CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

This chapter tells about further explanation of the concepts and theories that have been told in previous chapter. In chapter I, I have mentioned the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. In this chapter I will explain those concepts and theories.

A. Intrinsic Approach

The word intrinsic means something that is relate to the essential nature of thing. Through this approach, the writer uses the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature*:

1. Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. *Pickering and Hoeper explain some terms of character in literary work. The major, or central, character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist.*(Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 24-25) The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has good nature and also antagonist always has bad nature. There are also flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who embody or represent a single characteristic. Round characters are just the opposite. They embody a number of qualities and traits. (*Ibid.,* p. 62) On the other hand it is said that flat character is a minor character of a story. Round character is a major character of a story. To establish characterization of characters can be analyzed through showing and telling methods.

a. Showing Method (Indirect)

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this novel I use showing and telling methods. Showing method involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions.(*Ibid.,* p. 27)

1) Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work I have to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. (*Ibid.,* p. 32) It needs more concentrating and understanding to determine a characterization of a character.

2) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. (*Ibid*., p. 34-35)

b. Telling Method (Direct)

Direct methods of revealing character-characterization by telling-include the following: (*Ibid*., p. 28)

1) Characterization through the use of names

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits, other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance, names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. (Pickering, *Loc. Cit*., 28)

2) Characterization through Appearance

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how they looks) often provide essential clues to character. (*Ibid.,* p. 29)

3) Characterization by the Author

Through a series of editorial comments, nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds. By so doing the author asserts and retains full control over characterization, the author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be.

Nothing is left to the reader's imagination. Unless the author is being ironic and there is always that possibility-we can do little more than assent and allow our conception of character to be formed on the basis of what the author has told us. (*Ibid.,* p. 30)

2. Setting

The term setting in literary work gives broadest sense to the reader. Setting includes place where the action is taken and also time when the action is taken. At its most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. (*Ibid.,* p. 37) There are five functions of setting that will be explained as follows.

a. Setting as background of action

When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need ask ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole. (*Ibid.,* p. 38)

b. Setting as antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determining the outcome of events. (*Ibid.,* p. 39)

c. Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (*Ibid*., p. 40)

d. Setting as means revealing character

An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (*Ibid.,* p. 41)

e. Setting as reinforcing of theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (*Ibid.,* p. 42)

3. Plot

Plot is defined as the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, inevitably involve people, and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character. (*Ibid.,* p. 14)

a. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (*Ibid.,* p. 16)

b. Complication

Sometime refers to as the *rising action*, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering, *Loc. Cit*., 16)

c. Crisis

The crisis also refers to as the *climax*, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.(*Ibid.,* p. 17)

d. Falling action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering, *Loc. Cit*., 17)

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution also refers to as the *conclusion.* (Pickering, *Loc. Cit*., 17)

4. Theme

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

B. Extrinsic Approach

To analyze this novel through extrinsic I use humanistic psychological approaches by Abraham Maslow, specifically hierarchy of needs theory. Abraham Maslow is a psychologist who assume that humans is actually good creatures so that people have the right to realize themself. Human often rejected by society when they will express their potency. According to Maslow, human's behavior is determine by the tendency of individual to achieve a happier purpose and satisfying each other. Maslow expresses his theory in hierarchy of needs theory. In his theory, human is considered as the heart of his theory. According to him, human beings are in a state that never fully or satisfied, then others needs will appear demanding gratification. Maslow makes human needs into five levels, which are: (Griffin, 2014:128)

http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Maslow/motivation.html
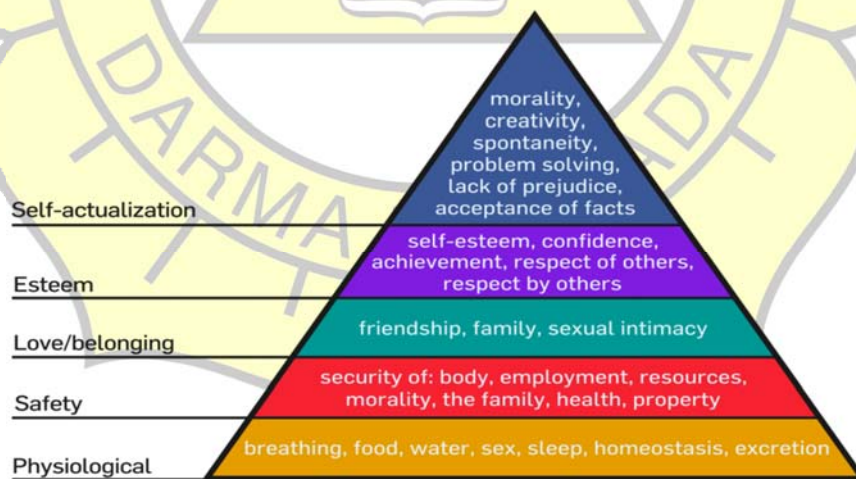
Picture 1

