**CHAPTER 2**
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter is consists of the Previous Research and the Theoretical Review of literature.

## 2.1 Previous Research

There were some previous researches conducted with the same object, in this case, Dennis Lehane's *Shutter Island* novel. One of them was entitled **Distress and Psychological Distortions in Dennis Lehane's "Shutter Island"** authored by Hossein Sabouri and Majid M. Sadeghzadegan from Tabriz Azad University, Tabriz, Iran. It was aimed to analyze, to illustrate and to exemplify the mental distortions, trauma, and the traumatic events through not only the plot of *Shutter Island*, but also the identity of characters itself.

Different with the previous research, this research has an objective to describe the characteristics from the main character and the causes and effect of trauma that suffered by the main character in Dennis Lehane's *Shutter Island*. In doing so, two kinds of approaches were applied in this research named structural approach and psychological approach. The structural approach was used to describe the characteristic of the main character. The psychological approach was used to analyze the causes and effect of trauma suffered by the main character.

## 2.2 Theoretical Review

### 2.2.1 Character

According to Hugh Holman (Holman, 1985: 74), Character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality. Most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice or virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fop, a country bumpkin, a garrulous old man, a happy milkmaid, etc.

According to Mario Klarer (Klarer, 2004: 17) character is divided into two common types. Those are flat character and round character. Flat character is when the person in the story has specific trait from the start till the end of the story. Round character is when the person has several traits or more complex traits. Mario also stated that each type of characters has each modes of presentation in the story. Mode of presentation is the author's way to explain the character to the reader. It can be telling or showing. The explanatory characterization or telling is the author's way to represent the character through the narrator of the story. The narrator usually said the physically features of the person in form of sentences. The dramatic characterization or showing is the author's way to represent the character through the conversation in the story in utterances form (Klarer, 2004: 18).

### 2.2.2 Conflict

In literature, conflict is the clash event that occurs in the story and it can involve just one or two different of party. According to Perrine, conflict means a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. This clash may be physical, mental, or emotional. Sometimes there is even more than one conflict, or there may be one main conflict, and other sub-conflicts. Conflict between opposing forces in a piece of literature can be: man versus man, man versus nature or usually against a natural element, man versus society, social traditions, customs and concepts. However, the conflict may represent in an internal way which occurs within the character's self, ideas or soul (Perrine, 1983: 37).

C. Hugh Holman stated that conflict is the struggle which show up of the interplay of the two different opposing forces in a plot or story. Conflict gives a lot of elements that made some story more interesting to read (Holman, 1985: 98). Moreover, Priadi stated that there are two kinds of conflicts that always decorated in story. Those are internal and external conflict (Priadi, 2009: 20).

### 2.2.2.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict that involved with the inside of the character. It can be the feeling of confusion, shock, happiness, desperation,

disappointment, regret, and all the feelings which concern with the inside or soul of the character itself. It can affect the life of the character after she or he has this kind of conflict. The way the character to think, to act, to response of something will change because of this conflict.

### 2.2.2.2 External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between the character and the other character or man against man in story physically. It can be fighting, squabbling, debating, and other physically events. This kind of conflict happened because there was a social interaction in society. In some social interaction, dissent can occur and it becomes the cause of this kind of conflict.

### 2.2.3   Setting

According to Klarer (Klarer, 2004: 25), Setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it is relevant to discussions of other genres. However, in the other hand, Holman (Holman, 1985: 413) said that Setting is the physical, and sometimes spiritual, background against which the action of narrative takes place. The elements which go to make up a setting are: (1) the actual geographical location, its topography, scenery, and such physical arrangements as the location of the windows and doors in a room, (2) the occupations and daily manner of living of the characters, (3) the time or period in which the action take place, e.g., epoch in history or season of the year, and (4) the general environment of the characters, like religious, mental, moral, social and emotional conditions through which the people in the narrative move.

Moreover, Klarer (Klarer, 1999: 25), stated that setting in literature is divided into three terms or patterns. These patterns influence each other. There are setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social.

### 2.2.3.1 Setting of Place

Setting of Place means the certain place where the story taken place, like in the house, in the hotel, in the bar, etc.

**2.2.3.2 Setting of Time**

Setting of Time means the time that happened in the story, when the event from the story happened. It's usually like day, month, year, season, etc.

**2.2.3.3 Setting of Social**

Setting of Social means the background of the characters. It can be the behavior, place to live, tradition, habits, custom and the way of thinking. All of it has relation or connection to the social status of the characters.

**2.2.4 Trauma**

**2.2.4.1 Definition**

According to http://www.apa.org/topics/trauma/, trauma is a response composed by emotions which come from some tragic events that involved physically form. Accident, rape, or witnessing some natural disaster could be the cause from trauma. After the event happened, people who suffered from trauma are feeling shock and denial. Trauma also has long term reactions shown by unpredictable emotion, flashbacks of memories, even physical symptom like headaches.

The same idea about trauma has been told by Sandra in her journal. She stated that when trauma infected to people, it is not the disease itself that will damage the people. All of the consequences of trauma are derive from mind and body react. If mind and body could not react well to bear the tragic event that happened, then he or she has trauma about it (Bloom, 1999: 1-14).

According Dr. Lahargo Kembaren SpKJ (Dr. Kembaren), in his article on SoraSirula.com, he stated that all the actual events of severe trauma which threatening life can be arisen some phase called Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The symptoms of PTSD were divided into three parts; Re-experiencing, Avoidance, and Hyper-Arousal. Re-experiencing includes the behavior of always imagining about traumatic events, disturbed by nightmare about traumatic events or often to get flashback about the traumatic events. Avoidance includes the behavior of avoiding or scared to all things which can be the trigger of the

traumatic events, amnesia, and the behavior withdrawal of themselves. Hyper-Arousal includes the behavior of trouble sleeping or insomnia, prone to angry and offended, poor concentration and an extreme sense of being "On guard!". Another additional of symptoms from PTSD are guilt or blaming themselves, depression, grieving, impulsive behavior, and chronic lamentation of somatic like headache.

### 2.2.4.2 The Cause of trauma

According to http://www.psychguides.com/guides/trauma-symptoms-causes-and-effects/, cause of trauma can be defined as the overwhelming negative event that gives such a long lasting negative impact on mental and emotional endurance of the victim. The common examples of the cause of trauma are events like rape, domestic violence, natural disasters, severe illness or injury, the death of a loved one, or an act of violence from the outside. Even though just witnessing the events, trauma still can appears.

### 2.2.4.3 The Effect of trauma

Dr. Lahargo stated in his article on SoraSirula.com that effect of trauma is defined as all the symptoms which exist after the traumatized event itself. Those symptoms called Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or PTSD (Dr. Kembaren). Regarding the previous explanation about PTSD, this phase has three different steps or levels. Those are re-experiencing, avoidance and hyper-arousal. Re-experiencing is phase where the victim feeling, remembering, or imagining again the event related with their trauma. Avoidance is a part when the victim tries to avoid or take a distance from all things that can be a trigger to their traumatic event. Hyper-arousal is a point where the victim make some fences for themselves from the outside by being "on guard" all the times. Trouble sleeping, prone to be angry, and to be offended are some examples behaviors from this phase (Dr. Kembaren).