

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses about the theories that are used in the research. There are some explanations about previous research to be the topic of this research. Literature is actually a reflection of the real world. The issues depicted in literary works also happen in real life. A literary work is a result of human's conscious contemplation and imagination of things that he or she knows avoid felt, responds and imagines (Siswanto 13). It is delivered to public through language as the medium.

To appreciate literature, approach is one of the basic principles to be used as an instrument: one of them is determined the purpose and what will be revealed in the literary work. There are several approaches that can be used to understand literary works; one of them is psychology approach.

The research applies some theories to analysis obstacle and motive Janie's want to be a singer. The first theory is psychology theory by Sigmund Freud focuses on the model of psyche "id, ego, and superego". The second is motive theory as supporting applied to support the analysis of Janie's obstacle especially for uncovering the motive.

2.1.1 Psychology and Literature

Psychology is the science of psychiatry. The science of psychology has correlation with science of literature (the humanities). Psychology literary is a literary study to work as activity psychiatric. The author will use idea, feeling, and work. Like that the reader, to receive literature has correlation with psychology person (Endraswara, 96).

According to Wallek and Warren psychology in literature has four categories, which are 1. The author's study as a psychology person, 2. The study of psychology law applied in a literary work, 3. Creative process, 4. The background author make an impact literary on the reader (90). Literary work is one form of art. From of four types, the second types showed that special relationship between pschology and literary work. It is meant that the purpose to understanding psychology aspect in literature.

There are many current in psychology, psychoanalysis the most familiar with the art. There are two kind relationships between psychoanalysis and literature. First, psychoanalysis is a method of interrogation of psychic based on the action of listening to the patient. Second, the discovery of literature and psychoanalysis based on Sigmund Freud that like dreams, fantasy, mite as basic material. So, the relationship psychoanalysis and literature very closely, psychoanalysis can be used to analyze a literary work in a world of imagination. Thus pschoanalysis theory used to analysis a literary work.

2.1.2 Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud

Psychoanalysis is a system that through in psychology, developed by Sigmund Freud to handle people who has neurosis and mental disorders.

Psychoanalysis it self was initially a method of pounds therapy to cure mental illness and was a nervous technique dream and free association. The concept later became the theory personality.

According to Ratna psychology theory most dominant used to analyzing literary work is Sigmund Freud theory. Based on Miner (in Ratna, 345) Freud theory has implications very wide, the relationship between psychology and literature in based on the understanding that literature directly showing of unconsciousness.

The concept of Freud most basic is about the unconsciousness in human personality. Psychoanalysis theory consist of three aspects, there are *id*, *ego* and *superego*.

- a. The **Id** is part of the personality that contains our primitive impulses such as thirst, anger, hunger and the desire for instant gratification or release. The *id* is an important part of our personality because as newborn, it allows us to get our basic needs met. Freud believed that the *id* is based on our pleasure principle. The *id* sometimes represented by a devil sitting on someone's shoulder. As this devil sits there he tells go to base behavior on how the action will influence, specifically how it will bring the self

pleasure. According to Hall id is the basic structure of personality and work according happiness, the goal to fill satisfaction (29-30).

Characteristic of *Id*:

1. Personality biological aspect because having an indicator biological included instinct
 2. Original system in self because brings since birth.
 3. Psychological reality because only world subjective human.
 4. A psychological energy source who can move Ego and Superego
 5. The principle *Id* work to subtract tension is pleasure principle that is subtracting tension with delete uncomfortable.
- b. The **Ego** is the part of the personality that maintains a balance between our impulses (our id) and our conscience (our superego). The *ego* based on the reality principle. The ego understands that other person has needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt us in the end. It is the ego's job to meet the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. According to Freud (in Koswara, 33-34) individual personality structure as product interaction with our world.

Characteristic of *Ego*:

1. Psychologist personality aspect because appears from necessary organism to relate with the real world and become intermediately between instinctive organism with environment condition.

