

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literature

De Bonald in Wellek and Warren (2011:90) states that literature can be told as an expression of society. Through literature, the writers of literary work can express their life experience or society's life. They can reflect reality; describe the human condition of life through their literary work.

In the other theory comes from Bennet and Royle (2004:35), literature defined as a kind of written work that identically related to the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling. They explain the uncanny as occurring when "real", everyday life suddenly takes on a disturbingly "literary" or "fictional" quality. It can be told that literature is a kind of writing that describes human experience, thought, and feeling fictionally.

In Cards view, Fiction (1999:4) can be told as the way of the writer to give a better understanding to the readers about human nature and human behaviour than the readers get in their real life. The writers of literary work make their written as imaginative as possible by exploring kinds of figurative language, such as metaphor, hyperbole, personification, and so on. They are not only using figurative of language, but they also engage their written work with real society's context. The example of it can be seen in novel whereas it is one of several kinds of literary work.

The novel itself can be built from its intrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements of novel include the theme, plot, setting, point of view, character and characterization that will be discussed more as follow.

2.1.1 Theme

Abrams (2009:205) says that theme is general concept of the written works. It is the main idea of the novel or literary work. It dominates and controls the story. Theme may not represent the whole story, but it can describe the main idea of the story. It represents writer's thought or idea, what the writer wants to tell in the story. It tied the other elements; plot, setting, and also character.

2.1.2 Plot

Aristotle in Culler (1997:84) defines plot as one of the intrinsic novel or literary work that controls the event in the story and gives the readers feeling of pleasure because of its rhythm order. The event of the story such as climax can be in the beginning, middle, or the ending of the story, it depends on the plot. The characters in the story also do base on the plot.

In the same way, Abrams (2009:266) states plot as a bare synopsis of temporal order of the events in the story. Those events are related to each other by causes and motivations. They are rendered, ordered, and organized in order to get their particular effect. It can be told that plot is built by the events in the story. It gives an effect to readers such as an emotional effect. That effect can be felt by the readers from the rhythm of the event order. For instance, how the problem rises to the climax, and how the climax move to its solution.

2.1.3 Setting

In Abrams' view (2009:330), setting of literary work is about the general local, the historical time, and the social environment where the action of the character takes place. It can be told that setting is divided into setting of place, setting of time, and setting social. Setting of place can be defined as where the action takes place. It can be stated clearly or it can be identified from the explanation of the character. Whereas, setting of time can be

explained as the time when the action takes place. Some writers of literary works may not describe clearly about the time of the action, but it can be identified from when the story is written. Further, social setting is about the social context of the story; customs, tradition, belief, religion, etc.

2.1.4 Point of View

According to Abrams (2009:271-272) point of view can be define as the way how the story gets told. It also can be told as the mode of the narration that used by the writers in order to present the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events to the readers.

Further, he states (2009:272-274) that there are three types of point of view in literature; first person, second person, and third person. The first person is type of point of view used by the narrator by using “I” to tell his or her story. Using the first person points of view can make the readers know what the narrator think, see, and hear. The example of it can be seen in the novel *The Great Gatsby*. “Nick” who is the narrator tells about his experience with “Gatsby” directly by using “I”, “*I understood that he meant a great deal more than that*” (Fitzgerald: 3). besides, the second person points of view is in use by the narrator if he or her wants the reader to participate to the story. The narrator uses “You” to tell his or her story. The example of it can be seen in novel “*Bright Lights, Big City*” written by American novelist Jay McInerney “*You are not the kind of guy who would be at a place like this at this time of the morning*” (Abrams, 2009:274-275). The last type of points of view is the third person points of view. This point of view is mostly used by the writers of literary fiction. This point of view shows that the narrator knows everything about the agents, actions, and events. The narrator has the authority to access to the characters’ thought, feelings, and motives. He or she also is free to move the time and place of the story such as from nowadays move to the past time, to shift from character to character, etc. This point of view uses “he or she” or mentions the character to tell the story. The example of this can be seen in the short story “A

Respectable Woman” written by Kate Chopin “**Mrs. Baroda** was a little provoked to learn that her husband expected his friend, Gouvernail, up to spend a week or two on the plantation”.

