CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the related literature of this thesis. The writer has chosen some important books related to the psychology of literature. Some of the books are explain about the theory in analyzing psychological factors in literary works. In order to produce an interesting discussion to be studied in this thesis, the library material chosen should be relevant to the problems which are being analyzed, while the information should originally support the analysis of the problem.

2.1 Literature

Literature is derived from Latin littera; letter, is the art of written works. It is related to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situation, express emotions, and analyze ideas. The ‘compositions’ is synonymous to fictitious writing which is far from scientific writing. Literature, in general, is life experience which is uttered become a beautiful writing. Its beauty may gives sense to the reader even gives strong effect to the reader. The statement is supported by Taylor in his book *Understanding the Element of Literature* (1981:1) who says that: Literature, like the other arts, is essentially an imaginative of fact, that is, an act of the writer’s imagination in selection, ordering, and interpreting life- experience. It means that the raw material of literature is experience. Literature is also containing more feeling than reasoning. As what Wellek (1965: 1) has stated that the subject matter of literature is irrational or at least contains strongly irrational elements.
Sometimes there are some literary works that cannot be understood simply when we are reading it because the contents are based on the opinion of the writer. We should know who the writer is and the background of the writer. Literature has large insight to see. Its connection to philosophy, sociology and even psychology has made literature full of ideas which are not easy to understand simply.

Roberts (1995: 1) suggests that literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually. It provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding. It makes a connection between culture, philosophical and religious world which are apart. It enables us to recognize human dreams and struggle in different places and times. It also helps us develop maturity, sensibility and also compassion for the condition of all living things, like human and animals.

Literature can also be said as a product of mind. It has its own system for its own world. The way literature comes is not like the wind passes by. It may be based on observation through imagination which is shaped systematically. Thus, literature is a kind of knowledge or science at the very base, though it is not objectively arranged. Literature is also like philosophy or history which belongs to humanly social knowledge. For that reason, it is worthless arguing literature whether it is science or not. At least, it offers understanding of what man is. In short, we could say that literature is a kind of mirror to see our own faces in terms of humanity understanding.

As Wellek says in Theory of Literature (1977: 75-135), literature has two approaches: intrinsic and extrinsic method. The intrinsic approach is the analysis of literary works which focuses merely on the text of literary work. The most common
intrinsic elements which are very important in literature or fiction are character, theme, plot and structure.

2.2 Novel

Novelin English is callednovel, in ItalianNovella, andin GermanNovelleliterally means"a newsmallstuff" andtheninterpreted as"short story in prose" Abrams in(Nurgiyantoro, 1995:9). Almostthe opposite ofshort storiethat arecompressing, expandsthe novelstends to be"widespread". If theprefer theintensityof short stories, novelstend toemphasizethatboththe emergenceof complexity"complexity" (Sayuti, 2000:10).

Nurgiyantoro(1995: 10) states, inanovela writercanexpresssomethingfreely, presentingsomethingmore, more detailedandinvolvemore complexissues. Includingthe various elements of the novel'sstory building. Further Stanton in (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:11) revealed that thenoveldistinctiveadvantagesisits abilityto conveycomplex issues in full and creatinga worldthat is"finished". This means reading thenovel becomes easier because it does not require us to understand the complex issues in the form (and time) that a little.

A novel in particular has enough opportunity to question the characteristic of a character in a passage of time and chronology. Novel also allows the presentation widely about the place (certain rooms). Therefore, it is not surprising that the man's positions in society are at issue which has always attracted the attention of novelists. Society has dimensions of space and time. A society clearly related to the dimensions of the place but the role of a person (character) in society change and evolves in time (Sayuti 2000: 10-11). A novel is the totality comprehensive and artistically. Novel has
an element of the word the language which became one entity are closely interrelated and mutually dependent.

a) Fiction

(Aceng Hasani, 2005:21), states that fiction is an essay in which have the imagination of the author. The intent of the statement is that an essay can be classified into fictional composition when in it is the result of the author's imagination or fantasy, both in terms of events, characters, settings, and other elements.

