CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoritical Framework

This second chapter consists of the theories will be used to analyze the short story, *An Imaginative Woman* by Thomas Hardy. This thesis focuses on the main character, Ella Marchmill. This thesis uses psychoanalysis criticism of Sigmund Freud to analyze the short story. In addition, this thesis will also use the theory of ambition as minor theory in analyzing the short story. This thesis will use the theory of ambition in Ella Marchmill's character as a proof in supporting the analysis and to get a fully understanding to the short story *An Imaginative Woman*.

a. Psychoanalysis Theory

Literary criticism and psychoanalysis are connected in interpreting of texts or literary work. One author of book has proved in his book that between literary criticism and psychoanalysis are connected and both of them are bound in interpreting the texts or literary work.

Both literary criticism and psychoanalysis engage in the interpretation of texts, the former explicates or comments on texts which have been crafted and published, while the latter uses artlessly spoken texts, which are treated by the analyst as a source of information from the unconscious mind of the speaker (Barker 201). It means that between literary criticism and psychoanalysis are

bound in interpreting the texts or literary work, both of them also explicates and comments the texts or literary work which have been created and published, while the second uses artlessly spoken texts, which are needed by the analyst as a source of information from the unconscious mind of the speaker. According to the explanation above, this thesis concludes that literary criticism and psychoanalysis are connected and bound both of them.

Unfortunately, Eagleton stated that psychoanalysis is not only a theory of the human mind, but a practice for curing those who are considered mentally ill or disturbed (159). It means that according to Eagleton, psychoanalysis is not only explaining about human mind theory, but also practice therapy to cure the mentally ill and people with disorders of the soul. Such cures, for Freud, are not achieved just by explaining to the patient what is wrong with him, revealing to him his unconscious motivations (Eagleton 159). It means that to cures the patient who has mentally ill or disorders of the soul; we can not only by explaining to patients what was wrong with him, but also by revealing him unconscious motivations.

Freud also gives his opinion about practice therapy mentally ill people. Freud stated that in psychoanalytic treatment nothing happens but an exchange of words between the patient and the physician (21). It means that in psychoanalytic treatment, nothing happens, but the discussion between patient and physician. The patient talks to physician, tells about their experiences. The physician listens what is told by the patient and direct the patient thought. Freud shows in his book:

The patient talks, tells of his past experiences and present impressions, complains, and expresses his wishes and his emotions. The physician listens, attempts to direct the patient's though-processes, reminds him, forces his attention in certain directions (21).

This thesis will use the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud to get more understanding about the character of Ella Marchmill. Freud stated that psychoanalysis is a method of medical treatment for those suffering from nervous disorders (19). It means that psychoanalysis is a method of medical treatment for human who having trouble in their thinking. Psychoanalysis is a study about human mind and behavior, or a study of human's personality. Elizabeth Hall in her book under the tittle *Psychology Today An Introduction Fifth Edition* stated that Freud divided his theory into three components, they are the id, the ego and the superego.

Freud divided personality into three separate but interacting agencies: the id, the ego and the superego. (Hall 413)

Freud describes a person's action as the outcome of interactions among these three components. There are three components of psychoanalysis criticism by sigmund freud:

The Id

First of all is the id, Freud characterized the id as a reservoir of physic energy that can be neither increased nor decreased. Althought it is not a place, it may be seen metaphorically as a pool of instinctual biological drives present in every individual at birth, so that the personality of a newborn baby is all id (Hall 414). So, instinct that appear from human mind is the id. In Freud's terms, instinct is the psychological expression of a biologically based physical need. To statisfy a

need that has been aroused, human beings develop "wishes" that motivate and direct behavior. The instincts provide the phychic energy that powers the entire personality. Thus the id that is, all the instincts together is the energy source for the ego and the superego.

Freud stated that, the id is not rational; it imagines, dreams, and invents things to get us what we want (284). It means that the id is not rational; the id imagine, dreams and created something to get what we want. Freud also stated that, the id aims to satisfy our biological urges and drives. It includes feelings of hunger, thirst, sex and other natural body desires aimed at deriving pleasure (284). From this statement, this thesis concludes that the id aims to satisfy human biological. Such as feeling of hunger, thirst, and other natural body desire that aims to get pleasure.

From the statements above, this thesis concludes that the id is instinctual biological that appears in every individual at birth. According to Freud, we are born with our id. The id is an important part of our personality because as newborns, it allows us to get our basic needs met. Freud believed that the id is based on our pleasure principle (285). It means that the id is human pleasure principle, and the id also an important part of human's personality, because human are born with their id that allows human to get their basic needs. Such as feelings of hungry, thirst, tired, that is human pleasure that appear since human are born. So that, it makes every human are imagines or dreams what should they do when they feelings hungry or tired.

