

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERARY REVIEW

#### 2.1. Theoretical Framework

This part is centered on discussing some theories which are going to be used as a guide of conducting this study. The theories are characterization theory, existentialism, psychoanalysis, and deconstruction theory. This study uses the theory of characterization which is used to help in finding out how each character in the story is characterized. Meanwhile, the existentialism, psychoanalysis, and deconstruction theories also used to analyze how the quality of struggle from the men's character is revealed.

##### 2.1.1. Character

Since novel as a literary work is inseparable with human's life as a mirror where the author tries to serve a million of human phenomena in the world through the written words. It is known that sometimes an author writes a story based on the true story, so the character which is emerged in the story is a reflection from a real person who lives in the real world. Furthermore, it is unforgettable that an author may create an imagination character based on their's creativity, but it is a must to make the imagination character as if he or she is a real man who has thought and feeling.

Character has an important role in a story, besides as a pawn that makes the story alive, character also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that the author wants to convey in the story, so character which

represents a person becomes something interested in the story. Character is the fictional people that becomes a part of the action of a literary work ( Judith 39). Even when the characters are animals, they almost invariably represent human beings or exhibit human attributes (Lynn and Leslie 17).

### 2.1.2. Characterization

Character only 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, that is what is called as characterization. Kennedy and Dana Gioia says that characterization is a technique of a writer which is used to create, reveal, or develop the characters in a narrative. The way how the author characterizes the character in the story has a big influence to the reader (106). The reader will drift away into the story as if he or she is the character that exists in the story, and also the reader can feel what the character feels. So, the ability to characterize the character successfully is one of the primary attributes of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 91).

In this case, the writer uses the theory of characterization to analyze the character of Liza, Jim, and Tom in order to get their personality descriptions which further it can help the writer to explain about the quality of struggle between two male characters in the story in getting Liza's love.

According to Josip Novakovich, there are six methods which is used by the author to reveal the personality of the character (77-87):

#### 2.1.2.1. Summary of the story

By telling the summary of the story, the author can describe the fictional person and its personality. The reader can focus to the main conflict which happens to the character and it can give the background that the reader must know. It will also make the reader understands the personality of the character easily if the writer can write the summary well.

#### 2.1.2.2. The repetition or habitual action

This is the common concept that what the person has done for many times, it is possible that is the person's habit.

#### 2.1.2.3. Self-delineation

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.

#### 2.1.2.4. Appearance

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 of it.

#### 2.1.2.5. Action

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. However, it is possible for the writer to complete it with the summary too.

#### 2.1.2.6. Combination of some techniques

This method covers all the previous methods. The author has many chances and different style in describing the characters by combining some methods. Absolutely, it will also make the reader feels no bored in reading the story.

#### 2.1.3. Existentialism Theory

Existentialism forces one to talk about the essential of human in the world, freedom and choice. The main problem is what the differences between human and things are, and the basic difference between human and thing is human realizes its existence in the world and always ask about the meaning of their's existence while thing does not. Therefore only human who is able to show its existence and thing will has a meaning because of human's existence itself (Masjkur Anhari 150). In result, existentialism can be called as a critic towards the view that human is a thing, so that the existence of human must be noticed seriously (Vincent Martin vi). Existentialism tries to observe the concrete fact of human as the human itself exists in its world. Soren Aabye Kierkegaard (1813-1855), a Danish philosopher and theologian, and also as a founder of existentialism (Alex Howard 334) says that existentialism as a compliance of each individual which is acquired from the freedom will (Suparlan Suhartono 67).

For Kierkegaard, each person must has a certain involvement and commitment toward each event that he or she has experienced, so that person is not only as an objective observer, but also as an actor that play a part in it. This

critics is based on his conviction that principally human is not a rational creature merely without a wish and feeling. 'Ideal' and 'objective' assume human's ratio domination toward a free wish and human's affection. In fact, human's action is not based on the ratio merely, but also based on the free choice and spontaneous emotional (Zainal Abidin 146).

In other words, human is not a pure rational creature or a creature that is able to be an objective observer, but rather as a creature who has an emotional consideration and practically in action. Sometimes one can find a man who acts irrationally.

Principally, human has right and freedom to decide which one is true or false and which one is the best or the worst in their's life, whether from family's demand, repressive political system, or even from the rigid cultural and social system. The human's reality outside may has a power to force or to influence, but the decision source to do something comes from the human itself.

