## **CHAPTER 2**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In conducting this study, this study uses some theories. In order to know who Miss Havisham is, this study tends to use Structuralism which talks about intrinsic view about character and characterization. It aims to dig up the personality of Miss Havisham. This study also uses theories based on Freud's concept of psychoanalysis. As been mentioned in the previous chapter, the writer does not use all the Freud's theory, but only selects some of the theories, which are related to this study. They are the organizations of personality, such as *id*, *ego* and *superego*. The other theory, which is also used, is the systematic of trauma, purposed by Van der Kolk and McFarlane. In this theory, the probability of effect on Miss Havisham will be revealed by using the Black Hole trauma.

In order to make this chapter more organized, the writer divides this chapter into three parts. The first part is about structuralism, intrinsic view including character and characterizations. The second part is about the theories, which contain Freud's organization of personality, and the last is about the systematic study of trauma, black hole trauma. Those intrinsic view and theories are explained as follows:

## 2.1.1. Structuralism

Structuralism begins with the work of Ferdinand de Saussure, an early twentieth-century Swiss linguist who argues that language should be studied. He purposes that language contains two main system. They are langue and parole (Rivkin and Ryan 78). This theory is very useful for the development of language but in the field of literary, structuralism becomes one of literary theory too.

Some of the Structuralists critic analyzed material by examining underlying structures, such as characterization or plot, and attempted to show how these patterns were universal and could thus be used to develop general conclusions about both individual works and the systems from which they emerged (Poetry Foundation, par. 1. 5). In this study, it uses the structuralism based on structural approach based on character and characterization.

## **2.1.1.1.** Character

Character in a fiction is an element which cannot be separated. It is what Kuiper said in *Prose, Literary Terms and Concept*, she said that without character it was once accepted that there could be no fiction (6). The character is one of elements, which has big role to build the story. This is the part that the reader will know the quality of that literary work.

Characters are actors in the fictional story. The actor may refer to the human or animal. In *Literature, An Introduction to fiction, poetry, Drama, and Writing*, Kennedy and Gioia determine the character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story, although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. They give an example such as in literary works like in George Stewart's novel *Storm*, the protagonist is the wind; in Richard Adams's *Watership* 

*Down*, the main characters are rabbits. However, the reader will recognize that the main character of the story has personalities which become familiar (73).

According to James McCrimmon in his book *Writing with A Purpose*, he stated that the term character in fictional story is used in two senses in literature. The first is to identify the people inside of the story and the second is to describe the personality of any of those characters in fictional world (42).

Character lives inside of the story as the author wants. It lives like the people in the real world. Character talks, thinks, acts and does the human's activity like people in the real world. It is an author's representation of human beings, especially of those inner qualities that determine how an individual reacts to various condition of attempt to shape his or her environment (Roberts and Jacobs 54). It means each of characters has its own quality, such as good, bad, handsome and pretty.

Abrams and Harpham explain that character has its own moral, intellectual and emotional qualities which are written in their book *A Glossary of Literature*:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action (42).

The statement above indicated that the quality of character is based on the reader's interpretation from the literary work that has been read. Those qualities of each character can be seen through the way when the characters talk, conversation that they have made, other character's dialog, and also from the action that they have done (42).

According to E.M Forster, character is divided into two kinds, they are *flat* and *round*. *Flat* character (also called a type or "two-dimensional") is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be adequate described in a single phrase or sentence (qtd. in Abrams 33). *Flat* character is easily can be memorized by the reader. Forster emphasize that a *flat* character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks. It means, the author of fictional works has simplest thing to describe *flat* character. In addition, a *flat* character has never change a long the story build. Thus, the *flat* character is monotonous.

However, the *round* character is a character which is described more details. Kennedy and Gioia explain the *round* character:

Round characters, however, present us with more facets—that is, their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, we will see him from more than one side. In other stories, we enter a character's mind and come to know him through his own thoughts, feelings, and perceptions (74).

From the explanation above, the *round* characters here is described as the character, which has more details. The description can be seen not only from the outside such physical appearance, but also from the inside, such as in their perceptions, feeling and thought. Thus, it will enrich the image of characters. The more people know about the image of character, the more people understand the story. Moreover, *round* characters give the reader curiosity. Sometimes *round* character can give extra surprising thing since they can change along of the story build.

Character becomes one element, which is very important in this study. It is used to describe the type Miss Havisham character. This study takes the typical character based on Foster, which talks about *flat*, and *round*. From this point the type and the quality of Miss Havisham are known.

## 2.1.1.2. Characterization

Every character has their own characteristic which is different from one another. Without this difference, there are only the same characters as other, and become a boring fiction. The characteristic which is added to each character gives them imaginary person as portrayed in the real life. The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization (Holman 75). It means characterization is used to describe the character. Characterization is the way that the author gives the personality and the life of character inside of the story.

The fundamental method of characterization is proposed by Holman in *A Handbook to Literature*. He says, it can be seen in three ways. The first way is through the explicit presentation by the author through direct expression. The second, it can be seen in the presentation of the character's action and the last is it can be seen inside of the character itself (75). For instance, the characterization can be seen through the physical appearance, the dialog that character said, the action that they did, and also from their thought and feelings.

