

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

This part focuses on discussing some theories which are going to be used as a guidance of conducting this research. The theories are divided into main theory and supporting theory. The main theory is psychoanalysis focuses on personality development theory, to prove the male character through his self-confidence from an uncontrolled boy to be a good one. Meanwhile, the supporting theory is new criticism focuses on character, helping to find out how the character in the story is characterized. Those theories are explained as follows:

1. Psychoanalysis

Psychology is a scientific study of human behavior and mental processes. It can be known from two ways which are directly and indirectly observed. Behavior is everything that human do that can be directly observed, while mental process are describes the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each of us experiences privately but it cannot be observed directly (Santrock 7). In analyzing how psychology of someone's, people must observe from their behavior and mental process in society. Shortly by using psychology, it can describes the behavior and mental of many different people with different ways. As Jorge Canestri said in his book Psychoanalysis from practice to theory,

The value of theory in psychoanalytical practice is that of helping the analyst to construct models that explain behavior in terms of mental states, which can subsequently be communicated to the patient (5).

Human psychology can be analyzed by using psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis is a science of human subjectivity. It offers insights into the mind's way of thinking, dreaming, imagining, wanting, and especially the mind's ways of hiding from itself (Holland 2). The important addition to psychoanalytic literature is belief and imagination. It presents valuable sources of inquiry relevant to philosophy and literary criticism (Britton 1). So that psychology of someone can be known from their conditions in society, it can be from what they say, think, do, and interact with others. Psychoanalysis study in a work of fiction means that the researcher analyzes about the writer and individual character with imaginative on literature. As Wellek and Warren said,

By psychology of Literature, human may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws presented within works of literature, or finally, the effect of literature upon its reader (81).

Psychoanalysis is developed by Sigmund Freud in late nineteenth century.

The idea of this theory comes from understanding mind and behavior rest in the unconscious aspects of mind, crisis human relationships, and the human personality, as well as a social interaction (235). Psychoanalysis of humans not only observes from their individuality, but also how they interact in society with the others. Psychoanalysis influences the way of individual's thinking, feeling and behaving especially often conflicts in society that causing a problems.

Erik Erikson is an important revisionist of Freud's views. Erikson believes that developmental task to be achieved is identity presents from stages of personal

growth and the phenomenal that happen in each stage (12). Human identity observed from individually process that happen from each stages of life complete with problems that appeared them. Psychological condition of someone will be different from other and it also happens upon the author to the work that he or she has made. By applying psychological aspect on literature, it gives an understanding about psychological conditions of the author, characters which created in the novel, and also effects of literature toward the reader. That is why in a literary work, someone learns another character of human being, experience and imagination. Since this research deals with psychoanalysis theory of the characters in *A Walk to Remember*, theory of human development will help to find Landon Carters' reason in determining his personality growth through his self-confidence in the story.

1.1 Human Development

Development psychology has a perspective on human development (Strommen 4). To analyze how personality growth of human's, it can be used psychoanalysis of human development theory. Development means a pattern of movement or change that begins at conception and continues throughout life cycle that mostly involves growth, although it consists of decay as in death (307). Based on that explanation, development is the pattern of movement because of the result of several processes in human's experience in social life. It can be seen how the process of human develops their personality based on their character, emotion and behavior in each stage of life deal with next problem that they face.

Human development is scientific study of processes of change and stability throughout the human life span (Papalia 7). Study about human development means that want to know about individual differences and influences on development. Human will understand how people different are in health level, intelligence, personality characteristics and emotional reactions.

Erik Erikson is psychoanalyst expanding and modifying Freudian theory by emphasizing the influence of society on the developing personality. The theory of Erikson's psychosocial developmental covers eight stages across the life span of each different period. They are childhood, adolescence and adulthood (Feist and Feist 289). The different stages of human have different crisis of life in social environment. In his theory of psychosocial theory of personality development, Erikson says that every human being passes through several different problems and experiences in different stages in life, from birth to death. The main idea in Erikson's theory is the individual faces a conflict at each stage, which may or may not be successfully resolved within that stage.

According to Erikson, although there is a predominant issue at each stage, the stages cannot prevent. Issues of one stage overlap with issues of another; how one has dealt with earlier issues determines how one will resolve later issues (33). The important of development process is the connection between present of what human thinking and feeling, and earlier unresolved or resolved developmental issues faces the problems. Erikson also says that developmental blocks at any stage can be resolved at any points. So that the problems that human face in their

life can be resolved in any stages, it is not just where they stay in the stage, because the problems have an influence with the next stages.

