

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

In this chapter, the writer will discuss about some literary theories to support the description in the next chapter. In making a description the writer uses the theory of literary devices, they are; the theory new criticism that focuses on character and characterization and theory of personality. The writer uses these theories to know about the character, especially Brida as the main character. Besides, it is also aimed to know the more detail about Brida's strive becomes a witch. The writer also uses psychological approach to support her analysis and to know about the psychology of the main character in the novel based on Sigmund Freud theory.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A research needs some important concepts and theories that are related to the problem in order to help the analysis. The usage of theories and concepts are very important to support the analysis. Therefore, actually an analysis cannot be committed without involving related theory. Hence, this study utilizes some related concepts and theories to help in conducting the research. The whole theories will be stated specifically in this chapter. In analyzing Brida's obsession character in *Brida*, this study uses psychoanalysis as the main theory and new criticism theory as supporting theory.

2.1.1 New Criticism

Formalism is sometimes called new criticism (or practical criticism, close reading, text explication). Regardless of name all these approaches involves the careful description of literary text's craft. In literature, the focus of this detailed examination or close reading, is the way the components of the language. Diction, syntax, rhyme, and meter, symbols metaphor, allusions uses of point of view and forth, from the completed literary text, which is why we call them formal elements (Gillespie, 2010:175).

Formalism criticism sometimes called new criticism involves the careful description of a literary text's craft. Formalism or new criticism are particularly keen on isolating parts of a text for an intensive look the assumption that any small passage can be a microcosm that contains or signals the meaning of the whole, as a single strand of DNA can reveal the genetic code of whole organism. They tend to pick a few section of poem or story, assess the writer moves and try to relate those sections to other sections and to whole work to determine what the principle or theme tried them together (Gillespie 2010:172).

In conclusion, new criticism focuses on intrinsic and extrinsic element of literary work. Intrinsic unsure of literary works such as characters, plot, setting, conflicts, etc. The extrinsic unsure of literary works such as the political condition in the time the literary works written, the background of author, the city of the literary works published, and etc. It only focuses on the darft of the literary works because new criticism assumes that the darft of the literary works is an

independent object. Based on explanation above this thesis the researcher focus on the intrinsic element of the literary works, that is character and characterization of the Bida's main character in the Paulo Coelho's novel.

2.1.2 Character

Character in literature generally, and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action and commentary, authors capture some of the interactions of character and circumstance (Roberts, 1986:134). Sometimes, the author emerge a character in a story in the form of animal or even a thing, somehow, the animal or the thing which is emerged as the character in the story will have a behavior, attitude, or personality as a human being has. It is because the character is actually the representation of the human being included its attitude, behavior, and personality character is interpreted by the readers. This idea is also supported by Holman (1986:81) which states that character is a complicated term that includes the idea of the moral constitution of the human personality, the presence of moral uprightness and the simpler notion of the presence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings of one sort or another. Further, according to Abrams as state in Nurgiyantoro (1995:165) explained that character is a person that is displayed in a story, which is interpreted by the readers, it has a moral quality and a certain tendencies that represented by his/her speech and action.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that character is a basic element in a literary works, it is mostly displayed in form of creature such as human being, animal, and etc. and it always has a specific moral quality and tendencies. Without characters, a story will be nonsense.

The existence of character in a certain literary works is a must due to it is the basic element of literary work itself. Although literary works such as novel always presents a character, many people got difficulty in understanding the character. It is stated by Perrine (1959: 83) that understanding character is not easy. He said that character is much more complex, anyone can repeat what a person has done in a story, but considerable skill may be needed to describe what a person is (Perrine, 1959:83). Therefore, character becomes one of the topics chosen by the researcher that will be discussed in the next chapter. It is hoped that the writer's analysis toward character will ease other researcher in analyzing a character in a literary work.

