CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer will use several theoris to answer the problems formulated in the previous chapter. The first theory is new criticism which is foccused on character and characterization. The writer will depict Katniss's character and characterization by M. J. Murphy in *Understanding Unseen* (1972). Then, the writer will classified some characteristics of Katnis Everdeen in the novel by using its theory. The first question is related on the depiction of Katniss Everdeen as the main character of the novel. After got the depiction of Katniss, the writer will analyses the striving process of Katniss in reaching her goals by using Alfred Adler's individual psychology theory. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1.1 New Criticism

New Criticism guides the way when the readers read and write about literature. Some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence, the use of concrete, specific examples from the text itself to validate our interpretations have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of their theoretical persuasion, support their readings of literature (Tyson 135). New criticism suggests that the text is a self-contained entity, and that everything that the reader needs to know to understand it is already in the text. Using new criticism theory in this research is the best way to find out the character and characterization of Katniss Everdeen.

2.1.1.1 Character

Character is an imagined person (or thing) who inhabits a story (Kennedy and Gioia 47). According to Fowler character can be described as being made up of the personages of a novel, interrelated in various ways, and each one built up of various traits of personality also variously interconnected (182). While Kennedy and Gioia said that if the story seems "true to life" we generally find that its characters act in a reasonably consistent manner and that the author has provided them with motivation: sufficient reason to behave as they do (73). Further, Beaty, Booth, Hunter, and Mays argue that someone who appears in a work is called a character, the same word we use to refer to those qualities of mind, spirit, and behavior that make one individual different from every other (1043-1044). It means that the character can be seen through the manner, various traits of personality and also behavior. So that is why character is the important thing along the story.

Characters can be flat and round. A flat, character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks: for example, the familiar stock character of the mad scientist, with his lust for absolute power and his crazily gleaming eyes. Flat characters, however, need not be stock characters: in all of literature there is probably only one Tiny Tim, though his functions in A *Christmas Carol* are mainly to invoke blessings and to remind others of their Christian duties (Kennedy and Gioia 74). It means that flat character is simple and easy to understand. If the reader can sum up characters with a phrase or two, they are probably a flat character. Flat characters may be described in detail and be present throughout a story, but the reader tends to learn little about them beyond their function in advancing the plot.

While round characters, however, present us with more facets—that is, their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, we will see him from more than one side. In other stories, we enter a character's mind and come to know him through his own thoughts, feelings, and perceptions (Kennedy and Gioia 74). Therefore, round character has psychological depth and complexity. They are more like real people, often difficult to predict and figure out; therefore, they tend to interest us and command our attention more than flat characters. Kennedy and Gioia said that flat characters tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round characters often change—learn or become enlightened, grow or deteriorate (74) In general, flat characters tend to be static and round characters tend to be dynamic. A static character is one who remains essentially the same from beginning to end; a dynamic character undergoes change.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the way author depicts characters to convey to the reader what sort of people they are (Murphy 161). According to Richard, characterization is the way in which a character is created (127). The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the readers as lifelike is called *characterization*. The ability to characterize is a primary attribute of a good writer (Holman and Harmon 81). That is way it is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. So the author presents details that give the reader clues about the character's personality.

M. J. Murphy explained nine methods of describing characters in literary work to make the characters understandable and believable such as (1) physical appearance (2) direct speech from the author (3) description from the other characters (4) conversation that describe the characters by the others (5) the character's speech (6) past life (7) thought (8) manner or their habits (9) reaction towards various events or situations. Physical appearance means the author can describe a person's appearance from her face, skin, eye and so on. The author also tells details about other physical appearance of the character like the clothes in the story.

Direct speech from the author means the author can describe or comment on a person's characters directly. Then, description from the other characters means the author can describe a person's characters through the eyes and opinions of another. Conversation that describe the characters by the others means the author can give a clue about the character from the conversation that happened between minor character or other people which talk about him. While, the character's speech means the author show the character insight of that person says. It can be seen when the person speaks, making some conversation to the other, he puts forward an opinion. It gives the readers clue about his character.

On the other hand, past life means the reader also can learn about the past life of the character. Sometimes, it is clue that makes round personality of the character because of his past life. Further, thought means the author can give the readers direct knowledge of what a person thinking about. In this respect he is able to do what we cannot do. Manner or their habits means the author can describe a person's mannerism, habits or idiosyncrasies, which may also tell us something about his characters. The last, reaction towards various events or situations means the author gives a clue by letting the readers know how that person reacts to various situations and events.

