

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As explained in the previous chapter, in order to understand the meaning and construction From the novel, I used several concepts and theories to analyze it. Those theories applied in this chapter using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, and setting. For the extrinsic approach is the collective subject and world view. This chapter provides a further explanation of the concepts and theories that I uses, described in the previous chapter, and I will outline the theoretical framework:

2.1. Intrinsic Approachs

Intrinsic is an element of literary work that comes from within the work itself. In the novel the intrinsic elements are, themes, plots, setting, characterization, and mandates. From the meaning used, there are language and words that contain certain meanings, and these must be analyzed to find explanations and explain the meanings contained in this novel, I use an intrinsic approach that analyzes elements of literary works. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper in their book. The concept will be explained in this chapter.

2.1.1. Themes

This study uses the theory of theme. In book *Concise Companion to Literature* says, Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very things to different people. In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper, 1981:61). From the citations above, it shows that theme can be interpreted differently by one people to another. It shows that theme in an artwork can result to many different interpretations. It means that theme can be various because theme is an idea or statement which controled the entire flow of the artwork itself.

Theme in fiction is discoverable to the extent that we are willing s critics to subject its various elements its *every word* to the process of analysis and interpretation (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper, 1981:62).

2.1.2. Plots

Plot is 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 14). What I understand is that the sequence of events is the basic part that needs to be created to organize the sequence of events in forming a story and a conflict will determine the next course of action or situation. This will be the deciding factor for making the story the main structure The flow is divided into several elements, namely:

2.1.2.1. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section in which I provided the necessary background information. Exposition is the initial section where the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, assigns the situation, and determines the date of the action. It can also introduce characters and conflicts, or potential conflicts (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16). According to what I understand, exposition is the most important part of a story to determine the action in time and place, introduce the characters, provide an overview of the situation in the story, and propose conflicts that will be developed in the main part of the story.

2.1.2.2. Rising Action

Rising actions, sometimes referred to as complications, break the balance and introduce characters and trigger conflicts. the conflict then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to what I understand, the Rising action in the plot is that the conflict

begins to appear before the problem arises (the climax). However, the rising action is marked by tension or conflict between characters.

2.1.2.3. Climax

The climax is when the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity, it is the turning point of the plot, which immediately accelerates its completion (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:17). According to what I understand, Climax is the part in the story that shows the most problematic part or the problem is at the highest stage in the story.

2.1.2.4. Falling Action

In a falling action, the tension or climax has subsided and the plot moves to a predetermined conclusion (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:17). According to what I understand, Falling action is a situation where the conflict that had previously reached a climax then the intensity of the conflict in a story gradually subsides.

2.1.2.5. Resolution

Resolution is the last or final part, it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes a new balance or stability. Resolution is also referred to as conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:17). From what I understand, Resolution in the story is where the question is resolved or left hanging at the end of the story.

In a more specific sense, the plot of a story is not just a series of events contained in certain topics, but includes several factors that cause events (Crane, 1963:63).

2.1.3. Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer explain some terms of character in 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 Hooper, 1981: 24-25). The term character refers to the person, the perpetrator in the story. Character can be presented by their action, speech and also their minds. It includes the process of giving some information about them (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:24). On the other hand it is said that flat character is a minor character of a story. Round character is a major character of a story (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 62). To establish characterization of characters can be analyzed through Showing Method.

2.1.3.1. Showing Method

The method used in *The Color Purple* novel uses the Showing characterization method. Showing is (indirectly) showing the author placing himself outside the story by providing opportunities for the characters to display their character through dialogue and action. 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, with showing much of the 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 (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:28). according to what I understanding, the place of the author is outside the story and leaves the reader to conclude what the characteristics of the characters in the story are.

2.1.3.1.1. Characterization through Dialogue

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 Hooper, 1981: 32). It means needs more concentrating and understanding to determine a characterization of a character.

2.1.3.1.2. Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialog. 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 Hooper, 1981: 34-35) it means characters expression can show their characterization.

According to Albertine Minderop (2005 : 22-23), the method of showing includes: dialogue and Behavior, Characterization Through Dialogue – what the speaker says, The Identity of the Speaker, The Location and Situation of the Conversation, the Identity of the Person addressed by the Speaker, the Mental Quality of the Characters, Tone of Voice, Emphasis, Dialect, and Vocabulary of The Characters.

2.1.4. Setting

Setting is an important part in literary works, with the author's setting can make the story look real based on imagination and what happened before. Setting is a term that, in its broadest sense, encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D, 1981:37) There are five functions of setting that will be explained as follows. According to what I understand, setting is a description of the atmosphere, time and place of events in a story.

2.1.4.1. Setting As background for Action

Setting in the form of costume, mnners, events, nd insitutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place is rendered in minutes detail to give a sense of ‘’ life as it was’’. Setting is so slight that it cn be dispensed

with in a single sentence or two or must be inferred altogether from dialogue and action (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39). According to what I understand, the setting referred to in a story can be imaginary or factual.

