

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

The intrinsic element is a complementary in the novel. In addition, the novel has elements that build the story, so it becomes the sequence of prose. To analyze the character of a novel, I am using some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, setting, and plot.

2.1.1 Characterization (Third-person omniscient)

The meaning of character is characteristic, role, or letter. And also character have a meaning people, racial society, mental and moral attitudes, qualities of reason, famous people, literary figures, reputation and signs or letter. The characterization method in studying literary works is a method of describing the characteristic of the characters in a work of fiction.

The method of characterization is the third-person omniscient. The third-person omniscient is a storyteller from the outside of the story who reports the events experienced by the characters from an "he/she" or "him/her" perspective. The storyteller knows various things about the characters, events, and actions including the motivations behind them. The storyteller is free to move and tell anything within the scope of the time and place of the story, moving from one character to another, telling or hiding the character's words and actions. And even the storyteller is able to clearly express the thoughts, feelings, views, and motivations of a character as well as real words and actions. (Minderop, 2013: 99)

The third person point of view used in story telling in the third person style. The third person point of view doesn't always used the third person pronoun in a story, but it was possible for dialogue to occur, the existence of "you" and "I" because the narrator wanted to see how the character "he/she" was expressing themselves. In this connection, there are also experts who distinguish it by using mixed point of view techniques. (Minderop, 2013: 98)

In the conversation scenes between the characters there are many mentions of "me/I" and "you", because the "she/he" characters allowed to reveal themselves.

The story between showing, telling, narrative, and dialogue causes the story to be smooth, lively and natural. (Minderop, 2013: 98)

2.1.2 Setting

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 climactic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. At its most basic, the setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981:37)

According to Pickering & Hoepfer, setting has functions :

a. Setting as Background

Setting as background is where setting in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place is rendered in minute detail. Setting as background is 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 only tangential and slight. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981:39)

b. 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 determine the outcome of events. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981:39)

c. 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 & Hoepfer, 1981:40)

d. Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Very often 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 actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 41-42)

2.1.3 Plot

Plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The term plot implies just such an overview; it implies the controlling intelligence of an author who has winnowed the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and then ordered and arranged them to suggest or expose their causal relationship. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981:14)

According to Pickering & Hoeper, plot has five stages:

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 potential for conflict.

b. Complication

The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition).

c. Crisis

The crisis, which is also referred to the climax, is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.

d. Falling Action

The falling action is once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is resolution. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic approach is a method of interpretation outside the literature work but somehow it still correlates with the literature itself. As we understand before, analyzing literature work can be used by two approaches, such as sexual orientation and causative factors.

2.2.1 Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is a capacity that every human being has related to emotional attraction, affection, and sexual relations. Sexual orientation is a natural part, it cannot be changed. No one can choose to be born with a certain sexual orientation. (Walidun, 2016)

Sexual orientation refers to an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic and/or sexual attractions to men, women or both sexes. Sexual orientation also refers to a person's sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviors and membership in a community of others who share those attractions (American Psychological Association, 2020).

According to Alhamdu journal (2016), sexual orientation is included in the concept of sexuality. In the concept of sexuality there are also sexual identity and sexual behavior. Sexual identity as an individual's perception of his or her sexual role which is influenced by individual maturity. Whereas sexual behavior is an attitude and action to have sexual contact with other people (men, women, or both). In this sense, sexual behavior refers to the sexual activities and actions of a person.

And according to Alhamdu journal (2016), sexual orientation is what individuals feel about their sexual orientation that may or may not be expressed in the form of sexual behavior, because it is also related to how one's self-concept is. So, it is about how a person sees and thinks about themselves, it will also affect whether his sexual orientation will be shown or not in the form of their behavior.

There are several types of sexual orientation:

a. Heterosexual

Heterosexual is a person who is sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex (Oxford Dictionaries, 2020). heterosexual is relating to, or characterized by sexual or romantic attraction to or between people of the opposite sex (Merriam-Webster, 2020). So, heterosexual can be sexual activity that carried out with other people who have a different gender, such as men and women or women and men.

b. Homosexual

Homosexual is relating to, or characterized by sexual or romantic attraction to people of one's same sex, so it can be relating to, or involving sexual activity between people of the same sex (Merriam-Webster Dictionaries, 2020). Homosexual is sexually attracted to people of the same sex (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, 2020). The same-sex relations between men and men is called gay and the same-sex relations between women and women is called lesbian.

c. Bisexual

Bisexual is sexually attracted to both men and women (Cambridge Dictionaries, 2020). Bisexual is relating to, or characterized by sexual or romantic attraction to people of one's same sex and of the opposite sex (Merriam-Webster, 2020). So, bisexual can accept to the same-sex relationship such as men and men or the opposite sex such as men and women.

