CHAPTER II
FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

Based on the objective of the research above, to understand the meaning and the construction of the novel, I use some concepts and theories to analyze it. In order to achieve it, this chapter consists of three parts. The first part is, intrinsic approach. I use characterization, plot, and setting to analyze the character of the novel. The second is, extrinsic approach. I use the concepts of trauma and psychopath to support the theme of my analysis. The last part is literature review that consists of previous research to support this thesis which was taken from other three researchers. This chapter tells about a further explanation of the concepts and theories that both have told in the previous chapter, and I will explain those frameworks of the theories:

A. Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the character of the novel, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, plot, and setting. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hopper in their book titled *Concise Companion to Literature*. In analyzing this novel, I will use the intrinsic approach to analyze the elements of a literary work. The concept will be explained in this chapter.

1. Characterization

The relationship between plot and character is a vital and necessary one. Without character there would be no plot and no story. Characters are customarily described by their relationship to plot, by the degree of development they are given by the author, and whether or not they undergo significant character change. Characterization is when the author reveals the personality of the character. It may be happening in every conversation. Characters can be represented by description in their action, speech, and also their mind. It includes the process of giving some information about them. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 25)

A. Showing Method

The dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their

dialogues and their actions. (Pickering & Hooper, 199: 27)

1. Characterization through The Dialogue

Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say; they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their (the character) 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 & Hooper, 1997: 32) There are several things which we should prepare when we analyze characterization through dialogue, such as:

a. What is Being Said

The reader must must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discused is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 32)

b. The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed by the 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. The conversation of a minor role often provides crucial information and sheds important light on the personalities of the other character. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 33)

c. The Occasion

Location or situation of the discussion can also affect a person's character, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to, and we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to other people around them. And also usually dialogue during the night is more serious and dialogue during the day is more revealing and more information on it. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 33)

d. The Identity of the Person or Persons the Speaker Addressing

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the other character. And also dialogue between friends is more open and long than the dialogue between strangers. It is depends who is more

comfortable to talk. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 33)

2. Plot

Plot defined the sequence of connected event that represent the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, certainly involve people, and for this reason, it is almost impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character. Most plots contain more than one conflict. Some conflicts, in fact, are never made explicit by the author or the characters do or say as the plot unfolds. Conflict, then, is the basic opposition, or tension, that sets the plot of a novel or short story in motion; it engage the reader, builds the suspense or mystery of the work, and arouses expectation for the events that are to follow. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 16) There are five-stage structures in plot, such as:

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 postential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or pharagraph, or, in the case of novel, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 16)

b. Complication

The complication sometimes referred 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. The conflict in a story will developed slowly and escalated. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 17)

c. Crisis

The crisis also referred as the climax is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 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, 1997: 17)

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is 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, 1997: 17)

3. Setting

Setting 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 take place. As its most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 37) Settings are divided by several parts, such as :

a. Setting as Background

Setting may consist of costume, manners, events, and institutions that have relation to a certain time and place. Setting must be inferred altogether from dialogue and 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 a relationship that is only tangential and slight. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 39)

b. Setting as Antagonist

Setting may also serve as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 39)

c. Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 40)

d. Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perseives 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 actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a methaporic

or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering & Hooper, 1997: 41).

B. Extrinsic Approaches

After explaining intrinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach. In this paper, I will use the concept of trauma and psychopath through psychological approach as the theme of my analysis to analyze Janie's character in this novel. I will explain the concept below:

1. Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from Greek words "psyche" meaning life and "logos" meaning explanation. According to Rod Plotnik & Haig Kouyoumdjian in their book entitled *Introduction to Psychology*, states that psychology is the science of the experiences that arises from human self, such as mind and behavior. It embraces all aspects of unconscious and conscious experience as nise as thought. It is an applied science an academic discipline, which looks to understand individuals or groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases. (Plotnik, 2010: 6)

2. Psychology in Literature

Psychology and literature has deep connection in human life. Both deals with the human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Kartono describes psychology as the science of human behavior (Kartono, 1980: 94).

Literature is a product of human thought. It can be influenced by the environment of the author; even it may contain the author's way of life. Whilst, most people consider that literary works are mirror of human life. In other words, literary works are used by authors for telling what they feel and see and what they face in the social life involving human activities. Literary works are known by people in the written form, those are novel, poetry, and also play (Sangidu, 2004: 2)

Like psychology, literature especially novel also related to human life. Novels are works of art that contain value in life. It is the author's feelings of encouragement and expression. Albertine Minderop, states that the study of

literary works reflecting the concepts of psychology is presented in a way, first, presented the summary of the stories of each literary works reviewed. Second, there is review the characterization of figures relevant to the purpose of this analysis. (Minderop, 2010: 98)

Therefore, I use the concept of trauma and psychopath as the theme of my analysis to analyze the character of this novel. These concept will be explained as follow:

A) Trauma

Trauma is defined as an emotional response to a distressing event, such as a physical attack, sexual abuse or natural disaster (American Psychological Association [APA], 2020).

