

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RILATED LITERATURE

1.1. Previous Researchers

In this section, the writer will mention some research which had been done before with different title because there is no previous research about film the falls but the writer tries to give some research about the topic dilemma.

First research is Fitri Nur Khoiriyah from IAIN Tulung Agung who conducted a study entitled *A Psychoanalysis of The Main Character Dilemma in Richard Prescott Officially Dead, 2012. The study analyzed dilemma using theory id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud.*

Last research was written by Evi Faridhatur Rohmah from Universitas Jember *An Analysis of Mitchell Y. Mcdeere's Dilemmatic Decision making in John Grisham's The Firm, 2013.* This study discusses dilemmatic problem and a situation, between two choices equally objectionable alternatives in one's life.

Those previous research are different from each other and also different with my research but all of them using dilemma in the topic.

2.2. Theoretical Review

2.2.1. Intrinsic Element

According to semi (1988:35), "unsur intrinsik adalah salah satu unsur yang ikut membentuk sebuah karya sastra itu sendiri, yang di dalamnya terdapat tema, latar, konflik dan gaya bahasa." In another word, intrinsic aspects, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the element which build the literary work itself. According to the discussion of the thesis, this chapter focuses on the definition of the character, characterization, and conflict as a part of intrinsic element in a literary work.

2.2.1.1. Character

Character is a basic element in literary work, since it is a person who figures in literary work makes the story more completed. According to Taylor (1981:62), Character is the most important element in the literary work, because character controls the story. There will be no story without character. Sometimes a literary work described real life, but sometimes, some literary works are just the author's creation or fictional works. Usually the characters in fiction are not real people. They are only illusions that are created by the authors.

Stanton (1965: 17-18) gives his idea about the word "character" in English literature that has two meanings; it can be a figure or a hero in the story or an attitude, attractiveness, eagerness, emotions or moral principle within the figure. The word "character" and "characterization" then can mean "the story maker". He provides some basic knowledge about character and characterization, which can be applied to a short story. He divides characters into two categories.

First is a major character is the main part of the story. He or she is the most important character in the story. Usually the actions of the story are focused on this character from the beginning to the end parts. The content of the story is highlighted to this character's experience. Major character consists of: protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is considering as the central character in a fiction. This character has the important role in developing the story. Morner and Rausch (1998:176) state, Protagonist is the principal and central character of a novel, short story, play or the other literary work.

Second is a minor character appearing in a certain setting, only for necessarily to become the background of the major character. The roles are less important than the major characters.

2.2.1.2. Conflict

Wellek and Warren (1936:8) said that conflict is the most important part of the development story. Without existence of the problem that appears as conflict, its mean will not the existence of the story. Conflict represent dynamic story.

In literature, a conflict is a literary element that involves a struggle between two opposing forces usually a protagonist and an antagonist. Careful examination of the succeeding conflict examples will help us realize that conflicts may be internal or external. An internal or psychological conflict arises as soon as a character experiences two opposite emotions or desires; usually virtue or vice, or good and evil inside him. This disagreement causes a character to suffer mental agony. Internal conflict develops a unique tension in a storyline marked by a lack of action. External conflict, on the other hand, is marked by a characteristic involvement of an action wherein a character finds himself in struggle with those outside forces that hamper his progress. The most common type of an external conflict is where a protagonist fights back against the antagonist's tactics that impede his or her advancement.

2.2.1.3. Setting

The basic definition about setting is the circumstances in which the actions of the story take place (Meyer, 1990:107). According Mario Klerer, setting is another aspect traditionally in analysis of literary works. The terms of setting are location, historical period, and social (Klerer 1962:25).

Sometimes using the particular locations to describe what happened in there. For example, if the story took places in the school, there will be many indications for this, is about student or about study. Why the setting of the story is happen only in the school, there will be some kind of message and interpretation about this.

2.2.2. Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic element is the way of analyzing the literary works by using the suitable theory and relates the content of the works in order to get better interpretation and understanding between the theory and the object that will be used. The writer will use psychological approach in this paper.

2.2.2.1. Psychological approach

The psychology of literature, as a topic, includes almost everything we want to know about literature because literature is a product of the mind, a peculiar by-product of the human psychological make-up. To find out what literature is, all you have to is find out what life is all about and how we fit into it. Naturally this is an area fraught with controversy and large differences of opinion. Nevertheless, psychology is a half-science, and we may get further with it than if we were to approach the problem through philosophy or theology, which don't seem to have much in the way of new insights to contribute to the enlightened modern mind.

2.2.2.2. Dilemma

A moral dilemma is a situation in which a person is torn between right and wrong. A moral dlemma involves a conflict with the very core of a person's principles and values. The choice the person

makes may leave them feeling burdened, guilty, relieved, or questioning their values. A moral dilemma often forces the individual to decide which option he or she can live with, but any outcomes are extremely unpleasant no matter what. Moral dilemmas are often used to help people think through the reasoning for their beliefs and actions, and are common in psychology and philosophy classes. An example of moral dilemma is a friend discovers her best friend's boyfriend is cheating, she must decide whether to tell her friend or tell her.

In other explanations dilemma is a condition which let person in a self-confusion whether she/he needs to choose between two options regarding of matters in their lives. According to <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/dilemma> dilemma is a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives, especially ones that are equally undesirable. In this stage, the main character usually trapped in a condition where they must choose between two choices relate to their life.