

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Literary work is one element that has art that always relies on the creativity and imagination of the author by using language as a medium. The language contained in literary works always uses beautiful language, it does not only refer to its form, but also refers to the beauty of its content which is always related to emotions, imagination, creations, and interesting ideas. A literary work can be said to be good and beautiful, if the content is useful and the way the language is delivered is also beautiful. We will feel it is not in vain if we read it, because a literary work that has been created by the author of course has certain aims and objectives so that the reader can easily understand the literary work he is reading. A literary work can be created because of something that has made the soul of an author have a certain sense of a problem or an event that exists in this world. These problems or events greatly affect

character through many problems in different situations. According to Grolier (1977:291), characterization is a unique feature of fiction forms such as short stories, novels, plays, and narrative poetry.

According to Stanton, the term character is usually used in two contexts. The first context, the character refers to the individual who appears in the story. The second context, refers to the mixing of characters from various interests, desires, emotions, and individual moral principles (Stanton 2007:33). Characters have a major role in a drama because without character, the writer will have difficulty expressing his imaginative feelings. The characters represent the mind of the writer and that is where the 2 characterizations come to mind. Characterization can pay attention to various aspects of character, such as appearance, age, gender, cultural background, hobbies, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ambition, motivation, personality, and others.

When reading a drama, there will be curiosity about the life story of each character depicted in the drama. The author when writing a drama is not only to give pleasure to his readers but also to convey messages about the events and conflicts that occur with the characters in the drama. The author explains that everyone has different characters.

Othello is a Moorish commander from North Africa. His high social status in the Venetian military, created jealousy and conflict among his colleagues, Othello was

known as a brave commander and has excellent defense capabilities. The bravery he displayed on the battlefield was in contrast to the disloyalty and manipulation he experienced in his personal life. Othello married Desdemona who is a beautiful Venetian woman. His marriage to Desdemona creates tension due to ethnic and social differences. Othello's character experiences dramatic changes from the beginning of the story to the end full of love. At first, Othello is finally trapped in a feeling of blinding jealousy which leads him to the tragic decision to kill Desdemona. Othello's character journey reaches its tragic peak with the murder of his innocent wife.

Othello is created as a complex character with a deep layer of personality , Shakespeare explored Othello's good and bad sides, creating a more realistic character and understanding the complexity of the human condition.

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the play Othello by William Shakespeare, because in addition to being the main character, Othello also undergoes a very significant change unlike. The others where the main character from the beginning of the story to the end is always the protagonist, in contrast to Othello who initially he was the protagonist but in the end he turned into an antagonist. so that's what makes researchers want to find out more about othello's contribution through his character development.

Base on the statement above, the researcher choose structuralism approach because In examining the main character to help identify the narrative structure that

shapes the character is to analyse the relationship between elements such as conflict and motive in order to understand the complexity of the character and their role.

### **1. 2 Statements Of Problem**

1. How are the story fact contained in the play Othello By William Shakespeare?
2. What are the literary means reflected of Othello in the play Othello By William Shakespear?

### **1.3 Scope Of The Study**

Based on the statements of the problem above, The researcher focuses on the story fact of Othello and literary mean reflected of Othello in the play "Othello" by William Shakespeare.

### **1. 4 Objectives Of The Study**

Based on the statements of the problem and scope of the research, there are objectives of the study as follows:

1. To analysis the story fact of Othello in the play "Othello" By William Shakespeare
2. To identify the literary means reflected to the main character in the play "Othello" By William Shakespeare.

### **1. 5 Significance Of The Study**

**1.5.1** Theoretical, the researcher hope the result of this study can contribute to the development of characterization taken from in the play Othello and the writer hopes the results can provide information to the readers about how study deepen characterization based on this play.

**1.5.2** Practical, the researcher hopes that the result of the study can be used:

- a. To Contribute the development of literary study, particularly among the people who are interested in the literary study.
- b. To remind the readers the importance of characterization and also implements it in daily activity

## **1. 6 Review of Related Literature**

In supporting this research, the researcher found several scientific studies that have been carried out previously, namely in articles and theses of other researchers to avoid plagiarism. Therefore, several forms of theses owned by other studies will be described as follows.