2.2.2 The Causative Factors

The causative factors of someone having deviant sexual orientation are from internal (psychological) or external (sociological). There are 4 factors someone becomes homosexual: (Alief Dewi, 2013)

- a. The first factor is an imbalance of sex hormones in a person's body.
- b. Environmental influences that are not good or unfavorable to development of normal sexual maturity.
- c. One is always looking for the satisfaction of exciting homosexual relationships in adolescence.
- d. And the last factors that mentioned in the thesis is A boy had a traumatic experience with his mother, resulting in hatred or antipathy for his mother and all women.

According to Alhamdu journal (2016), there are several factors that contribute to the development of sexual orientation: the process of growth, the social and cultural conditions in which individuals grow and develop, genetics and hormones. The growth is one of the factors that can explain why individuals have a tendency to have a more specific sexual orientation.

The growth refers to the process of changing and gaining stability in sexual orientation. So, it is about how individuals become interested in sexual

orientation more specifically has been influenced by experiences throughout their lifetime, starting from the womb and onset of life (neonate) to the stage of sexual orientation emerging, namely adolescence.

The growth tasks during adolescence is to determine sexual orientation. This adolescence is considered as the peak process to find one's own identity and sexual orientation more specifically, whether as heterosexual, homosexual, or as bisexual. This process is relatively related to how individuals get affection and treatment from those around them.

According Ni'am (2016), being heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or any other sexual orientation is not a free choice, nor a result of social construction, but a "destiny". However, it is possible that a person's potential sexual orientation (no matter how small) becomes actual after being influenced by the environment.

For example, the potential for homosexuality in a person becomes dominant due to the pressure of certain environmental factors, such as sleeping conditions and living with the same sex in Islamic boarding schools, seminaries, prisons, or other similar places.

A woman who has chosen lesbian as their sexual orientation and has established this choice referred to as senior lesbian. These are usually self-identified lesbians with a background of personal experience. At first, they did not realize that there were seeds of homosexuality in them that were visible long before puberty, which is the time when an individual begins to look for his identity.

The factor of personal experience that experienced by lesbians is something that cannot be avoided because it has become a lesson in their life. They absolutely take this decision personally without influence or coercion from anyone. Not also because of a specific purpose, but only following the feelings and conscience that is felt (Glorymarch, 2017).

In the theory of the causes of homosexuality, there are four factors that cause of homosexuality. First, biological factors, in the form of disorders of the brain. Second, psychodynamic factors, namely psychosexual development disorders in childhood. Third, sociocultural factors, namely local cultural customs or

obligations and fourth, environmental factors that encourage homosexual relationships (Filardi, 2019).

According to Baumrind (1967), permissive parenting is a parenting style that provides loose supervision. So, it's provide opportunities for children to do something without sufficient supervision from parents. (Farisa, 2013)

The causative factor is also from internal (psychological). According to *Psikologi Sastra* book (2010) by Albertine Minderop, Psychology comes from the Greek, *psyche*, which means soul, and *logos* which means science. So psychology means the science of the soul or science that investigates and studies about human behavior.

Psychology is the term commonly applied to the sciences concerned with human mental life and behavior. Psychology is more than the study of the behavior, it is the study of mental in life, of mentality correlated with the behavior, and psychology studies the mental not only in the behavior but in other experiences and evidences.(Borchardt & Francis, 1984:1-2)

As mentioned in the *Psikologi Sastra* book (2010) by Albertine Minderop, Sigmund Freud is one of the most influential figures on psychological theory and Sigmund Freud is very well known for his theories related to sexual problems. He also developed a psychoanalytic method, in which the psychological problems experienced by his patients turned out to be rooted in their childhood experiences which were also related to sexual problems.

He also found that childhood experiences were not always captured by the individual's conscious mind. So, according to Sigmund Freud in the *Psikologi Sastra* book (2010), a person's childhood experiences can affect their personality into adulthood. Psychoanalysis is a discipline of knowledge that started around 1900 by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory deals with human mental function and development.

According to Sigmund Freud, the division of human psychism:

1. Id (located in the unconscious part), is a psychic energy and instinct that presses humans in order to fulfill basic needs, such as food, sex, rejects pain or discomfort. The way Id works is related to the pleasure principle, which is always looking for pleasure and always avoiding discomfort.

2. The ego (located between the conscious and unconscious), sticks to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. The ego helps human to consider whether they can cut themselves off without causing trouble or suffering for himself. The tasks of the ego give place to major mental functions, for example, reasoning, problem-solving and making decision. Thus, the ego is the main leader in personality.

3. Superego (located partly in the conscious and partly in the unconscious), refers to morality in personality. The superego is the same as the "conscience" which recognizes good and bad values. The superego does not consider reality because it does not struggle with realistic things, except when sexual impulses and aggressiveness of the id can be satisfied in moral judgment. The explanation is as follows: for example, a person's ego does not want to have sex regularly so that their career is not disturbed by the presence of children, but the person's id wants satisfying sex because sex is satisfying. Then the superego arises and intervenes with the thought of feeling guilty by having sex.

