CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In order to analyze the Eveline's failure to fullfil her self-actualization, the related literature is presented to support the analysis. It is begun with the definition of character, conflict, and the theory of self actualization.

2.1 Review of the related theories

2.1.1 Character

Robert (1986:134) explains that character in fiction specifically is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech and behavior, through dialogue, action and commentary.

Another definition of character stated by Abrams (1999; 32-33) that:

> Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue— and from what they do—the action. The grounds in the character's temperament, desire, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation.

Gill in An analysis of Conflict in Alexandre Dumas *The Count of monte Cristo* by Kartika sari ((1995: 127) describes that there is an important distinction to be made between character and Characterization. A character is a person in a literary work, whereas characterization is the way in which a character is created. A character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity, an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and possibly thoughts going in the head. There is no reason why these literary creations

'characters' are made, but since it has become customary, it is wise to continue the practise.

From those explanations above, it can be stated that character is the author's creation or the personalities in the story who has some sort of identity made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, possibly thoughts, emotions, expressions and attitudes.

According to the importance of each character in a story, Perrine (1982:66-67) states that:

> Main character is always an attractive one. Though he need not be perfect, he must ordinarily be fundamentally decent – hones, good hearted, and preferably good-looking. If he is not virtuous, he must have strong compensatory qualities- he must be daring, dashing or gallant. He may defy law and order only if he has a tender heart, a great love, or a gentlemant's code. The main character must therefore return them a pleasing image of self. He must be someone such as the readers imagine themselves to be or such as they would like to be. In this way, the story subtle flatters the readers, who forget their own inadequacies and satisfy their egos.

Perrine (1987:69) says that in a good fiction all characters are characterized fully enough to justify their roles in the story and make them convincing. Most short stories will hardly have room for more than one or two very fully developed characters. Minor characters must necessary remain flat. If the primary intention of the story is something other than the exhibition of character, none of the characters may be fully developed.

In proportion to the fullness of their development, the characters in the story are relatively flat or round. Flat characters are characterized by one or two straits; they can summed up in a sentence. Round characters are complex and many sided; they might require an essay for full analysis. Both types of character

have the vitality that good fiction demands. Round characters live by their very roundness, by the many points at which they touch live. A special kind of flat character is the stock character-stereotyped figures who have occured so often in fiction that their nature is immediately known: the strong silent sheriff, the brilliant detective of eccentric habits, the mad scientist who perform fiendish experiments on living human beings. Like interchangeable parts, they might be transferred from one story to another with little loss of efficacy. Really good writers, may take a conventional type by individualizing touches create a new and memorable figure.(Perrine, 1987: 69)

E. M. Forster, in Abrams (1999:33) introduces popular new terms for an old distinction by discriminating between flat and round characters. He says that:

> A flat character (also called a type, or "two-dimensional"), is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us. Almost all dramas and narratives, properly enough, have some characters who serve merely as functionaries and are not characterized at all, as well as other characters who are left relatively flat:

According to Kennedy (2007:74) , round characters, however present us with more faces – that is, their authors potray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, we will see him from more than one side. In other stories, we enter a character's mind and come to know him through his own thoughts, feelings and perceptions. flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round characters often change-learn or

become enlightened, grow or deteriorate. (some critics call a fixed character static; a changing one, dynamic).

It can be stated that flat character is a character has the same characterization from the beginning to the end of the story. On contrast, round character is more complex, has more generous detail, and developed characterization.

According to Perrine (1987:68), characterization of a figure in a story can be presented by an author directly or indirectly. In direct presentation, the authors tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what are the characters are like, or have someone else in the story tell us what they are like. In indirect presentation, the authors show us the characters in action; we infer what they are like from what they think or say or do.

The direct methode, moreover, unless supported by indirect, may not be emotionally convincing. It   will gives us not a character but an explanation. Readers want to be shown as well as told. They need to see and hear and overhear. A story is succesfull when the characters are dramatized-shown speaking and acting, as in drama. If we are really to believe in the selfishness of a character, we must see the character acting selfishly. Succesfull writers therefore rely mainly on indirect presentation and may use it entirely.

