

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter is about explanation of theory that will conduct this research. Firstly, it will present definition of character and characterization to analyze about the characterization of woman character in this researcher. This researches not only to analyses a woman character, but also to reveal woman character and her struggle to her life and use theory motivation by Abraham Maslow.

##### 2.1.1 New Criticism

Formalism, sometimes called New Criticism (even though it has been around a long time) involves the careful analysis of a literary text's craft. It is how to paraphrase the text. It based on the text. Ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical or physiological issues, or even any of a text's political or moral messages, the formalist is simply interested in taking the text apart to see how it works as a piece of art. It does not need think about the background of literary work making (Gillespie 172).

Some of its most important concepts concerning the nature and importance of textual evidence (the use of concrete, specific examples from the text itself to validate

the interpretations) have been incorporated into the way most literary critics today, regardless of the theoretical persuasion, support the readings of literature. It supports for literary interpretations because the 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). All the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its *formal elements*. It needs to understand the meaning of text itself first. It related to the beliefs concerning the proper way to interpret it (Tyson 137).

New Critics believed that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself: that best explains what the text means and *how* the text produces that meaning, in other words, that best explains its organic unity (Tyson 148).

Nevertheless, New Criticism’s success in focusing our attention on the formal elements of the text and on their relationship to the meaning of the text is evident in the way we study literature today, regardless of our theoretical perspective. For whatever theoretical framework we use to interpret a text, we always support our interpretation with concrete evidence from the text that usually includes attention to formal elements, and, with the notable exception of some deconstructive and reader-response interpretations, we usually try to produce an interpretation that conveys some sense of the text as a unified whole (Tyson 149).

It is understandable that their method worked best on short poems and stories because the shorter the text, the more of its formal elements could be analyzed. When longer works were examined, such as long poems, novels, and plays, New Critical readings usually confined themselves to the analysis of some aspect (or aspects) of the work, for example, its imagery (or perhaps just one kind of imagery, such as nature imagery), the role of the narrator or of the minor characters, the function of time in the work, the pattern of light and dark created by settings, or some other formal element. In analyzing the novel chosen analyzes some aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization. (Tyson 149).

### **2.1.2 Character**

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be study. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other elements (Nurgiyantoro 164). It is a person that is told, it indicates agent in the story. Holman states that character is a brief description sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality. Describing character is not as individualized personality but as an example of some vies or virtues or types (74).

According to Abrams, character is person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he rays though the dialogue and what he does through his/her actions (20). It means that

character in the story has relevancy with reader response; actually the reader will give interpretation about the character in the story by themselves (Nurgiyantoro 166)

For addition, Stanton states that in some sources in English literature character is divided into two different meanings, they are character as person in the story and as attitude, anxiety, pretension, emotional, and moral principle inside the person (17). So, character can be defined as character in the story or characterization in the story.

Character is just a reaction from thought, attitude and pretension of the author in the fiction work, so it has to live naturally like in the real world. Character takes place in a strategic position to give a message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers (Nurgiyanti 167-168).

Characters in fiction are divided into some types, the first, in terms of significance role in developing the story there are main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in almost all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told sides of her or his life, but peripheral character is supporting character, they just exist when have correlation with main character (176-177).

The second types, in terms of appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like hero, this character usually we like because he or she shows sympathy and our looking. Antagonist character is cause from conflict happens (178-179).

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character, on the contrary, is one who is modified by actions and experiences. In other words, a static character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of any personality, living and identity. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic; they exhibit the full range of human emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears (188-189).

The last is based on reflection of character, there are; typical character and neutral character. Typical character is a character that often appears in working quality or nationally and seldom appears with showing personality condition. Neutral character is a character that always exists for the story (191-192).

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze Agnes Magnúsdóttir. This study focuses on woman character named Agnes Magnúsdóttir. It will help to get more knowledge about Agnes Magnúsdóttir, so we can know about her character in this story.

### **2.1.3 Characterization**

We knew about the meaning from some opinion and all types of character, so after that we should know more exactly characterization as one of elements in fiction.

Characterization means that writers present and reveal character, by direct description, by showing the character in action or by presentation of the other character that help to define each other (“Element of Fiction”).

Character and characterization and not be separated, but it is different each other. In other definition, characterization is the reaction of these imaginary persons, so that they exist for reader as real within the limits of the fiction and have ability to characterize the people of one’s imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 75).

There are two types’ characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. Indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like (Bernardo 2).

Holman also state, that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of the character though direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action; (2) the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions; and (3) the

presentation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (76).

One the other hand, Pooly (1967:538) says that the authors may use any or all of four different methods in characterizing their characters. Those methods are:

1. He may describe the character's physical traits and personality, in terms of physical traits, the author may use the adjective such as beautiful, short, blond hair and etc to describe her character.
2. He may show the character's speech and behavior, in this point, the characterization is shown by the behavior and speech of the character such as when the character speaks in a loud tone, the author maybe want to show the reader that is character is bed-tempered.
3. He may give the opinions and reaction of other character toward and behavior, in this points the characterization of character is show though other's character opinion toward the certain character.
4. He may show the character's though and feelings, in this point the characterization of certain character is show a certain character always think that no one in the world is smart but him, by this thought, the reader can determine that this character is arrogant.

