

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORKS OF THEORIES

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories applied for this research are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. To understand the meaning and the construction of the novel, I use some concepts and theories to analyses. In order to achieve it, I will be applying two approaches, which are intrinsic and extrinsic to analyze the novel. I use characterization, plot, and setting as the intrinsic approach and I use psychological approaches and personality disorder theory as the extrinsic approach.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Basically an approach dividing into two types. They are intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic is an element that compiles a literary work from within and perfects the structure of a work. Intrinsic elements consist of themes, characters and characterizations, plot and distribution, setting, and the center of the narration (Surastina, 2018, p. 67).

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work, character is a vital and necessary one, without character there would be not plot and, hence, no story. For most the readers of fiction, the primary attraction lays in the characters, in the endlessly fascinating collection of men and women whose experiences and adventures in life form the basis of the plots of the novels and stories in which they appear. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has good nature and also antagonist always has bad nature. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:24-25)

2.1.1.1 Telling Method

Telling method relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. Telling method consists of characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, and characterization by the author. To

analysis the character I will use characterization by the author and characterization through appearance. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27)

a. Characterization through appearance

In the literature work, the appearance factor of character takes an important role which related with the analysis of character. The appearance such as what a character wears how he looks or his expression. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997: 29)

b. Characterization by the author

This method gives the large place and free to the narrator determine the story. The narrator comments about the characterization and personality of the character until pass the inside of thoughts, feelings and inner the character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997: 30)

2.1.1.2 Showing method

According to (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27-28), this method involves the author's stepping aside and to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their actions with showing, much of burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative.

1) Characterization through dialogue

Dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is a rare work of fiction, whose author does not employ dialogue in some way to reveal, establish, and reinforce character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 32). For this reason, the readers must be prepared to analyze dialogue in a number of different ways:

a. What Is Being Said

The readers must pay attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. the dialogue can be small talk and also can be an important subject in the development of an action plot. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:32)

b. The Identity of the Speaker

The dialog that developing by a main character is more important than a minor character. The information of a minor character sometimes could be very important and related to other characters. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

c. The Occasion

The readers could be possible know what happened on the story based on the location and situation that the author made. But they must pay attention to the reason why the author chose the dialog of the characters on that location and situation which very important to the story itself. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 33)

d. The Identity of the Characters

The dialog performs by a certain character to the other character to describe a main character clearly. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33)

e. The Quality of The Character's Mental

The mental quality could be known through the dialog of the characters. The characters could be open-minded or close-minded. It depends on how the characters shown by the author. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33)

f. Tone

Although could be express by explicit and implicit way, tone gives the description to the readers about the characterization and manners of the characters. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33)

g. Stress, Accent and Vocabulary

The description of stress itself shows the real characterization or reflect the education, occupation, and status of the characters. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 34)

2) Characterization through action

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in this respect than others. A gesture or facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some larger and overt act. But this is not always the case. Very often it is the small and involuntary action, by very virtue of its spontaneous and unconscious quality that tells us more about a character's inner life than a larger, premeditated act reflecting decision and choice. In either case, whether the action is large or small, conscious or unconscious, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behavior of which each separate action is a part. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 34-35)

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is defined as the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a movie script 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 and Hoepfer, 1981: 14). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as follows:

2.1.2.1 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 16).

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complication refers 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 16).

2.1.2.3 Crisis

The crisis also refers 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.2.4 Falling action

The crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.2.5 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 also refers to as the conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.3 Setting

The term setting in literary work gives broadest sense to the readers. Setting includes place where the action is taken and also time when the action is taken. At its most basic, setting helps the readers to visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 37). In other words, it helps to create and sustain the illusion of life, to provide what we call verisimilitude. There are five functions of setting that will be explained as follows.

2.1.3.1 Setting as background for 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 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 38)

2.1.3.2 Setting as antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of causal agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determining the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 39)

2.1.3.3 Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the readers' expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40)

2.1.3.4 Setting as a means of 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 41)

2.1.3.5 Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. These functions must not, however, be thought of as mutually exclusive. In many works of fiction, setting can and does serve a number of different functions simultaneously. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 4)

2.1.4 Theme

According to Pickering and Hoeper (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 60), theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to people. To some, who think of literature mainly as a vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme is also used sometimes to refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work. In works of fiction, a theme is the central idea or ideas explored in the story. Literary themes can be the subject matter or present itself as a message within the larger story. A theme can be expressed concretely in a very general way a broad subject, such as; courtship, love, and marriage. The theme can also be showed in a more abstract way as an idea or moral the message of story.

2.2 Extrinsic approaches

To analyze this novel through extrinsic, I use psychological approach. They are the concepts of personality disorder and revenge to analyze the characters. I will explain the concepts below:

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology (*têpsuchês logos*) is that branch of philosophy which studies the human mind or soul. By the mind or soul is meant the thinking principle, which is the terms Ego, Self, Spirit, are used as synonymous with mind and soul, and, though slight differences attach to some of them, it will be convenient for us (except where we specially call attention to divergences of meaning) to follow common usage and employ them as practically equivalent. Some experts also say psychology is a science that studies about mind and behavior. Psychology has many branches some of them are social psychology, psychoanalysis, psychology of literature, and so on (Santrock, J. W, 1988). To prove my assumption of the theme I use the concepts of psychology of literature, concepts will be explained as follows.

