

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research data is analyzed using some theories. The writer explains about the theories that are going to be used to analyze John Bristow, the minor character in *The Cuckoo's Calling*. In analyzing this subject, the new criticism theory, which are about character and characterization cannot be separated one another. Also, this study uses psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. The writer uses psychological theory to explain the character and to find out the answer to the statement of the problem. Also, this research data is compared to the perspective from Al-Qur'an to reflect the both story, *The Cuckoo's Calling* and *The Story of Habil and Qabil*. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1.1 New Criticism Theory

New Criticism emphasizes explication, or “close reading” of “the work itself.” In close reading, one examines a piece of literature closely, seeking to understand its structure, looking for patterns that shape the work and connect its parts to the whole, and searching for uses of language that contribute to the effect (Gillespie 172).

According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of Literature*, the natural and sensible starting point for studying a literary work is based on

the interpretation and analysis of the work itself (139). Therefore, the most important thing to begin the analysis is to go directly toward the work.

From Wellek and Warren's starting point, the writer decides to explore the thesis analysis by applying new criticism theory which is focused on the character and characterization.

2.1.1.1 Character

According to Edgar V. Robert, *Writing Themes About Literature*, character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior (65). So through dialogue, action, commentary, and suggests of the details of character's traits, will help the readers to analyze and make conclusion about a character's strength and qualities.

Furthermore, Robert states that there are two kinds of literary character, round and flat characters (65). Round character can be called dynamic character; round characters are both individual and unpredictable, they are central to literature, for they are the main point of conflict and interest. They are real human because they grow and develop as they win or lose their struggles (66). Meanwhile the flat character does not grow no matter what happens. Flat characters are not individual, but rather useful, and usually minor they end where they begin, because they are not dynamic, they are static (66).

2.1.1.2 Characterization

The foundation of a good fiction is character creating and nothing else. It means that a novel will not be built if it has no characters in it; therefore, a writer usually has many characters in his/her novel and presents the characters in his/her own way. Shaw states that most of good stories, the events follow logically from the natures of the persons involved (51). Also according to Peck and Coyle, the people involved in a novel are called characters (105), while according to Hugh C Holman, a character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality (81).

In the book *Mastering English Literature*, Richard Gill explains further about the difference between character and characterization. “A character refers to a person in literary work; while characterization refers to the way in which a character is created” (127). It means that the reader can see the personality of a person in the novel through his actions and sayings or through other people’s saying about him. In addition, Jack Salzman says that in fiction, the way the author reveals the characters as imaginary persons and his creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist as lifelike for the readers are called characterization (81).

Jack Salzman also says that there are two ways that an author uses to present the characters; dramatic and analytic method. Dramatic method is also called indirect presentation. It means that the author present a character as he sees the character from the other character’s opinion, his conversation with

other characters, his past life, and his action. The second method is the analytic method which is usually called direct presentation. In the analytic method, the author gives clear image of a person of a character through personal description. In other words, in this method the readers can understand a character from the character's appearance, thought, manner, attitude, and his past life which can be seen from his thought. The readers can also know the characters traits of the character from the author's direct command toward the characters.

So the characterization of the character is important point to analyze in this study. The writer tries to reveal John Bristow's character in manage his fear and jealous feeling through his brother and sister.

2.1.2 Psychology Theory

The writer chooses psychology theory to analyzing John Bristow's psychology problems and the motif he kills his brother and sister. Wellek and Waren states that we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws presented within works of literature, or finally, the effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology) (81).

The psychological approach to literature are less complicated and may be a help to the readers in exploring the character deeper and also give a better understanding of the story. By using these, the writer of the thesis expects to have a better understanding, and wider perspective in analyzing the work.

2.1.2.1 Personality Dynamic

In Sigmund Freud theory of psychoanalysis, he talks about the personality dynamic. Firstly, it is important to show the theory of id, ego and superego because they are the main doers of personality dynamic. Each of them has specific function.

Every person's personality is divided in three agencies with are the id, ego and superego. The id ego and superego are not persons, places or physical things, they are the names given to certain motivational forces these existence of which is inferred from the way people behave. Each of these agencies has its own highly specific role in maintaining normal personality functioning (Hall 22). In other words, every person has three parts in his/her own personality which each of them has a special function in order to preserve the health personality.

The sole function of the id is to provide for the immediate discharge of quantities of excitation (energy or tension) that are released in the organism by internal or external stimulation. This function of the id fulfills the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called the pleasure principle (Hall 22). Pleasure principle can reduce tension of person or to keep it as constant as possible. The aim of the pleasure principle is to consist of avoiding pain and finding pleasure. The new development that takes place in the id as a result of frustration is called the primary process (24). This is a process which produces a memory image of an object that is needed to reduce a tension. The primary

process attempts to discharge tension by establishing what Freud called “an identity of perception.” By an identity of perception Freud meant that the id considers the memory image to be identical with the perception itself. In other words, the id fails to distinguish between a subjective memory image and an objective perception of the real object (Hall 25). In other sentences, id is the part of personality which will make the people become very hoggish because they will be addicted pleasure seekers in order to satisfy their own needs, lust and desire. It will also direct the people to reduce, even reject any pain which may come to them. This element will be the devil that always whispers and pushes someone to express his desire.

