

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES**

This chapter provides a further explanation of the concepts that have mentioned in the previous chapter. In Chapter One, the writer has mentioned the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. To analyze the character, the writer uses the analysis of showing method; characterization through dialogue and characterization through action and telling method; characterization by the author.

After that, the writer will analyze the novel through the setting. According to the theory, the setting is divided into five parts; as the background of the action, as an antagonist, as a means of creating an appropriate atmosphere, as a means of revealing character and as a means of reinforcing the theme. And then, the writer will analyze the novel through a plot that consists of exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution. Meanwhile, for the extrinsic approach, the writer uses American Dream Concept.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Approach**

The writer uses some concepts through intrinsic approaches: characterization; showing methods; characterization through dialogue, and characterization through action, telling method; characterization by the author, setting, and plot. Those concepts will be explained as follows.

##### **2.1.1 Character and Characterizations**

Characterization is the art of creating a character for a narrative. It includes the process of giving some information about them. It may be happening in every their conversation. Characters can be presented by the description in their action, speech, and also their mind (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:28). Character is an important aspect of a literary work. Pickering and Hooper explain some of the concepts of character in a literary work. The main or central character of the plot is the protagonist; his

opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends, is the antagonist. The terms protagonist and antagonist do not explicitly describe the character characterization. Not that the protagonist is always good and the antagonist is always mean. There are also flat and round characters. A flat character is one that embodies or reflects a single one. A round character is one that represents both qualities and traits. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 62) On the other hand, a flat character is considered to be a minor character, and a round character is the main character in the plot. Characterization of characters can be evaluated using the telling and showing methods.

#### **a. Telling Method**

Telling method relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 27). There are three ways to analyse characters in the novel:

##### **a) Characterization through the use of names**

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits.

##### **b) Characterization through appearance**

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance often provide essential clues to character (Pickering and Hooper, 1997: 29).

##### **c) Characterization by the author**

In the most customary form of telling the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds (Pickering and Hooper, 1997: 30)

### **b. Showing Method**

Showing method is a method that there is no attendance of the author so that the characters are described by using several things such as dialogue, action, and behavior (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 27-28). There are two ways to analyze characters in the novel

#### **a) Characterization through dialogue**

Characterization through dialogue, consisting of what is said by the speakers, the identity of the speakers, the place and situation of the conversation, the identity of the targeted speaker, the mental quality of the characters, the tone, the emphasis, the dialect and the vocabulary of the leaders (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:32). In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story, the information from each character

#### **b) Characterization through action**

Characterization through action is as critical as characterization through dialogue. In order to construct character on the basis of behaviour, it is important to analyze the different events of the plot for what they appear to indicate about the protagonists, their unconscious emotional and psychological states, likewise as their acutely aware attitudes and values (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:34-35).

### **2.1.2 Plot**

Plot defined as the intentionally organized succession of interrelated occasions that establish the essential account structure of a novel or a short story. Occasions of any kind, obviously, definitely include people, and consequently, it is essentially impossible to discuss the plot in disengagement from character. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:14)

#### **a. Exposition**

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author presents the required background information, sets the scene, sets the situation and dates the action. It also can also show the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of certain novel, may cover a whole chapter or more. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:16)

#### **b. Complication**

It is sometimes referred to as rising action, breaking the balance and introducing the character and the underlying conflict or inciting. The conflict is then developing gradually and intensified. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

#### **c. Crisis**

The crisis, also known as the climax, is when the plot reaches its highest emotional intensity; this is the turning point of the plot, directly accelerating the resolution. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

#### **d. Falling Action**

Once a crisis, or turning point, has been reached, tensions subside and the plot moves towards predetermined conclusions. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

#### **e. Resolution**

The last part of the plot is the resolution; it notes the results of the conflict and establishes some new balance or stability. The resolution is also referred to as a conclusion. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980: 17)

### **2.1.3 Setting**

Setting in literary works, gives broad meaning to the reader. It includes the place where the action was taken and also the time when the action was taken. In basic, the setting helps the reader visualize the work's actions, and thus adds credibility and an atmosphere of character authenticity. There are five elements of setting which will be explained as follows. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 37)

#### **a. Setting as Background of Action**

When we talk about setting as a background, then, we think of a kind of setting that exists in general for itself, without any clear connection to actions or character, or the best relationship which is only tangible and slight. To see whether the setting acts as an important element in fiction, or does it exist only as a decorative and functionless background, we need to ask ourselves about this: Could the work be arranged at other times and elsewhere without doing essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as a decorative setting whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of work as a whole. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980: 38)

#### **b. Setting as Antagonist**

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflicts and determine the outcome of the event. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980: 39)

#### **c. Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere**

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 40)

#### **d. Setting as Means Revealing Character**

An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 40)

#### **e. Setting as a Means Reinforcing Theme**

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 42)

These functions must not, however, be thought of as mutually exclusive. In many works of fiction, setting can and does serve a number of different functions simultaneously.

