CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Psychology encompasses the comprehensive study of mental processes, behaviors, and concious and unconscious experiences. Psychologists link their field to neuroscience in an effort to understand the emergent features of brains. Psychologists seek to comprehend both individual and group behavior in their capacity as social scientists (Fernald LD, 2008).

The word psychology is derived from Greek term psyche, meaning spirit or soul. It also incorporates the Greek word logia (λόγια) which refers to study or research. Croatian humanist and Latinist Marco Marulic is credited with using the term psychologia for the first time in his work psichiologia de ratione animae Humanae (psychology, on the nature of the Human Soul), written in the late 15th or early 16th century. The term psychology appeared in English for the first time in 1694 in the Physical Dictionary by Steven Blankaart, who defined it as Anatomy treats the body, and psychology treats the soul. (Steven Blankaart,p13)

Philosopher John Rawls distinguishes between jealousy and envy on the ground that jealousy involves the wish to keep what one has, and envy is the wish to get what one does not have. The systematic jealousy. The common experience of jealousy for many people to have involved are:

- Fear of loss
- Suspicion of or anger about a perceived betrayal
- Low self-esteem and sadness over perceived loss
- Uncertainty and loneliness
- Fear of losing an important person to another
- Distrust

In this chapter I'm gonna tell which jealousy Claudia is involved in the novel Do Not Disturb.

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic element emphasizes everything related to the story in the novel. Extrinsic elements are elements of the novel that are not part of the novel's story. Intrinsic elements that are used to analyze a
work of fiction literature is themes, plots, characters, backgrounds, points of view, and language (Yulianti, 2013).

2.1.1 Plot

In a literary work, film or other narrative, the plot is the series of events where each one influences the next through a cause-and-effect relationship. These casual events can be seen as chain of occurrences connected by the phrase and so. Plot can range from simple, as seen in traditional ballads, to complex and intertwined structures, with each section called subplot or imbroglio.

The term plot is often used interchangeably with storyline. In narrative context, it emphasizes key moments that have significant consequences within the story, as noted by American science fiction writer Ansen Dibell. Plot can also be used as verb, referring to the writer's process of creating and organizing story events, or to a character's planning of future actions within the narrative. However, in everyday language (such as in phrase movie plot), plot can also refer to a general summary or synopsis of the story, rather than a detailed cause-and-effect sequence.

2.1.2 Setting

The setting functions as a contextual foundation, influencing character development and plot progression.

Narrative setting is delineated by temporal (time) and spatial (place) coordinates.

2.1.3 Characterization

According to Matthew Freeman (2016), a character (or speaker, in poetry) characters function as narrative agents, mediating reader engagement and thematic interpretation. Kathleen McDonald (2007).

Characterization can be described as any action taken by the cast or that is used to portray a character. According to Baldick (2001, 265) A character who stands as a representative of a particular class or group of people is known as a type. Types include both stock characters and those that are more fully individualized.

2.2 Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements constitute external determinants influencing literary reception and analysis (Nurgiyantoro,2007)

According to White, Gregory L. (1 December 1981). In the journal "A Model of romantic jealousy".

Jealousy can be divided into two categories, Romantic Jealousy and Sexual Jealousy.

1. Romantic jealousy

It is defined as "a complex of thoughts, feelings, and actions that follow threats to self-esteem and/or threats to the existence or quality of the relationship when those threats are generated by the perception of a real or potential romantic attraction between one's partner and a (perhaps imaginary) rival." Different from sexual jealousy, romantic jealousy is triggered by threats to self and relationship (rather than sexual interest in another person). Factors, such as feelings of inadequacy as a partner, sexual exclusivity, and having put relatively more effort into the relationship, are positively correlated to relationship jealousy in both genders.

2. Sexual Jealousy

Sexual jealousy may be triggered when a person's partner displays sexual interest in another person. The feeling of jealousy may be just as powerful if one partner suspects the other is guilty of infidelity. Fearing that their partner will experience sexual jealousy the unfaithful person may lie about their actions to

protect their partner. Experts often believe that sexual jealousy is a biological imperative. It may be part of a mechanism by which humans and other animals ensure access to the best reproductive partners. Gangestad, S. W., Thornhill, R., & Garver, C. E. (2002).