2.1.4.2. Setting As Antagonist

Setting the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot and conflict and determine the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39). According to what I understand, setting is very important in forming a plot, looking for conflicts, and determining the outcome of events in a story or literary work.

2.1.4.3. Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40). According to what I understand, this section is very important in forming a plot, this section is also able to build the reader's thoughts on the content of the story and get the reader carried away in the story.

2.1.4.4. 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 41). According to what I understand, the setting is also able to explain the characters of each character in the story.

2.1.4.5. Setting as Reinforcing of Theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42).

According to what I understand, the setting in a literary work can also explain or clarify what theme the author uses in his analysis.

According to what I understand that a story will always take place in space, time, atmosphere, and conditions of society or customs. The spatial setting can be in the form of residence, village, city, or a wider area. The time setting can be day, night, day, month or year. Even time can tell how long the story lasts, an hour, a day, a month, and a few years. The setting can be weather or historical period. Meanwhile, customs can be in the form of objects, ways of dressing, and ways of speaking in everyday life.

2.2. Extrinsic Approach

In addition to discussing the Intrinsic approach, there is also an Extrinsic approach that will be discussed. The extrinsic element is the state of the author's subjectivity about the attitudes, rich-kinds and views of life that are the background for the birth of a work of fiction, it can be said if the author's biographical element can determine the characteristics of the work produced.

According to Wellek and Warren (75-135) quoted in Lya zulfa essay identifies extrinsic aspects, including the author's subjectivity, in this case attitudes, beliefs, and views of life, all of which affect the literary works he writes. In other words, the author's biographical element will affect the literary work produced. The second is psychology, both author psychology, reader psychology, and the application of psychological principles in literary works. The third is the author's environmental conditions such as economic, political and social. Other extrinsic aspects such as a nation's view of life, various other works of art, and so on.

2.2.1. Psychology

Based on the book entitled Psychology of Literature, psychology comes from the Greek word "psyche", which means soul, and "logos" which means knowledge. So psychology means the science of the soul

or the science that investigate and study human behavior (Albertine Minderop, 2013: 3). According to what I understand, psychology is the science of the soul or the study of human behavior. Psychology has many branches some of which are social psychology, psychoanalysis, literary psychology, etc. To prove my assumption about the theme I use the concept of psychology of literature, The concept will be explained as follows:

2.2.2. Psychology of literature

The psychology of literature is the creation of a work of art, the author goes beyond the superficial and tangible aspects of everyday life that are reached from a historical and sociological perspective in search of what, by being revealed about the human psychological condition, will continue to be valid in a very diverse set of circumstances (Leite, 2003). According to what I understand, the significant contributions of contemporary psychology such as the description of individual behavior and inner experiences as spontaneous activity, continuity between different levels of problem solving and creative capacities and attempts to interpret unconscious life through dynamic forces are relevant resources in attempts to explain creation and immortality. a literary work.

2.2.2.1. Theory of Sexual Perversion (Lesbianism) By Freud

Sexual perversion It is generally understood to be absent in childhood. to set in at the time of puberty in connection with the process of coming to maturity and to be revealed in the manifestations of an irresistible attraction exercised by one sex upon the other: while its aim is presumed to be sexual union, or at all events actions leading in that direction (Freud: 135).

Sexuality is not confined to heterosexual genital intercourse between adults, for there are a number of perversions, and even popular opinion recognizes these as sexual in their nature. Popular opinion might wish to maintain a narrow conception of what is to count as normal sexuality,

thus raising a problem about how one is to distinguish between normal and abnormal sexuality, but the more interesting and immediate problem is to make clear in virtue of what the perversions are recognized as sexual at all. And it is here that Freud makes an enormous conceptual advance.

Based on Sexual perversion by Freud theory, I use Lesbianism to analyze my research.

2.2.2.2. Lesbianism

According to Humm in his book Encyclopedia of Feminism (246), lesbianism is an emotional and sexual relationship between women or between those who identify themselves as lesbians. The term is taken from Lesbos, the name of an island in Greece that was home to the famous sixth-century poet Sappho.

Lesbian is an emotional relationship that involves the feelings, love and affection of two people of the same sex, namely women. This understanding is the same as the meaning of the word homosexual, as described above. However, homosexuality has not yet referred to a specific gender and is still broad. Not all lesbians can be recognized since childhood, but several characteristics can give the assumption that they will be homosexual, including tomboyish nature (Tobing, 1987: 53).

According to The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of The English Language (731), lesbianism means *homosexuality among women*.

2.2.2.2.1. Aspects of Lesbianism

Lesbiansm behavior does not appear suddenly in a homo, will but there are several factors causing it, namely internal and external factors. *From the Essay Vera 2018*, a student of the Faculty of Sports Science, Yogyakarta State University. From the theory of the factors causing being

a lesbian above, it can be seen The keywords that cause lesbians are of many kinds, including: are heredity, environmental influences, traumatic experiences, the satisfaction of homosexual relations, comfort, hormonal differences, number of chromosomes, brain structure, nervous system, and heredity have an influence in the process of forming a person's sexual orientation to become a person lesbian.

