

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to semi (1988; 35), intrinsic aspects are including character, conflict, setting, and figurative language, are the elements, which build the literary work itself. That being said, intrinsic elements in literature are the foundation of a literary works itself. It is the basic elements in every literary work.

2.1.1 Character

Character is a basic element of the story and yet it is important parts of the story because it helps to send messages of the story through the behavior of the character. According to Oxford Dictionary, character is mental or moral qualities that make one person different from the others.

According to Perrine (1974:84-86) there are two types of major character; protagonist and antagonist. The main character is usually a protagonist as the central of the story, but it doesn't close the chances, the antagonist as the main character. The antagonist is usually the one that opposed the protagonist.

According to Klarer (1999:19) character also can be categorized as round character and flat character. Round character is a complex and dynamic character. It is the character that changes their personality and behavior throughout the story. While flat character is a static and simple character. It is the character that doesn't changes their personality; they stay the same until the story ends.

It can be conclude that characters in a story are the main element in a literary work. Characters in the story could affect on the plot progress, as the conflicts between the characters in the story is thicken. There are many types of

characters as well as there are many types of humans' personalities. These types of characters could also affect on how the story progress.

2.1.2 Conflict

According to literarydevice.net, in literature, a conflict is a literary element that involves a struggle between two opposing forces usually a protagonist and an antagonist.

In literarydevice.net, the function of conflict is to achieve the story goal and entertain the reader. Conflict gives purpose to the story and the character. Without it the story will have no purpose or goal, so it is important for the development of the story. Conflict also helps to deliver the message of the story. What kinds of conflict that the character faced and how to solve it.

There are two types of conflicts, internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is the conflict that faced by the characters from the inside of the characters' own mind. External conflict is the conflict that faced by the character from other people or other beings. The most common type of an external conflict is between the protagonist and the antagonist. Usually conflict is the part of turning point of characterization.

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is one of the essential parts to make a story. According to Meyer (1990:107) Setting is where the certain part of the story takes place. It may be detailed in describing the exact place and the exact time. Other times also can only be a vague place like "a cabin" or "cottage in the middle of the woods".

According to Klarer (1999:25), setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of literary works. The terms of setting are location, historical period, and social.

In literarydevice.net, setting is divided into two types; backdrop setting and integral setting. Backdrop setting is not important to the story; it could take

place in any type of setting. Integral setting is the time and place that influence the theme of the story.

It can be conclude that setting is also one of the most important elements in a story. Even though, in many literary works there are no exact locations, but a setting would help the readers to imagine the mood in the story.

2.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Semi (1988:35) extrinsic element is the way to analyze a literary works using related theories and contents in order to get a better understanding between the material and theory that is used to analyze the topic. The researcher will use psychological approach in this paper.

2.2.1 Psychology in Literature

According to Sutherland (1989:157), psychology is the systemic behavior and the mind in the man and animals, a discipline, which has yet little coherence. Meaning that psychology is a study of human mind and mental state. Bell (2002:12), also states that psychology is often described as the study of mental processes, or the mind, and behavior. Meaning, that psychology is a study of human's mind and mental process that can be reflected in the character's behavior.

According to Arwin Wijaya on BlogSpot, the researcher quoted: *"The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of the literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying authors' imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experiences and as all author are human, we necessary caught up in the spectrum of emotional problems (cause by experience)."*

It can be conclude that psychology in literature is mostly based on the authors' experiences that are mixed with their imagination. Meaning, the study

of psychology in literary works is a spectrum of emotional problems that is caused by internal and external experiences.

2.2.2 Bipolar Theory

In www.nami.org, bipolar have what the experts called “mood episodes”. This usually includes the unusual and dramatic mood changes along with unusual sleep patterns, activity levels, thoughts, behavior and emotion level. In young people, these mood and activity changes must be very different from the common hormonal moods and behavior of other people.

If left untreated, bipolar disorder usually worsens and can cause the sufferer to attempt suicide. However, with a good treatment plan including psychotherapy, medications, a healthy lifestyle, a regular schedule, early identification of symptoms, and support from the people around the sufferer, many people live well with the condition.

In NAMI (National Association for Mental Illness) usually a person with bipolar disorder may have manic episodes and depressive episodes. A “manic episodes” is when the sufferer feels too excited and energetic. In manic episodes, usually the sufferer will increase in activity levels, they get very little sleep and always moving around, even many of them do not hesitate to do reckless and dangerous things.

The “depressive episodes” is when the sufferer is faced with low level energy and depressing thoughts. The activity level will decrease; even many of the sufferers do not leave the house at all. In this state is when suicidal thoughts came to their mind and many have attempted to take their own life. There is no telling how long each episode will last; it could last for a month or even just a few days or even hours.

On the table below, shows bipolar symptoms when the sufferer is on manic and depressive episode:

People having a manic episode may:	People having a depressive episode may:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feel very “up,” “high,” or elated 2. Have a lot of energy 3. Have increased activity levels 4. Feel “jumpy” or “wired” 5. Have trouble sleeping 6. Become more active than usual 7. Talk really fast about a lot of different things 8. Be agitated, irritable, or “touchy” 9. Feel like their thoughts are going very fast 10. Think they can do a lot of things at once 11. Do risky things, like spend a lot of money or have reckless sex 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feel very sad, down, empty, or hopeless 2. Have very little energy 3. Have decreased activity levels 4. Have trouble sleeping, they may sleep too little or too much 5. Feel like they can’t enjoy anything 6. Feel worried and empty 7. Have trouble concentrating 8. Forget things a lot 9. Eat too much or too little 10. Feel tired or “slowed down” 11. Think about death or suicide