From the explanation above, it is clear that characterization can be a static who is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning or dynamic character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality or outlook where it can be presented in direct- by exposition or

analysis and indirect way by showing in action.The characters both of the flat or
round character should consistent, motivated and plausible or lifelike.

Abrams (1999: 33-34), also explaines that

A broad distinction is frequently made between alternative methods for
characterizing (i.e., establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons
in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing (also called "the dramatic
method"), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and
leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what
they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and
actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness
to events; for a highly developed mode of such inner showing, see stream
of consciousness. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order
to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities
of the characters.

Little (1966:93) explains that to study about character, we can use three ways
that can help us to understand. First is basic characteristic, that contain three
levels of identifying characterization. The first is physical characterization where
a characterization bordering on physical attributes as age, sex, size and color. The
second is social characterization that a characterization reveals with a personal
relationships with other characters in the work, such as social class, occupation.
The third is mental qualities where a characterization deals with typical way of
thinking, feeling and acting. Second is appearance from various point of view,
like how the character sees himself, how he develops. And the third is place in the
work, such as place in the story, treatmen by the author.

From the explanation above,   we can conclude that character and
characterization are very important elements in a story. Characters give meaning
to the story and characterization gives meaning to the characters.

2.1.2 Conflict

According to Jones (1968:30), a short story must be dramatic. It must be like a play in a stage, or movie, or a television play. We want to involve ourselves in what is going on rather than merely hear about what is going on. Therefore, the story must appeal to the emotions of the reader.

Each person has a desire to live life as fully as possible-to do and see many things and read of many things. Such a life filled with conflicts, problems, struggles, with dilemmas. Such a life becomes an exciting life, for life itself is a problem-solving business. Anything from a life can provides a dramatic conflict in a short story.

Jones (1968:30-31) also explains that there are three categories in a dramatic conflicts. The first is Physical or Elemental Conflict. Here we usually find a man in conflict with nature. The second is Social Conflict where the struggle is of one person against another and the third is Internal or Psychological Conflict where we will find a man against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide what is going to do.
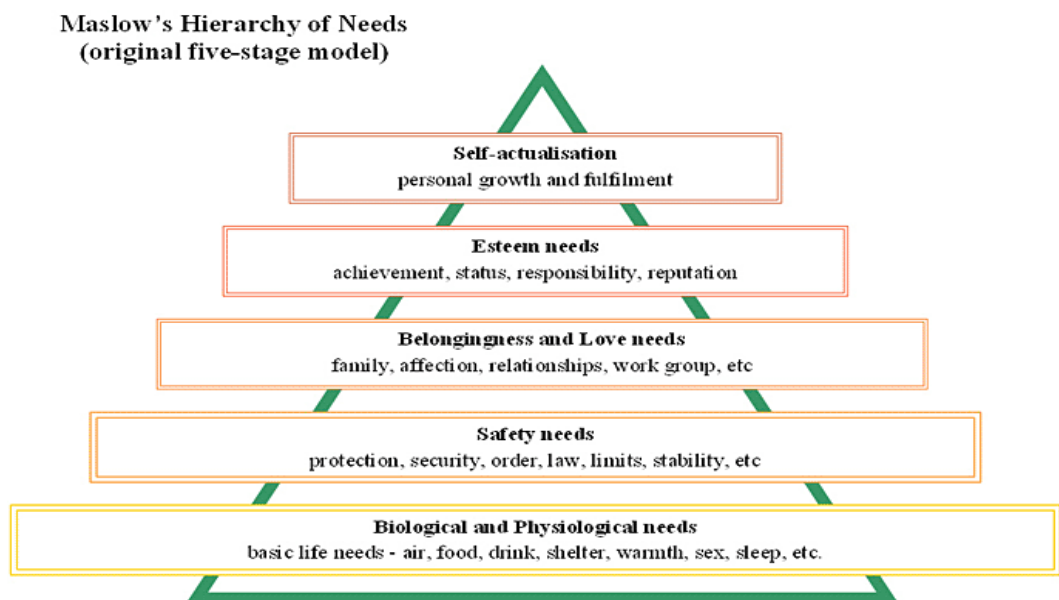
A conflict is also a special sort of frustation because it requires us to choose among several alternative, it has the same meaning with direct blocking of desire that occurs as frustation in a conflict. We always have a positive and negative aspect. A conflict is usually faced by the people and they have to decide or choose one of the several choices. The decision taken often causes a big struggle in their hearts.

