CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2. Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the thesis writer discusses about some related literature concerning with the topic of this study. This thesis uses new criticism, conflict theory and psychological approach to analyze conflicts undergone by Mia. Besides, this theory also uses by the thesis writer to find out causes and the self-defense mechanism that faced by Mia as the main character in the novel *If I Stay* written by Gayle Forman. For the further explanation about the theory will be explain as follows.

2.1 New Criticism

New criticism began from the late 1930s to the late 1950s. The critics occurred in the American South. Poetry was also to be a central to their concerns in the New Critics. A poem exited as a self-evident, unique entity. New Criticism concentrated on paradoxes and ambivalence. New Criticism did not remember that the poem takes from the reality. According to Mark Schorer, New Criticism is not only focused on poetry but also prose fiction. There is a group of critics in New Criticism known as "The Chicago School" or "The New Aristotelsians". This group appear from the late 1930s until 1940s and 1950s. Leavis (1895-1978) is instrumental in putting English and the study of English Literature. He has many critics but he has no theory. He adopted Richards' methods of practical criticism (Carter 26-30).

New criticism emphasizes into analyze a literary work based on the text itself. New criticism is introduced in America as "close reading". It becomes a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies at the past (Tyson 135). New criticism becomes the basic of the literary theory. We need to understand New criticism first in order to understand the other developed theories, such as reader-response, structuralism, deconstruction, and new historicism (135). But, this theory analyzes based on "the text itself". It rejects old historicism such as biographical and sociological matters. New criticism is a theory which focuses on intrinsic element. Intrinsic element such as theme,point of view, plot, setting, symbol, character and charecterization (Carter 23). Although the author's intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New critical readings of literary works, neither one is the focus of analysis. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine or closely read, all the evidence provided by the language on the text itself such as images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, etc. (Tyson 137).

2.1.1 Character

Character is a person represented in a narrative work who is interpreted by the reader through particular moral, emotional, and intellectual qualities based on what they do in the action and what they say in the dialogue (Abrams 32). Character is one of the important elements of the novel or fiction. Without character, it was once accepted that there could be no fiction (Kuiper 6). According to Holman, character refers to a person in a fictional story (74).

Commonly, character is can be formed as human, but it also can be formed as animal or something humanized.

Based on their characterization in the story, character is divided into two: flat and round character. Flat character is a character who has one or two dimensional character. It is presented without much individualizing detail. Usually, this kind of character is described in a single phrase or sentence. While round character is a complex character which is represented with indirect particularity. It is difficult to describe with any capability as a person in real life and it can be surprising us (Abrams 33). Round character is fully developed personalities that are affected by the story. They can learn, grow, or deteriorate by the end of the story. The basic trait of round characters is that they are three dimensional, rounded, authentic, memorable, original, and true to life (Roberts 157).

Moreover, character in the novel is classified into two kinds of character. They are major and minor character. Major character is usually called as the main character. Major or main characters are the characters who those we see more in a longer period of time, we learn more about them, and we think that them as more complex than minor character (Beaty 102). DiYanni also stated that a major character is an important figure at the center of the story or the theme (54). Commonly, major character is called as protagonist character in a fiction or narrative work whose conflict with an antagonist may triggered the story's conflict. Supporting the major characters are one or more minor character whose function is to illuminate the major characters. According to Beaty et al., minor

characters are the figures who fill out the story. Minor character may be less complex and less prominent. But, they often play a key role in shaping our interpretation to the major characters' attitude (102-103). So, those of character are important to make a good story.

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the way how the author describes about the character. DiYanni stated that, characterization is how the writer present and reveal the character (55). It can be direct or indirect description. The other statement is also given by Beaty et al. in their book entitled *The Norton Introduction to Literature*, says that a good deal of characterization is if the art, craft, method of presentation, or creation of fictional personages involves a similar process (103). According to Holman, in the literary fiction the author reveals the character of imaginary persons. Then, the creation of these imaginary persons and they exist for the reader as real with the limits of the fiction is called characterization (75). One of the primary of a good novelist is the ability to characterize the people one's imagination successfully.