In this study, the writer prefers to description the characterization of the character based on Pooly (1967:538) method, In description Agnes's characterization, the writer will asses her physical traits and personality, her speech and behavior, her thought and feeling, and what others characters opinion toward her.

#### **2.1.4 Theory of Motivation**

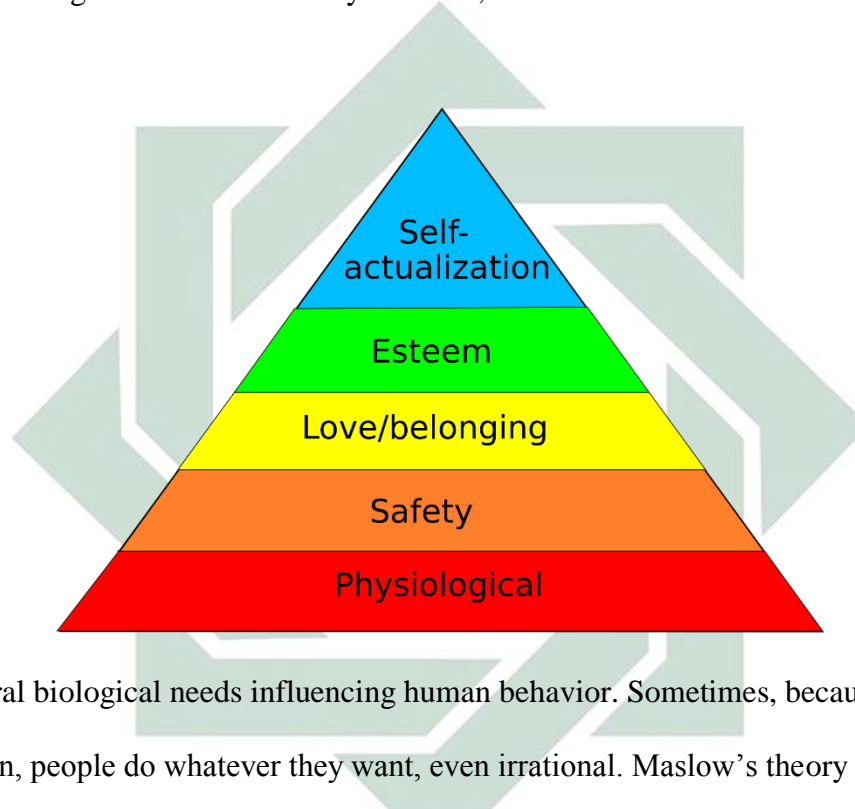
Commonly termed humanistic psychology, it maintains that humans are different from all other organisms in that they actively intervene in the course of events to control their destinies and shape the world around them. It seems like human create their destiny indirectly. Maslow felt that human beings have certain basic needs that they must meet before they can fulfill their other developmental needs (Crandell 46). He proposed a hierarchy of needs to describe a person's developmental progression from psychological-instinctive motives to more rational, intellectual ones. To achieve their goal, people have to get their hierarchies. He believed that human beings are self-actualizing-that they tend toward becoming all that they can be (42). They can be anything they want by stepping the hierarchy.

Maslow and other humanistic psychologists argue that scientific inquiry should be directed toward helping people achieve freedom, hope, self-fulfillment, and strong identities (Crandell 46). People should do it to achieve their goal. Maslow's model places motivational needs in a hierarchy and suggests that before



more sophisticated, higher-order needs can be met, certain primary needs must be satisfied (Maslow, 1970, 1987). It means before people can reach whatever they want or whatever their goal, they have to meet the basic needs.

In formulating his famous hierarchy of needs, Maslow saw self-actualization as one



of several biological needs influencing human behavior. Sometimes, because of the ambition, people do whatever they want, even irrational. Maslow's theory suggests that the higher needs, like self-actualization, are sensitive to environmental influence, but he never clearly spells out the conditions that facilitate or hinder the drive toward self-actualization or, for the matter, what the process of self-actualization involves (Slavin 86). Maslow's hierarchy of need pyramid is:

A pyramid can represent the model with the more basic needs at the bottom and the higher-level needs at the top. To activate a specific higher-order need,

thereby guiding behavior, a person must first fulfill the more basic needs in the hierarchy (Slavin 13). People have to experience their basic needs before facing their highest need. At the bottom of Maslow's pyramid are fundamental requirements to satisfy physiological needs (including needs for food, water, and sex) and safety needs. Next, Maslow identified a set of psychological needs focused on belongingness (love) and self-esteem. At the top of the pyramid, he placed the need to realize one's unique potential to the fullest in a process he termed self-actualization (Crandell 46). So, the lower need is start from physiological needs, safety needs, and then love and belongingness and self-esteem, and the higher needs are self-actualization. It means people can reach their goals and be whatever they want in the higher need.

