CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains about several parts that are related to this research. They include some points namely: novel, point of view, narratology, culture, culture and literary works, postcolonial theory, Ngugi's autobiography as the author of the novel.

2.1. Novel

Novel is one of the literary works. It tells about various things in life. It may include phenomena which are related to life such as: political conflict, history, social life, and colonialism. Siswanto (2008 : 141) states :

> Novel is meant as a long prose fiction, contains the sequence of someone's life with people who are around him with focusing character and attitude of query figure. The discussed problem is not as complex as a romance, novel usually tells an event in a certain time. A used language is more similar to daily language novel the less the uses of intrinsic elements are still complete such as: theme, plot, setting, figurative language, valve, figure and characterization.

Based on the quotation above, in presenting various phenomena in a novel, an author can use some elements, they are: theme, characterization, figurative language, setting, plot, and point of view. Novel sometimes presents the content of a story in it. It only focuses on one of the elements for instance point of view or one of the other elements.

2.2. Point of View

Point of view is one of the elements of a novel. This element functions to tell towards all the readers about all components, which exist in the story of a novel. With point of view we can know about story's event that include all the things in it such as: time, place, settings, and situation. Robert, (1964:63), states:

> Point of view is the position from which details in a literary work are perceived, described and interpreted. It is a method of rendering, a means by which authors create a centralizing intelligence, a narrative personality, an intellectual filter through which you receive the narration of argument other terms describing point of view are view point, unifying voice, perspective, persona, mask, center of attention, and focus.

From the quotation above the writer can conclude that point of view is a way of an author to describe the story in a novel that relates to events in it, with using this way all the reader can know purpose and intention of an author in his story. Besides that, the reader can understand the main purpose of the story in a novel. Through point of view, the author describes and tells story to all the reader by a mediator that is called narrator. Narrator is someone who speaks on the story of a novel through his view and opinion. According to Aminuddin in Siswanto (1984:105) narrator in point of view can be divided into four kinds, it is the way of author shows all the figures in the story which he presents. The point of view includes (1) narrator omniscient, (2) narrator observer, (3) narrator observer omniscient, and (4) narrator the third person omniscient.

Furthermore, Hawthorn (2001:67) states:

> Narrators, with the individuals, voices, or whatever who (or which) tell us the story, narrator omniscient is narrator who acts and tells about something in a story as though he knows all about things in it, narrator

> observer is narrator knows tells about something in a story where he only observes it and does not act as though he knows everything, narrator observer omniscient when the speaker not only describes the action and dialogue of the work, but also seems to know and observe everything that goes on in the minds of the characters, meanwhile narrator the third person omniscient is meant omniscient (all knowing) when the speaker not only describes the action and dialogue in the minds of the characters. In the third person omniscient point of view authors take great responsibility: by telling into the minds of their characters, they assume a stance that exceeds our ordinary experience with other persons, like God.

Based on the quotation above, it can be considered, that narrator in point of view element has great role in describing a story in a novel. Because narrator tells an event in the story of a novel to all the readers in detail, all the readers can know and draw conclusion of the content of a story. In this novel, the author uses narrator observer, since he only observes about phenomenon, which in this story he does not act as a person who knows everything.

2.3. Narratology

Narratology is one of the fields of science in literary works that is used to elaborate on the content of story in literary works. Narratology as the narration field describes on all the events in a story that are presented in the form of written texts that includes figure's actions in it. In addition, it is told to us by using mediator that is called narrator along with some components in it such as: narrative mood, distance, the narrative instance. According to Gennete, Narratology can be meant as follows:

> Narratology is regarded by many specialists in the field as a reading that marks an important milestone in the development of literary theory and discourse analysis. By using narrative voice as a concept through which all

the other categories are articulated, Genette engages the context of production as a fundamental element

Narratology has fundamental elements in it, in which all these elements are explained as follows:

1. **Narrative Mood**

   Narrative mood is verbal representation. In this way, the narrative employs distancing and other effects to create a particular narrative mood that governs the regulation of narrative information provided to the reader, all narratives is necessarily (telling), In that it can certain to more than an illusion of mimesis (showing) by making the story real and alive, thus every narrative implies a narrator.

