

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE

The writer of this script use some terms and cannot avoid from the terms that have some meanings. It means that one term will have many meanings in different contexts. We know well that every person has different perception about the terms which are ambiguous, so this way is to avoid misunderstanding like above, this chapter presents review of related literature. The writer takes experts' opinion and theory from some references to explain them.

A. Analysis

According to Vredendrecht (1983: 66-68) as explicit in the analysis content method, firstly use in United State at 1926. but as practical has been used before. Agree with the name content of analysis specially related to content of communication, as verbal in the language form in spite of the fact nonverbal, as like architecture and electronic media. In the content analysis method, there are two kinds; the content of Latin and the content of communication. The content of Latin is implied into document and manuscript, while the content of communication is interaction that as result of communication happens⁹.

In every dictionary, the word analysis means the process as a method of studying the nature or essential features of the thing. It means analysis is observation which we do to know, how features of a thing and how essential it. In this process we

⁹ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *penelitian sastra*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), 48

can do step to get result, answer and information about observation which we do. Analysis is an outline, summary or synopsis. When we make a summary or synopsis of the book, story, reading and writing material, etc. usually we search point, which are important, or parts, which have connection with article, so it means us analysis the book or reading material. In analyzing the thing, we also use systematic thinking to connect one with other, to get answer we need. To complete our opinion we usually take experts' opinions. So from it, our opinion can be better. Based on all statement we can make conclusion that analysis is an observation of the things that are completed be experts' opinions which support it.

B. Drama

A word of drama comes from Greek language "*Dromai*". Its mean act, behave or conduct. Now, drama means one of literatures genre or as a branch of independent artistic. Drama of text is one of literature's genres that are similar with poetry and prose. It made with kinds of element to form equipment. Play of stage is integrating kinds of artistic such as art of music, art of arrangement lamp, art of painting and the others.

Although drama just as like with prose and poetry the writing of plays has its own rules, conversations, and disciplines. Drama has differences between prose and poetry that is drama always intended for performance in front of an audience. However, even though drama cannot claim to be unique in its live performance aspect, it is

certainly different in this respect from most poems and novels. Poetry and novels are easy to study by the student but drama is very difficult in another sense altogether¹⁰.

Drama can be defined as portray of person or another person in an imaginary situation. He will interact with other people and reacting to what they say and do, drawing his own personal store of language to communicate meaningfully. In real life, people misunderstanding each other, interrupt and get distracted by they see and hear. They react and communicate not only though words, but though facial expression, gesture and non-verbal sounds¹¹.

Finally, drama is all of texts have dialogs of character and it content spread out a plot. Here there is a not difference between comedy and tragedy. In addition, novel in the letters from several authors can be named dramatic¹².

C. Element of Drama

Drama is act in action. We do not expect the author to come out on stage and tell us about everything that happens. We want to see how it actually happens. To understand drama we must know about the elements of drama. The intended elements are: plot, characteristic, setting, theme and point of view

1. Plot is the series of event in story
2. Characteristic is painting to, or serving, the character or showing the character.
3. Setting is the time and place in which the events in story take place

¹⁰ Martin Stephen, *An Introductory Guide To English Literature*, (New York: Longman York Press, 1984), 32

¹¹ Susan Holden, *Drama In Language Teaching*, (Singapore: Houtman Offset Printing, 1981), 1

¹² Dick Hartoko, *Pengantar Ilmu Sastra*, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia, 1989), 158

4. Theme is the truth about life or the unifying idea which the author is trying to make the reader see.

5. Point of view is the way an author choose to tell a story

Because this script wills analysis about the characteristic in main characters, so the writer gives the explanation about elements, which are related to the title. They are:

1. Plot

When we discuss plot, we more or less are committed to discuss everything that happens in the play. Plot is the action of the story. It is the sequence of events involving the characters. In plot can be simple form and complex form. The simple plots deals with one character or a single group of characters, this form usually use those methods by sort story. The complex plot has several groups of character; the story deal with one, takes up another, returns to the first, then takes up another¹³.

