

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to analyze the main problem in this thesis, the writer uses some theories that are going to be used. The theories are new criticism, characterization, psychoanalysis, and the concept of paranoid schizophrenia. Those theories are to expose more in detailed way about character "I" and psychological aspect in his character.

2.1. New Criticism

Correlation between the psychology characters "I" with the work. So this research must find the character first to analyze, New Criticism as supporting theory. New Criticism appeared for the first time in the 1920s and continues to develop until the 1960s (Selden 15). In America New Criticism called "close reading," has been a standard method of high school and college instruction in literary studies for the past several decades. So in this sense, New Criticism is still a real presence among us and probably will remain so for some time to come (Tyson, 135). Close reading is a method that sought their literary literature carefully and in detail.

According to Gillespie New Criticism emerged as a reaction to the theory of the history of literary criticism and literary criticism biography is too put extrinsic elements of literary works, such as the history of a literary work or a biography of an author, as something that is important in analyzing literary works, without entering the elements intrinsic literature (Gillespie, 176). So with the New Criticism, the intrinsic elements of literary works serve as an important object in literary analysis.

The publication of New Criticism, to interpret a literary text by studying other elements associated with the text such as the author's life, political events, and to determine the meaning that the author mean in a text. The author's letters, his journals of experiences and

understand the personality and image of a character in literary fiction (Richard, 90). So character can express behavior and figure of human being in the novel. Character can also make important medium for human life which gives literature a great appeal, because through the character the author can express what they want to convey to the readers.

The readers can explore the novel or short story by paying attention to the characters, conversation, actions, and comments in order to understand more about the idea of the study. A character can be produced by contrast or identifying with other character, by contrast or identifying with setting by description of physical presence by analysis or motive of mind or by evaluation of other character (Dietrich, 144). So characterization is the process by which writer makes that character seem real to the readers.

2.1.2. Characterization

Characterization can be used to analyze the character or the personality of the character in literary work, whether the person is good or bad, developed or static personal. Characterization itself is made from the imaginary of the author of characters that is actual person (life like) (Holman and Harmon, 81).

Based on Bennet book, the realist characterization presupposes a mimetic model of literary texts whereby what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person. Such a model does not allow for a reversal of this relationship, it does not allow for the possibility that, for example, a person in real life might be convincing to the extent that he or she resembles a person in book (Bennet, 63). On the face of it, such a reversal may sound rather strange or counterintuitive, we would normally want to give priority to person and say that characters in books are more or less like real people. Indeed, literary history contains various dramatic instances where life copies fiction.

In this case, the writer uses characterization analytical approach to analyze “I” character in order to know about “I” personality which further it can help the writer to explain about

the three agencies are interrelated to each other so as to form a force or totality. Therefore to facilitate the discussion of personality on psychoanalysis framework, people describe the personality system.

2.2.1. The Id

The id is a powerful structure of the personality because it supplies all the energy for the other two components. Because the id is the reservoir of the instincts, it is vitally and directly related to the satisfaction of bodily needs. As we noted earlier, tension is produced when the body is in a state of need, and the person acts to reduce this tension by satisfying the need (Schultz, 57). That means part of the personality that saves human biological impulses. The Id is the primary source of psychic energy and the instincts.

Everybody is born with Id, all of the primary process thinking which is irrational, timeless and sometimes immoral instinct is. Work for the pleasure principles, Id has a single purpose to identify pleasure and pains in order to gain the pleasure and avoid the pain (Hall, 26). The entire processes happen in the Id belong to the unconscious mind, so that sometimes people cannot control when the Id should appear or disappear. There is no justification of good or bad in this stage because the Id does not have any experiences toward the external world. The Id also does not consider true or false, norms, traditional and other people, in other words, Id is the part of the human unconscious mind which consists of basic and the feeling of unthreatened and it needs immediate satisfaction.

2.2.2. Ego

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). It means that the ego is the only region of the mind in contact with reality. It grows out of the id during infancy and becomes a person's sole source of

communication with the external world. It is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id.

