

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

A Character can be a person, being, creature, or animal in a story. An author uses characters to move the story along a plotline to perform the actions and speak dialogues. A character can be interpreted as a figure with a moral quality expressed through their action in the story, which is motivation (Abrams, 1999: 53).

In a literary work, there has to be a crucial character in a story, who is called the protagonist. The protagonist is the character the readers and the author's interest center on (Abrams, 1999: 224). Usually, we can identify the protagonist by the title of the literary work Klara in *Klara and the Sun* novel by Kazuo Ishiguro, for example. Regardless of the title, we can also identify the protagonist through the author's focus on this character (Pugh & Johnson, 2013: 137). The readers usually sympathize with this character, and the actions in the story revolve around them (Pugh & Johnson, 2013: 15). On the other hand, there is the antagonist, a character opposed to the protagonist (Abrams, 1999: 224). The antagonist usually has different views, beliefs, and objectives from the protagonist. The antagonist does not necessarily have to be in the form of a character, sometimes, the author presents the antagonist in the form of circumstances, psychological conditions, or environment that the protagonist has to overcome (Pugh & Johnson, 2013: 137).

Various factors such as growth, interactions with other characters, and personal struggles may prompt these characters to change throughout the story. We can identify these characters in a story by how the author describes them, which is called characterization.

Characterization is how the author depicts the distinguishing features of the characters in a story. There are two ways of characterization: showing and telling. In showing, the author will let the readers decide the characters' characteristics through the conversations, actions, inner thoughts, feelings, and the characters' reactions to a situation (Abrams, 1999: 33). In telling, the author steps into describe and sometimes judge the motives and personal qualities of the characters (Abrams, 1999: 33).

2.1.1.2 Conflict

As important as the character is, conflict creates challenges in the story that the characters must later resolve to achieve their goals. Literary works present resolved conflicts, and some leave conflicts unresolved, allowing readers to resolve them according to their imagination.

According to Abrams (1999: 225), there are three types of conflict:

1. The conflict between individuals

The type of conflict describes the relationship between the protagonist and the antagonist.

2. The conflict between individuals and society

This kind of conflict occurs when a circumstance stands between the protagonist and the goal.

3. The inner conflict

This type of conflict is between the protagonist's opposing desires and values in their temperament that stands between the protagonist and the goal.

Conflict in a literary work does not necessarily present the opposition of "the good versus the bad" trope, and there can be more than one conflict in a story (Abbott, 2002: 51). Conflict is the base that constructs the plot. According to Holman (1992: 105), conflict indicates or motivates the attainment of goals.

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

2.1.2.1 The Goal-Achieving Process Theory

The writer of this study is using C.R. Snyder's Hope Theory to analyze and examine the protagonist's goal-achieving process. Hope represents the measure of perceived capability to construct routes to desired goals. According to Snyder, hope consists of two major components: pathway thinking and agency thinking (Snyder, 2007: 8).

1. Pathway Thinking

Pathway thinking is when people perceive themselves as capable of creating a route and strategies to their desired goals, signifying that the first step in achieving goals is envisioning to have already achieved them. Pathway Thinking

should become increasingly refined and precise as the sequence progresses toward the goal.

In the context of the goal-achieving process, individuals with strong pathway thinking tend to be more flexible and adaptive. People with strong pathway thinking can adjust strategies based on changing circumstances and construct different pathways or routes faster to overcome challenges.

2. Agency Thinking

Agency thinking is the motivational component that propels people along their envisioned routes to goals. Agency thinking refers to individuals' ability to believe in their capacity to initiate and sustain actions toward the desired goals.

In the context of the goal-achieving process, individuals with strong agency thinking are more likely to take proactive actions, endure challenges, and be more resilient. Individuals with high agency thinking are the ones who have confidence, willpower, and a sense of determination toward their desired goals.

Pathway and Agency Thoughts improve each other in that they persistently influence one another as the goal-achieving process evolves (Snyder, 2007: 10). The pathways and the agency thoughts seem to be bounded by the idea of goals. Therefore, this trilogy – goals, pathways, and agency – may help analyze the goal-achieving process. This sequence may trigger emotional reactions in a person as it activates pathways and agency thoughts. Differences may appear depending on the trait hope level of the person (Snyder, 2002: 252), throughout the goal-achieving sequence, the full high-hope person (high pathways and high agency) will have a

flexible and rapid pathway and agentic thought; on the other hand, the full low-hope person (low pathways and low agency) will have a halting and slow pathway and agentic thought. The description of the high-hope person aligns with the concept of optimism.

Optimism, according to Forgeard and Seligman's theory (2012), is defined by a positive explanatory style in which optimists attribute positive events to internal, stable, and global factors while attributing negative events to external, unstable, and specific factors. In the context of the goal-achieving process, optimism contributes to a proactive and constructive approach, and optimistic individuals tend to believe that negative events or emotions are temporary. Optimists are most likely to see the causes of failure or negative encounters as something temporary that comes from outside, not inside. That particular perspective makes optimists more effectively see the chance of progress (Chang, 2001: 54-55). There are some determinant factors in optimism, which is why some people are more optimistic than others. The first one is genetic, even though its influence is probably indirect. Genes can influence factors like attractiveness or intelligence, influencing one's optimistic development (Forgeard & Seligman, 2012: 113-114). The second one is the environment, such as parents, teachers, and media (Forgeard & Seligman, 2012: 114).

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

This study's data source is *Klara and the Sun* novel. *Klara and the Sun* is the eighth novel by British writer Kazuo Ishiguro. This novel was published on March 2, 2021,

by Faber and Faber (United Kingdom) and Alfred A. Knopf (United States). The writer took the data from the dialogues and the protagonist's narration in this novel by Kazuo Ishiguro.

The writer collects the data from the analyzed novels, journals, handbooks, and online book reviews. The novel *Klara and the Sun* by Kazuo Ishiguro is the primary data, while the journals, handbooks, and book reviews are the secondary data. The techniques are:

1. The writer searches the primary data, the *Klara and the Sun* novel.
2. After that, the writer reads the data several times to ensure its compatibility.
3. The writer looks for secondary data, additional information, detailed information about the novel, unified theories for this study, etc.
4. The collected data that has been found will be analyzed using the method below.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

The writer uses Library Research to collect the data. Library Research is a method that helps the writer answer the formulated questions in the research problem by identifying and finding necessary information and theories for the study (George, 2008: 6). Library research requires identifying and finding some sources that present personal and expert opinion and/or factual information on the research problem questions.

2.2.3 Research Approach

According to Klarer, literary works are dependent, which means literary work can be put within a larger context (2004: 94). Context is everything outside the text, which can be history, gender, politics, nationality, or literary genre (Klarer, 2004:

94). The writer uses Contextual Approach to help analyze the data. This approach focuses on the condition surrounding in which the text was written. In the contextual approach, information and data are used to clarify the main components of the research object and how they can be narrowed down and explained more precisely (Svensson, 2020: 31). The writer will analyze the data from *Klara and the Sun* novel to determine the answer to this study's research problems. The following are the techniques that the writer goes through in analyzing the data:

1. Identification

The writer identifies the data and predicts how the protagonist will attain her goals.

2. Classifying the Data

The writer categorizes the data related to the research topics from *the novel Klara and the Sun*.

3. Analysis

The writer applies theory to analyze the data and answer the research problems.

4. Conclusion

After all the above has been done conscientiously, the writer concludes the study results.