

Chapter II

Characters And Characterization in Mulya's Sabtu Bersama Bapak

2.1. Previous Research

A study can refer to studies that have been done previously. This can be used as a reference in conducting research. Therefore, a review of previous research is very important to find out its relevance. The writer referred to past studies to support the study on father figure. The journal entitled *The Concept of Fathering in Louisa May Alcott's Little Women* By Rizkyta Ayu Pangestuty (2022) from Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The results of this research are Mr. March's fathering on Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy shows a good impact in the form of positive behavior and personality. Mr. March is able to become a role model in raising his children well with the help of his wife, Mrs. March. His involvement as a father can be shown directly or indirectly. The behavior, attitudes, and good personality that he showed his daughters have a very good impact on the development of the March girls in the future.

Another prior study, named *The Representation of Father Figure in The Last Of Us Video Game* by Aricha Hikmah Andari (2018) This research focuses on video games as the primary material object, as they are more substantial than literature or movies. This research focuses on identifying

parent stereotypes through the main character's journey, actions, relationships with other characters, and representation in the aforementioned video game. After doing the analysis on several data selected and provided in this research by using Jung's theory of Archetype which is Father Archetype along with Movie Studies, it can be concluded that there are 3 major positive sides of father that exist in the character Joel in The Last of Us video game which are the manifestation of The Ruler, The Caregiver and The Wise Old Man archetypes and into The Father archetype.

Another study to support this research, conducted by Rusnawati Sani (2017) entitled Analisis Naratif Peran Bapak Dalam Film Sabtu Bersama Bapak from Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In this study, The Witer found that even though he is no longer present, the father shown in the film Sabtu Bersama Bapak remains a responsible father. The moral lesson to be given to the audience is that a father's position and obligations in the family are a duty that must be fulfilled even if he is ill or dies.

2.2. Literature

Literature is a form of written work in the form of poetry, novels, essays, and so on, especially literature are imaginative works characterized by excellence in terms of style and expression as well as general themes or maintaining interest.

Literature-related theories are necessary for studying literature. Literary theory is the name given to this theory. Bressler (1994: 7) defines literature as "a work of imaginative or creative writing," which is a straightforward definition of the term. Literature is a creative or imaginative effort. According to another viewpoint, literature is an essay that tells tales, dramatizes events, expresses emotions or feelings, analyzes, and expresses viewpoints.

"Literature is composition that tells a tale, dramatizes a situation, communicates emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas," wrote Roberts and Jacobs (2006:2) According to Moody (1987), writes that literature springs from our inborn love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience. According to Boulton (1980), defines literature from a functional perspective as the imaginative work that gives us R's: recreation, recognition, revelation and redemption. Rees (1973) after describing what he regarded as literature, summed up that literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world.

"Moody (1987) claims that our innate desire for telling stories, creating appealing word arrangements, and using language to communicate particular facets of our human experience is the source of literature. From a functional standpoint, literature is described by Boulton (1980) as the

imaginative effort that provides us with the four R's: recreation, recognition, revelation, and redemption. After defining what he thought of as literature, Rees (1973) wrapped it up by saying that literature is a persistent verbal manifestation of some thoughts or sentiments in concepts about life and the world. These three viewpoints can be used to draw the following conclusions: literature is an expression of thoughts and feelings that is also connected to life experiences; the words used in literature are very powerful, effective, and even seductive; literature also offers entertainment and inspires facts. A lasting expression in the form of words (spoken or written), especially when organized in a tidy manner, is what is often understood as literature. Literature conveys ideas, emotions, attitudes, or certain facets of the human experience.

2.3. Novel As a Genre Literature

As a literary genre, the novel is a real world where events and behaviors are experienced and resolved by humans (characters). Psychological reality, religious reality, and social reality are themes that often appear in novels, such as certain psychological phenomena experienced by characters when reacting or reacting to themselves and their environment. Siswantoro (2004:32) states that psychological phenomena exist in novels, meaning that readers can provide interpretations, meaning that readers have sufficient theoretical foundation for psychology. Novels are one of the most recognized subgroups of literary genres worldwide. This

is a narrative in which a more or less long story is told, in which different characters enter the scene and where, in turn, you can find different themes: police, paranormal, romantic. Minderop (2010: 1) suggests that fictional characters show various roles and behaviors related to psychological and psychological experiences or conflicts experienced by humans in real life.

2.4. Structure of The Novel

The structure of the novel describes the intrinsic features. There are the novel's plots, characters, and conflicts. The writer explains that the book can be easily analyzed as it contains all relevant details.

