CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, researcher will focus on the theory and previous studies which will be used as a guide to conduct this research. This chapter will explain the theory used to address problems in this research. This research will use the theory based on the concept of the theory of psychoanalysis and new criticism. The theory that is used to analyze the novel *The Painted Veil work of Somerset Maugham*. In providing a clear explanation, this chapter is divided into two parts. The first section gives full explanation of the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud formulated to be used in psychiatric in character while new criticism is used to describe the characters and characterization. The second section explains some of the other studies that have done the analysis with the same literary novel The Painted Veil, but using different theories.

2.1 Psychoanalysis

According to Plato, in approximately 400 BCE, when a psychology was still as philosophy, it means the study of the nature, substance, and the life of the human soul. Psychology comes from *psyche* meaning soul, and *logos* meaning science which means soul or the science which investigate and study human behavior (Atkinson via Minderop, 3). Psychology is the study of mental processes and the soul in relation to human behavior. Though the soul itself does not appear, but life psychological can seen on the behavior or the way human beings behave.

According to Wellek and Austin, the term psychology literature has four understandings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third type of study and psychological laws applied to literary works. Finally, the fourth study is the impact of literature on the reader (psychology reader) (90). Although the difference between psychology and literature has the same intersection that is both equally examine human and his life as a source or a quiz.

Psychoanalysis was first presented by the "father of Psychoanalysis" Sigmund Freud famously originating from Austria. "Psychoanalysis is a special term in research psychology literature" (Endraswara, 196). That is, psychoanalysis is widely applied in any of the research literature that use the psychological approach. Generally, in any implementation of psychological approach towards the study of literature, which is taken from the theory of psychoanalysis is only the parts that are useful and appropriate, especially with regard to the discussion of the nature and character of the man. A discussion of the nature and character of the man includes a relatively broad coverage because men always show the condition of the soul.

Psychoanalysis also outlines abnormalities or disorders of the soul, "but it is certain that Psychoanalysis is not the whole of the science of the soul, but is a branch and possibly even basic of the whole science soul" (Calvin, 1995:24). Based on the statement in general, it can be concluded that psychoanalysis is a basic psychiatric research Pike in achieving a more serious research phase, in particular literary work in this regard. Psychoanalysis in literary works is useful for analyzing the characters

in a drama or novel psychologically. The figures generally a figment of the imagination or authors who are in conditions of a healthy psyche nor distracted, then poured into a beautiful masterpiece. The State of the soul in healthy and compromised this was the birth of the mirror works with are healthy or disturbed.

In the year 1893, Breur and Freud published "Studies on Hysteria" which is seen as the beginning of psychoanalysis. Initially Freud argues, psychic life contains two parts i.e. consciousness (the conscious) and unconscious (unconscious) likened with part of the unconscious part of the iceberg that visible on the surface of the sea. Part of unconsciousness, which is much larger, is under the sea level, contains the instinct that encourages all human behavior (Rustiana, 170).

Freud then revised the consciousness and unconsciousness and introduce the id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalysis is the process of using what we know about the third part of the personality of the person to analyze the way people behave. Freud defined the id as if it were the King, the ego and the superego as the ministry and as a pastor. ID acting like absolute Kings that everyone must respect, spoiled, arbitrary, and super selfish. In short, he should get whatever he wants. The ego has the role of the Ministry in charge of tasks related to the reality and response to the expectations of the community. Moreover, the superego as the priest always evaluate as bad desire Idol and keeping them shows good judgment (Minderop, 21). Clearer explanation will be descibed as follows:

2.1.1 Id (Das Es)

ID in Germany is Das Es. ID or Das Es personality facet is the oldest, the first personality system that exists from birth (perhaps even before birth) and geneticallyderived and directly related to boost-human biological impulses. According to Bertens, inner layer id is owned by human long before humans are aware of its presence (33). The ID consists of the human soul that contains the primitive impulses. Primitive impulse is the argumentation of human that immediately wants to be filled or implemented the desires or needs.

Freud says that id is a bridge between biological and psychic respects human, so that id is primitive. Because it contains a primitive impulse, Id is kaotik (chaotic, without rules), ignorant of the moral, have no sense of right – wrong. The only thing that is known is feeling happy – not happy, so Id is said to work based on the principle of pleasure (pleasure principle). ID always pursues pleasure and avoid strain (Minderop, 21). If the thrust on them are met, soon it will arise to a sense of happy, satisfied and excited. On the contrary, if it is not met or implemented immediately, then the opposite will occur (Hartono, 3).

One of the primitive urge in sexual urge that ID is also known by the term libido. Freud says that much of human behavior is common and done daily based on the sexual drive in one of its forms. Since someone is still small, impulse-sexual drive is already manifested in actions such as sucking fingers (Dirgagunarsa, 63-64). As you get older, the sexual impulse is realized in accordance with the realities of life and ran by the ego, as the second system.

