CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Psychology of Literature

The study of literature that is an interdisciplinary study is growing and eventually unify the study of literature with many other studies, such as Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology, and others. It creates new approaches in the study of literature, such as the psychology of literature, sociology, and others. And, in that approach, theories are born and developed from the relationship between literature and other various studies, a few examples of those many theories are Psychoanalysis, psychology of the author, psychology of the reader, and others. The psychology of literature was born and created as a form of literary study that is used to read a literary work, interpret the literary work, the author of a literary work, and readers of literary work by using the concepts and theoretical frameworks of Psychology.

Psychology can be used as a support in the research on a literary work. Psychology of literature considers the relationship and the role of Psychology itself. Psychology is commonly known as the science that analyzes human behavior directly on the object, a human. While Psychology in literature analyzing the character that is in the work which is a depiction of the human himself regardless of whether he is a fictional character. Also, not only from its character, psychology of the author and the readers are also important because it can affect the analyzing of a literary work. It stated by Warren and Wellek (1989: 90) that the term psychology has four understandings. The first is to study psychology as a type or as a person. The second is a study of the creative process. The third is the studious type of
psychological law in a literary work. And the fourth is the impact of the literary work towards the psychology of the readers.

Literary works that are no longer considered only as a mere entertainment, invites the readers to understand the characters in the story better. But then it evolved and seen as a connector for humans to understand the real life and all the phenomena that occur in it. In a literary work, a character in the story also has problems in his life, have the same emotional fluctuation with humans in real life, and other relationships that are intertwined with other human beings. So, it is possible to learn a literary work by connecting literature with other sciences.

The term 'psychoanalysis' is often discussed when concerned with human psychology. According to its understanding, Psychoanalysis is a branch of science that was developed by Sigmund Freud and his followers as a psychological study of human behavior. Psychoanalytic theory assumes that literature is a symptom that described by the author. If in real life, patients with hysteria show certain symptoms in the form of such physical disorder, however, a man of letters shows symptoms through the creation of his creative works. With such assumptions, the characters that appearing in a literary work is considered alive and real in the mind of the author and are treated like human beings in general. Conflict experienced by these characters, the psychological conflict described through literary texts will be considered as a reflection and an overview of the author's conflict. Because unconsciously, the author release his hidden personal desire in the literary works he created.

To analyze the literary works with the help of other disciplines besides literature, such as Psychology, for example, a psychological approach must be
considered by the researcher in linking both sciences. The origin and the creation of a literary work made an important point in the research of literature itself. So in other words, psychoanalysis is the study of the laws and the type of psychology applied to the literary works.

2.2. Psychology

The term 'psychology' is derived from the Greek word consisted of two words, namely 'Psyche' which means soul and 'Logos' which means science. In terminology, psychology means the study of the soul, all things that associated with it, its nature, origin, the process and how it works and the consequences thereof. In *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*, Walgito (2004: 10) states that psychology is a science that investigates and learn about the behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychic life. It can be said that psychology is the study of human behavior and referred to as the 'Science of Soul'.

Human behavior is not only studied by Psychology, but also from other disciplines such as; Anthropology, Medicine, Sociology, Management and several branches of Linguistics. All of these are grouped into a large family of "Behavioral Sciences". The difference between psychology and other sciences is that psychology is focused more on human behavior as individuals, whereas Anthropology, Sociology and the Management are focused on human behavior as a group. Medicine is also concerned with the behavior of individuals, but more pressing to the physical symptoms and the mental symptoms.

There are two types of psychology, namely; general psychology and specialized psychology. General psychology is a kind of psychology that studies
about human psychic activities that are generally adult human, who is normal and
civilized, while the particular psychology is the psychology of learning about things
that are more specific in the human psychic activity. There are various types of
specialized psychology, namely: current psychology of human development from the
start of a new person is born to die, which discusses the social psychology of human
behavior and all the activities in social, educational psychology and human discuss
activities related to education, psychology of personality and psychopathology are
discussed on the state individual psychological abnormalities.

Psychology learned about human psyche started from the day a person was
born until the elderly age. At every event that occurs during someone's life can affect
his psychological state. To be able to determine a person's psychological state
through a psychological study, method that often used are the method of experiment,
observation, clinical method, statistical method, life histories, interviews, and
psychological examination. However, in selecting the method to be used must first
be remembered that many psychological research methods which tend to be medical.

2. 2. 1. Psychological Disorder

Psychological disorders can also be referred to Psychopathology or Mental
Disorders. In Psychology, there are major elements in a human which can be a
psychological level gauge those are the mind, emotion, and behavior, that in case of
irregularities in this element, can cause psychological abnormalities in a person. All
of these elements must be in a normal condition and balanced so he can act normally
for himself and others around him. Abnormality is something that can be seen that is
different from what is considered appropriate or normal. Branch of Psychology that
studies about psychological disorder is Psychopathology or what is often referred to as Abnormal Psychology.

