CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the review of related literature. This chapter is divided into three sub headings. Those are literature, character and psychoanalysis. Those three sub headings are clarified as follows.

2.1   Literature

Human's life is able to be displayed through literature. Literature is somewhat called imaginative product of human's thought. Thus, literature and human's life has been united for ages. Regarding of it, literature is not able to be separated from human and humanity concept. Almost all of the literature works delineates human being life, such as love, friendship, dignity, divinity, belief, and betray. Robert and Jacobs (1986:3) adds that literature is related to the truths of human life, it may be based on the situation that have never occur and which may never occur (Elyla, 2010:7).

Moreover, literary works is creative product. It can be seen from the choice of words, the plot of story, and the character of story. Minderop conveys that the experts thought literary work is a work that uses a beatiful language and has different language from other works. The language of literary work is unique because it has style of language, symbol, and the sign of language or it can be called literary devices (2011:73).

Literature is divided into two types, fiction and non-fiction. Fiction deals with the actual events, such as auto-biographies and non-fiction deals with the untrue story or in short, it presents a made up story according to author's

imagination, such as fantasy, science fiction, and romance. In Klarer's view, in the eighteen century literary work has been classified into three major, they are fiction, drama, and poetry (2004:9). In fiction, novel is one product of literary works.

2.1.1 Novel

The word, "novel" comes from Italy *novella* which means news or new. Novel is a long story that describes characters and events. It is one of in categories in fiction. Work of novel deals with imaginary from the author and it contains many pages. Abrams states that novel is work of fiction written in prose. It is a long story which contains lot of pages (1999:190). Because of its long, elements in novel are wider than elements in a short story. . It has two aspect that builds story whic is intrinsic and extrinsic. According to Kennedy (1983:89) novel is a product of literary work that contains two aspect intrinsic and extrinsic (plot, setting, character, conflict, personality, point of view and others) (Hasmiati, 2012:2). Based on the theories of the experts above, novel is one of the literary works that the story is long and contain lots of pages. There are some aspects to build a novel: intrinsic and extrinsic (plot, setting, character, conflict, personality, point of view and so forth). The elements of novel are able to be seen and analyzed in many sides.

2.2 Character

Generally, a literary work especially fiction (novel) has elements to develop the story. One of them is character. Character is one of the essential things in a novel. The story will be useless if it does not have character inside

even though the story has a good setting, plot, and theme. Following Potter explains that character is a basic element in imaginative literature (1967:1). Character means the person in a story who describes in particular quality. Kennedy and Gioia state that character is a person who lives in a story (2007:73). Same as in the previous theory, Abrams also adds that it is a person represented in narrative work who sketches in a particular type. Character can be interpreted in several ways, such as from what he or she says what they do, or what another person says. Abrams also describes that character can be interpreted by inferences from what the person says (dialogue) and what person does (action) (1999:32-33). Similar with Abrams, Robert (1969:11-12) defines the character can be inferenced by taking an action, thought, expression, attitude, what she or he says and what he or she says about him (Elyla, 2010:8). In this way, character is a person who lives in a story and sketches in a particular situation and type of it can be seen in many ways, such as what she or he says, what the people said about him, expression, and attitude.

According to the several theories in the previous paragraph about the meaning of character, furthermore character is also classified into several types; the character based on the role and based on the development. Here, the kinds of character based on role; protagonist is the essential character of the story. It can be called as the main character. Like Potter says that protagonist is always the focal point of a story and forefront of the action (1967:7). Actually, a protagonist is faced with conflict that must be resolved. Robert and Jacobs (1986:136) state that it is the central to do action and against an antagonist (Elyla, 2010:8). In this way, protagonist is a person as central character in a story who has conflict with an

antagonist; antagonist is an opposite of protagonist. It means that, an antagonist is an obstacle the protagonist must overcome. It also can be called as a rival protagonist. According to Potter, antagonist is a person that opposes the protagonist (1967:7). Robert and Jacobs (1986:139) says that antagonist is a character who opposes the protagonist and causes of the problem on particular situation (Elyla, 2010: 9).

The character based on the development; static is someone in a story who never changes, from the beginning until the end of the story he or she does not change. For example, if he or she in the beginning of the story is a bad guy, in the final story he or she will be a bad guy as well. Kennedy and Gioia say that static is fixed character (2007:74). Thus, static character is character which never changes over time or fixed character; dynamic is someone in a story who does change and he or she changes in attitude or outlook. Kennedy and Gioia state that dynamic is a changing one (2007:73). So, dynamic character is a person who does change in a story a result of the resolving problem, and she or he changes in attitude and outlook.

