

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

2.1. Theoretical Framework

In conducting this study, this study uses some theories. As the writer has explained in the previous chapter, that literature and psychology have close connection and through characters in a literary work can express human psychological condition. In this chapter, the writer will explain more about the theories used to accomplish this study. Mainly, this study uses theories based on Sigmund Freud concept about psychoanalysis. As the writer has mentioned in the previous chapter, the writer does not use all Freud's theory to reveal the personality changing of Christian Grey, but the writer chooses the suitable theory with this study. In order to know Christian traumatic experiences are, this study tends to use three main kinds of PTSD symptom, i.e re-experiencing, avoidance, and arousal. This study also uses New Criticism concept of character and characterization. It aims to dig up the personality of Christian Grey after getting traumatic events.

In order to give a clear explanation, the writer divides this section into two parts. The first part gives complete explanation about the theories which contain concept of New Criticism's character and characterization. The second part is about concept of main kinds of PTSD symptom. Of course before the writer, there are some other researchers/ writers that have done the similar analysis. So, in this chapter,

will show through some interactions of each character in a literary work. An author will make different name and personalities of each character, in order to make the reader can easily identify and decide the personality from their interaction in the story.

Based on explanation above, analyze a literary work by New Criticism approach is related to intrinsic elements, one of them is Character and Characterization. In order to reveal the effect of trauma to Christian Grey character, the writer intends to use New Criticism's view of Character and Characterization.

2.1.1.1. Character

Character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as playing a part in a literary work (Hunter, Booth, Kelly, and Beaty 102). According to Abrams (32) "The characters are the people that represented in a dramatic or narrative work, which interpreted by the reader as someone who is endowed with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. It is a character that makes a story alive, interesting and meaningful. Indeed from reviews those characters, the reader can get the description of the whole story. As Abram said that character is a person represented in dramatic or narrative work that are interpreted by readers as possessing particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities shown that with dialogue and action in literary work (42). As like human, characters in the story certainly has a reason for their actions. It can be understood when the readers finish the reading well and closely to the literary works.

Diyanni remarks that in analyzing a character or character's relationship readers can relate one act, one speech, one physical detail to another until understand the character (54). Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor, static and dynamic. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. Usually a character's status a major or minor is clear. On occasion, however not one but two characters may dominate a story, their relationship being what matters most (Diyanni 54).

Supporting the major character is one or more secondary or minor characters whose function in partly to illuminate the major character. Minor characters often static or unchanging: they remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end. Dynamic character on the other hand, exhibits some kind of change-of attitude, of purpose, of behavior-as the story progresses (54).

According to E.M Forster, characters is divided into two kinds, they are flat and round. Flat character (also called a type or "two dimensional") is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presents without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be adequate described in a single phase or sentence (qtd. in Abrams 33). Flat character is easily can be memorized by the reader. Forster emphasize that a flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks. It means, the author of fictional works has simplest thing to describe flat character. In addition a flat character has never changed a long story build. Thus, the flat character is monotonous (qtd in Bahiyah 12).

much felt, so that the readers understand the character based on author's description (Minderop in Minderop 77). With indirect characterization, the author shows us things about the character to help us have an understanding of the character's personality and effect on other characters. Showing method (indirect method) denotes that the author puts himself/ herself in the outer of the story by giving an opportunity to the characters for presenting their character/ nature through *dialogue* and *action* (Pickering and Hoeper in Minderop 77). According to Terry (5) there are five different methods of indirect characterization: Speech; in this case the author wants to the readers know the each character from the conversation or dialog between the characters. Thought; Here the author wants to the readers understand what the character is expressed through his or her mind. The effect on others of the character; Here the author tries to explain the characters to the readers through a character's behavior as a reaction to other characters. Action; the author describes the characters to the readers through the actions or attitudes caused by character. Looks; the author describes the characters of the story to the readers in terms of the appearance of the characters.

2.1.2. Psychology of Literature

Once psychology considers as philosophy in 400 BC, Plato says that psychology is knowledge that study about behavior, essence and soul of human. Psychology itself comes from terms psyche and logos. Psyche is the Greek word which means soul or spirit, loosely translated as mind. Logos means knowledge or study. Hence, Psychology was originally defined as: the study which is analyze and understanding human behavior (Atkinson via Mindedrop 3). In short, psychology is study of human mental and soul process in its connection to human behavior. Although the soul itself unseen able but the soul presence can be seen in human behavior.

According to Wellek and Warren (90), the term psychology of literature has four concepts. First, the psychological study of the writer, as type or individual. Then, the second is the study of the creative process. Third, the study of the psychological types and rules present within literary works. The last is study about the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology). Even though literature and psychology are different things, both of them have the same purpose in studying of human and their life story as the source or subject to study to.