2.1.2 Individual Psychology

Individual psychology, according to Adler is a science that attempts to understand the experiences and behavior of each person as an organized entity (in Ryckman 114). He believes that all actions are guided by a person's fundamental attitudes toward life. The optimistic self, many experiences will guide their selves in the success side. Feist said that individual psychology tenet of Adler presents an optimistic view of people while resting heavily on the notion of social interest, that is, a feeling of oneness with all humankind (65). So, in Adler's tenet, he described it as being an ideal and a vision for the future of humankind, rather than something which already existed.

According to Brett, an Adlerian counselor, said that individual psychology teaches people that they are all goal-directed beings, that is they move purposefully through life towards goals which attract them (XII). It means a goal will guide

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someone to reach it by various steps. He also said that the important thing in individual psychology is to understand the context for the individuals involved the goal of their lives which directs all their actions and impulses (in Brett 2). So, all actions of individual can prove the process how they reach their goal. Adler used the analogy of the playwright who builds the characteristics and the subplots of the play according to the final goal of the drama. When the final scene is known, all dialogue and every subplot acquire new meaning. When an individual's final goal is known, all actions make sense and each subgoal takes on new significance (Feist 71). That analogy illustrates that all actions of someone will show her or his goal.

In Adler's tenet, the one dynamic force behind people's behaviour is the striving for success or superiority. Strive is make great efforts to achieve or obtain something (oxford dictionary). Webster's dictionary defines strive as to try very hard to do or achieve something. So, strive is hard working of someone to achieve his goal, purpose or something. Adler called the single dynamic force *striving for superiority*. In his final theory, however, he limited striving for superiority to those people who strive for personal superiority over others and introduced the term *striving for success* to describe actions of people who are motivated by highly developed social interest (in Feist 70).

Furthermore, someone who strives cannot be separated by motivation. Adler reduced all motivation to a single drive, the striving for success or superiority (in Feist 70). It states that motivation becomes premier thing to achieve something. Feist concludes that individual psychology holds that everyone begins life with physical deficiencies that activate feelings of inferiority feelings that motivate a person to strive for either superiority or success (70).

2.1.2.1 Striving for Superiority

Ryckman said that Adler defined the ultimate goal as superiority (115). It also supported by Schultz that superiority is the ultimate goal toward which we strive (130). In oxford dictionary the word *ultimate* means final or most extreme. It means that superiority is something higher in rank or importance. To Adler, people are born with weak, inferior bodies-a condition that leads to feelings of inferiority and a consequent dependence on other people (in Feist 69). Inferior is not only about weak body of people, but it also some mental weak that exist in their selves. When people have known their inferior side, they will try to make their selves better. It means they have got the superior side.

While, Schultz said that striving for superiority is not an attempt to be better than everyone else, nor is it an arrogant or domineering tendency or an inflated opinion of our abilities and accomplishments (130). He said that what Adler meant was a drive for perfection. The word *perfection* is derived from a Latin word meaning to complete or to finish. Thus, Adler suggested that people strive for superiority in an effort to perfect ourselves, to make their selves complete or whole.

The explanation above declares that striving for superiority is more direct to personal achievement. It is normal side of someone to fulfill his or her satisfy need. Feist gives an example of a college teacher who may appear to have a great interest in his students because he establishes a personal relationship with many of them (72). He gives sympathy, concern, suggestions to his students who have problems. Feist said that this teacher possesses a private intelligence that allows him to believe that he is the most accessible and dedicated teacher in his college. To a casual observer, he may appear to be motivated by social interest, but his actions are largely self-serving and motivated by overcompensation for his exaggerated feelings of personal superiority (72).

2.1.2.2 Striving for Success

Adler stated that people who strive for success rather than personal superiority maintain a sense of self, of course, but they see daily problems from the view of society's development rather than from a strictly personal vantage point. Their sense of personal worth is tied closely to their contributions to human society. Social progress is more important to them than personal credit (in Feist 72). It explains that human cannot separated by others because as social creature they need help or to help others. Schultz also agrees that in Adler's view, individuals and society are interrelated and interdependent. People must function constructively with others for the good of all (131). In contrast, the constructive path leads people to relate to others with cooperation and good will; healthy people, in Adler's view, act in accordance with social interest (in Ryckman 115). In Adler's view, Ryckman thought that such a goal could be attained only by cooperative efforts. When each of us seeks to contribute to the welfare of others, we all benefit. Through cooperation, each individual is helped to survive and to grow as a human being (115).