MSF-Holland, defines that trauma as an event that is shocking and unexpected, an unusual situation (outside of everyday life), creates a feeling of helplessness, threatens life, both physically and emotionally. (Holland, 2001)

Nancy Boyd Webb states that: (1) trauma is expressed as pain experienced by someone who can damage physical and psychological so that it brings difficulties to life such as decreased levels of productivity and daily activities, (2) trauma occurs due to bitter physical and mental events which cause immediate damage to the body or shock to the brain, (3) trauma occurs because there is excessive indecision or traumatic uncertainty due to physical and psychological damage that can cause emotional disturbances triggered by an acute bitter event, (4) trauma is a symptom of increased stress that causes emotional distress to children or school students, causing changes in behavior, emotions and thoughts, (5) trauma is also said to be bodily injury caused by external physical stress such as gunfire, fire, misfortune, sharp weapon stabbing, injury due to fighting, raping, technological neglect and so on. (Webb, 2004)

According to Medical News Today, there are several types of trauma, including:

- Acute trauma**:** This results from a single stressful or dangerous event.
- Chronic trauma**:** This results from repeated and prolonged exposure to highly stressful events. Examples include cases of child abuse, bullying, or domestic violence.

- Complex trauma**:** This results from exposure to multiple traumatic events. (Medical News Today [MNT], 2020)

Furthermore, a person who has experienced trauma may feel:

1. Emotional & psychological response, including: denial, anger, fear, sadness, shame, confusion, anxiety, depression, numbness, guilt, hopelessness, irritability, difficulty concentrating. (MNT, 2020)

2. Physical response, including: headaches, digestive symptoms, fatigue, racing heart, sweating, feeling jumpy. (MNT, 2020)

According to International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, adverse environment such as childhood trauma, parent anti-sociality and low parental warmth can negatively influence a child's developing personality and emotions, affect them with the emergence of psychopathic traits. (Ireland et al., 2020)

In contrast, academics provided answers that considered more contextual and external factors that may be present for a child experiencing developmental trauma (e.g. severity of trauma, environmental factors), and how these may impact on the child as well as potentially linking to psychopathy development. (Ireland et al., 2020)

B) Psychopath

Psychopaths literally means mentally ill. The sufferer is also often referred to as a sociopath because of antisocial behavior and harms the people closest. According to Singgih Dirgagunarsa, psychopaths are psychological barriers that cause sufferers to have difficulty adjusting to social norms in their environment. (Dirgagunarsa, 1998).

Meanwhile, Kartini Kartono states in her book entitled *Abnormal Psychology*, psychopath is a form of mental disorder which is characterized by the absence of personal organization and integration so that a psychopath can never be morally responsible and there is always conflict with social and legal norms. (Kartono, 2000).

Based on Kartini Kartono and Singgih Dirgagunarsa's explanation, it can be concluded that a psychopath is a mental disorder whose main feature is the

inability to adapt. In addition, a psychopath also does not have moral and social responsibilities, has an unstable personality and is emotionally immature. A psychopaths can do whatever they wants and they believe that what they are doing is right.

Psychopath is a symptom that indicates that someone is having an imbalance or a failure in harmonizing impulses constructive and destructive in itself, is usually triggered by the pressures of life or experiencing emotional trauma that caused the conflict who have not found a way out.

Furthermore, I use the concept of Stefan Verstappen in his book *Defense Againts Psychopath* to analyze chacaracteristic of psychopath, and it will be explained as follow:

a) Lack of Empathy

Psychopaths have no empathy and as a result, they are neither truly human, nor truly alive. When the psychopaths look 'Normals' such as admiring artwork, or playing with children, or caring for a pet, or any number of human emotional interactions, they can't understand what all the excitement is about. From an early age psychopaths recognize that they are different, and that they must act as others do in order to be accepted into society. Psychopaths learn to imitate what they see others do, but they can never understand why they should act that way. (Verstappen, 2011: 6)

b) Lack of Remorse

Remorse is an emotional expression of individual regret felt by a person after he or she has committed an act, which they regard to be shameful, hurtful, or violent. Psychopath can not feel shame, nor understand that anything they do can be hurtful to other people. Psychopaths understand when people are angry with them for their behavior, they may pretend they are sorry, but unlike most people, they are not bothered by guilt at all. (Verstappen, 2011: 7)

c) Superficialty

Psychopath can never penetrate beyond the surface of knowledge. As a result, they exhibit a "superficial" understanding of some or many subjects but are often seen by true experts as superficial. This superficiality extends to their attempts to