In carrying out its function, Id has two basic mechanisms, namely the reflex movements and primary process. Basic movements in the form of a wink, or spontaneous movements, sneezing breastfeeding babies and so on. However, it is not always efficient reflex relieve tension for that primary process is required. The primary process is the process by which human beings form an image of an object that is useful for the gratification of a need. Primary processes have characterized the illogical, irrational, unable to distinguish between fantasy and reality. To keep holding on surviving humans should be able to distinguish which one is the imaginary and real, thus making the system as a second personality, is the ego (Hartono, 4).

2.1.2 Ego (Das Ich)

Ego in Germany language called Das Ich. Ego is a facet of the personality that should be subject to Id and need to find the reality of what it takes the Id as satisfaction needs and relief tension. According to Bertens, ego is fully controlled by objective reality thought of demanding social needs (33). Thus, the Ego, in terms of personality, can be distinguished between fantasy and reality and unwilling to bear the tension in a certain boundaries.

In contrast to the Id which is a work based on the principle of pleasure, the Ego is a work based on the principle of reality (reality principle). This means humans can delay gratification of oneself or look for other forms of gratification that is more in line with the limitations of the environment (physical and social) and conscience

(Koeswara, 34). Ego runs the secondary process (secondary process), meaning that it uses the ability to think rationally in search of the best problem solving (Hartono, 4).

The ego is often also called executor because the system is directly connected with the real world. ID and the super ego often mutually competing to win, so the ego as the executor must be able to meet the demands of both the personality system in a balanced way. Ego try to choose which among the desires of the id and the ego that match was carried out in the face of problems. Semiun outlines five ego functions, i.e. first is to give satisfaction on needs for food and protecting the organism, the second is to set effort id with the demands of reality around, pressing the third impulse that cannot be accepted by the superego, the province set up conflicting demands and finishing id and superego (66).

2.1.3 Superego (Das Über Ich)

The Superego is a third personality in a person containing the word heart (conscience). The word heart is related to social and environmental values that have rules and norms in a society so it is a control or sensors against a boost that comes from the id. Super ego wants only certain boost from id awareness, while the impulse which does not comply with moral values in order to stay not to meet (Dirgagunarsa, 64).

Freud's superego divides into two subsystems, namely the conscience and ego ideal. Conscience through punishment of various children's behavior that are rated "ugly " by parents and became the basis for guilt (guilt feelings). Meanwhile, the ego

ideal is the result of praise and gift over a range of behaviors that are rated "good " by parents. Children pursue excellence and goodness to have a value of self (self-esteem) and self-pride (pride). In contrast to the ego that holds on to the principles of reality, the superego facilitates people to have self-control (self-control) that will always demand perfection in human thinking, talking and acting (Hartono, 4-5). Therefore, when the dynamical personality that is reflected in the behavior of individual think and be contradicted because of decisions that determined the superego (Semiun, 2007:13).

The Superego is non rational in demanding perfection, punishing a mistake by the ego, the good that has been done recently or in the mind. With the superego, the individual can do something based on morality or values which are in force in the community. Therefore, when the dynamics of personality which is reflected in the behavior of the individual's mind and arguably because of decisions that determined the superego (Semiun, 13). In addition, there are three functions of the superego: first is to push the ego succeeds in realistic objectives with the objectives of the morality, the second is the rule of Id impulses, especially sexual and aggressive impulses as opposed to the standard value of the community, and the third, the pursuit of perfection (Hall and Lindzey, 67-68).

2.2 New Criticism

According to Tyson, to analyze a novel new criticism approach is theory that dominates the criticsm, since 1940-1960 (183). This theory was applied in the beginning 1920-1930, the new Criticism is the variety of Formalism which appeared

in the early decades of the twentieth century and dominated the teaching and scholarship until the early 1960s (Castle 122) – Anglo-America.

According toAbrams, New formalist criticism is a movement in literary theory which dominated American literary criticism in the 20th century. On the other hand, literary criticism is a discipline to interpret, to analyze and to evaluate works of literature (46). Literature is generally defined as a piece of writing works that have been going on for years because they relate to interesting ideas which are timeless and universal with exceptional artistry and power. This could include poetry, novels, plays, essays, memoirs, etc. (Gellispie, 4). The previous picture of literary criticism is to study, to interpret, to analyze, to evaluate and to formulate a general principle of literary works.

The new critics insist that everything from the pages of irrelevant, ignore the psychology, philosophy, history, biography, and many other literary discussion of possible investigation (Gillespie, 173). New criticism concentrated on the paradox and ambivalence that may be formed in the text. It clearly focuses primarily on a writer of poetry, Mark Schorer, extended main teachings to include analysis of the fictional ofprose (Carter 27-28). This point says that the new criticism in mostly focused on poetry.