- Plot

Plot is the structure of the series of events in a story, arranged as a series of parts in a fictional whole. Foster (1970) stated that a work of fiction contains mysterious and intellectual qualities. The plot describes the events that caused the conflict and is able to entice or even captivate the reader. It prompts the reader to anticipate the next events. In general, plot is how the story develops, unfolds, and moves over time. In narrative or creative writing, the plot is the series of events that make up a story. The causal events of the plot can be thought of as a series of events connected by a "wait" link. Stanton (1965:14), suggests that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally, one event is caused or causes another event to occur.

- Character

Abrams (1999: 76) says: "Characters are people who appear in narrative prose or novels, which are interpreted by readers as people with certain moral qualities and tendencies, as in what they say and do.

Characters are characters in novels who called characters. We evaluate them based on what the authors tell about them and what they do and say. Another thing to keep in mind is that characters are part of a wider pattern. They are members of society, and the author's unique view of the relationships between people and society will be reflected in the performance of each role. Characters in the story can be divided into several categories according to the point of view taken: primary and secondary characters, protagonists and villains, round and flat characters, dynamic and static characters, typical and neutral characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:176).

- Conflict

The conflict, which is actually a fairly important fact, is a fundamental element in the development of the plot. The conflict is so dramatic and relates to the struggle between two forces that are balanced and involve action and retaliation. Jones (1968: 30) divides conflicts into three categories: physical or elementary conflicts, social conflicts, and internal or psychological conflicts.

2.5. Character

Bennett and Royle (2004:60) state that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Characters are typically split into two categories: protagonists and antagonists. A character who plays a wicked or evil character is an antagonist, and a character who portrays a good character is the protagonist. A story's two primary characters almost always take center stage or are portrayed by the main character. While it is typically performed by a third character known as a supporting character, who is in the plot and receives attention from the protagonist but does not take center stage in contrast to the antagonist and protagonist. The correct feelings and appreciation will make the characters more animate their roles, making the audience appreciate the performance more till they feel they are in it.

2.6. Characterization

Characterization produces characters, which means that they have been created in a specific manner. According to (Reams 2015) Characterization can be described as any activity by the author or taking place within a work that is utilized to convey description of a character. The author has decided to characterize his or her character in specific ways, such

as the kind conversations they have, the actions they take, their appearances, and so on. Character creation is the art of characterization; it's what an author does to give a character life, give the reader a sense of their personality, and make them stand out from other characters. In other words, character is a byproduct of characterization while characterization is a process. Wellek and Warren (1942: 226) suggest that the simplest form of characterization is naming. each name given is for vivifying, animating, and individuating the author's character. It is coming from descriptions by a future being of past people and, events, seemingly observed from a great height. In literature, character development and character creation are processes employed by authors to construct images of their characters for the audience. On the other side, it is a technique the author used to expose his character in a fictional work, or in other words, a style of character depiction known as characterization (Bennett and Royle, 2004:65). Analyzing the growth of the main character is also quite beneficial. Direct characterization and indirect characterization are two separate methods of characterization.

2.7. Psychological Approach

Glassman and Hadad's book *Approaches to Psychology* (2004) defines psychology as the scientific study of behavior. This statement is based on careful observation and analysis with scientific methodologies. Psychology is both an academic theory and an applied science that has

grown to the present day. Psychological theory is used not only to health but also to other branches of knowledge, such as literature.

Psychological techniques are commonly employed to analyze and explain literary works. Psychology and literature share a significant connection. Jatman's book, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* by Endaswara (2003), suggests an indirect and functional relationship between psychology and literature. This is because both branches of science focus on human life. The distinction is between genuine and imaginary objects. This approach enables the writer to evaluate and observe Gunawan and his Family personality as influenced by his environment and family.

2.8. Fathering

According to Lamb's in his book entitled *The Role of the Father in Child Development* (J.H, 1997) explains that although descriptive accounts of fathers' relative accessibility to children are informative, they fall short of elucidating what fathers do when they are available and why they do what they do. In this regard, a fuller conceptualization of fathers' roles and the origins of their presumably prescribed responsibilities is warranted. Historical, cultural, and familial ideologies inform the roles fathers play and undoubtedly shape the absolute amounts of time fathers spend with their children, the activities they share with them, and perhaps even the quality of the father-child relationships.

Fathers influence their children directly through their behavior and the attitudes and messages they convey. The direct effects of fathering are especially salient when fathers' and mothers' interactions differ. Because fathers typically spend less time with their children, for example, many are less familiar with their children's language competencies and thus more likely to speak in ways that challenge children's linguistic and pragmatic abilities. Specifically, when talking to their young children, fathers use more directives requests for clarification, wh- questions, references to past events, imperatives, and contentless utterances than mothers do.

