**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the Research**

Literary works can be defined as an intellectual work expressed in written words, numbers, or symbols. There are many literature works in this world that can describe the reflection of the author's life or representative of human life today. There are a lot of the events that occurred at this time, have been described by the authors at that time in their works. The works which they have created have different purpose and meaning that the author wants to convey to the reader. One of them is a novel Anomalies “The Rise of the Underground” by Sadie Turner and Colette Freedman.

Sadie Turner is a Los Angeles-based producer and writer originally from Brighton, England, who works in business development with several Hollywood entrepreneurs. She has various projects in development and also teaches yoga.

Colette Freedman an internationally produced playwright with over 25 produced plays. Colette was voted “One of 50 to Watch” by The Dramatist’s Guild. Her hit musical serial *Killer Barbie* played to sold out shows in 2015 in both Los Angeles and New Zealand. Her play *Sister Cities* was the hit of the 2008 Edinburgh Fringe and earned five star reviews: It has been produced around the country and internationally, fifteen times including Paris (Une Ville, Une Soeur), Rome (Le Quattro Sorelle) and Australia. It is next up in Chicago August 2016. She wrote the film which is currently in post-production and stars Jacki Weaver, Alfred Molina, Jess Weixler, Stana Katic, Michelle Trachtenberg, Amy Smart, Troian Bellisario, Tom Everett Scott and Kathy Baker.

She has co-written, with International bestselling novelist Jackie Collins, the play Jackie Collins Hollywood Lies, which is gearing up for a National Tour.

In collaboration with The New York Times bestselling author Michael Scott, she wrote the thriller *The Thirteen Hallows* (Tor/Macmillan).

Her novel *The Affair* (Kensington) came out January 29, 2013. The play of the novel earned both critical and commercial success as it toured Italy February through May 2013. Her sequel novel *The Consequences* (Kensington) came out January 28, 2014. Her novel Anomalies (Select Books) came out February 9, 2016. She also co-wrote the film And Then There Was Eve which is currently in pre-production and begins principal photography May 2016.

An anomaly is a deviation or an oddity that occurs or in other words not as usual. Anomaly is also often referred to as an unpredictable event so that something happens will vary from the usual events.

In this research, the authors describe Keeva Tee’s ambition from her dream and it has meaning and purpose so that the writer wants to analyze in depth by using psychology and feminism theory to find out the message implied in Keeva Tee from Anomalies novel.

In this novel, the author tells in the the future there is no disease. There is no war. There is no discontent. All citizens are complacent members of the Global Governance. But one summer is about to change everything. Keeva Tee just turned fifteen. All of her dreams are about to come true. She’s about to make the trip to Monarch Camp to be imprinted with her intended life partner. One day they’ll have perfect kids and a perfect life. But in her happy, carefree life in the Ocean Community, something weighs on her mind. She hears whispers about “anomalies”—citizens who can’t be imprinted. No one knows what happens to them, but they never seem to come back.

When Keeva arrives at Monarch Camp, her worst nightmare becomes a reality—she is an anomaly. After they are imprinted, the people she loves begin to change, and she starts to doubt everything she’s ever believed. What if freedom and individuality have been sacrificed for security? And what if the man who solves all the problems is the very man who’s created them—and what if he isn't a man at all? When Keeva finds a warning carved under a bunk bed she begins to understand: Nonconformity will be punished, dissent is not an option, insurgents will be destroyed.

Presents an analysis of theory and research in social psychology which reveals that while methods of research are scientific in character, theories of social behavior are primarily reflections of contemporary history. The dissemination of psychological knowledge modifies the patterns of behavior upon which the knowledge is based. This modification occurs because of the prescriptive bias of psychological theorizing, the liberating effects of knowledge, and the resistance based on common values of freedom and individuality. In addition, theoretical premises are based primarily on acquired dispositions. As the culture changes, such dispositions are altered, and the premises are often invalidated. Several modifications in the scope and methods of social psychology are derived from this analysis. Gergen, K. J. (1973). Social psychology as history. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 26(2), 309-320.