act normal by displaying false emotions through excessive influence. (Verstappen, 2011: 7)

d) Irresponsibility

Psychopaths are not responsible because nothing is ever their fault. Other people, or the world in general, are always blamed for all their problems. This makes sense when you understand that psychopaths consider themselves perfect. In psychopath's logic, everything bad is always someone else's fault and not them. (Verstappen, 2011: 8)

e) Impulsive Behaviour

Psychopath act without forethought. In their mind, whatever they want to do, is good and whatever they do not want is bad. If a psychopath wants money from someone they didn't know, then robbery is good. (Verstappen, 2011: 8)

f) Poor Behaviour Control

Stefan Verstappen thinks that this characteristic can be misleading because many psychopaths display excellent self-control by having to pretend to be 'Normal' for most of their lives. Lack of self-control comes into play when megalomania causes them to behave exactly the way they want to and whenever they have the desire. (Verstappen, 2011: 9)

g) Compulsive Lying

Psychopaths are free to lie as often and as outrageously as they please because they have no empathy, shame, and remorse. Normal people would blush, or sweat, or tremble, if they dared stretch the truth to the same degree. However, for the psychopath lying is as easy and natural as breathing. (Verstappen, 2011: 9)

h) Manipulative

Along with psychopath's ability to lie comes the ability to manipulate others for their own benefit. Psychopaths are masters of manipulation and masters of knowing how to push our buttons to use our emotions against us. They use this ability to confuse those around them, unable to think clearly, and lose their balance. (Verstappen, 2011: 10)

i) Anti-social Behaviour

The essence of the psychopath is anti-social. Their lack of empathy for others extends to society and the environment. Vandalism, pollution, graffiti, animal abuse, environmental destruction, building code violations, reckless driving, and a host of activities that are morally and socially unacceptable are not a concern for psychopaths. (Verstappen, 2011: 10)

C. Literature Review

Before getting into the analysis, I have gathered literature review that consists of previous research to support this thesis. For the previous studies, I do not find any research that uses this novel. However, there are several previous studies using the same topic. Those previous studies are:

The first, *Analisis Trauma Dan Dendam Hannibal Lecter Dalam Novel Hannibal Rising Karya Thomas Harris* by Rizki Adinda Dewiana (2011), the student of Diponegoro University of Semarang. In this thesis, she focuses on characters and conflict of the main character use intrinsic approach to show the change of the psychological side of an innocent boy named Hannibal Lecter who turns into a psycho killer. She uses psychological approach according to The Personality Theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Working through the analysis, the result of the analysis shows that if an unstable natured person is pressured into a breaking point, it can change his personality and trigger a destructive behavior.

The second, *A Psychopath Analysis on Michael's Character in Halloween film by Rob Zombie* by Siri Amalia (2011), the student of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University in Jakarta. In this thesis, She analyzes the psychopathic character suffered by Michael who has abnormal behavior in Halloween film by using psychological theory. She uses descriptive qualitative analysis as the method to explain about the character and psychopathic personality of the main character in the film. She focuses more on Michael's psychology (Michael's character). She tries to describe Michael's psychological condition of his forbidden acts, such torturing and killing animal and person. The result of this research is that Michael has a psychopathic personality. She finds several characteristics of Michael as a psychopath which show that he has abnormal

behavior, including: antisocial, apathetic, mysterious, peculiar, cruel and criminal, poor of judgment and callous, high intelligent, manipulative and irresponsible, and thief. He experiences a psychopath influenced by the traumatic experiences in his life since he was children that he gets from his family and friends.

The third, *The Analysis of Trauma in Staub's Novel "Scared to Death"* by Sulaeman (2014), the student of Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar. In this thesis, he uses descriptive qualitative method and psychological approach in analyzing post traumatic stress disorder faced by character in the novel and the way of healing it. He analyzes the symptoms of post traumatic stress disorder experienced differently by two main characters such as intrusive, avoidance, and arousal symptoms. He also finds the way of character healing post traumatic stress disorder depicted in the novel such as reasonable mastery caring attachments to others and a meaningful purpose in life as they become perfect mothers. The implication of his thesis is to inform the people that trauma will give a dangerous effect if it shows symptoms like intrusive, avoidance, and arousal after experiencing trauma. The effect is post traumatic stress disorder.

The difference between this research and previous research is in the object and the focus of the object analysis. The previous research used *Hanibal Rising Novel*, *Scared to Death novel, Halloween film*, but this research uses *The Perfect Child* novel. And in this research, I focus on analyzing Janie's trauma and the effect of her trauma in the form of Psychopath. The analysis is describing the psychopath traits that Janie shows as the effect of her trauma in *The Perfect Child* novel.