Singleton (1966:298) states that in drama, conflict can be divided into two kinds. The first is internal conflict (covert), that happens inside the self or thought of each character. The second is external conflict (overt), that happens between a character and other one

From some explanations above, it can be conclude that conflicts occur in characters with different views, opinions, trying to defend his faith. conflict can also occur if the character's desires different with reality existed.

2.1.3 Self – Actualization

This theory is introduced by Maslow, a famous figure in the field of humanist psychology. Maslow in Yusuf (2008:156) argues that human motivation is organized into a hierarchy of needs is a systematic arrangement of needs, a basic needs must be met before other basic needs arise.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (original five-stage model)

Self-actualisation
personal growth and fulfilment

Esteem needs
achievement, status, responsibility, reputation

Belongingness and Love needs
family, affection, relationships, work group, etc

Safety needs
protection, security, order, law, limits, stability, etc

Biological and Physiological needs
basic life needs - air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep, etc.

© alan chapman 2001-4, based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

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Maslow in Boeree (2008:252-254) developes the idea of the so-called hierarchy of needs in which he put five layers wider needs over the need for food, water, air, and sex. They are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs and actualization needs. Maslow calls the physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs and the esteem needs as deficit needs where if you are deficient in something - you have a deficit-you will feel the need of something. However, if you've got what you need, you do not feel anything anymore. In other words, it needs do not longer to encourage and motivate you.

Seen in its entirely, the development needs was as if gradually. When we were born, our most important needs are physiological needs, including the need to water, oxygen, proteins, etc. After these needs can be met properly, then we will begin to realize that we need a sense of security. next we will need attention and affection from others, and eventually we will find self-esteem. things that must be noted that this development occurs in the first years of our lives. (Boeree; 2008:257).

Maslow (1959:39-41) says that if the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear and anxiety, need for structure, and so on). For a child, injustice, unfairness, or inconsistency in the parents seems to make a child feel anxious and unsafe. Maslow (1959:40) also explaines that,

> The central role of the parents and the normal family setup are indisputable. Quarreling, physical assault,separation, divorce or death

within the family may be particularly terrifying. Also parental outbursts of rage or threats of punishment directed to the child, calling him names, apeaking to hin harshly, handling him roughly or actual physical punishment sometimes elicit such total panic and terror may that we must assume more is involved than the physical pain alone. While it is true that in some children this error may represent also fear of loss of parental love, it can also occur in completely rejected children, who seem to cling to the hating parents more for sheer safety and protection than because of hope of love.

If both physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now, the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, sweetheart, or a wife, or children. He will hunger affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal.

All people in our society (with a pathological exception) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and the esteem of others. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. First, the desire for strength, for achievement for mastery, and so on. Second, we have what we call the desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame, or appreciation.

Self actualization is the last and the highest level in Maslow's hierarchy of need. This term, first coined by Kurt Goldstein (160), is being used in this book in a much more specific and limited fashion. It refers to man's desire to self fulfillment, namely to tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as the desire to become more and

more what one idiosyncratically is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming.

Maslow in his book Motivation and Personality (1970, 46) explains that even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what *he*, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with him self. What a man *can* be, he *must* be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization.

