

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Review of the Related Theories**

In this part of the chapter, the writer discusses some theories that are important for the analysis in chapter four. These theories are useful as guideline to explain the problem. It is divided into some small parts such as literary appreciation, conflict, character, psychological approach, dreams, process of dreams and dreams interpretation.

The appreciation toward literature is done through its work such as novels, poems, or plays. Novels, poems, and plays in general reflect the imaginative world that is created by the writer. Moody (1968: 9) asserts

The appreciation of literature is surely concerned with judgments of complex works of literature and the majority of literature words are lengthy novel, plays, and poems which certainly be concerned with some of its boarder aspects, such as holding of the plot, the development of the characters, the description of the setting and the background, the social problem presented, and so on.

The works of literary cover the universal ideas that exist which will be judged by its reader. Numerous aspects of literature are contained in the novels or other literary works. Those aspects live in the real life. However, the description is very imaginative. Novel is longer than short story because of its development in the characters, situation, plot and other intrinsic aspect.

In literature, some basic parts build a literary works like novel and short stories. These parts are the foundation in such literary works. Jones (1966: 8)

divides literary works into eight elements. However, the writer only takes three elements. They are conflict, character and plot that relates to the discussion. Here the explanation about them.

### **Character**

Literary works consist of many parts. One of the important parts is creating a great work is the existence of the characters. Mostly, the character draws the total appearance of the story. Kennedy (2005: 91) explains shortly that the character is presumably is an imagined person who inhabits a story. Any kinds of fiction or plays involve the player that will draw the story. This imaginative person may take an important position in making the story interesting. Because it shows one's personality, his attitude or behavior must be reasonable.

### **Conflict**

A clash or conflict happens to color the story. Conflict can be the essential part because it makes the story interesting. Holman (1972: 118) states that a conflict is the struggle grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in the plot. It occurs when there is a confrontation of two different sides. One side is against the other side and it produces a clash.

Furthermore, there are different kinds of conflict that are faced by the characters. Perrine (1996: 59) asserts that a conflict is a clash of action, ideas or will. He groups conflict into three types: first is man-against-man or mental conflict. This happens when the main character is against some other person or group other persons. Second is man-against-environment physical conflict. This occurs when the main character is in conflict with some external force, physical

nature, society or fate. The last is man-against-himself or moral or emotional conflict. It means that the main character is in conflict with his own nature. All in all, it is important to know the conflict of the story is an interesting way.

In performing the characters, the author may use his own method.

According to Perrine (1978: 84) states

Moreover, an author has two fundamental methods of characterization for presenting his or her characters to the readers. The first method is the direct presentation where the author gives clear image of a character through exposition analysis, and from someone else's opinion. Then, the second method is the indirect presentation where the author shows the character through out his or her actions.

By knowing these methods, it is easier to understand the way to mark a character in the novel.

### **2.1.2 Psychoanalysis Approach**

Human being performs certain behavior through out their lives. Those behaviors differs them from other creatures. Thus, fundamentally learning human behavior is very important. Morgan (1979:4) asserts that psychology is the science of human and animal behavior. It includes the application of the science to human problems and is focusing on the important principles involves in human action, thought and feeling. Physical and emotional states of human are observed in this study. The study digs deeper about the human's life and the way they interact entirely. Interaction with others through their action, thought or feeling becomes this points of this science. Sternsberg (1994:4) stated that "Psychology is the study of the mind and of behavior, to seek and to understand ourselves."

From that statement, it can be concluded that in studying the physical and emotional reaction of human being, people can get a deeper knowledge about

themselves as well as others. Most authors combine their works with psychology. Literary works can be dig through psychology by learning the thought, feeling or behavior of its writers, or the characters in the story or even of the readers.