3. Envy

Envy is emotion that arises when someone feels they are missing a quality, ability, accomplishment, or possession that another person has, and either wants it for themselves or wishes the other person did not have it (Smith,R.H.,1993).

Aristotle defined envy as pain at the sight of another's good fortune, stirred by "those who have what we ought to have". Bertrand Russell said that envy was one of the most potent causes of unhappiness. Recent research considered the conditions under which it occurs, how people deal with it, and whether it can inspire people to emulate those they envy. Duffy, Michelle K.; Lee, KiYoung; Adair, Elizabeth A. (21 January 2021).

4. Hatred

Hatred is strong negative emotional reaction directed at particular people, objects, or concepts, often stemming from opposition or repulsion. It is frequently linked to deep feelings of anger contempt, and disgust. Hatred is sometimes regarded as the opposite of love (Reber,A.S,&Reber,E.,2002)

Hatred as emotion, can be either temporary or enduring. It can range from mild – such as I hate broccoli –to extreme, like I hate the whole world. According to S.Kucuk in brand Hate (2016), hatred can also be learned behavior, often influenced by external factors such an abuse, deception, or manipulation. Typically, hatred arises as deep a deep psychological reaction to feeling trapped or unable to comprehend certain social situations. Robert Sternberg identified three key components of hatred :

1. A rejection of intimacy, creating distance when closeness feels threatening
2. An infusion of intense emotions, like fear or anger
3. A concious decision to devalue something that was once valued. Sternberg's analysis of mutinous hatred also highlights its self-protective role, as it can involve rejecting a dependent relationship in the pursuit of independence.

2.2.1 Psychology Literature

The literary text serve as a repository of human experience, conveying symbolic meaning and social commentary. Literature is a reflection of human life, written by authors from their own experiences and perspectives. It includes novels, poetry, and plays. Offering unique insight and messages.

Literary hermeneutics necessitates consideration of authorial context, physicological insights and historical setting (Kartono,1980;Wortman et al .,1999).

Physicological principles inform literary analysis, illuminating human behavior and artistic expression (Wellek and Warren, 1977).

The interdisciplinary convergence of physicology and literature facilitates nuanced understanding of human experience and creative expression.

To truly understand literature, you need to consider ther author's style, background and setting. Psychology plays a crucial role in understanding human behaviour thoughts and motivations in literary works.

2.2.1   Jealousy

Jealousy involves an entire "emotional episode," including a complex "narrative", which are the circumstances that lead up to jealousy, jealousy itself as emotion, any attempt at self-regulation, subsequent actions and events, and the resolution of the episode. The narrative can originate from experienced facts, thoughts, perceptions, and memories, but also imagination, guesses, and assumptions.

The more society and culture matter in the formation of these factors, the more jealousy can have a social and cultural origin. By contrast, jealousy can be a "cognitively impenetrable state", where education and rational belief matter very little (Brian H. 2010). According to Ramachandran, V. S., & Jalal, B. (2017). In the journal The Evolutionary Psychology of Envy and Jealousy. A jealous behavior, in Women, is directed toward avoiding sexual betrayal and a consequent waste of resources and effort in taking care of someone else's offspring. There are, additionally, cultural or social explanations of the origin of jealousy. According to one, the narrative from which jealousy arises can be in great part made by the imagination. Imagination is strongly affected by a person's cultural milieu. The pattern of reasoning, the way one perceives situations, depends strongly on cultural context. It has elsewhere been suggested that jealousy is a secondary emotion in reaction to one's needs not being met, be those needs for attachment, attention, reassurance, or any other form of care that would be otherwise expected to arise from that primary romantic relationship.

One possible explanation of the origin of jealousy in evolutionary psychology is that the emotion evolved to maximize the success of our genes: it is a biologically based emotion selected to foster the certainty about the paternity of one's offspring. While mainstream psychology considers sexual arousal through jealousy a paraphilia, some authors on sexuality have argued that jealousy in manageable dimensions can have a definite positive effect on sexual function and sexual satisfaction. Jealousy in children and teenagers has been observed more often in those with low self-esteem and can evoke aggressive reactions. In addition to traditional jealousy comes Obsessive Jealousy, which can be a form of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (Peter (December 2018). This jealousy is characterized by obsessional jealousy and thoughts of the partner.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