The Ego

The second is the ego, although the id instinctively desires the satisfaction of biological needs, it has no way to satisfy them. To do these things, a new psychic component, the ego. Hall stated that the ego is often called the executive agency of personality, because it controls the individual's actions and manipulates the environment. Through this basic ego function of finding realistic means to satisfy the id, the mind develops and refines its higher cognitive functions: perception, learning, discrimination, memory, judgment, and planning (415). It means that the ego is executive agency of personality because it is control the individual's actions and the function of the ego is to find ways to satisfy the id.

The ego operates according to the reality principle; that is, it attempts to help the id get what it wants by judging the difference between real and imaginary (Freud 284). It means that the ego trying to help the id to get what is want to assess the differences between the real and imaginary. Freud also said that if a person is hungry, the id might begin to imagine food and even dream about food. The ego, however, will try to determine how to get some real food. The ego helps a person satisfy needs through reality (284). It means that if a person feeling hungry, the id will imagine the food, even dreaming about food. Then, the ego will try to determine how to get the desired food by the id. So, the id imagines what is want, the ego will try to satisfy the needs of the id.

From the statements above, the ego is as control's individual action and the ego is reality principle. When the id has a desire, then, the ego is applying the

desire of the id. The ego understands that other people have needs and desires in their life, so the ego's job is to meet the needs of the id. Such as the id feelings hungry and imagine the food that the id want, the ego will determine what the food that will eat. So, the ego is a part of personality who served as executor, where the system works with the outside world and inside world to set the id impulses in order not to violate the values of the superego.

The Superego

The third component is the supergo, the superego is that part of the personality that represents the moral standards of the society as conveyed to the child by the parents (Hall 416). The example from the statement is when parents give advice to their son and give examples of good and evil and its consequences. Hall stated that, the function of superego is to prohibit what is morally wrong and to promote what is morally right (416). So, after the id imagine something to be desired, the ego will try to satisfy the desires of the id, then, the superego will consider if anything that imagined by the id and conducted by the ego to satisfy the id is a good thing or not. Thus it is up to the ego to find a way to satisfy the id without giving pain to the superego pain experienced as remorse or guilt. So, the ego is free to do anything to satisfy the id without giving pain to the superego.

Freud stated that the superego gives people feelings of pride when they do something correct (the ego ideal) and feelings of guilt when they do something they consider to be morally wrong (the conscience) (284). It means that the superego is the part that will make people proud when we do the right things and

will make people disappointed when we do wrong morally things. So, the superego is the part to consider something that we imagine and what we do.

From the statements above, this thesis concludes that the superego is the moral part of the human personality. The superego judge good or bad, right or wrong, should be or not, something done by the ego at the instigation of the id.

So, from the explanation about the id, the ego and the superego this thesis can concludes the system works of the three components. The first, the id is an original personality system. When a human is born, they just have the id, because the id is a major source of psychic energy and the emergence of instinct. The second, the ego will contact with reality that exists outside of itself. Here, the ego acts as the governing executives, arranging and controlling personality and is always control the course of the id, the superego and the outside world. The ego appears due to needs of the organism, such as human hungry need to eat. So, hunger is the work of the id, and who decides to seek, obtain and implement is the work of the ego. The third, the superego is the holding of justice or as a filter of the second system of personality, so the superego know right or wrong, good or bad, should be or not, and etc. Here, the superego acts as an ideal, in accordance with the moral norms of society.

The theory of psychoanalysis will use by this thesis to analyze the character of Ella Marchmill who has ambition, but this thesis also uses theory of ambition as a supporting theory to get more understanding about the ambition of Ella Marchmill.

b. Theory of Ambition

Related to the analysis that is about ambition of the main characters, this thesis uses theory of ambition in order to get more knowledge about what is ambition and what people will do for their ambition or the characteristics of ambition. So, this theory will use by this thesis to analyze the ambition of Ella Marchmill.

Tatenhove stated that ambition is energy, expressed in active behaviors toward some purpose or aspiration (19). It means that ambition is energy of a human being and expressed in the form of behavior in order to obtain their purposes or their ideals. Unfortunately, Alfred Adler, a psychiatric Austria, along with Freud and Jung is regarded as a pioneer of psychology, stated that ambition is a natural desire to reach higher levels of completeness and fulfillment (Tatenhove 21). It means that ambition is a desire of every person to achieve what they want or what they aspire to be a higher levels.