In addition Erikson says that unconscious motivations are affective development revolves around people's continuously struggle to achieve a power through which they can partake of rather than be left out in their particular life (76). The growth of someone's personality needs motivation and struggle to achieve a power face problem in reality. Motivation and struggle of someone has a great impact in change of personality development, especially to reach better life.

Motivation refers to the general sense, to process involved in the initiation, direction, and energization of individual behavior. In a sense a truly comprehensive theory of motivation must be a theory of the whole of psychology. Anderson says that motivational process has been defined as coherent series of actions. When someone identifies a behavior as motivated, it is because they have notice it before in the same person or in other people (qtd. in Munro 8-9). It can be seen what happened in the future is an impact of someone's do in the beginning and the ending condition as deals with their motivation of life.

Motivation defines in terms of more or less conscious desires and strategies for attaining various goals in live (D' Andrade & Strauss 1992), which may be seen as having been socially construct and internalizing through the social in which the person grows (Munro 12). Furthermore, motivation gives coherence to a sequence of action. As Ricoeur (1931, p. 227) put in,

A story describes a sequence of action and experiences of a certain number of characters, whether real or imaginary. These characters are represented in situations which change deals with their motivation. These changes, in turn, reveal hidden aspects of the situation and the characters, giving rise to a new predicament brings the story to its conclusion.

From that statement, motivation gives an influence in sequence human action and changes the growth of human personality. As suggested by D' Andrade, once acquire, a loosely organize hierarchy of goals and sub goals may then become the great motivator of human action.

According to Erikson, in *Identity and the Life Cycle*, human behavior and personality are determined by his social circumstance in which he lives. He realizes on case studies of people living in different cultures to show how the development is bound up by changing nature of social institution and value system. He also stress that the personality development occurs during the entire life of individual, from infancy to adolescence and eventually and old age. Hence, he states his psychosocial development stages as “the eight stages of man” (5). The stages of psychosocial development happen in social interaction characteristic of different periods of life, accompanied by crisis and also the components both positive and negative. If the crisis of stages is resolve satisfactorily, the positive component will assure the healthy personality development. On contrary, if the crisis is resolve unsatisfactorily, the negative component will guarantee the unhealthy personality development and the individual will have inability in confronting and resolving later problems (33).

In *A Walk to Remember*, a personality development of male character is clearly happens in main character of Landon Carter. It will be explained how

Landon Carter's personality growth is from an uncontrolled boy to be a good one, who falls in love with Jamie Sullivan. Landon shows his different personality portrayed in the novel. In the beginning of the novel he is an uncontrolled boy, but when he falls in love with Jamie Sullivan, his personality changes to be a good one. Furthermore, his personality development changes through his self-confidence that deals with his love until the end of Jamie's life. It indicates that the great self-confidence of Landon are changing permanently his personality to be a good one, no one forces him to changes, while it happens in the end of the story.

This research especially examines the personality development of Landon Carter that can be seen through his stages of psychosocial development based on Erik Erikson's theory. In conducting theoretical framework, Erikson's personality theory will be divided into three major discussions as the age develops. They are childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.

1.1.1 Childhood

Erikson's stages of psychosocial development in childhood divided into four stages: infancy or oral-sensory (birth-1 year), early childhood or muscular-anal (1-3 years), play age or locomotors-genital (3-6), and school age or latency (6-12 years) (Feist and Feist 295). In this stage, parent has an important role to determine their children personality development. If there is conflict between child and parent, there will be personality disturbances such as destructive

behavior, fear and anxiety. The childhood period can be seen through the following below (Erikson 15):

1.1.1.1 Infancy: Birth to 1 year (Basic Trust vs. Mistrust)

Erikson also refers infancy as the Oral Sensory Stage (as anyone might who watches a baby put everything in her mouth) where the major emphasis is on the mother's positive and loving care for the child, with a big emphasis on visual contact and touch (Harder 2). During this stage of development, the crisis that has to be accomplished pleasingly is basic trust versus mistrust. If humans pass successfully through this period of life, they will learn to trust that life is basically okay and have basic confidence in the future. If they fail to experience trust, they constantly frustrated because their needs are not met, they may end up with a deep-seated feeling of worthlessness and a mistrust of the world in general (293).

