

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*

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

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 Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*. They are Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Smith. It is written in 2006 under the title *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.