

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on reviewing some relevant theories as an attempt to find the possible answers of the statement of problems that stated in chapter I. This chapter consists of theories such as; conflict, psychology in literature, psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic feminist, and previous studies.

2.1 Conflict

The authors of literary works usually use typical structures to convey their message in a simple manner to the readers this is called literary devices. There are many kinds of literary devices that used by authors and they help the reader to interpret and analyze their literary works. One of literary devices is conflict. Authors have many ways to bring out a conflict in fiction. Authors try to build their literary works with strength conflict that makes their literary works more interested.

When people live in the society, there often occur the different opinions, thoughts, or ideas between neighborhoods. The differentiation sometimes brings up conflict for them. During other people cannot accept such behavior, the conflict between the individual and society is inevitable. Freud in Ewen states “the desire implies that intrapsychic conflict is unavoidable, for we must reluctantly learn to channel these strong but forbidden impulses into compromise activities that are socially acceptable (Ewen, 2003:15). The point of conflict is a something displeasure that unpredictable happens in human. Conflicts do not only happen in real life, but also depicted in literature. That is the important elements of literary works. Usually, conflict deals with plot of literary works.

Conflict lives between person and others person, society or environment, and also against with himself. According to Perrine states that conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man) between the main character and some external force, physical nature or society, or

“fate” (man against environment) or between the main character and some destructive element in his own nature (man against himself), (1988:42). It is line with Abrams who stated that conflict happens between individuals, the characters against fate or circumstance where they stand, or may they can oppose their desire and goal that it have set in their main (2009:265). Based on those quotations above, there are two kinds of conflict. First is internal conflict where the man against himself for example when a man faces the difficult choices in his mind and this situation makes him dilemma. So the internal conflict focuses on the man who has a conflict with himself. Second is external conflict which a character against other character (protagonist versus antagonist), and a character against external factors such as; society, fate, or nature.

2.2 Psychology in Literature

Every human has different behavior between each other. Human use their mind to control their action. The reason why can feel shy, fall in love, can remind moments that occurred long time ago in human’s life, all of those can be explainable by using psychology study. Passer and Smith stated that Psychology is a scientific study of behavior and mind (2009: 1). Behavior refers to human action in reality; mind refers to thoughts and feelings. It is line with the theory of Passer and Smith in their book that states,

“the term behavior refers to actions and responses that we can directly observe, whereas the term mind refers to internal states and processes- such as thoughts and feelings that cannot be seen directly and that must be inferred from observable, measurable responses.”

(Passer&Smith, 2009:1)

From the theory it can be concluded that psychology is an important way to learn about outside human actions faced the world. Not only activities that other human can see but also about the inside human activities like feelings and thought. By using psychology theory, people can interpret the reason why he/she has felt or thought and behavior unusual.

Psychology theory does not only can apply in the real world but also it can apply in literary work. Wallek and Warren who are states,

“by “psychology of literature,” we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types ad laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology)”, (1949:75)

Based on the quotation, it means that there is relationship between psychology and literature. Because psychology is the study about human behavior; and literature about how human beings behave in dealing with their problems. Psychology of literature is the study of creative process. Characters play in drama, novel, or short story depicted their psychological in situations and plots like happen in the real life. So, using psychology to understand literature; people will know the mind work.

There are many kind of branch’s psychology theory that can apply in literature like; psychoanalysis, individual psychology, and humanistic psychology. The object of analysis it can be the author, characters, audience, or text. The object in this research is a character in the three of Guy de Maupassant’s short stories and the theory that the researcher is going to use is psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud to analyze the character.

2.3 Sigmund Freud’s Psychoanalysis: Structure of Personality

Psychoanalysis is a theory that talked about an analysis internal and chiefly unconscious psychological force. Psychoanalysis can be used in literature. This theory useful for analyze the internal process in literature. Based on the statement that “Psychoanalytic theory that are particularly useful to literary criticism and to show how this view of human behavior is relevant to our experience of literature”, (Tyson, 2006:12). Tyson also asserted “psychoanalysis as a useful way of understanding human behavior”, (2006:11). Psychoanalytic theory could be used as a way to know deeper about the work literature. This theory is related toward personality and structure of personality.

The first theory of personality has been described by Sigmund Freud in the early years of 20th century that called psychodynamic approach. This approach is useful to find out the causes of behavior in a dynamic interaction of inner forces that often conflict with one another. Personality originated from the Latin word *persona*, which reflected to a theatrical mask worn by Roman (Feist-Feist, 2009: 3). It is strengthened with Passer and Smith who utter that “personality as the distinctive and relatively enduring ways of thinking, feeling, and acting that characterize a person’s responses to life situations”,(2009:454). It can be concluded that psychologists use personality term is referring to something more than the role people play. Personality always deals with human behavior. It is everything about a person such as mental, physical, feelings, actions and situations too.

