

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents preview of related literature. It contains some relevant theories used to support the analysing in this research and to find the possible answer the problem stated in chapter 1. The theories include theory of characters, characterization, psychoanalysis and the psychological zones (id, ego, and superego).

2.1 Characters

Characters are the main aspect if we talk about novel. In the novel characters become the important things because it is always present and involved in the story. There are many ideas dealing with the definition of literary character. According to (Potter, 1967:1) characters are a basic element in much imaginative literature, and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. Robert and Jacobs further say, “character in fiction is an extended verbal representation of a human being—the complex combination of both the inner and the outer self” (1987:137). Characters are the people in work of literature (Globe Literature: 30) There are two methods of the author present his character according to Graham Little in his book Approach to literature. Character may be presented mainly through descriptive and discussion. The descriptive method is generally the easier to understand, but characters summed up tend to seem a little lifeless. On the other hand, the dramatic method is more vivid and lively, but is relatively difficult for the reader, at least in extreme form (1966:90)

2.1.1 Characters Based on the Role

Based on the role, characters can be divided into major and minor characters, protagonist and antagonist characters.

2.1.1.1 Major and Minor Characters

According to Miller and Cluley as quoted by Uswatun Hasanah (unpublished thesis), they give definition about Major and Minor characters. They said as follows:

- (a)“Major character, the character who becomes the central of the action in story, so continual in he/she presence” (2005:11). Based on Miller and Cluley’s view above about major character, it can be concluded that the major character is one who becomes the central of the action from the beginning until the end of the story.
- (b)“Minor character is the person who impinges on the lives of the central person in the action and presented not so much in the story” (2005:11). Based on view above about minor character, it can be concluded that the minor character is is a person or people in the story who are not the main point of the story, but still interact with those main characters.

2.1.2 Characters Based on the Development

According to Forster as quoted by Robert and Jacobs in his book Fiction An Introduction to Reading and Writing, character in fiction is divided into two, round (complex) and flat (simple) characters. He said as follows:

- (a)Round character is that they recognize, change with, or adjust to circumstance—a quality that in real life is vital to mental health. Forster further

states round characters are relatively fully development (1987: 138). Based on Forster's view above about round character, it can be concluded that the round character is very complex character and differentiated feature in the story. Round character is also called dynamic character. The example of this character, of this character may be found in a major character, for this character has more than two dimensional acts. The round character is usually the developing character.

(b) Flat character is character does not grow, as contrasted with round character.

Forster further states they end where they begin, and are static, not dynamic.

Based on Forster's view above about flat character, it can be concluded that the flat character is relatively less development character in the story (1987: 139).

2.2 Characterization

Based on Jones characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person (1968:84). Meanwhile, according to Potter (1967:4) a person's nature may be revealed by what he says, and does and by the clothes, the house and furnishings. For knowing characterization, Jones further states that there are two methods of characterization: the dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic we can form our opinions of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment, and from what other characters think of them. In analytic method the author comments upon the character, explaining their motives, their appearance, and their thoughts. (1968:84).

2.3 Psychoanalysis

According to Freud as quoted by Pervin, Cervone, and Oliver, Psychoanalysis as part of the science of psychology (1996:76). Carlson and Buskist give definition of Psychology is the science of behaviour. The word psychology comes from Greek words, psukhe, meaning “breath” or “soul” and logos, meaning “word” or “reason”. The modern meaning of psycho is “mind” and the modern meaning of-logy is “science”, thus the word psychology means the science of the mind (1997:2).

Brenner in Minderlop proposed that Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is concerning mental functioning and development in a man (2011:11). The foundation of Freud contribution to modern psychology is his emphasis on the unconscious aspects of the human psyche. A brilliant creative genius, Freud provided convincing evidence, though his many carefully recorded case studies, that most of our actions are motivated by psychological forces over which we have very limited control. He demonstrated that, like iceberg, the human mind is structured so that its great weight and density lie beneath the surface (below the level of consciousness) (Guerin, 2005:154).

Eagleton (1996:138) states that the aim of psychoanalysis is to uncover the hidden causes of the neurosis in order to relieve the patient of his or her conflicts, so dissolving the distressing symptoms. Eagleton further states that psychoanalysis is not only a theory of the human mind, but a practice for curing those who are considered mentally ill or disturbed. Eagleton further states Freud regarded sexuality as central enough to human life to provide a component of all

our activity (1996:141). Based on Freud in Eagleton above about psychoanalysis, it can be concluded that psychoanalysis has tendency in sexuality.

2.3.1 The Psychological Zones

In Guerin's book, Freud divided psychological zones into three: the first is *das Es*, or the "it," which is almost always translated into English as "Id", the second is *das Inc*, or the "I," translated as "Ego", and the third is *das Uber-Ich*, or the "over-I," which is rendered into English as "Superego". He said as follows:

(a) The Id (*das Es*)

The id or *das Es* is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfil the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the *pleasure principle*, which is particularly simple to define: the id pursues pleasure and avoids pain. The point is that the id does not do anything else. It does not devise plans and strategies for obtaining pleasure, or wait patiently for a particularly pleasing object to appear. Instead, it seeks immediate tension release. Without consciousness or semblance of rational order, the id is characterized by a tremendous and amorphous vitality. Freud further stresses that the id knows no values, no good and evil, no morality. The Id is, in short, the source of all our aggressions and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instincts for pleasure without regard for social conventions, legal ethics, or moral restraint. Unchecked, it would lead us to any lengths—to destruction and even self-destruction—to satisfy its impulses for pleasure and loving. Its concern is purely for instinctual gratification, heedless of consequence (Guerin, 2005: 156)

(b) The Ego (*das Inc*)

The ego or *das Inc* is the agencies that which protects the individual. This is the rational governing agent of the psyche. Though the ego lacks the strong vitality of the id, it regulates the instinctual drives of the id so that they may be released in non-destructive behavioural patterns. And though a large portion of the ego is unconscious, the ego nevertheless comprises what we ordinary think of as the conscious mind. The ego stands for reason and good sense while the id stands for the untamed passions. Whereas the id the governed solely by the pleasure principle, the ego is governed by the *reality principle* (Guerin, 2005:157). Meanwhile, according to Freud as quoted by Pervin, Cervone, and Oliver, the ego's function is to express and satisfy the desires of the id in accordance with two things: opportunities and constrains that exist in the real world, and the demands of the superego.

(c) The Superego (*das Uber-Ich*)

The superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride. Acting either directly or through the ego, the superego serves to repress or inhibit the drives or the id, to block off and thrust back into the unconscious those impulses toward pleasure that society regards as unacceptable, such as overt aggression, sexual passions, and the oedipal instinct. An overactive superego creates an unconscious sense of guilt (hence the familiar term guilt complex and the popular misconception that Freud advocates the relaxing of all moral inhibitions and social restraints). The superego is dominated by the *morality principle* and superego would have us behave as angels (or, worse, as creatures of absolute social conformity) (Guerin, 2005:158). Meanwhile, according to Freud as

quoted by Feist, the superego tells us what we should do and what we should do not. Guilt is the result when the ego acts—or even intends to act—contrary to the moral standards of the superego. Feeling of inferiority arise when the ego is unable to meet the superego’s standards of perfection. The superego is not concerned with the happiness of the ego (2006:30)

Figure 1.1 shows the relationships among id, ego, superego in three hypothetical person (Feist, 2006:30)