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

Psychology is the study of behavior and mental processes. It includes various topics about all aspects of human behavior and mind, such as how the brain works, how our memory is organized and how people interact in groups. Literature which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology and so on is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression so as to interpret man, existence and culture, personality and individual differences which have always been studied and discussed by writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychiatrists. There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches. An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence. (Goksen Aras, 2015, p. 251). Psychological approach in literature cannot be ignored,

because the created fictional characters are related to that aspect. Characters in a fiction are not simply functions in a text or encoded messages from the author, but they are created by imagining human being whose thoughts, feelings, and actions made sense in motivational terms. In other words, the portrayal of fictional characters seems to be as same nature as humans. Literature studies have a center of attention to psychiatric activities. Literary works show the stories of the characters in living their lives with unique characters and behaviors to add attraction to the stories they write. The main purpose of literature psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a paper. Literary works provide a way to understand changes and various deviations in society, especially in relation to psychological conditions.

2.2.3 Personality Psychology

Personality psychology is a branch of psychology that studies personality and its variation among individuals. It is a scientific study which aims to show how people are individually different due to psychological forces. Personality also refers to the pattern of thoughts, feelings, social adjustments, and behaviors consistently exhibited over time that strongly influences one's expectations, self-perceptions, values, and attitudes. Personality also predicts human reactions to other people, problems, and stress. (Hogan Robert, 1997, p. 41)

We can understand personality as the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behaviors that make each person unique. Simply, it is all the characteristics that make you who you are – your character, temperament and nature.

2.2.4 Personality Disorder Theory

Personality is the way of thinking, feeling and behaving that makes a person different from other people. An individual's personality is influenced by experiences, environment (surroundings, life situations) and inherited characteristics. A person's personality typically stays the same over time. A

personality disorder is a way of thinking, feeling and behaving that deviates from the expectations of the culture, causes distress or problems functioning, and lasts over time. Personality disorders form a class of mental disorders that are characterized by long-lasting rigid patterns of thought and behavior which cause serious problems with relationships and work (Grohol, 2015).

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR, 2000) defines a personality disorder like an enduring pattern of inner experience and behavior that differs markedly from the expectations of the individual's culture, is pervasive and inflexible, has an onset in adolescence or early adulthood, is stable over time, and leads to distress or impairment. Those who struggle with a personality disorder tend to be inflexible, rigid, and unable to respond to the changes and demands of life and find it difficult to participate in social activities. Personality disorders usually begin in the teenage years or early adulthood and causes significant problems and limitations in relationships and social encounters.

There are 10 specific types of personality disorders. Personality disorders are long-term patterns of behavior and inner experiences that differs significantly from what is expected. The pattern of experience and behavior begins by late adolescence or early adulthood and causes distress or problems in functioning. Without treatment, personality disorders can be long-lasting. Personality disorders affect at least two of these areas such as the way of thinking about oneself and others, how to responding emotionally, how to relating to other people and the way of controlling one's behavior.

Based on the articles entitled "DSM-IV personality disorders in the National Comorbidity Survey Replication" , there are different types of personality disorders can be explained based on similar characteristics and symptoms. Many people with one personality disorder also have signs and symptoms of at least one additional personality disorder. It is not necessary to exhibit all the signs and symptoms listed for a disorder to be diagnosed.

1) Antisocial personality disorder:

A pattern of disregarding or violating the rights of others. A person with antisocial personality disorder may not conform to social norms, may repeatedly lie or deceive others, or may act impulsively.

2) Avoidant personality disorder:

A pattern of extreme shyness, feelings of inadequacy and extreme sensitivity to criticism. People with avoidant personality disorder may be unwilling to get involved with people unless they are certain of being liked, be preoccupied with being criticized or rejected, or may view themselves as not being good enough or socially inept.

3) Borderline personality disorder:

A pattern of instability in personal relationships, intense emotions, poor self-image and impulsivity. A person with borderline personality disorder may go to great lengths to avoid being abandoned, have repeated suicide attempts, display inappropriate intense anger or have ongoing feelings of emptiness.

4) Dependent personality disorder:

A pattern of needing to be taken care of and submissive and clingy behavior. People with dependent personality disorder may have difficulty making daily decisions without reassurance from others or may feel uncomfortable or helpless when alone because of fear of inability to take care of themselves.

5) Histrionic personality disorder:

A pattern of excessive emotion and attention seeking. People with histrionic personality disorder may be uncomfortable when they are not the center of attention, may use physical appearance to draw attention to themselves or have rapidly shifting or exaggerated emotions.

6) Narcissistic personality disorder:

A pattern of need for admiration and lack of empathy for others. A person with narcissistic personality disorder may have a grandiose sense of self-importance, a sense of entitlement, take advantage of others or lack empathy.

7) Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder:

A pattern of preoccupation with orderliness, perfection and control. A person with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder may be overly focused on details or schedules, may work excessively not allowing time for leisure or friends, or may be inflexible in their morality and values.