However, based on Abrams there are two ways to explain the characterization. Abrams mentions as *showing* and *telling*. The process of *showing* is when the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and

leaves the reader to infer the motives and disposition that lie behind what he says and does (33). It means that the author not only needs the verbal dialog between characters physically, but also deals with the thought and feeling which is placed inside of the character's mind. On other side, the *telling* process is a kind of process of the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (34). *Telling* process described as the ability of the author to create the character. The author gives the image of the character how they are looks like and what their personalities are; rich, handsome, fool, sensitive, temperament, and so on.

The characterization is used to analyze the character Miss Havisham after she got the trauma. This study does not compare this with the life before Miss Havisham got the trauma but prefer to use in order to describe what and how the image of Miss Havisham is. The type of characterization which is used is the telling and showing which is mentioned by Abrams. This characterization is aimed to know the detail of Miss Havisham character. Thus it is important to know Miss Havisham based on his physical appearance, speech, other people saying and her action too.

# 2.1.2. Organization of Personality

In order to reveal the personality of Miss Havisham's character, the writer tends to use organization of personality based on Freud in Calvin S Hall's *A Primer of Freudian Psychology*. This organization consist three basic concepts. They are *id*, *ego* and *superego*. By working cooperatively, these three concepts

become solid and harmony. However, if each of those concepts contradictive there will be no balance in mental system which is called maladjusted (Hall 28).

## 2.1.2.1. The *id*

The *id* is commonly related to the biological forces which seeks the pleasure. The *id* commonly used to relieve the tension. After the tension is fulfilled, then human will get pleasure or satisfaction (Hall 28). The *id* is a process of thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational and fantasy oriented (Weiten 331). From that statement, *id* can be represented as an impulse the human to get satisfaction without thinking and using logic. It means the human is in form of unconscious. The form of *id* can be like desires, instinct and other impulse. The example of *id* can be seen in the baby when he is hungry and thirsty. When baby is hungry, he will cry, and then his mother will fed him with breast milk. This condition is repeating again and again. Thus baby will learn that when he is hungry, the way to satisfy himself is his mother's breast milk. From that example, the tension is baby's hunger and the thing that reduces the tension is breast milk. After the baby drinks the breast milk, he will get the pleasure or satisfaction. However, the *id* sometimes cannot reach the satisfaction or pleasure, thus the *ego* will appear.

Miss Havisham is a character who has a great traumatic experience. She has a big deal with her mental unbalance. The *id* is used in order to reveal what Miss Havisham's need to fulfill her enjoyment and satisfaction. Since *id* is related to the internal of person, the writer uses *id* to dig up the thought and feeling that Miss Havisham has.

# 2.1.2.2. The Ego

The impulse which is talked in *id* sometimes does not give the satisfaction to the human. They have to find another way to solve the tension. Sometimes this tension will give the bad feeling like torture if it is unfulfilled. Thus the way human learn is in here, ego. The *ego* will appear as the second solution how the man struggling to fulfill his desire. In *ego*, human will use logic and rationality which is come from the reality. The reality principle is served by a process which Freud calls the secondary process, which ordinary, called problem solving or thinking (Hall 29).

Ego deals with the reality principles. It means *ego* relates the internal and the external of human. It stimulates the growth, elaboration of the psychological processes of perception, memory, thinking, and action (Hall 29) Human will act to fulfill the need of *id*. From the way he acts, it results consequences. *Ego* does not only use to fulfill the need of *id* but also use to minimize the bad consequences from the way that human did.

The writer uses *ego* in order to know what Miss Havisham chooses to continue her life after getting trauma. Since *ego* connects the internal and external of Miss Havisham, the writer uses *ego* to dig up the way of Miss Havisham getting her pleasure, enjoyment and satisfaction.

# 2.1.2.3. The Superego

The *superego* is the moral or judicial branch of personality. It represents the ideal rather than real. It strives for perfection rather than the reality pleasure (Hall 31). From the statement above, people know that *superego* deals with the

external of human. The moral value and the rule of judicial are learned since the human was child. The human knows which is right and which is wrong. Human will adjust their *superego* concept based on the society where the human belong.

The *id* presses the *ego* to fulfill the need, and then the *ego* balances the need with the rule of moral society. *Ego* must think which one is good or bad, based on the rule judgment of the *superego*. The simple example of the *superego* can be seen in the human when he is in attempt to steal something, like purse. The way he acts is to fulfill the desire to get some money. But in other side he knows that is not good (based on the society, stealing is bad moral). His act leaves the guilty feeling (Hall 32).

Superego does not used in order to analyze Miss Havisham. As mentioned above, superego related to judicial and the rules which from the external factors like environment and social. It is said in the Scope and Limitation that the writer focuses to Miss Havisham only. Thus superego does not suitable to reveals the personality of Miss Havisham.

