CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is focused on discussing the theory which is going to be used as a guide of conducting this study. The theory is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, and analytical approach through characterization and the concept of ambition. This study uses characterization analytical approach which is used to help in finding out how each character in the story is characterized. Meanwhile, psychoanalysis theories and concept of ambition also used to analyze how the desire to reach Estella's love from the Pip's character is revealed.

2.1 Analytical Approach

2.1.1 Character and Characterization

Character has an important role in a story, besides it makes the story alive, character also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that t he author wants to convey in the story, so character which represents a person bec omes something interest in the story. As Holman states that the character most oft en used to refer to a person in a fictional story. The person is described not as an i ndividualized personality but as an example of some vice and virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fob, a country bumpkin, a garrulous old m an, a happy milkmaid, etc (74).

Character only is not enough to build a story. The author has the way to de pict the character to make the story more alive. It is called characterization. Accor

ding to Holman, Characterization is the creation of character of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction (75). It mea ns that characterization is the author's way and technique to make the readers und erstand the personality and the image of a character in literary fiction. One can un derstand the qualities of a character by interpreting what the author has written ab out him. So, the ability to characterize the people of his imagination successfully i s one of primary attributes of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Hol man 91)

Character is most often used to refer to a person in fictional story. In the ch aracterizations, the authors apply several methods of delivery and the nature of the character traits desired by the author in a story. To delivery, the author has differe nt method to characterize the character in fiction. As Holman states that,

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation by author of the character through dir ect exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecem eal throughout the work, illustrated by action. Second, the presentati on of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by t he author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce t he attributes of the actor from the action. And the third, the represen tation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon the character 's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clea r understanding of the attributes of the character (75).

Further, Hurtik and Robert say that "an essential element of characterization i s motivation ". Character must appears to act their own. Their action must result fr om plausible reasons which must be revealed or at least implied at some points in the story (37). Moreover, They state that in studying a literary character, one shoul

d determine the character's trait or traits (38). A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior, such as acting first and thinking afterward, crowding another person c losely while talking, looking directly into a person's eyes or avoiding eye contact completely, and borrowing money and repaying it. All the characters must be logi cally justified in term of the character's natures, personalities, and situations. Char acter needs reasons and motives that result from and are supported by their particu lar qualities and condition; thus, consistency is achieved. Moreover, the nature of t he short story or novel, its limited concentration and focus, demands that there is a connection and unity between who and what a character is and what he does (Hu rtik and Robert 37).

In this case, the writer uses characterization analytical approach to analyze P ip's character in order to know about Pip's personality descriptions which further i t can help the writer to explain about the psychological condition when he has big ambition to get Estela.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Freudian Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is established by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). It is a theor y about the complexity of human mind which has strong impact toward human's a ct. Tyson (12) argues that:

"When we look at the world through a psychoanalysis lens, we see that it is comprised of individual human beings, each with a psycho logical history that begins in childhood experiences in the family a

nd each with pattern of adolescent and adult behavior that are the d irect result of that early experience".

According to Berger (75) psychoanalysis is a science which is related to co nscious and unconscious process, drives, and repression with the laws of mental f unctioning. Eagleton (131) writes "psychoanalysis covers systematic knowledge a bout experience which are recorded in human's mind, basic instinct of self defens e, psychological development and the relation of id ego superego". The most imp ortant thing to discuss in this theory is the existence of unconscious mind. Tyson (14) writes, "The unconscious is the store house of house painful experiences and e motion, those wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict we do not wa nt to know about because we feel we will be overwhelmed by them". This uncons cious mind will came up to through the repression. All of the things which are dis cussed in psychoanalysis theory have strong relationship toward this unconscious mind.

However, this study will mainly discuss about the emergence of ambition which are portrayed by a character named Pip in Great Expectation by Charles Di ckens. Freud established these concepts to support the earlier concepts of the struc tural models of the psyche. Id is the original system of human characteristic. Ego i s the development of id to react toward the external world, while superego is the c rystallization of norms and cultural values.

2.2.1.1 The Id

Completely Submerged in the unconscious, id according to Freud as cited i n Berger (86) is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which

content of desires. In other word, id strives immediate satisfaction, id is inhabited by selfish, sexual desire, destructive, barbaric emotions that constantly threaten to break loose and self defense action (Heller 90). Tyson (25) writes, "the id devoted solely to the gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds-desire for power, for s ex, for amusement, for food-without an eye to consequences". While Guerin, Lab or, Morgan, Reesman, and Willingham (130) state that "The id is, in short, the so urce of all our aggression and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its functio n is to gratify our instinct for pleasure without regard for social convention, legal ethics, or moral restraint". The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the pri mordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). Fre ud as cited in Hall also defines id as the primary source of psychic energy and the seat of instinct (26). Everybody is born with all id, all of the primary process think ing which are irrational, timeless, and sometimes immoral instinct. Works for plea sure principles, id has single purpose to identify pleasures and pains in order to ga in the pleasure and avoid the pain. The entire process happen in the id belong to u nconscious mind, so that sometimes people cannot control when the id should app ear or disappear. There is no justification of good or bad in this stage because id d oes not have any experiences toward external world. Id also does not consider true of false, norms, tradition and other people. In other words, id is the part of human unconscious mind which consists of basic or animal instinct of pleasure and the f eeling of unthreatened and it needs immediate satisfaction. For example, when a p erson is starving, id forces the man to immediately fulfill the desire to eat.

