

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain more about intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the theories and concepts used are covered in the fields of literature and philosophy. The theory of literature that is intrinsic that is used is the characterization, plot, setting and theme and the theory of extrinsic psychology that is used is motivation and imagination. This below is the explanation:

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

According to Burhan Nurgiyantoro in the book *Theory of Fiction Studies* (2005:23) intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. These elements cause literary works to appear as literary works, elements that factually will be found if people read literary works. In this study, the first step that the author took was to examine through the approach of the intrinsic elements contained in the novel young pioneers. The intrinsic elements that will be used by the author are:

2.1.1 Main Character

The first-person point of view as the main actor is the point of view that usually uses the pronoun "I" or "I" in the main character. In this point of view, the author of the story seems to be involved in the story and acts as a main character in the story. In this technique of point of view, the "I" narrates various events and behaviors that he experiences, whether it is internal, from within himself, or physically, in relation to something that is outside himself. The "I" character becomes the focus of the center of the story. Everything that is outside of him the "I", people, actions, and events is told only when it has something to do with him. In addition, they have the freedom to choose the problem to be told. In first-

person narration, the narrator is the person in the story, telling the story from their own point of view. Narration usually uses the pronoun I (she is we when the narrator is speaking as part of a group). A character telling a story can be in the middle of the action or watching the action from the outside, but in both cases, you get that character's story of what's going on. I can do it. (Merriamwebster.com)

2.1.2 Plot

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:16-17) the plot includes initial exposition of the section where the writer provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, sets the situation, and the date of the action.

- a. Exposition is the beginning of the story in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the mood, sets the situation, and the date of the action. It may also include the characters and conflicts, or the potential for conflict. This stage may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 16)
- b. Raising action is sometimes referred to as the rising action. It breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict if they have not been introduced in the exposition. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 16)
- c. Climax is an event where the story line reaches a high emotional factor, a plot turning point that speeds up resolution.
- d. Falling action is the stage where the tension subsides and the plot moves towards a conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)
- e. Resolution is the final stage of the plot. Deliver the outcome of the conflict and establish a new, stable balance. Resolutions also lead to conclusions. (Pickering and Hoepfer 1981: 17)

2.1.3 Setting

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (1995:216) suggests that the setting, which is also known as the fulcrum, suggests the notion of place, relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events are told. Elements of setting

can be divided into three main elements, namely setting of places, setting of time and social setting.

a. Setting as the background of the action is a setting that strengthens and can reveal the theme of the story.

b. Setting to reveal the characters is a setting that reveals the character's character and the way they respond to a situation can inform the reader how the character is.

c. Setting that appropriates to atmosphere is a setting that arouses the reader's expectations through the atmosphere of the story and makes the reader guess about future events.

d. Setting as antagonist leads to conflict is the role of nature in the story which is sometimes categorized as an antagonist to the character.

2.1.4 Theme

Based on the study of Pickering and Hooper (1989:60) Theme is a critical term that has very different meanings for different people. People who view literature primarily as a means of teaching, preaching, spreading a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of right behavior, themes can mean morals or lessons can be extrapolated from the work. In literary works, the theme is the central idea or statement about which unites and controls the whole work. A theme is a comment or statement that the author makes about the subject because it inevitably and inevitably arises from the interaction of the various elements of the work.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or organismal system of literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:23). Extrinsic elements can cover other fields such as philosophy, sociology, socio-cultural and so on. The elements that are related and can be used in this study are through a philosophy approach using the concepts of motivation and imagination.

2.2.1 Literature of Philosophy

According to (Suwardi Endraswara, 2012: 4) Philosophy of literature is an attempt to explore literature from the philosophical side. Literary philosophy is always related to the process of reasoning thinking. However, behind that reasoning there is a game of imagination that must be sorted out. Imagination sometimes makes sense and sometimes doesn't make sense. Therefore, to understand literature philosophically, it is necessary to pay attention to the symbolic aspects. In general, the philosophical themes that stand out are about human issues, both aspects of the soul or social morals. Many also appear philosophical values through implied and explicit messages or messages. Literary philosophy means reflecting on literature as a clear thought about life. Literary facts may be free from the pretense and intent of the author. (Suwardi Endraswara, 2012: 77)

Philosophy as literature is an idea that is quite important in understanding literature. The key to understanding philosophy as literature is to live the philosophy of rhetoric. Philosophy as literature is a rhetorical style of a philosopher imitated by the writers Skilleas (2001:2-3).

