

## 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



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).



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 his book 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).

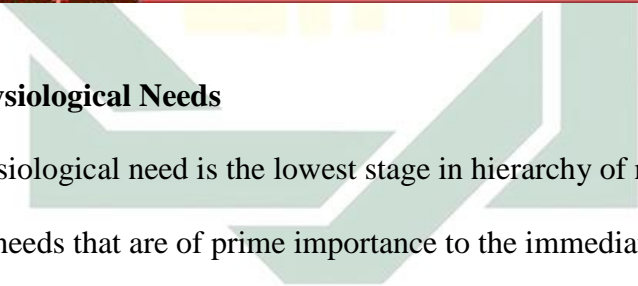
Psychoanalysis refers to psychology of personality is as tool for investigating of human behavior. Psychoanalysis tries to analyze dynamic unconsciousness, the effect of unconsciousness to consciousness in higher level of personality. Jung states that people always states that people always struggle 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:





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### **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



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).

