

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

As I mentioned in the previous chapter, the theory that I will apply for this research is an intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach consists of characterizing characters through storytelling and performance methods, plot analysis and setting. The extrinsic approach applied in this study is the theory of psychological manipulation which consists of fraudulent manipulation in the context of the psychological manipulation relationship which includes the theory compiled at the beginning.

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer explain some terms of character in a literary work. The major, or central, character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:24-25). The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each characters. It does not mean protagonist always has a good nature and also antagonist always has bad nature. There are also flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who embody or represent a single character. Round characters are just the opposite. They embody a number of qualities and traits. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:62). On the other hand it is said that to establish characterization of characters, it can be analyzed through showing and telling methods.

a) Showing Method (Indirect)

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this novel I use showed and telling methods. Showed method 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 Hoepfer, 1981:27).

1. Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work I have to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. 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. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:32).

2) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. 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 character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:34-35).

b. Telling Method (Direct)

Direct methods of revealing character-characterization by telling-include the following:

1) Characterization through the use of names

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits, other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance, names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:28).

2) Characterization through Appearance

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how they looks) often provide essential clues to character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:29).

3) Characterization by the Author

Through a series of editorial comments, nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds. By so doing the author asserts and retains full control over characterization, the author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be. Nothing is left to the reader's imagination. Unless the author is being ironic and there is always that possibility-we can do little more than assent and allow our conception of character to be formed on the basis of what the author has told us. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:30).

2.1.2 Setting

Setting is a background of place and time of the story of literary work. Pickering and Hopper suggests that the background has several different functions, among others. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:61).

a) Setting as Background for Action

Sometimes this background is extensive and highly developed. Where setting-in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place-is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of “life as it was”

b) Setting as A Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting as a means of establishing atmosphere. Setting as a means of arousing the reader’s expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come.

c) Setting as A Means of Revealing Character

Setting as a mean of revealing character is the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the physical setting itself.

d) Setting as A Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting as a means of reinforce theme is used to be a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story.

2.1.3 Plot

Plot is connection of each action and conflict in every scene of the story. According to Pickering and Hoepfer flow is divided into five, among others. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:16)

a) Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story in which the author gives information about the background, featuring scenes, and build situation and time of events.

b) Complication

Complication occur when the actions increases, the balance split, the character was introduced, and the existence of a conflict that was not explained at the beginning of the story.

c) Crisis

Crisis is an even in a story where the plot reaches the point of highes emotional strength which contribute determine the resolution.

d) Falling Action

Falling action occurs when a crisis has been reached, the tension is reduced and the plot goes toward resolution.

e) Resolution

Resolution is the final result from the plot which records the result from conflict in story and establishes a new equilibrium.

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

After I explain about the approach through the intrinsic, now I will explain about the extrinsic. In this paper, I use psychological approach. Through the psychology of personality, it is begun with the definition of the psychology of literature and the relationship of the psychology of literature in psychology along with the psychology of personality as follows

2.2.1 Psychology of Literature

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Psychology is actively involved in studying and understanding mental processes, brain function, and behavior (Boyack, Klavans, & Borner, 2005). The psychological approach in literary works cannot be ignored, because the fictional characters created are related to these aspects. There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology as they relate to humans and their reactions, perceptions of the world, misery, desires, fears, conflict and reconciliation individual and social, through various concepts, methods, and approaches.

An author represents life according to its goals, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the door to the unknown and invisible world to readers not only by evoking feelings and emotions but also by helping them find meaning in life and existence. Obviously, literature allows individuals to know and question their identity by increasing awareness and awareness. It should be noted that humans and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts, and literature. (Lodge, 2002:10) In literary works there are many types of psychological approaches that are applied to the theme of literary works. In this study, I will analyze the novel's deep psychological manipulation.

2.2.2 Psychological Manipulation

Manipulation is defined as ways in which individually or purposefully (although not necessarily consciously) alter, change, influence, or exploit others. Also, manipulation represents three major components of a proposed interactional framework of personality (Buss, 1987). The first one deals with nonrandom entry into, or avoidance of certain environments. The second is defined by actions, strategies, upsets, conflicts, coercions and reputation that are unintentionally elicited by individuals displaying certain characteristic.

