

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter aims to explore some theories which are applied to analyze the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini. The focus of the study is to find out the sacrifice that is portrayed in the character of Mariam and to know the effect of her sacrifice in the story. Thus, the researcher decided that Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis will be the appropriate theory and New Criticism will be the supporting theory in providing the academic support for the analysis.

#### 2.2 Psychoanalysis

The word psychology is derived from Greek word; Psyche that means soul and logos means science. The meaning of psychology is the science of soul or the science that identifies and learns about human behavior (Atkinson 7). It means, psychology is the theory in analyzing human's behavior that has character in their personality. Meanwhile, psychoanalysis presences to know the indications of mental process in the human's mind or soul.

Psychoanalytic theory is a body of hypotheses concerning mental functioning and development in a man (Brenner 11). Mental is something that relates to psycho or soul and gives influence to individual behavior. Every individual behavior and expression is an impulse and a shadow from their mental condition

(<http://hakamabbas.blogspot.com>). According to the statement, the theory of psychoanalysis can be applied in the novel, especially in terms of mental and soul of the character which will assist the researcher in solving psychological problems hidden in human behavior. Furthermore, it can provide an understanding of the mental and psychological condition of the characters in the story.

Santrock says in his book that everyone has their own characteristic of personality or the character they behave. The character deals with mind, feeling, and behavior that showing how they live in life (435). It means that human is like a character in the literary work which has their own unique way to live their life. Some people may have the same purpose but every one of them has different way to reach it.

Personality refers to the characteristic patterns of behavior and ways of thinking that determine a person's adjustment to his environment. It is shaped by human potency since they was born and modified by culture and common experiences that affect them as individual (Hilgard 396). According to that statement, personality as part of psychoanalysis theory can be used to analyze human behavior because every person has different characteristic. Even, it can also be used to analyze the character's problems that occurs in literary work.

Freud introduces three basic structures as division of the mind: the id, the ego, and the superego (Freud 21). According to Freud, most of the behavior involves the

three activities. Freud's model portrays personality as dynamic systems directed by those three mental structures.

## **Id, Ego, and Super Ego**

### **2.2.1 The Id**

The first part of the mental structures 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). It means that id is a system of original personality inherited to human when they were born. It is also the main source of psychic energy and the emergence of instinct. The id has no contact with reality, but it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. The function is to seek pleasure; it means that the id serves the pleasure principle.

The id strives for immediate satisfaction of its needs and does not tolerate delay or postponement of satisfaction for any reason. It knows only instant gratification; it drives us to want what we want when we want it, without regard for what anyone else wants (Schultz 55). According to the statement, Id is driven by the pleasure principle which seeks to immediate gratification of all wishes and needs regardless of anyone. If the desire is not satisfied, the outcome is anxiety because Id does not tolerate anything.

### 2.2.2 Ego

The second structure of personality is ego; it is the executive part of personality that directs rational behavior. It means that ego works logically through based on reality principle. The ego does not prevent id satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality or it is called reality principle (Schultz 55). It means, Ego is a part of personality that has duty as executor, where it works outside the world to evaluate reality and inside the world to manage the need of the id. Because it is aware of reality, the ego decides when and how the id instincts can best be satisfied.

The function of ego is to seek the best way to satisfy the need of Id. The Ego does not want to prevent the need of id, it is rather to seek the way, the time, and the situation that is right based on the reality in life. Sometimes the ego can control the powerful, pleasure-seeking id, but at other times it loses control (Feist 29). The ego has role how to be wise in making decision to satisfy the Id. However, ego is 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 in the way, the time, and the situation. Although the Ego can control the needs of Id, it loses control at times.

The ego's job meets the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. Whereas the id is totally unconscious, the ego is partly conscious, the tip of the visible iceberg. Consciously, our ego helps us function rationally and make wise decisions (Heller 91). Human will do anything to protect the

worth thing for them forced by id as life instinct of human. Then people try to increase satisfaction in living there they need to adapt with their environment. The ego should obey to look for the way to solve the problem to serve the id and give it satisfaction. So, the ego used consciousness and makes wise decisions to solve the problem that is confronted.

### **2.2.3 Super Ego**

The term 'superego' is used to describe conscience and ideals (ego ideal). Conscience is feeling to judge whether the action is right or wrong. Meanwhile, the ideal is often thought of as the image has of our ideal selves, the people want to become. It means that the superego represents the ideal values and oriented on the perfection (Bateman 35). The superego acts as a judge or censor for the thoughts and actions of the ego. The superego is also called the conscience which reflects actions for which a person has been punished. When standards of the conscience are not met, it can be punished internally by guilty feelings. Then the ego ideal reflects all behavior approved of or rewarded by one's parents. The ego ideal is a source of goals and aspirations.