### **2.1.3 Theory of Dreams**

Everybody has dreams and mostly it appears from human's wish. The dreams reflect the experiences that happened before. When people live their life each day, unconsciously have some hidden desires and those desires often appear in their dreams during sleep. It can be seen at Sigmund Freud (1911: 5) statement The dream is defined as the psychic activity of the sleeper, in as much as he is asleep. It means that dream is the activity of human during sleep.

Meanwhile, Carl Jung (1911: 3) quotes suggests

Dream are a way of communicating and acquainting yourself with the unconscious. Dream are not attempts to conceal your true feelings from the waking mind, but rather they are a window to your unconscious. They serve to guide the waking self to achieve wholeness and offer a solution to a problem you are facing in your waking life.

From the quotation above it means that dream is the way to communicate and to know the human's unconscious. Dream likes as the bridging or way to connect conscious and unconscious. Dream also can offer the solution in each problems that happen in human.

Moreover, Schubert (1920: 8) claims, "The dream is the liberation of the spirit from the pressure of external nature, a detachment of the soul from the fetters of matter." It shows that dream is the liberation of human spirit from their

tension of external nature and problems. External nature here can be a conflict of human. Dream itself is also can be called as the act during sleep.

Meanwhile, Freud (1920: 9) concludes that dream are provoked and initiated exclusively by stimuli proceeding from the sense or the body, which either reach the sleeper from without or are accidental disturbance or his internal organs. It can be concluded that dream happen to human during sleep. The content of dream itself usually influenced by their internal organ such as sense or their feeling. Dream is one of the human's act. Dream happens in human during their sleep. It can influence human behavior because in dreams contains many representation of conflict in human daily life.

The definition dream itself relates to the dream in Psychoanalysis aspect.

As Freud (1920: 9) stated that

I arrived at the new conclusions about dreams by the use of a new method psychological investigation, one which had rendered me good service in the investigation of phobias, obsessions, illusions, and the like, and which under the name "psycho-analysis"

Based on the statement above dreams relates to the psychoanalysis concept. Freud agrees that dreams can help people to cure some physiological problems such as phobias, obsessions, illusions and so on. His investigation namely "psychoanalysis". The meaning of psychoanalysis itself is the specific type of treatment by people to express their thoughts, desire, fantasy and dreams. In their dream, people usually express their feeling of thought unconsciously. The, when they conscious they try to interpret the meaning of their dream.

### 2.1.4 Theory of Dream Interpretation

Each of dreams has meaning, yet some dreams can be interpreted. In interpreting dreams, the interpreter tries to explain the message that appear in dreams. As Freud wrote in his book entitled *Dream Psychology* (1920: 45) says that the dream actually has a secret meaning, which turns out to be the fulfillment of a wish, must be proved fresh for every case by means of an analysis. Therefore select several dreams, which have painful contents and attempt an analysis of them. It means that dream has the meaning that contain of wish. To prove their dream, people usually try to analyze the meaning of their dreams.

Therefore, Milner (1992: 26-27) asserts

Menafsirkan mimpi berarti memasuki mekanisme penyamaran tersebut, yaitu menjelaskan keinginan yang tersembunyi yang terwujud melalui gambar-gambar mimpi yang membingungkan. Jadi mimpi mempunyai dua isi: isi manifest dan isi laten. Isi manifest ialah gambar-gambar yang kita ingat ketika kita bangun, yang muncul ke pikiran kita ketika kita berusaha mengingat-ingatnya. Isi laten ialah yang keadaannya yang primitive harus disusun kembali melalui gambar yang sudah diputarbalikkan yang disajikan oleh mimpi manifest.

(Interpreting dream means entering the impersonation mechanism that explains the hidden desire which implies through picture of bewilder dream. Thus, dream has two contents: manifest content and latent content. Manifest content is picture which we remember when we wake up, which emerge to our mind when we try to recall. Thus, latent content is the situation which is primitive and it has to be compiled through the pictures which have been made an upside down the present by the dream which manifest.)