2.1.5 Character

Bennet and Royle (2004:60) define character as the life of literature. It is the object of the story. It can be person, animal, or figure that is represented in the story. It does an action that builds the plot and makes the story becomes interesting and more excited to be read. It does not only impersonate human in general, but it also represents what the writers want to tell.

Forster in Abrams (2009:43) divides the character into two types; flat and round characters. He explains that the flat character is built around “a single idea or quality” and is presented without much individualizing detail. It does not change throughout the story. It can be described just in a single phrase or sentence. The flat character also can be called as static character, because its characteristic is consistent. The example of flat character is like the character Cinderella, she is a kind girl, and its characteristic is consistent, from the beginning of the story till the end she still becomes a good girl. Besides, the round character is the opposite of the flat character. It is more complex to be described. It is difficult to identify by the readers, and mostly surprises them throughout its temperament and motivation. For instance, the character that is kind in the beginning, it can be bad in the ending.

2.1.6 Characterization

Characterization is different from character. If character is the person or the subject who acts in the story, the characterization is the way how the writers describe the character itself. Cards (1999:13) defines that characterization is not only about the physical description of a character, but it also about the whole action of the character. What the character does in

the story, what its motives, and what it has done in the past. Those questions can guide the readers of literary work to know what the characterization of the character is.

2.2 Psychology in Literature

The word Psychology comes from Ancient Greek word “psyche” which means all about soul (Darma, 2004:130). It also comes from the word “logia” that has a meaning the study of something. Everything that relates to the soul, it must belong to psychology.

The psychology itself according to Wade and Tavris (2012:36) has the meaning as a discipline academic that studies about human behaviour and mental process; how human think, feel, act, and interact with other or even individually. It tied all aspects of human experience, such as from the function of the brain to the action of the body, from the child development to the elderly behaviour, etc. It also identifies how organism’s physical state, mental state, and external environment affect human’s mind and behaviour. In order to know what are in human’s mind which is an abstract object, psychologist-someone who studies psychology-usually analyzes human’s behaviour.

To analyze human’s mind, it does not have to identify his or her behaviour only, but it also can be analyzed through his or her written work. Freud had done it by analyzing Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. He proved that they are gays by looking at their work arts and the background of their life then taking the correlation between them (Darma, 2004:133). It can be understood that psychology cannot be separated from literature. They relate to each other. The psychology is used to know what the character of literary work’s behaviour or its motive, to know the author’s behaviour or its motive, and to know what the reader’s response or reaction after reading the literary work.

There are three psychology theories in literature; psychoanalysis, psychology of behaviourism, and psychology of humanistic. Psychoanalysis is used to analyze the author or the character in literary work that has psyche problems. Whereas, behaviourism is used to

prove that the author or the character's behaviour cannot be separated from their environment. Further, humanistic is theory of psychology is used to analyze common people who have a big ambition for getting success achievement or self existence (Darma, 2004:133-135). However, this final project discusses only on the psychoanalysis especially on the structure of personality.

2.3 Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud

As stated by Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:6), psychoanalysis is a theory and a method used to treat people who have emotional problems. Further, he explains that those emotional problems deal with unconscious motives and conflicts in human's mind.

