

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter is about explanation of theory that will conduct this research. Firstly, it will present definition of character and characterization to analyze about the characterization of woman character in this research. This research not only to analyse a woman character, but also to reveal woman character and her struggle to face her life, so feminism is chosen. Feminism has many branches of theories and to help the analysis more specific to this research is Radical Feminism. The researcher also uses Psychoanalysis theory as supporting theory to help know more about woman character here.

##### 2.1.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other elements (Nurgiyantoro 164). It is a person that is told, it indicates agent in the story. Holman states that character is a brief description sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality. Describing character is not as individualized personality but as an example of some vices or virtues or types(74).

According to Abrams, character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he says through the dialogue and what he does through his/her actions (20). It means that character in the story has relevancy with reader response; actually the reader will give interpretation about the character in the story by themselves (Nurgiyantoro 166).

For addition, Stanton states that in some sources in English literature character is divided into two different meanings, they are character as person in the story and as attitude, anxiety, pretension, emotional, and moral principle inside the person (17). So, character can be defined as character in the story or characterization in the story.

Character is just creation from thought, attitude and pretension of the author in the fiction work, so it has to live naturally like in real world. Character takes place in strategic position to give message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers (Nurgiyantoro 167-168).

Characters in fiction are divided in some types, the first, in significance role in developing story there are main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in almost all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told sides of her or his life, but peripheral character is supporting character for main character, they just exist when have correlation with main character (176-177).

The second types, in appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like hero, this character usually we like because he or she shows sympathy and our looking. Antagonist character is causes from conflict happens (178-179).

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character, on the contrary, is one who is modified by actions and experiences. In other word, a static character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of any personality, living and identity. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic; they exhibit the full range of human emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears(188-189).

The last is base on reflection of the character, there are; typical character and neutral character. Typical character is character that often appears in working quality or nationality and seldom appears with showing personality condition. Neutral character is a character that always exists for the story (191-192).

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze Catherine Barkley. This study focuses on woman character named Catherine Barkley. It will help to get more knowledge about Catherine Barkley, so we can know about her character in this story.

### 2.1.2 Characterization

We knew about the meaning from some opinion and all types of character, so after that we should know more exactly about characterization as one of elements in fiction.

Characterization means that writers present and reveal character, by direct description, by showing the character in action or by the presentation of the other characters that help to define each other (“Element of Fiction”).

Character and characterization can not be separated, but it is different each other. In other definition, characterization is the creation of these imaginary persons, so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction and have ability to characterize the people of one’s imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 75).

There are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. Indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like (Bernardo 2).

Holman also states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action; (2) the presentation of the

character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions; and (3) the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

Any statements about characterization, characterization is also important element to analyze. It can be important study to do in this research to describe Catherine Barkley's characterization.

### **2.1.3 Feminism**

To get better result and understand the literary work message, it needs to make analysis and research of the literary works. To do that, the researcher needs a tool to get better research. This research analyzes a woman character, Catherine Barkley. Talks about woman is not simple thing and become interesting object whereas in literary work. The researcher conduct the research to analyze Catherine Barkley, how the struggle of Catherine to face her life with her condition. The tool to analyze this woman character is feminism theory and the theories that have related with existence of women. Before we know more about feminism theory we must know more about the relation men and women, and why feminism theory appears.

The polarization between men and women happened since they were created in this world. Women always are judged to be weak human, so the men

always dominate the women and women get inferior position (Ratna 182). It means that the women are in second class after men that are in first class. The women are different men, women are weak and the men are strong. As a modern movement, feminism appeared in early twenty century and was pioneered by Virginia Woolf (183).

Feminism realized that biological aspect can not be differed; it can not differ about position and condition in society. Dagon said that:

At the bottom, there is not strong proof to show the correlation between biological aspect and behavior. But, behavior is influenced and decided by the own culture. In patriarchy system, the men are expectation, so they will be superior to hold the condition directly. The natures of women are pregnant and get baby and just for take care the baby and bring down aggressiveness (Ratna 187).

By that statement, women are differed by neither culture nor the truth. It is because of the difference of culture.

From the situation that women are in under position, it supports to appearances of woman movement. According to Teeuw there are some indicators of causes of appearances of women movement, such as: first, developing of contraception technique that possible to women secede their self from men dominance. Second, politic radical is as causes of war happen. Third, Appearance freedom movement from traditional enchantments, such as: doctrine from the church, the difference between black and white people, students association, etc. Forth, Secularization, the putting down of religion in all aspect of living. And the last, the reaction to literature approach that avoids the work from society structural, it is like new criticism and structuralism (183-184).

