CHAPTER II

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The second chapter of this thesis is talking about the theory that the writer used to analyze in the thesis. Several theories used by writer are new criticism and theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow. These theories support the analysis of the characterization of the main character and the struggle of the main character in the Fifth Mountain by Paulo Coelho.

2.1.1 New Criticism

The New Criticism is an Anglo-American variety of Formalism that emerged in the early decades of the twentieth century and dominated teaching and scholarship until the early 1960s (Guide 122). Guide further explains that it agrees that the literary work is Autonomous, that its unity and meaning are constituted primarily by formal and rhetorical features, and that it is free from any burden of reflection on the social world in which it is produced or from any connection to the author who produces it (122). Tyson also explains the same thing that the most important concepts of this theory are concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence (135). Meanwhile Gillespie states that criticism involves the careful analysis of a literary text craft. Ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical or physiological issues, or even any of a text's political

or moral messages, it also does not need think about the background of literary work making (Gillespie 172). Tyson then explains that new criticism tries to examine the formal element such as images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot and so forth to interpret the text (137).

2.1.2 Character

Character is an important element in narrative work or in story that can be studied. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other elements (Nurgiyantoro 164). According to Bennett, character is the life of literature. They are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and criticism (60). Potter writes that character is basic element. It is described that character is any person who figured out in a literary work, not particularly a peculiar or eccentric one, sometimes a given character does not actually appear but is merely talked about(1). Hence, when the term character is used not only to refer to a person in a literary work but also what he is like. It generally refers to whole nature: his personality, his attitude toward life, his spiritual qualities, his intelligence, even his physical build, as well as his moral attributes (3).

There are some types of characters in fiction. Some of them are Significance role in developing story there are major character and peripheral character, appearance function character, static and dynamic character, based on reflection of character (Nugriyanti 167).

Major character is an important figure at the center of the story. However, the major character cannot stand by isolation. The major character needs other characters to help the story more interest and attractive (Dinuriyyah 114). The other characters that help major character is peripheral character. They are supporting character, they just exist when have correlation with major character (nurgiyanti 177).

Appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist. If we expect the writer to focus on a single major character, and his character is studied more than any other characters, he is said to be the protagonist. In vise versa, the antagonist character is the character whose personality is described as the antiheroic, tend to hurt the protagonist. He is studied as bad person in the story (Miller 27).

Static or flat character, in Perrine's (71), is the same sort of a person at the end of the story as he was at the beginning. The developing character or dynamic characters, undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of his character, personality, or outlook. Dynamic characterization requires space and emphasize toward character's morality and psychology (Wellek and Warren 227).

Reflection character, there are typical character and neutral character. Typical character is character that often appears in working in quality or nationally and seldom appears whit showing personality condition. Neutral character is characters that always exist for the story (Nurgiyanti 191-192).

2.1.3 Characterization

Based on explanation above, the definition of character is any person who figured out in a literary work, not particularly a peculiar or eccentric one, sometimes a given character does not actually appear but is merely talked about. Whereas, Holman state that the author reveals the characters of imaginary persons in fiction. The creation of these imaginary persons that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of fiction is called characterization (Holman 75). The reader will drift away into the story as if he or she is the character that exists in the story, and also the reader can feel what the character feels (Wigayanti 12). The writer gets the point that character and characterization can't be separated, but they are different each other.

Other state from James and Jefrey say the characterization can be depicted through the use of name. Names are often to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. Then, characterization can be depicted through appearance. Although, in real life most of us are aware that appearance are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character. Characterization also can be depicted through by the author. By so doing the author assert retains full control over characterization. The author not only directs our attention to a given

character, but also tells us exactly what our attitude toward the character ought to be.

Nothing is left to the reader's imagination.

Gill states in hisbook that character is generally known as a person in a literary work besides characterization is the way in which a character is created (127). In this case, character is only the figure person that created by the author and characterization completed it with the physically description, attitude, and even how they think and act in the text. So, to make the differences between character and characterization is by calling the character as the product while characterization as the method (127).

Abrams state there are two methods of characterization; showing and Telling (33). Telling a character is when the author describes the character by its physical appearance such as the dress, age, how the character looks like, while showing a character is more complex than telling because the author try to show the character by its way to behave and think. The author tries to get the reader's response to judge the character's trait, it is good or bad, or maybe the character has other traits by showing the character's way of behave and think in some condition (Gill 134). In showing, Abrams state that the author simply presents the character's talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do (33). It means that by using the method, the character's traits are not telling by the author directly, but it revealed through their external speeches and actions; they

also reveal it through their inner thoughts, feelings and responsiveness to the events (33).

2.1.4 Psychological

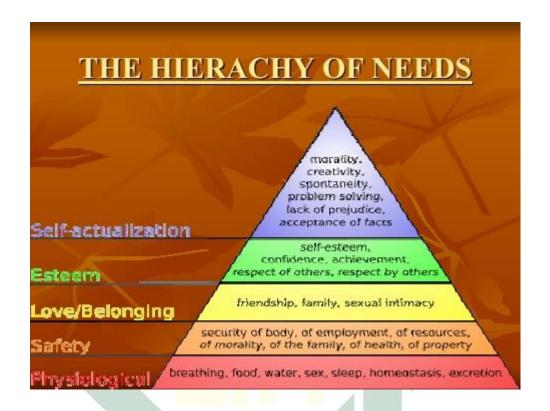
Psychology concerns with the aspect with the aspect of behavior. Psychology has primary aims at giving the better understanding of human being. The field of psychology is called personality. Personality is one attempt to draw together from all the areas of psychology which is need to build a theory to interpret and predict the behavior as unique human being. A theory begins with psychoanalytic which stem from Sigmund Freud'd work (North, 30).