When the ego is performing its executive functions wisely, harmony and adjustment prevail. Should the ego abdicate or surrender too much of its power to the id, to the superego or to the external world, disharmony and maladjustment will ensue (Hall, 28). It means that the adjustment is done by realistic thinking. The process is about testing the action is possible or impossible to do. It needs a consideration whether the action will be done or not.

Instead of the pleasure principle the ego is governed by the reality principle. Reality means that which exists. The aim of the reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need has been discovered or produced (Hall, 28). So ego works based on a rational reason that is why ego is also called rational instinct, ego can work together with id to reach the same goals as what the Id wants, but in contrast ego also can be the oppressor of the id's goals. Gaining energy from the id, ego works based on reality principles that aim to differ between fantasy and reality.

According to Feist book, the ego becomes differentiated from the id when infants learn to distinguish themselves from the outer world. While the id remains unchanged, the ego continues to develop strategies for handling the ids unrealistic and unrelenting demands for pleasure. At times the ego can control the powerful, pleasure-seeking id, but at other times it loses control (Feist, 29).

2.2.3. Superego

In Freud psychology, the superego, represents the moral and ideal aspects of personality and is guided by the moralistic and idealistic principles as opposed to the pleasure principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego (Feist, 30). The superego strives neither for pleasure, as does the id, nor for attainment for realistic goals as does the ego. It strives solely for moral perfection. The superego is the moral or judicial branch of personality. It represents

Sometimes he becomes Restlessness and behave as if something invisible was giving instructions. His words became garbled.

Jaime persuaded him to go seek help, but he refused. Then, about nine bull ago, he began cutting his wrist. Jaime sure have secured their place by getting rid of all knives and razors. But Angela always find sharp object.

Jaime then it will help Angela to the hospital without protest. His wrist will be sewn, Angela will be observed for a few moments, and then treated. He will say that he cut his wrists because hellsmen tells him that she is evil and should die. After a few days in the hospital, he will deny hear hellsmen and force it to exit.

Jaime would take her home. This pattern will be repeated.

Schizophrenia is one of the most serious of all behavior disorder (Shanmugam, 113), based on Ardani's book schizophrenia comes from the Greek have meaning split soul (the meaning of schizo is split and phrenia is soul) (Ardani, 133), Schizophrenia is a general term referring to a group of severe mental disorder marked by a splitting, or disintegration, of the personality (Page, 236), split personality is the loss same of relationship between consciousness that is a logical with the body and the soul, so the behavior and emotional state are not fused.

The most striking clinical features include general psychological disharmony, emotional impoverishment, dilapidation of thought processes, and absence of social rapport, delusions, hallucinations, and peculiarities of conduct (Shanmugam, 133). The disorder is characterized by delusions, hallucinations, disturbances in thinking and communication, and withdrawal from social activity (Howell, 14). Disturbance in thinking and communication actually experienced by people with autism but in this case people with autism disorders in the nervous since birth and that schizophrenia was a neurological disorder that is caused by the environment.

Schizophrenia is a disorder characterized by severe personality disorganization, absence of social rapport and an inability to interact with the environment, usually a person experiencing schizophrenia disorganized thoughts, and experiencing delusions or auditory hallucinations.

2.3.1. The causes of schizophrenia

According to Ardani's book there are five causes of schizophrenia such as:

1. Organismic, is changes in the structure of the nervous system. Caused by shrinkage of the nervous system in some parts of the brain to shrink.
2. Schizothyme personality is mind of the chaotic. Most of people with schizophrenia their mind messed up because they can't appropriately respond to the environment and most of them run away from the problem
3. Disorders of glands under brain. Because of the fluid in the brain are not balanced which can also affect their behavior.
4. Schizophrenics usually have families who are experiencing mental disorders. So if anyone has schizophrenia families who suffer from schizophrenia, then most likely he would also degenerate.
5. Psychological causes, the existence of conflicts between superego and Id (Freud theory), so schizophrenia occurs because the ego does not have the power to control the instincts id, ego defeated id and superego because both of them stronger. In schizophrenics they lost most of his consciousness logical relationship between body and soul, so that in some cases the behavior is not in line with the state of his emotions (Ardani, 134).