While (Sudjiman, 1984: 17), states that fiction is the narrative that has character, acting, and the flow generated by the imagination or the imagination, in a variety of prose. In this case, Sudjiman explained that the fictional composition is the result of an author's imagination that contains elements such as character, plot, and others. The elements are mutually sustainable so that the occurrence of a story.

b) Non Fiction

(Aceng Hasani, 2005:21) states that the nonfiction essay is the form of data and facts. So there is no element of the author's imagination. In this case, Aceng Hasani provides limitation that an essay can be classified into nonfiction if there are data that can be verified inside. Besides, nonfiction essay have also been prepared by the facts that actually occurred in the field without any element of imagination of the author.

2.2.1 Character

Allpor in (Psikologi Kepribadian, 1983) states that “Character is personality evaluated, and personality is character devaluated”. Abramsin (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:165) states that the character is figures shown in a work of narrative or drama,
which by readers interpreted to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

2.2.2 Personality

Personality is a pattern of relatively permanent character and a unique character that gives consistency as well individuality for a person's behavior (Feist & Feist, 2009). Allport in (Friedman & Schustack, 2006), states that personality is dynamic organization of individual psychophysical systems that determine their unique adjustment to the environment.

2.3 Idealism

Idealism is the metaphysical view that associates reality to ideas in the mind rather than to material objects. It lays emphasis on the mental or spiritual components of experience, and renounces the notion of material existence. Idealism is the philosophical theory which maintains that experience is ultimately based on mental activity. Epistemological idealists (such as Kant) claim that the only things which can be directly known for certain are just ideas (abstraction). In literature, idealism refers to the thoughts or the ideas of the writer. Idealism sometimes refers to a tradition in thought that represents things of a perfect form, as in the fields of ethics, morality, aesthetics, and value. In this way, it represents a human perfect being or circumstance.

Ahmad Agungin (Juhaya S. Pradja, 1987: 38) divided idealism into three kinds, below are the explanations:
1) Subjective Idealism or also called Immaterialism, Mentalism, and Phenomenalism. A subjective idealist would say that the mind, the soul, and perceptions or ideas are everything that exists. An object of experience is not a material object; object of experience is the perception. Therefore objects such as buildings and trees that exist, but only in the sense that perceive it.

Subjective Idealism is an idealist minded philosophy and starts on the idea of man or his own ideas. Nature and society is created from the idea of man. Everything that arises and occurs in nature or society is the result of or because of the creation of man or his own ideas, or in other words, nature and society is just an idea/mind of themselves or the human idea. One of the famous personalities of this genre is an English bishop named George Berkeley (1684-1753 AD), according to Berkeley, everything caught by our sensation/feeling is not real and is not materially exist objectively.

2) Objective Idealism, which is said that the mind discovers what is already contained in the natural order. Objective Idealism is an idealist minded philosophy of schools of philosophy, and the idea is opposite from the idea of universal (Absolute Idea - Hegel/Plato's LOGOS) beyond the idea of human ideas. According to objective Idealism, everything is either in nature or society, the result of the creation of a universal idea. This kind of philosophical view basically admit to something that is not material, that is eternally beyond human, something that did not exist before the world is a material universe, including the human beings and all thoughts and feelings. Famous figures of this philosophy are: Johannes Erigena (833 AD), Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274 AD), Duns Scotus (1270-1308 AD), etc.
Then in modern times around the 18th century came a new system of objective idealism philosophy, which is proposed by George.WF Hegel (1770-1831 AD). According to Hegel the essence of this world is "absolute idea", which is absolute and "objective" in all things, and infinite in space and time. This "The idea of absolute", in the process reveals itself in the form of natural phenomenon, the symptoms of society, and the symptoms of the mind.

3) Individual Idealism or Personal Idealism/Personalism, is the values and the struggles are to perfect himself. This personalism appear as a protest against mechanical materialism and monistic idealism.

Any man who carries his theoretical doubts or denial of the external world so far that even in his everyday experience he is forever reminding himself of the purely subjective character of his perceptions will simply find himself flung out of the natural course and direction of life, stripped of all normal feeling and interest, and sooner or later confronted with the danger of losing his mind completely.

The strongest characteristic of Idealism is that nothing is accepted on faith alone, this will help them to make the best decision regardless if it conflicted with the religious doctrine or not. However this is weak because the status quo mechanisms of discovery are not advanced enough to explain everything that seems phenomenal.

