CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Short Story

Ninth century is considered as the birth of the modern short story. It was a product of the evolutionary process that was started with the oral traditions of the cavemen that turned the short story into what it is today. While it is debatable who wrote the first modern short story, since there are several writers who write the modern short story. Among those writers are Edgar Alan Poe, Herman Melville, and Anton Chekov. Short story has theme, plot, setting, character and point of view as the elements of the short story itself. (Anderson: 1993 as cited in Hansyar: 2005).

As mentioned above, just like novel, short story also has plot, setting, character. However, it focuses on one event as explained in the following quotation by Klarer:

> A crucial feature commonly identified with the short story is its impression of unity since it can be read-in contrast to the novel-in one sitting without interruption. Due to restriction of length, the plot of the short story has to be highly selective, entailing an idiosyncratic temporal dimension that usually focuses on one central moment of action. (Klarer, 1998:14)

Based on the quotation above we can conclude that short story is one of the literary fictions which is shorter than novel and focuses on one event experienced by the main character.

2.1.1 Character

Klarer (1999:17) divides character in two types. The first is called flat character generally dominated by specific trait; then, the second is round character usually more complex or differential of trait. Laurence (1984: 67) says that flat characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. Round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis.

According to Henley (1988:1) the main character is the character at the center of the story. It means that generally the reader focuses on that character because the main character often emerges in the story and also usually faces the conflict.

The main character can not stand alone in the story, there is supporting character that support to the main character. William Martell (2007: 86) explains that supporting character is character who supports the main character. They support, but they don't distract. That means the supporting characters will be integral to the story. Even the supporting characters do not distract but somehow they have an effect to the main character about the conflict in the story.

2.1.2 Characterization

John (1968) as cited in Hansyar (2003) explains that characterization is a creation or illustration of the imaginary person.

According to Laurence (1984: 66) the author can present the character in two ways. There are direct and indirect presentations. Direct presentation is used to examine that main character such as the narration of someone else in the story. While, the indirect presentation is used to analyze the characterization from the character's thought, speech and act.

2.2 Behaviorism

According to Suwardi (2008: 56) the human's mind is very open, so it can be stimulated by the other human or the other thing. Hence, the human behavior depends on the stimulus. Thus, the human's behavior is a result of the social environment. Also, he states character in the literary can be analyzed using behaviorism to find out the social influence toward behaviorism of main character. Meanwhile, Skinner explains that:

> We are concerned, then, with the causes of human behavior. We want to know why men behave as they do. Any condition or event which can be shown to have an effect upon behavior must be taken into account. By discovering and analyzing these causes we can predict behavior; to the extent that we can manipulate them, we can control behavior. (Skinner 1953: 1)

Based on the explanation above, the human behavior can be analyzed by looking the condition or event which can influence the behavior of someone. Shortly, when we analyze the human behavior, first of all, the stimulus has to be found and also sees the response, thus the human's behavior will be predictable.

Skinner (1953: 4) gives a further explanation of stimulus and response as follow:

> The external agent came to be called a *stimulus.* The behavior controlled by it came to be called a *response*. Together they comprised what was called a *reflex*—on the theory that the disturbance caused by the stimulus passed to the central nervous system and was "reflected" back to the muscles. (Skinner, 1953: 4)

The stimulus is external agent which means that it comes from the outside, and response is the reaction toward the stimulus. According to Suwardi (2008: 57) basically the stimulus divides into two parts such as unconditioned stimulus and conditioned stimulus.

a. Unconditioned stimulus is a natural stimulus or stimulus which is unconditionally, naturally, and automatically triggers a response. For example, we feel hungry if we smell the favorite food. We can love somebody even though we only look at him or her.
b. Conditioned stimulus is the stimulus which is created by a person to another and it will result a behavior. For example, a wife who treats her body can make her husband does not have affair with the other girls.

Meanwhile, the response is divided into two parts such as unconditioned response and conditioned response. These parts will be explained as follow:

a. Unconditioned response is a natural response that has been created by the unconditioned stimulus. It also can be called as the reaction of the unconditioned stimulus. For example, people will eat when they feel hungry, or they will drink when they feel thirsty. That is the natural reactions.
b. Conditioned response is the behavior which emerges as the reaction of the conditioned stimulus. For example, a husband that feels comfortable to stay at home, because he gets the fully concern from his wife.

Kelman (1958: 53) also describes that there are three different processes of social environment that influence the individual such as:

a. Compliance can be said when an individual is influenced by another person or group but does not change the belief, thought, and attitude.
b. Internalization can be said when an individual is influenced by another or group and he changes his belief because he wants to establish a satisfying self-defining relationship to another person or group.
c. Identification can be said when an individual is influenced by another or group and he changes his belief because he sees the influence is useful for him and it is congenial to his need.

2.3 Author Biography

2.3.1 Biography of Anita Heiss

Dr Anita Heiss is a member of the Wiradjuri nation of central New South Wales and is one of Australia's most prolific and well known Indigenous authors.

Her published works include the historical novel *Who Am I? The Diary of Mary Talence, Sydney 1937,* the poetry collection *Token Koori*, satirical social commentary *Sacred Cows,* non-fiction text *Dhuuluu-Yala (To Talk Straight) – Publishing Aboriginal Literature,* and a children's book entitled *Me and My Mum.* Anita has also edited editions of *Southerly, Five Bells* and the anthology *Life in Gadigal Country.*

Anita was Communications Adviser for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Board (2001-2003), was a member of the Australian Society of Authors (ASA) Committee of Management from 1998-2004 and was Deputy Director of Warawara Department of Indigenous Studies at Macquarie University from 2005-2006.

In 2003 in recognition of her literary achievements Anita was awarded the ASA Medal for Under 35s for her contribution to Australian community and public life. In 2004 Anita was awarded the NSW Indigenous Arts Fellowship and was listed in *The Bulletin* magazine's "Smart 100". She was also nominated for a 2004 Deadly Award for Outstanding Achievement in Literature.

Her latest works include *Not Meeting Mr Right* (Random House, February 2007), *I'm not racist, but…* (Salt Publishing, April 2007) and *Yirra and her deadly dog Demon* (ABC Books, May 2007), *Manhattan Dreaming* (The Australia Council, 2009).

2.3.2 Biography of Toni Jordan

Toni was born in Brisbane in 1966. She loved reading and writing at primary school (Seven Hills State School) but by high school (Lourdes Hill College) had become a science nerd. After leaving school, she enrolled in a Bachelor of Science at the University of Queensland, which she completed part time after almost failing due to a preoccupation with chasing boys.

She has worked as a research assistant, molecular biologist, quality control chemist, door-to-door aluminium siding saleswoman, marketing manager, shop assistant and copywriter. In 1996 she moved to Melbourne, and in 2004 quit her job to study professional writing full time at RMIT University. While studying, she began writing her debut novel, Addition.

Addition has been published in Australia, the UK and Holland (as Alles Telt), with publication in Italy, France, Germany, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Israel, Brazil and North America coming soon. Toni's articles have appeared in The Sunday Age, The Sun-Herald and The Monthly, and she also teaches creative writing. Toni

lives in Melbourne with her husband Rob. Toni is currently working on her second novel, and writes for numerous newspapers and magazines. She also teaches creative writing at RMIT in Melbourne, where she lives near the bay with her very patient husband Robert and personal assistant, Myron the Wonderwhippet.