“Psychological content appears in a wide range of literary forms, from poetry to short stories, plays and novels. However, the most explicit reference to the human mind is to be found in psychological novels which deal with individuals' inner experiences, thoughts, feelings, emotions and introspections. The psychological novel is a work of fiction in which the characters' thoughts, motivations and feelings are of greater interest than the external action. Psychological novels place emphasis on characters, their emotional reactions and go deeper into their minds than novels of other genres. Events may not be presented in a chronological order, but as they occur in the characters' minds, memories or fantasies. Psychological novels fully developed in the 20th century, backed by Sigmund Freud's discoveries in the field of psychoanalysis. Freud is well known for his theories regarding the unconscious mind and the mechanism of repression. He stated that the mind can be divided into two parts: the conscious mind which includes everything people are aware of and the unconscious mind which includes people's feelings, thoughts and memories that influence their behavior”

In this research, I use psychology theory from The Gestalt view that was applied in field psychology from Kurt Lewin. Lewin is one of the most powerful experts advocating an understanding of a person's psychological field. Lewin was born in Germany, graduated with a Ph.D from the University of Berlin in psychology in 1914. He was heavily involved with Gestalt thinkers, Wertheimer and Koehler and took the concept of the psychological field also from Gestalt. By the time Hitler came to power Lewin left Germany and continued his career in the United States. He became professor at Cornell University and became Director of the Research Center for Group Dynamics at the Massacusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) until his death at the age of 56 years.

Lewin's main concept is the Life Space, the psychological field where the individual lives and moves. This psychological field consists of facts and psychological objects that are meaningful and determine the behavior of individuals (B = f L). The main task of psychology is to forecast the behavior of individuals based on all the psychological facts that exist in their psychological field at any given time. Life space is divided into parts having boundaries. This limit can be understood as an individual obstacle to achieving its objectives. The individual movement reaches the goal (goal) is called locomotion.

In this psychological field also happens the power (forces) are interesting and encouraging individuals to approach and stay away from the goal. When there is an imbalance (disequilibrium), there is tension (tension).

Gestalt psychology is a German movement that directly challenges the psychology of Wundt's structuralism. The Gestalts inherited the tradition of action psychology from Brentano, Stumpf and the Wurzburg academy in Germany, which sought to develop alternatives to the psychological model proposed by Wundt's reductionist and analytical natural science model.

The Gestalt movement is more consistent with the main theme in German philosophy that is mental activity than the Wundt system. Gestalt psychology is based on Kant's thought of a nativist theory that states that the organization of mental activity makes the individual interact with his environment through the typical ways. So the purpose of Gestalt psychology is to investigate the organization of mental activity and to know precisely the characteristics of human-environmental interaction.

Until in 1930, the Gestalt movement had succeeded in replacing the wundtian model in German psychology. However, the success of the movement did not last long because of the emergence of Hitlerism. So the leaders of the movement moved to America.

Gestalt psychology begins and developed through the writings of three important figures, namely Max Wertheimer, Wolfgang Kohler and Kurt Koffka. All three were educated in an exciting intellectual atmosphere in the early 20th century in Germany, and all three escaped from the pursuit of Nazi and migrated to America. But in America Gestalt psychology does not gain such dominance in Germany.

This is because American psychology has developed through the period of functionalism and in the 1930s was dominated by behaviorism. Therefore, the Gestalt psychology framework is not in line with developments in America.

The writer also uses feminist theory. Feminist theory explores both inequality in gender relations and the constitution of gender. It is best understood as both an intellectual and a normative project. What is commonly understood as feminist theory accompanied the feminist movement in the mid-seventies, though there are key texts from the 19th and early- to mid-20th centuries that represent early feminist thought. Whereas feminist theories first began as an attempt to explain women’s oppression globally, following a grand theoretical approach akin to Marxism, the questions and emphases in the field have undergone some major shifts. Two primary shifts have been (1) from universalizing to particularizing and contextualizing women’s experiences and (2) from conceptualizing men and women as categories and focusing on the category “women” to questioning the content of that category, and moving to the exploration of gendered practices.

Feminist theories can thus be used to explain how institutions operate with normative gendered assumptions and selectively reward or punish gendered practices. Many contemporary feminists look beyond the United States to focus on the effects of transnational economic, political, and cultural linkages on shaping gender.

While Signs and Feminist Studies were the first journals dedicated to interdisciplinary feminist work, there are now several specialist journals across the social sciences. Feminism & Psychology is a leading journal in psychology and gender, while Feminist Media Studies focuses on media and communication studies. Gender & Society is the top journal in sociology of gender. While Hypanthia and Feminist Theory mainly publish feminist philosophy, their articles draw heavily on works across the humanities and the social sciences. reedom for Women, a study of the development of American second wave feminism from1953 through 1970, is a well-documented, thorough, and often fascinating history of a period of intense social movement activism: the exhilarating and intensive early days of the women’s movement. Giardina’s book vividly depicts the passionate radicalism of feminists during these too easily forgotten years. As I write these words, though, "Occupy Wall Street" has brought comparisons with protest movements of the 60s into mass cultural consciousness; in so doing, it provides an evocative context within which to reflect on Giardina’s detailed historical study.