The id is the main of the personality system or mental device structure and being carried from birth. However, the needs that are not fulfilled by the ego, then will arise anxiety as a result of conflict which is an inevitable part of life. (Aji, 2019)

In the structure of the mental device, the id does not work alone. There are mental device structures of the ego that works based on realistic principles and the superego that works based on idealistic principles in the form of morals.

The Superego is a moral and ethical force of a person's personality, where this structure is operated using the idealistic principle as opposed to the id satisfaction principle and the ego realistic principle. Besides, the ego is also called the executor of personality, because the ego controls the doors to the actions and chooses the aspects of the environment to which it will respond, then decides which instincts to satisfy and how to do it.

The Id which is incorporate libidinal and other innate desires, the superego which is the internalization of social standards of morality and propriety, and the ego which is tries as best it can to negotiate the conflicts between the insatiable demands of the id, the impossibly stringent requirements of the superego, and the

limited possibilities of gratification offered by reality. (Abrams & Harpham, 2011:322)

Freud believed that a personality that develops through the stages in childhood - in which the individual always seeks pleasure energy from the id - will become a focus on certain erogenous areas. Psychosexual energy, or libido, is described as the driving force behind behavior. According to Freud, personality is mostly formed in the first five years of age. The beginning of this development will have a big influence on the formation of personality and will continuously influence individual behavior in the future. When the psychosexual stages are completed successfully, the result is a healthy personality. (Jurnal Mujihadi, 2016)

Freud divided psychosexual development into five phases. The five phases are as follows. First, ages 0 - 1.5 years are referred to as the Oral Phase. Second, ages 1.5 - 3 years are known as the Anal Phase. Third, ages 3 - 5 years are known as the Phallic Phase. Fourth, age 5-12 years / puberty is known as the Latent Phase. Fifth, age 12 years / puberty - hereinafter referred to as the Genital Phase. (Jurnal Mujihadi, 2016)

2.3 Literature Review

Based on the background of the problems above, I use a literature review consisting of primary and secondary sources. The primary source I use is Jennifer Weiner's novel "Mrs. Everything". Secondary sources that I use are books that contain theoretical foundations and other supporting literature, such as: *Metode karakterisasi*, *Psikologi Sastra* and other theoretical books related to the research topic.

Besides that, journals or some of the results of previous research that are relevant to this topic are also used. The journals that I used is :

The issues of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender has attracted the attention of public More, Nationally and internationally. It is ironic that some territories of the United State has declared the legality of LGBT's activity officially, when the activity is obviously a kind of sexual orientation deviation. (Ayub, 2017)

For most psychologists classify homosexual or lesbian as a sexual deviant just like any other sexual deviation. According to them, the proper and normal sexual relations are those between men and women. In other words, normal sexuality is sexual intercourse between two different sexes (heterosexual). (Dawam, 2003)

Meanwhile, homosexuals for men and lesbians for women are deviation. According to Sigmund Freud, the factors that cause homosexuals and lesbians are the principle of human life, Environmental, free sex, genetics, hormone, and dissatisfaction with the wife or vice versa. Because of these factors, it can be said that homosexual according to Freud, it is fairness even said to be a necessity that cannot be denied and prevented. (Dawam, 2003)

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The growth refers to the process of changing and gaining stability in sexual orientation. That is, how individuals become interested in sexual orientation more specifically has been influenced by experiences throughout their lifetime, starting from the womb and onset of life (neonate) to the stage of sexual orientation emerging, namely adolescence. (Alhamdu, 2016)

And then, there is a thesis that raises issues that similar to what I want to discuss in my own thesis, It is the Ficki Fadila Filardi's thesis entitled "*Perilaku Penyimpangan Seksual Pada Tokoh Freddie Mercury Dalam Film Bohemian Rhapsody Karya Bryan Singer*" (2019). In Ficki Filardi's thesis, the writer analyzes Freddie Mercury's sexual deviance which have an impact on his life and career which are described as quite interesting.

And then, the writer also said that in the Bohemian Rhapsody film, the personality problems experienced by Freddie Mercury seem quite complex if you look at Freddie Mercury's life journey. This personality problem will be investigated and will reveal Freddie Mercury's sexual life based on Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory.

Whereas in my thesis, "The Causative Factors of Sexual Orientation in the Character Jo in the Novel "Mrs. Everything" by Jennifer Weiner" is more focused on what factors make Josette Kaufman became a lesbian, whether from within herself (psychology), or from her environment.

And then, the novel that I used for this thesis, *Mrs. Everything* by Jennifer Weiner, published in 2019, has not been used as research material.