The previous study are , first , The writer found some studies that are related to the object of this study. One of those studies is the thesis by Damayanti (2022), entitled The Analysis of The Main Character's Conflicts in Elizabeth Rudnick's Maleficent. The purpose of this research is to identify the conflicts that the novel's main character faces. This research applies structuralism as a theoretical framework to literary criticism. The research had two goals: the first was to identify the many

types of conflict Maleficent faced in Elizabeth Rudnick's *Maleficent*, and the second was to outline how she overcame it. The main character is faced both internal and external conflicts, which the researcher identified in this study. The researcher also discovered how the main character resolves conflicts by employing conflict.

Secondly, the researcher uses D.M Salaudin (2018) entitled "A Freudian Psychoanalysis On The Character Othello by William Shakespeare", D.M Salaudin's research used descriptive qualitative method and Psychoanalytical approach, The research tends to focus on one of the most acknowledged characters of William Shakespeare, Othello. By applying Freud's psychoanalytic approach on the character Othello, the journal will also attempt to interpret how the unconscious factors affect Othello's behavior, personality, mental health and personal relationships. The purpose of this study is to depict how Shakespeare's character Othello is motivated by unconscious drives like Id, Ego and Superego. In order to balance the unconscious conflicts in mind, Othello's ego controls his Id and Superego while ego applying a series of defense mechanisms like rationalization, somatization, denial, intellectualization, regression, projection etc. By applying Freud's psychoanalytic approach on the character Othello, the paper will also attempt to interpret how the unconscious factors affect Othello's behavior, personality, mental health and personal relationships.

Researcher also use research from Srilidia Epa (2019) entitled "an analysis of the main character in novel "The Lost Boy" by Dave Pelzer", Srilidia's research uses

descriptive qualitative methods, and uses the theory put forward by Jakob Sumarji & Saini (1986, 65-66) Srilidia's research aims to identify characters and also factors that influence attitudes in the main character. From result of analysis the maincharacter and the factors that influence change attitude of the main character above can conclusion is The main Charcters of dave Pelzer have multi character that changes as follow: Thief, diligent, dream and vision, goodself, coward, confident, adapted, happy, resclusive, brave, modest, hothead, annoyed, worried, tense, nervous, faithful, attentive, sincere, open, smart and worker hard.

From the three previous studies above, it can help this research in providing information, references and more knowledge about character and courage. The difference between the researcher's analysis and the three previous analyzes is The three of them each discuss the character in the author's description, there are also those who discuss the psychology of the main character and the factors of changing attitudes of the main character, while the researcher discusses the story facts which are the plot and the literary means in the drama.

## **1. 7 Theoretical Bases**

### **1. 7. 1 Structuralism Approach**

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. Structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself,

and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. “The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived unless and until it is integrated into the structure of which it forms a part” (Hawkes,1978:11)

The structure of literary work heading to the relationship among the elements. They influence each other and they make a unity. Each element can be very meaningful and important after having connection with the other elements as well as its contribution towards the story or play. Structuralism can be seen as one of literary approaches which give more attention on the relationship among the elements involving in a certain work. In another side, according to Hawkes (1978), “structuralism is basically about how we see the world as formative link not as a formative thing. An element n a system of structure will have a meaning after getting a link with the others.” Thus, basically the analysis of structuralism purposes to elaborate accurately the function and the relationship among the elements of literary works.