From the definitions of ambition above, this thesis concludes that there are several characteristics of ambition, that are, there is a purpose or ideals to be achieve, there is the effort from people who has ambition, and ambition also is natural desires or owned by every people.

Someone is called to be ambitious when he or she has a strong desire to achieve something in his or her life. One's ambition can be wealth, power, luxury, honor, security, prestige, or any personal satisfaction, or gratification (Fleet 102). It means that someone can call to be ambitious people when they have a strong

desire in their life to achieve their desire. If someone has ambition, the ambition will be wealth, power, privilege, or personal satisfaction for those who have ambitions if they could achieve it.

Bahm stated that man's ambition involves some feeling of satisfaction and frustration (136). It is believed that an ambitious person will strive to achieve his desired goals. If their goal can be fulfilled, they will be satisfied. However, if they cannot reach their goal, they will be frustrated.

Actually having ambition is good, but if someone is too much processed by their ambition, the ambition can make them unable to control themselves, and it becomes very dangerous. They will be slave of their own ambition, and their way of thinking will be dominated by their ambition.

From the statements about ambition above, this thesis concludes that ambition is the desire of every person to achieve what they want or what they aspire, and they will apply their wishes in the form of behavior or business for their purposes or ideals can be reached. Every person must have ambition in their life, and they will make efforts so that their ambitions could be achieved, because if their ambitions can be achieve will be wealth, power or personal satisfaction for them. People who have ambitions are good, but if someone is too much processed by their ambition, it is become very dangerous, because the ambition can make unable to control them.

B. Related Review

In review of literature, this thesis finds out some related research that had been researched by student of University Stikubank Semarang about character's Ella Marchmill in short story *An Imaginative Woman* by Thomas Hardy. The journal that had been written by Yulistiyanti has entitled "Treason's Wife in the Short Story "*An Imaginative Woman*" by Thomas Hardy: A Study of Feminism Psychoanalysis". This journal is interested in discussing about the treason of Ella Marchmill to her husband, William Marchmill. Ella Marchmill is a faithful wife to her husband, who often leaves her for affairs his business, and the work of her husband is disliked by Ella Marchmill. However, the loyalty of Ella Marchmill turned into betrayal after attended of Robert Trewe, a rival poet of Ella Marchmill. So, this journal discusses about changes in character of Ella Marchmill of a faithful wife to be wife who betrayed her husband, caused by the figure of her rival poet, Robert Trewe.

From the journal by Yulistiyanti, this thesis has similarities and differences from the journal. This thesis has title "A Study of Ella Marchmill's Character and Her Ambition in Thomas Hardy's *An Imaginative Woman*". This thesis focuses on Ella Marchmill's character. Ella Marchmill as main character in short story *An Imaginative Woman* by Thomas Hardy has ambition to meet Robert Trewe. Ella Marchmill is wife of William Marchmill and the mother of three children, but Ella has a desire to meet Robert Trewe. the desire of Ella Marchmill become the ambition in Ella Marchmill's mind, and Ella Marchmill perform a variety of ways in order her ambition could be achieved. Although, the ways that

is done by Ella Marchmill make her husband disappointed and hurt.

Unfortunately, Ella Marchmill not concerned with the disappointment of her husband because Ella Marchmill is only thinking of herself disappointment who could not achieved her ambition to meet Robert Trewe because Robert Trewe was reportedly died by suicide in his Coburg House.

The similarities this thesis and the journal, equally analyzed about the main character of short story *An Imaginative Woman* by Thomas Hardy, Ella Marchmill. The differences this thesis and the journal are the focus analysis and the theory. The first difference, the journal of Yulistiyanti focuses on the treason of Ella Marchmill to her husband, William Marchmill. Ella Marchmill is faithful wife, but being the wife who betrayed after the presence of Robert Trewe in Ella Marchmill's mind. So, this journal discusses about changes in character of Ella Marchmill of a faithful wife to be wife who betrayed her husband, caused by the figure of her rival poet, Robert Trewe, while this thesis focuses on the ambition of Ella Marchmill to meet Robert Trewe. Ella Marchmill has a strong ambition, so she did a variety of ways in order to achieve her ambition. The second difference is the theory that uses; the journal uses feminism psychoanalysis theory to analyze the character of Ella Marchmill who had been betrayed to her husband, while this thesis uses psychoanalysis criticism and theory of ambition to analyze the character of Ella Marchmill and the ambition of Ella Marchmill.