2.3   Characterization

Based on the previously explanation about meaning and types of character in fiction, furthermore character also reveals in many methods, usually it is called characterization. As Potter says that to describe the nature of the character, it deals with the concept of characterization. It is the process or method by which the author uses to reveal or describe the character personality in a story. He also mentions that a number of methods of characterization to reveal the person's

character by what he says and does his speech, and his physical appearance (1967:3-4).

In addition to depict and present the character of story, generally the author uses direct or indirect method. Direct method is a method to depict character directly, usually the author presents the character by telling (describing character by direct explanation from the author). Following Klarer, he assumes that telling is a method which describes character through the narrator (2004:18-19). In aaddition, Minderop states that it is a method to depict character in a story by using direct explanation and comment from the author (2010:76-77). Thus, telling is a method to reveal the character in a story by using direct explanation from the author. On the other hand, in indirect method the author depicts the character by giving change to the character to reveal his or her character with dialogue and action. It can be called showing. Abrams states that showing is a method that the author lets the character present her or his personality by talking and acting (1999:35). Similar with Abrams, Klarer adds that this method shows the character through his or her action and utterances (2004:19).

Therefore, characterization is a method to reveal the personality of person in a story. There are two method to reveal the character in a story, direct (telling) and indirect (showing). Direct method is a way to show the character by explaining from the author, and indirect method is a way to describe the character by dialogue and action.

2.4   Psychoanalysis Approach

Psychology is a study about human soul. This theory was found by Sigmund Freud, he stated that psychology is science which learns and observes about human psyche. Following Atkinson (1996:7), he says that psychology is a science to observe and analyze about human psyche (Minderop, 2011:3). Miller adds that (1974: 4) psychology is a science that attempts, predicts, controls, and explains human behavior (Salam, 2014:2). Thus, psychology is science which learns about human behavior and mental process faced by human.

Psychology theory focuses on human personality because personality of someone can influence behavior and the way of thinking of human in society. Another reason is human personality made by someone's experience. Minderop says that personality created by experience of someone. So, it can influence someone's behavior in society (2011:4). He also adds there are several factors that give effect for developing human personality; past historical factor, contemporary factor, innate factor, and environment factor (2011:20). In practice, Freud uses psychoanalysis approach for knowing personality of someone. According to Diana and Sally emphasizs that Freud uses psychoanalysis approach to reveal personality of someone by hearing his experience or problems (1985:485).

Psychoanalysis is a study about mental, behavior, development, and experience about human. Brenner (1969:11) mentions that psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which discuss about human mental (Minderop, 2011:11). Holland psychoanalysis is a study of human subjectivity about the mind way of thinking, dreaming, imagining, wanting, and the hiding mind (1990:2). In addition, Minderop adds that Freud develops psychoanalysis method to find out

the psyche problem occurs, and he believes that psyche problem deals with past and childhood experience (2011:10). Thus, development of human personality and behavior can be influenced by childhood experiences.

Talking about unconscious mind, it influences human personality and behavior because people have secret life and they consider keeping their secret in unconscious. The unconscious mind is a place to save feeling, thought, pain, and memory. Most of the contents in unconscious are the unpleasant feeling, such as pain, anxiety, and conflict. Eagleton (1996:437) says, Freud believes that human's mind is influenced by unconscious mind because human personality is developed by human experience. He also describes human's mind likes iceberg which contains the secret of human, conflict, and several problems. So, he thinks that unconscious mind is the key to understand human personality. In addition, Minderop says that human behavior is often influenced by the unconscious trying to bring ourselves and behave without conscious (2011:13). Therefore, this theory believes that development of human personality is influenced by unconscious mind and it means the secret life of human. Moreover Minderop conveys that in unconscious mind influences personality because understanding personality of someone it has to observe deeper from the hidden thought and symbolic sign of someone. Besides the childhood experience, experience with parents also influences the development of human personality (2011:9).

Based on the theories that had been already examined, it can be summarized that psychoanalysis is a branch of science of psychology which is developed by Sigmund Freud. He uses psychoanalysis to reveal the personality of someone by hearing his past. Study of psychoanalysis focuses on development of

personality based on mental, behavior, development, and experience of human. The ground of psychoanalysis is the childhood experience that involves the development of human personality and unconscious mind determines human behavior. Here, unconscious mind is about unpleasant felling, such as pain, anxiety, and conflict. Besides, the childhood experience and unconscious mind, experience with parents also influences the development of human personality.

2.4.1   The Structure of Human Personality

The behaviour of human according to Freud is the result of conflict that exists in human life. The sources that influence the personality are the past life of human, enviroment, and family. Freud mentions that past life, enviroment, family, and congenital factor is affected the personality of human (Minderop, 2011:20). Besides, Freud believes that to know and learn human personality not only can be seen in something appears or the conscious of human, but it can be seen also fron unconscious of human. Following Freud to learn the human psyche cannot just see the problem of consciusness that appears in surface, but there are problems unconscious, repressed, or forgotten too (Fudyartanta, 2012:132). Because of tha case Freud creates the theory that explain about human personality and divide it into three parts.