According to Davis (1984:1), "Psychopathology, a branch of science, is that part of psychology that seeks to explain disorders of mental activity and behavior in terms of psychological processes". Psychological disorder involves thought, emotions, and behavior of a man who not only classified as deviant, disruptive, uncomfortable, but also dangerous, disturbing, and also can hurt not only himself, but also those who are around him and can make the person can work or not functioning properly.

Deviant behavior is judged to be not normal because it is not suitable with legal norms and laws in the community where the person is located, relatively unusual behavior in a civilized society, there is an abnormality in the person's cognitive system that makes him unable to act appropriately, the person being in a stress condition that makes him fail to response situation, or his behavior endangering other people around. Because of things like this, the person is often associated with negative terms. However, deviant behavior not only can be done by individuals only, but also can occur in the community itself, such as the 'misunderstanding' to something. Deviant behavior can be divided into two, which are: neurotic disorder, a psychological disorder which is distressing, but the person is still able to think rationally and function socially; and psychotic disorder, a psychological disorder where a person loses touch with reality and experiences irrational thinking and distorted perceptions.

The causes of this disorder are classified into four classes, they are: external agents affecting the brain directly; disease of another organ, degenerative or other
diseases of the brain itself, and events and circumstances outside the person which compose his experiences. If the cause is classified in the first three classes, the disorder can be referred to as an organic psychosis. If the cause is classified in the last class, or if it is circumscribed and the appraisal of the world is unimpaired, called a neurosis (Davis 1984:1).

There are three factors that can bring out the psychological disorders based on its source, they are biological, psycho social, and socio-cultural factor. In biological factor, psychological disorders can appear due to the biological barriers of the patients which cause trouble for him to live his daily life. In the psychosocial factor, which can bring psychological disorders in a person is childhood trauma, parental deprivation, bad relationships with parents and various kinds of problems in the family, and severe stress. And sociocultural factor that can bring psychological disorder is an uncomfortable place to live, forced social role and social prejudice or social discrimination.

The elaboration of the factors above are not enough to describe the overall possible reason, because so many things that can make a person psychologically shaken or disturbed. Factors that cause the occurrence of psychological disorders actually very often happen in everyday life. Like the violence that seems to always occur not only from the outside of the family, but Also from the inside, beating lately happening very much reported in the news media. Violence can be done not only physically, but also can be done emotionally. As many examples that occur on students that are depressed due to the demands of schools that require them to achieve a high score in order to graduate from the school. Intimidation,
discrimination, and humiliation in front of the crowd can be referred to as violence, as well as hitting others.

According to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition* (DSM-IV) by American Psychiatric Association, psychological disorders can be divided into several groups, they are:

- **Schizophrenia**: a pattern of severely disturbed thoughts, emotion, perception, and behavior that seriously impairs the ability of the sufferer in communicating and relate with others and disrupts most other aspects of daily functioning. Diseases that classified as schizophrenia are paranoid schizophrenia, disorganized schizophrenia, catatonic schizophrenia, undifferentiated schizophrenics, and residual schizophrenics.

- **Anxiety Disorders**: involves heart rate, rapid breathing, sweating, fear attack, and other nervous signs. Diseases that classified as anxiety disorders are phobia, generealized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder.

- **Somatoform**: involves symptoms of bodily disorder, but there is nothing physically wrong. Diseases that classified as somatoform are hysteria, hypochondriasis, somatization disorder, somatoform pain disorder, and body dysmorphic disorder.

- **Dissociative Disorders**: marked by intense disruptions in memory, identity, or consciousness or perception as a defense mechanism. Diseases that classified as dissociative disorders are fugue reaction, dissociative amnesia, and dissociative identity disorder.
- Affective Disorders: often called as mood disorder that involves extremes of mood, especially if these extremes are inconsistent with the events happen around the sufferer. Diseases that classified as affective disorders are depressive disorders, dysthymic disorder, suicide and depression, and bipolar disorders.

- Personality Disorders: long-standing, inflexible ways of behaving that are not disorders as much as dysfunctional styles of living. The sufferer can create problems for those who display them and for others. Diseases that classified as personality disorders are schizotypal disorders, avoidant personality disorders, and anti-social personality disorder.

Treatment is needed in curing diseases mentioned above. But it would be nice if the causes of the disease was known before healing. Psychological illness is a vulnerable thing because it relates to one's feelings.

2.3. Sociology of Literature

A literary work can be analyzed not only by combining literature with psychology as mentioned in the previous point, but literature can also be combined with sociology. Although it sounds different, a combination of literature and sociology has spawned a new branch of study called Sociology of Literature. Sociology of literature means reviewing the literary work by connecting it with social aspects that exist in the society. Basically, the term sociology of literature is no different with sociological approach or sociocultural approach. The definition above is similar with the statement of Damono (1978: 6) which stated that the sociology of
literature is an objective and scientific study of man in society, the study of social institutions, and social processes.

