

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Theory is very important in analyzing a literary work. In this second chapter, consist of the theories will be used to analyze the novel, *The Missing*. This thesis focus on the minor character, Daniel Boyle. This thesis uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze the novel. In addition, this thesis will also use the theory of New Criticism that concern on the character and characterization, which help to understand Daniel Boyle's characterization in analyzing the novel.

2.1.1. New Criticism Theory

From twentieth until late 1960s New Criticism came to be applied in American literary criticism. It is only focus on the text itself, and how reader interprets the text which can call as a close reading. In close reading, one examines a piece of literature closely, seeking to understand its structure, looking for patterns that shape the work and connect its parts to the whole, and searching for uses of language that contribute to the effect (Gillespie 172).

New Criticism sometimes called Formalism. It involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. It ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical issue, or even any of a text's political or moral messages, the formalist is simply interested in taking text apart to see how it works as a piece of art (172).

In interpreting the text, Formalists, or New Critics are looking the text intensively. They look at individual words, puzzling out meanings and word histories, and trying to discern pattern and relationship. They look at specific literary devices. Such are paradox, irony, ambiguity, and tension. They also look at figurative languages in the text. They are images, symbols, and metaphors. Even they look the language structures of the text such are syntax, diction, rhyme, and rhythm. The way all these formal elements work together are considered to constitute a text's meaning (173).

New criticism tend to believe that a best interpretation of each text can be discovered or there is generally a single right way to interpret each text. But this reading must reflect the text and be supported with evidence from the text and only the text (173). So, New Criticism is encourage the reader to be more careful and thoughtful because craft and content of literary work are not easily separable. For example reading of novel, it must be careful and thoughtful to understand the meaning and the content of the novel, such understanding intrinsic elements of the novel. Correlating with that, this study takes one of intrinsic elements of novel that are character and characterization.

2.1.1.1. Character

A character is one of important part in literary work. In a story (including short stories and long stories (such as novel or play)), we always find a person, animal, place or another object that acts. The object like that can be defined as a character in a work or fiction (or sometime called a fictional character).

According to Edgar V. Robert, character in literary is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior (65). So, through dialogue, action, commentary, and suggests of the details of character's traits, will help the readers to analyze and make conclusion about a character's strength and qualities.

A character then is the representation of human being of real world with inner self (143). It means that character in literary work is visible image of human which has good or bad nature. As in human being life, character in viction also has character trait, for example: character maybe aggressive of fear full, confident, or self-doubting, adventurous or timed, careful, and so on. Therefore, a successful author re-creates the actual life throughout that particular character itself which is able to make the reader to see a presentation of real life (135).

In some studies, the character used as the object of the analysis. It gives the evidence that a character is part that interesting to do analyzing. Nurgiyantoro said that the characters of one story more interesting than discussing other elements (164). The character is the actor of the story. The characters are the people that appeared in a narrative or dramatic work, and they are interpreted by the readers to certain moral qualities and also have the specific preference that is expressed by the utterance and also that is carried out by the act (165). It can be simply that a character is people who are included in the story and the character is like the people in the real world that are character act, speak, think, also face some problems, and etc. Besides that, the character can characterized as good, bad, kind, generous, and any other types of human quality.

In reading a novel, usually we find some characters that present inside. But each of the character have the different role. There are two kinds of characters in a fiction; major and minor. A major character is an important figure at the center of story's action or theme. The major character sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters. Minor characters are often static or unchanging. They remain the same from the beginning of a work to the end. Dynamic characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change of attitude, of purpose, of behavior as the story progresses (DiYanni 54). Furthermore, Robert states that dynamic character can be called round character; round characters are both individual and unpredictable, they are central to literature, for they are the main point of conflict and interest (65). They are real human because they grow and develop as they win or lose their struggles. Meanwhile, the flat character does not grow no matter what happens. Flat characters are not individual, but rather useful, and usually minor they end begin, because they are not dynamic, they are static (66).

However the main character or the major character is an important figure in a novel and usually appear a lot in a story, the minor character have important part also in a story that make a story more interesting. So, this study focuses on the minor character as the object of analysis, the minor character named Daniel Boyle.

2.1.1.2. Characterization

Characterization is a clear image about someone that appears in a story (Nurgiantoro 165). Characterization is a representation of persons in narrative and dramatic works. The term “characterization” have more meaning than a “character”, the meaning of characterization is including who is the character, how the nature, how the placement and the depictory in a story so clearly that can give image to the reader. Characterization also suggest in a technic realization and the development of character in a story (166). Characterization is part, element that has relation with other elements to make totality in a story. It is the important element in fiction and has big role in determine totality and value of art in fiction (172).

In the book *Mastering English Literature*, Richard Gill explains about the differences between character and characterization. “A character refers to a person in literary work; while characterization refers to the way in in which a character is created” (172). It means that the reader can look the personality of a person in the novel through his actions and sayings or through the other people’s saying about him.

According to Jack Salzman, there are two ways that author uses to present the characters; dramatic and analytic method (81). Dramatic method is also called indirect presentation. It means that the author present a character as he looks the character from the other character’s opinion, his conversation with another character, his past life, and his action. Then, the analytic method usually called

direct presentation. In the analytic method, the author give clear image of a person's character through personal description. It means, in this method the readers can understand a character from the character's appearance, thought, manner, attitude, his past life which can be seen from his thought, and also from the author's direct command toward the characters.

