

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter aims to explain about some theories that will be applied to analyze the short story *After Twenty Years* by O'Henry. The focus of the study is to describe Bob and Jimmy when they were young in the short story earlier and to reveal Jimmy's act of using other hands to arrest Bob in the story. Thus, this study decides that Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis focusing on psyche "id, ego, and superego" to be applied. Besides that, New Criticism will be supporting theory for the analysis.

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis theory

By applying psychological aspects on literature, it can give us an understanding about the psychological conditions of Bob and Jimmy of the characters which are created by the author. As what Minderop says the character presents a variety of personality and behavior which relate to psyche and psychological experience or problem which is felt by human in real life (1). Moreover, Tyson says psychoanalysis theory is particularly useful to literary criticism and to show how this view of human behavior is relevant to our experience of literature (11).

unpleasant things (Minderop 21). In order to achieve the pleasure, id has two processes to operation.

Id has two basic mechanisms, they are reflecting motion and primary process. The first process is reflect motion mean as a form of behavior or action functioning automatically and suddenly, also contained in the individual innately (Koeswara 33). For the example when hungry time, the baby's mouth will open and look for the mother's teat to sip the milk, other example if we having dust in our eyes, we will wink or the wipe the eyes and so on (Hartono 4). The second process is primary process involving some complicated psychological reactions in which id decreases unpleasant things by shaping the shadow of the object which can decrease the unpleasant thing (Koeswara 33).

Ego

Minderop says that ego placed between conscious and conciousness mind which functions as the mediator which reconciles the demand of pulsi and the prohibition of superego (21). The statement describes that the role of ego is to mediate between the system of id and system of superego. This mediation can help to disappears the pressures of contrary between a desire and a idealistic principle in process of thinking. Ego must find some outlet for the instincts of id and at the same time it has to restrict them within the demands of superego. Furthermore, to keep be balances from contrary, ego take efforts within reality principle.

Ego is personality side that must submit to the id and must look for reality that is needed by id as necessary satisfier. So, ego is personality that can differ between imaginative and fact. Ego work as reality principle and ego does secondary process. Reality principle can tow self expansion look for other expansion as well as the enviroment. Ego also serve secondary process it means ego uses thought ability rationally to solve problem (Hartono 4). The statement all above describes that ego can reach a perfect control for a person who mature enough psychologically and able to make decision rationally.

Freud describes that ego has a function encouragement which wants to be satisfied by id on reality. Ego tries to revent a tension until it finds the suitable object to quench id need (Semiun 64). It describes that between ego and id usually happens contrary. Id always to find pleasures and avoid unpleasent, meanwhile ego is the executed how id find the satisfied. The conflict is happens when ego cannot help id to find pleasures and hinder unpleasent things. If this condition happens, id will take its energy away and find the pleasure in its ways, and certainly not in realistic ways. So, it need superego to help determining about good and bad.

Superego

Superego starts to develop when ego internalizes moral and social norms. It is an internal realization from the value and ideal of traditional society. Superego is controlled by moralistic and idealistic principle which contrary to pleasure principle from id and reality principle from ego. Superego reflects something ideal

literary work are called its formal elements (Tyson 137). The statements describes that closely reading is the way to understand literary text meaning and new criticism contributions related theory to analyze especially in fiction.

Few students today, however, are aware of New Criticism's contribution to literary studies or of the theoretical framework New Criticism's definition of the literary text and method of interpreting it (Tyson 135). From any statements, it is so clear that in order to analyze Bob and Jimmy's character as young in short story earlier, this research will use new criticism theory as a supporting it concerning on the character and characterization.

2.1.2.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic element in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. Character often becomes the most important to discuss (Nurgiyantoro 164). The character presents a variety of personality and behavior which relate to psyche and psychological experience or problem which is felt by human in the real life (Minderop 1). Through action, speech description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, cheering for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate (Roberts and Jacobs 153). Based on some definitions above, it can conclude that character is the explanations of personal in a fiction work that includes their actions, dialogues, thoughts, response, etc.

Character is divided into two different meanings, between character as person in the story and as attitude; anxiety, emotional, and moral principle inside the person (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro 167). Character is made from idea; attitude and utterance of the author in making the fiction work, so it has naturally live like in real world (Nurgiyantoro 167-168). It means that character same like human, in the story they have reason for their actions in order the readers can feels the sensation in every characters.

For addition, characters in fiction are divided in some types. First, significance role in developing story in main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told whole sides of from his life, but peripheral character is supporting character for main character, they just exist when they have correlation with main character (Nurgiyantoro 176-177). It means, the main character is they appears on the whole story from begin until the end of this story.

In appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like a hero, this character usually shows sympathy feeling and looking face. Antagonist is the character which caused conflict (178-179).