The relationship between sociology and literature proved by Ian Watt (1954: 300), he classifies about the reciprocal relationship between literature, and this has to do with the author's social position in society with the society of the work's readers. Including the social phenomena, and social factors that affected the ideas in literary works and how it affected its content. The second is the literary work as a reflection of a society. The author could enter his social opinion into the literary works he created; how far he tells about the surrounding society, how does his nature affected him in describing the state of that society, and how far the genre of literature which he uses considered representing the entire community. The third is the social function of literature. There are three main focuses according to Faruk (1994: 4), which is how far a literary work can remodel the society, how far a literary work is regarded as an entertainment, and how far the possibilities between these two.

In analyzing a literary work by using a sociological approach, many things can be gained, such as an understanding of the social structure of a system in a society and other phenomena. By studying the social aspects of a society, then we can get a description of how people adapt to the environment as a concrete unity. In a literary work, the social situation is depicted vividly, but it's not necessarily articulate what people want. Literary work cannot be separated from the environment or culture or civilization that has produced literature as a social product. And if it is separated, it is impossible to understand a literary work.
2. 4. Sociology

The word Sociology must often be heard by everyone, but the understanding of this science is not much understood well. Unconsciously, we more or less know what’s what Sociology means. As human beings, it is important to understand Sociology. Humans are social beings who have a close relationship with each other. Etymologically, the word 'sociology' is derived from the Greek word 'socios' which means friend and 'logos' which means science. So Sociology is the study of friends. But this is commonly known as a science of society. Society itself means a group of people that have similarities, relationships, and culture. And Sociology studies about the society in terms of its social behavior and its social groups. Sociology learns about the values, norms, social structure, process, and all things which related to human social life.

Sociology was originally limited to the understanding of a society in the wartime, social class, racial conflict and so on. However, as time goes by, this science then developed and became the science of a society at large and complex range. Sociology today learns about the values, norms, social structures, processes, and all things that related to human social life.

Sociology is the study of social structure and social processes, including the social changes. Sociology is a social science that is categorical, pure, abstract, trying to give general understandings, rational and empirical. (Soekanto, 1982:61)

It is human nature to live side by side with humans besides himself because a human is destined to live in a society (zoon politicon). Humans are social beings (homo socialis), and coexistence is a basic requirement that must be fulfilled. Basically, human can not live without the other person in some special ways. And if
this is not fulfilled, there will be problems that can lead to imbalances in the person's life. For example, in a family as the smallest social group, a baby has a basic need that is the attention and affection from both parents so that he can grow well and healthy.

To be able to act as social beings, interaction is important. This interaction is a major factor in a person's social life. If this is not fulfilled, it can be ascertained that the life of a human being will not be balanced. To be able to have this interaction, there must be at least two people as the participants. Social interaction is generally defined as a verbal communication, but it is actually wrong. Although the two participants met, but do not talk to each other and make any reaction, changes in their thoughts and feelings are the signs of an interaction that has occurred. As an example, if a woman and a man meet in silence and no reaction, but they realize that there are people besides them and start interacting unconsciously, like thinking about the shape of the face or clothes they worn at that moment. The impression that created one another that can determine what actions that will be performed. Also, just like a mother's love that expressed by touching her baby gently.

Along with the relationship of individuals in a group with other individuals, problems are often found in it. And since not all social events in the society running smoothly as desired, shocks happens and called Social Problem. As revealed Soerjono Soekarno (1982: 395), “Social problems are closely related to social values as concerned with human relations and in the framework of the parts of normative culture”.

A social problem happens when the reality faced by an individual in a society different from what he expected. This kind of thing is commonly happening in a
society because there are different personalities, lifestyles, perspectives, and other factors and that may raise problems among members of the community. If the society can overcome the problem they face, then the society will 'grow'. Social problems appear to mature the individuals in a society, including parents, government, religious leaders, social organizations and other individuals.

If the society can overcome the problems that exist, the society can be said to be perfect because it successfully through the barriers between them and become a society that lives in harmony. But, if a society does not succeed or having difficulty in dealing with certain social problems, it means that society may be in danger. Social problems can affect every individual in society if it does not quickly address, such as crime or physical or mental changes.

For every social problem occurs, there must be an underlying reason. Soerjono Soekarno differentiates social problems in four factors, they are:

a. Economy: the example of the social problem caused by the economic factor are poverty, jobless, and others. Poverty can push someone to break norms or laws that applicable in the community, usually people who cause problems for reasons of poverty are the ones who were forced because they have to fulfill their needs.

b. Culture: the examples of the cultural factors are family disorganization, individualistic nature of human, juvenile delinquency, and others. Social problems that arise due to cultural factors in society can affect someone's way of thinking and behavior in social interaction and how he obeys norms and existing laws.
c. Biological: the examples of the social problem that arise as a result of biological factors are disability, infectious diseases, and others. Disability of a person can be a reason for other people to stay away from the sufferer for reasons of health and social discrimination can affect the sufferer to do things that violate the rules.

d. Psychological: the examples of the social problem that arise from psychological factors are neurological diseases, misguided beliefs, and others. Psychological factors can affect a person in living daily life, both in terms of thought or action.

In order to solve the social problems in a society, the role of each individual in it is very important. Social problems can be solved if there is a cooperation with the community members and government, social organizations, and other related elements to be able to return things back to normal.