According to John Updike (2007:20) says that a day without conflict is pleasant, but a story without conflict is boring. The plot of every short story, novel, or drama gets its power from conflict. He also says there are some importance things to analyze plot in story should be sure to remember:

- a. In most short stories, plot depends less on large external events than on small occurrences that set off large internal changes in main character.
- b. Stories often show how the main character comes to a personal turning point.
- c. God stories are a lot like life. The true nature of a character is usually revealed not just, by what the character says but also by what he or she does.

¹³Edward H. Jones. Jr, *Outline Of Literature*, (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), 83

d. Plot is more than just a sequence of events and plot is about cause and effect¹⁴.

Plot according the definition that is explained by Aristotle into the book

“*Drama A Pocket Anthology*” says:

Plot is a chief element of a play and it is easy to see when we consider that in discussing a film with a friend we usually give a brief summary, or synopsis, of plot, stopping just short of giving it way by telling how the story concludes¹⁵.

Also in the same book, he defines plot is as combination of incidents, or that something have done in the story, then give the formulation that a plot is that which has beginning, middle and end. He also give note that the best plots are selective in their use of material and have an internal coherence and logic.

Actually there are five categories of plot that separates the events of story.

They are exposition, complication, conflict, climax and conclusion.

a. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It also introduces the characters and the conflict, or potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph. Some plots require more exposition than others do. A historical novel set in a foreign country several countries ago obviously needs to provide the reader with more background information than a novel with contemporary setting.

¹⁴ X. J Kennedy Dana Giona, *An Introduction To Fiction*, (New York: Longman, 2007), 20-21

¹⁵ Wanda Campbeli, *Drama A Pocket Anthology*,(Canada: Longman, 2004), 7

b. Complication

The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict¹⁶.

c. Conflict

Conflict is a place where the main character struggles hard to solve the difficulty wherever to achieve all of goals. Another side, people think the difficulty, which must be faced by the main character, is the concrete thing, exactly it is wrong. We must believe that conflict is the important part of plot, and conflict has many kinds of it. For example there is conflict between human and other human, or nature and human self.

d. Climax

Climax is part of top of plot, wherever combination process between conflict and high tightly will occur here. When the readers have arrived in this term, they are faced with question where is the conflict and how does the ending story later.

e. Conclusion

This part is all of events in the story. The character of the story will be known of their ending story. Usually the solution of all problems in the story will be shown here, and it is only solution that includes the manner in main situation, but also a solution of all secret and misunderstanding that has relationship with conflict.

¹⁶ -----How To Analyze Fiction-----

In a play, the five parts diametric structure above occurs continually, but they are rarely coincide with the five acts of most plays. Often the conflict for the example does not arrive until the fourth act, with the exposition rarely takes up more time than the first scene and almost never occupies us for entire first act.

2. Characteristic

Characteristic is a distinguishing trait, quality, or property; an element of character; that which characterizes.

Edward H. Jones Jr says:

“a unique or extraordinary individuality; a person characterized by particular or notable traits; a person who illustrated certain phases of character, as Randolph was a character Caesar is a great historical characters from what they do and say from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters, explain their motives, their appearance and their thoughts”¹⁷.

Character in fiction is either “round” or “flat”. A flat character, usually a minor one in a novel, drama, or short story, is constructed around a single idea or quality. His personality can often be expressed in a single sentence, and he remains a type: for example, the punchy boxer, the dumb blonde, the hick farmer. A round character is a greater achievement than a flat character. A round character must be himself, an individual, and he must be fitting to his role. He must reflect his

¹⁷ Edward H. Jones, Jr, *Outline of literature*, (New York: Macmillan company, 1968), 84

environment. If he is educated, his speech and thought should show it. If he lives in a very tough neighborhoods, there should be something about him that would reveal this. The round character, furthermore, changes. He becomes fuller. He may become tolerant or intolerant. In describing people, various methods may be used:

a) Exaggeration

A giving a character some peculiarity and always mentioning it when the character appears so that it becomes a means of identifying him. For example, a man may be described as always smoking a pipe. The pipe may be mentioned so frequently that we come to think of him whenever smoke is mentioned.

b) Enumeration:

Mentioning many details of appearance, dress, behavior, or speech.

c) Selected detail

Mentioning few details, but making these so precise that we get a clear idea of the person.