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While, Brett said that people as human being always need help for other in society. They have to living for other, so "it is indisputable that we need each other, for without each other we would not survive. Thus one of the main precepts of individual psychology is social interest" (XII). So, people who care with others indicate that they are not selfish. The have desire for social interest in their individual psychology. Therefore, striving for success relates with social interest.

On the other hand, the word "success" has many definitions. Webster's dictionary has three definitions of success. First, success is the fact of getting or achieving wealth respect or fame. Second, the correct or desired result of an attempt is success. Third, someone or something that is successful: a person or thing that succeeds. On the other hand, success is the accomplishment of an aim or purpose (oxford dictionary). So, all of the explanation above concludes that strive is a kind of great effort towards a purpose or success to all humankind, in Adler's view.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

In order to broaden the knowledge in this research, the writer takes some previous studies which related with this research in different aspect. It also improves the quality and originality of this thesis. First, the writer takes the thesis from Mar Atussholihah from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga in 2013 entitled "Woman's Role in *The Hunger Games* Movie". In her graduating paper, she focuses on the woman's role that occur in the Effie's character and the struggle of Katniss. She analyzes the cause and effect of woman's struggle to keep herself in *The Hunger*

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Games movie. There are two results in her thesis. First, she explains that Effie is just portrayal of a capitalist's worker. The second, she explains that a women must struggle in order to survive and to be equal both socially and economically. She said that a state must be controlled not otherwise and it must be neutral about gender. Her analysis is clearly different with this research. If Mar Atussholihah analyzes about woman's role in *The Hunger Games* movie, while the writer 21nalyses the hard work of Katniss in *The Hunger Games* novel.

Another analysis of *The Hunger Games* has been done by Sugiart Mutakin from Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah in 2014 towards his graduating paper entitled "The Characteristics of Dystopian Fiction Genre in *The Hunger Games* Novel Written By Suzzane Collins". Mutakin describes and reveals about the characteristics of Dystopian Fiction genre in *The Hunger Games* novel. He states that the setting of time and place in the novel is also supporting the Distopian Fiction genre, because the atmosphare of the setting of place often frames the story with two different unequal conditions which indicate the social class system and the setting of time set in the future. So, the result of his thesis explains that *The Hunger Games* novel can be categorized as Dystopian Fiction genre based on the intrinsic elements in its novel such as plot, character and setting which build in its genre.

Further, the writer also takes the thesis of Yulia Rachmawati from Sanata Dharma University in 2015 entitled "The Influence of Katniss Everdeen's Characteristics Towards Her Struggle for Her Existence As Seen in Suzzane Collins's *The Hunger Games*". Rachmawati states that Katniss Everdeen is a courageous, spontaneous, persevering, caring, loving, cleaver and responsible person. All of those characteristics of Katniss determine her in the ways she decides to face her problems and to prove her existence. So, how the characteristics of Katniss influence her struggle for existence in her life since the novel represents Katniss's strong characteristics and also represents her struggle becomes the result in her thesis.

The last, the writer takes the thesis of Muhammad Havist Mahfush from University Brawijaya in 2015 entitled "Strive for Success of Four Main Characters in Rick Riordan's *Heroes of Olympus: The Mark of Athena* Novel. This thesis has different in the object, but has similarity in the theory by using Alfred Adler's individual psychology. The aims of his study shows that the theory of strive for success dominates the characteristics of the four characters that the author analyses. In the novel, Annabeth is a character who seeks for peace which belongs to strive for success. This model of character prefers unity rather than a division. While, Leo has the characteristic of creative power, it gives a brilliant idea. Further, Percy has a characteristic of caring with other. Then, Piper has the characteristics of willing to sacrifice. He said that all of those model of character are in Adler's theory strive for success.

Based on some previous studies above, there is no similarities with the topic among this research with three thesis of Mar Atussholihah, Mutakin and Rachmawati. While, there is same topic in Mahfush's thesis with this research, but the object or novel is not same in this research.