### **2.2 Extrinsic Approach**

To analyze this novel through extrinsic, the writer uses sociological approach, that is the concept of American Dream. Through extrinsic approach, it applies the concepts of:

#### **2.2.1 The Concept of American Dream**

According to [www.daily.jstor.org/james-truslow-adams-dreaming-american-dream](http://www.daily.jstor.org/james-truslow-adams-dreaming-american-dream), retrieved on May 5 2020, the term "American Dream" is a phrase that was first used by a writer and historian named James Truslow Adams. In 1931, a book called *The Epic of America* was published by Adams. In the book, Adams wrote the term "American Dream" concerning concept equality across class barriers. The statement was further strengthened by a quote from Adams's writings. The statement is further strengthened by a quote from the writings of Adams.

*"The American Dream is the vision of a land in which life will be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with an opportunity for everyone according to ability or achievement. This is a hard dream for the European upper classes to understand properly, and so many*

*of us have become tired and cynical of it. It is not just a dream of motor vehicles and high salaries, but a vision of a social order in which every man and woman will attain the fullest stature in which they are innately capable and be respected by others for what they are, irrespective of the accidental circumstances of birth or position.”*

Adams's excerpt above implies that the American Dream is a dream of a society that is more upholding equality in obtaining opportunities to achieve a better life. To get and take advantage of these opportunities, one must work hard to improve one's abilities and achieve achievements. Adams emphasized that the American Dream was not merely related to materialism, which symbolized by car ownership and high salaries. The concept of the American Dream, according to him, also refers to a broader meaning, namely the dream of creating an ideal society with a more open social order, without barriers between classes.

Besides, there are other statements from Sawhill and Morton. According to Sawhill and Morton, there are three typical types of society, namely class-stratified society, fortune cookie society, and meritocratic society (Sawhill and Morton, 2007). The first is a society divided into classes. In this type of society, family background is considered important and is the basis of grouping. There is usually no significant change in mobility between classes and/or between generations. Meanwhile, the second type of society has a unique characteristic, namely the division of classes based on mere luck. A person's position is not determined by talent or effort, but luck is gained. The last type of society is a one that is idealized by modern American society. Every person in a meritocratic society has the same opportunity to get a better life on the condition of having the ability to work hard and thrift (Sawhill and Morton, 2007). It is the ideas in building that dream, namely the opportunity for everyone, equality, competition for achievement, and most importantly, the idea of success Commager, 1971: 211).

According to former US president Bill Clinton, the American Dream can be interpreted as an American concept as a workplace for hard workers to gain support, which allows all people with various lives to help coexist.

All people who live in America also have the right to prosperity, freedom and opportunity.

*"America is, and must always be, a place where individual dreams can come true, where hard-working people can succeed, where people of the different point of view and heritages cannot live together but prosper, a place where, by respecting our differences and working together to fulfill our responsibilities, we earn the gold medals of freedom and opportunity" (Clinton, 1996: 6).*

The American dream can be assumed to reflect the hope of the immigrants who formed the American nation. Immigrants hope to create a better life. This is consistent with Anderson's argument, "(...) *to make the American dream come true-in other words, to grow up in the world and make a better life*" (Anderson, 1990: 20).

Every year, many immigrants come to America to reach their dream. They could do anything to make their dreams come true. They do not concentrated with American value. American dream is a dream to work in a big industry, have a happy family, and reach high education.

### **2.2.2 American Values**

#### **a. Self-Reliance**

In moral, self-reliance is a self-control. They observance of moderation in relation to pleasures of sexual, intercourse, drinking, and many more. The function is to stimulate humans to satisfy their natural human needs.

#### **b. Hard Work**

Most Americans believe that people should hold jobs. Work gives a flavor to life. People work so hard to accomplish something.

#### **c. Future Orientation**

Americans believe that future will be better and happier than today and yesterday.



d. Equality of Opportunity

Americans believe that each person should have an equal chance for success. Americans see much of life as a race for success.