3. Setting

Setting is the environment of each event in the imagined world in which the action occurs. As Austin Warren in *theory of literature*, he says: "setting is environment: and environment especially domestic interior"¹⁸.

Detailed attention to setting, whether in drama or the novel, romantic or realistic. In drama, the setting may be given verbally within the play or indicated by stage directions to scene designers. Setting may be also the expression of human will.

Between man and nature there are obvious correlatives, most intensely felt by the

¹⁸ Austin warren, *Theory Of Literature*, (New York: Harcourt, 1956), 221

romantics. So, from the explanation above the writer gives conclusion that setting consists of:

- a) The actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, event of the detail of room interior
- b) The time in which the action takes place or the historical period.
- c) The occupation and modes of day to day exits of the character.
- d) Religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of one character.

D. Type of Drama

In the latter development, artistic drama began to gain popularity. In the artistic drama, structure, form, and content are all important. The purpose is not so much to teach as to show human life as it is, while at the same time giving some entertainment. If there is a moral in the play, it is subordinate to the main purpose, that is to represent human life.

Artistic drama can be divided into tragedies, comedies and tragicomedies. Based on the statement above, here the researcher will try to give explanation about them.

1. Tragedy

Before discussing the tragedy further William Shakespeare's Macbeth, it is better for researcher to present the meaning of tragedy as quoted from Martin Stephen's says:

No single definition of tragedy is possible, except perhaps to say that a tragedy is a play with an unhappy ending, but even this simplest of definition hardly comes near to defining the complex emotional and intellectual pattern that marks out a play as being tragic¹⁹.

The researcher release that the meaning above is not sufficient in understanding the tragedy profoundly. However, at least the meaning above is the starting point to explain the tragedy from the literary point of view.

Viewed from historical point, the word tragedy itself is derived from Greek that is "tragos" means goad and "oide" means song. In other words, the word tragedy concern with goat song or goat singer. To same extent, the development of tragedy in classical age was related to the religious song which were often held by the Greek to honors their heroes or angles. They were considered as the heroes or angles furnishing the good fate and luck for their region. The religious songs were the expressions of their sadness due to the mercy and death of their figures of heroes they admire

Tragedy as described above can be read in Shakespeare's work such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Julius Caesar*, *hamlet*, *Othello* and *Macbeth*. These dramas describe a noble man under going the destruction of his live as victim of jealousy, serve, envy, violence, and greed. And *Macbeth* tells about the main character who becomes a victim of his environment because it is influenced by his desire.

¹⁹ Martin Stephen, *An Introductory Guide To English Literature*, (New York: Longman York press, 1984), 42

2. Comedy

The term comedy comes from the Greek word too. It is "kosmos" which means celebration and revel. Comedy is often considered to be opposite of tragedy. Comedy is form to elicit laughter from the audience. Comedies are light hearted dramas, crafted to amuse, entertain, and provoke enjoyment. The comedy genre humorously exaggerates the situation, the language, action and characters. Comedies observe the deficiencies, foibles, and frustration. They usually have happy ending, although the humor may have a serious or pessimistic side²⁰.

In England, formal comedy begins with the acting of Terrance and plautus, that proceeds to imitation, and leads to original works that apply classical technique to the manners of their own country and the custom of their own language²¹.

3. Tragicomedy

A tragicomedy the mixture of tragedy and comedy. Pure forms of tragedy and comedy have rarely been written since the classical period. Most British and American plays offer some mixture of the two forms. For the example, Shakespeare's tragedies include witty and humorous scenes, and his comedies often deal with serious.