2.3.2. The Symptoms

Schizophrenia generally has few symptoms that are often seen in people with schizophrenia, among the symptoms usually occurs are:

2.3.2.1 Emotional Disorders

According to Page emotional disorders in schizophrenic are they tend to indifferent and their emotional reactions flat without expression, and in the fact that it is extremely difficult for normal people to establish friendly rapport with them (Page, 237). People who have schizophrenia speech monotonous and retaining face without expression, they do not respond emotionally to people and events. Or their emotional response is not appropriate, for example people with schizophrenia will laugh when they hear bad news.

2.3.2.2 Delusions

All their ideas and beliefs, however false, illogical, fantastic and out of keeping with the patient's cultural background, are taken for granted (Page, 238). Usually the schizophrenics often feel that others will catch and hurt them, or otherwise often felt he was a major figure (Ardani, 137), people who have delusional disorder often stringing fear fantasy in their minds such a way that they can't distinguish it from reality.

2.3.2.3 Hallucinations

Persons with schizophrenic may hear voices or see visions that are not there, or experience unusual sensations on or in their bodies (Howell, 22). Auditory hallucinations, sometimes they can listen to the voices that threaten, punish, frightening, and usually voice ordering them to do things that may be harmful. Most of the some people with schizophrenia experience command hallucinations, voices that ordered them to perform certain action, like hurting themselves or others. In the example above study Angela, for example, he ruled by "Hellsmen" to commit suicide.

2.3.2.4 Thought Disorder

According to Howell thought disorder often occurs and is accompanied by inappropriate emotional responses, such as words and moods are not connected to each other (Howell, 22). So schizophrenic response to the atmosphere outside himself so badly, he did not feel happy in a happy atmosphere, and he did not feel sad even though the atmosphere of the environment is in mourning (Ardani, 137). People experiencing schizophrenia tend to think in terms disorganized and illogical. In schizophrenia, shape or structure of the mind and its contents are also often disrupted.

2.3.2.5 Speech Disorders

Schizophrenics often words are not related (Ardani, 137). And normal people can't understand what is being said because it sounds inconsequential. Many schizophrenic are mute or barely communicative. In some instances the paucity of speech results from their self-absorption and lack of interest in social intercourse (Page, 240). Speech disorders people with schizophrenia tend to him will more speak for themselves and more often muttering to himself because they have their own world.

2.3.2.5. Other mental Symptoms

Deteriorated and emotionally disturbed cases frequently give the impression of being completely disoriented (Page, 243). Usually, in the early onset of this disorder, schizophrenic mental condition tends to decrease, between intelligence and mental ability of patients to respond to the surrounding environment.

2.3.3. Types of Schizophrenia

In this part the writer mentions the study that has been done by other researcher. The writer uses the previous of the study that has relationship with the topic of the writer's research. The previous study is the thesis or research which has same topic, theory and focus of research.

The thesis belongs to Abadli Farida, a study of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla University Faculty of Letters and Languages Department of Foreign Languages Section of English in Algeria entitle Mystery and Oddity in Edgar Allan Poe's The Tell Tale Heart. In this research, the writer focuses on the content of the story in order to show ways in which mystery and oddity operate in the story, but in my thesis focus on the psychology character in the short story. From this work that, the short story of Edgar Allan Poe The Tell Tale Heart is mysterious, odd and highly imaginative.

The next review was from Khusnul Mufalikha a student of Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 with the title Darby shaw's paranoid personality disorder in John Grisham's The Pelican Brief in this research, the study focus on the Analyzing Paranoid Personality Disorder of Darby Shaw in John Grisham's The Pelican Brief. The main character, Darby Shaw has paranoid characteristic of distrust to other and has a constant suspicion that people around her sinister motives, she also has excessive fear and avoids close relationship with other. Actually Khusnul Mufalikha's thesis and my thesis same focus but different story.

Based on the previous study above, the writer wants to analyze about one of characteristics of Abnormal Psychology namely schizophrenia type of paranoid. The writer chooses Edgar Allan Poe short story The Tell Tale Heart to show what the paranoid schizophrenia is.