Related to freedom is responsibility, both of them are inseparable each other. Unjustifiably that there is a man who admit free, but he or she does not want to responsible with its action. The main source problem of human's existence are freedom and responsibility. So, they are fundamental and crucial problems in human's life (Zainal Abidin 147). The freedom – the responsibility – that what everyone wants and fights is not a pleasant thing. Conversely, freedom often wreaks a new problem. Human is free to make everything from their's environment, but human is not free utterly to do everything that human wants toward the environment (Alex Howard 456). Freedom seems paradox, it cannot be

relied on as a sturdy basis for human's life. Freedom is very brittle and threatened. Even, it can cause a worried feeling when human determines their choice, there will be an unpleasant consequence or another dangerous one.

Therefore, it is indispensable a certain discretion in order to reduce the undesirable risk. According to Kierkegaard, what one needs in this life are passion, enthusiasm, spirit, personal belief that based on free wish and emotion (Zainal Abidin 148). The using of existentialism theory is believable by the writer to help her in finding out the characteristic of the male characters' struggle in the story, in this study Jim and Tom have different characteristics in their struggle. Kierkegaard depicts three phases of human's existences, start from aesthetic, ethical, and religious (Zainal Abidin 148).

#### 2.1.3.1. Aesthetic phase

In this first phase, human's orientation life is directed to get a pleasure. Human is controlled by sex's instinct, pleasure hedonism principle, and acts based on their mood. The aesthetic human lives for their personal happiness and interest (Zainal Abidin 148). Human also active just as an objective observer and tries to describe what he or she has observed. Human feels that it is not too important to be involved into the true reality in a life. In consequence, human in this phase has no firm orientation in a life because their life depends on the mood and trend in the society in its age.

In this case, it is normal for everyone to exist in this phase. Both Jim and Tom want to get their pleasure that is to get their dream girl, Liza.

#### 2.1.3.2. Ethical phase

Here, human tries to change their's life system. Human begin to receive a moral righteousness and acts based on it. Human tries to accept a universal humanity's value. The life's importance is not for a personal's importance anymore, but for the higher humanity's value. Human's life orientation is more tenacious than in the previous phase. There is a bravery to say 'no' toward the trend which grows up in the environment. In this phase, the personality root has been strong enough inside the human, so human can control their's action and adjust it with the universal morality standards (Budi Hardiman 253).

According to the story, only Tom who shows that he is not a selfish man by forcing Liza to love him. On the other hand, Jim knows that what he has done with Liza is something wrong because he has married and has a big family, but he still continue his affair with that young girl.

#### 2.1.3.3. Religious phase

The authentic of human's life as a subject or 'I' will be reached if he or she merges in a God reality. If from the aesthetic phase to the ethical one, human can consider much kind of consequences which may be obtained rationally, but from the ethical phase to the religious one, there is almost no rational consideration. It is a must for human who jumps in this phase to live without rationalization (Zainal Abidin 151). It need not scientific motive here. The important one is subjective belief that based on the faith. It is a must for human who want to reach this phase to approve the transcendent subjectivity which only follow God's way. Thus, only human who has a personal belief and based on the

faith who brave to join God's way and the human's life will be ended in the true felicity.

#### 2.1.4. Psychoanalysis Theory

Psychology is a branch of knowledge which learns about the soul.

According to Wilhelm Wundt in Irwanto that after he has done many experiments about consciousness process, include sensory perception and feeling, he defined psychology as a science of conscious experience. On 1879, he established the first laboratory of psychology in Leipzig and that event was reputed as the birth of psychology as the independent science out from philosophy, biology, physics, or chemistry (6). Because of his first psychology laboratory in the world, Wundt is reputed as a founder of modern psychology (Yustinus 41).

In Roedinger, Rushton and Capaldi, Sigmund Freud as the famous founding father of psychoanalysis also supports that (470),

Human being behaviors are motivated by conscious or subconscious desire. The subconscious is caused by conflict among three components. Those are the id, the ego, and the superego.

The id is said to operate on the pleasure principal, the ego operate the reality principles in contrast to the id's pleasure principles, and the superego is concerned with what is 'right' what is 'wrong'.

Although psychology and literature have different concerns, but practically, they have a close relationship. In reality, someone who wants to express their feeling, thought, or experience through written words and it fulfills the characteristic of literary work is absolutely a man. Man itself cannot be inseparable with its psychological aspect. Indirectly, psychological condition of each man will be different each other and it also happens upon the author to the



work that he or she has made. By applying psychological aspect on literature, it can give us an understanding about the psychological conditions of the author, the characters which are created by the author in its work, and also the effects of literature toward the reader. That is why in a literary work, someone can learn another character of human being, experience, and so on. As what Wellek and Warren (81) state,

By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychological study of writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).