A term of tragicomedy is firstly used by Roman playwright plautus. Today the term encompasses abroad range of plays that are often a mixture of tragic and

²⁰ [http:// www.Filmsite.org/comedyfilms.html](http://www.Filmsite.org/comedyfilms.html), 07-07-2008

²¹ G. K. Hurter, *The English Drama*, (London: Oxford at the Clearendon press, 1968), 102

comic effects. This statement supported by Harry Shaw he says: 'when the patterns and emotions are truly mixed, the play is called a tragicomedy'²²

E. Main character

Main character has an important role in the story. It is most important character while character who has unimportant role in the story is called supporting character. Because supporting character appears just for completing, serving, and supporting the main character. Main character is character that is main of the story in the novel or drama. Beside that, most of the story tells about the main character, always related with the others character, determines of developing all the plot and the main character is character that often appears and talks to all of the people.

One of the most important things that the dramatic theory of story has separately among hero, protagonist and main character. A main character is player through whom the audience experiences the story first hand, protagonist is prime mover of the plot, and a hero is combination of both main characters is the central character in the main character in the main character through line while the protagonist is the central character in the overall story through line²³.

F. Synopsis of "Macbeth"

In a thunderstorm, three witches decide to meet again on the heath after the deed is done. Next, a captain report to King Duncan that Macbeth beat Macdonwald in

²² Harry Shaw, *Dictionary Of Literary Terms*, (USA: Mc Graw Hill, Inc, 1972), 389

²³ <http://storyfanatic.com>, 17-07-2008

battle. Ross adds that the thane of Cawdor was traitorous to Scotland during the battle. The three witches confront Macbeth and Banquo on their way home from the battle. They predict that Macbeth will be king of Scotland, and Banquo, though never king himself, will be got rulers. The witches leave and Ross informs Macbeth that he has inherited the title thane of Cawdor (as also predicted by the witches). Macbeth contemplates the prediction of him being king, and wonders if he should help make it happen. Malcolm reports to King Duncan that Cawdor admitted his traitorous deeds at his execution. The king then warmly greets Macbeth and Banquo. To Macbeth's dismay, King Duncan declares his oldest son, Malcolm, Prince of Cumberland. At Inverness castle, Macbeth's wife learns of his encounter with the witches and decides that she will persuade Macbeth to fulfill his destiny through foul play. She then learns that King Duncan is coming to her castle to stay the night, strengthening her decision to murder Duncan. Macbeth appears and his wife tells him she will do the foul deed herself. Duncan arrives and Macbeth tells his wife, he does not want to murder Duncan. She talks him into it, adding that they will frame Duncan's own guards with the murder.

Past midnight, Macbeth converses with Banquo, then alone, hallucinates that a bloody dagger is in front of him. Macbeth meets his wife and tells her that he murdered Duncan. He also begins hearing voices. Macbeth forgets to return the daggers to the king's guards, so his wife does it for him, bloodying herself too, as Macbeth loses himself in insanity. They return to their chambers as Macduff and Lennox appear at the castle gates. Macbeth greets them and they ask to see Duncan. Macduff and Macbeth discover the body. Macbeth accidentally admits of the murder, and then recants. Duncan's sons, Malcolm and Donalbain slip away for safety, Malcolm flees to England and stayed with

King Edward in hope of rising, Donalbain flee to Ireland. They are fear for their own lives. Subsequently, Macduff and Ross discuss that all have decided that Malcolm and Donalbain bribed the guards to kill Duncan. Consequently, Macbeth is declared to be a king.

At Scotland's castle, Macbeth contemplates how he fears Banquo who may give breed to Duncan's children who may overthrow Macbeth. Macbeth convinces men to murder Banquo and his son, Fleance, Macbeth scares his wife by informing her of Banquo and Fleance's impending death. The murderers successfully murder Banquo but not Fleance. He can escapes from the murderer. At dinner, Macbeth imagines he sees Banquo's ghost causing his wife to excuse the dinner guest.

On the heat, the three witches make a brew chanting "double, toil and trouble". Macbeth approaches and asks three questions. The witches answer: beware Macduff, none of woman borne will harm Macbeth and Macbeth will un-til Birnam Wood come to Dunsinane Hill. Finally, the ghost of Banquo appears, showing his eight future royal offspring. Lennox and another Lord discuss that Macduff has gone to England to convince the innocent Malcolm to join arms with Northumberland and Siward against Macbeth. They inform Macbeth that Macduff has fled to England. Macbeth vows to fight them at life. Lady Macduff laments that her husband as a traitor who is virtually dead. Villains come and kill her son since he supports his father. In England, Macduff and Malcolm agree to fight to gather against Macbeth. Ross delivers the devastating news to Macduff that his son and wife are dead.

