

literary criticism is a study of interpreting, analyzing and evaluating to formulate general principle of literary work.

The history of New Criticism theory. It is one of the features in literary criticism. American New Criticism, which was active from the late 1930s to the late 1950s, also took on most of the ideas of literary experts (Eliot and Richards), as well as those Empson. The movement had its roots in the American South, which had long been backward economically, but was then undergoing rapid modernisation (Carter 26).

Formalism, sometimes called New Criticism (even though it has been around a long time), involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. Ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical issues, or even any of a text's political or moral message (Gillespie 172). In short, new criticism and formalism is same object but it has different time appear.

The New Critics asserted that everything off the page is irrelevant, dismissing psychology, philosophy, history, biography, and many other avenues of possible literary discussion inquiry (Gillespie 173). New criticism concentrated on paradoxes, and ambivalence which could be established in the text. It clearly focused predominantly on poetry one writer, Mark Schorer, extended its main precepts to include analysis of prose fiction (Carter 27-28). In this point said that new critics in the large part focused on poetry.

protagonist and antagonist. Another explanation said that Protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero); nevertheless s/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy. Whereas, the antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome. (<http://learn.lexiconic.net/characters.htm>)

Then, character is a doer in the literary work (novel, short story, novelette, and also drama). A character in fiction is created by the author, although it could be described as a human being in the real world. In the literary work, it should be lifelikeness (Sayuti 68)

2.1.3 Characterization

According to expert of literature, Holman said that in a fiction (the drama, the novel, the short story, and the narrative poem), the author reveals the characters of imaginary persons. The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization. The ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (75).

There are two ways that an author usually uses. Those are direct and indirect characterization. Using direct manner means that the author describes

directly about the character. Whereas, indirect manner of characterization the author does not merely tell the characters but shows them to the readers through how the character looks, what the character does, what the character says, what the character think, and how the character affects other characters (Baldick 37)

From the previous description, characterization as the significant point in the literary work to built the way of the story and to make the reader more understand how the story interest to read. There are two features of characterization are direct and indirect.

2.1.4 Psychoanalysis theory

Psychoanalysis theory has related to Psychology of human. Psychology is the endlessly fascinating science of human mind and behavior, and it can be a rewarding tool for enhancing our understanding and appreciation of literature and of ourselves (Gillespie 43).

In Jungian Psychology is what he called 'individuation', a process by which the individual is helped to harmonise his other 'persona' (the self as presented to the world) and 'the shadow' (the darker potentially dangerous side of the personality that exists in the personal unconscious) (Carter 80).

Psychoanalysis is one of branches from psychology study.

In the Sigmund Freud's book *The Corner Stones of Psychoanalytic Theory*, Psychoanalysis assumption that there are unconscious mental processes, the recognition of the theory of resistance and repression, the appreciation of the

importance of sexuality and the Oedipus complex these constitute the principal subject-matter of psychoanalysis and the foundations of its theory (qtd.Carter 70). According to Freudian slips, psychoanalysis is through close study of mentally disturbed patient and their symptoms he discovered that knowledge of the unconscious was accessible through analysis of dreams, symptomatic nervous behaviour and parapraxes. In other hand, the conscious mind cannot cope with some of the unsavoury truths buried in the unconscious and, when they threaten to surface, represses them attempting in practice to deny their reality. Freud called neurosis, involving compulsive behaviour and obsessive modes of thinking (Carter 71).

Furthermore, Psychoanalysis is a theory that people should be illustrated by making conscious their unconscious thought and motivations, then obtaining knowledge. It used to treat depression and anxiety disorder.

2.1.5 The Concept of Desire

Desiring has a two-part structure. For every desire, there is the content of that desire and the attitude of desiring it. Based on Schroeder, Desires are generally distinguished into three varieties: intrinsic, realizer, and instrumental desires (2). There are:

(1) If one desires something as a means to some other end, then one desires it instrumentally.

(2) If one desires something because one sees that it realizes some other desire one has, then one desires it as a realizer.

2.2 Previous Studies

As far as the researcher concerns, the researcher founded some researchers that have connection with the topic. The researcher finds out three researchers that has correlation with the topic.

Firstly, Miftahur Rofiah (2012). A student in the State University of Malang and the thesis's title is *Comparing the Women in Madame Bovary and The Awakening*. In her thesis, she described about female characters between two novel in nineteenth century France and America.

Secondly, Ulfatul Khadroh (2014). A student in the State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and the thesis's title is *Women in Conflicts as Potrayed in Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter and Kate Chopin's The Awakening*. In her thesis, she explained about main character's conflicts based on the Freudian Psychoanalysis or Sigmund Freud and the resolution to face conflict.

After the previous explanations, the researcher knows that between the previous studies and writer's analysis has similarities both of them about main character in the psychological theory. Whereas, both of them also have some differences about the object, theorist, and the characterization of the main character in their novel each other of the researchers.