Since this study deals with psychological aspect of the characters in *Liza of Lambeth*, psychoanalysis theory is needed to support as the approach to analyze each character and its action in the story. Psychoanalysis can be called as a theory of human mind, it forces or presses someone else to get pleasure as an instinct for every human. David Carter also states that psychoanalysis is the product of one man's mind (71).

Psychoanalysis is developed by Sigmund Freud in late nineteenth century. The idea of this theory comes from a crisis of human relationships, and the human personality, as well as a social convulsion. Freud in Irwanto said that every human has a dynamic psychological or mental energy. For him, psychological or mental energy is eternal, it cannot be lost, and if it is blocked it will look for another access (235-236). This psychological energy based on the different psychological functions, namely *id*, *ego*, and *superego* (what Freud called as tripartite structure). Those are which encourage everyone to act and to get a pleasure based on their's different instinct.

Absolutely, each person has different pleasures, so that everything which man wants to do is motivated by its pleasure. Unfortunately, it is not as easy as what man thinking. There will be many obstacles in getting the pleasure, as what Freud said about tripartite structure which is divided into three parts: *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. *Id* means unconscious desire or everything that man wants about the pleasure. *Id* works based on the pleasure principle and it is perceivable as an impulse that wants to fulfill its wish (George Boeree 348). Encouragement in *id* always wants to be satisfied immediately, and in its satisfaction *id* always tries to avoid an unpleasant experience.

Then, different from *id*, the *ego* works logically or rationally based on the reality principle in its effort to satisfy the *id*. *Ego* has a function to filter the encouragement which wants to be satisfied by *id* based on the reality. *Ego* tries to prevent a tension until it finds the suitable object to quench the *id* need (Yustinus 64). Though *ego* depends on *id*, but *ego* can reach a perfect control for a man who mature enough psychologically (Yustinus 66).

*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 (not real), fights for a perfectness (not a pleasure), and decides something true or false in order to act based on the moral norm in a society (Yustinus 67).

*Superego* contains of two parts; the ego-ideal and the conscience. There is a moral value that gives boundaries which the good and the bad are. Ego-ideal gives present by making a man feels proud. It is an experience with presents toward the right behavior (Yustinus 67). Besides, conscience punishes a man by making thon feels guilty. Conscience is sort of an internalization of punishment and admonition (Yustinus 67).

Besides psychoanalysis, theory of interpersonal attraction will help to find Liza's reason in determining her attraction feeling toward the two men characters in the story. Theory of interpersonal attraction is a theory that helps in finding the causes which make someone is attracted to another one. In theory of interpersonal attraction will be explained four factors that underlie the interpersonal attraction, that are: physical proximity, affective state, affiliation need, and observable characteristic (Robert A. Baron and Donn Byrne 261). 1) Physical proximity, a meeting that happens gradually will create an interaction and it may cause an attraction. In an attraction research, the closer of physic space the bigger a possibility that two people get a contact repeatedly, such as the house of two people, co-worker, or seat in a class (Robert A. Baron and Donn Byrne 263). 2) Affective state, it is known that affect/ emotion of person – happy, angry, sad, afraid, and so on – can influence the person's behavior, in this session affect can influence an attraction feeling. Either through direct effect which occurs when a person says/ does something that causes a good/ bad feeling, nor through associated effect which occurs if another person around us is not a cause of what we are feeling, e.g. the meeting with a stranger in a journey to the dentist will urge

us not to like it. 3) Affiliation need, it is a basic motive to seek and defend the interpersonal relationship (Robert A. Baron and Donn Byrne 275). After two people recognize each other as a result of physical proximity and the positive affect which is emerged, sometimes it is known that their relation quit in introduction only, it is not more than say 'hello' and get a little chat when they meet. In other case, there are two people who know and have an information exchange each other until they get closer. Indeed, each person is different in its affiliation need. 4) Observable characteristic, an attraction feeling in the first sight with someone is probably because of their appearance. Physical attractiveness is one of the observable characteristics.

#### 2.1.5. Deconstruction Theory

Initially, deconstruction is a text reading method that is completely different with a reading method as usual. Deconstruction perusal tries to seek a failure of the text that sinks beneath the single truth (Christopher Norris 15). The term 'deconstruction' for the first time appears in Jacques Derrida's composition when he establishes a perusal of the great Western metaphysics's narration. In one of his compositions entitled 'Marges de la Philosophie' or 'Margins of Philosophy', he explains that the using of 'deconstruction' term does not intend to destruct the old metaphysics. Otherwise, he intends to find and accumulate the hidden concept or meaning in the whole of the metaphysics narration in order to be the important one in the narration (Zainal Abidin 241).