8) Paranoid personality disorder:

A pattern of being suspicious of others and seeing them as mean or spiteful. People with paranoid personality disorder often assume people will harm or deceive them and don't confide in others or become close to them.

9) Schizoid personality disorder:

Being detached from social relationships and expressing little emotion. A person with schizoid personality disorder typically does not seek close relationships, chooses to be alone and seems to not care about praise or criticism from others. 10. Schizotypal personality disorder: a pattern of being very uncomfortable in close relationships, having distorted thinking and eccentric behavior. A person with schizotypal personality disorder may have odd beliefs or odd or peculiar behavior or speech or may have excessive social anxiety.

10) Diagnosis of a personality disorder requires a mental health professional looking at long-term patterns of functioning and symptoms. Diagnosis is typically made in individuals 18 or older. People under 18 are typically not diagnosed with personality disorders because their personalities are still

developing. Some people with personality disorders may not recognize a problem. Also, people may have more than one personality disorder. An estimated 9 percent of U.S. adults have at least one personality disorder.

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2.2.5 The Causes of Personality Disorder

Based on (APA,2021), research suggests that genetics, abuse and other factors contribute to the development of obsessive-compulsive, narcissistic or other personality disorders. In the past, some believed that people with personality disorders were just lazy or even evil. But new research has begun to explore such potential causes as genetics, parenting and peer influences genetics. Researchers are beginning to identify some possible genetic factors behind personality disorders. One team, for instance, has identified a malfunctioning gene that may be a factor in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Other researchers are exploring genetic links to aggression, anxiety and fear — traits that can play a role in personality disorders. Childhood trauma. Findings from one of the largest studies of personality disorders, the Collaborative Longitudinal Personality Disorders Study, offer clues about the role of childhood experiences.

One study found a link between the number and type of childhood traumas and the development of personality disorders. People with borderline personality disorder, for example, had especially high rates of childhood sexual trauma. Verbal abuse. Even verbal abuse can have an impact. In a study of 793 mothers and children, researchers asked mothers if they had screamed at their children, told them they didn't love them or threatened to send them away. Children who

had experienced such verbal abuse were three times as likely as other children to have borderline, narcissistic, obsessive-compulsive or paranoid personality disorders in adulthood. High reactivity. Sensitivity to light, noise, texture and other stimuli may also play a role.

Overly sensitive children, who have what researchers call “high reactivity,” are more likely to develop shy, timid or anxious personalities. However, high reactivity’s role is still far from clear-cut. Twenty percent of infants are highly reactive, but less than 10 percent go on to develop social phobias. Peers. Certain factors can help prevent children from developing personality disorder. Even a single strong relationship with a relative, teacher or friend can offset negative influences, say psychologists.

2.3 Review of Related Study

This research relates to theoretical aspect of a previous study titled “Personality Disorder by Kate Character in Novel Master of the Game by Sidney Sheldon” by Nurfa Zulfin Patilima in 2018, from English Education Study Program, Letters and Culture Faculty, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. The thesis is used to identify personality disorder by Kate Character in novel Mater Of The Game by Sidney Sheldon. By using descriptive qualitative method, “Personality Disorder by Kate Character in Novel Master of the Game by Sidney Sheldon” describes the analysis of narcissistic and antisocial personality disorder by using American Psychiatric Association theory. To define the data analysis, this research provides data card to clarify the criteria of narcissistic and antisocial personality disorder based on the theory. Grounded on the data analysis it found that Kate is an intelligence people because she has strategy to control people around her and persuade them to do what she want. It is provided that Kate has narcissistic and antisocial personality disorder. Meanwhile, this research has similar point with theory used in the thesis especially in psychoanalysis theory, although the object of the analysis is different in which this research tries to analyze what causes the personality disorder symptoms from the characters in the novel.

The other research that analyzed about personality disorder on the character is a research by Mia Ismiati, from Universitas Pamulang. She has analyzed about personality disorder in her “An Analysis of Personality Disorder of The Main Character and Characterization in The Quiet” Movie by Jamie Babbit (2016)”. She used psychological criticism to analyzing this novel and the result was the main character has personality disorder namely borderline personality disorder which is caused by her past traumatic. This research has similarity with the previous study which are analyzing about personality disorder.

In Moscow State University of Psychology and Education Journals, there are many several research and cases that discussing about personality disorder. I found one case that is really related with my research, the case is “The Relationship Of Individual Psychological And Individual-Typological Characteristics In Individuals With Personality Disorders, Committed Socially Dangerous Acts.” Based on Moscow State University of Psychology and Education journals, it is revealed that low control of system activation behavior was found in groups of people with high levels of social harm, determining the psychological formation of individuals related to behavioral rigidity, motive instability, impulsivity, negative emotionality, and disinhibition. During the comparison of a sample of individuals with moderate and high levels of social harm it has been found that selfishness, as a component of self-control, high-level affective components of aggression - anger and immature defense mechanisms significantly differentiate individuals from levels of public harm. This information will help me to understand more about the personality disorder which is the topic of my final term paper.