CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1   Theoretical Framework

This chapter focuses on Carl Rogers theory to help finding Andrea's self-actualization state to reach her fully functioning state or good life. Therefore, researcher provides the self-concept of Carl Rogers personality theory. The researcher uses psychology theory concern to personality theory. Then the researcher focuses on humanistic aspect which is one of personality approaches. Besides explaining about Carl Rogers personality theory as the main theory, the researcher is also using New Criticim theory, focused on character and characterization to analyze Andrea Sachs as the main character of *The Devil Wears Prada* novel.

Rogers noted that 'the good life is a process not a state of being. It is a direction, not a destination' (187). For this analysis, the application of those theories helps the writers make vivid and logical analysis so the researcher can achieve the purpose of the study.

The first of the modern personality theories was developed by Sigmund Freud and is known as psychoanalytic theory. The psychiatric practice of this theory is called psychoanalysis (James). Personality theory is the spirit of psychology, because the personality itself became the essence of psychology (Zaviera 24). Cervone and Pervin adds that personality psychology, as he called it, concerned with identifying the important individual differences (29).

In conclusion, personality theory is a main study in psychology, because the key point of personality is study about human psyche or personality traits.

Moreover, John believes that individuals are important and unique. From the individualist perspective, 'person' is the very subject matter of personality psychology (4). So in psychology view, every human is difference one with another one, each of them has their own personality. Another statement stated that personality is not just any individual difference but personality is about individual reflect the preferences and biases of an underlying motivational system. Along any dimension or within any dynamic that we would call personality, individuals have motivated preferences and biases for what they see or believe, what they want to have, how they want to get these desired states of being, and how they want to deal with failures to get them (John et,al 183).

There are six different approaches to studying personality. The major theories include the psychodynamic, neo-Freudian, behaviorist, humanistic, biological, trait or dispositional, and cultural prespectives (Schultz and Schultz 55). In this study the researcher focuses on humanistic approach by Carl Roger. Humanistic psychologists such as Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers, believed that people strive to become self-actualized depend of figure themself.

2.1.1 Carl Rogers Personality Theory

Carl Ransom Rogers (1902-1987) who developed an influential theory of personality centered on the idea of self-concept. Rogers's theory is quite often known as self-theory. Rogers also the one of first therapist to focus on `a person-centered therapy' approach to help clients with the process self-discovery.

Rogers, like Maslow, is just as interested in describing the healthy person (James 236). It means Rogers sees every human is basically good or healthy. In other words, he sees every human mental health as the normal progression of life and he sees mental illness, criminality, and other human problems, as distortions of that natural tendency.

Rogers personality theory is basically focusing on the notion of self or self-concept. The self-concept is defined in a wide way as the individual`s tendency to act in ways which actualize himself, lead to his differentiation and a group of experiences, accordingly, are differentiated and symbolized in conscious awareness as self experiences, the sum of which establishes the individual`s self concept (Ahmad and Tekke 29).

Rogers stated that healthy persons are individuals who can approve their experiences into their self-concept. Rogers describe self concept is an experience aspect of fenomologis (Cervone and Pervine 210). Experience of fenomologis is one aspect of person experience in this world, that is one of conscious experiences of ourselves. Rogers classified into two system; real-self or self-image and ideal-self (Cervone and Pervine 211).

- Real-self or self-image

Real-self (self-image) includes the influence of human body image intrinsically. How a person see inside his or her selves, which is very important to good psychological health. In other words, ourselves (he or she) deal to receive as a beautiful or ugly, good or bad person. Self-image has directly an effect on how a person feels, things and acts in the world. Rogers identified the 'real self' as

initiated by the actualizing tendency, follows organismic valuing, needs and receives positive regard and self-regard (Rogers 1954, 163). It is described that every person will be successful, if everything continues well for it. Rogers believed that a person has real self. The real self of course is related to inner personality. It is the self that feels most true to what and who we really are. It may not be perfect, but it`s the part of us that feels most real (Robins et,al 568).