2.2.1 Character

It is a principal character in a work of literature (novels, stories, romance and drama, too). A fictional character is created by the creator, although it could be

described as human in the real world. In the literary works, it should be lifelikeness (henry and robin, 68).

The characters are obviously relevant to us and our experience like ourselves or other people as we know it the character is an actor's story (Kenny, 27). The characters are the ones presented in the narrative works that convey their personal qualities through dialogue and actions that readers understand the thoughts, feelings, intentions and their motivation (Nurgiyantoro, 165). Abrams said that the character is a person who is represented in the works of dramatic or narrative, which is interpreted by the reader as a moral, intellectual and emotional that certain conclusions from what people say, how they say the dialogue and from what they do-action (32).

According to Jones, the character is portraying a real person shown in the story (qtd in Nurgiyantoro, 165). Perhaps, the single most important aspect of a good novel is the character. The reader should care about the characters to care about what happens to them.

The characters are divided into several categories, there are several categories for the main character in a literary work, especially in fiction. The first is a character who is always involved in the theme. The second is a character often associated with other characters. The last one is a character needs a lot of time to express (Gillespie, 2010).

Koesnobroto tells us that we can distinguish two types of characters. They are small and great characters (henry and robin, 21). The first is a character less

important while the second is the most important figure in a story. In any literary work, there will always be priority. Synonym of main character is the protagonist. The protagonist is the main character in the story, such as a work of literature or drama. (Henry and Robert Scott, 1453)

The protagonist is in the middle of the story that had to make a difficult choice and key decisions, and should experience the consequences of those decisions. The protagonist can influence the decision of the main character. The protagonist had to push the story forward. If a story contains headlines, or narrative that comprises several stories, then there may be characters that are interpreted as the protagonist of each sub plot or story. (StephenDuncan, 33)

From the explanation above, we can find some elements of the novel and its elements including the characters. The characters are divided into two, the main characters, and this character is small. The main character is a man who is the key to all conflict situations in the novel or, while the small characters are the ones that support the main character in the novel.

In this study, researchers focused on the analysis of Kitty Fane as main characters. Kitty Fane is the protagonist who is depicted with her struggle for the sake of getting the things she wanted, namely a sense of love from her husband. In the beginning of the novel, Kitty Fane made a mistake so that her husband did not care for her.

2.2.2 Characterization

Holman said that in fiction (drama, novels, short stories, and narrative poetry), the author reveals the character of an imaginary person. Characterization means that the authors present and reveal character, by Description, by displaying the character in action or by presenting other people that help to define each other ("fictional elements").

Characterization refers to the way a writer develop a fictional people who fill a novel. Characterization is how a writer helps us to know all the characters in a book. The author may develop character through dialogue, and action. There are two ways an author convey information about characters. They are the direct and indirect characterization. The direct way means that the author describes directly about character. If not, an indirect characterization of the authors do not only tell the characters but also show them to the reader through the display of characters, the characters do, say, thinks, and how it affect the other characters from five things, readers can understand and get a clear picture character " s personality (Hughes 3).

Holman stated that there are three basic methods of characterization in fiction: (1) explicit presentation by the author through direct exposition of character, both in the introduction blocks or more often bit by bit throughout the work, described by action; (2) presentation of characters in action, with little or no explicit Comments by the author, hopes that the reader will be able to infer properties from the actions of actors; and (3) representation of character, without commenting on the character by the author, the impact of the action and emotion over character inside, with the hope

that the reader will come to a clear understanding of character attributes (76) so the characters and related characteristics, it is also important to be a point of character analyzed in this study. The writer tried to express Linda Brent's struggle for freedom in slavery, doing and thinking involved.

2.3 **Preview Study**

In an earlier study describes the colonization until the cholera attacks the Chinese citizens. The researchers also used a post-colonialsm approach to find problems and solutions in research. Problems that occur in this research finding and the response of the community of East and West, as seen from when social problems. The study was written by Endah Pramesti R University of Diponegoro. The result of the research was colonialism United Kingdom in China has a specific purpose. Economic factors included is going on in China. This research also has positive and negative impacts such as ' the Chinese people have a strong culture of The View of Religion and beliefs and knowledge about scientific causing conflict in the story in the novel.

The second study analyzed using the theory of intertextuality. The study was written by Victoria Sjoberg KARLSTADS University. The aim of this study is to investigate what these intertextual references bring to the novel and what their functions are. The researcher use method of looking at different reference used by Maugham and stated purpose and meaning to the novel. The result of the investigation described how to use the Shelley's theme of veiling, and hiding marks do not want to see the truth, while Goldsmith poems showing the true relations between married couples and how society is broken. Kitty Fane, wife get her life changes for the better.