The first previous related study is from Rina dewiastuti, (2007) the University State of Surakarta the city of Surakarta. The title of the term paper is A Study of Jealousy as Reflected on Leontes a major character in The Winter's Tale a play by William Shakespeare (a psychological approach). The term paper is focused on the psychological phenomena, i.e. jealousy experienced by the major character in Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale, one of Elizabethan greatest tragicomedies that was written in about 1609. The play itself is about the jealous feeling of the king of Sicilia that causes some destructive acts towards people around him, and the end is a happy ending. Using a psychological approach, the study is aimed at (1) describing the causes of Leontes' jealousy; and (2) describing the reflection of Leontes' jealousy. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. In conducting data analysis, it applies the interactive model proposed by Milles and Huberman. Firstly, data are collected using purposive sampling based on the concepts of theory presented in the theoretical review. This activity is accompanied by data reduction to get the most data. The data, then, are presented in data display added with sufficient description to be used in analysis before eventually the conclusion can be obtained. These activities are still accompanied by data collection and data reduction until the end of the analysis. The result of the study shows that (1) Leontes' jealousy arises because of cognitive factors, sexual dysfunction factors, and social and marital factors; (2) to reflect his jealousy Leontes does the following acts: major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, or manic episode, and borderline personality disorder. It is hoped that the result of the study can give a clear example of literary study from the psychological point of view so that it can help readers who want to carry out further study in literature using the same perspective or any other one. Later, this study can make a significant contribution to English teaching and learning, especially in selecting teaching materials. Next, the result of the study hopefully can help theatrical students who are interested in performing the play on the stage. Finally, the result of the study may deepen the readers.

The second previous study is from Chotijah Asih Suwarsih (2009) at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta 2009. The title of the term paper is Effects of Jealousy on the Development of Leonte's Attitude in Shakespeare's The Winter Tale Behaviorism Approach. The objective of the term paper This research investigates the mental condition of the man's attitude caused by jealousy in the relationship with his wife, especially viewed by the behaviorist approach. This study belongs to a qualitative study. In this method, the writer uses two data sources; they are primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source and the object of the study is the play, The Winter's Tale itself, meanwhile, the secondary ones are books of literature and psychology related to this study. The writer collects the data from both primary and secondary data sources in a sort of document evidence. The result of the study is that Leontes' attitude in William Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale is reflected through characters and characterization, plot, and theme. Shakespeare shows the changeable mental condition of people caused by attitude and jealousy in their relationship with other people around them.

The third previous study is from Nuraini dyah tri utami (2015) at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta 2015. The title of the term paper Jealousy reflected Hendrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler play (1890): an individual psychological approach. The term is proposed to analyze the jealousy of Hedda Gabler in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler by Individual Psychological Approach. The research sets two objectives: the first is to analyze the play in terms of structural elements, and the second is to analyze the play based on the Individual Psychological Perspective. This study is a qualitative study using the play of Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler as the object of the study. There are two kinds of data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source is the script of the play Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler and the secondary data source is the other sources related to the analysis such as the author's biography, essay, and other literary work, which are related to this study. The method of collecting data in the research is library research. In analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive analysis. The result of the study shows the following conclusion. Based on the Individual Psychological Approach, the Hedda Gabler play shows the jealousy that happened in Hedda as the major character in this play.

Previous studies above contain several similarities and differences with the research being carried out currently by the researcher, all three of which this thesis are psychoanalysis researches and also use psychological approach. The first, second, and third are studies about movies, and the researcher uses a psychological

approach as the data source. The researcher intends to analyze Claudia Delaney's Jealousy in the novel Do Not Disturb by Freida McFadden through intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The novel tells about the jealousy of Claudia Delaney who is jealous of Quinn Alexander for having a rich and handsome man and was murdered in self-defense by Quinn Alexander. Claudia had noticed her lover lying dead on the floor and then she swore she would avenge his death by killing Quinn in return.

CHAPTER III

This research uses the novel Do Not Disturb as the object of the research, as for the data the researcher uses

3.4 Data Collection Technique

Data collecting techniques are carried out by the following steps

1. Collecting all data about the character from the novel Do Not Disturb by understanding the psychological problem or activities

2. Read the book repeatedly, after receiving all the important sources, the creator read it to make it positive that the information is related to the research.

3. Making the phrases or phrases and all vital statements and information, as proper as thereafter, making the data aware. After closely examining the sources, the creator identified any vital statements that would make the creator less difficult in the research examination system.