1. Physiological needs

This is the basic needs which its satisfaction is the most urgent because they are related to the biological needs and human survival. These needs include, the need for food, water, oxygen, rest, temperature balance, sex, and the need for sensory stimulation. If these needs are not fulfill, people will not be motivated to meet next need, need for self-security. Based on the above, physiological needs is about satisfaction who are relate to the biological needs, like food, rest and sex. So, in this case I relate physiological needs with the problem in my research which its about marital dissatisfaction as a result of the lack of fulfillment of the level of needs on the character in my research.

1.1 Marital satisfaction

According to the literature, marital satisfaction is the subjective evaluation of one's experience in their marriage. By subjective evaluation, we mean that marital satisfaction can only be rated by each person in response to the question, "How satisfied are you?" The level of your satisfaction cannot be determined by anyone else. Marital satisfaction is not a property of a relationship; it is a subjective experience and opinion. Marital quality is really a generic term which serves as an umbrella term and incorporates three concepts: (1) marital satisfaction, (2) marital happiness, and (3) marital adjustment. These three concepts are related but distinct. To clarify their meanings, we can compare the following definitions:

1. Marital satisfaction (as just defined) refers to an individual's subjective experience of the marriage. Individuals are usually satisfied when their needs are being met, and when the individuals expectations and desires are being satisfied.

2. Marital happiness is defined as the level of personal happiness an individual feels about his or her marriage. Like marital satisfaction, it is a private evaluation which can only be made by the individual through self-report by asking a question such as, "On a scale of 1-10, where 1 is low and 10 is high, how happy are you?" While it can be easily measured, this term is considered to be a rather vague concept.

3. Marital adjustment refers to two different ideas. First, marital adjustment may refer to the process whereby individuals adjust their lifestyles to the lifestyle of marriage; or second, marital adjustment may can be evaluated by an outside observer who determines whether a couple appears well- adjusted or poorly-adjusted. The catch here is that marital adjustment often occurs regardless of marital happiness or marital satisfaction. People often adjust to situations where there is no happiness or satisfaction.

Marital stability refers to the stability of the marital relationship, rather than to the condition of individual spouses. Stable marriages are solid in that there is no plan to divorce. In contrast, marital instability is defined as the propensity to divorce, which is determined by the presence of thoughts or actions which may lead to marital separation (such as, consulting a divorce attorney). Marital stability refers to the relationship, not to the spouses as individuals. (Jane, 2005)

1.2 Dissatisfaction

Marital satisfaction is determined by the degree of fulfillment of the needs, expectations and desires of the person concerned. People will feel the up s and downs of married life in achieving this compliance. Individual's perception of the situation experienced daily that became the basis of an assessment of the satisfaction of marriage. Satisfaction of one's marriage is its own assessment of the situation of marriage is perceived according to each partner's benchmark. In general, Chapel and Leigh mention marital satisfaction as a subjective evaluation of the quality of the whole wedding. If a person is satisfied with the marriage that have been undertaken, it assumes that the expectations, desires and goals to be achieved upon marriage have been met, either in part or in whole. He felt his life more meaningful and more complete than ever before. The rhythm of life is getting faster make family life to be full of pressure and competition, so much that later suffered alienation of bonds which should give warmth, because each just indulging the ego and the dominance of personal interests. Family life becomes noticeably dry and tasteless, so the family becomes vulnerable to a variety of problems and conflicts appears.

