

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories that are applied for this research includes intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approaches include characterization of the characters through telling and showing methods, analysis of plot and setting. The extrinsic approach that is applied is psychoanalysis from Sigmund Freud.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic approaches**

##### **1. Characterization**

Characters are vital for a story, because without them, no story can be told. Characterization is the way to create and present characters in a fiction. In presenting and establishing a character, there are two basic methods that can be applied, telling and showing methods. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 25, 27)

##### **a. Telling method**

This method relies on author's direct explanation or exposition. Telling method include as follows:

##### **1) Characterization through appearance.**

While in real life appearances of some people can be deceiving, in a fiction the details of it can serve as essential clues of a character. 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 and Hoeper, 1981: 29)

##### **2) Characterization by the author**

An author can interrupt the narrative and reveal the nature and personalities of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that are in their minds. The author has full control of the readers' attention and supposed attitude toward the characters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 30).

## b. Showing methods

These methods let the characters reveal themselves in through their dialogue and their actions. Showing methods include as follows:

### 3) Characterization through dialogue

Dialogue often represents and carries the speaker's attitude, values and beliefs. That is the reason why it may consciously or unconsciously reveal the speaker's innermost character and personality. In a fiction, the author has to maintain the dialogues of a character guarded and careful in order to use it for characterization. To analyze this, there are several ways that can be applied, there are for what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the identity of the addressee, and the quality of exchange. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

### 4) Characterization through action

The action can reveal what a given character is. An action, even as little as the gesture and facial expression usually represent about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as their conscious attitudes and values. In doing so, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behaviour as well as underlying motives behind an action. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 34-35)

## 2. Plot

Plot is a narrative of events that form a basic narrative structure of a fiction. The events are arranged deliberately in a certain sequence that help readers to understand the story as well as 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 and Hoepfer, 1981: 13-15). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as follows:

#### a. Exposition

Exposition is a beginning part of a story. An author usually puts several necessary background information, takes sets, builds the situation and actions. It may also introduce the characters, and a conflict or a potential conflict. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 16)

#### b. Complication

It is also called as rising action. Complication breaks the existing equilibrium as well as introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflicts if they have not been introduced already in the exposition. Starting from this, the conflict in a fiction will develop and intensify gradually. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

#### c. Crisis

The crisis is also referred as climax. It is the peak of the conflict in a story and the turning point where the plot reach to the point of greatest emotional intensity. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

#### d. Falling action

It exists after a crisis happen, when the tension subsides and the plot flows to the appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17).

#### e. Resolution

It is the final part of a story. It contains the outcome of the conflict and establish some new condition and situation. The resolution is also known as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

### 3. Setting

Setting is a word that refer to the physical location that frames the action and the time of an event, the climatic condition, as well as the historical period during which the action take place. Setting in a story is usually provided in a descriptive passages that explain the detail of the setting. Setting has five possible functions, Setting as background for action, as an antagonist, as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, as a means of revealing character, and as a means of

reinforcing theme. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 37-38). However, in this research, the used functions of setting are only three, which are:

a. Setting as background for action

Every events nevacter happen nowhere. They require a setting or background of some kind, even if it is only as simple as a stage of theatre. 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: 38-39)

b. Setting as antagonist

Setting may also serve as a kind of causal agent or antagonist that help to build a conflict and determine the outcome of the story's events. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 39).

c. Setting as a means of revealing character

When characters perceive a setting, the way they react to it can tell the reader more about them and their state of mind. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 41).

4. Theme

The t heme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as a vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, a theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:61).

## 2.2 Extrinsic approaches

### 1. Psychology in Literature

Psychology is the study of behaviour and mental processes. It includes various topics about all aspects of human behaviour and mind, such as how the brain works, how our memory is organised and how people interact in groups. (What is Psychology, <http://www.ucd.ie/psychology/studywithus/whatispsychology/>, 2021). Psychological approach in literature cannot be ignored, because the created fictional characters are related to that aspect. Characters in a fiction are not simply functions in a text or encoded messages from the author, but they are created by

imagining human being whose thoughts, feelings, and actions made sense in motivational terms. In other words, the portrayal of fictional characters seems to be as same nature as human's. This makes psychological analysis in literature contribute in deeper understanding a literature.

## 2. Personality Psychology

Psychologists typically define personality as a person's characteristic thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. When compared with mood, personality is similar to climate (more long-term), while mood is more like the daily weather (more short-term). Personality is how you expect someone to behave across the long-term. A personality trait is a broad behavioral element that describes your personality, such as kind, outgoing, or impatient.

## 3. Concept of Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is used to analyze the characters written by the author as the fruit of his imagination which is poured in written form. By analyzing the psychological condition of the characters in the literary works they produce, it can be concluded how the psychological condition of the author at the time of writing his literary work.

Psychoanalysis is a discipline that began around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory deals with the function and human mental development. This science is part of psychology who made great contributions and made to human psychology so far (Minderop, 2013: 11).