According to (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 130) he agrees with Plato's idea that placing philosophy as a cure for infection means that many people are able to use wise words, but actually it is only pretending. Life is just pretend, actually very convincing other parties. Philosophy will be attracted to the search for truth that works through activating the national mind.

Philosophy is also considered a literary work. Philosophy also requires works of art, especially works of art in speech (rhetoric). That is why there needs to be an effort to understand how philosophical texts are read with the same degree. We should expect the same from both philosophy and literature (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 128). Literary philosophy means reflecting on literature as a clear thought about this life. Literary facts may be free from the pretense and intent of the author (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 77).

2.2.2 Literature

Literature becomes a science; it does not have to be rigid like other sciences. What is learned from literature is a very complicated, complicated and aesthetic phenomenon. Literature is also a humanist phenomenon. Therefore, literature also needs to be arranged in a humanist, flexible, open and creative way. Therefore, literature itself is a phenomenon that follows the times. Literature is also an imaginative fact. Therefore, literature is required to be resilient. It is time for literature to need knowledge that is able to interpret this unique phenomenon with a distinctive theory (Suwardi Endraswara 2012:10).

Literature itself is born from the process of thinking. Therefore, in literary research, literary studies, and literary studies require a thought. With thought, people can easily understand literature. Whatever is revealed in literature, is an offer of thought. So, literature requires reflection (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 31). Literature is a creative activity, a work of art. Literary activity is indeed an accumulation of games of taste, mind and desire (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 32).

According to Chamamah Soeratno (2011: 215) states that literature exists among humans, none other than to provide problem solvers with critical power to present alternative answers. This statement gives a broad picture that literature is always filled with intelligent thoughts.

Literature according to Shlovsky (1988:16) in (Suwardi Endraswara 2012:56) Like art. Some works of art, literature is so slippery that they invite various interpretations. If art is imaginative thinking, so is literature. Literature is the result and process of challenging imaginary thought. Without imagination, literature may not be born.

Literature always moves on the truth aspect of life. The voice of literature is the voice of truth. Literature is an expression of truth in the form of text. defining literature is the same as a job to put literature in its position (to reside). There are times when literature is seen as a work that contains both aesthetics and art. When people understand what beauty is, it will be easy to position literature.

Literature is beautiful because of language games. The game in literature is a mixture of imagination and reality (Suwardi Endraswara 2012: 79)

2.2.3 Motivation

According to book about motivation and desire (Ryan & Deci, 2000: 55) Motivation is activity that are enjoyable, or that people engage in without any extraneous inducement, are sometimes considered to involve intrinsic motivation. Activities that people enjoy doing or that they pursue without obtaining any additional incentives are sometimes seen as including intrinsic motivation.

According to (Na, 2014) Motivation is the spirit in oneself, to change motivation for the better must be an awareness that arises from oneself. He cited a statement expressed by Stephen R. Covey, author of *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*, that "Motivation is fire from within. If someone else tries to light that fire under you, it is very likely that the fire will burn very briefly."

According to (Hebb, 1949: 17) Motivation have two that is, extrinsic motivation involves factors such as money, grades in school, requirements for graduation, awards, medals in sporting events, and the like. Intrinsic motivation is an internal drive to accomplish something or engage in an activity without any obvious material or tangible gain as a result.

According to (William J, 2022: 15) In human terms, think of motivation in terms of material rewards that can be gained from our activity. At the most basic level, this includes material rewards consisting of things that are necessary for survival. In everyday life, we work for money to buy food and shelter. It is true that material items needed for survival, well-being, and procreation motivate much of our activity.