A doctor and servant observe Macbeth's wife sleep walking and sleep talking about Duncan's death. Menteith, Angus, Caithness, and Lennox discuss the impending

battle with Macbeth and Birnam Wood. At Dunsinane Castle, Macbeth is informed that an army of 10,000 is near. At Birnam Wood, Malcolm orders his soldiers to cut the trees and use them as disguises. In the castle, Macbeth learns that his wife has died by her own hand, then learns to his dismay that Birnam Wood is moving toward the castle. The army arrives and Macbeth fights and kills young Siward. Next Macduff and Macbeth fight too. Macduff informs Macbeth that he was ripped from his mother's womb, and thus not born of women. Soon after, Macduff kills Macbeth by cutting his head and announces Scotland's freedom from tyranny. Macduff then crowns that Malcolm is the new King of Scotland.

G. Biography of the Author

William Shakespeare is an English dramatist and poet who is generally considered to be the greatest author in any language, both ancient and modern. Throughout the world, Shakespeare's plays are performed more frequently than those of any other playwright. Editions and translations of them continue to flow the press 350 years after the publication of the first collected edition, articles and books about Shakespeare appear in such numbers that no bibliography can pretend to give a complete list.

Some great author, although classics in their own countries, are not readily exportable to other nations and cultures. Racine is nowhere so great as in France, Cervantes in Spain, or Pushkin in Russia. But Shakespeare makes an essential appeal to all cultures. His "Macbeth", for example, is a success in Bantu language.

William Shakespeare was the son of John Shakespeare of Stratford Upon-Avon, a substantial citizen of that small but busy market town in the center of the rich agricultural country of Warwick. He was the third from eight children, baptized on April 26, 1564, and probably born three days before. At least, it is conventional to celebrate April 23 as his birthday.

As a citizen and alderman of Stratford, John Shakespeare was entitled to send his son to the grammar school free. Though the records are lost, there can be no reason to doubt that this is where young William received his education. As any student of the period knows, the grammar schools provided the basic education in Latin learning and literature. The Elizabethan grammar school is not to be confused with modern grammar schools. Many cultivated men of the day received all their formal education in the grammar schools. At the university little in this period a student would have received training that would have inspired him to be a creative writer. At Stratford young Shakespeare would have acquired a familiarity with Latin and little knowledge of Greek. He would have read Latin authors and become acquainted with the plays of "Plautus and Terence". Undoubtedly, in this period of his life he received that stimulation to read and explore for himself the world of ancient and modern history which he later utilized in his plays. The youngster who does not acquire this type of intellectual curiosity before college days rarely develops as a result of a college course the kind of mind Shakespeare demonstrated. His learning in books was anything but profound, but he clearly had the probing curiosity that sent him in search of information he had a keenness in the observation of nature and of humankind that finds reflection in this poetry.

There is little documentation for Shakespeare's boy hood. There is little reason why there should be. Nobody knew that he was going to be a dramatist about whom any scrap of information would be prized in the centuries to come. He was merely an active and vigorous youth of Stratford, perhaps assisting his business, and no Boswell bothered to write down facts about him. The most important record that we have is a marriage license issued by the Bishop of Worcester on November 28, 1582, to permit William Shakespeare to marry Anne Hathaway, seven or eight years his senior; furthermore, the bishop permitted the marriage after reading the banns only once instead of three times, evidence of the desire for haste. The need was explained on May 26, 1583, when the Christening of Susana, daughter of William and Anne Shakespeare, was recorded at Stratford. Two years later, on February 2, 1585, the records show the birth of twins to the Shakespeare's, a boy and a girl who were Christened Hammet and Judith.