Based on statement above, the writer has a tendency to choose psychological approach in analyzing E.L James novel *Fifty Shades Darker*. The writer finds that the character of Christian Grey is the exact subject to analyze using psychological approach.

2.1.2.1. Psychoanalysis Theory

Sigmund Freud is the one whom bring the idea about psychoanalysis theory from the first. Freud says that the important part of human mind is unconsciousness. In 1893, Freud and Breur publish *Studies in Hysteria* which becomes the origin of psychoanalysis. At the first time, Freud has notion that human mind consist of two parts, the conscious and unconsciousness. The conscious like the floating part of iceberg and the bigger part which is invisible under the sea, is the unconsciousness. The unconsciousness contains desire and instinct of human behavior. Someone's behavior often influences by their unconsciousness that want to reveal themselves, and accidentally come out, as when a girls accidentally calls her fiancée by her ex name. According to Freud, the misnamed happens because the girl cannot erase her ex from her unconsciousness (Minderop 13). Unconsciousness contains instinct, nurture impulse and drive, and traumatic experiences which push by consciousness to unconsciousness.

Freud defines instinct as mental representation from natural stimulus in our body such as hunger and thirsty which make someone to do something. There are two kinds of instinct as Freud explains in *Personality Dynamic*, life instincts and death instinct. Life instinct proposes the life purpose of human is to fulfill their needs, such as food, drink, and sex. Life instinct orients are growth and development. While death instinct components are aggression impulse, authority and execute others (Minderop 74-77).

As important as instinct, Freud defines ego as the place of anxiety come from. Ego depends on id caused neurotic anxiety, on superego caused moral anxiety, while ego depends on outside world caused realistic anxiety. Neurotic anxiety is anxiety which arises from an unconscious fear that the libidinal impulses of the id will take control at an in opportune time. This type of anxiety is driven by a fear of punishment that will result from expressing the id's desires without proper sublimation. Moral anxiety is anxiety which results from fear of violating moral or societal codes; moral anxiety appears as guilt or shame. Last, realistic anxiety or objective anxiety defines as unpleasant and unspecific feeling of a possible danger (Minderop 91).

Trauma is the part of anxiety disorder. Trauma also defines as incidents which enable to make someone injured or died so he/she has feeling of terrorized and feeling of despair (Strauser, Lustig, Cogdal and Uruk 346). Trauma continuously will cause symptoms post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as Bufka and Barlow said that PTSD is a mental disorder caused by traumatic experience or a deadly incidents which happen to someone. As Veterans explains in their National Journal Center for PTSD (2011) PTSD have three main kinds of PTSD symptoms:

a. Re-experiencing

Trauma survivors commonly continue re-experiencing or reliving their traumas in a number of the following ways:

Based on the literary review above, this study has a tendency to use the theories in analyzing the character Christian Grey especially how the traumatic experience affects his life in the future. The writer uses the theories to reveal Christian Grey's symptom of post-traumatic disorder and how the trauma affects his personality, and more the writer also wants to reveal how Christian make deal with himself and become better person for the sake of his future with his lover, Anastasia Steele.

2.2.Review of Related Studies

To strengthen the reason why writer do this study, the writer read already exist journal, paper or thesis in order to acknowledge other point of view. With the method of comparing with the previous analysis, this analysis will bring the new concept from the previous thesis.

The analysis of traumatic experience is based on the previous research earlier done by the student of Islamic State University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Faridatul Bahiyah. She does an analysis on Charles Dickens' *Great Expectation*. She focuses on the traumatic experience of Mrs. Havisham. It is written 2015 under title The Effect of Traumatic Experience on Mrs. Havisham in *Charles Dickens' Great Expectation*.

Bahiyah tries to find out personality of Mrs. Havisham and the effect of her past traumatic experience in her future. The theory that used by her are structuralism's intrinsic view about character and characterization, and

psychoanalysis. She digs up Mrs. Havisham character and characterization, then she reveal Mrs. Havisham's personality by Sigmund Freud organization of personality including id, ego and superego, and last, she uses theory of black hole trauma to reveal Mrs. Havisham's act after getting trauma.

What makes difference between this research and previous research is of course in the object analysis. The previous research studies *Great Expectation* novel by Charles Dickens, but the writer uses E.L James' *Fifty Shades Darker*. The theory that use for both of the researches is about organization of personality and theory of trauma but in revealing the effect of trauma, the previous research uses the black hole trauma while the writer will use the PTSD symptoms to reveal what is the effect of trauma in Christian Grey's future.