The third one proposes class of mechanisms, is defined as the means by which individuals intentionally influence, alter, or shape those selected by the environments. Psychology of manipulation is a type of social influence that aims to change the behavior or perception of others through indirect, deceptive, or underhanded tactics. By advancing the

interests of the manipulator, often at another's expense, such methods could be considered exploitative and devious.

According to Dotsenko (1997), manipulation is a type of psychological effect, the skillful execution of which leads to the latent excitement of another person's intentions that do not coincide with his/her actual existing desires (Dotsenko, 1997: 51). In a psychological manipulation concept, manipulators often use some charting or strategies in order to manipulate their victim. As a result, the victims who are psychologically manipulated by the manipulators will have some effect that affect their life. For further analysis, I will explain the cheating of psychological manipulation and the effect of psychological manipulation for the victim

2.2.3 Literature Review

This research focuses on the psychology of personality; psychological manipulation. I use literature review consisting of primary and secondary source. The primary source I use is a novel entitled *My Dark Vanessa* written by Kate Elizabeth Russel. This study focuses on the depression that the main character should through because of manipulative relationship in *My Dark Vanessa* novel by Kate Elizabeth Russel. There are other related studies which also focus on depression and manipulation in psychology.

The first previous research that I will review is the thesis that uses the same novel as I analyzed. The research entitled *A Portrayal of Woman Liberal Feminism as Reflected in Kate Elizabeth Russel's My Dark Vanessa* by Risna, the graduated student of Bosowa University. In her research, Risna (2021) uses feminism studies of women liberal on the character Vanessa. She uses the same approaches; intrinsic and extrinsic approaches in order to analyze her research. This research is definitely different with my concepts research, because I use the concept of psychological manipulation; the cheating of manipulations to behavior of manipulative. One the other hand, Risna's research is focused on the feminism for women liberal.

The second similar research is a journal entitled *Able Versus Willing to Manipulate Partners in Romantic Relationship* by Tamara Bobera, University of Tasmania, 2016. In her research, Bobera (2016) focused on emotional manipulation. The analysis of the study is based on an emotional manipulation as the dark side of emotional intelligence. Emotional manipulation within romantic relationships can have devastating effects, including violence towards romantic partners (Shackelford, 2 Goetz, Buss, Euler, & Hoier:2005) With a similar focus, this

research is almost the same as my research. The difference is the aim of the subject being analyzed as I limited my research to the main character of the novel *My Dark Vanessa*. My research focuses on how the manipulation concept including cheating also effect of manipulation that showed on the main characters Vanessa & Strane. Meanwhile, Bobera thesis discussed about ability of emotional manipulation and how they deal with them through emotional manipulation

The third similar research is a journal entitled *Emotional Abuse Dalam Hubungan Suami – Istri* by Greta Vidya, 2017. In her research, Vidya (2017) focuses on the emotion abused & manipulation that showed in relationship. Emotional abuse or it can also be referred to as emotional blackmail is a form of direct or indirect manipulation where others threaten to punish the victim when victims don't do what they want (Forward, 2007). The manipulator will use the emotional abuse to their victims, like using the charming to make the victim can't bear to refuse. This research is different with my concepts research, because I use the manipulation tactics to prove the manipulation relationship concept, while Vidya's research is focused to the emotional abuse in the relationship.

In the three journals of literature review above had different causes of the research. The first one is journal from Risna (2021). Risna's research discusses about portrayal of woman liberal feminism. The second one is the journal from Tamara Bobera (2016). Bobera's research discusses about emotional manipulation. The third one is the journal from Greta Vidya (2017). Vidya's research discusses about the emotional abused & manipulation that reflected in relationship.

In order to conduct this study, I will use the intrinsic approach; characterization, plot and setting and relate them to the psychology literature approaches. The book I use is *Concise Companion to Literature* by Pickering & Hoeper. Based on psychology literature approach, I use theory of the cheating of psychological manipulation and the effect of psychological manipulation from some experts.