There are three characteristics of individual’s personality that are reflected on the mental or thoughts, feeling, and actions. Firstly, personality viewed as individual identity that makes differentiate between each other. Secondly, an individual’s behavior is the results of internal factors than environmental factors. Lastly, behavior has a meaningful organization and structure. Some of perspective theories described about personality, such as; the psychodynamic, humanistic, biological, behavioral, cognitive, and socio-cultural perspectives. But all those perspectives applied different conceptions what personality is and how it functions. It is line with Feist-Feist stated that personality theorists do not have same opinions on a single definition of personality (2009:3).

Then, based on the Freud theory he elaborated the structure of personality. This structure of personality helps Freud to describe the mental images based on the purposes. The structures of personality are the id, the ego, and the superego. They have connection with the mind’s levels. The mind’s levels are conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Unconscious mind is laying the stimulus, needs, or instincts those are out of the awareness but they can motivate people for feeling and actions. It is line with the statement of Passer and Smith, “unconscious mind is a dynamic realm of wishes, feelings and impulses that lies beyond our

awareness”, (2009:456). Next, is about preconscious level of mind. Here lie all substance that they are not conscious but they can become conscious when is needed as quick as possible (Feist-Feist, 2009:25). It means that preconscious contains of memories, thoughts, or images that actually people do not realize at the moment but they can remember when they need it. Conscious mind is a mental in current awareness, the only mental event that directly available to us. The ideas can reach consciousness from two different directions. Feist-Feist stated that there are two sources of conscious such as; perceptual conscious and the mental structure and includes nonthreatening ideas from preconscious (2009:25). It means something that is not threatening our sense directly enter to our consciousness. Then another source is nonthreatening ideas from preconscious in addition to threatening but well-disguised images from the unconscious.

In the mind’s levels there are structures of personality. Feist-Feist stated, “the ego cuts across the various topographic levels and has conscious, preconscious, and unconscious components, whereas the superego is both preconscious and unconscious and the id is completely unconscious”, (2009:27). From this quotation, there is a relationship between the mind’s levels and the structure of personality. The ego passes to all mind’s levels, the superego through on the preconscious and conscious, whereas the id only in the unconscious mind.

2.3.1 The Id

The term firstly used *das Es*; the “it”; then in English as **Id**. This lies in the unconscious mind’s levels. Unconscious mind is laying the stimulus, needs, or instincts those are out of the awareness but they can motivate people for feeling and actions. It is line with the statement of Passer and Smith, “unconscious mind is a dynamic realm of wishes, feelings and impulses that lies beyond our awareness”, (2009:456). The Id has no contact with reality. It is line with the statement of Passer and Smith who stated that “the id has no contact with reality and functions in totally irrational manner”, (2009:456). Feist-Feist also stated that the id has not got in touch with reality, so far, it struggles constantly to decrease

the anxiety by satisfying basic desires, (2009:37). From both quotations above; the functions of Id is too pleasant what is people wishes until anxiety of people disappear. The id as a cure of a people from anxiety as long as it still strives to seek pleasure, even the id has no relation with outer or reality.

The id is providing the pleasure principle. According to Freud in Passer and Smith book states “It seeks immediate gratification or release, regardless of rational consideration and environmental realities”, (2009:456). This statement is strengthened by the theory that a newborn is looking for a satisfaction of what he needs with ignores the demands of the ego or the control of superego (Feist-Feist, 2009:27). Both theories explained there is the id since a baby was born. But at that time there is no side effect neither from the ego nor superego. For instance, a baby continues his behavior to suck his thumb. The baby is unaware that thumb-sucking cannot restrain his life. It occurred because the Id does not have contact with reality, so it is not changed by the person experiences or time. It is line based on Freud in Feist-Feist who states “childhood wish impulses remain unchanged in the id for decades” (2009:28).

Besides, the id seeks a pleasure; it also called that the id does not have morality. The id cannot judge to determine good and bad. In review, the id only has one function it is for seeking satisfaction with ignores the ego and superego. The id as a primary process area and cannot contact with external. So, then develops secondary process that function is to bring the id into external world through ego.