Psychologists define motivation as an internal process that activates, guides, and maintains behavior over time (Slavin 327). In analyzing the character's aspect to have a strong motivation, the writer will choose humanistic theory by Abraham Maslow. It means that motivation supports for human to satisfy his or her wants or needs or to strive for the achievement of desired goal.

### **1. The Physiological Needs**

The needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives. Two recent lines of research make it necessary to revise our customary notions about these needs: first, the development of the concept of homeostasis, and second, the finding that

appetites (preferential choices among foods) are a fairly efficient indication of actual needs or lacks in the body. Homeostasis refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant, normal state of the blood stream. Cannon (1929) has described this process for (1) the water content of the blood, (2) salt content, (3) sugar content, (4) protein content, (5) fat content, (6) calcium content, (7) oxygen content, (8) constant hydrogen-ion level (acid-base balance), and (9) constant temperature of the blood. Obviously this list could be extended to include other minerals, the hormones, vitamins, etc. (Maslow 35-36). So that to fulfill the people needs, especially for basic needs, people need these needs.

We cannot identify all physiological needs as homeostatic. That sexual desire, sleepiness, sheer activity and exercise, and maternal behavior in animals are homeostatic has not yet been demonstrated. Undoubtedly these physiological needs are the most prepotent of all needs. What this means specifically is that in the human being who is missing everything in life in an extreme fashion, it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others (Maslow 36-37). To move up the hierarchy, a person must first meet these basic physiological needs.

## **2. The Safety and Security Needs**

People who are lacking food, safety, love, and esteem would most probably hunger for food more strongly than for anything else (Maslow 37). If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new

set of needs, which we may categorize roughly as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on) (Maslow 39).

Practically everything looks less important than safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which, being satisfied, are now underestimated) (Maslow 39). The average adult in our society generally prefers a safe, orderly, predictable, lawful, organized world, which can be count on and in which unexpected, unmanageable, chaotic, or other dangerous things do not happen, and in which, in any case, he has powerful parents or protectors who shield him from harm (Maslow 41). People do whatever they want to do easily if they feel safe.

### **3. The Love and Belonging Needs**

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center (Maslow 43). Love and affection, as well as their possible expression in sexuality, are generally looked upon with ambivalence and are customarily hedged about with many restrictions and inhibitions (Maslow 44). Love can do anything.

Determined not only by sexual but also by other needs. Also not to be overlooked is the fact that the love needs involve both giving and receiving love (Maslow 44-45). It means, love is about take and give.

#### 4. The Esteem Needs

All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (Maslow 45).

Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness, and of helplessness. These feelings in turn give rise to either basic discouragement or else compensatory or neurotic trends (Maslow 45).

After fulfilling these needs, a person strives for esteem. In Maslow's thinking, esteem relates to the need to develop a sense of self-worth by recognizing that others know and value one's competence. In fact, the more people are able to meet their need to know and understand the world around them, the greater their motivation may become to learn still more (Slavin 330).

## 5. The Self-actualization Needs

Even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what lie, individually, is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write, if he is to be ultimately at peace with himself. What a man can he, he just be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization (Maslow 46).

According to Maslow, they are autonomous and independent. They have a firm perception of reality, accepting themselves, others, and the world for what they are yet they are able to transcend their environment rather than merely cope with it. They are problem-centered rather than self-centered and are sympathetic to the condition of other human beings. They tend to establish deep and meaningful relationships with a few people rather than superficial bonds with many people but also have an air of detachment and a need for privacy. They have a democratic world perspective and work to promote the common good. They are spontaneous in thought and behavior but are not deliberately or flamboyantly unconventional. Self-actualized people are creative and are susceptible to *peak experiences* (rapturous feelings of excitement, insight, and happiness) (Maslow 46). So, self-actualization can be achieved by every person as a human being.

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

Even though there is no thesis analyzing Burial Rites novel, but there are some criticism and writings have been made concerning the similar theme. Here, there are some studies which have similarities that analyze about motivation.

The first writing is a thesis too, which is written by Helmy Mahendra entitled *Mitsuo's Motivation in Keeping Farming in Distant Thunder by Wahei Tatematsu*. This thesis is about how Matsuo struggle to keep farming although industrial technology can replace the function of farmer. Although he keeps farming, he can fulfill all his needs that related to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Those two states that motivation accurse because of human's needs.

The second writing is a thesis written by Yunita Saputri, entitled *Anne's Motivation in Philips Gregory's Other Boleyn Girls*. In this thesis, the author stated that social injustice experienced by Anee, motivated her to be a better girl. According to the author, Anne's motivation is caused by the lack fulfillment of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which is love and belonging needs, self-esteem needs and self actualization needs.

Related to the researcher above, this researcher also analyze the motivation of character in this novel, and find out character's way to get self actualization needs.