

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

As explained in the previous chapter, this chapter contains the theories and previous research. To better understand the content and structure of the novel, I will use several concepts and theories to analyze it. There are also several concepts and theories, which use an intrinsic approach, including characterization, plot, and settings. For the extrinsic approach is psychoanalysis, more specifically about hierarchy of human needs. This chapter will explain further about the concepts and theories, as follows:

2.1. Intrinsic Approach

In order to analyze the character in the novel, I use several concepts, including characterization, plot, and settings. From narratives and conversations on each moment, there are words and behaviors with certain meanings, which can be analyzed. The author uses an intrinsic approach through literary works.

2.1.1. Characterization

Characterization is methods to analyze the character in fiction. How to describing the character on imaginative character is diverse characterization is limitless on telling methods and showing methods (Minderop, 2005, p.03). On this term-paper to analyze the characterization by the showing methods and telling methods of characterization.

2.1.1.1. Telling Methods

This method uses direct exposure from the author. Readers only rely on the understanding given by the author. Telling methods also commonly used in stories or fictions of the past (Minderop, 2005, p.08).

a) Characterization Through the Use of Names

In a literary work, a character's name is frequently utilized to supply or promote ideas, as well as to define and refine the character's personality. The characters are given names that describe the distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from other characters. The name relates to the character's most prominent trait (Minderop, 2005, p.08).

b) Characterization Through Appearance

Character's appearance is the one of plays an important role in fiction, which is relates to characterization analysis, character's appearance, follows; costume that character's use or how the character expression (Minderop, 2005, p.10-11).

c) Characterization by The Author

This method gives the author or narrator a lot of discretion in determining the story. The author makes observations about the character's personalities and characteristics in order to get insight into their thoughts, feelings, and inner struggle (Minderop, 2005, p.15).

2.1.1.2. Showing Methods

Showing methods is also known as indirect methods is showing the dramatic of character, which stepping aside the author views, that shows from behavior, action, or figure the character provided in the narrative. Also the readers

could analyze characters itself (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981, p.27-28) Minderop, 2005, p.22).

a) Characterization Through Dialogue

Characterization through dialogue is divided into; What the speaker said, speaker's identity, location and situation conversation, character's identity addressed by the speaker, voice tones, emphasis, dialect, and lexicon by the character (Minderop, 2005, p.22).

b) Location and Situation

Usually conversation in real life take a place and time, such as during night time it feels intimate and more serious, different at day time more casual talk. Moreover, it takes place such as home, restaurant, or park (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981, p.33).

c) Character's identity addressed by the speaker

Means that where the speaker talks and how the conversation takes place usually depends on who the speaker is talking to, as with friends it will usually be more relaxed and natural (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981, p.33).

d) Character's mental quality

How the character is recognized through the line of speech when he is conversing with how he responds to the discussion with an open mind or by being closed (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981, p.33).

e) Voice tones, Emphasis, Dialect and lexicon

Voice tones can be expressed stated or implied, it revealed to reader how the character such as the character attitude (confident, shy, rude). Emphasis, dialect and lexicon it can revealed the character's background or origin (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981, p.34).

f) **Characterization Through the Character's Behavior**

Is what the character action, it can be revealed the character itself. Reader can analyze it from several events of plot, to know about the character's psychological and emotion, such as uncertain emotion revealed character's emotion and psychological state (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.34).

2.1.2. Plot

The plot is what happens in a story, may follow chronological order. Authors must organize conflicts, complexities, and resolves to establish logical cause-and-effect linkages, especially in realistic literature and drama, but occasionally authors purposefully portray events in such a way that readers must piece them together into a coherent pattern (Jago et al., 2011, p.60)

a) **Exposition**

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 the conflict (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 17).

b) **Complication**

Sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing balance and introduces the characters and the underlying or cause of the conflict. The conflict in a fiction or story will developed slowly and escalated (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997, p. 17).

c) Crisis

The crisis, also referred to as the climax, is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity of the character; it is the turning point of the plot (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997, p. 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 and Hoeper, 1981:17)

e) Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.3. Settings

Setting refers to a literary text's time and location, or when and where it takes place. It comprises factual facts such as the country or town, the day and time, the weather, and the season in which the narrative takes place. We may reasonably expect a dark and stormy narrative unfold a dark and stormy night. If the narrative begins on a spring morning in a sunny glade, the author is most likely setting the tone for a lighter tale, making a contrast between the story's many locales, or being sarcastic (Jago et al., 2011, p.67)

a) Setting as Background of the Action

Setting or background is required in a story. As a background for action, setting may consist of costume, manners, events, and institutions that have relation to a certain time and place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 38-39).

b) Setting as Antagonist

Setting may also serve as a kind of individual or antagonist that help to build a conflict and control the outcome of the story's events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997, p. 39).

c) Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors use their locations to arouse the reader's expectations and create the tone for the events to come. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40)

d) Setting as Means of Revealing Character

The way a character perceives the environment and how the character responds to it tells the reader more about the character and state of mind than about the actual physical environment itself. Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and an author can also use the setting to simplify and reveal character by intentionally making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997, p. 41).

e) Setting as Means of Reinforcing 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). Besides to symbolize

the main characters, the setting is also used as a means of reinforcing theme. It means that the setting is considered to have an important role in the story and analysis.

