

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

1.1. Theoretical Framework

To help the readers understanding this research, this chapter is designed to explore the theoretical framework. This thesis focuses on the main character, Lucinda Price. The theory baseds is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, and analytical approach through characterization and the concept of ambition. This study uses New criticism Theory analytical approach which is used to help finding out how each character in the story characterized. In addition, this thesis uses the theory of ambition to support the analysis of Lucinda's ambition and to get a fully understanding to the novel *Fallen*.

2.2.1 Analytical Approach

2.1.1 New Criticism

Emphasizes explication, or "close reading," of "the work itself." It rejects old historicism's attention to biographical and sociological matters. Instead, the objective determination as to "how a piece works" can be found through close focus and analysis, rather than through extraneous and erudite special knowledge. It has long been the pervasive and standard approach to literature in college and high school curricula. (Abrams 180-182).

New Criticism, incorporating Formalism, examines the relationships between a text's ideas and its form, between what a text says and the way it says

it. New Critics "may find tension, irony, or paradox in this relation, but they usually resolve it into unity and coherence of meaning" (Biddle 100). New Criticism attempts to be a science of literature, with a technical vocabulary, some of which we all had to learn in junior high school English classes (third-person, denouement, etc.). Working with patterns of sound, imagery, narrative structure, point of view, and other techniques discernible on close reading of the text, they seek to determine the function and appropriateness of these to the self-contained work.

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

Diyani explains that character in a fiction can be conveniently classified as *major* and *minor*, *static* and *dynamic* (54). A major character is an important figure at the center of the story. Usually the distinction between major and minor character is clear. However, there may be more than one character that dominates a story.

Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs in *Literature an Introduction to Reading and Writing*, simplified the differences between round character and flat character. The writer concluded that round character is the main character that plays many roles in the story of the novel that has dynamic quality or the capacity for change and growth, and develop through the story line. While the flat character is the minor character that has no change or static quality of characterization in the story (Roberts 23).

Character is very important element in literary works such as novel, drama or even poems. The personality of a character will lead the character to act such

of his characters. “The creation of images of these imaginary persons so credible that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization” (Thrall 79).

Meanwhile, Holman explains that dealing with characterization, Characterization is the creation of character of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction (75). It means that characterization is the author’s way and technique to make the readers understand the personality and the image of a character in literary fiction. One can understand the qualities of a character by interpreting what the author has written about him. So, the ability to characterize the people of his imagination successfully is one of primary attributes of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 91).

In the characterizations, the authors apply several methods of delivery and the nature of the character traits desired by the author in a story. To delivery, the author has different method to characterize the character in fiction. As Holman states that,

“There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation by author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action. Second, the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the action. And the third, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon the character’s inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (75).”

(159). It means that according to Eagleton, psychoanalysis is not only explaining about human mind theory, but also practice therapy to cure the mentally ill and people with disorders of the soul. Such cures, for Freud, are not achieved just by explaining to the patient what is wrong with him, revealing to him his unconscious motivations (Eagleton 159). It means that to cure the patient who has mentally ill or disorders of the soul; it is not only by explaining to patients what was wrong with him, but also by revealing his unconscious motivations.

Freud also gives his opinion about practice therapy for mentally ill people. Freud stated that in psychoanalytic treatment nothing happens but an exchange of words between the patient and the physician (21). It means that in psychoanalytic treatment, nothing happens, but the discussion between patient and physician. The patient talks to physician, tells about their experiences. The physician listens what is told by the patient and direct the patient thought. Freud shows in his book:

The patient talks, tells of his past experiences and present impressions, complains, and expresses his wishes and his emotions. The physician listens, attempts to direct the patient's thought-processes, reminds him, forces his attention in certain directions (21).

However, this study will mainly discuss about the emergence of ambition which is portrayed by a character named Luce in *Italic* by Lauren Kate, Freud established this concept to supports the earlier concepts of the structural models of the psyche. Id is the original system of human characteristic. Ego is the development of id to react toward the external world, while superego is the crystalitation of norms and cultural values.

The id

First of all is the id, Freud characterized the id as a reservoir of psychic energy that can be neither increased nor decreased. Although it is not a place, it may be seen metaphorically as a pool of instinctual biological drives present in every individual at birth, so that the personality of a newborn baby is all id in (Hall 414). In psychoanalytic theory, *Id* is home base for the instincts. *Id* constantly is also the reservoir of both sexual and aggressive drives and instincts. It constantly strives to satisfy the wish impulses of the instincts by reducing tensions. The *Id* serves the pleasure principle, since its sole function is to seek satisfaction of pleasurable drives in (Feist 25).