Feminism has purpose to balance interrelation of gender. Feminism is women movements to refuse anything shape of marginalization, subordination and women oppression within inequality in political, social, and economic (184). So, it is condition when the women are considered in under class which the women have passive characteristic and the men hold important duties because of their role. The men underestimate anything shape of oppression to women in the market, politic and culture because of the men look at the women is not citizen (Agger 201).

According to Catherine Mackinnon, Feminism has no theory of the state. It has a theory of power: sexuality is gendered as gender is sexualized. Male and female are created through the terrorization of dominance and submission. The man or woman difference and the dominance or submission dynamic defines each other. This is the social meaning of sex and the distinctively feminist account of gender inequality. Sexual objectification, the central process within this dynamic, is at once epistemological and political. The feminism theory of knowledge is inextricable from the feminist critique of power because the male point of view forces itself upon the world as its way of apprehending it (635-636).

Feminism theory becomes tool to women to struggle their rights and it is related to conflict of gender (Ratna 186). It means that feminism has same assumption; it is deconstruction of domination system, the opposition of inferior social to dominant social. Feminism supports the women to fulfill their rights in their life with their decision to face their life without any discrimination or all of action to oppress their life.

#### 2.1.4 Radical Feminism

Radical Feminism is the branch of Feminism theory. Radical Feminism beholds those women oppression happened because patriarchy system happens to family and to the expectation of heterosexuality and culture, where the women become object to oppression (Agger 220). It means that family is a main source of woman oppression. So, feminism must be able to repair family a create culture non-misogynist where woman does not became an object.

Radical feminist theory begins with the assumption that women form a 'sex class'. The condition of women not just as a class but as the fundamentally oppressed class is the starting point for radical feminist analysis. Radical feminism analysis the relationship between social inequality and sexual difference; the domination of women by men is seen to provide the foundation of social inequality, and the sexual oppression of women is seen to underlie the economic, cultural and social subordination of women. In radical feminist terms, gender oppression is the most fundamental form of oppression and precedes the economic structure of patriarchal societies (Madsen 152-153).

While Radical feminism also posits that the root cause of all other inequalities and women oppression is sex or gender system (Tong 69). Some Radical feminists also acknowledge the simultaneity or intersectionality of different types of oppression which may include, but are not limited to the following: Oppression based on gender identity, race, social class, perceived



attractiveness, sexuality, sexual orientation, ability see sex-positive feminism for sex positive feminist critiques, while still affirming the recognition of patriarchy.

The main conflict that becomes major problem for radical feminism is the system of sex or gender that becomes fundamental causes from women oppression. According to Alison Jaggar Paula Rothenberg( Tong 69), this simple sentence can be interpreted as: historically women are the first group who oppressed by men. There are women oppression in every country. It becomes the culture, and it can be found in every society. Then, women oppression is become culture that is difficult to wiped out and it can not be changed with other social revolution, for example wiping the social out. Women oppression causes deep suffering for women life, not only qualitatively but also quantitatively although women are unconscious when they get oppression. The last, women oppression can give other model of conceptual for understanding the other oppression.

Radical feminism takes place more attention for economic imbalance between man and woman (Agger222). Woman is in the patriarchy system where the woman holds responsibility in family; man and woman are in the different area. Rubin and Bernard states that from the condition of politic and moral concept can be used to understand the world, so it can reformate family and collect within social movement that have purpose to give benefit to woman. The woman will pair with man definitely not only to get child but also to look for money and reach identity.

Caroll Gilligan states that woman and man mixed up with different moral logical (223). The true gender difference position effect working through woman will happen to woman only.

From any statements and explanations about Radical Feminism, the researcher relates with Catherine Barkley in this story. Catherine makes decision to refuse to get marry with Henry, she chooses to life and works like usual with her pregnancy. By this theory it will help to analyze Catherine Barkley.

### **2.1.5 Psychoanalysis**

The theory will also be used is Psychoanalysis theory. This is as supporting theory that is used to make the research stronger. In this study is also to know more about the characterization of Catherine Barkley. This theory helps to analyze about Catherine deeply.

Psychoanalysis is pioneered by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is a personality development model, explaining about human, psychotherapy method. One of the great works of psychoanalysis is there unconscious within human. According to Freud, unconscious is a main thing in this theory, the important side in human life is decided by unconscious in their self (Hartono 3).

Sigmund Freud states those main topics in this theory and psychoanalytic practice are: first, the living of individual mental can be understood and the comprehension for characteristic of human can be applied to soothe human affliction. Second, the role is often influenced by unconsciousness factors. Third, the development of child has influence stronger to the adult.

Fourth, Psychoanalysis theory supplies a precious framework to understand the ways are used by personality copes with anxiousness with assumes mechanisms that active to avoid anxiousness. And the last, Psychoanalysis approach give ways to look for explanation from unconsciousness position through dreaming analysis, resistances, and transferences (Corey 13).

Psychoanalysis is a theory about personality structure of human personality; there are three kinds that grow chronologically: Id, ego and Superego (14).