The importance of early years in developing the basic belief, that the world is trustworthy and that every individual has a right to be here. Not surprisingly, the most significant relationship is maternal parent. In this case mother is most significant and constant caregiver (298). If the parent or caregiver absence and shifts the attention from the infant to the other interest, it will makes the infant feels the fear and anxiety. The personality development will be disturbed because the construction of basic trust or confidence does not develop well and mistrust will occur. When the parent regularly supplies foods, harmony and good information the trust will be developed well. In this stage, infant must develop both trust and mistrust. Big trust makes them gullible and brittle face strange

proper guidance during this stage, however children can be directed toward the goals of active adult life.

1.1.1.4 School Age: 6 to 12 Years (Industry vs. Inferiority)

This stage often called the latency. It is capable of learning, creating and accomplishing numerous new skills and knowledge, thus developing a sense of industry. It is stage which is has close relationship with social class between youngster's life and their peers and they can have serious problems in terms of competence and self-esteem (302). Moreover, it will be has significant relationship in their school ground and their neighborhood. Erikson argues that in this stage, the influence of social relationship is siblings and friends (42). Parents are no longer as the complete authorities they once were, although they are also the important guide their children. In this stage is the stage of greatest development social case.

1.1.2 Adolescence 12 to 19 Years (Identity Vs. Role Confusion)

The next crisis occurs at the beginning of adolescence which is involves the growth of a sense in looking for their identity or they also fail in role confusion. Erikson says that the danger adolescence face is role confusion (304). Adolescents do not know how to act as individual and they wonder what career to pursue to confusion in sexuality also lead them into mental disturbances. An adolescent's identity is built up by interaction with peers. In this case it is measured with ideas and values. Erikson summarizes the turbulence and critical nature of the crisis of identity versus role confusion by saying:

In order not to become cynically or apathetically lost, young people must somehow be able to convince themselves that those who succeed in their anticipated adult world thereby shoulder the obligation of being the best (42).

In Erikson's judgment, the foundation for successful adolescence and their achievement is combination of identity which derives in the early childhood. The development of personal identity is significantly affected by social groups with their identity (Feist and Feist 303).

1.1.3 Adulthood

Erikson explains that individual's adulthood is divided in three stages. That are early adulthood, is begin experienced when individual steps the age of 20-25 years; middle adulthood in the age of 26-64 years; and late adulthood in the age of 65-death (191). Each stage also accompany by crisis that has to be resolve as well as crises in the earlier of psychosocial development. As well as the earlier stages, in this development the positive component will occurs when the crisis accomplishment is satisfied. On contrary, the negative one will appear if crisis is unsatisfied resolved. The overall stages of development can be seen through the explanations below:

1.1.3.1 Young adulthood: 20 to 25 Years (Intimacy and Solidarity vs. Isolation)

In the initial stage of being an adult seek one or more companions and love. Children try to find mutually satisfying relationships, primarily through marriage and friends. Generally they also begin to start a family. This age has been pushed back for many couples who today do not start their families until

their late thirties. If negotiating in this stage is successful, it will be experience intimacy on deep level. If not successful, isolation and distance from others may occur. When children do not find easy to create satisfying relationships, the world can begin to shrink as in defense, human can feel superior to others. Significant relationships are with marital partners and friends.

1.1.3.2 Middle Adulthood: 26 to 65 Years (Productivity vs. Stagnation)

Erikson observes that middle-age is when tends to be occupied with creative and meaningful work with issues surrounding family. The significant task is to perpetuate culture and transmit values of the culture through the family and working to establish a stable environment. Strength comes through care of others and production of something that contributes the betterment of society. As children leave home, relationships or goals change the midlife crisis and struggle with finding new meanings and purposes. If human do not get through this stage successfully, they will be stagnation. Significant relationships in this stage are within workplace, community and family.

1.1.3.3 Late Adulthood: 65 to Death (Ego Integrity vs. Despair)

Erikson felts that much of life is preparing for the middle adulthood stage and the last stage is recovering from it. That is because as older adults human can often look back on our lives with happiness. The content of feeling fulfilled with a deep sense that life has meaning and made a contribution to life, the feeling Erikson calls integrity. Strength comes from a wisdom that the world is very large and human now have a detach concern for the whole of life, accepting death as the completion of life. On the other hand, some adults may reach this stage and

despair at their experiences and perceive failures. They may fear death as they struggle to find a purpose to their lives.

