

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Characters always appear in prose. It is the important component that can build the emotion of the story. Reading characterization is depending on the readers' point of view. It possible has many perspectives about something or meaning. It is stated Perrine (1959, p. 85) that "reading for character is more difficult than reading a plot, for character is much complex, variable and ambiguous".

Character is very close to the text. For the author, character is a sign. Text and words are very helpful to find out the characterization, because it could describe how the character is. Eder (2010, p. 9) stated "a character would have to be translated into a sentence about the text [...] some hold the view that characters are signs [...]". From these facts, Ernest Hemingway and his ambiguous characters have a relationship with the text. There will be a process to judge the characterization of each character from subjective thing into the objective one.

In indirect characterization there is no information about characterization in each character. It can be found in Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants* with his speciality in giving indirect characterization through the text is very interesting to be analyzed. As a result, the generic form theory as a part of structuralism and also metaphor and metonymy are appropriate to be applied in this study.

2.1.1 Structural Literary Criticism

Structuralism which is sometimes called as formalism is a theory to identify and understand fundamental structures in absolutely anything by seeing a text. In general, structuralism is a method that focuses on the text and form, such as figurative language, image, point of view, plot, and semiotic. Structuralism is aimed at showing author's experience through the text and also to show such components as character, set in place, set on time and the relation between the components itself with a narrative. According to Tyson (2006, p. 209)

“structuralism is you are engaged in structuralist activity if you examine the structure of a large number of short stories to discover the underlying principles that govern their composition, for example, principles of narrative progression or of characterization (the functions each character performs in relation to the narrative as a whole)”.

Furthermore, Tyson (2006) divides structuralism into two fundamental levels: visible and invisible. The visible world consists of what might be called surface phenomena; all the countless objects, activities, and behaviors we observe, participate in, and interact with every day. The invisible world consists of the structures that underlie and organize all of these phenomena so that we can make sense of them.

Structuralism in literature is focused on narrative text. Tyson (2006, p. 220)

also stated if structuralism and literature deal mainly with narrative.

This focus is not as narrow as it may seem at first glance, however, if we remember that narrative includes a long history and broad range of texts, from the simple myths and folk tales of the ancient oral tradition, to the complex mélange of written forms found in the postmodern novel. In addition, most drama and a good deal of poetry, though not classified as narrative, nevertheless have a narrative dimension in that they tell a story of some sort. In any

event, as we'll see, narratives provide fertile ground for structuralist criticism because, despite their range of forms, narratives share certain structural features, such as plot, setting, and character (Tyson, 2006, p. 220).

Structuralism shows author's experience and focuses on narrative text. It means that there is a link between them. The author's experience could be interpreted in narrative text. On the other hand, this relationship is under the author's consciousness. Tyson (2006) believes that structuralism is to understand the subconscious of human. As stated in the following quotation

The final goal of structuralism is to understand the underlying structure of human experience, which exists at the level of language, whether we are examining the structures of literature or speculating on the relationship between the structures of literature and the structures of human consciousness (Tyson, 2006, p. 220).

When the authors write about something, inadvertently their subconscious influences the content of the works. Indirectly, the authors put their experience behind. So, it is why structuralism talks about content, meaning and organization and it is also concerned with them. "Russian formalism and structuralism linguistics caused a shift in the main concern of literary criticism: from content to form, from meaning to organization" Waugh (2006. p. 277). When structuralism is working; it is trying to relate between content and meaning and also with the organizing. Structuralism tries to guess and relate one word and others to find out the meaning. It could be concluded that structuralism is the basic of cultural text.

Waugh (2006. p. 278) also argued, "instead of seeking to tell a basic truth about the individual cultural text under analysis, the structuralist critic defines it's simply as the effect of the play structures in a game of communication"

The elements of structuralism are including plots, characters, characterizations, settings, figurative languages, text, semiotics, genres, form, voice, and point of view. Through these elements, structuralism concerns to find and guess the result in meaning. On the other hand, structuralism has relation between elements and the process of producing the result into meaning. The same idea also proposed by Nayar (2010) that structuralism is interested at the relationship between the elements and the contain structures of the text in order to understand the ways of how the text produces meaning. As a result, structuralism concerns on the form by linking the elements like plot, character, figurative language, point of view and so on.

2.1.2 Generic Form

Generic form is a theory in structuralism that is usually used in sonnet. Sonnet has some repetition words beneath. However, sometimes they could be found in a novel or short story. Repetition words are available in all narrative text. To show up the relationship between repetition words and another sentence, the author puts the repetition words deliberately to give the highlight and show that there is something beneath. Willingham (2005) defined that generic form is used repeatedly in sonnet cycle to find out the interrelationship of thought to images, giving comment or solution. Generic form in a large work, a full-length play like novel adopt much more complex to show the experience such as the interrelationship of plot to sub-plot in order to repeat the important parts of the works. Hemingway in his short story *Hills Like White Elephant* presents the repetition part through the text. It can be analyzed by using generic form in the

dialogues' part that repeated by the character. It is caused by reminding that structuralism concentrate on the text only. So, the generic form is appropriate to be used to analyze the indirect characterization in Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants*.