There are dreams that can be remembered and some are not. Those can be recalled are called manifest content and the other is called latent. Dreams that can be recalled may be interpreted through those pictures or symbols. However, dreams

that cannot be recalled must be compiled first in order to get an easier interpretation.

In the terms of manifest content and latent content are used to describe the way dreamers can recall their dreams. Freud (1900: 47) asserts

The manifest meaning of dream is simply what appears most obvious as a dream's theme. Manifest meaning of this dream is easy to interpret. It contains a common theme of hostility or aggression. While, latent meaning of dreams are far more useful. Latent and symbolic meanings of dreams provided for a much richer interpretation.

It can be seen that manifest of dreams are the simple dreams, so someone can interpret it when they wake up. While latent of dreams are the dream are containing the symbol meaning, so someone needs much interpretation to understand its meaning. The interpretation process is done to reach the meaningful ideas. The ideas in dreams lead people to undergo their life with new belief.

### **2.1.5 The Theory Classification Process of Dreams**

After analyzing the interpretation of dreams that consist of latent and manifest dreams, then the writer gives five steps processes in interpreting the manifest content of dreams. The theory comes from Sigmund Freud (1900: 48). Freud classifies the images into the following five processes. They are:

#### **2.1.4.1 Displacement**

Is a process of transformation where the fearful unconscious issues become changed into approachable subject matter. This occurs when something or someone else symbolizes the desire for one thing or person.

#### 2.1.4.2 Projection

This happens when the dreamer projects their own desires and wants onto another person.

#### 2.1.4.3 Symbolization

This is characterized when you repressed urges or suppressed desire or acted out metaphorically.

#### 2.1.4.4 Condensation

The process of condensation involves taking more than one unconscious issue and combining them into a single dream image. This is the process in which the dreamer hides their feelings or urges by contracting it or underplaying it into a brief dream image or event. The meaning of dream imagery may not be apparent or obvious.

#### 2.1.4.5 Rationalization

This is seen as the final stage of 'dream-work' where the dreaming mind organizes an incoherent dream into one that is more comprehension and logical.

Those five process of dreams are different to interpret each content of dreams. By knowing the process itself people will try to reach or realize their dream. After knowing about the process of dreams, the writer will give the explanation about the theory of id, ego and super ego.

### 2.1.6 Theory of Id, Ego and Super Ego

To answer the last questions in the statement of the problems, the writer will describe the characters to obtain his dream by using the theory of id, ego and super ego. Dr. Seuss (2004) adopts the Freud's theory. He explains

Id is the part of personality that consists our primitive impulses-such as thirst, anger, hunger-and the desire for instant gratification or release. Freud believes that the id is based on our pleasure principle. The id wants whatever feels good at the time, with no consideration for the other circumstances of the situation.

It means that id is the part of human personality. Id relates to unconscious thought. Id also relates to human feeling of pleasure and desires. Each human has own id since they newborns. The id itself can be called as human's dreams.

Superego is the part of the personality that represents the conscience, the moral parts of us. The superego develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on us by our caregivers. It dictates our belief of right or wrong.

It means that superego is the part of personality that gives moral parts of human life to reach their id or dreams. It relates to the norm or value in life that contain right-wrong or true-false belief.

Ego is the part of the personality that maintains a balance between our impulse (our id) and our conscience (our superego). The ego is based on the reality principle. The ego understands that other people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt us in the end.

It means that ego is the part of the personality that connect between id or dreams and superego (moral or norms value). Ego here can be called as the action to reach their id and dreams.

Meanwhile, Lapsey and Stey (2011: 5-6) concludes the Freud's theory.

They argue that;

The id becomes a physical province that incorporates instinctual drive energies. Id operates unconsciously, accords with primary process, and impels the organism to engage in need-satisfying, tension-reducing activities, which are experienced as pleasure.

It can be concluded that the id is unconscious and it relates to human need in their life. Id impels the organism to use in satisfying and pleasure in human need.