In the structuralism approach, The intrinsic elements of literary works are assumed to be an important part in identifying, assessing, and describing a literary work. These intrinsic elements can be formed and stand alone, and it carry out the functions of each element independently. Each element has its own role and function that support and connect to each other. This also provides a great opportunity for readers to interpret a literary work according to their own views, without any outside influences such as the background of the creation of literary works, writers, and



existing social issues. It is supported by Abrams idea as follows: In his later writings, Barthes abandoned the scientific aspiration of structuralism, and distinguished between the "readerly" text such as the realistic novel that tries to "close" interpretation by insisting on specific meanings, and the "writerly" text that aims at the ideal of "a galaxy of signifiers," and so encourages the reader to be a producer of his or her own meanings according not to one code but to a multiplicity of codes (Abrams, 1999: 302). From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that the structuralism approach is the approach used to analyze a literary work based on the content and form of the object, in this case, the form is intrinsic elements. Structuralism approach focused on the text of literary work. It has purpose to try to find out the 11 connection between fundamental elements that build the work from the inside. Structuralism approach ignores the external elements that build the work such as historical and sociological behind the work.

### **1. 7. 2 Story Fact**

Character, plot, and setting are the facts of the story. These elements serve as a record of the imaginative events of a story. When summarized together, these elements are called the factual structure or factual level of the story. Factual structure is not a separate thing from a story. Factual structure is one aspect of the story. Factual structure is a story highlighted from one point of view (Stanton, 2007:22).

### **1. 7. 3 Character**

Character is a crucial element in the story because conflict is born from the character. "Characters are usually used in two contexts. In the first context, characters refer to the individuals who appear in the story. The second context, character refers to the mixture of various interests, desires, emotions and moral principles of these individuals" (Stanton, 2007:33). A person who support the events in a story to produce a coherent storyline named character, while the way the author introduces and represents characters and their relationship with other characters is called characterization.

### **1. 7. 4 Characterization**

Characterization is often delivered by the author by describing the behavior and the thought-processing of character. The character can be divided into two types, namely minor and major characters. The major character is a character that plays the most important role in the storyline, while a minor character is a supporting character that has a minor effect on the storyline. Based on the role, the characters are divided into protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist is the main character in the story, the series of events and conflicts in the story is centered on the protagonist. The protagonist usually has a goal to be achieved. To achieve that goal the story is developed into a conflict that will be resolved at the end of the story. The antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist, the antagonist character is usually the main

character who prevents the protagonist from achieving his goals, causing conflict. Antagonists are usually described as characters with negative characterization. Based on characterization, characters are also divided into flat characters and round characters

A flat character is a character who has a fixed character, his way of thinking and attitude is monotonous or does not change from the beginning to the end of the story. round characters are the opposite of false characters, round characters may change complexly throughout the story. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity "*A character's reasons for acting as they do called motivation*" (Stanton, 2007:33). The writer can conclude that character is one of the intrinsic elements of literary works. Characters are people or figures who carry out activities that support an event in a story. There are several types of characters, namely major characters and minor characters. Major and minor character refers to the role capacity taken by the character. In addition, there is another version of character division, it divided into round and flat character. It refers to the characteristic delivered by the characters in a story. Characterization Perhaps, it is not unfamiliar to see definition of character in literary works particularly prose (novel, short story, tale) and drama. More simple, we can say that character in literary work is figure who takes a real in the story of we make comparison when a script of story will be played or presented, the figure needs actor (player). Character means individual creation of the author which experiences events or participates in almost

entire events in the story. Generally, character is presented as human, animal or matter being lived.

There are some methods for author to present character in story. This term is called characterization concerns with presenting or creating character's image. Those methods are, analytical method, this method presents character in story directly and dramatical method, This method presents character through thought, conversation, attitude showing by author. In addition, it can be physical appearance or environment connection as well as character's place.

### **1. 7. 5 Plot**

In general, plot is a sequence of stories in a story. Name plot usually exists in causally related events only. Causal event is a story that has an impact on all other events and cannot be ignored because it will have an impact on all works. Causal events are not limited to physical things such as behavior, but to changes in attitude, flashes of insight. His provisions and all that are variables that change within him. (Stanton, 2012: 26) This kind of conflict is the core of the story structure, the center which in turn will grow and develop as the plot continues to flow (Stanton, 2012: 31). The climax is the moment when the conflict is felt most intense so that the ending can no longer be avoided.