Psychoanalysis refers to psychology of personality is as tool for investigating of human behavior. Psychoanalysis tries to analyze dynamic unconsciousness, the effect of unconsciousness to consciousness in higher level of personality. Jung states that people always states that people always struggle to maintain a balance. The struggle is carried out in four ways: by thinking, feeling, intuiting and sensing, all four are active but one tends dominate and from her consciousness and unconsciousness occur (Wargon, 45). one of part the psychology is hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow.

2.1.4 Hierarchy of Need

For support the thesis, the next theory is Hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow. Maslow felt human beings have certain basic needs that they must meet before they can fulfill their other developmental need (Crandel 48). Abraham Maslow is traditionally associated with humanist psychology, but major theorist in all three areas influenced him; these are psychodynamic, behavioral, and humanistic philosophies of human nature, and he made significant contributions to each phase of the development of the field of psychology between 1930 and 1970. He is the expert of human psychology who proposed the hierarchy of needs theory (Reid 7).

Maslow states that humans are born with a set of needs that not only energize but direct behavior (Franken 437). Based on Maslow's statements, these needs are neither necessarily conscious nor unconscious. On the whole, however, in the average person, they are more unconscious than conscious (Maslow 54). The diagram of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory shows as pyramid fellow:



a. The Physiological Needs

The physiological need is the lowest stage in hierarchy of needs. These include needs that are of prime importance to the immediate survival of the individual, for instance the need for food, water, air, and sleep (Larsen 346). Physiological survival is considered to be the most basic motivator of human behavior (Reid16). Young has summarized the work on appetite in its relation to body needs. If the body lacks some chemical, the individual will tend (in an imperfect way) to develop a specific appetite or partial hunger for that missing food element (Maslow 36).

b. The Safety Needs

According to Maslow, when the first stage that is the physiological needs have been satisfied, the new need will emerge and so on. Safety and security needs come to the next in hierarchy of needs. This need which may categorize roughly as the safety needs are having a place to live, security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety, and so on (Maslow 39).

Franken states that although the child may look to parents for his or her own safety, safety for adults come from making the environment as predictable as possible. In such an environment one can then pursue one's other needs without constant fear that something or someone will threaten one's safety (Frank 438).

c. The Belongingness and Love Needs

After the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then the human will emerge the next need that is the belongingness and love needs (Maslow 43). The love needs have been described in different ways: in terms of social relationships, connection with other people, and belonging to groups or partnerships (Reid 18).

Maslow was careful to differentiate between the love needs and sexuality; he states that love needs are greater than a physiological desire to procreate because they represent a human yearning for emotional connection that is

imbued with a different quality than sexual desire (Reid 18). According to Maslow above, sex includes in physiological need. It means that love needs involve both giving and receiving love such Maslow's statement that people must have the opportunity to love and be loved.

d. The Esteem Needs

When the physiological, safety, and love needs are satisfied, a set of needs relating to esteem and self respect emerge as primary determinants of human behavior (Reid 19). People begin to have need or desire for self-respect and for the esteem each others. According to Alfred Alder and his followers, these needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first is the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom (Maslow 45). Second is the desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame, glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (45).

e. The Self-Actualization Needs

When one has satisfied the first four level of need, the final level of development, which Maslow termed self-actualization, can be reached. At the

self-actualization level, the person's behavior is motivated by different conditions than at the lower levels.

It means, at this level, the individual differences are greatest.

After all these needs are satisfied, people may still often expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he wants to do individually (Maslow 46).

Maslow states that people who try to reach the goal in their lives will do anything and it can bring effects to their behavior or personality. The effect of their motivation towards their personality can be seen either positive or negative (Maslow 55).

This need is the need to develop one's potential, to become the person one was meant to be. However, self-actualizers seem to just know who they are and have few doubts about the direction their lives should take (Larsen 348).

2.2 Review of Related Studies

This part will show the previous studies which are discussed about the same novel and closely similar with type of analysis in this research. First, a research entitled *The Importance of Self Resistance in The Fifth Mountain :Individual Psychology* written by Ari Susanti, student of University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Her research talks about the Elijah's endurance in the novel. She used Individual psychology by Alfred Adler for analysis the main character.

Based on explanation above, the difference between this research and the previous thesis is on the focus; This thesis focuses on the struggle of Elijah as the prophet but on Ari Susanti's thesis focuses on Elijah's Individual psychology.

Other research entitled A Study of Agnes Magnusdottir Struggle in Hannah Kent's Burial Rite written by Yuli Astutik, student of State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her thesis describe the Agnes' characterization and to find out the Agnes struggle to get status from Natan Ketilson on the Burial Rite novel.

Based on explanation above, the difference between this research and previous thesis is the struggle of the main character in each novel is difference. Agnes struggle to get status from NatanKetilson, but this thesis will focus on Elijah struggle as the prophet.