2.1.3 Characterization

Characterization refers to the way an author develops the fictional people who populate a novel. Characterization is how an author helps us get to know all of the character in a book. An author might develop a character though dialogue, and action. There are two ways an author can convey information about a character. Those are direct an indirect characterization. Using direct manner means that the author describes directly about the character. Otherwise, indirect manner of characterization the author does not merely tell the characters but

showing them to the readers thought how the character looks, what the character does, what the character says, what the character thinks, and how the character affects other characters from these five things the reader can understand and get clear description of the character's personality (Hughes 3).

Holman states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization on fiction: (1) The explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piece-meal 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 action; (3) The representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotion upon his inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

From the point drawn above, Holman argued that there are three ways that usually done by the authors to ease the reader judge the personality of their characters. Through the explicit presentation by the author, the action done by the characters, and the representation of the character; it is expected that the reader will be able to imagine the fictional character emerged by the author.

2.1.4 Psychological theory

Psychology was a branch of science that focused on human consciousness. It is the endlessly fascinating science of human mind and behavior, and it can be a rewarding tool for enhance our understanding and appreciation of literature (Gillespie 43). Since literature is an imaginative product that originates from human's mind, it is very possible to clarify that there is close relationship between psychology and literature. Through psychology, people are able to understand human's personality. Psychology can not only be applied in analyzing human personality in real life but also can be applied to fictional characters in a fiction.

Supporting the explanation above, psychology and literature have a close relationship because both of those uses human as the problem resource (qtd. in Marcelino 32). According to that statement, psychology and literature have closely related fields of human inquiry. In other words, there is functional similarity between literature and psychology; both of those concerns to humans' problems as an individual or social. Literature and psychology utilizes the same base by using humans' experiences as the main research.

In addition, there was a new perspective from Sigmund Freud. He gives contribution to psychology about a new idea of unconsciousness to examine human mind. Besides that, Freud also gives a contribution in literary analysis called psychoanalysis approach. This approach can be implemented to analyze literary works. It can help reader to understand human behavior, and then it must certainly be able to help them understand literary works; especially those are about human behavior. Tyson states that the goal of psychoanalysis is to help us

resolve our psychological problem, often called disorders or dysfunction and none of us is completely free of psychological problems; the focus is on patterns behaviors that are destructive (29).

Hall states that the total personality as conceived by Freud consists of three major systems. These are called id, ego and superego (22). Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality asserts that human behaviors and personalities are the result of the interaction of three component parts of the mind: *id, ego, and superego*.

Hence, Freud's structural theory placed great importance on the role of unconscious psychological conflicts in shaping behavior and personality. In the mentally healthy person these three systems form a unified and harmonious organization. By working together cooperatively they enable the individual to carry on the fulfillment of basic needs and desires (qtd. in Melia 32). The three major systems of personalities have their own way to work. Yet, to fulfill human needs and desires included the pleasures and satisfactions, the three-physic areas must be tided in a harmony. Conversely, when the three systems of personality are at odds with one another or in unharmonious condition, the person cannot be said maladjusted when they live in normal society. In this case, normal society is the society that arranged by social norms and they are who obeys to the social values which prevails in that societies.

2.1.4.1 Id

Id is the seat of innate desires and the main source of psychic energy (Miller 112). Id is an important part of human personality because it allows them

to get their basic needs. It is the most primitive part of the personality and the first part to develop.

Id wants immediate satisfaction, in accordance with the pleasure principle. The energy of id is invested either in action on an object that would satisfy an instinct or in images of an object that would give partial satisfaction (112). Id operates according to the pleasure principle. It aims to fill the pleasurable things and away from painful things. Id also aims to satisfy the biological urges and drives, for instance, feelings of hunger, thirst, sex, and other natural body desires that aimed to deriving pleasure. Basically, id does not care about reality and about the needs of anyone else. Id only cares about own satisfaction.

In line with statement above, id is not governed by laws of reason or logic, and it does not possess values, ethics, or morality. It is driven by one consideration only, to obtain satisfaction for instinctual needs in accordance with the pleasure principle (qtd. in Melia 32). It means that id is the place of human instinct that must be satisfied in order to make human stay alive. For instance, the need to eat, drink, avoids pain and gains sexual pleasure. In satisfying humans' desires, id does not fit to the norms and values which prevails in society. No matter how the way is, as long as id's needs are fulfilled. Because of that, it can be said that id does not recognize logics, values, norms and morality.