Those statements above means that self –actualization is the highest level of the basic's human needs that can only be achieved if all the lower needs has been reached. People who wants to achieve or actualize himself or herself must recognize and understand their own potential.   The nature of these needs are constantly evolving. Every time people can reach one of his potential then he will continue to motivate him to be able to realize another potential to be whatever he can be.

The specific form that these needs will take will of course vary greatly from person to person. In one individual it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be expressed athletically, and in still another it may expressed in painting pictures or in inventions. At this level, individual differeces are greatest. The clear emergence of these needs usually rest upon some prior satisfaction of the physiological, safety, love, and esteem needs.

In addition, Rogers in weiner (1989:411) defines the self as the "...organized ... gestalt... of the 'I' or 'me'." One's self-concept is socially learned, as are the needs for positive regard and positive self-regard. If an individual is totally accepted by others (unconditional positive regard), the positive self-regard emerges. But if actions rather than te total person are evaluated, and if some actions are judged positively and others negatively (conditional positive regard), then *conditions of worth* develop. The person experiences "do" or "do not" as necessary in order to feel appreciated and accepted. A condition of worth, in turn, leads to defensive functioning or the closing off of experiences. This generates discrepancies between the objective and the subjective world, producing anxiety and threat. Thus, incongruence, which is one consequence of social practice that produce conditions of worth, prevents self-actualization.

According to Roger in Syamsu Yusuf (2008:145-146), the factors that influence the behavior of a healthy child (constructive) or unhealthy (destructive) are external factors, especially the family environment and internal factors: self-insight (understanding), self-acceptance or self-responsibility. Roger also stated that if the child does not receive positive regard from parents and even featuring an attitude of rejection towards the child then the child will be impeded to actualize themselves. When parents develop a condition that does not respect the child, then the child will be inhibited to develop their self-actualization. Children are developed in an atmosphere of "*unconditional positive regard*", their self-actualization will be able to develop or become a fully functioning person with characteristics such as: having awareness of all the experience, an open mind,

having the fully life and appropriate at all times, self-confident, having feeling of free to choose without any hindrance, and living in a constructive and adaptive's life.

In sum, self actualization can be facilitated or impeded by appropriate interactions and feedback from others. Full acceptance by others leads to acceptance of the self and congruence, and promote self actualization. Rogers argues that defenses do not help adaptation and successul functioning in life.

The fact that self - actualization has become one of human's basic needs, people begins to search and learn about how and where they can realize it. Certainly, self-actualization cannot be achieved directly. It takes a process of self development and personality growth. Maslow in Fosa Asteria (1996) *A Study on The Main Female Character's Self-Acceptance to Achieve Their Self-Actualization in George Eliot's Felix Holt, The Radical,* says in his book Toward A Psychology of Being (1968:35) that the determinant in the process of self development is primarily the inner one rather than social or environmental, as has been quoted below,

> They are the laws of their own inner nature, their potentialities and capacities, their talents, their latent resources, their creative impulses, their needs to know themselves, and to become more and more integrated and unified, more and more aware of what they really are, of what they really want, of what their call or vocation or fate is to be.

The process of self development or personality growth is clearly seen from this statement and this process will lead people into self-actualization. furthermore, Maslow (1954:133) state that self-acceptance and spontaneity are among the easiest achievements, e.g., in healthy children, and the most difficult,

e.g., in self-questioning, self-improving adults, especially those who have been or still are neurotic.

In addition, Maslow (1954:155) says that our healthy individuals find it possible to accept themselves and their own nature without chagrin or complaint or, for that matter, even without thinking about the matter very much.

They can accept their own human nature in the stoic style, with all its shortcomings, with all its discrepancies from the ideal image without feeling concern. It would convey the wrong impression to say that they are self-satisfied.

In short, people can achieve their self-actualization needs only with some conditions. It not enough to fulfill the lower needs as physiological needs, safety, sense of belonging and others, but they also have to have the self-acceptance or their existence and the presence of other people. They should be able to recognize the potential that exists within them.

