

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES**

The writer conducts this research and analysis employing theories from several former researchers. The framework of the theories is recognized as important as the essential basis of the study. In this chapter, the writer would like to give further explanation of the theories which consists of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches because they are crucial to support the analysis.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Approaches**

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build up in the literary works. Due to James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer in the book "*Concise Companion to Literature*", the intrinsic elements consist of character, setting, plot, theme, and point of view. In this occasion the writer will discuss about character, setting and plot.

##### **2.1.1 Characterization**

*Character is any individual in a literary work. It may be a human, animal, or any creature the author chooses* (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 23). Without character, there is no story to tell. Character can be used to help teach a lesson, to entertain, to educate and even to persuade, depending on the writer's goal. The reader can learn about individual characters from their own words and action, from what other characters said about them and the way others act towards them. There are any kinds of characters, and each serves its unique function in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer explain that there are two methods named "telling" and "showing". *In telling shows that the guiding hand of the author is very much evidence, and in the other hand, the showing, involves the author's stepping aside which is allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions.* (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 27)

##### **2.1.1.1 Telling Method**

Telling is when the author summarizes or uses exposition to simply telling the reader what is happening. *One method is telling, which relies on exposition and*

*direct commentary by the author. Telling method is practiced by many fiction writers. We learn and look only at what is stressed by the author. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27)*

### **2.1.1.2 Showing Method**

Showing is about using description and action to help the reader experience the story by allowing them to interpret the descriptions of places, actions, and scenes for making the reader feel they are in there, feel as in smell, touch, see, hear, believe the actual experience of the characters. *The showing method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27)*

### **2.1.2 Setting**

Another essential story element is setting. Due to Concise Companion to Literature by Pickering and Hoeper, fiction can be described as the character in action at a certain time and place (Pickering, 1980). It means that setting is also the important part of the story to explain the characters and the other elements. Setting usually introduced during the exposition (beginning) of the story, along with the characters. Setting of the story can involve a number of elements which consist of landscape, climate, weather, or social and cultural surroundings. Some stories take place in a various settings and different time periods, but there's usually one location and time period where the most significant scenes and the most of the action occur. Setting of the story can change throughout the plot.

Setting gives context to the character's actions in a story line. It can also create how the reader or viewer feels. It's easier to understand why the characters in the story are doing what they're doing when we know where they are. Setting will also affect how they act and what they say.

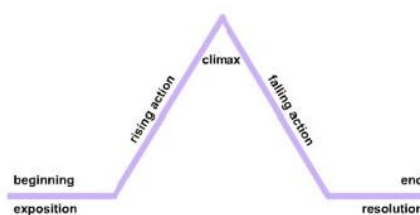
There are some functions of the setting, first is to provide background for the action. This function is providing the background or the situation where the story takes one or more places in repetition. Second is setting as antagonist. Here, this function can help to establish the plot conflict and determine the outcome of

events or the other explanation is this setting has the big influence to make the conflict that can influence the characters. The third, setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere means that setting that uses by the author in the novel has meaning to create the atmosphere of the story which is can manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. Next is setting as a means of revealing character, is the way in which a character perceives the setting and the way they react to it, that will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. Sometimes it can be formed from hometown or the place where the character born. And the last is setting as a means of reinforcing the theme that can be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel. Setting here is functioned to support the theme of the story. For example if the theme is tragedy as Romeo and Juliet or the setting of romance will be different with the setting of warship. So, the functions of setting are really important in the part to understand about the theme of whole story. (Pickering, 1980)

### 2.1.3 Plot

One of the essential elements of literary work is plot. According to E.M. Foster, "A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality", (Pickering and Hoepfer 1981: 13). Plot tells the important event that occurs in a story. It shows arrangement of events and actions within a story. Plot is very close to the existence of the character. If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot. In contrast, the story that has many characters, the plot will be more complicated.

Plot of the traditional short story is often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections or stages, which can be diagrammed roughly as follows:



In some novels the five-stage structure is repeated in many of the individual chapters while the novel as a whole builds on a series of increasing conflicts and crises.

#### **2.1.3.1 Exposition**

The exposition or the introduction is used to introduce background information about the characters, describe the settings and establish the problems in the story or other elements of a work to the audience or readers. Exposition is crucial to any story, for without it nothing makes sense. In a shorter work, the exposition happens within the first few paragraphs, while in a longer work such as a novel it will happen within the first few chapters. The point in the story where the author truly catches the reader's attention is often presented within the exposition.

#### **2.1.3.2 Rising Action**

The rising action of the story is taking place when the suspense builds and the problem gets worse and becomes more complicated. This element of the plot is where excitement, tension and crisis are encountered. These events lead to the climax.

#### **2.1.3.3 Climax**

The climax is the turning point of the story. It is the moment where it seems like the main character is in danger or could even possibly fail at resolving the conflict. It is usually the most exciting point of the story and the part that makes the reader want to keep reading.

#### **2.1.3.4 Falling Action**

The falling action is the events that happen after the climax including wrapping-up of plot points, questions being answered and character development that lead to a resolution or ending to the story.

#### **2.1.3.5 Resolution**

The resolution is when the conflict has been solved and usually indicates the ending. This is where the conflicts are concluded and the results are revealed. It is how things end up or turn out for the characters. The resolution is not always

happy or sad. It can leave a reader with questions, answers, frustration or satisfaction.

## **2.2 Extrinsic Approaches**

To analyze the novel through extrinsic, the writer uses humanistic psychological approaches by Abraham Maslow specifically Hierarchy of Needs theory. Abraham Maslow is one of the most influential psychologists of the twentieth century. His biggest contributions to psychology were his contributions to humanistic psychology as well as his development of the hierarchy of needs.

