

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

1.1 Literature

Literature is an embodiment of resulting from an expression of feelings, thoughts and experience soul possessed by a person, and poured into a form of writing. Literary work consist of poetry, prose and drama. Literature gives us knowledge in a humanity, social and intelectual. Literature has an originally in every literary work and use the beauty word. According to Gibson, Literature has no decision- procedure to prove to us what the points of freedoms are, and what the traps are. The seeds of creativity in great literature show us the way out of the womb, in which we are left and from which it has climbed (2007:283)

1.2 Drama

Drama is one of three genres in literary work with poetry and prose. Drama is kind of literary work that staged.

Zaidin defines the drama as a variety of literature in the form of dialogue is intended to be performed on stages. More specifically, the drama is more pointed on the character who elements of philosophy and moral values of the great noble; character; the play, dramatisation (2004:60)

As a literary genre, dramas have particularity compared to the genre of poetry or fiction genre. The specificity of the drama is due to the purpose of the written drama of the author not only stopping at the disclosure of events to be enjoyed artistically imaginatively by the readers, but must be continued for the possibility of being exhibited in a concrete appearance of motion and concrete behavior. Therefore, the drama can be considered as a work that has two dimensions, namely the dimension of literature and the dimension of performing arts (Hasanudin, 2009: 1-2).

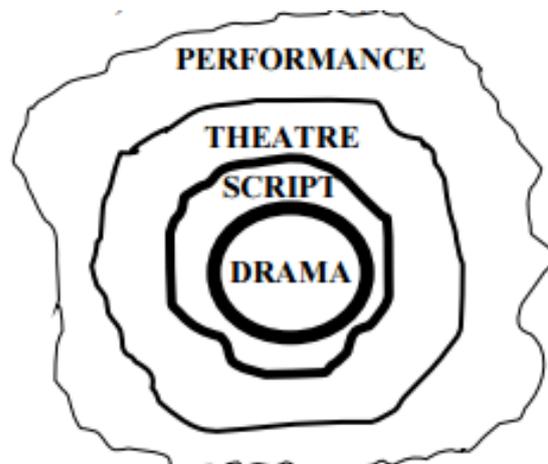


Image 1. Richard Schechner. Drama, Script, Theatre and Performance

Schechner's model (from Performance Theory, 1988:72)

Richard Schechner saw a relationship between the dramatic elements and the theatrical performance. His schema places Drama in the center of the concentric circles the dramatic nucleus, everything would not going on without drama, which is agglutinated by the script as a

medium communication and transposition of the language into its scriptural form; the latter is enclosed, in its turn, in a larger event after the script appointed to be a show it becomes a theater as the reception of the dramatic elements and the script by the actors and the work team ; eventually, the representation act Performance includes all the other circles, being equivalent to the duration of the show from the entrance of the first spectator into the hall, until the exit of the last spectator from the hall. In fact, Schechner speaks about the art of theatre rather as an art of communication, than one of representation.

Drama can portray character and action which represent dealing with human life, egoism, hedonism and many related to human life. Analyzing a Drama, one should apply a series of steps in order to get better understanding about the drama, about the theme, plot, character and setting.

1. Theme

Theme is the main idea of the story, or message that convey to the reader. The theme is closely related to the focus or the basis used by the authors to develop a story. Every story is usually made on the basis of a specific theme and all the action in the story is also based on the theme.

Wicaksono (2014 :100) as cited in Kenney (1966: 91) state that theme is not the moral, not the subject, not a "hidden meaning" illustrated by

the story, what is it? theme is meaning, but it is not "hidden", it is not illustrated. theme is the meaning the story releases; it may be the meaning the story discovers. by theme we mean the necessary implications of the whole story, not a separable part of a story

2. Plot

Plot or plot structure is a series of events in the story are organized as a sequence of sections in the overall fiction. As such, the plot is a mix of elements that build up the story so that it becomes the main framework of the story. The plot is basic framework that is very important. The plot is set how the actions should be related to one another, how an event has a relationship with the other events, as well as how the character is portrayed and was instrumental in the events.

The architectural (Letwin & Stockdale 2008: 1-2) They are arranged around the same seven structural parts of plot that are found in many dramas the world over. these parts are:

Leading Character - the central person in the plot

The inciting incident - the event that throws th leading character out of balance

Objective - the goal the leading character seeks to restore the balance of her life

Obstacle - that force, or forces preventing the leading character from reaching her goal

The crisis - the toughest - and usually final - decision made by the leading character to overcome the obstacles

The climax - the final showdown with the obstacles that arise out of the crisis, during which the leading character either gains or fails to gain her objective

The resolution - the new balance that is created as a result of the climax.