2. **Distance**

   Distance helps us to determine the degree of precision in a narrative and the accuracy of the information conveyed. Whether the text is a narrative of events (tells what the character is doing) or a narrative of words (tells what the character is saying of thinking)

3. **Narrative Instance**

   The narrative instance is Said to be the conjunction between (1) Narrative voice (who speaking?) (2) Time of the narration (when does telling occur, relative to the story?) (3) Narrative perspective (through whom are we preparing?) As with narrative mood, by examining the narrative instance

we can gain a better understanding of the relations between the narrator and the theory in a given narrative.

Based on the theory above the writer uses it in analyzing all data in this research so that all data that are analyzed by the writer can be known orderly. Through narratology, the writer knows about how story is presented to all the readers. It is analyzed through narrator's verbal, what the narrator says, thinks, and feels to all the problems that are in this analysis data. Therefore, the writer can make conclusions for this research because in analyzing the data the writer observes about the contents of the story through the elements.

2.4. Culture, cross and clash cultures

Culture is all things that exist in human's life and in various components in human's life. Culture has forms and certain values for everyone, because human as the way to meet all his needs in this life creates culture. Culture is meant as something that is related to human's life in various things in it, as it is stated by Raucek, (1951:8).

> Culture is the way of living which any society develops to meet its fundamental for survival, perpetuation of the species, and the ordering of social experience. It is the accumulation of material objects, patterns of knowledge, beliefs, and all other activities which are developed in human association, culture then is man's contribution to his environment.

From the quotation, it can be concluded that culture is the whole things that exist in human's life. All the things can be created or imitated by human in

which they all convert into human's life as become habitual of life in human's life.

The oldest culture understanding is presented by E.B Taylor in cultural studies; he states (1997:5) : Culture is all the complex things include knowledge, beliefs, art, moral, law, custom, and ability as well as the other habitual that is gained by human as the community.

Culture along with time has changed. Change in culture can be caused by some factors such as: imitation, and colonialism. A changed culture in life could be two forms; they are cross and clash culture. Cross and clash culture that are in this research are two cultures that get change as the forms of colonialism influence. In this case, cross and clash culture in this research get change because of the white man as the colonists. Colonialism always changes colony's culture. It is all because most of colonist missions that besides they intend to colonist, they also want to change the colonized people's culture. Those facts are supported by Sardar and Vanloon, (1997:106); they state: Colonialism does not only rob our economic wealthy but also it transforms our culture and perspective, truthfully, when colonialism has been revealed formally, imperialism still alive in many of forms.

Cross and clash cultures that exist in this research are two cultures that get change as the forms of colonial influences. Cross and clash cultures are two different things that are caused by variety of things and one of them is colonial. The understanding of cross and clash cultures can be explained by Roucek,(1951:19) statement below:

> Cultural change are not only all people in a society accept new changes with the some degrees of approval. Where may bitterly over the introduction of the change, thus social conflict is often associated with cultural the older ways have the support of moral and supernatural sanctions, different groups in society change.

Therefore, cross and clash cultures are said as a cultural change. It is said that because cross and clash cultures are cultures that get change from variant cultures brought by the other society of nation, thus it makes cross and clash cultures. Cross and clash cultures exist in society's life. In the society, people imitate and apply different cultures from another nation. So, the people in the society who imitate them from another culture change their native culture which of it causes cross and clash cultures. And, they are also said as something that causes differences in life, the cross culture causes conflict in life; meanwhile the clash culture can cause conflict. The conflict does not happen because the differences, which exist in the cultures, have been assumed as something that is contradictive and bad. The thing should be abolished in life because it is the imitation from the colonists. In this case, the colonized people, African and Indian black people oppose the clash cultures. The form of the opposing is by doing various ways to exclude clash cultures in their lives. For that reason, the writer is interested in analyzing cross and clash cultures that are opposed by African and Indian black people; and in what way they try to abolish the cross and the clash cultures.

Said, (1992:15) states:

> As the twentieth century moves to a close, there has been a gathering awareness nearly everywhere of the lines between cultures, the divisions

> an differences that not only allow us to discriminate one culture from another, but also enable us to see the extent to which cultures are humanly made structures of both authority and participate, and validate, less benevolent in what they exclude and demote.

From the quotation, it can be drawn a conclusion that clash in culture can be caused by the differences in it. In here, the differences enable anyone to discriminate and even demote a culture from another one, while for cross culture, it is assumed as an imitation because all the colonized people always try to imitate something from colonist's cultures. They assume it is good, however this imitation is not like with something they want to imitate from all the colonist. Further, Bhaba, (1994:58) states

> Mimicry represents an ironic compromise. It is desire for a reformed, recognize able other, as a subject of difference that is almost the same, but not quite. Which to say, that the discourse of mimicry is constructed around ambivalence in order to be effective, mimicry must continually produce its slippage, its excess, its difference.