### **2.2.1 Psychology in Literature**

Psychology and literature are two discipline of knowledge that study about human being. Both of them learn about human behavior and their reactions. According to Wellek and Warren (1963: 81) psychology of literature can be described as follows "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 and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its readers.

### **2.2.2 Humanistic Psychology**

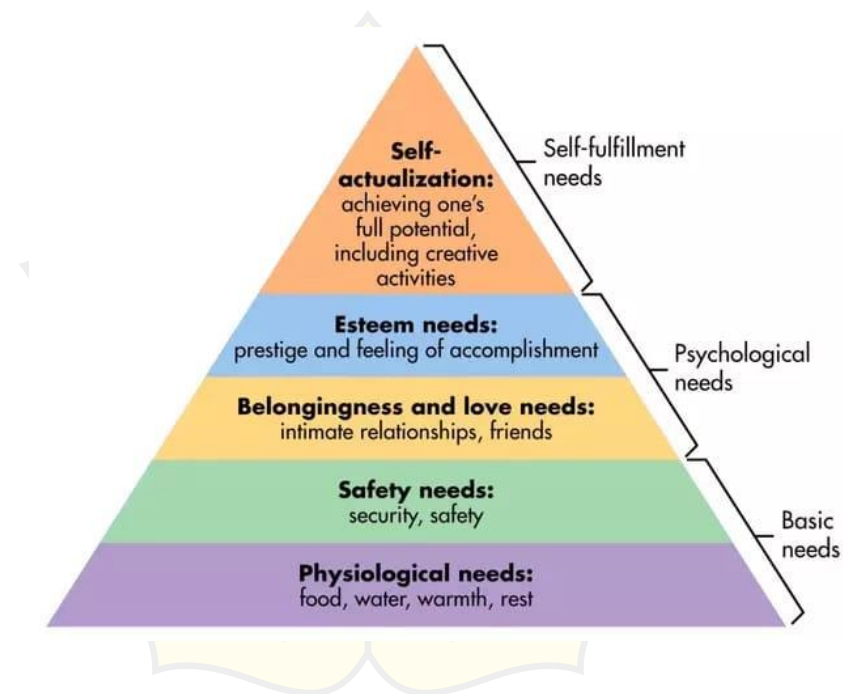
Abraham Maslow is frustrated with Freudian psychoanalysis and behavioral psychology (Koznjak, 2017). Maslow believed that psychoanalysis focused too much on “the sick half of psychology” and not enough on “the healthy half”. On the other hand, he believed that behaviorism did not focus enough on how humans differ from the animals studied in behaviorism. He thus contributed to the third force of psychology that arose in response to this frustration: humanistic psychology.

Humanistic psychology gained influence for its “appreciation for the fundamental inviolability of the human experience” (Bugental, 1963). One of these factors was the Gestalt psychology-influenced idea that human beings were more than just the sum of their parts, and that understanding humanity would take more than just understanding each part of a person. From this idea sprouted Maslow’s main

contribution to humanistic psychology (and psychology in general), his theory of motivation that focused on his hierarchy of needs.

### 2.2.3 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

According to the psychologist Abraham Maslow people are always motivated to satisfy their needs both at home and at work. Maslow categorized human needs into five hierarchical levels, *Hierarchy of Needs* model, which are “physiological, safety, love, esteem and self-actualization” arranged in a pyramidal manner, with physiological needs making up the bottom of the pyramid (Maslow, 1943). The *Hierarchy of Needs* is known as *Maslow Pyramid* or *Theory of Human Behavior*.



According to Abraham Maslow it is not possible to skip a level of the *Hierarchy of Needs*. The lowest level of Maslow's *Hierarchy of Needs* is the foundation of the pyramid where the needs pattern begins. The higher the level in Maslow's *Hierarchy of Need*, the more difficult it becomes to satisfy the needs.

#### 2.2.3.1 Physiological Needs

The most basic needs that is essential to survival or the *Primary Needs*, such as the need for food, water, air, clothing, shelter, sex and sleep. In other words, physiological needs are the needs for basic amenities of life. If these needs are not satisfied the human body cannot function optimally.

### **2.2.3.2 Safety Needs**

Safety needs include security, safety, protection and stability (*Secondary Needs*). Maslow states that the meaning of safety is the needs that stimulates individual to produce the result of needs such as peaceful, certainty and arrangement in the environment situation.

### **2.2.3.3 Love and Belongingness Needs**

People are social beings and need social contacts. They want to belong to a group. Social needs include the need for love, affection, care, belongingness and friendship. Love and belongingness needs are needs that stimulate an individual to make either effective relation or emotional kinship with other individual, whether it same kinds or different kind of sex, in family or social environment. Each individual in social life often has dominant goal to be a part of society. They can be so lonely, alienated and desperate if their family, their partner of life or their friends left them. Someone who is abroad out of their country has to make a new friend in order to save them from homesick. Love and belongingness needs create intimacy and possessiveness in order to surmount loneliness and alienation. It decreases the appearance of personal problems, family and social crimes.

### **2.2.3.4 Esteem Needs**

There are two types of esteem needs: internal esteem needs (self- respect, confidence, competence, achievement and freedom) and external esteem needs (recognition, power, status, attention and admiration).

### **2.2.3.5 Self-actualization**

Because of a full development of certain qualities, this needs category will grow (*Development Needs*). Self-actualization includes morality, creativity, problem solving, etc. According to Abraham Maslow people will always have the urge to develop themselves and to chase after new needs, to be better at what they are good at. A top sportsman wants to perform even better, an artist wants to pour more soul into his work and a manager wants to have an even bigger company. This need is also called *Self-Actualization*. The self-actualization needs are never fully satiable.