The Id is part of human's personality and the place in unconscious. The basic work of id is satisfying the urges, needs, and desire. The id is like the king that all the id needs must be fulfilled. Freud adds that the id is pulsi reservoir and a source of psychic energy. Id as psychic energy that force human to fullfill the basic need, like eat, sexs, and reject the pain or uncomfortable (Minderop, 2011:21). The characteristic of id is it is the system of human that has been exist

since their birth, it acts as the driving force behind personality. The principles of id are it works to seek the pleasure and avoid the suffering. The nature of it is immoral because it is dominated of pleasue, lust so to fulfill the desire usually the id forces the human to do immoral thing, the source of inscticts, and the id contains of desires and feelings which are repressed (Fudyartanta, 2012:137). It can be imagined how terrible and dangereous that his majority of human beings are affected by id.

The ego locates between between the conscious and unconscious. The working of the ego is trying to fulfill the pleasure of human but he is limited by reality. The Ego likes prime minister that has job to finish the problem that has relation with reality and he also fulfill the plasure of human (Minderop, 2011:21). Because the ego must face the reality, in every move it must be reality. So, it has to be considered about the moral and appropriate action. It helps human to consider themself whether they can satisfy themselves without having to get into trouble or suffering. The job of the ego is regulating, recieving or rejecting the task which is given by the id that correspondent to the real world.

The superego is the third system of human psyche, it is the moral system. Becaus it is a moral system, the superego has role as it takes control the authority of moral in personality, it reflects the moral action than the real action, it fights for the prefection than pleasure, and the superego as judge to judgment whether the action taken is right or wrong (Fudyartanta, 2012:141).

2.4.2 The Development of Oral Phase

This phase takes place during infacy and childhood in the first year. At this stage, the child is totaly dependent on the mother because the child needs food from mother. The mother duty at this phase is gives the food for the child through breastfeeding. According to Freud, he says that oral phase is the phase of babyhood and childhood in first year which the role of mother is important. On that phase mother has duty to feed by breastfeeding. In that process, the bound between mother and child is built. The child feels safe, comfort, and dependence on his mother (Fudyartanta, 2012:164).

2.4.3 Anxiety

Every situation that makes people worry and feeling threatened, it causes the people have the feeling of anxiety. It is because they have problem that is an obstacle to gain their purpose to achieve something. Following Minderop, she states that several conflicts and problems can obstruct the progress of individuals to achieve goals and it is one the source of anxiety. She also says that the threatened can be physic, psyche, and some unconfort feeling that causes anxiety (2011:28).

2.4.4 Hatred

Feeling hatred has relationship with feeling angry and jelousy. When people feeling hatred of something or someone, they have desire to abolish the source of feeling hatred. According to Krech (1974:479) hate has relationship with angry and the trait that marks felling of hatred is emerge the desire to kill or destroy the source of hatred. He also adds that someone always has feeling hatred

and he or she will feel satisfied if the object of hatred is destroyed (Minderop, 2011:44).

2.5   Review of Previous Studies

The research used psychoanalysis approach as theory had already done by several writer. Here, examples of the research that uses psychoanalysis as theory. First, the research comes from Nurul Hikmah Maulanie (October, 5 2011), her title research is *"An analysis of Esther's psychopath problem in orphan film viewed from psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud"*. She analyzed the mental disorder that exist in one of character in film Orphan "*Esther*". She used theory psychoanalysis to reveal the characteristic of mental disorder that happened in *Esther*. The result of the research she found that *Esther* is psychopath, it was proved by the characteristic of her, such as often lie, lack of empathy, aggressive, lack of remorse and feeling guilty, and the failed of psychosexual stage.

Another example comes from Giovanny Mario (2012), his title research is "*A PSYCHOANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTER AND THE AUTHOR OF SHERLOCK HOLMES: A STUDY IN SCARLET"*. Giovanny analyzed the characteristic of main character and the relation between the author and another character in a story by using psychoanalysis perspective. From his analysis, he found the characteristic of main character (Sherlock Holmes) is selfish, perfectionist, and self-destructive. The main character also used the defense mechanism, such as denial and reaction formation. The second result is relation between the author and John Watson (friend of Holmes) that shows similarity between the author and John Watson. Both the author and John is a doctor, it

shows that the author wanted to be a part on story by making himself as one of character in story and he also shared his life experience in a story.

In this research, the writer analyzes Lord Voldemort one of the character in novel Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince by J.K Rowling by using psychoanalysis approach. She analyzes the development of character Lord Voldemort relates to his life. The writer to analyze this research uses psychoanalysis as theory because it help her to reveal the reason behind the development is experienced by Lord Voldemort.