2.5. Culture and Literary

Culture and literary are two pieces that examine human, the social fact, or cultural creature. However literary describes about human and all the things which are in life in words, and culture shows about human in the forms that can be seen , and also it has beauty the relation between literary and culture can be explained according to Ratna, (2005:13).

> *Sebagai disiplin yang berbeda, sastra dan kebudayaan memiliki objek yang sama, yaitu manusia dalam masyarakat, manusia sebagai fakta sosial, manusia sebagai makhluk cultural, sebagai aktivitas literer dan aktivitas kultural, keduanya juga berfungsi untuk mengantarkan manusia untuk mencapai jenjang kehidupan yang tinggi. Perbedaannya, sesuai*

> *dengan hakikatnya masing-masing karya sastra melakukannya secara tak langsung, melalui bahasa metamorphosis konotatif, aspek-aspek kebudayaan pada umumnya melakukannya secara langsung dalam masyarakat yang bersangkutan, di tempat-tempat kejadian.*

In this research literary and culture are related each other. In here, human and all his events in life are described in this analysis data, human and all his events life are described in a novel. In it all human's happenings are told in words and elements of novel which describe to all the readers on how people associate act in their life.

2.6. Post Colonial Theory

In this research the writer uses postcolonial theory to analyze this research related to data that writer gets from a literary works. The writer takes theory post colonialism because this research is related to the description of colonial events in its period. Therefore, the writer uses the theory to analyze and examine on literary works that shows to us of colonialism in it. Postcolonial theory is always relevant to some problems such as conflict, culture, social life, colonialism and the effect. Post colonialism can be explained according to Ashcroft and Tiffin in postcolonial studies reader, (1995:2) as follows:

> Post colonial theory involves discussion about experience of various kinds: migration, slavery, suppression, and respond to the influential master discourses of imperial Europe such as history, philosophy, and linguistics, and the fundamental experiences of speaking and writing by which all these comes info into being.

In the post colonial theory includes very large studies, they are politic, ideology, religion education, art, culture, ethnic, identity, language, and literary, one thing that relate and characterize variety of postcolonial discourse theme.

Postcolonial theory also includes all the cultures that have ever gotten imperialism in the time. All the cultures have changed due to imperialism and colonialism factors. As it has been explained in the second chapter that all the colonists do not only rob economic and wealthy of colony but also transform their cultures, ideologies, and religions. As explained by Helen, (1989:24):

> In using post colonial term is to include all the cultures, in the time got an imperialism power from the beginning of colonialism history up to now certainly has certain reason, in which the thing is caused of colonial continuity that goes on till nowadays, so that post colonial term is the most exact to say criticisms of cross and culture that emerge recently as well as the formed discourse.

2.7. Ngugi's Autobiography

Ngugi Wa Thiongo is best known for his novel *Weep Not, Child* (AWS 7) which in 1964 was one of the first novel to make the literary world realize that writers in Africa were making a fresh and original contribution to world literature. It was followed by *The River Between* (AWS 17) and *A Grain of Wheat* (AWS 36) which confirmed that Ngugi was a writer of great ambitions. *Petals of Blood* (AWS 188) had an immediate impact round the world. With its powerful political world with its powerful political message. His stories *Secret Lives* (AWS 150) span all the themes which have emerged in his writing from the anti – colonial struggles of the Mau Mau Guerrillas to those of the peasants and workers in independent Kenya. With Micere Mugo he has written the play the trial of *Dedan*

(AWS 191) he has also published the plays *This Time Tomorrow* (in AWS 78) and *The Black Hermit* (AWS 51). Ngugi was detained: *A Writer's Prison Day* (AWS 240). His Gikugu play *Nigaahika Ndeenda* (written with Ngugi Wa Mirie) will shortly be published in English in the African writers series as *I Will Marry When I Want* (AWS 246), his latest novel *Devil on The Cross* (AWS 200) is also forth coming.

Ngugi was Chairman of The Department of Literature at the University of Nairubi and has also taught at Makere and North Western Universities. His essays on Carribean and African and a new collection *Writer's in Politics* (Heinemann)