In his theory, Freud says that the superego begin with his attempt to explain why certain people suffers from an overly severe conscience and why they are subjected to extreme and unrealistic self-criticism and self-attack. His conceptualization of the inception of the superego is ingenious. Initially, has to obey our parents or gets punished. But as we matured, we identified with our parent, and

internalized the norms and prohibitions that they taught us (Heller 92). It means, the superego refers to morality in personality. The superego will leads the human behavior which tries to satisfy the need of the Id based on the rules of society, religion, and beliefs.

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. The term 'superego' is used to describe conscience and ideals (ego ideal). Conscience is feeling to judge whether the action is right or wrong. Meanwhile, the ideal is often thought of as the image we have of our ideal selves, the people we want to become. It means that the superego represents the ideal values and oriented on the perfection (Bateman 35).

After reviewing psychoanalysis theory, this is, as the main theory is used to analyze Mariam as the main character of Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, especially on how she decide to sacrifice towards other people, and then she surrender herself for execution. This study wants to reveal the sacrifice portrayed in the story and all the consequences she has to face because of her decision.

### **2.3 New Criticism**

New criticism is one of theories that has 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 (Tyson 135). According to

the statement, every reader has the different interpretation when they are reading, but the literary text stays the same. Its meaning is as objective as its physical existence on the page, so that textual evidence becomes an important ingredient in the theory of new criticism for long time ago.

New criticism focuses and concentrates in the text itself without regard the historical context, biographical intellectual, and so on (Selden 19). Although the intention of the author, historical context, and reader responses are sometimes mentioned in the New Critical reading of literary texts, but it does not include the focus of the analysis because the most important concepts is the text itself. Furthermore, Tyson also states that the way to know the author's intention or reader's interpretation is 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 find the theme (137).

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it (Abrams 31). A literary work always has characters who have moral, intellectual, and emotional different. So the characters are people in literature and they are regarded as the principle ingredient in literature.

Abrams divides character into flat and round character; 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).

Characters in literary work are also divided into major and minor characters depending on their roles in the story. The major characters can be called character which has significance role. They usually appear frequently throughout the plot in the whole story. So, character is difficult to describe with any adequacy like real life, but they can surprise readers.

Moreover, character can also be described as the following: *the physical* identified peripheral facts such as age, sexual category, size, race and color; *the social* deals with the character's world or environment such as economic status, occupation or trade, creed, familial affiliation of the characters; *the psychological* discloses the inner mechanism of the character's mind and deals with habitual responses, attitudes, longing, purposes, like and dislikes; and *moral* that discloses the decisions of the characters, either socially acceptable or not, exposing their intentions, thus projecting what is upright or not (Dinurriyah 116). According to the statement, there are four type of characters to describe characters in literary work as choice of the author to create characters like a human; Physical, Social, Psychological, and Moral.



Character is not enough to build a story, it must be clear how the author depicts the character in order to be more alive in a story. It is what is called as characterization. Characterization is a technique of a writer which is used to create, reveal, or develop the characters in a narrative (qtd in Wigayanti 25). 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 method is allowing the readers to infer based on character's actions, speech, or appearance throughout the story (Baldick 37). Those types of the characterization are used to analyze a character in the story. Each of them is used to describe the character.

From the previous, this study uses new criticism as supporting theory to identify the main character, Mariam, in the novel. It will be a guidance to understand all about the character of Mariam and it will help the researcher in identifying the sacrifice that has done by Mariam in the story.

#### **2.4 Review of Related Study**

There are some researchers who use the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* as the object of analyzing but use different theories. The first is the student of Sanata Dharma University. The title is *The influence of Jalil, Rasheed, and Laila on Mariam's Personality changes in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Paskalina Widiastuti Ratnaningsih in written 2009. She analyzed the character that

influences Mariam. She said Jalil influences Mariam's self-respect, affection but lose it all. Rasheed influenced Mariam's reflection, self-respect, submissiveness, and temperamental state. Laila influences Mariam's bravery, friendliness, affection, and self-respect.

Second, the student of Sanatha Dharma University, *Women's Struggle Against Gender Discrimination as Seen through the Major Characters in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* written 2010 by Lucia Eri Styaningsih. She stated Mariam criticizes the culture which she struggles against gender discrimination. Mariam obeys all culture for women in her place. Mariam and Laila want to get the right choice in their life, their education and happiness.

Third, Fajar Nur Indriyany in Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, wrote *Mariam's Search for Meaning of Life in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns* by student 2014. She said Mariam has strong spiritual of life in her heart. Mariam is careful, positive thinking, submissive to parent and husband.

Based on those explanations, they used the same object but in different focuses. Meanwhile, the study focuses on Mariam as the main character in the novel, this study's researcher wants to reveal the sacrifice that is done by Mariam to Laila, Aziza, and Zalmi in the story of *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. The difference between this research and the three previous are ones this research will contain the process of sacrifice that appears in the story. Because Khaled Hossein did not only try to tell the real identity but he also tries to show the sacrifices behind Mariam's character.