- Ideal-self

An ideal self, briefly represents person who is striving to achieve their goals or ideals. In other words, it is persons dynamic ambitions and goals. By ideal self, Rogers is suggesting something not real, something that is always out of person reach, the standard a person cannot meet (qtd Ahmad and Tekke 31).
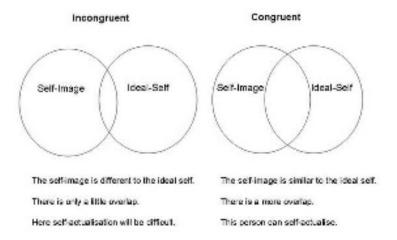
A wide gap between the ideal self and the self-image indicates incongruence and an unhealthy personality (Feist and Feist 316). Rogers highlighted free choice is dominant in his personality theory. It refers individuals are responsible for what happens to them and stop attributing their actions from outsides forces (Derlega et, al 132). Cervone and Pervin adds ideal-self is an individual circumstances that individuals want to see themselves or something individual wants to achieve it (211).

- Congruence and Incongruence

Incongruence is a discrepancy between the actual experience of the organism and the self-picture of the individual insofar as it represents that experience (McLeod para.14). Experience incongruence indicates a basic inconsistency in the self. A person is said to be in a state of incongruence if some

of the totality of their experience is unacceptable to them and is denied or distorted in the self-image.

When incongruence occurs, Rogers (1956, 168) assumed that anxiety is the result of a discrepancy between experience and the perception of the self. Then, a person tends to engage in defensive process. In this regard, defensive act occurs due to that a person experiences threatening. In fact, Rogers argued that defensive act is not against driving forces in the id, against 'a loss of a consistent, integrated sense of the self' (Cervone & Pervin 210).

Where a person's ideal self and actual experience are consistent or very similar, a state of congruence exists. There is congruence between the true self and experience, and the person is psychologically healthy. Carl Rogers believed that for a person to achieve self-actualization they must be in a state of congruence (Ahmad and Tekke 33). The closer a person self-image and ideal-self is to each other, the more consistent or congruent and the higher their sense of self-worth.

Like most other people, they are constantly exposed to new organismic experiences, but unlike most people, they accept these experiences into awareness, which contributes to their psychological growth. Stated Feist and Feist congruence exists when a person's truly inside them organism, they no wear mask, do not attempt to fake a pleasant facade, they do not fake anger, toughness, or ignorance, nor do they cover up feelings of joy, elation, or happiness. In addition, they are able to match feelings with awareness and both with honest expression (322).

2.1.2 Fully Functioning Theory

Rogers formulated his concept of the fully functioning person as well as his whole theory from his experience as a client-centred therapist. He views the meaning of good life as a fully functioning person based upon his experience in working with people (Rogers 1961,184). As mention above, a person who will achieve self-actualization they must be in state of congruence between real-self (self-imagine) and ideal-self. Based on Roger theory, that people who are able be self-actualized and that is not all of us, are called fully functioning persons.

Rogers believe that a person set their life into a good life is a hard steps. She or he must be struggle in life and deal with any risk to achieve a good life. 'I have learned what the good life seems to be by observing and participating in the struggle of disturbed and troubled people to achieve that life' (Rogers 1961, 185).

The good life is the process of movement in a direction which the human organism selects when it is inwardly free to move in any direction, and the general qualities of this selected direction appear to have a certain universality

(Rogers 187). Good life or fully functioning person is a person who able to choose or move into a free human organism. Good life is a process of human movement, to setting their life become freedom.

To specify a good life, Rogers arrange it into four characteristic of the process of this process of movement. There are; an increasing openess to experience, increasingly existential living, an increasing trust in his organism, and the process of functioning more fully.

- An Increasing Openess to Experience

In the first place, the process seems to involve an increasing openness to experience. People who wants reach their life into a good life they must brave to accepted both positive and negative emotions. Negative feelings are not denied, but worked through rather than resorting to ego defence mechanisms. It is polar opposite of defensiveness. Defensiveness is described as being the individual's response to experiences which are perceived or anticipated as threatening, as incongruent with the individual's existing picture of himself, or of himself in relationship to the world (Rogers 187).

If a person could be fully open to their personal experience, so every stimulus originating within personality must be equal in the environment then would be freely through the nervous system without being distorted by any defensive mechanism. So there is no need of the mechanism of 'subception' whereby the organism is forewarned of any experience threatening to the self (Rogers 188).

As the result, the individual is becoming more able to listen to their self need, to experience that going on within their self. People are being open to their feelings of fear and pain. They are also more open to feelings of brave, tenderness, and awe. They are free to live from feelings subjectively and also free to be aware their feelings. It concern with Rogers who stated 'he (client) is more able fully to live the experiences of his organism rather than shutting them out of awareness' (Rogers 188).