Neither husband nor wife may experience dissatisfaction in marriage even though there is no conflict in the household. Another reality also suggests disharmony in family life, conjugal conflicts often arise that lead to divorce. (Dewi, 2008)

Research conducted by Afni and Indrijati in 2011 explained that two of the three subjects felt dissatisfaction marriage for non-fulfillment of the material aspects, sexual, and psychological domestic subjects. The subject of the grievances felt their household makes the trip eventually led to divorce. Fulfillment of material will give you the satisfaction of physical and biological (and also provides psychological satisfaction). Physical and biological satisfaction are met, can be realized in the form of clothing, food, shelter, terawatnya domestic life, and money. Sexual fulfillment of conditions characterized by a good sexual relationship and harmony partner in the household. The fulfillment of the psychological need to achieve marital satisfaction is a sense of security, cooperation, mutual understanding, can receive a spouse, mutual respect and commitment. These three aspects of these basic needs are interconnected with one another and if one aspect is not met then it will affect other aspects. Marital satisfaction can certainly be achieved by meeting the three aspects of the basic needs.

2. Safety needs

Needs that encourage individuals to get security, peace, certainty an regularity of the state of the environment. If someone has reached this level, then he is encouraged to meet the need for love and belongingsness.

3. Love and belongingness needs

Are needs that encourage people to take an emotional relation with other. This needs is marked by a sense of ownership and love. Someone who is motivated to reach these needs has a desire to able to feel the warmth, friendliness, love and have each other.

3.1 Faithfulness

The word 'faithful' means loyal, full of faith or trust; firmly and resolutely staying with a person, group, cause, belief, or idea, without

waver, despite the circumstances. Other words in the word-field of 'faithful' include true, constant, loyal, steadfast, devoted, staunch, and trusty. Words like 'faithfulness': fidelity, loyalty. A key verbal phrase is "being true to (something/someone)"; it connects faithlessness with being a lie. (Longman, 2012).

Faithfulness can be defined as an intimate relationship between two persons, whereby those two persons are committed to one another and do not engage in sexual relationships with anybody else. (Dianne, 2003)

Faithfulness hinges upon what we value as important combined with commitment. Humans have a powerful tendency to be faithful to what they think is truly important, be it a family name, spouse, friendship, employer, school, athletic team or even certain things like a make of automobile. (John, 1998)

3.2 Unfaithfulness

Unfaithfulness is an act of fraud or infidelity of one's partner. Unfaithfulness or infidelity is a sin that is in hated by many people but much in demand by many people. People who cheated on always trying to cover up his actions, hide neat as possible so as not to be known by her partner or others. People who commit adultery do not realize that he was concealing a fire in a blanket, or a poisonous snake in the house at any time of life can burn or kill her household. So people who do actually being sinful affair that will soon give birth to great havoc in the life and household.

Infidelity is usually done by either the husband or wife who is dissatisfied with the marriage can be caused by many factors. Among them is the lack of preparation for marriage, the coercion of parents or circumstances, economic factors and the more severe is the factor of infidelity and commitment to her partner so as to betray the affair. A result which occurs if there is a plethora of infidelity leads to divorce, broken homes, the suffering of both parties as well as third party be harmed is suffering experienced by the children.

Children lose the love of parents, loss of security, loss of confidence that resulted in children becoming insecure in life and relationships. (Ratmini, 2011)

4. Self-esteem needs

In this need, Maslow divide it into parts. First part is appreciation from yourself which includes, self-confiedence, competence, self-strength, independence, and freedom. In this section, an individual would like to know if he was valuable and able to cope with problems in his life. Second part is appreciation from others which includes accomplishment. In this case, individual need appreciation for what he did.

5. Self actualization needs

These needs are the highest level in hierarchy of needs theory by Maslow that can be fulfilled when all of needs before have been sastisfied well. From of self-actualizing is different in each person. According to Maslow, a person can reach this needs if he is able through hard times from individual himself or from outside. There are several obstacles to reach the level of self-actuaization. The first, comes from the individual himslef like ignorance, doubt and fear. The second, from the outside such as discrimination and repressive attitude of the environment. (Griffin, 2014 : 128)

I use the concept of dissatisfaction and unfaithfulness as results from lack of needs theory, especially in Sarah's characters who feel dissatisfaction ends with unfaithfulness.