Several points stressed in Giardina’s book seem particularly worth exploring here, in New Politics, a journal devoted itself to chronicling and forwarding social movement debates spanning decades and generations. Giardina explores the relationship between the women’s and other movements during the 50s and 60s as well as how the plural term "feminisms" came, of late, to critically displace the singular "feminism." She also discusses how theoretical influences interact with other kinds of "activist" involvement. But while each of these themes is nicely developed in this book, I sensed that the first theme was by far the most salient for Giardina. Above all, perhaps, Freedom for Women sets out to correct what the author — who participated herself in early feminist organizing — believes to be a serious and ongoing interpretive error.

* 1. **Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the problem described on the previous page, which is very clearly seen to have ambitions in his dream. To address the problem described above, the authors assume Keeva Tee's ambitions that his nightmares came true when he arrived at Monarch Camp.

* 1. **Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the problem above, I limit the problem of the research as follows:

Theory and concepts that I will apply as follow:

1. Through intrinsic approach such as characterizations – showing methods; setting; and plot.
2. Through extrinsic approach which is the psychology of literature Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concept and Feminism concept in novel Anomalies *“The Rise of The Underground” by Sadie Turner and Colette Freedman*.
3. Through extrinsic approach such as five multilevel needs concept which is the psychology of literature that elaborate with Kevaa Tee Characters fighting for rights as women the reflection of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concepts.
   1. **Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the problem, the writer classified the problem into the form of questions as follows:

1. What the characters of this novel are being analyzed through showing and telling methods?
2. What the setting and plot of this novel are?
3. What does the theme of this novel being reinforced through the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?
   1. **Objective of the Research**

Based on the statement of the problem, I aim to show that the objective of this research is Feminism in the Anomalies “The Rise of Underground” by Sadie Turner and Colette Freedman’s Novel as The Reflection of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs From Keeva Tee Characters. To fulfill this purpose, I have to take some steps as follows:

1. To analyze the characterizations: showing methods; setting; and plot in Anomalies “*The Rise of Underground*” novel.
2. To analyze the Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concepts can be used to analyze character Keeva Tee from Anomalies “*The Rise of Underground*” novel.
3. To analyze this novel by outlining the concept of psychology and feminism with characterization, setting, and plot.
4. To reinforce theme by using the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.
   1. **Methods of the Research**

Based on theoretical framework, the writer use research methods with various types of qualitative research, a type of research that contains the psychology and resilience of Keeva Tee character from Anomalies “*The Rise of the Underground*” novel by Sadie Turner and Colette Freedman.

* 1. **Benefits of the Research**

I write this research to get more knowledge about the Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs in real life. In this study, the author analyzes the character of Keeva Tee of Anomalies novel to see his psychological and feminism side in the way she’s survive that quite interesting to explore.

* 1. **Systematic Organization of the Research**

Related to the title of this research, the systematic presentation is written as follows:

**CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

It consists of Background of the Problem, Identification of Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, The Objectives of the Research, The Method of the Research, The Benefits of the Research, and The Systematic Organizational of the Research.

**CHAPTER II: FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES**

It consists of the explanation of the concept and theories. It includes intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is characterizations – showing method, setting and plot. Through extrinsic approach, I use psychology approach – Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs concept with five multilevel needs concept and Feminism concept**.**

**CHAPTER III: ANOMALIES *“THE RISE OF TH UNDERGROUND”* THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACHES**

It consists of: Analysis of characterization through showing and telling methods, analysis of setting and plot through the concepts of setting and plot. The analyses above are shown in some sub-chapters.

**CHAPTER IV: A STUDY OF FEMINISM ON KEEVA TEE’S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS IN THE NOVEL BY SADIE TURNER AND COLETTE FREEDMAN: ANOMALIES ”THE RISE OF UNDERGROUND”.**

It consists of: Analysis of the novel which reflects the Hierarchy of Needs Theory. The analyses above are shown in some sub-chapters.

**CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION**

It consists of: The conclusion that prove that the theme of this novel is Feminism in the Anomalies “The Rise of Underground” by Sadie Turner and Colette Freedman’s Novel as The Reflection of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs From Keeva Tee Characters

Attachment: References and Poster of the Research.