Derrida argued that structuralism assumes a center of meaning, but for him it is inevitably that there are new possibilities of interpretation (Forrest E. Baird 1207). There is an assumption of Derrida's approach to his literary analysis that is all texts whether it is a literature or not can be deconstructed. In a process of dismantling texts or some parts of them as a purpose to reveal the other meaning of the text which the text may appears to imply one thing or its opposite (David Carter 111).

For Derrida, philosophy tends to seek an absolute truth, so it leaves a language definition which is used to arrange concept and theory. As what Derrida wants that a truth is not limited by singular, general, and universal truth. In fact, truth is plural, particular, and relative (Listiyono Santoso 252). Deconstruction focuses on how language is used to achieve power. It also tries to understand how some 'interpretations' come to be regarded as truth (Kennedy and Dana Gioia 2049). Briefly, what deconstruction wants is awake the hidden power which also participates in building a text.

Derrida also develops the notion of 'violent hierarchy', when one says that 'a' is prior to 'b', in fact 'b' is already implied in 'a'. Thus the word 'good' implies the word 'evil', 'law' implies 'lawlessness' (David Carter 110). In *Liza of Lambeth*, violent hierarchy will explain about two male's qualities of struggle. In this case, between Tom and Jim who has fallen in love to the same girl named Liza. Both Tom and Jim have made some efforts to attract her with different ways. At last, Jim is the chosen man whom she loves until the end of her life. It

indicates that the great struggle which has done by man is not permanently will get the same reward as the previous effort.

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

This part presents some related studies which have been done previously.

The literary review was conducted by:

2.2.1. Christina Halim (2001), Petra Christian University Surabaya; Faculty of Letters. Entitled “*A Study of Liza’s Wrong Decision and Its Fatal Effects in W. Somerset Maugham’s Liza of Lambeth*”.

The researcher identifies the factors which influence Liza in deciding to accept Jim Blakeston and refuse Tom to be her lover. Furthermore, the researcher wants to find out how this wrong decision brings fatal effects to Liza’s life later on.

2.2.2. Elshin Imelda (2002), Petra Christian University; Faculty of Letters.

Entitled “*A Study of the Main Male Characters Efforts to Attain Self-Actualization As Seen in Edith Wharton’s The Age of Innocence and Ethan Frome*”.

The researcher tries to know the reason of the main male characters’ failure in their efforts to reach their want.

2.2.3. Kusnul Khotimah (2009), Surabaya State University; Faculty of Art and Literature; English Literary Department. Entitled “*Deconstruction of an Epic Hero in the Television Show ‘Xena’: The Warrior Princess*”.

The researcher observes how is *Xena* is characterized in *Xena: The Warrior Princess* and also to analyze the deconstruction of an epic hero depicted in the story.

Those literary reviews and this analysis are not completely same in the whole aspects. In the first literary review, Christina's analysis uses psychological theory where it is known that psychological concerns with human relationship and human behavior. So, it will help to understand Liza's reason in getting a love with a married man and its effect. Besides, it is also supported with theory of interpersonal attraction that is needed to find out the cause that make a person attracted to another person.

While, this analysis focuses on how Liza, Jim, and Tom are characterized in the story, after that the characterization of those characters will be carried on to existentialism, psychoanalysis, and deconstruction theories to identify the quality of the struggle from the male's character to fight for their love.

For the second related study which has done by Elshin Imelda about main male characters' efforts to reach their want, unfortunately they are fail. The researcher in her thesis use theory of characterization to find the characters' personality, and then the analysis is brought to the theory of conflict to find the obstacles that the two male characters have to face. At the end, theory of human needs from Maslow is used to reveal the needs that the main male characters have to fulfill before they come up to their self-actualization.

The last one is a previous study which is done by Khusnul Khotimah about deconstruction that happen in a television show entitled *Xena*, it is known that

usually warrior is dominated by a man, but later there is an emergence of woman warrior named *Xena*. The same concept of deconstruction is also used in this analysis to reveal an unstated idea from the author. It is known that by doing some efforts, man will be guaranteed a reward. As a matter of fact, it does not work like that. By understanding Khusnul's thesis, it is very help the writer of this study to know more about deconstruction.