2.2.1.2 The Ego

Ego is the well-organized of id (Fodor and Gaynor 76). Ego works based o n a rational reason; that is why ego is also called rational instinct, Ego can work to gether with id to reach the same goals as what id wants, but in contrast ego also ca n be the oppressor of the id's goals. Gaining energy from the id, ego works based on reality principles that aim to differ between fantasy and reality. Ego has to be a ble to coordinate what id needs, superego, and also external world in order to stru ggle for life. The general function of ego is repressing the desire's satisfaction unti l it can be reached without any resistance from the superego and the external worl ds. When the id wants something that breaks norms, ego tries to mediate, always o perate with the aim of self- preservation. Brenner says, "The ego consists of those function which have to do with the individual's relation to his environment" (Berg er 85). In this stage all of the anxieties are located, since ego should be able to bal ance between the demand of id and the social norms. As Fodor and Gaynor argue that Ego should be able to manage and also find the best method with the lowest ri sks to satisfy the needs considering the environment (Fodor and Gaynor 77). Whet her Hall defines ego as the following:

Ego is governed by the reality principle. The aim of reality princip le is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need had been discovered or produced. The institut ion of the reality principle does not mean that the pleasure principl e is forsaken. It is only temporary suspended in the interest of reality y (27).

Continuing the example of starving man in the id's explanation, while id f orces the man to immediately fulfill the needs of eat, ego takes action for getting s ome foods by several alternatives such as hunting animals, asking for foods, buyin g the foods after borrowing money, or stealing some foods. Alternatives emerge a s the result of the strong desire to eat.

2.2.1.3 The Superego

Superego is established from the ego to function as the blue print of moral values. Superego represents the ideal rather than the real, and it strives for perfecti on rather than for reality or pleasure (Hall 31). Superego can be said as sublimatio n of characteristics of parent which also consist of the norms, rules, traditional val ues, and the habit of family itself. Referring to Berger, superego equals to what pe ople says conscience (Berger 86). Superego is divided into conscience and ego ide al. The word conscience implies punishment of wrong behavior against the norms whether ego ideal is gift for a good behavior and part of superego that tells people to be perfect. Following the principle of conscience and ego ideal, superego aims t o differ between right or wrong and to force people of both obeying the ego ideal and fulfilling the needs (Alwisol 20). As the barometer of good or bad, superego c an be a barrier for ego to satisfy the desire of id. Superego forces the ego to repres s inappropriate id to the unconscious mind. Referring to the previous example of s tarving man; when the man finally gets the food from hunting or asking for the ot her people politely, the ego works harmonically to balance the id and superego be cause the man is still considering the conscience. Another case when the man steal s some foods, the ego chooses to fulfill the id by ignoring norms and social values . In this case id works stronger than the superego.

2.2.2 Concept of Ambition

Ambition is a natural desire to fulfill whatever someone's need in human b

eing life. As William stated that ambition is strong desire to achieve in life or getti ng something for certain reason (William 25). It provides the motivation and dete rmination necessary to give direction to life or strong desire for success, achievem ent, and distinction. Ambitious people seek to be the best at what they choose to d o for attainment, power, or superiority.

In Freudian theory, base on id ego and superego concept, the ambition is i n the id structural. Id is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which content of desires. The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the prim ordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). In the process of the id, ego, and superego to reach the ambition, someone will through t he different process and different effect. The first process, it will emerge the negat ive effect. In this case, the Id is more dominant. When ego succumb or surrender t oo much power to the id and the superego or to the outside world, there will be irr egularities and irregular condition (Berger 86). Otherwise, if the ego is more domi nant it will cause a positive effect. Ego functions to control and command the id a nd superego also maintain the outside world base on the control of the ego (Berger 86). If the ego can control the id and superego then harmony will be created and t hat's where the positive ambition will appear.

When an ambition people with a big spirit can control their way and find t he purpose so they will become success person. Ambition will be motivator of suc cess if people are able to the controller of it or it will be the instrument that drives people to destruction if they become the selves of ambition. Thus, ambition can gi

ve a good effect to someone if they can control it. It deals when someone get a big ambition with uncontrollable will become an ambitious person. According to Lon gman Dictionary of Contemporary English, ambitious mean a showing or resultin g from a desire to do something difficult of something that demands great effort. I t means that if someone getting ambition, they will do anything hardly to get what they need. To get what they need, they will try to choose some option which easy to do practically.

However, the human's ambition can be influenced by the background of li fe, family, even the social condition where they live. Sometimes, someone who ha s an ambition is ready to do everything to reach it. They do not care about the effe ct of the ambition toward their life. Therefore, ambition can be good is not only m ake someone has a certain purpose in their life but also can be bad thing if someon e become very selfish in reaching the ambition.

2.3 Review of Related Study

In writing this thesis, the writer was based on the study that has been done previously. The previous study that inspired the writer in making this thesis is a st udy about character and psychologycal aspects entitle The Psychological Aspects of Bigger's character in Richard Wright's Native Son. This study was written by Khusnul Khotimah of State Institute For Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya i n 2004.

This Psychological Aspect of Bigger's character in Richard Wright's Nati ve Son focuses on the analysis of psychological aspects of Bigger's character thro

ugh his behavior. This study is basically literary research by using psychological a pproach. This study is using the personality theories and literary theories. The personality theories are Freudian psychoanalysis and the motivation of human behavio r. Meanwhile the literary theory that is used is theory of characterization and conflict.

The last relevant study is found from library of Petra University entitle "A Study of Ambition Through The Main Characters in Maugham's The Narrow Cor ner", conducted by Nona (1995). This study analyze the ambition of Fred Blake a nd Captain Nichols, a main characters of a novel by Maugham entitle The Narrow Corner. This novel tells about the ambition of someone to going to rich. They are Fred Blake and Captain Nichols. They can do anything although they kill each oth er to get the money and to bring their ambition to reality. This study focuses on w hat the effects of ambition of Fred Blake and Captain Nichols .

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS