

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer **is** going to discuss some literary theories that will support the analysis. The writer discusses the characterization and conflicts. These theories are important since the analysis will be conducted based on these theories.

2.1 Characterization

Characters are the basic element in imaginative literature, and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them (Potter 1). **A** story cannot be separated from its characters because through the characters a writer conveys his ideas. The main thing in a fiction **is** the theme, but characters also play an important role in the story, because “the principal function of a character is to encourage the reader’s empathy and sympathy so that he will experience the

reality **of** the fictional world for himself' (Deitrich 75), and many authors use the character to send the message of the story. Understanding fictional characters can give us insight into the wonders of human nature (Carpenter 78). Howards End is an example in which the author uses his character, Margaret, to reveal the message of the story.

In a fiction, the word character **is** synonymous with person, human being, and literary figure related to an individual's qualities and characteristics (Roberts 53). Dealing with a character in a novel is the same as dealing with a person in reality because the actions, statements, and thoughts **of** a character must all be what a human being likely to do, say, and think (57). *So*, an author uses characterization to present the characters as alive as they can be.

According to James L. Potter, there are a number **of** indirect characterization that maybe used in the work of literature, namely (4):

a. appearance

The author can describe a person's appearance. Appearance is everything about how the character **looks**. It can be seen from clothes, postures, makeup which contribute to our understanding **of** a character. The appearance suggests something about his personality.

b. what other characters say about the character

The author can describe him through the eyes and opinions **of** another. The writer can learn about a character from what others have said about him and thought of him.

c. speech

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the person through what the person says. Whenever the character gives an opinion, it means that he gives us a clue to his own character. Real and fictional people express their thoughts, hopes, beliefs, fears, and feeling in conversation or dialogue.

d. what the author says about the character

The author can describe or comment on a person's character directly.

e. thought.

The author gives us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In this respect, he is able to do what we cannot do in real life.

In analyzing Howards End, the writer will use three methods of characterization, there are by what the others say, by speech, by what the author says in order to analyze Margaret's character traits.

All fictional characters maybe classified as flat and round characters. **A** flat character is one who can be summed up very briefly, perhaps even in one sentence. It is a character with little depth or complexity. **A** flat character is predictable, and always behaves or talks in the same way. This kind of character does not influence the development of the story. It means that flat character cannot change as a result of experience and they are static. They are the same sort of people at the end of the story as they are at the beginning. **A** round character is more complex, can surprise the reader with his or her actions, and **very** often changes or grows in the course of the **book**. They can change their

personality or outlook, therefore they are said to be dynamic. The change may be slight or even very radical. As a general rule, round characters are used for the more serious or tragic roles. Most novelists combine both types **of** character in their novels (Peck 25). The actions of flat **or** static characters are quite predictable; the actions of round characters, on the other hand, may be surprising and unexpected (Carpenter 82). In Howards End, Margaret is a round character because she has a different attitude at the beginning **of** the story. At the end, she is aware of her mistake, and she wants to develop her character. The writer will use the theory of round characters to show the development Margaret's character.

2.2 Conflict

Conflict builds the story. **As** Robert Penn Warren; a contemporary American Poet, novelist and critic has said: "No conflict, no story" (Muller 44). **A** conflict is a natural thing faced by everybody and it **is** a common thing that cannot be avoided in life. The term of conflict is the result of an opposition between at least two sides. Just as it takes two to make an argument, it takes two opposing people or forces to produce the conflict. Without this opposition there is not conflict and without a conflict there is no plot (Potter 25).

Perrine states in his book, Story and Structure, that there are two kinds of conflicts, they are internal and external conflicts. The internal conflict or psychological is a struggle within a person, **or** a struggle of a person against himself. The individual himself is facing a kind of complicated situation in which

he or she should choose the best alternative according to his or her own consideration (54).

Perrine classifies the external conflicts into three categories. External conflict is a struggle which involves a character and other things outside the character himself. There are three kinds of external conflict, that is (59):

a. a struggle against nature

It represents man versus forces of nature, the difficulties and the dangers. It is faced by explorers, navigators, or astronauts. Rain, cold, heat, wild beast in the jungle are constant obstacles to mankind.

b. a struggle against another person

This kind of struggle is between one person and another. Many popular fictions are based on this conflict. The example is in Howards End, the conflict between Margaret and Leonard Bast about changing Bast's job.

c. a struggle against society

It is a struggle between man and social values in his society. In this kind of conflict, the character can come into conflict with the moral principles of society such as traditions, customs, laws, moral codes, and accepted beliefs.

Among those kinds of conflicts, the writer is going to use internal conflict and external conflict especially a conflict against another person to analyze Margaret's character development. The writer senses these conflicts in Margaret, the main character in Howards End. Margaret faces many problems until she is able to achieve her character development.

The writer will apply these theories in her analysis in chapter III.

Characterization is used in order to help the writer in analyzing Margaret's character traits before she achieves her character development. The conflict is used to analyze how Margaret faces many problems with the others because of her character traits.