2.1.3 Metaphor and Metonymy

Structuralism is identical with Saussure. Another major influence is used in this study. Roman Jakobson, a Russian formalism, participated in developing of structuralism by providing metaphor and metonymy theories. Dirven (2003, p. 41) said "Roman Jakobson [...] who both developed a theory of the mind and applied it to a panoply disciplines". Furthermore, Dirven (2003) defined that Jakobson sees the metaphoric and metonymic poles as the basic ways of thought reflected in human behavior and language. The metaphoric is based on substitution and similarity, and for the metonymic talks about contexture and contiguity. These ways do not only underlie metaphor and metonymy in language but in alternative ways in all possible fields and Jakobson also provides metaphor and metonymy as different modes of association. Moreover, Forceville (2009) tried to share that in 1956; Jakobson said if metaphor and metonymy were two different modes of association that structure equally linguistic and non-linguistic signs. While not too long ago metaphor received much more scholarly attention than metonymy and Jakobson paid equal attention to both of them. In Jakobson's view, metonymy is not a sub-type of metaphor, but both of them in opposition to each other to create a fundamental polarity that is the root of symbolic processes, cultural manifestations, and human thought in general.

To complete his works in structuralism, Jakobson was able to find and contribute ideas for modern literary. (Waugh, 2006, p. 263) pointed out that Roman Jakobson has contributed two main ideas to modern literary. "One resulted from his attempt to define in linguistic terms what makes a verbal message a work of art, that is, its 'literariness' (*literaturnost*). The other was identification of the two main rhetorical figures, metaphor and metonymy, as models for two fundamental ways organizing discourse: selection and combination"

Generally, metaphor is almost the same as simile. Both of them are figurative language, but in metaphor there is no word 'like' or 'as' in a sentence. Metaphor is presenting the similarity of two things. For example, *Your face is the moon in the night*. Dirven (2003, p. 43) defined "metaphor is alien to the similarity disorder". The similar statement is also proposed by Forceville (2009) about metaphor and similarity. Actually, similarity is the basis of metaphor, as well as synonymy, paraphrase, antonym, analogy and so on. Based on (Baake, 2003) quoted from Ostrom's statement about metaphor is borrowing connotations from other field to lend meaning to another. From these facts about metaphor, it can be concluded if metaphor is a language the presents the similarity of two things. The second Jakobson's theory is metonymy. According to Ehrenhaft (2010, p. 153)

"[...] metonymy, figures of speech that substitute a word or phrase that relates to a thing for the thing itself". There is an interpretation between one thing to another in metonymy in order to make sense of the reader in imagining of something written in narrative. "If metonymy is unlike metaphor, it narrows rather than

expands meaning. By using a single word or phrase, the poet or the author opens readers' eyes and stimulates their imagination" (Ehrenhaft, 2010, p. 153).

2.2 Previous Studies

Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants* totally consists of dialogue.

Therefore, this short story is unique, because there were various topics. First, "The Style and the Theme of Loss in Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants*" was done by SHI Yanling (2013) focusing on the documentary style and the girl's loss of unborn child.

The second topic, "Will the Girl in *Hills Like White Elephants* Undergo the Operation?" was performed by Hussein Rahmani and Belghais (2012) focusing on how the story ends and suggest the girl will not indeed have the abortion and afterwards the American will abandon her. This study will be different because it focuses on the indirect characterization in *Hills Like White Elephants* characters by using structuralism as the grounding approach.

2.3 Research Methods

There are three steps will be taken in this study. They are deciding the material and formal object of the study, validifying the data for discussion and applying the approach trough the data.

2.3.1 Deciding the Object of the Study

Ernest Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants* is used as the material object because this short story never mentions the characterization of each character directly and the form is dominantly dialogue. This study focuses in the

whole text especially in the repetition words, figurative languages, and the dialogues by choosing the characterization as the problem. It becomes the reason why this problem is highlighted as the formal object of the study.

2.3.2 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data

After the object of this study is decided, the data will be analyzed and interpreted. This short story will be analyzed and interpreted by:

(1) Outlining and Clustering the Data

Outlining and clustering the data are performed based on the repetition words, patterns, movement because in Hemingway's short story there is a lot of repetition words, figurative language, and text, which support the characters. As a result, outlining is important to distinguish between the repetition words figurative language, pattern and movement. The results of outlining will be clustered in group of repetition words and in group of figurative languages especially, metaphor and metonymy.

(2) Applying Structuralism Approach

Hemingway's *Hills Like White Elephants*, a short story without direct characterization is could be analyzed with structuralism. Structuralism will be used to analyze the texts based on the repetition words, figurative languages, dialogues which hold up the characters because this study focuses on the text only.

(3) Using Generic Form, Metaphor and Metonymy Theory

Generic form is used to observe repetition word in this short story. This theory is applied to relate the repetition words with the meaning and the character

to find the characterization, such as ‘no, we can’t.’ Metaphor and metonymy are used to analyze the dialogues which have figurative language. In this study, by using metaphor and metonymy will find another similar meaning and the result which represents the characterization will be related to the character. Since, the approach used in interpreting and analyzing Hemingway’s *Hills Like White Elephants* is structuralism, so, this study will be concentrated on the text only.

2.3.3 Drawing Conclusion

In the findings of the study, the author mentions the indirect characterization implicitly by the text. And, the findings’ result will be formulated as the conclusion.