Furthermore, He divides human's mind into three levels of awareness; conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Conscious can be called as the level of human's awareness. It consists of small portion of human's thought, sensations, and memories; those do not exist in the conscious part in the long term. It will be brought to preconscious or unconscious. Beside, the preconscious according to Freud is the mediator that links conscious and unconscious. It represents ordinary memory. It consists of human's memories, perception, and thought that are derived from the conscious and unconscious. The last level of human's mind is unconscious. It is the most important part of human's mind. It is the human's mind reservoir that consists of motive, impulse, passions, guilty secrets, unspeakable yearning, drive, and instinct. It also contains of the traumatic such as anxiety, feelings of pain, or conflicts between desire and duty that repressed by conscious to unconscious part (Alwisol, 2009:13-14). Those levels of awareness will develop to be a personality's structure.

Personality itself according to Wade and Tavis (2012: 39) has the definition as the pattern of behaviour, thoughts, motives, and emotion of person that relatively stable. It can describe the characteristics of person overtime and across different situation. It can make the

individual different with others. The personality of individual can be influenced by genetic and the environment of the person, it can be from his or her parents, friends, society, and etc.

Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:40) divides the structure of personality into three parts; the *id*, *ego*, and *superego*.

2.3.1 The *Id*

The *id* according to Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:40) is a part of human's minds that present at birth and reservoir of unconscious psychological energies. It consists of two competing instinct. The first is instinct of life or can be called as sexual instinct or *Eros*. It fuelled by psychic energy called libido. This instinct seeks pleasure and satisfaction. It contains the human's basic need, such as food, water, air, love, even sex. Freud in Alwisol (2009:19-20) says that the most important instinct has to be satisfied is *instinct of sex* (later will be called as *sex drive* or *sexual instinct*). It is a person's desire for sex activity. Further, he explains that it is not about how to satisfy the genital organ only; it also can be achieved by satisfying another part of the body which has the sensitiveness which means when it is touched, human will get the satisfaction. The second instinct is the death instinct or can be called as aggressive instinct. It also called as *Thanatos*. This instinct drives to decay, destruction and aggression.

Furthermore, Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:40) explains that the *id* always has the motives to avoid pain in order to get the pleasure. It is why the *id* also called as the pleasure seeker. The *id* always does what it wants without controlling. It does not care the social rules. When the *id* needs something, it has to be satisfied immediately, so it gets the pleasure. If the *id* does not get the satisfaction, human will be depressed or want to die.

2.3.2 The *Ego*

Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:40) defines the *ego* as a mediator between the *id* and the demand of society. Further, he explains that the *ego* is both conscious and unconscious that represents reason and good sense. When the *id's* need opposes the norms, the *ego* comes with lots of reasons to control the *id* till it can be satisfied without any conflict with the *superego*. It can be told that the *ego* always follows the society's rules or the reality principle. It helps the *id* to think rationally and keeps balancing the both; the *id* and the *superego* in order to keep the human's personality healthy.

2.3.3 The *Superego*

The last structure of personality is the *superego*. According to Freud, the *superego* is the voice of conscience. It tells the *id* whether the *id's* need is right or wrong, it opposes the norm or not. It restricts the *id's* need. It is also can be called as the judgment for the *id's* activities. When the *id's* activity does not oppose the norm, the *superego* will give the feeling of pride and satisfaction. However, if the *id's* activity opposes the norm, the *superego* will give it the punishment, such as feeling of miserable, guilty, or shame (Wade and Tavis, 2012:40)

Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:42) also believes that adult personality is formed by how human progressed through the early psychosexual stages, which defence mechanisms is developed to reduce anxiety, and whether if the *ego* is strong enough to balance the conflict between the *id* (human would like to do) and the *superego* (human's conscience). It can be understood that human's personality in adulthood is depended on the development while childhood. All of human habitual, emotions, perceptions, memories, and trauma in childhood are repressed into unconsciousness that will be shaped human adult's personality. During the early psychosexual stages, if the *ego* has enough energy, it will be able to control the *id's*

need till the *id* gets the satisfaction that ideal with the *superego*. Those three structures must be balance. If one of those three is more dominant than the two others, human will get the psyche problems.