The ego is that part of the id that is modified as result of the perceptual system and its proximity and access to consciousness, although the ego itself, like the id, is unconscious

It can be said that. Ego is a part of id or dreams. Ego is the act in realizing the id or dreams. Ego is as access or bridging between id or dreams (unconscious) and the act (consciousness).

The superego is thus a precipitate of family life. It is an agency that seeks to enforce the striving for perfection, as it holds out to the ego deal standards and moralistic goals. As a consequence the superego is the "conscience" of the personality, and it can retaliate against the imperfection of the ego by inducing guilt.

It can be seen that superego relates to the norm or value in the family and also the society. It relates to conscience or instinct in each human life.

## **2.2 Review and the Previous Study**

The writer takes two previous study in her study. Both of them takes from from students of Petra Christian University. The first, previous study from Shirley Widjaja. She has done her study entitled "The Dreams of the Main Character in Fight Stories in Sherwood Anderson's *Wineburg Ohio* and Efforts of

their Realization”. The problem are: 1. What are the dreams of eight characters in the flight stories in Sherwood Anderson’s *Wineburg Ohio* and Efforts of their Realization. 2. How do they meet their failure? The scope of the study is literary appreciation and the limitation is the dreams of the eight characters in flight stories in Sherwood Anderson’s *Wineburg Ohio* and Efforts of their Realization.

She uses literary approach and used literary tools; characterization and conflict. As her source of data, she used flight stories by Sherwood Anderson. After analyzing the eight character in *Wineburg, Ohio*, her research findings are; 1) Each character has a dream. Yet, each of them share the similar failure. The characters in *Wineburg, Ohio* are all desperately trying, in strange, variety of ways, to make meaningful contact with someone or something outside themselves. However, they cannot escape from their inner loneliness. Their weakness roots in disability to express their mind and to achieve their dreams or desire which result in an unhappy and successful life. 2) All characters which have been discussed suffer from nearly lack of social relationship of many kinds. Therefore, many stories show the character, similar loneliness and deep hunger to be closed with someone. Finally, she concludes that dream could encourage someone to develop or to progress. Having a dream could motivate a person to go forward and be more optimistic. Sometimes, a person can successfully attain what someone dream of, yet, not all people are that lucky. Failure to get the dream could happen to anyone. Therefore, to reach what is wished for, it is necessary to look at the world in a much bigger way and look to the future with renewed faith. With a positive frame of mind, obstacles can be seen as ways to move forward,

and not backward. To raise the dreams, someone must be work hard, strong will, consistency, struggle, are persistence are needed.

The second previous study from Maria Yuliani Christina. She is the students of Petra Christian University and the title of her thesis is Santiago's process of becoming an optimistic person in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*. She only takes one statement of the problem is how Santiago who previously is "A Santiago's Pessimistic Person becomes Optimistic in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*". Then, the scope of her study is on the main character's becoming optimistic as seen in this novel. The limitation is in the main character named Santiago.

She uses literary theory; characterization and conflict. As her source of data, she uses novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. After analyzing the Santiago's optimistic person, her research findings are Santiago was optimistic person because he decides to realize his dreams. Moreover, he must leave his job as shepherded and to sells his sheep. He also face many struggle during the journey to realize it.

The similarity of first the previous study and this study are the scope and limitation, and the method of research. The differences between this study and the previous study are about title, problems, theories and data collection. Thus, in general, both studies are different. Thus, the similarity on the second previous study is on the source of data that is the novel *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. The differences are about the title, problems, theories and data collection.

After reading the previous studies, the writer gets the better understanding about the way to analyze dreams, which will be discussed. This study also helps the writer to compile the background of the problems and its objective of the study. The study has helped the writer to develop numerous theories of dreams that are not asserted in the previous study. Meanwhile, on the second previous study, the writer finds the same source of data that is *The Alchemist* by Paulo Coelho. All in all, the both comparisons study is very useful in ushering the writer to reach the point of analysis in the discussion.