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author through direct exposition, (2) the presentation of the character in action with little or no explicit comment by the author, (3) the representation within a character without comment by the author and with the expectation that the reader will understands the attributes of the character (Holman 75). The reader can analyze the character by some aspects such as we

can analyze the character by the action, conversation, physical representation, from their mind, and also from direct representation by the author (Sumardjo and Saini 65-66).

2.1.3 Conflict

Conflict theory is a view point in society as a social system which consist of some parts or components that has different importance (Sehandi 124). The components competed each other to get their self-importance or community. According to Dahrendorf (as cited in Ratna, 2013, p. 498), there are three condition that make a conflict: (1) communication with the other people that has same fate constantly, (2) there is a leader who articulate the ideology, (3) there is a legitimation of the group in the same community.

Conflict is very interesting if we use to analyze a literary work because many examples that can be references of conflict from the human life in society. This theory can use to analyze the language that used in the literary work. The language that used by the people that has conflict or not are different. So, this theory uses to analyze conflicts that faced by the main character of the novel.

Conflict is something that cannot separated from human life. It can appear when the people communicated with the other people in society. Conflict theory is very famous because conflict is the social problem that commonly happens in everywhere and every time. Conflict itself is very large. There are a lot of expert who give the definition about conflict. Conflict is the tension in a situation between characters or actual opposition of the characters (Cuddon 175). While for

Holman, conflict is the struggle which is arise of the interaction of two opposing

forces in a plot (98). Conflict gives the elements of interest and suspense in any

form of fiction. Usually, at least one of opposing forces is a person. If an animal

or inanimate object, it is treated as though like a person.

Nearly all of fiction focus on conflict. The conflict in a literary work are

reflected by external and internal action. External actions suggest the internal

action. External action is walking and talking the elevator. While internal action is

the thought moving along and then suddenly upward with the idea of what to

write in response to the assignment. The conflict here takes place within the

speaker's mind (Stanford 30).

The emergence of conflict is related to the character, theme, or setting.

Conflict in a novel can appear because of the character of someone who can make

a problem in a society. Usually, in a novel conflict is represented as a struggle

between protagonist and antagonist character (Sumardjo and Saini 49). The main

element of plot is the conflict of the character. Because, plot cannot be formed

without a conflict.

According to Pia and Thomas, conflict is a struggle or contest between

people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values, or goals (2). Conflict is not

always characterized by violence. Conflict may lead to destructive result, in

particular in the form of physical violence that is increasingly seen as legitimate as

conflict intensifies. However, conflict also lead to a new social or political

organization and therefore be productive if the parties involved are able to deal with their incompatibilities so that such a new organizational form is achieved (2).

Conflict is something that usually related to a negative thinking. Most of the people prefer to avoid than face it, because they need to make socialization with others. We do not know when it comes and always include the negative meaning and uninteresting.

2.1.3.1 Kinds of Conflict

From the explanation above, we know about some definition of conflict. In the simple way, conflict can define as a struggle opposing forces. Conflict is an important elements of the novels. Because two basic elements that build the plot of story is conflict and climax. Without conflict in a novel there is no sense. According to Perrine, there are two kinds of conflicts: external and internal conflict (59). Further explanation will explain as follows.

a. External Conflict

Sehandi, state that conflict in the literary work is divided into two: external conflict and internal conflict. External conflict is the problem that occur because of the factors from the character outside (124). Characters may face some types of outside forces. The outside forces can be forces with another character, forces with nature or natural forces, or may be forces between characters and their community. External conflict also defines as a conflict happen in one character with something outside himself. It can be environment or nature. This kind of conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes.

