

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This part is center on discussing some theories which are going to be used as a guidance of conducting this study. The theories are personality of psychoanalysis, defense mechanism as a part of psychoanalysis theory, and characterization theory. This study uses the psychoanalysis as main theory including defense mechanism to analyze why does George (Georgina) hate being girl and reveal the cause of it. Meanwhile, the new criticism theory is used to reveal character of George (Georgina) in supporting other theories to find out the problem of study.

2.2. Psychoanalysis

Psychology is scientific study of human behavior and mental process (Coon and Mitterer 12). The term psychology derives from the Greek roots psyche; it is literally the study of the mind or soul (Kalat 3). It means that psychology is study that concerns about human's behavior and explores process mental.

Human being has their own unique behavior depending on they go through a period of their life. Some people may have same aim in life but every of them have their own styles in implementing it so that it makes different with others. Personality deals with a wide range of human behavior; it embraces all

aspect of human behavior. It is related with human's mental, emotional, social, and physical. Some aspect are invisible, such as thoughts, memories, and dreams, meanwhile others are visible, such as overt action. Personality also includes aspects that are concealed inside of human like unconscious or conscious and human awareness (Ewen 4) shortly, that all related with human behavior can be defined as personality.

However, personality as part of psychoanalysis theory it can be used to analyze human behavior even it also can be used to analyze the problem that occur in literary work. As Ryckman says that psychology is one of theory that is used by scholars in literature to explain the motive of fictional characters (27). By using psychoanalysis theory, it can help us to understand human behavior even it can bring us to understand literary work, by knowing personality as role of a character that appear in literary work.

Freud's model portrays personality as dynamic systems directed by three mental structures, id, the ego, and the superego. According to Freud, most of the behavior the third activity involves the system.

Id, Ego, and Super Ego

The Id

The first part is id, the psychological reservoir of our instincts, and our libido, or sexual energy. The id is devoted solely to the gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds—desire for power, for sex, for amusement, for food—without regard consequences (Tyson 25). In other word id is physic energy and instinct

The *ego* serves two masters—the *id* and reality—and is constantly mediating and striking compromises between their conflicting demands. Also, the ego is never independent of the *id*. It is always responsive to the *id*'s demands and derives its power and energy from the *id* (55). While the ego equally serves both the *id* and *superego*, it directly will lead ego to serve the third master that is external world (Feist 29). It means that ego mediates among the *id*, the super ego and the external world. It has role how to be wise in making decision while satisfying the *id* and super ego. At that time, the ego is trapped in complicated situation it should serve both *id* and *superego* even though it should obey reality principle it is the cause of anxious. However, ego more oriented in unconscious side because ego is forced by big energy of human instinct so that ego should have the best way to solve the problem. Meanwhile the *superego* is spying on every step and punishing the ego with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and low self-esteem. Immediately, the ego reacts and uses repression or others defense mechanism to protect the *id*.

However, all the mechanism can be found in daily activity of human behavior. In modern life, people try to increase satisfaction in living therefore they need to adapt with their environment; it is only when mechanism become the dominant modes of problem solving, so it indicates that personality cannot adapt with the environment (Minderop 30). Defense mechanism occurs in the conflict between *id* and super ego. Ego defense mechanisms are often used by the ego when *id* behavior conflict with reality and either society's morals, norms, and taboo or the individual's expectations as result of internalization of these morals, norms, and their taboos (qtd in Sulaiman13). Human will do anything to protect

the worth thing for them forced by id as life instinct of human. The ego should obey to look for the way to solve the problem to serve the id and give it satisfaction. So that the ego uses the defense mechanism or any kinds of it to solve the problem that confronted by ego.

According to Freud, the ego employs the kinds of defense mechanisms to solve the problem those are repression, denial, rationalization, displacement, regression, projection, reaction formation, and sublimation (Kalat535).

Meanwhile his daughter, Anna clearly elaborates several kinds of mechanisms in the following explanation below those are:

1. Repression. Human's brain shunt consciousness represses a dangerous impulse, or painful memory to reduce anxiety. It means that it is great effort to ignore the cause of pessimist or failure by throwing it in unconscious to avoid anxiety.
2. Denial. Believing that the problem does not exist or the unpleasant incident never happened. It does not believe any kind of unpleasant information because it is considered that it is incorrect. It means that it blocks external event whose perception threatens our ego.
3. Rationalization. Using the way to make sense and logic reason to be accepted by society. It means trying to convince other what our mistake is not wrong by using logic reason.
4. Displacement. It looks for another target to be blamed because of feeling unconscious hatred. Life can be cruel, sometime human looks for another

person to be object for releasing his or her anger because private problem to reduce tension to protect our self-esteem.

5. Regression. Pretend become idiot or innocent to escape from responsibility of mistake that have been done.
6. Projection. dramatize mistake of other people to hide their own mistake.
7. Reaction formation. One of the ways in which a repressed impulse may become conscious is through adopting a disguise that is directly opposite its original form. This defense mechanism is called a reaction formation. It means that human have two faces in the world, they will use masker to safe their life by concealing their bad behavior or bad intention. Shortly, human will do anything in order they are safe from dangerous or avoid the pressure even though they must against what their heart said.
8. Sublimation. The transformation of sexual or aggressive energies into culturally acceptable, even admirable, behaviors is sublimation. According to Freud sublimation lets someone express an impulse without admitting its existence. It means that it tries to make bad habit can be accepted by social culture.

Furthermore, it should be known that not all those kinds of mechanism of ego above would be used in analyzing the main character in the novel. It will be chosen the most suited kind from the eight of kinds of defense mechanism of the ego. Because human will use defense mechanism depending on the cause of human's need. So that not all kinds of defense mechanism of ego will be employed in one time.

