

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The research data is analyzed using some theories. They are new criticism and psychoanalysis. The new criticism is used to find the characteristics of Billy in the novel while Psychoanalysis is used to find out Billy's motive as serial killer.

2.1.1 New Criticism

New criticism was started to be well known since 1930s to the late 1950s, this criticism is rooted in the south of American (Carter 26). New criticism is also known as close reading. It means that the reader would like to focus only in the text or the literary works. Steven and Stewart also argued if new criticism is marked by focus attention to the text and the form of the literary work (13).

New criticism also rejects all other approach that could make the criticism focus on the other thing beside the text itself (Steven and Stewart 15). This criticism is directing the reader into the right interpretation of the literary work by using only the text itself (Bressler 55).

Based on the explanation above, in order to answer the statement of the problem, the writer would like to apply new criticism theory which concern in the character and characterization.

2.1.1.1 Character

Robert and Jacobs said that character in literature could be called as the manifestation of human that described the idea through speech and behavior. It is representing human being completely with its interaction between its environment through dialogue, action, and even commentary that is captured by the author (143). Moreover, Kennedy defines character as imagery person who put in a story (74). Therefore, character is the actors of a story that play the plot and make the story come alive; the function of character itself is not too simple.

Dietrich and Sundell argue that one of the fundamental functions of character is to get the empathy and sympathy or the attention of the reader so that he could feel the real experience of fiction. The author commonly did it by put the main character that become the center point of the action side by side with other character....(75).

Character could be produced by comparing or described it with the other characters or with the setting, by describing the physical appearance, or even by motive analyzed from the character mind and evaluate it through other character (Dietrich and Sundell 77). In literature, the speeches, act, and interaction are arranged to give clear information about the character (Robert and Jacobs 143). By looking at the character, the reader will feel like he or she is a part of the story. The plot, setting, and conflict are like coming out from the fiction into real world and make the reader sink between them. There are two kinds of character. They are round character and flat character.

Round character keeps developing along the story. It often changes and described by the author with many details (Kennedy and Gioia 75). It usually

becomes one of the major characters in a story that served some experiences which is changing of some sort that has many realistic behaviors which commonly developed well (Robert and Jacob 145). While round character keeps developing, flat character prefers to be static.

According to Kennedy and Gioia, flat character has only one behavior or trait along the story (75). Flat character could not be distinguished with other character in a certain group. However, it is not a person but it is representative. It usually comes from minor character although not all of them are flat. They could be the parents or even the brother or sister....(Robert and Jacobs 145). It is totally different with round character. While it keeps developing along the story, flat is not. Round character is commonly come from the major character that becomes the centre of attention of the reader than flat character is coming from minor one.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

It has been explained above if character is an actor of the story that is described by the author complete with its behavior and how it interacts with the environment. Related to characterization, it refers to the way that is chosen by the author to describe the character. According to Robert and Jacobs there are two ways that could be used by the author to describe the character. They are expository and dramatic.

If the author characterizes the character directly through the narration or the narrator voices it means that he used expository method. But, if the author let the character show up its own characteristic through what he said, do, etc it means

character that said something relate with him even bad or good. Last but not least, the author also could describe the characteristic of the character by himself through narration or narrator voice in the story.

2.1.2 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis theory was introduced by Sigmund Freud. His theories and works become the basic of psychoanalytic criticism (Bressler 144). This criticism was developed based on his experience with his patients, his own dream analysis, and also his further reading about humanities books (Jess Feist and G J Feist 17). However, psychoanalysis is not just as study about human mind, but also used for treating somebody who has mental illness (Eagleton 138)

Psychoanalysis is appearing side by side with other approaches. Because here would like to discuss about what and why which relate with human behavior without care with the aesthetic side (Bressler 143). Related to literary work, psychoanalysis would like to try to understand the behavior of a character or the author based that reflected on the work itself.

Freud divides human psychological side into three different parts. In his early development of human psyche, he introduced the concept of unconscious, preconscious, and conscious mind that know as typographical models (Bressler 145). Yet, this concept revised by himself to become id, ego, and superego (146).

Basically, id is human natural instinct that always looking for pleasure. It has no connection with reality, because of it role is just looking for pleasure, id could say just provide pleasure principle (Jess Feist and G J Feist 27). Id is also

become the main energy source for human physic (Guerin et al 156). However, in the process for seeking the pleasure, id never think about the law or even care it is right or wrong. One thing that knows by id is just pleasure, no matter how it could be got.

Id in short sentence could be called as the source of all human desire. Because of that id is unlawful, asocial, and amoral (Guerin et al 157). Id could not make a proper judgment or even determine which one is good and which one is evil (Jess Feist and G J Feist 28). Id is unrealistic. It could satisfy some different desires at the same time. For the example, a man could consciously congratulate of his friends success while unconsciously he hope that thing will never happen (Jess Feist and G J Feist 28). Its main function is to satisfy all of our natural instinct without care about moral, law, or even ethic code (Guerin et al 157).

Based on the explanation above, the writer could comprehend if id is our natural instinct that only looks for pleasure without care about moral, law, or ethic code. Because of its behavior as illogical, it cannot decide between bad and good or even care about how to get the satisfied. It just knows, the pleasure should be fulfilled. Relate with human psyche, the other part of human mind that is introduced by Freud is ego.

It has explained above if id controlled by pleasure principle. However, ego is controlled by reality principle (Guerin et al 157). It also could be called as individual protecting agent from psyche desire (157). According to Freud, ego is media of communication between psyche and reality. It will always develop the strategy during human live in order to control the id desire ((Jess Feist and G J

Feist 29). Ego becomes the tools of human to make a decision relate with id desire. It always tries to pressure the illogic desire of id (Jess Feist and G J Feist 29).