Maslow in Boeree (2008, 257) explains that if someone wants to achieve self-actualization's needs, then   must to fulfill first the lower need or at least remain unnoticed. When basic needs are not fulfilled then the person can not fully devote themselves to fill his

According to Les Carter in Fosa Asteria (1996) *A Study on The Main Female Character's Self-Acceptance to Achieve Their Self-Actualization in George Eliot's Felix Holt, The Radical* in his book Putting the Past Behind (1989: 27-28) that,

> Our emotional and behavioral responses of life are dictated by the thoughts we allow to guide us, we are each the by product of a unique mind set. A mind set can be defined as an intellectual filter system that guides a person's perception, understanding and interpretation of life.

Attitudes, prejudices, beliefs, emotions and outlook are included in that mind set. The mind set we have dictates our response to the environment.

Carter in Fosa Asteria (1996, *A Study on The Main Female Character's Self-Acceptance to Achieve Their Self-Actualization in George Eliot's Felix Holt, The Radical)* also explain that the fulfillment of basic needs will wield to strong an influence in people thoughts and emotions. It can be seen that Carter emphasizes that unfulfilled basic needs in the past will obtain bad impact toward a person's life.

Maslow in Rosa Asferia (1996) A Study On The Main Female Character's Self-Acceptance to Achieve Their Self-Actualization in George Eliot's Felix Holt, The Radical, explaines that the unfulfilled basic needs eminently have its manifestation which will ruin a person's life if the person cannot pursue solutions to those tensions. In addition, Carter (1989,26) also explains that this tension can be manifested in a variety of ways. In the first part of this book, we will examine five of the most common manifestation of the tension that results from a history of unmet needs: (1) a mind set of distress, (2) a root of bitterness, (3) unresolved guilt, (4) dependence – independence imbalances, (5) inferiority superiority struggles.

In short, unfulfilled needs can destroy people mind set about life and lead people into unhappy life. By achieving self-actualization, people will realize that they have the peak experience in their life.

In the application, the theory used in writing this thesis is the theory of self-actualization by Maslow and supported by several theories of Les Carter with

the theory of personality development and also Carl Roger. There are several steps that must be performed in the application of the theory. It is must be known and understood in advance what the content of the story, so it can be known the conflict that happened in the character and its causes. Then from the causes of conflict and its solution can be attributed to the theory of self-actualization where in this case she failed to fulfill it.

2.2 Review of the related studies

The previous study that talked about self-actualization that had already found is written by Galuh Pramestia Ningrum (10608046) , a student of faculty of Letters in Gunadarma University of Bekasi. She has written a thesis with a tittle Self-Actualization in Sir Arthur Conan Doyles the Sign of Four: A Psychological Approach. She emphasizes to analyze the main character in the novelette The Sign of Four because of her interested in understanding and finding out the characteristic of the main character using psychology approach.

The relationship between literature and psychology literature is a product of a mental condition and thought of the author in the half situation or subsconcious. Literature as psychiatric symptoms of mental phenomenon exposed through the behavior of the characters. Thus, literary works can be approximated by using a psychology approach. Certainly, we can receive because of the psychological literature that are cross indirect and functional. Indirect means that the relationship exist because both literary and the psychological accident has left the same place that the human mental in depth.

Qualitative methode is a method used to analyze by using psychological approach, especially Maslow's psychology. The character of Sherlock Holmes that is taken from the novelette is the source of the data. The steps used in this thesis are reading carefully, identifying the characters in the novelette and the personality of each character. Connecting the data that used with some references that is related with the topic.

She concludes that Sherlock Holmes was a smart, humble, ambitious, professional, curious, and responsible detective. With these characters, he was able to resolve each problems that he was faced. Including to Maslow's theory with the need of self-actualization view, the character of the detective showed that people who are self-actualizing is the one who reached maturity inside of him. It is also said that a superior human being, the man who is able to do something based on the capabilities it possesses, which generally is above the average ordinary person. And the people who actualize themselves, the unconscious soul is creative, full of loving, positive and healthy.