CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to Semi (1988:35), Intrinsic elements, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the element which build the literary work itself. This intrinsic element focuses on the review of the character and characterization, conflict and setting.

2.1.1 Character

In a literary work, character is important because character can explain what happens to the story and will help the reader and understand the story. There are two kinds of character, protagonist and antagonist. According to Holman (1985:35), protagonist is the chief character in a literary, and antagonist is the character who affects some conflicts in a literary. There is also characterization in a literary work. According to Klarer (1999:19), characterization divided into dynamic static and round flat. A dynamic character is one of character who changes his traits during the story, play or film. A static character is a character that does not change his traits during the story, play or film. A flat character is a character that only has one specific trait in the story, play, or film. A round is a character that has more than one of trait during the story, play, or film.

2.1.2 Conflict

According to Holman (1985: 105), conflict is opposition of persons or forces giving rise to dramatic action. Conflict makes the story more interesting. According to Priadi (2009: 20), there are two kinds of conflict, internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is conflict in more commonly referred to as man versus self, as the name suggest. It deals with a character having to overcome and change something about his or her being that they are struggling against what they have in mind. Meanwhile, external conflict is conflict in which a man against other people. It is common if a man against man which is also mentioned protagonist against antagonist.

2.1.3 Setting

According to Klarer (1999:25), setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of literary works. There are three kinds of setting such as, setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. The setting of place refers to where the story conducts. The setting of time refers to when the story runs. The setting of social refers to in which status the character belongs. The terms of setting are location, historical period, and social.

2.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Semi (1988:35), extrinsic element is the outside elements of a literary work that gives influence for the literary work itself.

2.2.1 Sociology

According to Anthony Giddens ("Sociology", 1989), sociology is the study of human social life, groups, and societies. It is a dazzling and

compelling enterprise, having as its subject matter our own behavior as social being. In this thesis, the researcher wants to analyze one of sociology term that is social stratification.

http://www.sociology.org.uk/as4def.pdf

2.2.2 Sociology in Literature

Based on *www.marxist.org*, such concern with the historical and sociological dimensions of literature requires a theory of history and society. This is not to say that one is limited to vague theorizing about the relationships between literature and society in general, nor that it is necessary to speak in generalities about social conditions which are required for the emergence of literature. Rather, the historical explanation of literature has to address the extent to which particular social structures find expression in individual literary works and what function these works perform in society. Man is involved in specific relations of production throughout his history. These relations present themselves socially as classes in struggle with each other, and the development of their relationship forms the real basis for the various cultural spheres. The specific structure of production, i.e. the economy, is the independent explanatory variable not only for the legal forms of property and organization of state and government but, at the same time, for the shape and quality of human life in each historical epoch.

2.2.3 Social Stratification

In all societies, we will always find out that people classify into rich, middle, and poor. That classification shows that there are social classes which exist in the society. Those social classes are differentiating a

person with others or a group with the other group in the society. In the sociological term, the classification of people into classes in the society is called as social stratification.

There are the definitions of social stratification by some efforts based on http://www.pengertianku.net/2015/08/pengertian-stratifikasi-sosial-dan-faktor-penyebabnya.html

a. **Petirim A. Sorokin,**

Social stratification is the classification of people into some classes in the hierarchy way. Based on his theory, the effect of social stratification is people classify into high class, middle class, and the lowest class.

b. **Paul B Horton and Chester L Hunt**

Social sratification is a system of status differentiaton in the society.

c. **Soerjono Soekanto**

Social stratification is a differentiation of a person's position or group in the some different classes vertically.

There are some factors which causes a social stratification:

- Wealth
- Strength
- Honor
- Education

The social stratification divided into two kinds:

1. **Open social stratification**

   Open social stratification means that people can move into the other social class in a society because of their education, and their work. As the result they can move into the higer social class.

2. **Close social stratification**

   Close social stratification means that people could not move into the other class, into the higer social class or the lower social class. For example is a caste system in a country.

   According to *A-Level Sociology Teaching Notes* (http://www.sociology.org.uk/simarx.pdf:2-4), in Marx's view of social stratification, there are three main categories or types of stratification:

1. **Social Class stratification.**

   Social class stratification is differentiation of people into the social classes. For this result, people are divided into high class and low class. In the social class differentiation, people in the high class often intimidate the other people in the low class. People in the high social class with their status, power and strength often exploit it to threating the people in the low class badly. So, the discrimination and intimidation always happens in the social class differentiation.

2. **Gender stratification.**

   Gendrer stratification is the differentiation of people by their gender, male and female. In the gender stratification, female or women positions are always be the low position and male always be the high position. As the result, woman's decrimination often happens in the gender stratification

3. **Ethnic group stratification.**

   Ethnic group stratification is the differentiation of an ethnic group with the other groups. An ethnic group happens because they have the same location with a group where they live. People in an ethnic group always try to live together, help each other,

and protect to save their group. As the result, they do not easy to welcome with other people or group. They also have a system and different rules in every ethnic group.

In this thesis, the researcher focuses on the social class stratification as the analysis of sociological approach.

As Marx argued ("The Communist Manifesto: Bourgeois and Proletarians"), "In the earlier epochs of history we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other: bourgeoisie [the ruling class] and proletariat [the working class]."

So, based on Marx's concept of social class stratification, there are two classes of people:

a. Capitalist Class / Bourgeoisie

Capitalist class or Bourgeoise is people who own and control the means of production (which involves ownership of such things as land, factories, financial institutions and the like).

b. Working Class / Proletariat

Working class or Proletariat is people who own nothing, but their ability is to sell their labour power (that is, their ability to work) in return for wages.

In everyday life, both of Bourgeoise and Proletariat are life and working together. In Marx's view of things that Capitalism as an

economic system of distribution, production and exchange possesses or called as "logic of its own", regardless about the people or individual members of the bourgeoisie actually are. The "economic logic" to which Marx refers involves such things like:

1. The need to make a profit.

2. The need to exploit others in order to make profits.

In this case, to be a "capitalist" involves, by definition of both the exploitation of others and the keeping of profits for "personal" use or disposal, Marx was arguing logically that Capitalism as an economic system could not exist or survive without the profit motive and exploitation. As the result intimidation and discrimination often happens.

Based on the intimidation and discrimination of the Working class by the Capitalist class makes the Marxism happens. Marxism is a movement as the protest of the Working class to Capitalist. The Marxism happens because the Working class did not get their right.