2.3.2 The Ego

The ego is the term from das Ich; literally the “I” begins to develop out of the id. The ego is only the part that has contact with reality. It grows out during infancy. It tries to perform the demands of the id. Feist-Feist stated that “as the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision making or executive branch personality”, (2009:29). It is line with statement, “testing reality to decide when and under what conditions the id can be

safely discharge impulses and satisfy its needs”, (Freud in Passer and Smith, 2009:456). Both theories tell that the ego can make decisions in all mind levels. The ego is going to operate the id wishes in real of action to satisfy the id.

The ego is also interested in pleasure like the id, but ego can control self. The ego is known as second process. Ego can avoid the possible errors or avoid punishment. It is line with Freud in Ewen’s book stated that the ego represents to solve problem, reject pain, the rational, holdup the happiness, and also keep of self of thought representative of the ego (Ewen, 2003:19). The relation between ego and id is multifaceted and close. Freud illustrated this relation like a man in on horseback. The power lies on the horse, and the rider must be block horse’s power and borrows the energy from the horse, then he must guide it where it wants to go. The horse as same as the id while the ego as same as the ego. In spite of the reliance on the id, the ego sometimes gets close to complete control, (Ewen, 2013:19).

The dynamics of personality are never ending, because there is always a struggle between instincts and drives in the id then the force ego and superego to contain them. When the ego cannot face of threaten from dangers environment; the anxiety will occur. And for reduce anxiety the ego use ways to solve their problems, but when the realistic ways is not working, the ego will use defense mechanisms to protect itself; such as repression, denial, displacement, intellectualization, projection, rationalization, reaction formation, and sublimation.

2.3.3 The Superego

According to psychoanalytic theory, a baby does not know the consideration of right and wrong. While the parents shore up the helpless child for many years. For children, parents as good figure to reflected their behavior and action in the environment. In spite of parents give affection to children, they also give punishment or threatening as a sign that children when children come to awesome and dangerous environment.

Because of parents hold up the control of child to protect from danger situation, the ego also begins to internalize the standards. It develops the superego. The superego; literary above-I; it presents moral valued and it lies in partly conscious and unconscious. Superego grows out during the third to fifth years old. Feist-Feist stated that the superego opposites the id which is seeking pleasure and the ego which follows reality principle, then is guided by moralistic and idealistic principles (2009:30). It is line the McLeod statement that superego grows during early childhood and is responsible for ensuring moral standards are followed (2013). It means that the superego controls the personality by using moralistic principle and idealistic those are happened in reality world. So self-control is alternated for external control. It also motivates people to behave in acceptable manner in the society.

The superego drives to control the instincts of the Id, especially about sexual and aggressive that always cursed by society. For instance, when the Id says “I want”! Superego replies “that would be evil”! Whereas the ego delays satisfaction desire until conditions are safe (Passer-Smith, 2009:457). From the example, the superego goal is to dispense moralistic to an individual and tries to hamper satisfaction. Thus, superego can make an individual feel guilty if he breaks the rules. Guilt is the result because superego judging ego actions and more intensions. It is line with Feist-Feist state, “guilt is the result when the ego acts-or even intends to acts-contrary to the moral standards of the superego”, (2009:30). Freud also stated that development of Id, Ego, and superego are varieties among the individuals. Some people may their superego does not grows after childhood, for others maybe superego control their personality so make them more feeling guilty and inferiority, and for another both are the ego and superego dominate the personality then the results in extreme unstable of mood and substitute the cycles of self-confidence and self- deprecation.

In the other hand, there are two components of superego based on Freud theory; the conscience punishes illicit thoughts and action, the ego ideal rewards desirable behavior, (Ewen, 2003:25). For instances, a student refuses to cheat

even though others are not watching, or someone who struggles to get the best position in his job without being overseen; it is a reaction what is superego saying. So as far as possible the ego behaves in socially acceptable ways, then the superego rewards it with goodness.

In summary, a sense of superego is the social component of personality. It operates on moralistic principles that consist of the standards of what is right and wrong and can stimulate the ego's feelings (Ewen, 2003:25). In a good individual, the Id and superego are incorporated into a smooth functioning of the ego and operate the ego with a little conflict.

2.4 Psychoanalytic Feminism

The researcher adds the theory of psychoanalytic feminism to support the main theory. Because this research focused on female character and it is related to the structure of personality among females. For instance, the women's feelings such as; guilty, weak, or hate themselves these are not the cause of her biological but these rather than about the measurement of their society. Many feminists have been attracted to the psychoanalytic approach. The most of using psychoanalytic theorists for feminism is among the French. French feminist criticism focuses on psychoanalysis; stresses repression. Then some experts develop this theory that gender identity, gender behavior, and sex orientation are surface products of social values.

