

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter consists of the theoretical background of the thesis. It gives the intrinsic and extrinsic theories. Intrinsic elements comprise of theme, plot, characters, and setting. While the extrinsic theories are post-colonialism, hybridity and sacrificial act psychology and altruism theory

#### **2.1 Intrinsic elements of literature**

The intrinsic elements inside a literature consists of plot, character, setting and theme, below are the discussion:

##### **2.1.1 Plot**

Plot is an important element of literary work. Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which leads to a change of the situation of the story. One of the vital parts of plot in a fiction is conflict. Without conflict, there will be no story.

Conflict, based from Perrine (1988), *Story and Structure*, is “a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills”. Robert and Jacobs (1998) added that conflict is “The controlling impulse in a connected pattern of causes and effects.”

There is external and internal conflict in a fiction. Meyer (1990) said that external conflict “May place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society.” He also said that the internal conflict is “In such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within protagonist.”

Literature also contained some other elements, they were called Freytag’s drama elements, which are the dramatic structure, or a movie having the drama genres includes exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and dénouement.

### 2.1.2 Characters

Characters are one of the most important factors in any work of literature, it represents the morality of the story, and also, the representations of the entire story topic, as one character can be a turning point to the story.

According to Di Yanni (2001) “Character is its vital center.” Also characters can be portrayed in many forms, such as humans, aliens, animals or even objects as portrayed as a living being, e.g. the robot Wall-E in the movie *Wall-E*.

Also, according to Di Yanni (2001, P.55) characters in fiction can be classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action or theme. The major character is also called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may start the story’s conflict. Minor characters have small portion of roles, as they tend to only have limited to a support the story, but some are an exception which can alter the storyline in general. Static characters are the characters that appeared as the one with no change in its emotional play while dynamic character is the ever-changing emotion.

Michael Meyer said that protagonist is “The central character who engages our interest and empathy.” (1990). Roberts and Jacobs (1998) said that “the protagonist to the central action, moves against an antagonist.” (p.153).

David Bergman noted that, “In fiction, the performers of the actions are called character in which the performer may be a person or a thing.” (1992: p.115).

### 2.1.3 Setting

Physical Setting is the place, time and era of when the literary text takes place, the time can be various, but most can be found in the past and present, while there are few future ones, usually found in science-fiction movies, past usually took place in real history timelines such as World War 2 or any major events that takes place globally.

This theory is supported by Kennedy, “By the setting of the story, we mean its time and place.” (2009, p.107)

Setting is not only physical settings. It also discusses about psychological, in this term, it's named as atmosphere, and according to Kennedy (2009), “Psychological setting is the dominant mood or feeling that pervades all part of literary works.” It refers on how the writer wants to convey on how the story goes, in a way, the writer wants to make us feel a certain mood when we read the story or watch the movie of the literary work.

Few writers considered the social setting of the story is very important to the story, according to Kennedy (2009, p.109) the social setting is called naturalism and it affects the character's personality based on the social system represented in the story, for example, character A born in the slums and raised among a family with broken home status, when he grows up, his future is gloomy as well. This can be negated if however, the writer decides to alter when character A, who is raised among kind family, he will grow up as a good man with a future that shines bright despite the social background.

This further concreted, by what the literary works, it makes the readers or audiences imagine the place and how the atmosphere look like as portrayed in the book or short story and how the conditions of the characters “lived” there. Nevertheless, it is one of the important factors that plays the key role in dominating the mood and atmosphere and also how the characters will impact the storyline.

#### **2.1.4. Theme**

Theme is the main idea of a story. It must represent the whole part of the story as it is a basic development of a whole story. From reading the whole story, it can be easy to reveal the theme of the novel.

According to Kirzner (2010 p:3) Theme is, “The dominant idea of the story, it is told in story and throughout the actions and characters.”

There is another theory according to Kennedy (2009), “The theme of the story is whatever the general idea or insight the entire story reveals.”

To conclude, theme is the central idea of the story and it was represented via the character’s actions and story plot

## **2.2 Extrinsic elements of literature**

The extrinsic elements are the external theories that adds additional theoretical framework. The extrinsic elements in this research consists of three, which are post-colonialism, hybridity, and self-sacrifice theory.

### **2.2.1 Post-Colonialism**

The study of post-colonialism was blooming during the 1970’s. It studies the heritage of the colonizers by the colonized and during that time, colonialism and domination era had ended. After the end of World War 2, many nations seek their own independence from their former colonizers, such examples are Indonesia and Malaysia, who “broke free” from the Dutch and the British authority and rules.

According to Bertens (2007: p.159) post-colonialism theory focuses on the tensions between the colonizer and colonized, and its structures of the colonizer that is still led by imperial rules imposed on the colonies, but diminished to time and political issues, and the second great war, which led to several independence movements by the colonists.