Characters are divided into four types that are physical, social, psychological, and moral (115-116). Physical identifies peripheral facts such as age, sexual category, size, race and color. Social deals with the character's world or environment such as economic status, occupation or trade, creed, familial

affiliation of the characters. Then, psychological disclosed the inner mechanism of the character's mind and deal with habitual responses, attitudes, longing, purposes, like and dislikes. Moral discloses the decisions of the characters, either socially or not acceptable or not (Dinurriyah 115-116).

The third is about round and flat character. A flat character is one who changes little. In other word, a flat character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, flat character is have attitude and characterization that relative same, not develop until the end of story (188). Meanwhile, round character is not only showing a certain character, but also they can show various characters and behavior, even it may be in a contradiction and difficult to guess (183). By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze. So, this study focuses on main character named Bob and Jimmy. It will help to get more knowledge about Bob's and Jimmy's character in story.

2.1.2.2. Characterization

The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called characterization (Holman 81). It describes that, characterization is the technique that an author uses to reveal the personality and character of imaginary person. To understand a character people need to know about his/her major trait or traits. Robert says that "A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior" (Robert and Jacobs 154).

In studying a literary character, we should try to determine the character's major trait. As in life, character may be lazy or ambitious, anxious or serene, aggressive or fearful, assertive or bashful, confident or self-doubting, adventures or timid, noisy or quiet, visionary or practical, reasonable or both headed, careful or careless, fair or partial, straight forward or underhanded, "winners" or "loser", and so on (Di Yanni 154). From this statement study the writer wants to analyze what character of Bob and Jimmy.

Characterization is means by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgement. It is given fact and interpretative comment. From both fact and comment the readers derive an impressive of the character in the story (Di Yanni 55). This statement indicates author usually give a fact and comment to reveal the characters in the story.

According to Josip Novakovich, in presenting and determining the character's personality in the story, Generally the authors use three methods in their works. The first is, action of the character: in the scene, the author can make the character moves. Here, the author can show the character from the voice, appearance, and its action without make the summary or depict them as general. The second is, self-delineation of character: 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. The last is appreance of character: It is almost same with the self-delineation method, but here the author describes the character through the character's appearance, so the

reader can guess the personality (77-80). An understanding of the characterization will help more to learn and reveal the characters in the story. So, it will be beneficial to support the analysis of the character, analyzing Bob and Jimmy as young in earlier through story in O'Henry's *After Twenty Years* short story in this research.

2.2. Review Of Related Study

This part presents some related studies which have been done previously. The literary review was conducted by:

The first, Arisa Tria Utari (2010), is from Andalas University Padang with title *The Reader Responses to O'Henry Selected Stories; After Twenty Years, The Gift of Magi and The Last Leaf*. This thesis discusses about the reader responses to short stories of O'Henry with title *After Twenty Years, The Gift of Magi and The Last Leaf*. This thesis is to find of reader respond related about with intrinsic elements that contains plot setting and theme in the stories. The data taken from students opinion's of English literature at the University of Andalas. This thesis uses quantitative and qualitative for process. Furthermore, this thesis uses theory reader responses criticism by Louis Tyson and reception of "gaps" presented by Wolfgang Iser which emphasize the implicit readers. It means the "gaps" or blank space that proposed by Iser can be filled by respondents. From the result of this research found that the majority of responses to stories. The responses of reader given is very positive because they gets the moral of these stories is very good.

The next previous study is discussing about some critical essays concerning on *After Twenty Years* by O'Henry which is taken from the website of http://direct.essays.After_Twenty_Years.com/O'Henry.html. The first essay comes from Sahvanna Mori, in the following essay she comments upon the surprise ending in *After Twenty Years* and she suggested that O. Henry is a coveted aspect in any author's work and she comments no matter how action to packed or descriptive a writer is, without a touch of surprise, his work is useless. The second essay is comes from Haya Zuhair she comments in *After Twenty Years* was written by O'Henry is tells about duty versus friendship in story not only has surprise in ending but also this story is has irony circumstances. Most of essays above discusses about the surprise ending providing by O'Henry in the short story *After Twenty Years*, while this research tries to analyze main character as young in short story earlier and reveal Jimmy's act by using other hands to arrest Bob as close friend in short story.

In the first previous study, the similiraty in one of them literary work of analysis is short story undertittle *After Twenty Years*. On the other hand, the differences lies on objective of analysis. Aria's thesis is tries to find how readers responses in the story of *After Twenty Years* the study uses theory of reader response criticism. Meanwhile, this research will analyze about main character of short story. Therefore, the study uses theory of psychoanalysis in this study and new criticism as supporting theory. The discussion focuses analyze the way Jimmy use others hands to arrest his close friend to overcome his bunder and the other side of the lives of the friendship in earlier.

The difference of the second previous study is on the object of analysis. This research attempts the way of Jimmy' act to overcome his bunder and the lives friendship in earlier while the essays take effort to discuss the surprise ending of the story. Besides, the similarity rests on the literary work. Both of this research and the essays are talking about *After Twenty Years* by O'Henry.