1.2 Factors that influence personality development

1.2.1 Parenting (Parental Behavior)

Children cannot adapt in social environment, it is because an ignorant of their parent. There is no person who wants to be ignorant. In fact, someone can pass infant as prove that their parents are success to take care of them and to internalize the social values (qtd. in Feist & Feist 95). If parents are not success in gaining their children, they will be unsocial and lean to be uncontrolled. They will be mistrust and hard to solve the problem that they faced. Furthermore, another effect might appear from the fail of parents in educating their children are that they, the children, are lack of confident. They will mistrust people around them and cannot work together. Children feel strange to society and other. Ignorable children have spoiled characteristic, but commonly they are easily suspicious and uncontrolled (96).

The way a child is brought up gives an influence to the kind of personality that we will have. As a rule, parents put their children in preparatory school at a very young age which helps them feeling confident about themselves and hence helps in building their personality. Other ways of parenting is making the child aware of their own strengths and weakness and helping them to understand new things in life all contribute greatly.

1.2.2 Inner Desire (Identity Crisis)

Jung said that everyone has inclination, movement to changes, perfection and completeness inherit that called inner desire (132). Inner desire of adolescent is related to identity crisis. As long as one has an inner desire of remaining confidence and reflecting a powerful image, personality development will always remain part of one's life even in the most adverse of the situation.

1.2.3 Self-Realization

Self-realization is a process to be a real one. This process is very strange and only reached by successful conscious assimilation with their personality (Jung 145). In this case, self-realization needs bravery to face problem. They will allow self-unconscious as point of their personality. Conscious personality is not dominated by unconscious process or ego, but they must balance the whole aspect of their personality. If person have self-realization, they will capable put their self in external and internal world.

The way we feel about our self is determined by the self-esteem and self-confidence that we have. Everyone faces up and down in life but occurrence of such frequent episodes damage the faith that one hold in one's decision making ability and other assets. Damage of the self-image could cause a major blow to a positive personality.

1.2.4 Love and belongingness needs

After complete physiological and safety needs, human will be motivated by love and belongingness needs, such as need of friendship, association, part of society or country, part of family, partner and children (Maslow 334). Love and belongingness needs to include some aspects of sexuality and relationship with others and furthermore it includes the needs to give and to get love. Children love needs to grow psychologically in direct manner. While adolescence, sometimes their way needs of love in hidden and different way.

2. Self Confidence

A person who reflects an image of authority, confidence, and sensibility is regarded as the one having a powerful personality, in general. Success in every sphere of life is linked with the power of personality. Self-confidence is a psychological state of mind of being sure to make the right decisions and do the right actions (145). It is the most valuable personality asset that everyone could have.

Self-confidence influences the decision that we make in everyday life and without it we could do a lot worse. Solid faith in oneself can bring something impossible to its destiny to happen. Having self-confidence is a power in itself. Self-confidence is the core of personality development in teenagers as most of the teenagers behave unpredictably because of the pressure that they have to deal with their newly found adolescence.

3. New Criticism

New criticism is a formalist movement in literary theory. It emphasizes close reading and focuses on objectively evaluating the text. Readers' feelings or opinions about a text produce by some personal association from past experience rather than by the text (Tyson 135). By reading the text human may changes their perceptions about literary work, human may assumes, critics and concludes, but the literary text is same. Readers have an authority to interpret the literary text based on their experience and imagination as their creativity.

New critics did not ignore the obvious psychological, sociological, or philosophical dimensions of the text, they aestheticize them. They treat psychological, sociological, and philosophical content the same way they treat the text's formal elements, to learn what these elements contribute to the aesthetic experience created by the work's organic unity (Bressler 58). By using New Criticism, interpretations of the reader stay within the context created by the text itself. When the reader reads the text, they not only get new expansion of knowledge from the text, but also from the content of written text to engage aesthetic experience. In addition the reader's personal life or background will affect his or her assumption about the literary text when they have an emotional bond with the text.

Tyson has mentioned that formal elements of new criticism are elements forming the literary text. Those elements include images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization and plot (138). The way knowing the evidence of author's intention or give reader's interpretation is by

about a character in the story (165). The way how the author characterizes the character in the story has a big influence to the reader. A good use of characterization always leads the readers to relate better events taking place in the story. It helps make a sense of the behavior of any character in the story by helping us understanding their thought process (Holman 74). In result the authors' ability to characterize the character successfully is one of the essences of perfect of good story or literary works.

Characterization can be defined as the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. There are direct and indirect characterizations. Direct characterization tells the readers what the personality of character is, meanwhile, the indirect characterization shows things that reveal the personality of the character, actions, and looks (194).

