CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To approach the novel *Ignite Me*, it is significant to understand about the theories of psychoanalysis, especially about the Freudian analysis. Freudian analysis is a method of psychological analysis of which its basic concepts and theories is taken from the Freud's psychological concepts and theories. As have been mentioned in the previous chapter, the researcher will not include all Freud's psychological concepts and theories. The concepts and theories which are related to the analytical objects are those which are being chosen. They are the organization of personality and the anxiety theory. Also the new criticism theory which is about character and characterization that cannot be separated one another.

In order to be more organized, this chapter is going to be classified into two sections. The first section is about the explanation of the new criticism theory. The next is about organization of personality (id, ego, and superego) and anxiety. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1.1 New Criticism

According to F. R. Leavis, he states, "a text should contain within it the full justification." The first stage in the process of analysis was close scrutiny of the text that is closeness to experience and its moral force. New criticism

developed in America which not concerning on the author's background. New criticism should be read closely with careful analysis based on the intrinsic elements only. The intrinsic elements such as: character.

Moreover, the researcher chooses new criticism for the theory of this study because the researcher will be analyzed about the characterization of the main character in "*Ignite Me*".

2.1.1.1 Character

There are some theories according to the authors that are taken from libraries' book. Dickinson (17) states that character is the person who can contribute to a story in several ways. And Aminuddin (19) explains that the character is a person or another thing that carry out of the event in the fiction till that event can make story livelier. Kenney continues saying about character that she is adopted by E.M Foster that characters in fiction are divided in to two: "flat" and "round" character.

"Flat (simple) characters: the simple, or flat, character is less the representation of a human personality than embodiment of single attitude or single attitude or obsession in a character. Foster calls this kind of character flat because we see only one side of him. The simple characters can perform many important functions in the work of fiction. Simple character many appear in minor role in serious fiction, but will a major part in interior fiction." (20)

The complex or round character is higher bind of achievement than the simple complexity of character tends to produce life likeness in the world of fiction. The complex character is in many ways difficult than the simple. The simple character need only repeat basic formula each business. The fictional

character, however complex is not human being. Most simply a character is one of the persons who appear in the play, one of the dramatis personal (literally, the person of the play).

Therefore, the researcher can say that a character is not always someone but it can be a thing or authors themselves. A story can be told interesting when it depends on the play of the characters, because the character is the key of the way of story life. In this case someone, things although the author can be the character, but they have to play in the story of the novel.

There are two kinds of character; they are the main character and minor character (supporting character). This explanation based on Aminuddin (79-80) who states that character contained in a story have different roles. Someone who has an important role in a story is called the main character. While the characters that have a role that is not important because its appearance just serve, support the main character are called minor character.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

In terms of characterization, Jones says that characterization is the depicting of clear imagines of person (84). He continuous saying about characterization as follows:

"There are two methods of characterization: The Dramatic and the Analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinion of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts."

In other words the researcher can say that the characterization is showing a clear imagination of a person or something that has a relationship between literary works in this case a novel and nature of characters. Really, it does not matter who or what the characters are, so long as we can identify ourselves with them. Such as how they live where they live, how their relationship with another character and so on.

Furthermore, Little (83) says that there are some steps of how to study a character of a novel. They are: (1). basic characteristics include about social relationship (personal relationship in the other character in the works; wider social relationship such as social class occupation), mental qualities (typical ways of thinking, feeling and acting). (2). Appearance from various points of view include about how the character sees him/her self and how various other characters see him/her.

So, the characterization of the character is important point to analze in tis study. The researcher tries to reveal Juliette Ferrars's character in manage her fear feeling.

2.1.2 Psychoanalysis Theory

The researcher chooses psychoanalysis theory especially about Freudian analysis to analyze Juliette Ferrars's way to accomplish her ambition. Freudian analysis is a method of psychological analysis which its basic concepts and theories is taken from the Freud's psychological concepts and theories.

Psychoanalysis theory are less complicated and may be help to the reader in exploring the character deeper and also give a better understanding of the story. By using these, the researcher of the thesis expects to have a better understanding and wider perspective in analyzing the literary work.

2.1.2.1 Organization of Personality

The structure of the personality in psychoanalytic theory is threefold.

Freud divides it into id, ego, and superego. Only the ego is visible or on the surface, while id and superego remains below but each has its own effects on the personality.

In the mentally healthy person these three systems form a unified and harmonious organization. By working together co-operatively they enable to individual to carry on efficient and satisfying transactions with environment. These purpose of these transactions is the fulfillment of man's basic needs and desires. Conversely, when the three systems of personality are at odds with one another the person is said to be disturbed. She/he is dissatisfied with her/himself and with the world, and with her/his efficiency is reduced.

2.1.2.1.1 Id

Id represents biological forces. It is governed by the "pleasure principle", or the notion of hedonism (the seeking of pleasure). The aim of the pleasure principle is to rid the person of tension or if this is impossible to reduce amount of tension to a low level and to keep it as constant as possible. Tension is experienced as pain or discomfort, while relief from tension is experienced as

pleasure or satisfaction. The pleasure principle is a special case of a universal tendency found in all living matter to maintain constancy in the face of internal and external disturbances.

