

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is focused on reviewing some relevant theories as an attempt to find the possible answer to the problem stated in chapter I . The theories include theories of psychology in literature, character, self-concept, And conflict.

2.1 Psychology in Literature

This study using psychology approach of literature. In the quote of Ratna (2004: 350) :

Literary of psychology is text analysis by considering relevance and role of psychological study. By giving all attention to characters, then will be able to be analyzed of inner conflict, that might possibly oppose against psychological theory. In this is the study had to find hidden symptom or symptom hidden by researcher, that is by exploiting relevant assumed psychology theories.

In the quote of Ratna (2004: 343-244) :

Psychology of literature gives attention to problems associated with psychological elements of fictional characters contained in the literature. Humanitarian aspects solely in man's psychological aspects of grafted and invested. Psychological research literature in two ways. First through the understanding of psychological theories and then held an analysis of a literary work. Second, by first determining a literary work as a research object, later determined that psychological theories are considered relevant to perform the analysis.

2.2 Theory of Character

Character is the fictional people who are part of the action of a literary work (Stanford, 1999:38). Just as we respond to the people in our lives according to what we notice when we look at them and listen to them, readers respond to the speech, actions, and appearance of literary characters (Stanford, 1999: 33).

In the quote of James Nagel (1970: 1) :

The term “characterization” refers to the author’s method of presenting the people in the story. They may be presented directly, through the author’s expository comments about them or indirectly by one of two methods: by having a character narrate the story or by “showing” the character and letting him reveal himself through his actions without authorial comment.

The use of the term “character” itself in kind of English language literature suggests two different meanings that is as a character of story that appeared, and as attitude, interest, desire, emotion, moral principle had by the character in story (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro, 2002:165).

In the quote of Edgar V. Robert (1964:12):

Character in literature as the author’s creation, through the medium of words, of a personality who takes on actions, thoughts, expressions, and attitudes unique and appropriate to that personality and consistent with it. Character might be thought of as a reasonable facsimile of a human being, with all the qualities and vagaries of a human being (1964:12).

2.3 Self-Concept Theory

In his book “Communicate”, Rudolph F. Verderber (in Sobur, 2003: 506) defined self-concept as a collection of perception of every aspect of your being: your appearance, physical and mental capabilities, vocational, size, strength and so forth. William D. Brooks in his book “Speech

Communication”, “self-concept then, can be defined as those physical, social, and psychological perceptions of ourselves that we have derived from experiences and our interaction with others (Brooks in Sobur, 2003:507).”

Goss and O’Hair (in Sobur, 2003:507) a self-concept pointed how you look yourself, appraising yourself, how you think you are esteem for another people. Sobur (2003: 507) states “a self-concept is all our interpretation toward aspect of self that include aspect of physical, aspect of social, and psychological aspect based on experience and interaction us to other people.”

Self-concept is a evaluation from specific dominant in yourself, Santrock (2003: 336). According to Brennecke and Amick (1978: 258) Self-concept is the total picture you have of yourself. It includes the way you view your physical body, how you think you get along with others, and how intelligent you think you are, among other things.

In the quote of Sobur (2003: 509) there are three the way into perception the self that is:

Self-concept that realized, that is a opinion of individual concerning ability, the status and the character. Me in social or me according to other people, that is the perception of individual about the way of other people to judge the self. I am ideal that is expectation of individual about the self or be able to the self later.

Potkay and Allen, 1986 (in Coon, 1992: 451) propose that self-concept is a person’s perception of his or her own personality traits. It consists of all your ideas and feelings about you are.

2.4 Theory of Conflict

C-Hugh Holman, in a “Handbook to literature”, points out of the struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in plot. Conflict not only implies the struggle of protagonist against someone or something, it also implies the existence of some motivation for the conflict or some goal to be achieved thereby (1986: 105). According to Lacey (2003: 17) conflict is a fight, a collision; a struggle, a contest; opposition of interest, opinions or purposes; mental strife, agony (Cassell Concise English Dictionary, 1989).

Likumahua (2001:82) in literature there are three kinds of dramatic conflict, that is :

Social-conflict is conflict inter human. Difference of opinion, necessary of objective as source of occur this kinds of conflict. Inner/psychological/emotional conflict that is conflict who occur in the self of someone – conflict with the self because the difficulties of select among two of matter that same of importance yet both of them can’t be selected. Element conflict that is, conflict that occur inter human with nature or with the behavior. The effort of human that obstacle of disaster.

Conflict has several of form, (Dirgagunarsa in Sobur, 2003:292-293)

that is:

Approach – approach conflict, this conflict will appear if when happen two of motive that positive (happiness, advantaged), the result of appear hesitate to select one of the other. Approach-avoidance conflict, this conflict can occur if in the same time there are two motive that opposite concern one of object, one of the motive is positive (happiness), another motive is negative (damage), because of there is a hesitate what is the approach or avoidance the object. Avoidance-avoidance conflict, this conflict occur if in the same time appear two motives that negative, and appear a doubt because avoidance of motive an meaning must be filled another motive that negative too.