Psychoanalytic theory is interested in patriarchy's influence on women's psychological experience and creativity. Tong asserts "psychoanalytic feminists maintain that the fundamental explanation for women's way of acting is rooted deep in women's psyche, specifically, in women's way of thinking about themselves as women", (2009:129). It focuses on the individual psyche, the women's repression is not only about social, economic, or political but it also about psychological repression in their unconscious mind. It can be concluded that psychoanalytic feminism theory does not fully support women to achieve anything in their entire life.

According to Tyson states, “women must learn to liberate her if women’s materialist liberation is going to have any lasting foundation”, (2006:100). It means that women are going to liberate if they know well about what their needs in patriarchal society. The oppression of men made the women is weaker than men. It is strengthened with Thompson stated that the authority of male made female have weaker ego than men do (Tong, 2009:137). Aristotle said, “the female is female by virtue of a certain lack of qualities”, (Beauvoir, 1949:25). The consequence of unbalanced relationship between male and female is female more passive, masochistic, and narcissistic. These attitudes force them to be feminine. Moreover, Thompson also states,” the women’s guilt, inferiority, and self-hatred are grounded not in mere biological facts but in society’s interpretation of these facts”, (Tong, 2009:137). It means that all of women’s feel such as; guilty, weak, or hate their self these are not the cause of her biological but these rather than about the measurement of their society. Hence, Beauvoir argues,

Some women have the desire to dominate children their whole lives, but they are horrified by the biological labor of parturition: they become midwives, nurses, grammar school teachers; they are devotedaunts, but they refuse to have children. Others too, without being disgusted by maternity, are too absorbed by their love lives or careers to make a place for it in their existence. Or they are afraid of the burden a child would mean for them or their husbands. (1949:608)

Based on the quotation above, it can be concluded that even though women are as a species of natural reproduction but not all women are ready to live in motherhood or being a mother. Some of them are worried about the responsible as a mother and it may disturb their career.

In the early appropriations of psychoanalytic feminist is focused on Freud’s theory that women’s lack of a penis is important only because patriarchal society privileges men over women.

Later, psychoanalytic feminist developed by Doroty Dinnerstein and Nancy Chodorow. Their theories focused less on the Oedipal stage and more on the pre-Oedipal stage of psychosexual development; how patriarchal society constructs sexuality and gender. They stated that women were born to be mother that brings from the infant. In the psychosexual development, the mother is the main point to

get pleasure and pain because of infant's relationship between them. According to Dinnerstein stated that, "because a woman fears the power of mother within herself, she is always in search of a man who can control her", (2009:139). Woman was born with maternal body, and it does not all women accept their self live in mothering circumstance. So, woman looks for man to control herself. Dinnerstein said that woman always needs man because there is "mother" in her that makes her different with man. Dinnerstein and Chodorow tell that women's oppression is caused by psychological rather than social. They are focused on parenting system.

2.5 Previous Studies

The researcher found previous study for this research. First previous study written by Bharti Silwal (2014) entitled *Asphyxiating patriarchy and polemical misogyny in Guy de Maupassant's Useless beauty*. This study focuses on the male's view to woman. Bharti stated that Countess is presented in the dark light. She is fickle; unable to resist Count's wishes despite her objection, thus weak; a liar, who can lie even at the altar of God; mindlessly ambitious for worthless social life. The countess gave the stereotyped image of woman, eternalized by male community from centuries under their concealed misogyny. For a man, woman never exist as an independent entity but always as an auxiliary to his being, also in a nature as a servant in the service of Man God.

Second previous study is *An Analysis of Conflicts in "Imagine" Lyric by John Lennon* final project written by Samia (2014) student of Muhammadiyah university of Surabaya. This analysis focused to analyze conflicts that depicted in the lyric of "Imagine". Samia used literary devices theory especially about conflict internal and external. The result of this analysis that she found that the lyrics "Imagine" is clearly conveyed by John Lennon to express his dream about world peace. A peaceful world is an existence of human quality, religious tolerance, and peace among world countries. Lennon believed that the cause of

every conflict in the world is the opposing interest of each people and the selfish ego to be an absolute authority.

This research is different with both previous studies. The researcher focuses on the conflicts both internal and external upon female character then analyzes the influence of conflicts upon structure of personality, because there is correlation between conflicts and structure of personality. This research takes the data from short stories “A Mother of Monsters”, “Useless Beauty”,” A Widow” written by Guy De Maupassant.