Therefore, external conflict can be separated into physical and social conflict (Nurgiyantoro 124). First is physical conflict. Physical conflict is the leading character struggles with the physical strength against other man, forces of nature, or animal. Physical conflict can be separated into: man vs. man and men vs. nature. Man versus man is the most fundamental type of external conflict. This form of external conflict occurs when a character struggles against another character. These struggles may be born from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflicts. Man versus man is almost always the conflict present when a hero fights a villain. This form of conflict may present alone, or in conjunction with other external conflicts. Star Wars is an excellent example, where Luke Skywalker fight with Darth Vader is a man versus man conflict that also treads into the realm of man versus fate. (http://www.suite101.com/content/writing-literature-types-of-conflict-a267096)

Then, men vs. nature is a conflict of a character against nature. It represents men versus forces of nature: the difficulties and danger. Man versus nature conflicts occur when a character finds his self at odds with forces of nature (Nurgiyantoro 125). For example, a struggle of a character against wild beast in the jungle is constant obstacles to mankind. A character struck by lightning, characters whose boat sinks in a storm and a character who struggles against hypothermia in a snow storm are all characters experiencing man versus nature.

Second is social conflict. Social conflict is a conflict that happens to the characters and their social relationship. It is struggle between men and social values in his society. In this kind of conflict, the character come into conflict with

moral principle of society such as traditions, customs, laws, moral codes, and accepted beliefs. For the example of this conflict are: war, oppressions, quarrel, and other social conflict. One example of man versus society in a novel is Ray Bradbury's Fahrenheit 451, a novel about a fireman who though it's his job to burn books, secretly collects them. (http://www.suite101.com/content/writing-literature-types-of-conflict-a267096)

b. Internal Conflict

Nurgiyantoro also stated that conflict can be divided into two categories, external and internal conflict. Internal conflict is the conflict which happened in a character between the character and herself. Internal conflict is usually called as psychological conflict without influenced by the other person (124). According to Brooks, internal conflict is a conflict that a person struggles against some elements which are in their own personality, such as with his own soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc. (57).

2.1.3.2 The Cause of Conflict

Surely, all of the problem that happened in human life has a cause before. We will try to find the causes before we found the way to solve it. But, if we cannot solve it, then the problem become a conflict. Usually, conflict occurs because of any differences in opinion, thinking, or idea. According to Crow, conflict happens because of unsatisfied need or desire or frustration. The incompatibility of opposing desire sets up tension that often increased by a repression of unsatisfied because on continued frustration (236). He stated that

two major causes of conflict are individual satisfaction or social ambition and environment (242). Individual satisfaction means that every individual has desire are blocked and he is unable to pursue another course of fiction. Then, environment means that these conflicts usually arise because of specific environmental condition.

Moskowitz and Orgel also stated that there are three things that cause a conflict. Firstly, conflict occurs because there are limitations to the number of goals that can be achieved at the same time. Secondly, conflict occurs when satisfaction of a motive to avoid the satisfaction of another. Thirdly, conflict occurs when the satisfaction of one motive both to avoid the satisfaction of also intensifies another motive (311-312). Conflict involves the "simultaneous arousal of two or more response tendencies or motives when attempting to achieve to goal. Therefore, frustration is due to barriers and conflict is due to decision. Indeed, what sometimes starts out as a frustration situation because of physical barriers slowly turns into a conflict situation involving psychological stress (Roeckelein 107).

2.1.3.3 The Impact of Conflict

Conflict that happen to the characters in a fiction give an effect to the character's life in society. There are many effects of conflict that happen to the individual such as frustration, unpleasant, fear, depression, anxiety, anger, etc. Conflict is a kind of contrast built in frustration, originating within the individual because of his own irreconcilable response tendencies (Moskowitz 311). Human

make a choice in conflict between two or more motives, we may certainly experience unpleasantness, but we no longer experience true frustration, since none of our enduring motives is being thwarted. But when the conflicts are truly inescapable and resolved, they are important because they are tending to generate other motives that have to do with either fear anger (316).