The Superego

The superego acts as a judge or censor for the thoughts and actions of the ego. One part of the superego, called the conscience, reflects actions for which a person has been punished. When standards of the conscience are not met, it can be punished internally by guilt feelings. A second part of the superego is the ego ideal. The ego ideal reflects all behavior one's parents approved of or rewarded. The ego ideal is a source of goals and aspirations. When its standards are met, it makes feeling pride (Coon and Mitterer 399). Shortly, the super ego is control sense of right, wrong, and guilt. It leads human to the way whereas human's action can be accepted in social life. It criticizes and prohibits human drives, fantasies, feeling, and action. It means that super ego is sensor protection inside of human, it is like bell it will be ringing while person do something wrong. It will appear regret feeling inside of human after doing something wrong as punishment.

However, it should be known that someone with a strong id and a weak superego could be expected to give into a variety of sexual and other impulses that other people would inhibit (Kalat 544). Meanwhile, a person with a weak superego will be a delinquent, criminal, or antisocial personality. In contrast, an overly strict or harsh superego may cause inhibition, rigidity, or unbearable guilt (Coon and Mitterer 399). It means that someone who has strong id and weak super ego will do anything by following impulse without regard appropriate or not. It can be categorized as bad person who has bad habit and any kind of bad character such as rude, naughty, and so on.

After reviewing psychoanalysis theory above, the psychoanalysis as main theory to analyze one of the main characters of *Famous Five On A Treasure Island*, Georgina, especially why does she hate being a girl. The study wants to reveal the cause that leads Georgina hate being a girl by using this theory.

2.3. New Criticism

New Critics introduced to America and called “close reading,” has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades (Tyson 135). New criticism is one of theory that have been used by scholars for long time ago for analyzing literary work. The most important concepts of this theory are concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence (135). As Selden says that new criticism is the theory that focus and concentrate in text itself without regard historical context, biographical intellectual, and so on (19). It means that it emphasizes on the text as sole evidence which its language that is organized in literary work. As Tyson says that the way to know the author’s intention or reader’s interpretation by examining carefully the formal element of text such as characterization, setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, images, metaphor and symbols so that it can be found the theme (135). As formal elements, characters and characterizations are important tools that can be used to analyze the literary work.

Characters are the persons performed in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive

ways of saying it (Abrams 42). Characters are people in the literary work and considered as the principle material in literary work. There are four types to describe characters in literary work as the means of the author's creation of life-like people, they are; the first physical, it identifies peripheral fact such as age, sexual category, size, race and color. It related with appearance or personal description of the character, how the character is described in literary work by another character in conversation or what his or her experience in the story. Second social, It covers all aspects that can be taken from the world of character or environment as exemplified by economic status, occupation or trade, belief (religion), affiliate family characters. Third psychological, it is expressed in the mechanisms of the mind of the character as exemplified by the response of his habits, attitudes, longing, purpose, like and dislike. It is considered as the most necessary characters level categorization because of the routine and the emotions, thoughts, attitudes and behaviors allow readers to know the characters intricately. Fourth moral, it shows the decision of the characters, whether it is accepted by social environment or not, exposing their intentions, thus projecting what is upright or not (Dinurriyah 116).

The characters in literary work can be divided into major and minor characters depending on their role in the story. The character who has significance role he can called as major characters they usually appear frequently throughout the plot in the whole story. Apposite of major character are minor characters have less-presence or appear only marginally (Dinurriyah 114). Based on basic types, character is divided into flat and round character. As Abram states flat

character (also called a type or "two-dimensional") is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. Meanwhile, a round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (43). According to Nurgiyantoro, a flat character does not have a characteristic and behavior that can surprise readers. The characteristic and behavior of flat character is flat, monotonous, and only showing a certain character. Meanwhile, unlike flat character, 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).

However, character is not enough to build a story, it must be clear how the author portrays the character in order to be more alive in a story, that is what is called as characterization. Characterization is a technique of the writer that is used to create, reveal, or develop the characters in a narrative (Wigayanti 25). The author has some various techniques to reveal the characters of imaginary person. Baldick argues that there are two methods in characterizing the character. They are direct and indirect methods; the direct method is telling the attribution of qualities in describing character or commentary of other character. Meanwhile, indirect methods allowing the readers to infer based on character's actions, speech, or appearance throughout the story (37).

philosophy, written by Cynthia Mei-Li Chew BA (Hons) in Murdoch University, 2008. This study is focusing on narratological elements such as plot, characterization and series structure, as well as their publishing context, exploring issues of authorial intent, editorial decisions and, in certain cases, the official revision of text. She finds that Georgina has tomboy character such as freckles, brown-skinned, and rejected her own name Georgina became George.

Based on two studies, there are similarities and differences that will be done in this study. This study and both of the previous study focus on main character in the novel. This research and the first study is focusing on George (Georgina) as main character in *Famous five on a treasure island* novel. Although it will discuss the same novel and character but there are significant differences. If the first study examines the character tomboy of Georgina by using sex, gender, and queer concept, so this study will discuss why does Georgina hate being a girl and reveal the cause of it through theory of psychoanalysis concept of Freud. While the second study is focusing on narratological elements such as plot, characterization and series structure, and so on. This study examines the representation and evolution of tomboy character in selected children's series fiction from the late-nineteenth and twentieth centuries including character Georgina in *famous five on a treasure island* novel. While this study will focus only in one novel, this study focus on the cause of Georgina hates being a girl by supporting new criticism theory in exposing characterization of Georgina through of the plot in the novel.