2. The work with the reality principle that it subtracts tension with the search object in the real world.
 3. Use reality testing process to know successful or not with action.
 4. Personality executive aspect because set and control of the road taken and choose the object right to quench needs
- c. The **superego** is the part of the personality that represents the conscience, the moral part of us. The *superego* develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on us by our caregivers. It dictates our belief of right and wrong. The *superego* sometimes represented by an angel sitting on someone's shoulder, telling the *ego* to base behavior on how the action will influence society (Feldman, 2003). Superego has been develops from ego. The superego is a personality system that contains values and rules relating to good and bad (Koswara, 35). If the case violations of the value, *superego* punish *ego* with the cause of guilt. The superego is the layer that rejects anything that violates the norms.

Characteristics of Superego:

1. Sociological aspects of personality as a representative traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted parents to their children through various commands and ban.
2. The moral aspect of personality because the main function is determining whether something is right or wrong, appropriate or not. So that one can act something with a moral society.

According to Koswara (35) the main function of the Superego is:

- a. As control, encouragement or impulse instinct *id* that impulse has been distributed in the manner or form accepted by the community.
- b. Direct *ego* the goal in accordance with moral than reality
- c. Encourages individual to perfection

Id work based on the principle of pleasure. *Id* will do their job when arising desire of self individual without taking into account the risk of that will be in received, the main purpose of *id* only to carry out or meets a want. Work the *ego* is pressing *id*. *Ego* employed to direct individual based on the principle of the fact. *Ego* will take action when they are interacting with the outside world. The *superego* work based on the morality principle. *Superego* can be controlled *id* and *ego*.

2.2 Motive Theory

Motive is an impulse already attached to a purpose. Motive pointed systematic relations between responses to the impulse particular. Motives of someone would embody some behavior directed at the target satisfaction. According to Giddens (in Sobur, 267) Motives as impulses that give energy in human actions long the cognitive / behavior at the gratification of needs. Dirga Gunarsa (92) motive is encouragement, stimulus or power of energy happen behaviors.

From definition above, the writer has a conclusion that motive is someone condition who drive to realize the purpose. Motive can make people act a certain action, or have a certain attitude. All of act in people have a motive.

According to Woodworth and Marquis (in Ahmadi, 139) motive divided into three types:

1. Organic needs are motivated, have related to the physical needs organism like as hungry, breathed, rest, sex, and etc.
2. Emergency motives is motive to quickly and strong action from self. This motif appears because incentive outside, like as a motive to seceding from danger, strive against, native to worry along, motivated to compete.
3. Objective motive is the motive that tended to an objective or a motif to the relationship between a certain conditions, toward to human or thing.

Example is exploration motive, manipulation motive, interest.

Interestingly, it is a motive directed to special something. If an organism has interest to do something so, attention is alive to the objective.

Motive derived from Latin *movere* or *motion* which means moving or to move (Branca,in Walgito 137). Therefore motive in read the force contained in organisms push to do or the driving force. Motive as booster have relationship with other factors. Something can influence motif called with motivation. If someone wants to know purpose and direction in the process, then someone concerned with motivation. According to Mc.Donald (inOemar,173) motivation, energy as a change in someone characterized by the impulse effective and reaction to an end. According to Greenberg (in Djaali, 101) motivation is processed to direct, arousing

and gather to purpose. From Mc.Donald and Greenberg it can be discovered that motivation is energy active caused a change in a person who is visible on psychiatric symptoms, feeling, and also emotion, causing the individual to act due to the purpose, need or desire to be satisfied.

Concerning on motive, Walgito explain that there are some theories proposed to give a description of the influence of internal and external factors, those theories are Instinct, Drive, Arousal, and Incentive.

a. Instinct Theory

What is meant by instinct is predisposed natural (innate) to do when facing certain stimulus. Based on instinct this isn't required a process learned earlier. According to Walgito, psychology that instinct is one of the factors which are driving an action or behavior. So, that instinct theory can explain why an individual or organism is acting or doing something.

b. Drive Theory

This theory based on the basis of biological, in connection with drive and drive reduction. For example what says by Freud that behavior driven by sexual and aggressive drive. Also kind described by hull that what these organisms is to reduce the voltage unpleasant. For example man sick, so man will work harder to recover this right lead to arousal that is referred to drive (Walgito, 2002). According to Hull (in Irwanto,2002), if organism bodies deprivation of the substance certain, as hungry or drunk so will cause something needs that creating suspense in the body (tension),

tension it will be activity neural (excitation) that rises, the great if this need.