2.2. Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic element is a method of studying literary works by applying the appropriate theory and connecting the content of the works in order to have a better knowledge of the theory and the material to be utilized. In this study I will use several theories, especially on the psychological aspects of the main character in Jerry Spinelli's novel "Stargirl", including literary psychology through the theory of the hierarchy of human needs.

2.2.1. Psychology

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. Theme I use the concept of psychology of literature. The concept will be explained as follows:

2.2.2. Psychology of Literature

Personality psychology is the study of human personality with the object of research on factors that influence human behavior. Psychology associated with memories or observation of personality development. Psychology beneficial as the descriptive and organize human behavior, also the predictive, can predicted behavior, event, or the consequences that have not yet appeared on the individual (Minderop, 2010, p.08). The psychological approach significantly amplifies the meaning of literary works in the most direct way. Examining the author's

imagination means examining psychology and its role in literature. All literary works draw from experiences in some way, and as all writers are people, we have to deal with a wide range of emotional issues (caused by things like experience). Not all psychological approaches taken during literary analysis lead to a full knowledge of the works of literature. Numerous phenomena relating to the human soul are found in literature. Through the characters in the literary works, the author represents the phenomenon. It allows for the analysis of literature utilizing psychological ideas that also uncover the real-world existence of the human soul. Literary psychology is a field that analyzes literary works that include some events from human life acted out by fictional or even real-life people.

2.2.3. Hierarchy of Human Needs

According to Maslow, human behavior more determined by the individual's tendency to achieve goals so that the individual's life is happier and at the same time satisfying (Minderop, 2010, p.48). The hierarchy of needs theory is a theory about human needs which has a level according to that which has been revealed by Abraham Maslow (Muhibbin and Marfuatun, 2020:72)

Maslow classify human needs into five levels that must be fulfilled by humans, they are:

a) The Physiological Needs

This need is a need that is included in the primary needs to meet the physiological and biological needs of humans which consist of the need for oxygen, food, water, and body temperature are relatively constant. According to Maslow, physiological needs are very important needs that are met. This physiological need is more important to be sought by everyone in search of satisfaction. If the physiological needs have been met, it will rise to the next level of needs, the need for security (Muhibbin and Marfuatun, 2020:72).

Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 19) explain that physiology needs are human basic needs which are critical for human living in various participating communities in the society. Physiological needs are such human basic needs as food, water, clothing, shelter (accommodation or housing), sleep as well as procreation. Physiological needs include basic needs such as food, water, shelter, sleep, clothing and reproduction. Essentially, human race or human society will just die out or go into extinction without the human basic needs in the society. Indeed, human basic needs are very important for survival and sustainability of human race in the society (Aruma and Hanachor. 2017, p. 19).

According that my understanding, this theory refers to the physiological needs that are taken first place to be fulfilled because the primary needs of human being, usually after fulfill the primary one, it will raise to the next state of needs, the safety needs.

b) The Safety Needs

The requirement for safety (security; stability; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order law; limits; strength in the protector; and so on) (Maslow, 1954, p.39).

According to Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 20) in their journal titled “Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs” And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development, safety needs or security needs deal with protection and survival from chaotic situations, social disorder, social disturbance, and physical dangers in the human environment. Communal crises, conflicts, wars, clashes, civil disturbances, riots, militancy, terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery, and killings are examples of chaotic situations, social disorder, and social disturbances that threaten peaceful coexistence and harmonious living of people in

various communities in the contemporary human environment. Natural catastrophes such as floods, fires, earthquakes, and earth tremors are instances of physical threats in human society. The focus of safety must be on protecting people's survival in such a scenario as protection from war and crime. Indeed, chaotic situations, social disorders, social disturbances, and social and physical hazards are marked by a slew of uncertainties that jeopardize people's peaceful coexistence in society's many communities (Aruma and Hanachor. 2017, p. 20).