The climax is the point that brings together the forces of the conflict and determines how the opposition can be resolved (Stanton, 2012: 32). Plot is the main

thing in the story. The absence of a plot in the story will mean that we do not fully understand the story. No different with other points. The plot should have a beginning, middle and end that contain facts. Providing reasonable beliefs and creating unexpected things and providing an astonishing ending (Stanton, 2012: 28). The basic building blocks are in the plot are conflict and climax.

### **1.7.6 Literary Means**

Literary means are methods (authors) in selecting and arranging story details in order to achieve meaningful patterns (Stanton, 2012: 46). They consist of title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism, and irony.

### **1.7.7 Title**

The title is usually always relevant to the work it is taken from, making the two into a single entity. This argument is accepted if the title refers to the main character and a particular setting. However, if the title refers to a detail that does not stand out, the title becomes a clue to the meaning of the story (Stanton, 2012: 51).

### **1.7.8 Point of View**

Point of view is where we understand each event in the story. In terms of purpose, point of view is divided into four main types, namely (1) first person-main, the main character tells the story in his own words, (2) first person-side, the story is told by a non-main (side) character, (3) third person-limited, the author refers to all

characters and positions them in the third person but only describes what one character can see, hear, and think (4) third person-unlimited, the author refers to every character and positions them in the third person at once (Stanton, 2012: 53-54).

### **1.7.9 Style and Tone**

Style is the way in which an author uses language. Although three authors use the same plot, setting, characters, the results of the writing will still have differences. In general, the differences are in language and extend to other aspects such as complexity, rhythm, detail, humour, concreteness, imagery and metaphor (Stanton, 2012: 61-62). One thing that is most related to style is tonality. Tone is the author's emotional attitude shown in the story. Tone can appear in various forms, whether light, romantic, ironic, mysterious, quiet, dreamlike, or soulful (Stanton, 2012: 63).

### **1.7.10 Symbolism**

Concrete and factual details that create ideas and emotions in the mind are symbols (Stanton, 2007:64). In fiction, symbolism can have three effects, each of which depends on how the symbol is used. Firstly, a symbol that appears at an important event in the story indicates the meaning of the event. Two, a symbol that appears repeatedly reminds us of some element of the story.

### **1.7.11 Irony**

In general, irony is meant as a way to show that something is the opposite of what has been expected. Irony can be found in almost all stories (especially those categorized as 'good'). When used properly, irony can enrich a story such as making it interesting, presenting certain effects, humor or pathos, deepening characters, tying the plot structure together, illustrating the author's attitude, and reinforcing the theme (Robert Stanton, 2012:71). According to Robert Stanton (2012:71), there are two widely recognized types of irony, namely 'dramatic irony' and 'ironic tone'. Dramatic irony or irony of plot and situation usually arises through the diametrical contrast between appearance and reality, between a character's intentions and the outcome, or between expectations and what actually happens. These pairs of elements are connected to each other logically (usually through casual or cause-and-effect relationships). Ironic tone or verbal irony is used to refer to a mode of expression that expresses meaning in a contradictory way.

The use of Robert Stanton's theory of fiction in this study is because Robert Stanton's theory is more complete than other theories. What is meant by complete is that a literary work is not only adhered to basic structures such as theme, character, plot, mandate and so on, but there are symbols or tones that the author wants to convey through characters or stories.