According to what I understand, there are other aspects, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors is an innate factor from the beginning of children born with genetic disorders and hormonal, will then grow and develop into teenagers and adults based on the abnormalities it has, that is what is meant by internal factors. External factors are factors caused by the situation and condition outside of the child. Including factors from outside the child, namely parental education, social environment, physical or psychological violence experienced by children, depression or experienced by children, the influence of electronic media and print media and following the style of their friends around them.

The case in *The Color Purple* Novel includes the occurrence of lesbianism caused by mental and physical violence by her stepfather and husband. When she feels safe and comfortable being near women, then gradually she will like and be attracted to women the like. Feelings of like and love will gradually bring up sexual orientation lesbian.

Through the factors effecting of Celie. Celie has a sexual prevesion factors as a Lesbianism due to several reasons:

a. Verbal Violence

According to Verrywell Journal (2022), Verbal abuse a type of emotional abuse is when someone uses their words to assault, dominate, ridicule, manipulate, and/or degrade another person and negatively impact this person's psychological health. Verbal abuse is a way for a person to control and maintain power over another person. According what i am understanding verbal violence is

Verbal abuse sometimes occurs in relationships before physical abuse; however, this is not always the case. Verbal abuse can exist without the presence of physical abuse. The effects of verbal abuse can be just as damaging as those of physical abuse.

Verbal violence from men to women is one of the causes of sexual deviation in women because women feel uncomfortable with men and eventually there is a same-sex relationship called Lesbian.

b. Physical Violence

According Centers for Disease Control and Perversion Journal (2021), Physical violence is when a person hurts or tries to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, or using another type of physical force.

According to Law Insider Journal, Physical Violence means the willful action of inflicting bodily injury or physical mistreatment. Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to, striking with or without an object, slapping, pinching, choking, kicking, shoving, prodding, or the use of chemical restraints or physical restraints unless the restraints are consistent with licensing requirements, and includes restraints that are otherwise being used inappropriately.

Physical violence from men to women is one of the causes of sexual perversion in women because women feel uncomfortable with men and eventually there is a same-sex relationship called Lesbian.

c. Sexual Violence Theory

According to Sigmund Freud in Albertine Minderop's book entitled *Psychology of Literature*, the problem of sexuality is also a lot of criticism and rejection of him. Many people understand that sexuality is only related to the problem of the reproductive organs. According to what I understand a major objection to Freud occurred when he discussed the sexuality of children. People argue, where is

it possible for children to have sexual experiences. For Freud, the problem of sexuality is further, wider, and earlier than just genital sexuality.

Sex is violence that leads to sexual solicitation without consent. According to Sigmund Freud quoted from Pizaro's essay, Psychosexual disorders are usually caused by childhood trauma. Children's memories will be recorded in memory and stored neatly in the subconscious (Sigmund Freud). According to what I understand, the ego that appears in psychosexual disorders is a minimalist ego and cannot carry out its functions properly. Even though reality testing is still running, it is not optimal, because of various psychological dynamics due to childhood conflicts. Finally, many perpetrators of psychosexual disorders choose a path that is despised by society, such as venting to the wrong sexual object. One time there was also a dualism between death instincts such as violence, or extreme changes by emphasizing the life instinct with the theme of "art" of sexual penetration on nonsensical objects.

Aspects of sexuality perversion, namely the influence of social, psychological, and organic factors often cause an individual violates even deviates from the prevailing thing in their society. The existence of bad environmental conditions puts a burden which is heavy on each individual in living his life, so that the individual it becomes a deviant (www.eprints.unm.ac.id, 2019).

2.3. Previous Related Studies

The Color Purple Novel written by Alice Walker is an interest novel. As far as I know, no research has been done to examine *The Color Purple* novel with the theory of Lesbianism and Sexual Violence theory. At least among Darma Persada University students. Then I tried to get a review at another university. Therefore, I found several studies on *The Color Purple* novel.

- A. The title of the first research *Moral Messages in the Novel The Color Purple By Alice Walker* was compiled by Zein Adolo Masha, a student at Sam Ratulangi University, Faculty of Humanities, Department of English Literature. Zein identified and classified the moral messages depicted through the characters in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* novel and analyzed the moral messages contained in *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker novel.
- B. The title of the second research *Black feminism in Alice Walker's The Color Purple* was compiled by the 2002 student extract from the University of Malang. In this study, the first researchers analyze the views and ideas of black feminism as reflected through the female characters in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*. She expresses the views and ideas of black feminism which is reflected through the female characters in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*. In this study, Sari used the Black Feminist theory.
- C. The title of the third research *African-American Women's Suffering In Alice Walker's The Color Purple (1982) Novel* was compiled by Denik Fajar (2012), a student at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, majoring in English. In this study, Denik analyzed the structural elements in the novel *The Color Purple* and Describing African-American Woman's suffering in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* based on feminist approach.