By definition, post-colonialism is a period of time after the era of colonialism, and postcolonial literature typical traits is by its opposition to the colonizer. However, some critics have disagreed that any literature that expresses an opposition to colonialism even if it is produced during a colonial period, may be defined as postcolonial, primarily due to its oppositional nature.

Post-colonialism also discusses about Eurocentrism and Eurocentric thoughts, as stated by Barry (2009: p.186).

Barry mentioned some of the post-colonialism writing characteristics (2009: p.186-187): Non-whites (non-Caucasians or non-Europeans) can be categorized as exotic, seductive, mystical. Post-colonial writers tend to avoid using the native colonizer language and words as to prove their ability to write literary works without the use of colonizer's language and focusing on hybrid and broken identity. Broken means that the culture is regarded as not original or ethnic by the colonizers and hybrid means that the culture identity is a marriage of the colonizer's and the native's cultures. Cross-cultural interaction can be commonly seen or found, which means that the exchange of culture was found quite often to very often.

### **2.2.2 Hybridity**

Ashcroft quoted that "Hybridity is anticipatorily resourceful allowing the creation of new transcultural forms within the contact zones produced by colonization" (p.20)

Centre feature of colonial racism existed in order to categorize and separate races. The radical beliefs of distinct races appear in 19th-century in various scientific racism articles and news was based upon a boundary between white Europeans and its racial 'others' (Asians, Negros, Latinas).

The term hybridity has been used to describe a condition in which these boundaries of identity are crossed, resulting in illegitimate (illegal in some term) racial "fusion". Bad naming such as 'half-breed', 'mongrel', 'forbidden result' are few examples of these negative racial statements. The term of a 'white' identity has been indoctrinated by branding those mixed others as both racially and culturally impure. The paranoia over racial mixing led hybrids to be associated with moral loss and hopelessness. The existence of inter-sexual relations the illicit marriage of whites with other race also revealed a hidden colonial desire for the racial 'other' (Young, 1995: p.135).

More recently, hybridity has been revised by social and cultural critics. Its transformation into positive conditions of cultural exchange and creativity has attempted

to challenge fixed accounts of identity and culture. The racial claims of purity of origins is at loss by a mass hybridity which represents the boundless term of racial and cultural a normal feature of society development. Hybridity acknowledges that identity is formed through an encounter with difference. In particular, the condition of cultural hybridity has been highlighted by examining the post-colonial cultures of migrants which are based on fusions and translations of existing proofs. The embodiment of the theory of hybridity by Bhabha (1994: p.102) does not consider it as merely fusing existing cultural elements. Rather, hybridity refers to the process of the emergence of a culture, in which its elements are being continually transformed or translated through unstoppable encounters. Hybridity can be a catalyst to change the existing forms of cultural authority and representation.

However, positive accounts of hybridity have been criticized for failing to consider other social differences of class, gender, or location (Giyatri Spivak, *In Other Worlds*, 2006: p.328). There is a danger that some accounts of hybridity celebrations in everyday cultural mixing, instead of causing peace it produces problems such as social differences and political antagonisms.

### **2.2.3 Self-sacrifice act theory**

According to Electra Matsangou (<http://www.electramatsangou.com/articles/self-sacrifice>) “Self -Sacrifice can be considered as a physical act.” Self-sacrifice has always been highly respected and honored as a phenomenon across many cultures around the globe. It is an act of complete selflessness or simply called Altruism. Altruism, according to Oxford dictionary is, “Disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others.” and Choi and Mai-Dalton (1998) said altruism focuses on behaviors that have the objective to help others, and is full of good intentions and are no hints of self-interest.

To conclude this, Altruism is a term on how someone willing to sacrifice something, whether it's matter or even in some case, their own life, for someone they might don't even met for their life.

The acts of self-sacrifice explain points of good moralities and ethics of a society. The ones who sacrifice themselves for someone they love, or someone they do not even know or for a higher goal, considered to have done the ultimate virtue and respected in many different form.

The theories are backed by several examples around the world, that happened in the past or even present times

One example is Irena Sendler, a Polish who worked herself as a plumber inside the ghetto in Poland. She applied the work as a plumber because she had an ulterior motive; helping Jewish infants and children escape the ghetto in Warsaw.

She hid the children in her truck and covered them in a huge rag-cloth or the carriage she brings. She also had a dog that trained to bark whenever a German soldier came to check her truck, the barking of the dog covered the noise made by the children. She was caught smuggling the infants one day and was captured, beaten. But luckily, she was able to escape death because underground movement paid the Gestapo and SS officials not to execute her. ([www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org))

Self-sacrifice is also highly regarded in several nations, but there are some reasons that drive people to act in such selfless way. Notably the one that being the main reason is sympathy, secondly is motivated by kindness.

