CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As it stated in Chapter 1, theoretical framework that applied on this research includes intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements include characterization through telling and showing method, analysis of plot and setting. Extrinsic elements applied on this paper consist of psychological approaches: guilt and anxiety.

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

In order to analyze novel *The Mistake* by K.L. Slater, I use concepts that have told through intrinsic elements that consists of characterization, setting, plot, and theme. Those concepts will be explained as it follows.

2.1.1 Characterization

According to Pickering and Hooper, Characters are important things in the story. Without characters, there would be no story and plot. Characterization is the way to create and present characters in fictions. The readers can feel the sympathy or empathy to some characters that has relation on their real life. In order to present and establish characters, there are two basic methods that can be applied, such as telling and showing methods (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.1 Telling Method

Telling Method is a method that showing the involvement of the author who serves as the narrator and tells readers about the character in the novel through direct commentary (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). So this method consists of several ways, such as:

2.1.1.1.1 Characterization through Appearance

Appearances give readers some clues and importance to a character although sometimes appearances are often deceiving. But in literature, a character can be seen just from the appearance. Details of a dress can be clues for a character's background, occupation, economic and social status. Meanwhile, details of a character's physical appearance can be clues for their age, general state of their

physical health and well-being, as well as their emotional state and health (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.1.2 Characterization by the Author

Characterization can be observed through author's imagery and point of view. The author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' mind (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.2 Showing Method

In these methods the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series actions, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feeling that enter and pass through the character's mind (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). Showing method includes:

2.1.1.2.1 Characterization Through Dialogue

Dialogue in fiction often represents and carries the character's attitude, values and beliefs. It may consciously or unconsciously reveal the speaker's innermost character and personality. Establishing character through dialogue is not really easy, the author must be careful in explaining through dialogue and using it as characterization (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.1.2.2 Characterization Through Action

Pickering & Hooper stated that Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize several events of the plot for that can reveal about the character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their attitudes and values (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a narrative of events that form a basic narrative structure of a fiction. The events are arranged in a certain sequences that help readers to understand the story and to arouse readers' curiosity. A plot is usually created as lifelike and real as possible in order to not confuse the readers with the kind of random and

indeterminate events. Therefore, logical and necessary relationship of the plot and other elements of a fiction is needed (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as it follows:

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section of story where the author provides background information, establish scenes and situations, define actions, and introduce characters and conflicts (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complication is the condition in the story where characters involved in the conflict which then developed gradually (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2.3 Crisis

Crisis is the moment where the plot reaches its peak point of emotional intensity. It serves as the turning point of the plot and gives rise to resolution (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

Falling action is the moment where the story has reached its peak point, the tension is going down and the plot is started into the conclusion (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2.5 Resolution

Resolution is the final section of the plot, which outcome the conflict and establishes more stability in the story (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is one of the parts of intrinsic in fiction. It encompasses about the place where something happens, period of time, climactic conditions, etc. Setting helps the reader to visualize the action in the story, and adds credibility and authenticity of the characters. The reader must pay attention to the descriptive passages which detailed the settings, and then they will understand the purpose of the story (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981). Elements of setting are:

2.1.3.1 Setting as Background for Action

Fiction needs a setting or background of some kind that is extensive and developed, such as costumes, manners, events, and institutions from a specific time and place to give a sense about "life as it was", but in modern stories, setting can be explained with just a single sentence that inferred with dialogue and action by characters (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.2 Setting as Antagonist

Setting in form of nature has a function as a kind of antagonist that helping establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.3 Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

The way character reacts and understands about the setting, it will tell the reader about the character and the state of mind. An author can also use setting in order to explain and reveal the character through making setting as a metaphoric and symbolic (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3.4 Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Sometimes, many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind of events to come (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.4 Theme

Theme is one of the important things in fiction. It means the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated, and referring to the basic issue, problem, or subject of the work. In literature, theme is the central idea about life that unifies and controls the total work. It also means to represent the author's idea and relationship on their real life experiences (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981).