This is further clarified by Hall & Lindzey (1993: 60), who states that in this very wide area of the unconscious are found impulses, passions, ideas and feelings suppressed, a huge underworld containing vital forces and the invisible which exercise essential control over thoughts and individual conscious actions. There is one simple and clear connection between psychoanalysis and important literature to mention in the conclusion. True or wrong, Freud's theory holds that the fundamental motivation of all human behavior is to avoid pain and obtain pleasure (Eagleton, 2010: 278).

## A. Personality Structure

Freud discussed the division of human psychism: the id (located in section unconscious) which is a reservoir of pulses and a source of psychic energy. The ego (located between the conscious and unconscious) which functions as a mediator who reconciles the demands of pulses and the prohibition of the superego. Superego (located in part to monitor and prevent the complete satisfaction of these pulses which are the result of education and identification in people) old (Minderop, 2013: 21).

### 1) Id (das Es)

Freud compares the id to king or queen, ego to prime minister and superego as the highest minister. Id acts like a ruler absolute, to be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish alone; what he wants must be done immediately. Ego as prime a minister who is likened to having a task must complete everything work that is connected to reality and responsive to desires Public. Superego, like a priest who is always full consideration of good and bad values must remind the id greedy and greedy that the importance of wise and wise behavior.

The id is a psychic energy and instinct that presses humans to meet basic needs such as the need for: eating, sex refusing pain or discomfort. According to Freud, the id resides in the subconscious. no contact with reality. How the id works is related to the principle pleasure, which is always seeking pleasure and always avoiding discomfort (Minderop, 2013: 21).

The characteristics of ID are:

- A. It is a biological aspect of personality because it contains elements of biology includes instincts.
- B. Is the most original system in a person because brought from birth and does not get interference from the world outside (objective world).
- C. In the form of a true psychic reality because it is only a the inner world/subjective world of man and absolutely not relate to the objective world.

D. It is a source of psychic energy that drives the Ego and Superego.

E. The working principle of the Id to reduce tension is the pleasure principle, which reduces tension by eliminating discomfort and pursuing pleasure.

## 2) Ego (das Ich)

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and maintained and adhere to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. A criminal, for example, or someone who just wants to fulfill his own self-satisfaction, is stuck and hindered by the realities of life they face. Likewise with the existence of individuals who have sexual impulses and aggressiveness that high for example; of course these desires are not satisfied without supervision. Thus, the ego helps humans to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing trouble or suffering for himself.

The ego is between the conscious and the natural unconscious. the task of the ego gives place to the main mental functions, for example: reasoning, problem solving and decision making. With reason In this case, the ego is the main leader in personality; like a company leaders who are able to make rational decisions for the sake of the company's progress. The id and ego have no morality because they are both this does not recognize good and bad values (Minderop, 2013: 22).

The characteristics of the ego are:

A. It is a psychological aspect of personality because it arises from the organism's need to relate well to the real world and to mediate between the instinctive needs of the organism and environmental conditions.

B. Working with the reality principle, namely: relieve tension by finding the right object in the real world to reduce tension.

C. The process that is passed in finding the right object is a secondary process, namely the process of realistic thinking through formulating a plan for satisfying needs and testing it (technically called reality testing) to find out whether or not it is successful through an action.

D. It is an executive aspect of personality because it is an aspect that regulates and controls the path taken and chooses the right object to satisfy needs

### 3) Superego

This personality component serves to accommodate all the moral standards and ideals that we get from our parents and the surrounding community, including what values are right and wrong in society. The superego provides clues for making judgments. The superego includes the rules and standards of behavior expected in society. Following these rules creates a feeling of pride.

The characteristics of the Superego are:

A. It is a sociological aspect of personality because it is a representative of traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted parents to their children through various commands and ban.

B. It is a moral aspect of personality because its main function is to determine whether something is right or wrong, appropriate or not so that someone can act something with the morals of society.

#### B. Personality Dynamics

The stages of mental life and the parts of the mind refer to on the structure or composition of personality, while personality also do something. Thus, Freud put forward a principle called motivational or dynamic principles, to explain the driving forces behind human actions. For Freud, Humans are motivated to seek pleasure and reduce stress and anxiety. Motivation is caused by physical energies that come from from instincts (Semiun, 2006: 68).

Types of Instinct:

#### 1. Life Instinct

Minderop (2013: 23-25) specifically said that According to Freud's concept, instinct or instinct is a psychological representation innate and excitation (a state of tension and arousal) due to the emergence of a body needs. The form of instinct according to Freud is the reduction of tension (tension reduction), its characteristics



are regressive and conservative (try to maintain balance) by correcting deficiencies. Process the instinct of repetition, calm, tense, and calm (repetition compulsion).

life instinct, also known as Eros, is the drive that ensures survival and reproduction, such as hunger, thirst and sex. The form of energy used by the life instinct is called "libido". Although Freud acknowledged that there are various forms of life instincts, in reality the most important is the sexual instinct (especially in the early days, until about 1920). At the same time, the sexual instinct is not just one instinct, but a set of instincts, because there are various physical needs that give rise to erotic desires.