#### **2.1.5.1 Id**

Id is old personality aspect, the first personality system, exist since child (maybe before born), it is reduced by genetic and related with human biological and including source of energy of human, so Freud said that Id is a bridge between biological and psychological of human. Id works base on principles that are so primitive, until it has chaotic characterization. The one that is known by Id is happy and unhappy feeling, so it can be said that Id works base on pleasure principle. Freud's theory is also named by drive reduction theory, Id has two basics mechanist, and they are reflecting motion and primer process. For the example: when hungry time, the baby's mouth will open and look for the mother's teat to sip the milk, other example if we having dust in our eyes, we will wink or wipe the eyes, and so on. Moreover, reflect is not always efficient to soothe the strain, so that it is needed a process where the human shape the image from the useful object to the expansion primer necessity (Hartono 3-4).

### **2.1.5.2 Ego**

Ego is personality side that must submit to the Id and must look for reality that is needed by Id as necessity satisfier and suspense palliative. So, Ego is personality that can differ between imagination and fact. Ego works as reality principle and Ego does secondary process. Reality Principle can tow self expansion or look for other expansion as well as the environment and heart inner. Ego also serve secondary process, it means that Ego uses thought ability rationally to solve problem (4).

Sigmund Freud also states that Ego is the personality and its far-flung need. Instead of the pleasure principle, the ego is governed by reality principle. The aim of the reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual objects that will satisfy the need has been discovered or produced (Chunnesart 67).

### **2.1.5.3 Superego**

Superegois representation of variety values and norms within individual side every person. Freud divides Superego becomes two subsystems; inner side and Ego ideal. Inner is gotten by penalization in any bad behavior aspects and becomes basis of guilt feelings. Ego ideal is approbation result for good behavior aspects. Someone will have goodness and if success, they will have self esteem and pride. Different with Ego that hold on reality principle, Superego has self control that will help to reach human perfectionist in mind, speech and deed (Hartono 5).

In other word Freud explains about Superego in Sirirath that superego in the moral or judicial branch of personality. It represents the ideal rather than real and it strives for perfection rather than for reality or pleasure. The superego is the person's moral code. It develops out of ego as consequence of the child's assimilation of his parents' standard regarding what is good and virtuous and what is bad and sinful (67)

From the explanation above, about Id, Ego and Superego that will do in Catherine Barkley, it can be known about her characteristic with analyze her Id, Ego and Superego. By knowing about Id, Ego and Superego from psychoanalysis theory, it will be known about the decision of Catherine to life together without clear status because she refuses to marry.

### **2.1.8 Review of Related Study**

This study area has been investigated by some university students, but presented using different perspective. RohmatulLutfiah is from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim wrote in 2008, she analyze about oppression of women and their struggle to fight against the oppressions in their life in social aspect of *Pride and Prejudice*. The data source is from *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. She uses literary criticism as the research design to conduct the research. For specific literary criticism, this research uses feminist literary criticism that uses feminist perspective as the point of research design. The feminist literary criticism is a theory based on feminist theory that says that all men and women are equal in many sides. This research talk more about oppression of woman, so it talks about

subordination of woman, domestic education, marriage destination and for psychological oppression or psychological violence. This research also discuss about women's struggle to fight against the oppressions in their life. On this discussion the researcher gives analyzes about the destiny of marriage as the fights for social oppression and fights for psychological oppression by using her body and mind.

The second research comes from Mas Eliana, this research is written in 2007, it is conducted to find out the characters feminist perspective of marriage reflecting in *Bittersweet* By Danielle Steel and the violence against women in marriage reflected in the *Bittersweet*. This research only analyzes the relation between feminism perspective and their view about marriage for women. In this research, the researcher used literary criticism as her research design to conduct the research. Because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary works and these researches studied are designed to obtain the information concerning the current status of phenomenon and are directed toward determining of the nature of situation as if in the time of study.

The next is UswatunRozaqoh (2009). This study proposes to describe: (1) kinds of oppression that faced by Maggie Tulliver in George Eliot's Novel *The Mill on the Floss* (2) Maggie Tulliver struggle against the oppression. This study is a literary criticism. The approach applied is feminist approach since the researcher analyzes oppression toward women and the struggle against it. As the result this study shows, Eliot's novel *The Mill on the Floss* contains several oppression that oppress women and the major character' struggles against it.

The entire researcher above generally discuss about the oppression and feminist perspective of marriage on woman. Here, the writer has different discussion about woman. Actually, the writer will analyze about a study of feminism on Catherine Barkley in Ernest Hemingway's Farewell to Arms. The discussion focuses on the way of Catherine Barkley to face her heavy life as a woman and her unmarried status. Therefore, the writer uses theory of feminism in this study and psychoanalysis theory is as supporting theory.