- Increasingly Existential Living

A second characteristic of the process a good life is involving an increasing tendency to live fully in each moment. It is explicit for a person who was fully open to their new experience, so completely without defensiveness, and each moment realize a new experience.

One way of expressing the fluidity which is present in such existential living is to say that the self and personality emerge from experience, rather than experience being translated or twisted to fit preconceived self-structure (Rogers 188-189). It means that one becomes a participant and an observer of the ongoing process of organismic experience, rather than being control of it.

Such living in the moment means an absence of rigidity, of tight organization, of the imposition of structure on experience (Rogers 189). As Rogers stated, it means a maximum of adaptability. It is a tendency to move toward existential living which appears evident in people. It also involves discovering the structure of experience in the process of living which the new experience. To open one's spirit to what is going on now and to discover in that

present process whatever structure it appears to have is one of the qualities of the good life, the mature life (Rogers 189).

- An Increasing trust in His Organism

The third characteristic of the person who is living the process of good life appears to be an increasing trust in human organism as a means of arriving at the most satisfying behavior in each existential situation.

By Rogers research of client experience, he find that increasingly such individuals are able to trust their total organismic reaction to a new situation because they discover to an ever-increasing degree that if they are open to their experience, doing what 'feels right' proves to be a component and trustworthy guide to behavior which is truly satisfying (Rogers 189). From statement above, people are feel their new experience as a new discovery. They believe their own organismic that they had. They had potential confidence to discover a new experience which is a negative or postive. At this stage people are truly being satisfied. Because they believe their own personality are able to control it.

People are being confidence with their experience. They do not feel fear again after doing a negative thing because they are more open experience and increasingly possible to trust their reactions. Consciously, people are trying to fix their bad or negative experience. If they 'feel like' expressing anger they do so and find that this comes out satisfactorily, because they are equally alive to all of their other desires for affection, affiliation, and relationship. People had own intuitive skill in finding behavioral solutions to complex and troubling human relationships. It is only afterward that they realize how surprisingly trustworthy

their inner reactions have been in bringing about satisfactory behavior (Rogers 1961, 191).

- The Process of Functioning More Fully

For the last characteristic, Rogers describes the process of the good life into a more fully functioning person. People is more able to live fully with of all their feelings and reactions. It appears that the person who is psychologically free moves in the direction of becoming a more fully functioning person (Rogers 191).

He is more able to permit his total organism to function freely in all its complexity in selecting, from th e multitude of possibilities, that behavior which in this moment of time will be most generally and genuinely satisfying (Roger 191). People is able to put more trust in their organism in this functioning, not because it is infallible, but because people is be fully open to the consequences of each of his actions and correct them if they prove to be less satisfying.

People is more able to accept experience of all their feelings and is not feels afraid of any feelings. They are open to evidence from all sources, they are completely engaged in the process of being and becoming real of their-self. They are becoming a more fully functioning organisms, and because of the awareness of theirslef which flows freely in and through their experience, they are becoming more fully functioning person (Rogers 192).

2.1.2   New Criticism

New criticism is an approach which focuses on the text itself. It to find the meaning of a literary work. New criticism refuses to pay attention to the external factors such as author's background, reader's response, and another

factor which not merely about the text of literary work. According to Tyson, the external factors such as author's background cannot always be a guide to provide information to analyze a literary work (Tyson 136), because New Criticism only focus on the text. The validity of the text help meaning reasonable. Tyson stated that "Our goal is to use New Criticism to help enrich our reading of literary texts, to help us see and appreciate in new ways to create meaning" (150). Because analyzing New Criticism approach researcher works the meaning of the text.

1. Character

Characters are the representation of a person in a narrative work of art, such as novel, and drama. It is the imaginary people written on the fiction or drama. As readers, people often come to care, identify, and judge about fictional characters. In addition, characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor. (DiYanni 54). DiYanni also identifies characters into static and dynamic character.

- Major Character

DiYanni states that "Major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme". It refers to the people who take part in most of the events to develop a story and resolve the conflicts in novel or drama (54).Major characters usually face some sort of obstacle, and they will be present throughout all, or almost all, of a story.

- Minor Character

Minor character is characters a person who has only few scenes in a story and they are supporting the role of the main character to make the story line completed."Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor

characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters." It explains that minor character is (DiYanni 54).