2.1.4.2 Ego

Ego is the second part of the personality to develop. Ego has function to filter the encouragement that wants to be satisfied by id based on the reality (qtd.

in Wigayanti 33). Ego acts according to the reality principle. Ego understands that people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt them in the end.

Ego acts to protect the individual by mediating between the laws of society and the pressures of id (Ridgway 7). In the well adjusted person the ego is the executive of the personality, it controls and governs the id (Hall 28). Ego acts as mediator of id's desire that unorganized with superego's desire that compels human to obey into the norms. It is ego's job to meet the needs of id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. The id's inability always produces the desired object leads to the development of the ego. The ego is the mind's avenue to the real world. It is developed because it is needed for physical and psychological survival (Miller 113).

2.1.4.3 Superego

The superego is a precipitation of family life. It holds out to the ego ideal standard and moralistic goals (Lapsley and Stey 6). The Superego is the moral part of human and it is develops due to the moral and ethical restraint that placed on them by their caregivers.

Superego is composed of two parts: the conscience and the ego ideal (Miller 116). In general, the conscience is negative, and the ego ideal is positive. The conscience is composed of the parents' prohibitions. Just as the parents who gives punishment for the transgressions. Therefore, the conscience punishes the person with feelings of guilt and regret. Conversely, ego ideal is composed of the

appreciation. Just as the parent gives reward for the certain behavior. The ego ideal gives present with feelings of self-esteem and pride.

Superego is organized by moralistic and idealistic principle which inverse to pleasure principle from id and reality principle from ego. Superego tries to balance between id and ego. Superego decides whether an action is right or wrong. The superego opposes both the id and the ego. It rewards, punishes, and makes demands. It tries to do away with both the pleasure principle and the reality principle (116).

This study uses psychoanalysis theory in order to help in analyzing how Brida's strive to becomes a witch.

2.2 Review of Related Study

To deepen this study the researcher takes several previous studies as a comparative study that have relevant point in order to get some important to help this research, those study are:

The first researcher is Ken RetnoYuniwati, the student of University Muhammadiyah Surakarta (2008). Who wrote under the title *on Struggle of Maggie Tulliver in George Eliot's The Mill on the Floss: An Individual Psychological Approach*. In her research she found that George Eliot has successfully combined all the structural elements. Based on individual psychological analysis, in this novel reflects Maggie's coping behavior to minimize her inferiority feeling and maximize her superiority in order to get her life goals.

The second researcher is *written by* Ariston (2011). The student of Foreign Language Department in Maranatha Christian University. The titled of his research is *Analysis Of Theme Through The Portrayal Of The Protagonist In Paulo Coelho'SBrida*. He analyzes the theme of the novel and the portrayal of the protagonist helps the reveals the theme.

The third is graduating paper that relates to the subject of this research is written by Gina Patricia (2011) the student of English Department, the Faculty of Letters from Petra Christian University, Surabaya. Her research's title is *Brida psychosocial problems and self treatment in Paulo Coelho's Brida*. In her research, she also examines the main character of the novel which focuses on the psychosocial problems and self treatment of the main character.

The first thesis is from Ken RetnoYuniwati, this research is discuss about the struggle of women character in George Eliot's *The Mill on the Floss*, the analysis uses psychological theory where it is known that psychological concerns with human relationship and human behavior. The second thesis is from Ariston, his research is discussed about the theme of the *Brida* novel and the protagonist helps the reveals the theme. The third is from Gina Patricia, in her research she examines the main character of the novel which focuses on the psychosocial problems and self treatment of the main character. The differences between all the researchers are the theory that the researcher used in this research, and the problem that the researcher take. This research used psychological theory that analyze *Brida's* sobsetion as the main character in Paulo Coelho's *Brida*.