

symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot and so on (137). Furthermore, in this study the writer discusses about character and characterization because character and characterization have correlation with the novel.

2.1.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in the story. Because Nurgiyantoro said character often becomes more important to discuss than other elements (164). According to Abrams, character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he says through the dialogue and what he does through his/her actions (20). Character takes place in strategic position to give message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers (Nurgiyantoro 167-168). It means that character in the story has relevancy with reader response; actually the reader will give interpretation about the character in the story by themselves (Nurgiyantoro 166).

Characters in fiction are divided in some types, the first, in significance role in developing story there are main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in almost all scenes in the whole story. The second types, in appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like hero, this character usually we like because he or she

shows sympathy and our looking. Antagonist character is caused from conflict that happens (178-179).

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character, on the contrary, is one who is modified by actions and experiences. In other word, a static character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of any personality, living and identity. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic; they exhibit the full range of human emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears (188-189). The last is based on reflection of the character, there are; typical character and neutral character. Typical character is character that often appears in working quality or nationality and seldom appears with showing personality condition. Neutral character is a character that always exists for the story (191-192).

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze The Bluest Eye. This study focuses on woman character named Pecola. It will help to get more knowledge about Pecola, so we can know about her character in this story.

2.1.2 Characterization

Shaw states that the way in which or the way how an author presents his or her characters in a story is called characterization. In other words characterization can

be understood as the creation of image of imageries person in drama, narrative poetry, the novel and short story (71).

Characterization is literary device that is used by the author to reveal to the readers about the character feeling, action, and attitude (Perrine 83). According to Bennet characterization is people can “see what character do and hear what they say; people sometimes know what the characters think, and what other people say about the characters” (18). Therefore, from the characterization, it will make the reader easier to understand what happen with the character in the story and feel what the character feels. So, through characters, an author can give his idea and message to make story more interesting and lively in the novel because without interesting character, the novel will lose its emotional impact.

According to Bernardo there are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization, direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like and indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does (2). The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like

After learn the theory of characterization, the writer concludes that characterization is important tool to complete this analysis. The writer will use the characterization theory to analyze the characteristic of the main female character in

this novel, about the problem happen in her life. Here, the writer hopes that the readers can understand about the character in this novel.

2.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is one of social process which happened in our life which involves some of people or group of people which challenge each other which has involacy impact. Conflict must happen in human life. Conflict does not always have negative impact. With the conflict, people can get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

According to Luken, a conflict is a struggle againts opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist againts an antagonist, or opposing force (100). While Gordon and Kuehner say, "Conflict is an internal or external struggle between main character and an opposing force" (2)

Conflict is happened because of some different characteristics. The differences can be physically, knowledge, customs, belief, etc. by these differences. Conflict becomes an ordinary thing to every community. We can conclude that nobody have not conflict in this world. Even for the conflict between himself or with another individual that lives surround himself. Conflict itself will never lose forever until that community itself becomes lost.

Based on the above explanation, there are 2 kinds of conflict in a story; internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is struggle between a character and an

outside force; character may face several types of outside force. In contrast, external conflict is the conflict if the struggle that takes place in a character's mind. Besides, there are three kinds of Conflict, those are:

The first is physical conflict The physical conflict or elemental conflict that is occurs within the main character between man and nature. Physical conflict is a type of external conflict that occurs in the story when individual character struggle against other external force. In physical conflict, we usually find a man in conflict with nature. In such a story we may go through the struggles of a man climbing a mountain, a woman fighting to survive in a cyclone, a man fighting an army of ants on his plantation. The principal appeal of this kind of story is almost wholly to the emotions of the readers (Jones.30).

The second is social conflict. It is a conflict the struggle is of one person against another. For example: two women seeking to marry the same man, two men competing for a job, a detective pitted against a criminal, a child in conflict with his parent (Jones,30).

The third is psychological conflict. It is man struggling against himself, his conscience, his guilt, or simply trying to decide that he/she is going to do. In such a story we may see a honest but poor bank employee fighting the temptation to steal from his bank, a woman struggling with the sequences of a lie she's told, or an unwed pregnant girl trying to decide whether to have an abortion, place her child up for adoption, or raise him alone (Jones, 31).

In this case, the psychological conflicts of the main character consist of; affection, anxiety, jealous, anger, disagree, sadness, love, unlike, hoping, arrogant, pity, and happiness. There are some the cause of conflict.

As a human being, we are very familiar about conflict when we interact and communicate with others. Conflict appears when there is no balancing of mind affected the problems in life that come from us to environment.

Cause of conflict is the way the author in starting a story and who will direct the purpose of the story. The author makes one or several character in a certain situation in a story. Character this figure do decisions or action that may impact future time, either in the nearest-term or long-term solution to the problem.

The Effect of Conflict In daily life, we are familiar with conflict. Every day we are doing socialization and communicate with others. Therefore, we must interact and adapt with other person to get relationship. Conflict will appear when we interact and adapt with other, because we cannot avoid the different opinion in environment.

Conflict gives many effects to the individual, such as depression, frustration, anger, unpleasant, anxiety, and so on. The effect of conflict depends on the cause of conflict itself. It has become part of a series of event in stories or real life.

2.2 Individual Psychology

Individual Psychology is a branch of psychology developed by Alfred Adler that studies human as a unity. Adler believes that human is a social being. As a social being, an individual's behavior is mostly influenced and motivated by social environment. Their movement in life is led by their own goals, which make them to truly realize what they are doing and why they are doing it. Thus, individuals themselves do determine who they are. Adler claims that an individual's personality is not determined once and for all, but an individual's personality is determined in the process of development as the results of their actions and experiences so that their behavior can be understood. Thus, Adler defines human personality as a unity (58-61). People are indivisible for what they are doing as their goals of life.

In *Theories of Personality*, Feist writes that Adler claimed "people are born with weak, inferior bodies ..." (69). Since individuals are born weak, they need supports from community so that they have to be interested in the community around them. As they interact with community, their incapability may grow less or greater. From this feeling, they have a will to compensate their incapability and it becomes their orientation in their life. In the book *The Science of Living*, Adler states that individuals have their own way of selecting all possible memories oriented to their need, as a compensation of their inferiority (11). This compensation then moves toward an ideal completion or goals of an individual which affects in how they live and determines their behaviors, thoughts, and personality. Since individuals are a

social being, social environment comes as a crucial impact in developing their behaviors and personality. The seeking of compensation also sets their life whether they are able to live on both individual and social terms. There is one concept of Individual Psychology that is used to analyze Pecola's *The Bluest Eye*. That is inferiority complex.

2.2.1 Inferiority Complex

The great feelings of inferiority is called inferiority complex. Adler states in *The Science of Living*, "This is an abnormal and pathological expression of the feeling of inferiority ... The abnormal feeling of inferiority has acquired the name of inferiority complex" (74). The inferiority complex will withdraw them from a dominant society to another society where they can dominate and take over. This feeling also drives them to overcome their difficulties with unnecessary things such as fighting, revenge, impertinent, or being arrogant. The inferiority complex exists universally to certain degree within all people. This is because we wish to improve ourselves all the time (51). Thus, as people feel an inferiority complex there is a process of compensation that stems from that experience ending in self-improvement, and forms harmony with society (25).

History records many examples of such compensation: In ancient times the Greek statesman Demosthenes overcame a stutter to become a great orator. The sickly Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States, became a model of

may develop a will to grow up and become capable. They desire to become more powerful and capable which lead their ways to achieve their goals. They make many ways to get their goals depending on their experience of life. They will get many problems of life to be solved in order to achieve their goals. Sometimes they feel impatient to overcome their difficulties. This indicates a great feeling of inferiority.

In inferiority feeling, children feel weaker and smaller than adults. According to Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist in *Individual's Life Begins With* “physical deficiencies that activate feelings of inferiority” feelings that motivate a person to strive for either superiority or success (70). This feeling forms incompleteness, weakness, and fears in individuals. Inferiority feeling may be constructive or destructive to individuals.

Everyone suffers from inferiority in one form or another. For example, Adler began his theoretical work considering organ inferiority, that is, the fact that each of us has weaker, as well as stronger, parts of our anatomy or physiology (7). There are also many people who cannot handle their difficulties, and live lives of quiet despair. I would guess that our optimistic, up-beat society seriously underestimates their members (8). An inability to overcome inferiority feelings intensifies them, leading to the development of an inferiority complex. People with an inferiority complex have a poor opinion of themselves and feel helpless and unable to cope with the demands of life. Adler found such a complex in the childhood of many adults who came to him for treatment. (Schultz 146)

Adler said that the inferiority complex greatly influenced a person's life of which he tried to find the origin of this problem and to solve it (14). He was not trying to solve the inferiority complex that motivates one to progress, but rather the inferiority complex which drags one to failure. Through this he discovered that an inferiority complex forms within the early years of a child.

The progress that is found within human lifestyles comes from the effort to overcome one's inferiority complex. A person's effort to be perfect arises from the self-awareness of not being enough. People are inevitably aware of their exposure to nature and work hard for their safety which is why a person's lifestyle progresses through being a human (Hwan 366).

Through the above, it is easy to understand how neglected, unwanted, and rejected children can develop an inferiority complex. Their infancy and childhood are characterized by a lack of love and security because their parents are indifferent or hostile. As a result these children develop feelings of worthlessness, or even anger, and view others with distrust. (Schultz 147)

2.3 Review of related of the study

This part presents some related studies which have been done previously. The first reviewed previous study was conducted by Tia PuspitaGestiana (2010) from State University of Surabaya, English Department, under the title Pauline's Acceptance to White beauty standard and Its Impact on Her self-esteem in Toni