Id engages in primary – process thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational, and fantasy oriented (Weiten 331). Thus, it means that id is entirely unconscious, expressing its urges at the conscious level through ego. Id appears in the unconscious from instinct, desires, and other impulse. That is why it must be immediately fulfilled regardless of time and condition. The simplest example of id's expression is about hunger and thirst. If a baby is hungry, he/she immediately fed by sucking his/her mother's breast. This process is repeated again and again so that the baby will think about his/her mother's breast every time he/she gets hungry. Through repetition like this, his/her mother's breast becomes associated with tension reduction. Thus, when the baby is not immediately fed by her mother, he/she will produce a memory image of an object that is needed to reduce a tension is called the primary process (Hall 11-12).

Therefore, it is said that id completely works under pleasure principle for it always strive to find immediate fulfillment or satisfaction of its need. However, not all the id's desires can be fulfilled; therefore, ego appears to compromise.

When somebody's id is too strong, it will make the person become bound up in self-gratification and uncaring others.

2.1.2.1.2 Ego

With the existence of id in a man basic psychological desire there would be a strong push from within the fulfilled every desired a human could have. This strong desire which is caused by id will be showed in impulsive behavior. In fact, impulsive behavior may result in increase of tension (pain) by calling forth punishment from the external world. Unless they have a permanent caretaker, as they have during infancy, human must seek and every object that they desired such as food, sex partner and many other goal objects necessary for life. In order to accomplish these missions successfully it is necessary to take into account external reality (the environment) and either by accommodating themselves to it or by asserting mastery over it, obtain from the world that which they needs.

These transactions between the person and the world require the formation of a new psychological system, ego.

Ego is the surface of the personality, the part we show to the world. Ego acts as an intermediate between id and external world. So, it develops the awareness that we cannot always get what we want. Ego's job is to get the id's pleasure but to be reasonable and bear to long term consequences in mind because it operates in accordance with the social realities such as society's norms, etiquette, rules and custom.

Ego is governed by reality principle, or a pragmatic approach to the world.

The aim of reality principle is to postpone discharge of energy until the actual

object that will satisfy the needs has discovered or produced. The delay of action means that ego has to be able to tolerate tension until the tension can be discharged by an appropriate form of behavior. The institution of the reality principle does not mean that the pleasure principle is unoccupied. It is only temporary suspended in the interest of reality.

The reality principle is served by a process which Freud calls the secondary process, which is ordinarily, called problem solving or thinking (Hall 16). The secondary process accomplishes what the primary process unable to do; it tries to tame id's urges and needs, so they do not conflict with the reality by controlling them, delaying, and even suspending their immediate fulfillment. In other words, ego helps to fulfill the needs of id in maximal capacity and to minimize the negative consequences from the society by behaving properly. The secondary process does not make the mistake, as the primary process does, of regarding the image of an object as though it were the object itself. If ego is too strong, the person will become extremely rational and efficient, but cold, boring and distant.

2.1.2.1.3 Superego

The third major institution of personality, superego, is moral or judicial branch of personality. It represents the ideal rather than real, and it strives for perfection rather than for reality pleasure (Hall 18). Superego becomes an embodiment of parental and societal values. It stores and enforces rules. The rules of moral values are learned since one was a child. It learns about right and wrong

and identifies the norms and ethics that are acceptable in a society. When the id pressures ego satisfy its need, ego must balance the pressure with the right-wrong moral judgment of the superego. For example, when a person is tempted to steal an unattended purse, it may be refrained from doing so due to the guild it will feel as the result as being dishonest. Superego has two subsystems: ego ideal and conscience (Hall 18). Ego ideal is basically what the child's parents approve of. The conscience is the rules about what constitute s bad behavior, or we can say that it is the familiar metaphor of angel and devil on each shoulder. The conscience is basically all those things that the child feels mother or father will disapprove of or punish. The psychological rewards and punishment employed by the superego are feelings of pride and feelings guilty or inferiority, respectively. Ego becomes flushed with pride when it has behaved virtuously or thoughts and it feels ashamed of itself when it has yielded to temptation. Pride is equivalent to self-love, and guilt or inferiority to self-hate. They are the inner representation of parental love and parental rejection. If superego is too dominant, person will feel guilty all the time, or may even have an insufferably saintly personality.

The interaction between id, ego and superego is important in analyzing psychological problem of character when accomplish her ambition. Ego is formed out of id and superego is formed out of ego. They always interact and affiliate each other through their life. (Hall 20)

2.1.2.2 The Theory of Anxiety

The researcher uses Sigmund Freud's theory of anxiety to analyze the effect of interplay of id, ego and superego in the character. Anxiety is a painful emotional experience produced by excitations in the internal organs of the body. These excitations result from internal or external stimulation and are controlled by the autonomic nervous system.