Freud stated that, the id is not rational; it imagines, dreams, and invents things to get us what we want (284). It means that the id is not rational; the id imagine, dreams and created something to get what we want. Freud also stated that, the id aims to satisfy our biological urges and drives. It includes feelings of hunger, thirst, sex and other natural body desires aimed at deriving pleasure (284). From this statement, this thesis concludes that the id aims to satisfy human biological. Such as feeling of hunger, thirst, and other natural body desire that aims to get pleasure.

Completely submerged in the unconscious, id according to Freud as cited in Berger (86) is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which content of desires. In other word, id strives immediate satisfaction, id is inhabited by selfish, sexual desire, destructive, barbaric emotions that constantly threaten to

break loose and self defense action (Heller 90). Tyson (25) writes, “the id devoted solely to the gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds-desire for power, for sex, for amusement, for food-without an eye to consequences”. While Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, and Willingham (130) state that “ The id is, in short, the source of all our aggression and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instinct for pleasure without regard for social convention, legalethics, or moral restraint”.

The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). Freud as cited in Hall also defines id as the primary source of psychic energy and theseat of instinct (26). Everybody is born with all id, all of the primary process thinking which are irrational, timeless, and sometimes immoral instinct. Works for pleasure principles, id has single purpose to identify pleasures and pains in order to gain the pleasure and avoid the pain. The entire process happen in the id belong to unconscious mind, so that sometimes people cannot control when the id should appear or disappear. There is no justification of good or bad in this stage because id does not have any experiences toward external world. Id also does not consider trueof false, norms, tradition and other people. In other words, id is the part of humanunconscious mind which consists of basic or animal instinct of pleasure and the feeling of unthreatened and it needs immediate satisfaction. For example, when a person is starving, id forces the man to immediately fulfill the desire to eat.

The ego

The second is the Ego, it is a psychological aspect of personality and emerges because of the organism's need to get in touch with the reality. The *ego* is said to obey the reality principle, which requires that action be delayed until the *ego* can determine whether something has existence in objective reality (34).

Ego is the well-organized of id (Fodor and Gaynor 76). Ego works based on a rational reason; that is why ego is also called rational instinct, Ego can work together with id to reach the same goals as what id wants, but in contrast ego also can be the oppressor of the id's goals. Gaining energy from the id, ego works based on reality principles that aim to differ between fantasy and reality. Ego has to be able to coordinate what id needs, superego, and also external world in order to struggle for life.

The general function of ego is repressing the desire's satisfaction until it can be reached without any resistance from the superego and the external worlds. When the id wants something that breaks norms, ego tries to mediate, always operate with the aim of self-preservation. Brenner says, "The ego consists of those function which have to do with the individual's relation to his environment" (Berger 85). In this stage all of the anxieties are located, since ego should be able to balance between the demand of id and the social norms. As Fodor and Gaynor argue that Ego should be able to manage and also find the best method with the lowest risks to satisfy the needs considering the environment (Fodor and Gaynor 77). Whether Hall defines ego as the following:

Ego is governed by the reality principle. The aim of reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need had been discovered or produced. The institution of the reality principle does not mean that the pleasure principle is forsaken. It is only temporary suspended in the interest of reality (27).

Continuing the example of starving man in the id's explanation, while id forces the man to immediately fulfill the needs of eat, ego takes action for getting some foods by several alternatives such as hunting animals, asking for foods, buying the foods after borrowing money, or stealing some foods. Alternatives emerge as the result of the strong desire to eat.

The superego

Superego is the last component of personality to be developed and represents an internalized version of society's norms and standards of behavior (Hjelle and Ziegler 90).

Freud stated that the superego gives people feelings of pride when they do something correct (the ego ideal) and feelings of guilt when they do something they consider to be morally wrong (the conscience) (284). It means that the superego is the part that will make people proud when we do the right things and will make people disappointed when we do wrong morally things. So, the superego is the part to consider something that we imagine and what we do.

Superego is established from the ego to function as the blue print of moral values. Superego represents the ideal rather than the real, and it strives for

perfection rather than for reality or pleasure (Hall 31). Superego can be said as sublimation of characteristics of parent which also consist of the norms, rules, traditional values, and the habit of family itself. Referring to Berger, superego equals to what people says conscience (86).

Superego is divided into conscience and ego ideal. The word conscience implies punishment of wrong behavior against the norms whether ego ideal is gift for a good behavior and part of superego that tells people to be perfect. Following the principle of conscience and ego ideal, superego aims to differ between right or wrong and to force people of both obeying the ego ideal and fulfilling the needs (Alwisol 20). As the barometer of good or bad, superego can be a barrier for ego to satisfy the desire of id. Superego forces the ego to repress inappropriate id to the unconscious mind. Referring to the previous example of starving man; when the man finally gets the food from hunting or asking for the other people politely, the ego works harmonically to balance the id and superego because the man is still considering the conscience. Another case when the man steals some foods, the ego chooses to fulfill the id by ignoring norms and social values. In this case id works stronger than the superego.