What William Shakespeare was doing in Stratford during the early years of his married life, or when he went to London, we do not know. It has been conjectured that he tried his hand at school teaching, but that is a mere guess. There is a legend that he left Stratford to escape a charge of peach in the park of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, but there is no proof of this. There is also a legend that when first he came to London, he earned his living by holding horses outside a playhouse and presently was given employment inside, but there is nothing better than eighteenth century hearsay for this. How Shakespeare broke in to the London theatres as a dramatist and actor we do not know. But lack of information is not surprising for Elizabethans did not write their autobiographies, and we know even less about the lives of many writers and some men

of affairs than we know about Shakespeare. By 1592 he was so well established and popular that he incurred the envy of the dramatist and pamphleteer Robert Greene, who referred to him as an "upstart crow...in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country". From this time on ward, contemporary allusions and references in legal documents enable the scholar to chart Shakespeare's career with greater accuracy than is possible with most other Elizabethan dramatist. By 1594 Shakespeare was a member of the company of actors known as the Lord Chamberlain's men. After the accession of James I, in 1603, the company would have sovereign for their patrons and would be known as the King's men. During the period of its greatest prosperity, this company would have as its principle theatres the Globe and the Black friars. Shakespeare was both an actor and a shareholder in the company. Tradition has assigned him such acting roles as Adam in "As you like it" and the ghost in "Hamlet", a modest place on the stage suggest that he may have had other duties in the management of the company. Such conclusions however are based on surmise.

What we do know is that his plays were popular and that he was highly successful in his vocation. His first play may have been "the Comedy of Error", acted perhaps in 1591. Certainly this was one of his earliest plays. The three parts of "Henry VI" were acted sometimes between 1590 and 1592. Critics are not in agreement about precisely how much Shakespeare wrote of these three plays. "Richard III" probably date from 1593. With this Shakespeare captured the imagination of Elizabethan audiences, then enormously interested in historical plays. With "Richard III" Shakespeare also gave an interpretation pleasing to the Tuders of the rise to power the grand father of Queen Elizabeth. From his time onward, Shakespeare's plays followed on the stage in

rapid succession: "Titus Andronicus". "The Taming of The Shrew", "The Two Gentlemen of Verona". "Love's Labor's lost", "Romeo and Juliet", Richard II", "A Midsummer Night's Dream", "King John", "The Merchant of Venice". "Henry IV", "Parts I and II", "Much ado About Nothing", "Henry V", "Julius Caesar", "As you Like It", "Twelfth Night", "Hamlet", "The Merry Wives of Windsor", "All's Well That Ends Well", "Measure for Measure", "Othello", "King Lear", and nine others that followed before Shakespeare retired completely, about 1613.

In the course of his career in London, he made enough money to enable him to retire to Stratford with competence. His purchase on May 4, 1597, of New Place, then the second largest dwelling in Stratford, a pretty house of brick and timber with a handsome garden, indicates his increasing prosperity. There his wife and children lived while he busied himself in London. The summer before he acquired New Place, his wife was darkened by the death of his only son, Hamnet, a child of eleven. In May, 1602, Shakespeare purchased one hundred and seven acres of fertile farmland near Stratford and a few months later bought a cottage and garden across the alley from New Place. About 1611, he seems to have returned permanently to Stratford, for the next year a legal document refers to him as "William Shakespeare of Stratford-Upon-Avon gentleman". To achieve the desired appellation of gentleman, William Shakespeare had seen to it that the College of Heralds in 1596 granted his father a coat of arms. In one step he thus becomes a second generation gentleman.

On March 25, 1616, Shakespeare made his will bequeathing his landed property to Susanna, 300 to Judith certain sums to other relatives and his second best bed to his wife, Anne. Much has been made of the second best bed but the legacy probably

indicates only that Anne liked that particular bed. Shakespeare, following the practice of the time may have already arranged with Susana for his wife's care. Finally, on April 23, 1616, the anniversary of his birth, William Shakespeare died and he was buried on April 25 within the chancel of Trinity Church as befitted an honored citizen. On August 6, 1623, a few months before the publication of the collected edition of Shakespeare's plays, Anne Shakespeare joined her husband in death.