Anxiety is synonymous with the emotion of fear. Freud chose term anxiety rather than fear because fear is usually understood in terms of being afraid of something that exists in the external world. Freud understood that one could be afraid of internal threats as well as external threats. He distinguished three types of anxiety, reality or objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. The three types of anxiety are not different among each of them qualitatively. They all have a single quality as something unpleasant. (Hall 40)

2.1.2.2.1 Reality Anxiety

Reality anxiety happens when somebody considers that there is a danger around him/her and the source of the danger of his/her anxiety is said to be in the external world of that person instead of his/her internal world. Hall explains reality anxiety as follows:

Anxiety reality is a painful emotional experience resulting from perceptions of threats in the external world. A threat is any condition in the environment that threatens to hurt [bring harm, greed] the person. The perception of threat and the appearance of anxiety may be innate in the sense that the person inherits a tendency to be afraid of the presence of certain objects or certain

environmental conditions, or it may be acquired as he/she lives his life. (40)

For example when somebody is driving the car. He/she had a series of apprehensions that warned him/her to be alert to possible threat.

2.1.2.2.2 Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is born by a perception of the dangers of instinct. It is a fear of what might happen if the anti-cathex of the ego fails to stem the object-cathex from releasing the tension of its tension in an impulsive action. (Hall 41)

In his book, Hall states that neurotic anxiety can appear in three forms. There is a free-floating type of apprehensiveness that has embedded itself in an environment more or less appropriate. This kind of anxiety characterizes a nervous person who always expects something frightening to happen. About this person we call him/her that he/she is afraid of his own image. It might be better said he/she was afraid of his/her own id. What he really fears is that the id that constantly exercises pressure on the ego will gain control over the ego and return it to a state of helplessness. Other forms of neurotic anxiety that can be seen are intense and irrational fear. This is called a phobia. (Hall 41)

For example, when someone fined police, he/she may anxious even though he/she does not violate any traffic laws. Indeed when he/she were children, he/she was scared to be reported to police if he/she is naughty.

2.1.2.2.3 Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is experienced as a feeling of guilt or shame in the ego, aroused by the perception of a threat from the conscience. Conscience as an internalized agent of parental authority threatens to punish people for doing or thinking of something that violates the ego-ideal perfectionistic goals that have been imprinted on the personality by the parents. (Hall 44)

Moral anxiety has a strong association with neurotic anxiety since the main enemy of the superego is the object-choice of the id. It is one of the irony of life that a godly person experiences more shame than that of an ungodly person. The reason for this is that simply thinking of doing something bad makes a godly person feel ashamed. People who do a lot of self-control are bound to [tend] give a good deal of thought to instinctual temptations since he/she does not find other outlets for his/her instinctual urges. The less pious person does not have a strong superego, and thus he/she lacks the confidence when he thinks or does something odd for the existing moral code. Guilt is part of price an idealistic person has to pay for his instinctual denial. (Hall 44)

For example, someone will get a worry when grows mature if he/she cannot manage his/her parents.

Then, the researcher uses the first and second type of anxiety which is reality and neurotic anxiety since the character, Juliette Ferrars, experiences them in *Ignite Me*.

2.1.2.3 The Theory of Ambition

Ambition could also have psychoanalytic explanations as well and the libido or life drives are considered as the basis of ambition in men and women. High sex or life drives would translate to high level of ambition. Self-psychology or a branch of psychoanalysis developed by Heinz Kohut in 1977 provided explanations to ambition as the core of personality development.

Freud explained that desires are in our unconscious and we are motivated by our life drives and our sexual drives. Thus, ambition being about desire is also about a desire to live and an ambitious person also necessarily has a strong life force or a survival instinct. We might call this a sort of psychological Darwinism or a struggle to survive in a competitive world lies at the root of ambition. So inherently ambition is positive and is geared towards a person's overall development. Ambition is a complex process and trait in humans and can be triggered by negative and positive factors.

Then, the researcher uses the theory of ambition to reveal Juliette Ferrars's ambition.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There are some previous studies which have been written in same topic and theory but different object. There are three theses which found by the researcher as the previous studies. The first is a thesis entitled "The Psychological Problem Seen in John Bristow as Character and The Reflection of Qabil's Character to that of Robert Galbraith's *The Cuckoo's Calling* by Aqilah Lutfiyah (2015) from English Department of Languages and Literature State Islamic of University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The thesis explains how John Bristow manage his id and superego and how anxieties appear as the effects of the prolem.

The second thesis is "A Study on the Different Response of the Two Main Character toward Their Traumatic Experience in Virginia Wolf's *Mrs Dalloway*" by Athika Goenawan (2008) from English Department of Languages and Literature Petra Christian University of Surabaya. The thesis explains about suffer from traumatic in two main character. They have similar thinking but response is different of their traumatic experience.

The third thesis is a thesis entitled "Mariam's Search Meaning of Life in Khaled Hossein's *A Thousand Splendid Suns*" by Fajar Nur Indriyany (2104) from English Department of Languages and Literature State Islamic of University Sunan Kalijaga Jogjakarta. The thesis explains about spiritually guide Mariam. Mariam conscience related to human is reflected by her positive thinking to human, kindness, obedience to her parents and sympathy and patience.