Examples in novels. Craig is always asking Glennon to have sex continuously, but Glennon always refuses to accept his requests. Because Glennon does not like Craig who is too hyper sex. Because Glennon always refuses Craig's requests to have sex, Craig ends up having an affair with another woman to satisfy his desire. When Glennon finds out Craig is having an affair, Glennon is instantly depressed and self-destructive. So he has bulimia, an eating disorder that makes him always feel hungry, because he doesn't want to look fat.

## 2. Death Instinct

Freud believed that human behavior is based on two energies basic principles, namely, first, the life instincts (Eros) which manifested in sexual behavior, support life and growth. Second, the death instincts (or Thanatos) which underlying aggressive and destructive actions. These two instincts, even though they exist in the subconscious becomes a motivating force (Hilgard et al via Minderop, 2013: 27). The death instinct can lead to suicide or self-destructive behavior or being aggressive towards others (Hilgard et al via Minderop, 2013: 27).

Dead instinct are also called destructive instinct. This instinct functions less clearly when compared to the life instinct, so it is not as well known. However, it is an undeniable fact, that everyone will eventually die. This is what led Freud to formulate that "The goal of all life is death" (1920). An important derivative of the death instinct is the aggressive drive. Aggressiveness is self-destruction that is changed by the object of substitution.

Examples in novels. When Glennon finds out Craig is cheating on him, Glennon tries to spoil him. By smoking, drugs, drinking and ruining their diet.

### 3. Anxiety

Any situation that threatens the well-being of an organism assumed to give birth to a condition called anxiety. Various conflicts and forms of frustration that hinder the individual's progress towards achieving destination is a source of anxiety. The threat can be in the form of physical, psychological threats, and various pressures that result in onset of anxiety. This condition is followed by a feeling of discomfort that characterized by the terms worried, afraid, unhappy that can be felt through various levels (Hilgard et al via Minderop, 2013: 28).

Anxiety is an important variable of almost all personality theories. Anxiety as a result of conflict which is an unavoidable part of life, is seen as a major component of personality dynamics. Anxiety is the function of the ego to warn individuals about the possibility of a danger coming so that appropriate adaptive reactions can be prepared. Usually the individual's reaction to threats of displeasure and harm that he has not yet faced is to become anxious or afraid. Anxiety serves as a mechanism that secures the ego because it signals that danger is in sight.

Anxiety will arise when people are not ready to face threats. Only the ego can produce or feel anxiety. However, both the id, the superego, and the external world are involved in one of three types of anxiety: realistic, neurotic and moral. The ego's dependence on the id causes neurotic anxiety, the ego's dependence on the superego gives rise to moral anxiety, and its dependence on the outside world causes realistic anxiety.

Examples in novels. While Glennon was in the hospital, the family and nurses were looking for something Glennon might use to hurt him. The nurse took all tools or sharp objects in Glennon's room, his family was worried that if there were sharp objects in his room, Glennon would kill himself.

### C. Personality

According to Hilgard et al (via Minderop, 2013: 29), that Freud use the term defense mechanism to refer to natural processes subconscious of a person who defends it against anxiety. This mechanism protects it from external threats or existence impulses that arise from internal anxiety by distorting reality in many ways.

In this novel. Glennon was very anxious about his marriage. If one day Glennon gets divorced, he is afraid that he will not be able to educate and take care of his three children alone. Because he can't even take care of himself.

### 2.3 Previous Related Studies

The first paper is taken from an article analysis of Dr.Paul Puri (psychiatrist) in Huffington Post. In Puri's analysis, he declared that the character of Amy Dunne suffered from psychiatric problems that DSM cluster B which includes Antisocial and Borderline disorders. He explains that someone who commits violence against another person to their satisfaction, and no guilt feelings are the traits of Antisocial personality disorder, and both of these behaviors are represented in the character of Amy Dunne in this film.

According to this paper, the character of Amy Dunne also has behavior tends to hurt herself, and it happened when she hurt herself with a bottle of wine, and this behavior indicates that she suffered from Borderline disorder. Puri added that Amy's behavior really kind of tracks with the lack of perspective on what she's doing compared to society norm.

Other relevant research is research on thesis with the title Characters in the Novel Donnyane Wong Culika by Suparto Brata (A Study of Literary Psychology by Yuyun Yulianti (2007) University State of Yogyakarta. The research discusses psychological conflicts, character traits and messages that the author wants to convey to readers through the character of Kasmita as the main character. relevance This research and this research are both using theory Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis.

The next relevant research is research on characterizations in Esmiet's Langite Obah novel (An Overview of Literary Psychology) by Septiana. The research is relevant because both examine the psychology of literature, but there are also differences because the research discusses about character traits, factors that influence the formation of character attitudes, psychological development experienced by the characters and the differences in the mental turmoil of the characters.