- Dynamic Character

The developing (or dynamic) character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook. It is a character that has changes and development of his or her behavior or purpose with her or his role in the story. Dynamic characters, on the other hand, exhibit some kind of change-of attitude, of purpose, of behavior as the story progress (DiYanni 55).

- Static Character

The same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Static character is a character that remains the same from the beginning of a work to the end of the story (DiYanni 55).

2. Characterization

Character and Characterization are inseparable. Characterization has function to show how the character is characterized or described in the story. It is the way of writers the way of the writer in describing and picturing the character in their literary work. According to DiYanni, Characterization is a representation of how imagined person who inhabits a story or called character behaves throughout the story (54). Although character in a fiction is not real person, only a imaginary person who is created by the author to live the story, but they are the imitation of real human which have feature and characteristic.

The method of the characterization according to DiYanni uses narrative description with explicit judgment when the author tells explanation that from the

beginning people know who he is or who she is or who is it? According to

DiYanni (57) the techniques of the characterization can be divided into six ways,

there are:

- Narrative summary without judgement

- Narrative description without implied or explicit judgement

- Surface details of dress and physical appearance

- Character's action ─ what they do

- Character's speech ─ what they say (and how they say it)

- Character's consciousness ─ what they think and feel.

Of all six ways, the writer only uses 3 ways in this analysis: character's

action—what they do, character's speech—what they say (and how they say it),

character's consciousness—what they think and feel. Those ways help the

researcher analyze the Andrea character.

To sumarize, researcher applies theory of Carl Rogers as main theory,

self-concept theory and fully functioning or good life theory. The researcher using

self-concept theory of Rogers because to find out Andrea's self-actualization. The

researcher also applies new criticism theory but focus on character and

characterization as supporting theory to help analyze Andrea personality in *The

Devil Wears Prada* novel.

2.2   Review of Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which have been written. Those previous studies are from the same object, the novel untitled *The Devil Wears Prada* written by Laurent Weisberger, as the researcher but from different perspective from another the researchers.

First, previous study has been written by Nora Rohwani Surahman untitled *Andrea Sach's Struggles Against Exploitation and Alienation in Lauren Weisberger's The Devil Wears Prada.* Her study discusses about conveying exploitation and alienation practice in society that through the character of Andrea Sach. Nora focuses on Andrea's character gets pressure from her boss, Miranda Priestly. The researcher also shows how exploitation and alienation happen in the society of the novel between staff and boss, Andrea and Miranda. The unbearable pressure she gets from Miranda Priestly finally makes her fight against it. She tries to go out of the oppressive circumstances. She struggles against alienation and exploitation.

Second study has been written by Yunindar Retno Putri untitled *The Myth of Individual Freedom Reflected in the Novel "The Devil Wears Prada"*. Her study discusses about American myth of individual freedom reflected at Andrea and Lily's character. The myth of individual freedom encourages American people to be free in doing anything to pursue their dreams. However, the researcher found that Andrea's character potrayed to challenge the mainstrem nsociety by becoming a carrier woman and ignoring her family finally realize that she is not the same as Miranda, her boss. She defends her spirit of individual freedom and makes a choice in her life which tends to go along with the

mainstream society's values. Then Lily's character is also potrayed to challenge the mainstream society in defending her spirit of individual freedom. As an alcoholic her attitude is in contrast to the society's values.

The third is Amanda Resy Prafitra untitled *An Analysis on Andrea Sachs' Girl Power Aspects and Women's Dis/Empowerment in Weisberger's Chick Lit The Devil Wears Prada.* Amanda devided her research into two objectives. The first is to identify Andrea Sachs' Girl Power aspects reflected in Weisberger's *The Devil Wears Prada* and the second is to show how Girl Power empowers or disempowers Andrea Sachs in this novel.

The theory of feminism, postfeminism, and Girl Power become the bases of analysis employed in this research. Based on Amanda research, the character of Andrea match with girl power aspects; aspects of celebrating femininity, making individual choices, being independent can empower her to survive in her workplace but Andrea Sachs' Girl Power aspect of being confident can dis empower her life and relationship with her family, friends, and boyfriend.

Similar to the previous studies above, the researcher also main characters as a subject, Andrea Sachs. All of previous study above most of all research about Andrea's character as a individual person. Then the researcher is also interested to analyze Andrea's character using Carl Rogers theory of Personality.