From the statements above, this thesis concludes that the superego is the moral part of the human personality. The superego judge good or bad, right or wrong, should be or not, something done by the ego at the instigation of the id.

The theory of psychoanalysis is applied in this thesis to analyze the character of Lucinda Price who has ambition to get Daniel's love. Evenmore this

thesis also uses theory of ambition as a supporting theory to get more understanding about the ambition of Lucinda Price.

2.2.3 Theory of Ambition

Related to the analysis that is about ambition of the main characters, this thesis uses theory of ambition in order to get more knowledge about what is ambition and what people will do for achieving their ambition.

In Freudian theory, based on id ego and superego concept, the ambitions in the id structural. In the process of the id, ego, and superego to reach the ambition, someone will go through the different process and different effect. The first process, it will emerge the negative effect. In this case, the Id is more dominant. When ego succumb or surrender too much power to the id and the superego or to the outside world, there will be irregularities and irregular condition (Berger 86). Otherwise, if the ego is more dominant it will cause a positive effect. Ego functions to control and command the id and superego also maintain the outside world base on the control of the ego (Berger 86). If the ego can control the id and superego then harmony will be created and that's where the positive ambition will appear.

Tatenhove states that ambition is energy, expressed in active behaviors toward some purpose or aspiration (19). It means that ambition is energy of a human being and expressed in the form of behavior in order to obtain their purposes or their ideals. Unfortunately, Alfred Adler, an Austrian psychiatric, along with Freud and Jung is regarded as a pioneer of psychology, stated that

ambition is a natural desire to reach higher levels of completeness and fulfillment in (Tatenhove 21). It means that ambition is a desire of every person to achieve what they want or what they aspire to be a higher levels.

From the definitions of ambition above, the writer of this thesis concludes that there are several characteristics of ambition, that are, there is a purpose or ideals to be achieve, there is the effort from people who has ambition, and ambition also is natural desires or owned by every people.

Someone is called to be ambitious when he or she has a strong desire to achieve something in his or her life. One's ambition can be wealth, power, luxury, honor, security, prestige, or any personal satisfaction, or gratification (Fleet 102). It means that someone can call to be ambitious people when they have a strong desire in their life to achieve their desire. If someone has ambition, the ambition will be wealth, power, privilege, or personal satisfaction for those who have ambitions if they could achieve it.

Bahm stated that man's ambition involves some feeling of satisfaction and frustration (136). It is believed that an ambitious person will strive to achieve his desired goals. If their goal can be fulfilled, they will be satisfied. However, if they cannot reach their goal, they will be frustrated.

Actually having ambition is good, but if someone is too much obsessed by their ambition, the ambition can make them unable to control themselves, and

it becomes very dangerous. They will be slave of their own ambition, and their way of thinking will be dominated by their ambition.

From the statements about ambition above, this thesis concludes that ambition is the desire of every person to achieve what they want or what they aspire, and they will apply their wishes in the form of behavior or business for their purposes or ideals can be reached. Every person must have ambition in their life, and they will make efforts so that their ambitions could be achieved, because if their ambitions can be achieve will be wealth, power or personal satisfaction for them. People who have ambitions are good, but if someone is too much processed by their ambition, it is become very dangerous, because the ambition can make unable to control them.

2.3 Review of Related Study

In writing this thesis, the writer reviews on the study that has been done previously. The previous study is found from library of Petra University entitled “*A Study of Ambition Through The Main Characters in Maugham’s*”, conducted by Nona (1995). This study analyzes the ambition of Fred Blake and Captain Nichols, a main characters of a novel by Maugham entitle *The Narrow Corner*. This novel tells about the ambition of someone be rich. They are Fred Blake and Captain Nichols. They can do anything even to kill each other to get the money and to bring their ambition to reality. This study focuses on what the effects of ambition of Fred Blake and Captain Nichols.

The second previous study that inspired the writing in making this thesis is a study about character and psychological aspects entitle *The Psychological Aspectsof Bigger's character in Richard Wright's*. This study was written by Khusnul Khotimah of State Institute For Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2004.

This Psychological Aspect of Bigger's character in Richard Wright's focuses on the analysis of psychological aspects of Bigger's character through his behavior. This study is basically literary research by using psychological approach. This study is using the personality theories and literary theories. The personality theories are Freudian psychoanalysis and the motivation of human behavior. Meanwhile the literary theory that is used is theory of characterization and conflict.