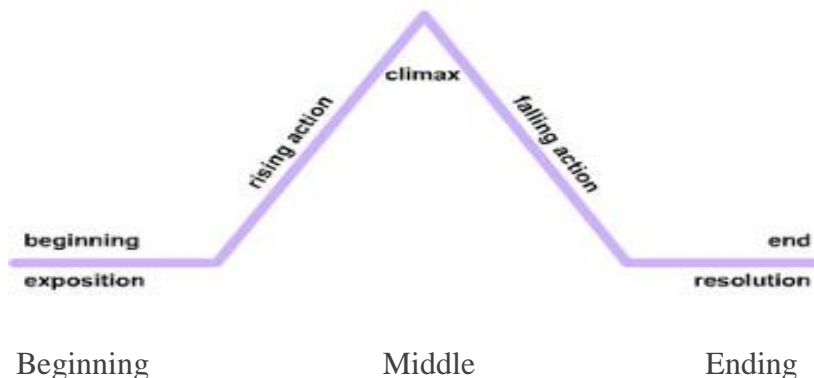
Indirect The Monologue's interior impresses the narrator's participation in conveying the flow of consciousness. The technique displays the omniscient narrator. Material that is raised as if directly comes from the awareness of figures in addition to the presence of descriptions and comments that guide the reader to better understand.

Indirect Interior Monologue is the presentation of the inner conversations of the characters indirectly. In this case the narrator gives information to the reader, such as the words "I think" or "in his heart". As for those who speak directly, they are capable of indirect learning using second person pronouns "you" or first person pronouns "me" and "us". At storytelling narrators usually use the third person pronoun single "he" or plural "they". (Minderop 2013:131)

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is how the author arranges events to develop the basic idea; it is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end. The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting.

“Let us define plot,” E.M Foster wrote: 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 causality. “The king died, and then the queen died of grief” is a plot. The time-sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it. Or again, “The queen died, no one knew why, until it was discovered that it was through grief at the death of the king.” This is a plot with mystery in it, a form capable of high development. It suspends the time-sequence, it moves as far away from the story as its limitations will allow. Consider the death of the queen. If it is in a story we say: “And then?” if it is in a plot we ask: “why?” That is the fundamental difference between these cavemen or to tyrannical sultan or to their modern descendant the move-public. They can only be kept awake by “And then – and then –” they can only supply curiosity. But plot demands intelligence and memory also.



The plot of the traditional short story is often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections or stages, which can be diagrammed roughly as above. In some novels this five-stage structure is repeated in many of the individual chapters while the novel as a whole builds on a series of increasing conflicts and crises. These are five essential parts of plot:

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Exposition (introduction) - Beginning of the story; characters, background, and setting revealed. Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for the conflict.

- a. Conflict - Essential to plot, opposition ties incidents together and moves the plot. Not merely limited to arguments, conflict can be any form of struggle the main character faces. Within a short story, there may be only one central struggle, or there may be many minor obstacles within a dominant struggle. There are two types of conflict:
- Internal - Struggle within one's self.
Character vs. Self - Struggles with own soul, physical limitations, choices, etc.
 - External - Struggle with a force outside one's self.
 - Character vs. Character - Struggles against other people.
 - Character vs. Nature - Struggles against animals, weather, environment, etc.
 - Character vs. Society - Struggles against ideas, practices, or customs of others.

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complication - Events in the story become complicated; the conflict is revealed. These are events between the introduction and climax. The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting

conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.

2.1.2.3 Crisis

Crisis - Turning point of the story. Reader wonders what will happen next; will the conflict be resolved or not? The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. Consider the climax as a three-fold phenomenon:

- a. Main character receives new information.
- b. Main character accepts this information
(Realizes it but does not necessarily agree with it).
- c. Main character acts on this information
(Makes a choice that will determine whether or not objective is met).

2.1.2.4 Falling action

Falling action - Resolution begins; events and complications start to fall into place. These are the events between climax and denouement. Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

2.1.2.5 Resolution

Resolution (Conclusion) - Final outcome of events in the story. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as conclusion or the denouement, the latter a French word meaning “unknotting” or “untying”.

2.1.3 Symbol

Symbols in literature can be in the form of written expressions, pictures, objects, settings, events and characteristics which are usually used to give an

impression and strengthen meaning by regulating and uniting the overall meaning. Symbols can be personal, original, traditional. (Minderop, 78:2013)

2.2 Through the extrinsic approach, the concepts and theories used are:

2.2.1 Preception

Perception is one of the important psychological aspects for humans in responding to the presence of various aspects and symptoms around it. Perception contains a very broad understanding, involving internal and external. Various experts have provided various definitions of perception, although in principle they contain the same meaning. According to the Indonesian Dictionary, perception is a response (acceptance) directly from something. A person's process knows several things through the five senses.

Perception is an organizing process, interpreting the stimulus received by an organism or individual so that it becomes something meaningful, and is an integrated activity in the individual. Response as a result of perception can be taken by individuals in various forms. Which stimulus will get the response from the individual depends on the attention of the individual concerned. Based on this, feeling, thinking ability, experiences possessed by individuals are not the same, then in perceiving a stimulus, the perception results may be different between individuals one with another individual.

Everyone has a tendency to see the same thing in different ways. These differences can be influenced by many factors, including knowledge, experience and point of view. Perception also relates to the way a person views a particular object in different ways by using the sense tools that are owned, then trying to interpret it. Both positive and negative perceptions are like files that have been neatly stored in our subconscious mind. The file will immediately appear when a stimulus triggers it, there is an incident that opens it. Perception is the work of the brain in understanding or assessing something that happens around it (Waidi, 2006: 118).

Jalaludin Rachmat (2007: 51) states that perception is an observation of objects, events or relationships that are obtained by deducing information and interpreting messages. Perception is a process of interpreting information that obtained through the human sensory system. According to him there are three aspects in perception that are considered relevant to human cognition, namely sensory recording, pattern recognition, and attention.

From the explanation above can be drawn a similarity of opinion that perception is a process that starts from vision to form responses that occur in individuals so that individuals are aware of everything in their environment through the senses they have.

2.2.2 Conditions for the Occurrence of Preception

The conditions for the perception are as follows:

- a. The existence of a perceived object
- b. Attention is the first step as a matter preparation in making perceptions.
- c. There is a sensory device / receptor that is a tool to receive stimulus
- d. Sensory nerve as a tool to pass stimulus to the brain, which then as a tool to hold a response.

2.2.3 Factors Affecting Perception

The factors that influence a person's perception are as follows:

- a. Internal factors

feelings, attitudes and personality of individuals, prejudice, desire or expectation, attention (focus), learning process, physical condition, psychiatric disorders, values and interests, and motivation.

b. Eksternal factors

External factors: family background, information obtained, knowledge and needs around, intensity, size, resistance, repetition of motion, new things and familiar or unfamiliar objects.

2.2.4 Perception Process

The process of forming perceptions is based on several stages, namely:

a. Stimulus or stimulation

The occurrence of perception begins when a person is faced with a stimuli that are present from the environment.

b. Registration

In the registration process, a symptom that appears is a physical mechanism in the form of sensing and a person's requirements that influence through the sense organs they have. A person can listen to or see the information sent to him or her, then list all the information sent to him or her.

c. Interpretation

Interpretation is a cognitive aspect of perception that is very important, namely the process of giving meaning to the stimulus it receives. The process of interpretation depends on the way of deepening, motivation, and personality of a person.