

## **CHAPTER II**

### **FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES**

#### **A. INTRINSIC CONCEPT**

To build the better understanding about the fiction especially in a novel, Readers need to know what kind of elements in there such as the theme through the intrinsic elements that the intrinsic elements consist of the theme, characterizations, setting and plot. Based on these, the writer will deliver the points of this literary works through the intrinsic concept and correlated all the elements of this novel.

##### **1. Theme**

Theme is the one of the important elements in the fiction, especially novel. Through the theme, the author can deliver the message and the purpose of the novel to the readers. In the Pickering and Hooper's Book, *Concise Companion of Literature* say that theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total works, which means that the Theme can be said as the bridge to the readers to understand the whole content of the novel.

The other explanation that Pickering and Hooper state theme is also a vehicle that connected the relationship to the larger world in which they live and work (Pickering, 1980). So it is like the authors are communicating and sharing their ideas, perceptions, and feeling to the readers based on the reality of life. The last statement that Pickering and Hooper write on their book is Theme in fiction is discoverable to the extent that is to willing as critics to subject its various elements, its every word to the process of analysis and interpretation.

Theme is the main idea for this research before the writer relates it to the other elements like characterization, setting and plot.

##### **2. Characterization**

In this section, the writer still uses the Pickering and Hooper's theory to analyse the characterization. Characterization is one of the methods that present and appear of each character in the fiction. Based on the book, Pickering and Hooper explain that there are two methods called "telling" and "showing". *In telling shows*

*that the guiding hand of the author is very much evidence, and in the other hand, the showing, involves the author's stepping aside which is allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions. (Pickering, 1980)*

Most of the methods that the author usually uses for their literary works is the characterization by telling method. This method can be delivered through the use of the names, through the appearance. Meanwhile, the authors also put the characterization by showing method through the dialogue or through the action. Mostly the characterization through the names and appearance often appear in the novel. Names and appearance, both have the same important message that can be told to the reader, while the reader can know the names of the characters, are they man or woman, children, boy, girl, or baby, the reader also can assume about the characters' trait. The appearances are often deceiving. The detail of the appearance like what a character's looks like, the cloths, are provide the essential clues to character. Appearance also can make the first impression, the clothes that symbolized the social status, the appearance of their face that symbolized their feeling.

The other hand the showing method, according to the Pickering and Hoeper's book, there are two methods, they are analyse the characterization through dialogue and action. Most of the authors use through the dialogue to describe their characters' characterization. The reader can find out by the dialogue through what is being said in the novel. The first sub-method of this method is what is being said, in here the readers should pay attention to the substance of the dialogue itself, as the example if the speakers talk only about others, we can assume that the speaker is having a gossip. The second sub-method is the identity of the speaker. In ordinary what protagonist says must be considered to be potentially more important than what minor characters say. Next about the occasion, which is the conversation that takes place in private at night are usually more serious, hence and more revealing than the conversations that take place in the public during the day. Continue with the quality of the exchange which is the important method. In here we can see how the characters make a good conversation when the other one is talking or explaining something, the others is paying attention. The last is the speaker's tone of voice,

stress, dialect, and vocabulary. In this one can be used to identify the personality of the characters, that the speaker's tone of voice may reveal his attitude to the readers of the novel. (Pickering, 1980)

### **3. Setting**

*In Concise Companion to Literature* by Pickering and Hoeper say that fiction can be defined as the character in action at a certain time and place (Pickering, 1980). It means that setting is also the important part of the story to explain the characters and the other elements. Besides setting is important, some of the settings are necessarily connected with the shape, meaning and unity of the total work of the understanding of the fiction itself. So the readers have to pay attention when the detail setting is introduced in order to understand the purpose and the function of the setting.

There are some functions of the setting, first is to provide background for the action. This function is providing the background or the situation where the story takes one or more places in repetition. Second is setting as Antagonist. In here, this function can help to establish the plot conflict and determine the outcome of events or the other explanation is this setting has the big influence to make the conflict that can influence the characters. The third, setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere which is can manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. Next is setting as a means of revealing character, is the way in which a character perceives the setting and the way they react to it, that will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. And the last is setting as a means of reinforcing the theme that can be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel. (Pickering, 1980)

### **4. Plot**

The writer uses the Pickering and Hoeper to analyse the plot of this novel. Plot basically is the way of using the strategy to keep the story running. Plot also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. There are five stages that plot

has. The first stage is exposition or beginning, which is the author, provides background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation and dates of the actions. It also can introduce the characters and the conflict in the story. Second is complication or sometimes as the rising action, inciting the conflicts, then develops it gradually and intensified.

Next is crisis. Crisis can also be called as the climax is the moment that reaches the point of the greatest emotional intensity, then it directly continues with the following *falling action that the tension subsides and the plot moves to its appointed conclusion*. Then the last is resolution. *Resolution is the final stages of the plot. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new stability.* (Pickering, 1980)

## **B. PSYCHOLOGY OF LITERATURE**

There is a close relationship between the Psychology and Literature. Psychology is dealing with the study of the observable patterns of human's behavior and Literature is exhibiting how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environments. Talking about the psychological things, the first theory of it, is comes from Sigmund Freud that says that human behaviour and character can be divided into three parts. They are Id, Ego, and Superego. Which is Id is the about the desires that every human have it inside them; Ego is their neutral desire that the human can control it, the last is the Superego the very good desire that makes a good decision that helps human to choose every choice wisely.

Besides this theory of Freud, one of his students named Carl. G Jung also has the theory of the personality. Jung is also known as the first psychologist that creates the theory of extrovert and introvert and also three personality's structures such as Ego, Private Unconscious, and collective unconscious.

Ego is the conscious psyche that consists of the memories, perceptions, and the other conscious thoughts. Private unconsciousness is consists of the experiences that happened in the past but it has been forgotten or denied because of too weak to create the impression. Collective unconscious is the racial foundation that is inherited in the overall structure of personality. It is all derives from the individual about what one learns as a result of experience substantially influenced by the

collective unconscious that performs the role of directing or selecting behavior from the beginning of life. (Psikologi Jung, 2003)

The other theory that Jung applies in the psychology is the archetypes. The most popular is the Jungian Archetypes Theory that mostly talks about the twelve archetypes of zodiac signs or in the Western, call it as the Astrology. According to Jung, *Astrological is all about the symbolization of the constellations that were originally inspired by the projections of images that created by the collective unconscious.* (Jungian Archetypes, 2017). *Besides that, the zodiacs are often representing the traits who are born under it.* (Carl Jung ,1971: 56).

Based on the journal from Catharina Campagnola (2010: 6), Jung also writes and works on analytic models that the value of using this model in the Astrology is very helpful to increase the knowledge of the self-awareness that helps people to know and understand their identity and their characteristic. Astrology has developed a symbolic language that is used to interpret the specific signification of the moment in time from the forces interacting and in what way this is taking place. In the modern astrology, it is considered the heavenly bodies to be symbols for basic energies or forces, that manifest through events and individual characteristics in every living entity.

Jung and his student, Dane Rudyard, a pioneer in the development of psychological and spiritual astrology write on astrology and introduced the idea of seeing the individual chart as Mandala, which is known as the composed of twelve sign that not only represent twelve different character types, but also the different stages of life. Also, Jung says that the astrological birth chart drawn with current planetary influence, represent to the astrologer the present condition of the psyche and the zodiac becomes a representation of the symbolic path of life. It describes not only about the characters and different stages, but also the paths of life, each with the constructive and destructive sides. So based on this, the theory of personality of the characters and the theory of the Archetypes of Astrology from Jung can be related in order to know and find out the true characters and traits.