Those three agents of psychoanalysis are unity. It means they works togetherly inside of human's mind. They cannot be separated each other. This study uses all of them in order to know Miss Havisham's mental condition.

#### 2.1.3. The Black Hole Trauma

This The Black Hole Trauma is chosen as one of the theories in order to reveal the probability of Miss Havisham's act after getting a great trauma. The theory is proposed by Van der Kolk and Alexander McFarlane in their book *Psychological Stress: The Effect of Overwhelming Experience on Mind, Body and* 

*Society*. Based on the criteria of trauma, the trauma that Miss Havisham experienced belongs to psychological trauma.

Psychological trauma represents events that are emotionally shocking or horrifying, which threaten or actually involve death or violation of bodily integrity or that render the affected person helpless to prevent or stop the resultant and psychological harm (Reyes et al x). Human will get trauma after he got a serious problem and perhaps he does not solved it completely or rather choose another way to escape. Bessel A Van der Kolk and Alexander McFarlane explain that:

Despite the human capacity to survive and adapt, traumatic experiences can alter people's psychological, biological, and social equilibrium to such a degree that the memory of one particular event comes to taint all other experiences, spoiling appreciation of the present (qtd. in Rivkin and Ryan 488)

From the statement above, the traumatic experience will contribute the torture in human's psychology, biology and also his social life. Van der Kolk and McFarlane say that in this case, the individual in the future after he got a trauma may play the role of either victimizer or victim as mentioned in the *compulsive* reexposure the trauma (494).

#### **2.1.3.1.** Harm to others.

After human got the trauma, there is a probability that individual will take a role to be victim or to be victimizer. Harming to others means that he takes the victimizer and creates another case. Van der Kolk and McFarlane say that there is numerous studies have documented that many violent criminals were physically or sexually abused as children (494).

In this study, the victim of the trauma is Miss Havisham. The betrayal action that her fiancé did will lead Miss Havisham probably doing as the same thing. Miss Havisham can do another betrayal action, which also creates another case as mentioned above, being a victimizer.

## 2.1.3.2. Self-destructiveness.

Sometimes there is a human after got the trauma, he will torture himself. This treatment is done to remind the trauma or trouble that he face. Individual is trapped in that condition and cannot get out of that problem. Most of the Self-destructiveness happened in the children's sexual abuse case. It is said by Graff and Mallin in Rivkin and Ryan's book that clinical reports consistently show that most self-mutilators have childhood histories of physical or sexual abuse or repeated surgery (494).

Self-destructiveness in Miss Havisham's case is the way Miss Havisham treats herself after getting the trauma. She has a probability to destruct herself since she has a great trauma and she feels tortured deeply.

## 2.1.3.3. Revictimization

Revictimization means being victim in again in the future after getting a trauma. There is a probability that victim will get the same trauma. It sounds like impossible because human has learned something what he got in advance. He will avoid something in danger. Ironically the victim of trauma will lead himself/herself to be victim again in the future. It is stated in Rivkin and Ryan's *Literary Theory: An Anthology*:

Many traumatized individuals continue to be revictimized. Rape victims are more likely to be raped again, and women who were physically or

sexually abused as children are more likely to be abused as adults (qtd. in Rivkin and Ryan 495)

This case probably happens in the future because the environment of individual does not change at all. So the situation is as the same as before. We cannot deny that the case will repeat again and again. The most prominent factor of revictimization is because of the power that the victim has is less than the victimizer. Thus, the painful experience will happen again.

By giving those literary reviews above, this study tends to use the theories in analyzing the character Miss Havisham especially the effect after getting the trauma. The writer uses the theories to reveal Miss Havisham's character and her personality. It is also used to reveal what the choice that Miss Havisham chooses to continue her life after getting the traumatic experience.

# 2.2 Review of Related Studies

The analysis of traumatic experience is based on the previous research earlier. It is done by the student from Petra Christian University Surabaya. Her name is Athika Goenawan. Her analysis on traumatic experience focuses on the two main characters in Viriginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*. They are Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Smith. It is written in 2006 under the tittle *A Study on the Different Responses of the two main characters toward Their Traumatic experience in Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway*.

That previous research has only single significant problem. Athika tries to find out the opposite responds of those two main characters in Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*. The theory that Athika is used to analyze that problem is based on Freud's Psychoanalysis. They are the organizations of personality, including *id*, *ego* and *superego*. Additionally she adds Freud's theory of *instinct* which described the *instinct to live* and *instinct to die*.

The similarity between the previous study and this research is in the subject matter which is analyzed. That is traumatic experience towards the character inside of the literary work. Athika and the writer have the same purpose. They have the same curiosity to know what happen to the character after getting traumatic experience, what the character feels, what the character intends to do, what will the character choose to continue her/his life after getting the trauma, will the character survive or prefer to die.

The difference between this research and previous research is in the object analysis. The previous study used Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* novel, but in this research is using Charles Dickens' *Great Expectation*. Also, the categorization of character is also different. The previous used two main characters, while in here is using single minor character. The theory that used by the character is Freud's organization of personality, but here the writer intends to give additional theory of character and characterization and also the systematic of trauma.