According to the widespread consensus before to industrialization, Lamb also emphasized that the father was not the primary proponent of the family economy, but rather served as the primary role model for his children based on their ideas. Fathers are primarily responsible for instilling acceptable ideals in their children through the study of the Bible and other scriptural books. It demonstrates how the function of the father figure evolves in response to changing societal conditions.

In some situations, fathering may fail. This failure is primarily due to parents' incapacity to identify their child's singularity (Diamond, 2018). When children simply see themselves as objects to their parents, they will develop the incorrect tendencies later in life. In this circumstance, the position of father figure is necessary. The father is a symbolic figure in children's growth who has the authority to help them break out of the

comfort zone provided by their mother. The position of this father figure will allow children to explore new things and face new obstacles due to their particular developmental characteristics.

According to (Flouri, 2005) in psychology, fathering is commonly associated with father presence and involvement. This father's involvement is not restricted to the ideal family arrangement. In fatherless families, the focus is often on non-resident fathers' financial assistance for their children. According to Flori (2005), the presence or absence of a father figure in a home can impact children's results.

Flouri's book entitled *Fathering and child outcomes* (2005) includes fathering indicators based on data from The National Center on Fathers and Families (NCOFF) Working Group and Gadsden et al.'s *Fathering Indicators for Practice and Evaluation: The Fathering Indicators Framework* (2004). Six fathering indicators have been discovered. The first one is father's presence. The definition of fatherhood includes engagement, availability, and responsibility for the child. Caregiving is the second component. Nurturing and doing normal duties to ensure the child's mental well-being, physical health, and appearance. The next steps include children's social competency and academic accomplishment, co-operative parenting, which involves developing a supportive, cooperative, and interdependent connection with the child's other caregivers, and father's healthy living habits. Providing a role model through a healthy lifestyle and

acceptable social behaviors that educate work, personal ethics, and social conventions. The final one is about material and financial contributions. Based on the findings, Flouri believes that fathers' roles and involvement will have a significant impact on child outcomes.

2.9. Synopsis of The Novel

This story is about a young man who discovers love. A man learns how to be a good father and husband. About a mother who educated her children with love. And about a father who left a message and pledged to be there for them forever. Gunawan is a father who truly loves for his children. Gunawan, on the other hand, had health issues; he had cancer in his body.

After discovering of his health problems, Gunawan decided to use the time he had left to take videos of himself so his children can see the video and grow up and become excellent husbands and fathers even while he was gone. So his kids don't lose connection with their father figure, because father is always there. This book tells the story line of three men from Mr. Gunawan's family, including the father and his efforts to be able stay with his child at all times via recordings taken each night. Satya, the eldest, who thought he had to be a substitute father, finally transformed into an angry and cruel husband towards his children and wife, but after watching Dad's videos again, he slowly began to change into the "Best Father Ever" for his children. As well as his younger brother Cakra's journey

to find a wife he loves despite limitations in appearance who is not as attractive as his older sibling.

2.10. Biography of The Author

Adhitya Mulya is known as a famous fiction writer in Indonesia. Several of his works have become best-selling books in Indonesia and have been adapted into films, such as "Jomblo" (2003) and "Saturday with Father" (2014). To date, Adhitya has published several fiction, non-fiction novels and scripts, including: "Jomblo" (2003), "Gege Chases Love" (2005), "Traveler's Tale" (2007), "Notes of a Crazy Student" (2007). 2011), "Trying to Succeed" (2012), "Saturday with Father" (2014), "Parent's Stories" (2016), "Pirates & the Last Full Moon" (2016), and "Pirates & Mahapatih" (2019). With his extraordinary work, Adhitya has achieved many achievements, such as being nominated for the Best Adapted Screenplay Citra Award in the film "Jomblo" in 2006. Adhitya's remarkable work has earned him numerous awards, including a nomination for the Best Adapted Screenplay Citra Award in the film "Jomblo" in 2006.

He also earned two Anugerah Reader Indonesia awards: Favorite Nonfiction Book Cover for "The Journeys" (2011) and Favorite Book and Fiction Writer for "Sabtu Bersama Bapak" (2014). Adhitya Mulya is not only an author, but also a Continuous Improvement Partner at A.P. Moller — Maersk, a shipping and logistics corporation. As an ITB Civil

Engineering alumnus, he began his career with Maersk as a Management Trainee in 2001 and was later promoted to several positions before becoming the Area Continuous Improvement Partner for Indonesia and the Philippines.