Ego interacts with outer world while id does not. If id has desire and instinct to get pleasure, ego is the tool that is used to get the pleasure. Along human live, ego will develop along with human development to make sure that it could depress the id desire which is illogical and amoral. Ego has role to avoid id doing everything that it want to get pleasure by connecting it with reality condition.

When a child learning with reward and punishment program, they will learn how they could get the reward without get the punishment. The position of reward and punishment here is the manifestation of ego. In this phase, child just learns what he should do to get the reward (Jess Feist and G J Feist 29).

Later, the child will know the reason why he could do it and why not with the other one. This comprehending will occur while the child has already grown up a superego.

Superego is moral censoring agent, while id is controlled by desire, ego is controlled by reality, superego is controlled by morality (Guerin et al 158). In order to fulfill the desire of id, ego limits it with reality condition, and superego judges whether it is right or wrong to do. It works adversative with it, while id is illogical and amoral, superego is really moralistic. According to Freud, superego is closed with ego. It keeps watching what ego do. The guilty feeling will be got as the result if ego works against superego and inferiority will be got if ego works based on superego perfections (Jess Feist and G J Feist 30).

Freud also divides superego into two categories, conscience which comes as the result of past experience when he got punishment and ego-ideal that grows from past experience when he got inferiority (Jess Feist and G J Feist 30). In short, superego is moral, ethic code, or even a law. It judges something bad or good according to the law. It limits human action with the law while ego limits human action with real condition.

The correlation between id, ego, and superego in human psyche is bounding each other. According to Jess Feist and G J Feist the relationship between id, ego, and super ego could be described into three examples. The first one is person, who is seeking for pleasure which is dominated by id, then someone who felt guilty or inferiority because of superego dominated, and last but not least ideal psychological condition that is dominated with ego. (30)

2.1.3 Review of Related Studies

The thesis writer found difficulties to find relate studies that used the same object, thus the thesis writer used the relate studies that have similarities with the theory that used by the thesis writer and these relate studies writer. This research concerns in the character and its psychological condition in order to find the motive of Billy Hicks doing his crime as serial murder. There are three theses that are related with this research. All of them are undergraduate thesis. The first one is written by Nurul Hikmah Maulanie, the second one is wriiten by Aqilah Luthffiyah and last but not least is written by Bagus Wicaksono.

Maulanie as the undergraduate student from State Islamic University *Syarif Hidayatullah*, Jakarta wrote the thesis in 2011. The thesis is under the title

An Analysis of Esther Psychopath's Problem in Orphan Film View from Psychoanalysis Theory By Sigmund Freud. Here, she tried to analyze the psychopath of Esther as one of the character in the movie. She has two statement of problem during her thesis, the first is how Esther is described in the movie and the second one is how Esther psychopath is seen from Freud Psychoanalysis theory. She used psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud to answer the statement of the problems. However, in the end of her thesis she find that Esther has some negative character, such as immoral, inhuman, liar, lack of empathy, manipulative, aggressive, impulsive, and hard to control. Esther psychopath appeared because of her imperfect psychosexual phase, especially in phallic stage. It could be seen from how she tries to get her father attention and ignore other his family as her rival possessing her father.

Compare with this thesis, the writer also tries to understand the motive of Billy Hicks for doing his crime as serial killer. But, there is difference between the theory that is used by Maulanie and the writer. In her thesis, Maulanie used psychosexual theory as the main theory. She just focuses on Esther development start from baby, child, and adult. On the other hand, the writer here uses the concept of id, ego, and superego as the main theory. Here, the writer not only looks at what happened in Hicks childhood, but also how the environment interacts with him that is expected to shape his behavior.

The next related study is by Lutffiyah. Her Thesis which is under the title *The Psychological Problems Seen in John Bristow As Character to That of Robert Galbraith's The Cuckoo's Calling* is written in 2015. She is undergraduate student from State Islamic Univeristy *Sunan Ampel* Surabaya. Here, she tries to

understand the motif of Bristow to kill his brother and sister. Then, she reflects it with the story inside of *Al-Qur'an* which is *Habil and Qabil* story. There are three statements of problems in her thesis. The first is how Bristow is characterized in *The Cuckoos's Calling*, then what the motive of Bristow killing his brother and sister is, and last but not least, does Bristow reflect the character of Qabil. She used the theory of new criticism as supporting theory while psychoanalysis is becoming the main theory. She used the concept of personality dynamic (id, ego, and superego) and also anxiety. According to her research, she finds that Bristow's ego actualizes his id and superego through acting as a lawyer or ordinary man and the killer. He also experiences anxiety because of unbalance treatment between his desire and moral standard. She also finds that Bristow is reflecting the character of Qabil who killed his siblings Habil in Al-Quran story.

Contrasting with the thesis above, the thesis writer just focuses in the novel as the main research object. The thesis writer will not contrast the story in *Chosen to Die* with other book or even Al-Quran. On the other hand, the thesis writer uses only personality dynamic theory as the approach while Lutffiyah combine with the concept of anxiety.

The last but not least, the thesis that is also related to this study is from Bagus Wicaksono. He wrote the thesis as fulfillment to graduate from his study at State University of Surabaya. His thesis is under the title *Motivation Behind Igor Malev's Destructive Behavior in Paulo Coelho's The Winner Stand Alone* that written in 2013. Here, there are two statements of problems that appear to be answered. They are how Igor Malev's personality and life goals related to his destructive behavior and the motivation behind Igor willing to kill people with the