Freud in Wade and Tavis (2012:42) divides the psychosexual stage into five stages; oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latency stage, and genital stage. Oral stage is the first year of life which is at ages 0-1. In this stage, babies experience the world through their mouths. They got oral gratification from the stimulation on their mouth, lip, while doing chewing, scathing, swallowing, or even vomiting their meal. When they are adults, they will seek oral gratification in smoking, overeating, and nail biting, or chewing on pencils. Some of them may become clinging and dependent, like a nursing child.

The second stage is called anal stage that is about ages 2 to 3, when toilet training and control of bodily wastes are the key issues. All of self control and self mastery come from anal stage. In the adulthood, people may become “anal retentive” which means holding everything in, obsessive about neatness and cleanliness if in this stage they got hard toilet training from their parents. In the opposite side, they also may become “anal expulsive” which means they are messy and disorganized if they never got toilet training from their parents. However, if their parents especially their mother guides them well in toilet training, they will become a creative and productive person in the future (Alwisol, 2009:31).

The third stage is called phallic stage that is about ages 3 to 5. Freud (Wade and Tavis, 2012:42) believes that the most crucial stage for the formation of personality was the phallic (Oedipal) stage. In this stage, the children unconsciously wish to possess the parent of the other sex and to get rid of the parent of the same sex. He also believed that boys and girls go through the oedipal stage differently. For the boys, they are discovering the pleasure and pride of having penis. That is why when they see a naked girl for the first time, they feel horrified. While, for the girls, Freud speculated that a girl, upon discovering male anatomy,

would panic that she had only a puny clitoris instead of a stately penis. Actually, the children's superego and personality are formed in this stage. For the boys, Freud said that their superego has emerged after realizing that their father had the power to cut off their penis. That realization causes the boys to repress their desire for their mother and identify with their father. They accept their father authority and the father's standards of conscience and morality. However, for the girls, Freud said that they do not have the powerful motivating fear that boys do to give up their oedipal feelings and develop a strong superego; they have only a lingering sense of "penis envy". It is why the girls' superego is weaker than the boys' superego and it disposed to be more flexible (Alwisol, 2009:32)

Freud (Wade and Tavris, 2012:42) states that when the Oedipus complex of children at about ages 5 or 6 is resolved, their personality is fundamentally formed. Their unconscious conflicts with parents, unresolved fixations and guilt, and their attitudes toward the same sex and the other sex will continue to replay themselves throughout life. The children settle into supposedly nonsexual latency stage, in preparation for the genital stage, which begins at puberty and leads to adult sexuality.

2.4 Previous Studies

The researcher takes two previous studies that are related to her final project. The first previous study comes from the thesis written by Setya Oktaviani who is the student of Airlangga University of Surabaya that has a title "*Sublimation of Charlie in Stephen Chbosky's The Perks of Being A Wallflower*" in 2014. She analyzed about sublimation as the defence mechanism done by Charlie, which are associated with his childhood trauma and Oedipus complex. She used Freudian psychoanalysis theory especially on the theory about psychosexual development, anxiety, and defence mechanism. She concluded that Charlie's defence mechanisms are associated with his childhood traumas. Unlike that previous study, this final project which uses the psychological approach is intended to obtain the main

character's psychological condition in order to understand the main character's personality especially on Charlie's *id*, *ego*, and *superego* and the correlation between his personalities and his childhood life.

The second previous study comes from a thesis written by Rezyta Fitriani who is a student from Airlangga University of Surabaya that has a title "*The Influence of Childhood Experience in Franks's Desire for Home in Toni Morrison's Home: A Freudian Psychoanalysis*" in 2014. She analyzed the main character's "Frank" desire for home and his process in searching for home in his entire life. She used Freudian psychoanalysis theory especially the concepts of infantile stage, fixation, and family romance. The difference between this final project and the second previous study is this final project analyzes the correlation between the main character personalities and his childhood life, while the second previous study analyzes the influence of childhood memories to the character's desire for home.