According to Pinder (1998 in Ambrose & Kulik, 1999) Work motivation may be regarded as a set of internal and external forces that initiate work-related behavior, specifically, and includes the influence on work behavior of both environmental forces, and those inherent in the person. Start off a behavior connected to work and then control its shape, trajectory, intensity, and duration.

The idea is relevant to the workplace and takes into account both internal and external variables that might affect how an individual behaves at work.

2.2.4 Imagination

According to (Timaeus Plato, 2008: 16) Analyses dreaming about and predicting the future. The human being sees images (phantasmata) in dreams, which can be remembered later when one is awake. Dreams are thus imaginary series of events that may be experienced in the mind. In dreams, people experience pictures called phantasmata, which they can subsequently recall while awake. Thus, dreams are made up scenarios that a person might experience in their imagination. These incredibly huge motions "of the fire," or visual experiences, are the source of these dreams. Dreams are compared by Plato to the reflections of images found in mirrors and curved surfaces.

According to (Richard, 1998: 62). For Hugh, memory is just an aspect of imagination, the retention of images received in imagination. Memory is useful, but only in respect to its ability to bring its images to mind when the object of thought is not present to the senses. Thus, Richard does not analyse the functions of the memory systematically. Memory is valuable, but only insofar as it can conjure up visuals when the thought's subject isn't physically there.

According to (Richard's, 2010: 91) All three modes of imagination and their activities seem to operate between the senses and reason. The only unclear factor in this respect is the third mode, imagination mixed with understanding, since he does not fully explore the relationships between imagination, reason, and understanding.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses same theory and approach with different object of literature.

The first research by Jajat Sudrajat (2007) with the title *A psychological analysis of santiago's motivation to struggle far out into the sea as reflected in Hemingway's the old man and the sea*. In their reasearch "He wants to be a

success like others and he is motivated to actualize his imagination. It can be seen from his action”.

I do different research with the title *The Motivation and Imagination of Jean Dominique Bauby in the Memoir Book “The Diving Bell and The Butterfly”*. My research is related to previous research, he wants to be successful and famous. To be that he must think to do something. So that everyone knows it. However, age does not support it, so he is sad that he can no longer. He did everything he could even if he was just an angler in the river. He didn't expect much. But with the effort he did he remained happy.

The second research by Kanaya Bella & Ambar Andayani (2022) with the title *Howl Jenkins Pendragons and Shopie hatters' motivation indiana Wyne Jones Howls moving castle*. In their research “They always have motivation in themselves to keep alive and be the best version, even if they have a lot of problems. They have a reason, goals, and things to keep staying alive”

I do different research with the title *The Motivation and Imagination of Jean Dominique Bauby in the Memoir Book “The Diving Bell and The Butterfly”*. My research is related to previous research. Everyone has a purpose in life and a reason to stay alive. By surviving, of course, everyone has great motivation so that the goals they want are clear. Without motivation there is no purpose in life. Life has no meaning, no benefits. Because there is no clear motivation. That's the importance of motivation for our lives, it's very useful for yourself.

The third research by Naelil Izzati (2018) with the title *the influence of student's imagination toward their writing skill of descriptive text*. In their research “Imagination can be classified into two kinds; they are conscious imagination and unconscious imagination. Conscious imagination is deliberate imagination and any effort from the subject to enter in an imaginary world. This imagination can be classified again into 2 kinds, they are active and passive imagination. An active imagination is handled by thoughts and desires while passive imagination is not handled”

I do different research with the title *The Motivation and Imagination of Jean Dominique Bauby in the Memoir Book "The Diving Bell and The Butterfly"*. My research is related to previous research. There are different human imaginations who do have imaginations that are only limited to pleasure in the future. It turns out that imagination can also create works. quite A lot of things. because imagination is a hidden work that no one can see. Humans only know that imagination only thinks about the conscious mind or pleasure. However, it turns out that imagination has two kinds in it. Consciously or unconsciously, it can be done by humans. if they are aware they think about important things but if they are not aware then think about what makes them happy. There are various thoughts. They have no limits to imagination.