The Idealist pictured the world as an all-inclusive absolute mind, of which individual human minds were fragmentary parts. To understand the world was to see it, almost mystically, as a systematic and indivisible whole. It followed from this that the analytic way of looking at things to be found in science must inevitably misrepresent its subject-matter.
2.4 Psychology of Personality

Yusuf in (Perilaku Manusia, 2008:1), states that Psychology is a knowledge about the soul which proves that in the words contained some soul and spiritual qualities of man, so that it gave birth to a variety of theories. Diversity strongly influenced by personal aspects (personal reflection) of religious life, social environment, culture and philosophy espoused the theory. One of psychological study which was based on a of thought, researcher findings of experts in the form of personality (personality). The behavior shown by word and deed is empirical data or facts which are indicators of mental or mental condition of a person.

(Sujanto, 2004:2) states that psychology of personality can be formulated as psychology which specifically talk about personality as a whole. It studied the entire personality, not just the thoughts, feelings, and so forth, but overall as a blend between the physical and spiritual life. Complex, because in the process of growth is affected by innate factors which consists of various inborn disposition with the factors of the environment that consists of various things.

Meanwhile, according to Poerbatjarakain (Saleh, 1995:4-5), personality as a whole of the subjective attitudes that characterize the emotional and mental character of the individual to the environment, and the whole of the reaction that are psychologically and socially. Thus it can be seen reflected in the personality of its attitudes.

Human personality is influenced by various factors, in this case there are three theories are discussed. First, the theory of nativism, states that innate factors are...
stronger than the factors that come from outside. Second, the theory of empiricism, states that the development of an individual will be determined by empiricism or the experiences gained during the development of the individual is still ongoing or walking. Third, the convergence theory, this theory is a combination of the theory of nativism and empiricism theory proposed by William Stern.

William Stern in (Sujanto, 2004:4-5), stated that the establishment of a personal or character determined by inside and outside factors. Inside factors or innate factors are everything that has been born with both psychological and bodily nature. While external factors or environmental factors are all things that exist outside of humans, both the living and the dead.

2.5 Theory of Convergence

William Louis Stern, a German psychologist and noted as a pioneer in the field of the psychology of personality, he was born at April 29th, 1871 in Germany and died at March 27th in Durham, USA. He introduced the theory of convergence, it is the combination between the theory of Nativism and theory of Empirism.

Theory of convergence by William Louis Stern is the theory which stated that the establishment or development of personality of a person is determined by innate factors and also factors in the surrounding environment.

According Walgito (2004: 51-52), the convergence theory states that the environment has an important role in personality development. In broad outline, environment distinguished as follows.
1. The physical environment, namely in the form of the natural environment, such as soil conditions, seasonal conditions and so on. Different natural environment will give a different effect to the individual. For example, mountain areas give different effect when compared to other coastal areas.

2. The social environment, which is society. In these communities there are interactions between one individual with another. Society conditions will give a certain influence on the development of the individual. The social environment can be divided into two, they are:

   a) Primary Social Environment, which is social environment with close relationship between the members with the other members for example family.

   b) Secondary Social Environment, which is social environment of the member with other member’s relationship is rather loose for example distant neighbors.

In social life sometimes people do not fit in with the norms of society. People can attempt to be able to change the bad norms into a good norm. So the individual is actively giving effect to the environment.

According to Walgito (2004: 48-49), the development of individual will be determined by innate factors (basic) or endogenous factors, as well as by environments factors or circumstances or exogenous factors. Endogenous factors are factors that brought by an individual from conception to birth. Endogenous factors include, as follows.
1. Innate personality which related to physical factor, such as skin color. This personality usually cannot be changed.

2. Psychological innate personality which closely related to the spiritual state in the form of temperament. Temperament is an innate personality associated with physiological functions such as blood, glands, and other fluid contained in the human body and is constant or cannot be changed.

3. Innate personality in the form of the character, which formed the entirety of the individual personality that appear in the daily actions as a result of innate and the environment. So that character is the only innate personality that can be changed or can be influenced from outside.

Exogenous factors are factors that come from outside the individual, in the form of experiences, environment, education and so on. This factor distinguished on non-social factors and social factors. Social factors include the family, school, and community. While thenon-social factors include the living and the dead (organic and inorganic).