According to Crow, conflict can produce a feeling or frustration and the prime source of anxiety. Anxiety is prominent constituent of many behavior disorder. This conflict often leads into anxiety disorder, anxiety attacks, and panic relation (239). He also stated that the effect of a conflict situation upon generally stable person may be so overwhelming that he suffers a temporary or more permanent mental or emotional disorder (331). For example, if a child who feel under pressure by his parent's problem. So, he will feel inferior until he becomes stress and frustration in the school or society.

Conflict is often forces the character to make a decision: to act or not, to compromise or refuse, to grow and change or to remain more and less the same, to behave according to personal moral code or external moral code. The point when the character make a choice is usually as the climax of the story. Then, the effect or implication of this choice usually represents to the conclusion of the story (Stanford 30).

2.2 Psychological Approach

Psychological approach is founded in early fourth century B. C. Aristotle used it in setting forth his classic definition of tragedy as combining the emotions

of pity and terror to produce catharsis (Guerin, et. al 153). Psychoanalysis is the theory of resistant and repression. This theory was founded by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Psychoanalysis is based on the theory that early relationship with parents, childhood experiences of, love, loss, sexuality and death all lay down patterns in the mind which provide, as a mentioned above, unconscious templates, which have enduring effects on psychological functioning and are the source of conflicts which can block development (Tyson 21).

Harold Bloom applied psychoanalysis to the actual history of literature, interpreting developments and changes in styles and norms in poetry (Carter 76). Furthermore, Sigmund Freud assumes that there are unconscious mental processes, recognition of theory of resistant and repression, and the appreciation of the important of sexuality that constitute the principal subject-matter and foundation of psychoanalysis theory (70). In this research, the researcher chooses Psychoanalysis as an approach that used in this study, which explained in the following explanation.

a. Defense Mechanism

According to Sigmund Freud, human being has and unconsciously doing something to defend their self which is called as "Defense Mechanism". Tyson stated that defenses are the processes by which the contents of our unconscious are kept in the unconscious. In other words, they are the processes by which we keep the repressed in order to avoid knowing what we feel we can't handle knowing (15). It is done when we are in anxiety to some situation which is danger

for us in psychological. We unconsciously defend ourselves if we get an anxious feeling. Everybody has different way to defend his self. Defense mechanism is a set of system that tries to distort the reality to cope with the anxiety. The function of defense mechanism is to deny and distort reality which are too hard and painful to bear (Henry 187). There are some kinds of defense mechanism that is commonly used by human being to defend his self.

1. Repression

Repression is an ego defense mechanism that is most important. Repression is mechanism that is performed to relieve anxiety with emphasis on impulse or desire. It's also can said as repress or hide feeling. The feeling that is felt by the people are repressed deeply in order to the other people don't know his problem (Minderop 33). As a result of repression, the person is not aware of his own anxiety-producing impulses or doesn't remember deeply emotional and traumatic past events. The relief from anxiety brought by repression is paid for in other ways, for example, in reaction formation (Krech 579). For example: a person who has a memory of child abuse, will repress the memory about his childhood. But actually, this feeling is still in his self, then it will see in his difficulty on build relationship with the other people.

2. Denial

Denial is simply to deny an objectionable and painful reality (Pressley 139). In denial a person insist that the objectionable and painful reality didn't happened and he believes that his denial is the fact. In other word, denial is

believing that the problem doesn't exist or the unpleasant incident never happened (Tyson 15). Denial is often used by children toward off the painful reality and make it less threatening. According to Mussen, Henry, and Kagan, a child who is in denial insist that an anxiety-arousing situation or event is not true, and he believes that his denial is accurate. Denial tries to forget or to state that an event did not happened (Mussen 517).

3. Fantasy

Fantasy is a process a daydreaming or imagining to provide an escape from reality, with the satisfaction obtained and the achievements of the enjoyment that is imaginary or die as a hero of innocent (Munsinger 427). For example, a child who is less clever then imagining himself to be a star of the students.

4. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation occurs when a person feels urge to do or say something and then actually he or she does or says something that is effectively the opposite of what they really want (426). In this way, the person usually uses excessive behavior to show that they get along with the uncomfortable situation. For example, an undergraduate student be respectful to her lecturer but actually she doesn't like him.

5. Displacement

Displacement is the shifting or changing the one's emotion or unacceptable feeling to the others target when there is some reason why the first target is not permitted or not available (426). It may involve retaining the action and simply shifting the target of that action. For example: A child who scolded by her mother, then he kicks his cat.

2.3 Previous Study

This thesis has relation with previous study in the same field. There are some previous studies which is written by some thesis writer on the same theory but different object. The first is the thesis of Rohmah Indri Habsari entitled *An Analysis of Conflicts Faced by the Main Character Pip in Charles Dickens' Great Expectations*. She is a student of English Letters and Language Department Faculty of Humanities and Culture State Islamic University of Malang (2008). In her thesis, she analyzes about the internal and external conflicts that faced by Pip as the main character of this novel. This conflict analysis included physical and psychological conflict. Therefore, she also analyzes about the causes of the conflict occurs and impact of the conflict in the Pip's life. She analyzes it by using conflict theory and structural as an approach.

As the result of this thesis, it shows that Pip as the main character of *Great Expectations* novel faced two kinds of conflicts that are physical and psychological conflict. The first physical conflict happens when Pip fought with slouching man is name Orlick that dangerous person that hurting people simple

because he enjoys it. The second is when Pip meets the Convict in the Marshes asks some food and a file. Then, the psychological conflict is when Estella insults him with called laboring and poor boy. From the analysis we can conclude that after all of this events Pip's realize and it can make Pip encourage to better than before in life. The internal conflict Pip's life so makes him realize that all of his want not always appropriate what his want in real life.

The second is taken from the thesis entitled *The influence of Conflicts to Jean Valjean's Character Development in Victor Hugo's Les Miserables* which is written by Herin Uhailiyatul Jannah. She analyzes about the original character of Jean Valjean, his conflict, and the influence of conflict to Jean Valjean character development. She also used conflict theory and structural approach to analyze this novel. The result of the analysis shows that the original character of Jean Valjean is kind, a hard worker, and responsible man. There are three kind of Jean Valjean's conflict is physical, social, and psychological conflict. All of the conflict that happen to Jean Valjean apparently changes his character for the first time he is kind, hard worker, and responsible man become a person who bears a grudge, desperate, and grows to the bad side.

The last study is conducted by an undergraduate student of English Department in Petra Christian University Surabaya named Ismaya Adityawaty in her thesis entitled *A Study of Conflicts Which Leads the Main Character, Tommy Wilhelm, to His Downfall in Saulbellow's Seize The Day*. This thesis used conflict theory to analyze the external and internal conflicts in order to learn that his character traits have triggered the conflicts that later bring him to his downfall.

From the analysis, the thesis writer finds that Tommy's failure stems from his character traits that are weaknesses, foolishness, dependence, immature, and indolence. Having those character traits, Tommy gets involved in conflicts with other characters, and also conflict with himself. At the end of this thesis, the thesis writer concludes that Tommy's downfall is caused by his conflicts with his father and his wife. His partner also plays an important role in his downfall. Tommy's internal conflicts also influence his downfall for he cannot decide the good way for his life. The downfall can be seen in the end parts of *Seize The Day* where Tommy was crying on someone funeral after he lost all his hopes.

The previous research above used the same theory about conflict analysis but different approach in different subject. The researcher didn't find the other research which analyze *If I Stay* novel especially analyze about conflict of this novel using new criticism theory that focus in conflict. Psychological approach also uses in this analysis because the main conflict that faced by Mia as the main character is psychological conflict. The psychological approach in this analysis focus on the self-defense mechanism. Therefore, the researcher analyzes conflicts in *If I Stay* novel by use psychological approach to make it different with the others.