2.2 Extrinsic Elements

After explaining the intrinsic elements, now the writer will explain about extrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements consist of various kinds of things outside of literature branches, like history, environment, psychological, sociological, etc. In this

paper, the writer uses psychology concepts of guilt and anxiety. Those concepts will be explained as it follows.

2.2.1 Psychology

Basically, Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. This word comes from the Greek words "psyche," meaning life, and "logos," meaning explanation. Psychology is a popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media, and a part of our everyday lives. There are so many fields of psychology and approaches that psychologists and researchers take in order to understanding human behavior. Psychology is used in various researches in laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and animals. Psychology is helpful in the research in schools and businesses with variety of methods, like observation, questionnaires, interviews, and laboratory studies, to help them understand the behavior. Topics used in the research such as alcohol and drug addiction, memory, emotion, love, hypnosis, and many more. (Stangor, 2010).

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

Literature and psychology are two branches of science which studying about human soul. Psychology researches about human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts about human behavior with the use of fiction. These two branches of social science studying human behavior are interrelated and mutually beneficial. Literary work creates the correlation between literature and psychology. It studies about human beings and describe their inner world with their aspects, which is a product of a certain psychological condition. A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul. They exist as a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work. Psychological elements will be present in literary works as long as humans are the

theme of the texts. Literature psychology covers almost everything we want to know about literature, because literature is a product of mind (Emir, 2016).

2.2.3 Guilt

Guilt is one of the problems that related to the human psyche, which must be experienced by anyone, are caused by a mismatch or fear or discomfort faced in life. Guilt is a self-conscious emotion that implies a specific negative evaluation of the self, focused on the behavior that transgresses a moral norm and causes someone else harm, loss or distress. This unpleasant emotion, most likely appears in social contexts, regulates moral behavior. It is considered to have positive effects on social relationships, motivating the avoidance of transgressions, repairing the damage, apologizing, so that the relationship is restored (Rebega, Apostol, Benga, & Miclea, 2013).

Martin V. Day explains that the emotion of guilt is a negative feeling that people can experience for a wrongdoing, such as being untruthful or deceptive to others. The capacity to experience guilt differs from person to person, with some individuals feeling guilty more often than others for a variety of interpersonal and private misdeeds. Individuals can feel guilty for offenses in the past, present, or that are anticipated in the future, as well as for violations committed by close others or by one's group. Feelings of guilt can occur following a focus on a specific action or non-action that goes against personal or societal standards. Beyond feeling bad, guilt is also characterized by feelings of regret and tension (Day, 2014).

Although many measures of guilt proneness have been created, it has been more recently assessed by asking individuals to imagine brief scenarios of wrongdoing and indicate how likely they would respond in ways that are theoretically aligned with feelings of guilt. Those higher in guilt proneness tend to self-report engaging in less unethical behavior than those lower in guilt proneness. The capacity to feel guilty for violations of personal or societal standards has links to other important psychological factors. In particular, individuals who feel guilty, whether it is for a specific event or a tendency in general, are also more likely to experience

empathy. That is, stronger feelings of guilt are also related to a greater ability to take on other people's perspectives, feel more compassion for others, and have a greater concern for one's effect on others (Day, 2014). Based on the concepts above, guilt can be characterized with feelings of regret, negative feeling because of wrongdoing, and empathy.

2.2.4 Anxiety

Anxiety is also one of the problems that related to psychology. Anxiety is one of the important normally and regularly occurring emotions. Some of the actual public health problems like anxiety disorders are based on the pathology of feelings. Anxiety disorders comprise a heterogeneous group of disorders and each of these disturbances has a different etiology and outcome, and different physiological characteristics. Among the most important influences are actually genetic dispositions, environmental impact upon individual and acute stressors that result in adaptation changes (Wiedemann, 2015).

Stefan G. Hoffmann explains that anxiety is a universally experienced emotion that alerts us to possible danger. Anxiety works just like alarm system in human body and it is essential for survival. Sometimes anxiety can helps people and hurts people. Anxiety could be problematic when it interferes with human's functioning and/or it causes more distress than a situation warrants. Anxiety in positive side could be helpful in work, it drives people to work hard to meet deadlines, produce a high-quality work, and maintain the employment. In negative side, it makes people try so much to make everything is perfect, difficulties in concentrating or making decisions that causes mistakes, and trouble in sleeping (Hofmann, 2020).