According to Billy Marshall Stoneking (<http://www.wheresthedrama.com/plot.htm>) Aristotle defines plot as “the arrangement of the incidents”: i.e., not the story itself but the way the incidents are presented to the audience, the structure of the play. According to Aristotle, tragedies - where the outcome depends on a tightly constructed cause-and-effect chain of actions - are superior to those that depend primarily on the character and personality of the protagonist.

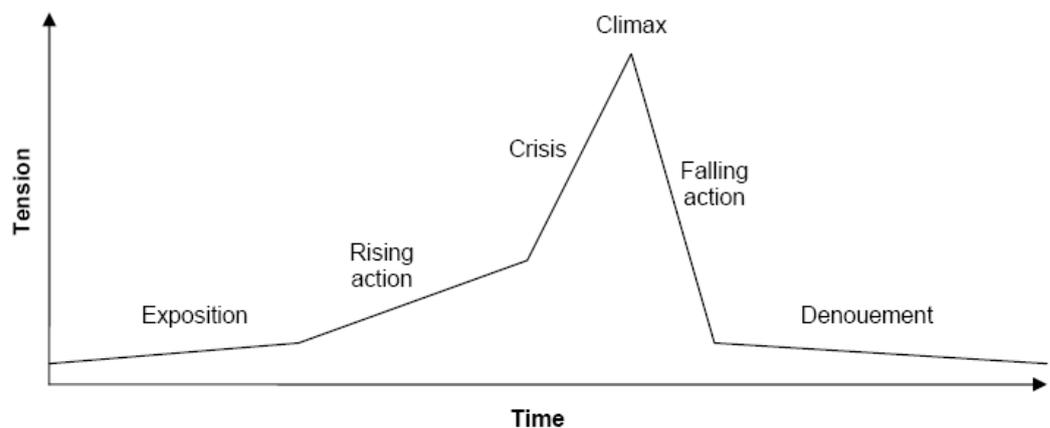


Figure 1.1. Aristotle's dramatic arc.

Plot is motion structure in fiction or drama. The plot has principles. They are, exposition, complication and resolution. Plot moving to beginning through the middle and go to the ending.

3. Character

Character is an individual creation / fiction authors who experienced the events or do in the various events of the story, in general character human form, can also be intangible animals.

Character is the important part in literary work, in every kind of literary work has character. Character is reflected the character of the author and the way of thinks. Every character certainly plays an important role in a story.

Character is actors who carry out events in fiction that the incident weave a story. character always have the nature, attitude, behavior or a particular character. Giving the characteristic of the character in a literary work by a writer called characterization. (Siswanto , 2008:143)

There are two kinds of character : protagonist and antagonist. protagonist character is usually main character wich has good characterization or has a good personality, and antagonist character is the minor character has bad characterization or bad personality in the story.

- Main Character and Sub Character

As mentioned by Wicaksono “The main character is a character that is always appears in every story, in an event is always closely related to the main character. The main character is not only one, the main character can also consist of a few people. The main character is very involved with the meaning or theme and is also interconnected with other characters” (2004:182)

The main character is character that always appears or talk by each character in story. Main character also dominates story, to connect to each character. Sub character is a character that has no important role in the story and the presence of this figure simply support the main character.

- *Flat character and Round character*

Flat character is written with no experience of emotional development as well as the degree of social status in a story. Flat character normally exist in the character that is not too important or supporting cast of characters, but it is necessary in a story. Flat character is character that consistent, from the beginning until the end of the story never change the characteristics. Meanwhile, round character is dynamic character that can changed and development personality. Round character is the character in the play that changes and developments both in personality and social status. Round shaped character with a perfect characterization process. Type this character has some similarities with the real life.

4. Setting

Setting is describe the time, place and the atmosphere in the story. Background/setting is a great place is the background of the play event occurs. The events in the play of a fictitious event that became the custom scriptwriter.

According to Bhatanagar “setting, a complex term to define, is a farmwork within which the characters, piloted by the requirements of the plot, are born and allowed to evolve. setting is a geographical, sociological and psychological support, givig the principal theme of the novel concrete and intelligible shape. in other words, it is a support which assures the contact between the homo fictus and the reality of his environment.” (2000:94)

2.3 Characterization

Characterization is an attempt to show the characteristic of the character, and is about how the author describes and develops the characters in fictitious story in line with that, and the way the author displays the characters in the story so that it can be known the characteristic of the characters. Characterization can be illustrated through dialogue between forces, other characters' responses to the main character, or character thoughts. Through characterization, it can be seen that the character of a character is a good, evil, or responsible

Rimmon – Kenan (2005:63) notes the two method to reveal the characterization in their book :

1. Direct characterization (telling) the narrator tells the characterization of the character to the readers clearly through describing and evaluating motives of the characters authoritatively. The narrator will judge and analyze the character.
2. Indirect characterization (showing) is the character reveals his/her characterization by showing what their feels, what their says or other says about the character and their action. It also included of what the character's look, what character's job, and what the character's habit. Hence, the readers will judge the characterization of the character.