

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, Breuer 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 described as follows:

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

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.