It is very important to explain ego because ego is the executive of the personality, controlling and governing the id and the superego and maintaining commerce with the external world in the interest of the total personality and its far-flung needs (Hall 28). Instead of the pleasure principle the ego is governed by the reality principle. In other words, the ego is the unique element of the person’s personality which has an important responsibility about dealing with unavoidable reality. The id is selfish so the society will reject which the expression of the id, thus the person needs an ego as the mediator between an egoistic id with the real world. The ego will work based the reality principle which delays the action of id until it becomes appropriate to be expressed in society’s rules. This agency will be the negotiator between the id and the superego.

The third major institution of personality is the superego. The superego is the moral or judicial branch of personality (Hall 31). It represents the ideal rather than the real, and it strives for perfection rather than for reality or pleasure. The superego is the person's moral code.

By assimilating the moral authority of his parents, the child replaces their authority with his own inner authority. The internalization of parental authority enables the child to control his behavior in line with their wishes, and by doing so to secure their approval and avoid their displeasure (31).

In other words, superego is the significant element of the person's personality which is about the sense of right or wrong. This element will give a guideline in making judgments. This element is driven by morality which has been learned from the ideal models (such as parents, older, lecturer, teacher, motivator, and religious leader). This agency will be a guardian for the people from realizing something which is bad for society.

The interaction between id, ego and superego is important in analyzing character's psychological problem when kills his brother and sister. According to Freud, the health personality is when people have a balance in fulfill their id, ego and superego. People should manage the conflict between their own id and superego in order to have a healthy personality. As Dennis Coon states on the Introduction to Psychology-Exploration and Application:

It is important to have a delicate balance of power among the three. For example: let's say that you are very hungry and see your sister's foods. The id clamors for immediate satisfaction of its biological needs, but is opposed by the superego. The id

of the fear, Freud differentiated anxiety into three types; reality or objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety (Hall 62). These three types of anxiety are not different qualitatively but based on their sources of being unpleasant.

2.1.2.2.1 Reality anxiety

Reality anxiety happens when somebody considers that there is a danger around him and so the source of the danger of his anxiety is said to be in the external world of that person instead of his internal world. Hall defines reality anxiety as follows:

Reality anxiety is a painful emotional experience resulting from a perception of danger in the external world. A danger is any condition of the environment which threatens to harm a person. The perception of danger and the arousal of anxiety may be innate in the sense that one inherits a tendency to become afraid in the presence of certain objects or environmental conditions or it may be acquired during the person's lifetime. For example, fear of darkness could be heredity because past generation of men were constantly being endangered during the night before they had the means of making light or it could be learned because one is more likely to have fear-arousing experiences during the night than during the day (63)

In any event, fears are more easily acquired during childhood because within this period children are not able enough to cope with external dangers. It happens as their ego has not developed to face excessive amounts of stimulation. Hence, when they experience something that results in anxiety, they come to the stage of helplessness which is called trauma.

In his book, Hall stated that the prototype of all traumatic experiences is a birth trauma (64). During early years, if children encounter many situations which they cannot overcome, these traumatic experiences will be a basic of the children fear development. Then, in later life, any incidents which threaten the person to be on the stage of helplessness will give the person the anxiety signal. At the end, fears are related to and they come from early experiences of helplessness. When someone cannot do anything to manage the danger, anxiety reaches to the peak where the person collapses, faints or even kills a person. In short, reality anxiety is one fear of things around him and it can possibly come from his experience or heredity.

2.1.2.2.2 Neurotic Anxiety

Apart from reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety occurs when the feeling of fear comes from somebody's intuition toward certain object. Neurotic anxiety is aroused by a perception of danger from the instincts. Neurotic anxiety can be displayed in three different forms that are free floating type, phobia, and panic or near-panic reaction (Hall 65).

The first form of neurotic anxiety, free floating type of apprehensiveness, is neurotic anxiety which is attached to any good or bad environmental condition. This kind of anxiety is indicated by a nervous person who always expects something dreadful to happen. In other words, what happen in neurotic anxiety is the fear of the person is actually his own instinct or it that presses his

consciousness or ego which finally ends up with his being unable to control this consciousness and becomes helpless.

Another form of neurotic anxiety is an intense irrational fear or what is called phobia. It is characterized by the intensity of the fear which is out of all proportion to the actual danger of the object of which the person is afraid. The fear is irrational because the major force of the anxiety is found in the id rather than in the external world. What the person fears in the case of phobia represents something that is related with, or symbolized by, the feared object (65).

Then panic or near-panic reaction happens when someone goes mad at people around him whom he does not know and who even has not done anything to him. Yet, he does not have any ideas why he did so because all he knows is that he felt so upset and has to release his anger before it is exploded. This kind of anxiety is due to the id demands in spite of ego and superego prohibitions (66). Neurotic anxiety happens based on reality anxiety in the sense that a person has to associate an instinctual demand with the external danger before he learns to fear his instincts (67). In reality, as long as the instinctual discharge does not result in punishment, a person has nothing to fear; however, when impulsive behavior gets him into a trouble, he learns how dangerous the instincts are. It is like what Hall mentions that “Slaps and spankings and other forms of punishment show the child that impulsive instinctual leads to a state of discomfort. The child acquires neurotic anxiety when he is punished for being impulsive” (67). Thus, it can be said that

The similarities of those critic readers and this study are analyzed about John Bristow's character. Also using the same novel, that is *The Cuckoo's Calling*. The differences between them are this research will analyze more focuses on John Bristow's psychological problems and his anxieties. Also, this research will try to reflect the character of John Bristow to Qabil in the story *Habil and Qabil*. That is all the similarities and differences between this research and two related studies.