Rumination is one of the symptoms of anxiety. It happens when people think over and over about negative things that happened in the past. It is almost same as worry, which means an unhelpful thinking response to a potential problem. However there is a difference between them. Worry is happening when people try to focus on possible bad outcomes and things that could go wrong in the future, while

rumination is related about the past. However, rumination and worry sometimes coming hand-in-hand and it's not productive when you are ruminating about the past in order to avoid the mistakes in the future that make you worrying. High physical tension also one of the anxiety symptoms. People will have muscle tension, headaches, fatigue, nausea, muscle aches and pains, or restlessness. Persistent tense will make people difficult to sleep and concentrate and have problems in making decisions. Many of these symptoms, however, are the result of built-up tension from chronic stress and worry (Hofmann, 2020). Based on the concepts above, anxiety can be characterized with feelings of rumination and worry.

2.3   Previous Related Studies

After explaining the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, now the writer will explain several studies and research by others that related to the title *The Reflection of Guilt and Anxiety of Rose Character in K.L. Slater's Novel "The Mistake"*. This section will explain the summary of each study and explain about what's new in the writer's paper.

First review of K.L. Slater's novel *The Mistake* is taken from Goodreads, the world's largest site for book readers and reviewers to find wanted and/or recommended books. Goodreads' aim is to help people find and share books that they love. In Goodreads, members can see what books that their friends are reading, tracking books that the member's reading, checking suggestions and recommended books, and finding books based on community reviews (About Goodreads, 2022). The reviewer named Chelsea Humphrey said that she loves the type of this novel, where the mystery isn't really the focal point, but the tension, thrills and chills. The reviewer loved the focus of revealing what really was the cause of the disappearance of character Billy than focusing of his death. The reviewer also said that the characters in *The Mistake* were well done, especially for Rose, who had a tragic experience that created her awkward quirks and brokenness. The reviewer was giving a suggestion for readers who loved fast paced plot with exciting twists and turns, to read *The Mistake* (Humphrey, 2017).

Second review is from Aileen Mckenzie, who also giving reviews from Goodreads. The reviewer said that K.L. Slater as the author has so cleverly planned and carefully executed the relationship between Rose and Gareth, delicately showing how Gareth carefully selected a young vulnerable girl and really care of Rose at first, before manipulated and taking full control of Rose. *The Mistake* was a character driven story and the author really created a realistic, naive and flawed protagonist here in Rose and made a scary and unsettling situation with her relationship with Gareth. The plot execution was planned very well and made the reader decide and questioning about who was "The Mistake". The reviewer said this story was more of mystery suspense than a thriller but has all the perfect components to keep the reader thrilled until the ending (Mckenzie, 2017).

Third review is from Suzanne Gannon, who also giving reviews from Goodreads. The reviewer said considered *The Mistake* as a tedious book, because of uncharismatic protagonist (Rose) who had multiple "issues" and portrayed as a victim throughout the novel. The reviewer also had issues with the protagonist who endlessly repeating her terrible experience that make her scared and paralyzed, which had already seen through the events and protagonist's reactions from previous chapters. The controlling boyfriend (Gareth) also criticized by the reviewer as a caricature character and his action is so exaggerated, and suggested that it may be better if the character's intention and controlling nature to be more subtle, so the reader will be more focused with the protagonist (Rose) who tried to figure him out. The reviewer also criticized so many irrelevant side scenes which unrelated to the plot and the writing which wasn't so sharp (Gannon, 2019).

From all the studies that has been mentioned there, most of them are book reviews taken from Goodreads, an online book review. Actually, there are more reviews of this book taken from blogs like Blogger and Wordpress, but there are rules in term paper where taking citation from blog is forbidden. So, Goodreads is the only place where I can find the reviews of this novel online. From these reviews, I am creating the latest research in where I analyze the character of Rose through intrinsic and extrinsic elements.