According to my understanding, the need for a sense of complete freedom from any harm, such as social humiliation, bullying that can affect psychology health or mental health (may cause anxiety).

c) The Belongingness and Love Needs

the belongingness and love needs, such as the need to be friends, the desire to have a partner and children, the need to be close to relatives and interpersonal needs such as the need to give and receive love (Maslow, 1954, p.43).

The need for acceptance of a person's existence in a setting devoid of distinctions based on physical appearance, race, or social standing; if this need can be satisfied, it will promote a high level of self-confidence so that he feels owned. The individual will be given equal possibilities for progress and will be encouraged to participate in all activities following his interest and talents.

According to Wilda Norma Yunita (2017, p. 23) humans have a basic need to belong and be accepted, whether it comes from a large social group (clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs) or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved by others (sexually and non-sexually) (Yunita 2017, p. 23).

d) The Esteem Needs

The esteem needs, such as self-esteem or desire to feel high evaluation of themselves or stable, self-respect are defined it as respect or esteem from others (Maslow, 1954, p.45).

It is an individual's need to be recognized by others. Need to be recognized and must be realized because the higher the recognition of their existence, the higher the need to show their achievements.

According to Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 22) "esteem and prestige needs can equally be referred to as ego needs in human environment," and "it is always natural that people seek for esteem and prestige in human environment when it is obvious that they feel secure in their respective social groups such as family group, social group, communal group, working group, grocery group. As referenced by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 22), respect and prestige requirements are frequently sought when a person feels comfortable in a group in society. People tend to seek self-respect, recognition, reputation, status, and self-worth in their respective social groups in various communities in the society when they achieve their social needs or love and belonging needs by belonging to a family group, social group, communal group, group of friends, group of colleagues, professional group, and so on when they belong to a family group, social group, communal group, group of friends, group of colleagues, professional group, and so on when they belong to a family group, social group, communal group (Aruma and Hanachor 2017, p. 22).

e) The Need for Self-Actualization

Man's drive for self-fulfillment refers to his proclivity to become actualized in his potential. To develop into whatever, one is capable of becoming into their greatest version, differ substantially from one

individual to other. Individual variances are most noticeable at this stage (Maslow, 1954, p.46).

These needs can usually be met when physiological needs, safety, love and recognition or esteem from others are fulfilled.

According to Taormina and Gao (2013, p. 161) Measuring Satisfaction of Needs, once a person's esteem needs have been largely satisfied, he or she should be sufficiently secure in his or her social standing among other people to turn to the endeavor of self-actualization, namely, attempting to become what he or she truly (and uniquely) wants to be.

2.3. Previous Related Studies

Stargirl Novel written by Jerry Spinelli is an interesting novel. As far I know, no research has been done to examine Stargirl Novel with the theory Hierarchy of Human Needs. At least among Darma Persada University students. Then I tried to get review from another. Therefore, I found several studies on the theory Hierarchy of Human Needs. The first research is Academic Journal, the title is *Urgensi Teori Hierarki Kebutuhan Maslow Dalam Mengatasi Prokrastinasi Akademik Di Kalangan Mahasiswa* was compiled by Muhibbin and Marfuatun, students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and Hamzanwadi University. They identified about student habit to overcome procrastination through the Maslow's theory Hierarchy of Human Needs. This is obviously different from my research. Their object analysis is students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga they also analysis about procrastination on their research. My research is about Literature works, the object research is about the main character in novel "stargirl" using the theory of human needs by Maslow.

The title of second research is *Elizabeth's Self-Actualization Fulfillment as The Main Character of Pride and Prejudice Novel: An Analysis of Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs* was compiled by Isman, 2018 Undergraduate thesis, Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi UNISSULA. Isman identified about self-actualization the main character of pride and prejudice novel through the

Maslow's theory Hierarchy of Human Needs. This also obviously different from my research, Isman object research is the main character of pride and prejudice novel. My research is about the main characters in Jerry Spinelli's novel "Stargirl".

The title of third research is *Hierarchy Needs of The Main Character in "Bastard" Webtoon Comic* was compiled by Takdir Budiman, 2018, a student at UIN Alauddin Makassar. Takdir identified the main character of "Bastard" webtoon comic. This research also different from my research, because it is about the main character in "bastard" webtoon comic. My research is from the main character in novel "Stargirl", it is obviously different between novel and webtoon comic.

The similarity between my research and the previous studies is that we use the same approach which is Maslow's hierarchy of human needs. Meanwhile, the difference is that they just analyzed the object using Maslow's theory, and mine is trying to elaborate between the characterization, plot, and setting, with Maslow theory. In order to conduct this research, I use theories that include characterization, a psychological approach to literature, and all the level of hierarchy of human needs by Maslow, are follow : physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and need for self-actualization.