According to Josip Novakovich, there are six methods which is used by the author to reveal the personality of the character (qtd. In Wigayanti 26):

2.1. Summary of the story

By telling the summary of the story, the author can describe the fictional person and its personality. The reader can focus to the main conflict which happens to the character and it can give the background that the reader must know. It will also make the reader understands the personality of the character easily if the writer can writes the summary well.

2.2. The repetition or habitual action

This is the common concept that what the person has done for many times, it is possible that is the person's habit, especially for main character. Main character is often appear dominates and continually (Nurgiyantoro 179). So it is very possible to observe their repetition or habitual action of character to determine the characterization in the story.

2.3. Self-delineation

It is also possible that the writer tries to explain the character through the character itself. This method is simple enough because the characters can portray themselves by introducing directly. In the story usually there is prolog to help the readers understand in opening the story. In prolog, character tells them by introduce directly. This concept is make easier the reader to know how the characterization of character itself.

2.4. Appearance

It is almost same with the self-delineation method, but here the author describes the character through the character's appearance. From character's appearance it can be easy to observe the behavior. So the reader can guess the personality of it.

2.5. Action

In the scene, the author can make the character moves. In the beginning, middle and ending of story character may have different action. Here, the author shows the character from the voice, appearance, and its action without makes the

summary or depict them as general. However, it is possible for the writer to complete it with the summary too.

2.6. Combination of some techniques

This method covers all the previous methods. The author has many chances and different style in describing the characters by combining some methods. Absolutely, it will also make the reader feels no bored in reading the story.

Josip Novakovich methods tell how to reveals the personality character from different ways. It will be easier the researcher to characterize the character in the novel. The character's characterization can be analyzed from their action, mind and behavior. In analyzing Landon Carter's personality development through Erikson's theory, the characterization is portray to show the ways Landon thinks or behaves to be a good one.

This research discusses about *A Walk to Remember*, especially about the personality development of one of its characters, Landon Carter. Many researches have analyzed about the work, especially the self-confidence. However, although there are some people who examines the character of it. This research especially examines personality development of Landon Carter that can be seen through his stages of psychosocial development, based on Erik Erikson's theory.

B. Review of Related Studies

This part presents some related studies which have been done previously. The first literary review was conducted by Yulia P Frida in 2006 from Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta under the titled *The influence of Jamie Sullivan's*

Emotion Towards her Motivation to Struggle for Life as Seen in Nicholas Sparks' A Walk to Remember. This study focuses on the female major character, Jamie Sullivan, uses psychological approach as the main approach. In addition to the theory of character and characterization as supporting theory, the writer uses the theory of emotion, motivation, human needs and the relationship of emotion and motivation. In a result of the study, the researcher identifies the factors which influence Jamie Sullivan towards her motivation to struggle suffers from leukemia makes her feel afraid of death. Furthermore, the researcher wants to find out how her point of view of life and her optimism in facing her problem.

The second thesis was written by Juwati, Juwati in 2014, the student of Muhammadiyah Surakarta University under the title *The Influence of Love on Landon Carter's Behavior in Nicholas Sparks A Walk to Remember: A Behaviorist Perspective.* This research paper using behaviorist approach elaborates the influence of love on the major character's behavior. Based on behaviorist criticism analysis, the researcher concludes that several relationships have a great contribution in shaping one's personality and behavior. From behaviorist analysis the influence of love on the major character can be seen from the family relationship, friend relationship and romance relationship that appear in the novel. Every relationship has different influences. Those influences make him improve his life better by learning from his experiences during his life.

Those literary reviews and this research are not completely same in the whole aspects. In the first literary review, Yulia's analysis uses psychological approach, character and characterization concerns with theory of emotion,

motivation, human needs and the relationship of emotion and motivation. So it will help to understand factors which influence Jamie Sullivan towards her motivation to struggle. Suffering from leukemia makes her feel afraid of death.

Second related study which is done by Juwati using behaviorist approach elaborates the influence of love on the major character's behavior. Based on behaviorist criticism analysis, the researcher concludes that several relationships have a great contribution in shaping one's personality and behavior. While this thesis concerns on personality development of Landon Carter which is seen through Erikson's approach and the aspects that influence it. There is no other studies which is concerned on the character Landon Carter especially his personality development. The different with previous research, this research using psychological approach focuses on development theory, character and characterization through his self-confidence. At the end, this research focuses on male main character, Landon Carter. Discussing about how Landon Carter is characterized in the novel, and the factors that influence his personality growth through his self-confidence from an uncontrolled boy to be the good one.