Characterization divided in two parts, complex or round character and simple or flat character. Round character means that he or she has a complex character and looks changing periodically. It can be said that the character unpredictable (Nurgiyantoro 183). While the flat character means that he or she has predictable character and not changing as the time being (181). It means that the flat character can do anything action, but all of the action will come back to the true characterization which has formulated. So, the characterization have important role in defining the habit of the character and enable the reader to dwell with the story. It also helps the reader to comprehend the character of the person in the text.

So that, the characterization of the character is important point to analyze in this study. The writer tries to reveal Daniel Boyle's character to help understand the motive of him to be psychopath.

2.1.2. Psychoanalysis Theory

Psychoanalysis is a theory about the complexity of human mind which has strong impact toward human's act. According to Berger (75) psychoanalysis is a

science which is related to conscious and unconscious process, drives, and repression with the laws of mental functioning. Eagleton (131) writes, “psychoanalysis covers systematic knowledge about experience which are recorded in human’s mind, basic instinct or self-defense, psychological development and the relation of id ego superego”. Freud as cited in Berger said that psychoanalysis is a term that he used to describe a specific method of investigating the mental processes (15).

In this study the writer uses psychoanalysis theory, which is a system of psychology originated by physician Sigmund Freud in 1890s. The writer choose this theory because this theory contains ideas which are related to the conscious and unconscious of mind that influence the development of the character’s defense mechanism. So, this study discuss about the psychopath’s reason which portrayed by a character named Daniel Boyle in Chris Mooney’s *The Missing*.

In an effort to describe the conscious and the unconscious mind, Freud divided the human psyche into three parts: the id, the ego, and the superego.

2.1.2.1. The 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 desires, 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 or prohibited desires of all kinds-desire for power, sex, amusement, and for food-

without an eye to consequences”. From all definition above, means that id is all of human desires that asocial, amoral, and destructive to get the gratification solely.

According to Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, and Willingham (130) state that, “the function of id is to gratify human’s instinct for pleasure without regard for social convention, legal ethic, or moral restrain”. While according to Hall the function of id is to fulfill the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). So, humans is born with all of id, all of the primary process thinking wich are irrational, timeless, and sometimes immoral instinct. Works for pleasure instinct, id has single purpose to identify plesures 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 can not control when the id is appear or disappear. There is no justification of good or bad in this stage because id does not have any experience toward external world. Id also does not consider true or false, norms, tradition, and other people. In other words, id is the part of human unconscious mind which consist of basic or animal instinct of pleasure and the feeling of unthreatened and it needs immediate satisfaction.

2.1.2.2. The Ego

The ego is the part of personality that act as an intermediary between the id and the external world. It operates in accordance with the social realities, social norms, etiquette, rules, and customs (Hall 41). Freud called this as secondary process thought. Its purpose is not to thwart the impulses of the id but to help the id obtain the tension reduction it craves. Because it is aware of reality, the ego

decides when and how the id instincts can best be satisfied. It determines appropriate and socially acceptable times, places, and objects that will satisfy the id impulses (Schultz 58).

The function of the ego is to involve in one's decision-making and problem solving processes that are rational and realistic. In other words, the ego works based on realistic and logical principle. And it has to consider the superego as moral standards to decide the next action in satisfying the id.

The ego does not prevent satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality. It perceives and manipulates the environment in a practical and realistic manner and so is said to operate in accordance with the reality principle (Schultz 58). Although it is for the most part unconscious, the ego is the closest of the three parts of the psyche to what we think of as consciousness, for it mediates between our inner selves and the outer world (Ann 51). Also, the ego is never independent of the id. It is always responsive to the id's demands and derives its power and energy from the id (Schultz 58).

The controlling and postponing function of ego must be exercised constantly. If not, the id impulses might come to dominate and overthrow the rational ego. Freud argued that we must protect ourselves from being controlled by the id and proposed various unconscious mechanisms with which to defend the ego (Schultz 58).

Unlike the id, the ego spans the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious. Although the ego is also interested in pleasure, it suspends the pleasure principle in favor of the reality principle and delays the discharge of tension until a suitable object can be found (Ewen 19).

2.1.2.3. The Superego

The last part of human personality is the superego which resides in both unconsciousness and consciousness. It is a person's moral code that incorporates social standards about what represents right or wrong. It also consists of ego-ideal (what is good) and the conscience (what is bad and its consequences) (Hall 46). Superego can be said as sublimation of characteristics of parent which also consists of the norms, rules, traditional values, and the habit family itself. Referring to Berger, superego equals to what people says conscience (Berger 86).

The superego includes two components, the conscience punishes illicit thought and action, and the ego ideal rewards desirable behavior (Ewen 25). 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 fulfill the needs (Alwisol 20).

As the barometer of good or bad, superego can be barrier for ego to satisfy the desire of id. Superego force the ego to repress inappropriate id to the unconscious mind.

2.2. Related Review

In review of literature, the writer does not find more some related research, but there is a research that has the same novel, that is “*Darby’s Motivation to Reveal the Traveler’s Crime Presented in Chris Mooney’s The Missing*” which had been researched by student of Islamic State University of Sunan Ampel, Asmaul Khusnah. Her research is focus on the motivation of the main character, named Darby McCormick to reveal the Traveler’s crime and how she reveals the Traveler’s crime. While the writer wants to analyze the minor character who has a psychopathy and the factors of him to be a psychopath.

The other thesis which has the similar topic is under the title “*An Analysis of Esther’s Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud*” which had been researched by Nurul Hikmah Maulanie from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Her thesis is about the psychopathy of the main character and how the psychopath problem reflected to the main character.