There are two types of drive theory :

1. Primary drive : related to biological need (hungry,sex, etc)
2. Secondary drive : does not biological need (need love, need for achievement)

c. Arousal theory

The theory is often also referred to as the level of theory optimal, with this the assumption an organism seek or decrease in tension. According to Berlyne (in Walgito) Arousal theory is known as an optimal level theory in individual or organism search for an arousal or tension which is at an optimal level so that is neither too high nor too low.

d. Incentive theory

The theory is based the state of internal organisms, that is based on biologic factors. The theory incentive having a point on the external that may lead to or encourage organisms do, and an external stimulus is called incentive. The theory assume that an organism will realize about the consequences or consequence of behavior or his work, and an organism will closer to an intensive positive and avoid incentive negative. The theory is related to (a gift reward) as an intensive positive and punishment (punishment) as negative incentives. Focus theory in the variable environment that could lead to organisms dead a particular purpose.

According to Prayitno (1989) Types of motivation divided into two, there are intrinsic and extrinsic motivations.

1. Intrinsic motivation

According to Thornburgh (in Prayitno, 10-11) intrinsic motivation is the desire to act because booster factor from self (internal). According Sardiman (89) intrinsic motivation is motive doesn't need to stimulus from outside. According to E. Mulyasa (120) intrinsic motivation is motivation comes from self.

2. Extrinsic motivation

Extrinsic motivation is motivation because stimulation from outside Pintner (in Prayitno, 13). According to E. Mulyasa (120) extrinsic motivation is motivation comes from outside the people. Environment can influence motivation someone. According Sardiman A.M. (88) extrinsic motivation is active motive because outside stimulus.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

From the search in Library University of Sunan Ampel, University of Surabaya, and University of Airlangga, nobody analyzes about Born Blue novel. So, researchers refer to the same theory.

This research to theoretical aspects of a previous study titled *A Study of Mathilde as Character and Her Suffering in Guy De Maupassant the Necklace* has been written in 2015 by Mokhammad Riano Hafid Hamzah, from the English

Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This thesis focuses on the Mathilde's sufferings and how she overcomes her suffering. Through psychoanalysis theory derived by Sigmund Freud, concerning on three models of psyche id, ego and superego. On the other side, motive theory which is centered to instinct, drive, arousal and incentive theory. Meanwhile, this research has a similar point with theory used in this thesis. Although the object of the analysis is different in which this research tries to analyze Janie as a character in *Born Blue* by Han Nolan.

The next previous study titled *The Psychological Aspects of Bigger's Character* in Richard Wright's *Native Son* in 2004 by Khusnul Khotimah, from the English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The thesis discusses about Bigger's Character in Richard Wright's *Native Son* by mean of theory which includes Freud's psychoanalysis and motivation theory of Human behavior by Fryer, Morgan and King. The thesis attempts to uncover every psychological aspect of Bigger's character through his behavior.

The last study under title *A Psychoanalysis of The Schizophrenic Character in "A Beautiful Mind" Movie* in 2015 by Febby Priscilla from Department of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies, University of Sumatera Utara. Thesis discuss about the psychology of the main character, divided into intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements discuss about character, conflict and plot. While extrinsic elements discuss about the abnormal behavior of the main character, the causes of schizophrenia of the main character and the main

character treatment in the process of recovery. In this thesis, the writer would like to explain how the characteristics of the main character who suffered from schizophrenia and how the recovering based on the psychology of literature. The method used by the writer in analyzing the psychological element of the main character in the movie script is a descriptive qualitative method

Similar to that previous research, this study also chooses psychoanalysis as the theory. The difference between this study and three previous studies is that this study focuses on the Janie's on *Born Blue* novels the main object to analyze. This study concerns about the obstacle and motive Janie's character study.

Election the is problem it is interesting to analyzed for different to other because obstacle too heavy when viewed from age or psychology a young adult and many researchers less interested in depiction a figure such as Janie who do not easily discouraged.