## 1. 8 Conceptual Scheme

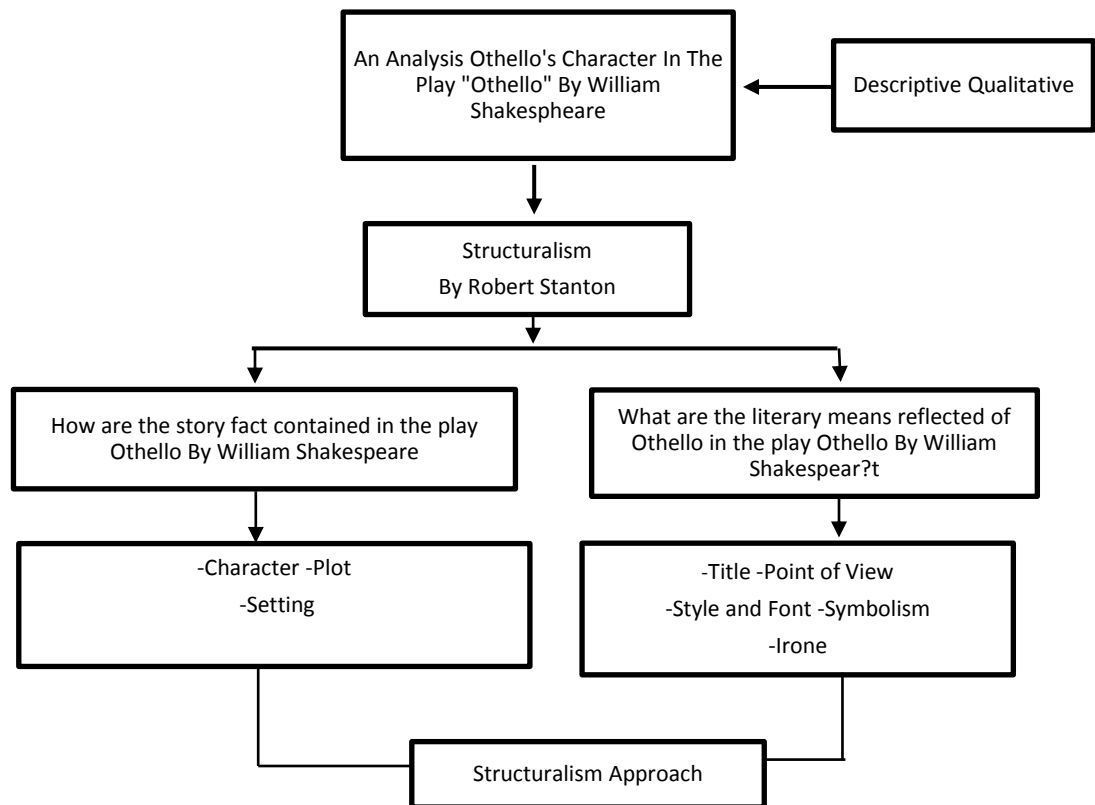


Figure 1: An Analysis Othello's Character In The Play "Othello" By William Shakespeare.

Based the conceptual scheme above , it illustrates that the researcher would like to know and analyzes Othello's character this play. The researcher only focus on the story fact of Othello and literary means in the play, which charcter, plot and setting. Literary means contained in Othello is title, point of view , style and tone , symbolism and irony The researcher use Structuralism Approach.



## **1. 9 Method of The Research.**

The researcher use qualitative method to collect the data and then explained detail by using words to prove the reality that is available in the objective of the writing.

### **1. 9. 1 Qualitative Method**

Nyoman Kuta Ratna (2004:304), qualitative method is type of word in literary work, purely on quality on data not on document form. In literature, the first data are a work, script and it research and as a formal data are words, sentences and discourses.

### **1. 9. 2 Descriptive Method**

According to Nazir (1988), the descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events at present.

The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description, or painting of the facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena investigated.

## **1. 10 Technique of Collecting Data.**

In this part, the researcher how reads the play in order to understand the story then fine the data, which has correlate with the topic. The supporting data gathered from books and data from internet. Then the researcher collect the data based on categorization because not all the data are effective which has correlate with the topic. After that the data is chosen specifically which has correlate with the topic.

### **1. 11 Technique of Analyzing Data.**

In analyzing this play, researchers used several data collection techniques such as classification, interpretation, explanation, and recent research conclusions. The research will to explain as follow:

#### **1. 11. 1 Classification**

The research to classification the data that included to prominent the data or the data as supporting data bases on the statement of the problem dealingwith statement of the problem dealingwith first appearance and the change and contribute to the main character. The interpretation in to look for broader meaning of answer and connecting it whit existing invention result or science.

#### **1. 11. 2 Explanation**

The Data such as the dialogue utterances sentences or the expression. Then data in explaining base the problem to be analyzed.

#### **1. 11. 3 Conclusion**

In the last step the research take conclude from the interpretation as the result of analysis.