

CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter tells about further explanation of the concepts that have told in previous chapter. In chapter one, I have mentioned the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approach. I used characterization, plot, and setting as the intrinsic approach. In extrinsic approach is roles models, ambition, and family institution. In this chapter I will explained those concepts and theories.

A. Intrinsic Approach

To analyze this novel I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, setting, plot, and theme. Those concepts will be explained as follows.

1. Characterization

Characterization is the art of creating a character for a narrative. It includes the process of giving some information about them. It may be happening in every their conversation. Characters can be presented by the description in their action, speech, and also their mind. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:28)

a. Showing Method

Showing method is a method that there is no attendance of the author so that the characters are described by using several things such as dialogue, action, and behavior. There are two ways to analyze characters in the novel:

1) Characterization through Dialogue

Characterization through dialogue consisting of: what is said speakers, speaker identity, location and situation of the conversation, the identity of the targeted figure by the speakers, the mental quality of the characters, tone, emphasis, dialect and vocabulary leaders. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:32). There are several things which we should prepared when we analyze characterization through dialogue, such as :

a) What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering & Hooper, p1980;32).

b) The identity of the speaker.

Something delivered by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate figure, although sometimes information by subordinate leaders can provide important about main characters (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:32).

c) The Occasion

Location or situation of the conversation can also affect a person's character, we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to them. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:33)

2) Characterization through Action

Pickering and Hooper (1830:34), stated that the actions and behavior of the logical development of the psychology and personality; shows how the characters shown in the image actions. Display facial expressions can also show the character of a character. In addition, there is the motivation behind the act and can clarify the description of the character of the characters. If the reader is able to discover this motivation, then it is not difficult to determine the character figure.

b. Telling Method

Telling Method is a method that show the author, the author will be the narrator and tell the reader about the character in the novel and direct commentary (Pickering & Hooper, 1980: 28) , so this method consists of several ways, such as characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, and characterization by the author, but I analyze with one characterization,

1) Characterization by the Author

This method was told by the author. The Author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' mind. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:29)

2) Characterization Through Appearance.

Appearances can give the reader a clue to a character although sometimes appearances are often deceiving those who see it. But in literature a character can be seen from the appearance. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:29)

2. Plot

Plot defined as the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, inevitably involve people, and for this reason, it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:14)

a. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:16)

b. Complication

Sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

c. Crisis

The crisis, also referred to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly

precipitating its resolution. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

d. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:17)

3. Setting

According to Pickering and Hooper (1830:38) Setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired functions. It may serve five elements, but I take 3 elements to analyze this novel.

a. Setting as Background of the Action

When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need to ask ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:38)

b. Setting as Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of event. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980:39)

c. Setting as means Revealing Character

An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering &

Hooper, 1980:41)

B. Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this novel through extrinsic I use psychological approach. I use the concepts of role models an ambition to analyze the characters. Through extrinsic approach applies the concepts of:

1. The Role Models of Mother

Parents make choices about the amount and quality of health care their children receive, the food they eat, the amount of physical activity they engage in, the amount of emotional support they are provided, and the quality of their environments both before and after birth. These choices are conditioned by parents' material resources, parents' knowledge of health practices and programs, their own health and health behavior, and the characteristics of the communities in which the live. (Anne and Christina , 2002:1)

Women often take primary responsibility for emotional support, nurturing, establishing routines, setting rules and organizing their children, especially when the children are young. (Yeoh and Woo, 2013:52)

Role Models of Mother are very important in developing children. She must be the principal caregiver to her children and must find complete fulfillment in such a role. However, she should not be smothering and over-protective. She should always be there for her children, but at the same time should provide a good role model by demonstrating self-fulfillment and job satisfaction. She should produce independent and well-rounded citizens, but also give them unconditional love whatever they do and however they turn out. Mother work is a lifetime vocation, with the need to maintain the 'good mother' ideology throughout a woman's life, even when her children have left home (Pedersen,2016:35). Pedersen also mention in her analysis moste frequently mentioned concept was to love your children and show them that love. The second most frequently given answer related to keeping a sense of humour and fun. Also popular were setting

boundaries in order to give your child a sense of security; patience; and the ability to listen.

As comparison, Pederson (2016:36) provides an explanation that a bad mother is leaving her children because she could not take any longer. A bad mother was not helping her child's development. These including failing to support their reading outside school, poor teeth, the child's separation anxiety, too many video games and constant moves school because her mother too busy for her job.

2. Concept of Ambition

Psychology can refer to a characteristic pattern of behavior and thought patterns that determine one's judgment of the environment. The story and characters in literary works usually inspired by events that happens in daily life. This even the reason psychology is needed to fully understand the meaning behind a literary works. Based on Cantor (1990; 735) The model considers ambition as a middle level trait that, it focuses on propriate strivings individual's overarching desire to aspire toward success and improvement over one's current condition. While such "middle level" personality traits are not likely as genetically determined or as stable as more distal traits, neither are they as ephemeral or situational as specific goals, behavioral intentions, or attitudes

According to Schwyhart & Smith (1972;6) ambition is the persistent and generalized striving for success, attainment, and accomplishment. Ambition involves persistence and generality in that we do not expect that ambition ceases to exist once a certain level of attainment is achieved, nor do we believe that ambition is compartmentalized toward success in only a single sphere. Ambition also generally has been taken to reflect striving for position and wealth, and not to indicate strivings for general wellbeing and socio-emotional acceptance.

The first task for a study of ambition is to come up with a satisfactory definition of what the construct is and how it relates to other psychological constructs. There is a notable consistency in the dictionary definitions. As can be seen, the English language definitions see ambition as a desire to achieve ends, especially ends like success, power, and wealth. Central to these definitions is the

aspirational nature of ambition—there is a motivational process at work, oriented toward the attainment of outcomes. These definitions make it logical to study ambition in the context of career success, and surprising that few such studies have been undertaken. (Locke, 1996;6)

In this way, Allport (1947; 187) said that ambitious individuals “may have a consistent direction of striving, but their goals are either transient or else undefinable”, ambition also is distinct from conscientiousness in general and achievement motivation in particular. A person who is high in achievement motivation desires, subconsciously—to be intrinsically skilled and competent at tasks in which she or he engages, whereas a person who is ambitious is more desirous of the rewards this competence produces. Family Institution.

Definition of an institution is a set of norms surrounding the carrying out of a function necessary for the survival of a society. But most sociologists are defining an institution as an organized system of social norms and relationships which embody certain common values and procedures which meet basic needs of the society. The institutions consist of the norms, values, statuses, roles, and relationships which surround an important. There are five institutions that exist in the society that are, family institution, economic institution, politic institution, religion institution, and education institution.(Horton, 1980)

Family is the most common form of social organization. Some anthropologists say that family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation, and reproduction. (Euromentor, 1949:1)

Based on Horton (1980) there are two function of Family Institution, such as, Manifest and Latent. In this research, I focused in two function. There is Manifest Function, it consists of several things such as :

a. Economic

Economic functions in the family institution are as a tool to meet the needs of the family that aims to survive. And there is a division of tasks in obtaining needed.

b. Protection

Protection of the family institution obtained from the role of a husband or father in the family has a role as head of the family the duty to make a living and to protect his family from danger.