CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Psychology and Literature

Richard Taylor in *Understanding The Elements Of Literature* (1981: 1) said that literature is the art of writings in which creativity, imagination, idea, and perception can be expressed with universal ways. Literature deals with human being. It is how the man expresses his opinion, feeling, emotion, and attitude towards the destiny of human being on earth.

According to Razali Kasim in his book entitled *Introduction to Literature* (2005:2), literature sprang up from imaginative mind of people who had talent to create the stories. People are inspired to create literary works by phenomena surrounding them. They make them as reflection of reality in the society.

“Literature sprang up from the imaginative mind of people who had the talent to create stories. They perceived what was happening around them from natural phenomena to the lives of the people in their community. The eruption of the volcano, earth quake, and flood as well as human emotions, behaviors, and deeds, might have become the source of the stories” (Kasim 2005: 2)

Richard Gill in his book entitled *Mastering English Literature: Third Edition* (1985: 77) states that literature itself has been classified into three genres; prose, poetry, and drama. Each genre still has subgenres and one of the subgenres of prose is novel. Novel is an extended prose narrative that is specially made in words by the author. Novels are fictional narratives representing a way of life or an experience. They range from slight recollections of a small part of life or an experience to the most complete and detailed accounts imaginable; and they vary from the lightest to the most serious experiences and events faced by man.
In novel, character is depicted to have emotion, feeling, and behavior which support idea of the story. Novel presents the psychology and psychology itself presents as a knowledge that discusses about human mind in human personality as a character because character is build by using psychological principles.

Orgel Moskowitz in his book entitled *General Psychology* (1969: 4) describes that psychology is the study of mental processes, behavior, and the relationship between them. Mental processes include skills like learning, reasoning, emotion, and motivation.

“Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes. Topics of interest to psychologists include the nervous system, sensation, and perception, learning and memory, intelligence, language, thought, growth a development, personality, stress, and health, psychological disorder, way of treating those disorders, sexual behavior, and the behavior of people in social setting such as groups and organizations”

The goals of psychology are to control and to understand mental and behavior process, and also to helping people meet their own goal in doing certain behavior. For example, a psychologist cures people with mental disorders such as stress and depression to be health.

Richard Gill in his book entitled *Mastering English Literature: Third Edition* (1985: 90) said that character in novel itself is the result of author’s imagination by looking at psychological reality in the society. So literature and psychology have firm relationship. Both literature and psychology have human being as their object. They study about human behavior or character and human development. Attitude, behavior, and also morality of characters are part of psychology. Psychology explores person from real life while literature explores fictitious person which is imitate from reality.
Wellek and Warren (1977: 139) in their book “Theory of Literature” explains that psychology can enter to literature by studying the psychology of the writer, psychology of the character, and also psychology of the reader. Psychology can enter literature because the author uses his feeling and emotion in creating work as happens in novel.

Guerin, L. Wilfred et. al. in his book entitled A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature: Second Edition (1979: 122) states that human mind in human personality as a character can be approach by using psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud which explains about difference of personality. Personality refers to those characteristics of the person that account for consistent pattern of feeling, thinking, and behavior.

Freud’s personality concept consists of three main system, they are id, ego, and superego. Id is the component of personality that presents from birth and it is entirely unconscious. It includes instinctive and primitive behavior as the source of all psychic energy. Id based on pleasure principle which strives for gratification of all desires, wants, and needs without caring about reality. Ego is based on the reality principle and it understands that desires and needs are not always can be fulfilled. Ego controls Id to aware about the real world. Then, Superego is the aspect of personality that holds entire moral standarts and ideals that people acquire from families and society.

So, psychology of literature is a study of literature which values a literary work as an activity of the psyche because an author uses his feeling and emotion in creating his works. Literary work as the product of psyche can be valued from the
way of an author uses his psyche condition in expressing his idea and thought through his works.

2.2 Character

According to Richard Gill in his book entitled *Mastering English Literature: Third Edition* (1985: 90), psychological laws can be applied in the literature, in this case novel. Characters as one of the most important aspects in the novel are built by using psychological norms which imitate psychology of human into psychology of characters in that novel. Character plays role in constructing the whole story of a novel.

Kennedy (1983: 47) in his book entitled *Literature: An introduction to Fiction* said that character is an imagined person who exists in the story. Characters in novels are not just like real life people. Characters in novels have been especially created by authors. When author creates characters, he selects some aspects of ordinary people then develops some of those aspects. The result is not ordinary people but fictional characters that only exist in the words of novel.

Roberts and Jacobs (1993: 131) in his book entitled *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* said that in establishing the character, an author uses five ways, they are:

a) Actions

What characters do is the best way to understand what they are. As with ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they be changing or why they do the thing they do. Nevertheless, their actions express their
characters. Actions may also signal qualities such as weakness, strong inner conflict, or realization or growth of some sort.

b) Description

Both personal and environmental are most important thing in establishing the characters. Appearance and environment reveal much about a character’s social and economic status. They also tell us more about character’s trait.

c) Dramatic statement and thought.

Although the speeches of most character are functional, they provide material from which to draw a conclusion. Often characters use speeches to hide their motives. The reader should see through such a ploy.

d) Statements by other characters

By studying what character say about each other, it can enhance our understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters do the talking often indicate something other than what they intend, perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

e) Statements by the author speaking as storyteller or observer

What the author speaks with the authorial voice, says about character is usually accurate and the authorial voice can be accepted factually.

E.M Foster (1990: 73-80) in his book entitled *Aspects of Novel* said there are two kinds of characters. They are flat character and round character. Flat character is constructed round a single idea or quality, unchanging and static, at the end of the novel he is essentially what he has been throughout, his response is predictable while round character is a character portrayed in the round, profoundly altered by his experiences, he does not embody a single idea or quality but it much more complex, his responses take us by surprise.
Characters also distinguish into three subdivisions such as main character, minor character, and also leading character. Main character is the character whose appearance is the most frequently appear in the story and dominant of the story. Minor character can be defined as the supporting character of the main character and the appearance of minor character is usually infrequently while leading character is the centered individual who is very dominant. Leading character is focused personally and it is different with main character which can involve more than one character.

Hannibal Lecter is type of leading character because he is the center of the whole story. His appearances construct every event of novel ‘Hannibal Rising’. He has round character. It is reflected by his actions, behavior, and also thought which are changed from good man becomes inhuman serial killer. Although he has calm look and good intelligent but he can do something people do not suppose him to do.

2.3 Psychopath

Psychological phenomenon can be adapted as motif of literary work. There are so many psychological phenomena as motifs in the novel. Psychopath as one kind of mental disorder often appears as the motif of novel.

Lester D. Crow and Alice Crow in Readings in Abnormal Psychology (1983: 87) said that psychopath is one kind of mental disorder which can be considered one of the prototypical disorders associated with empathic dysfunction. The psychopath does not have conscience and feelings. It is characterized partly by antisocial behavior, a lack capacity for remorse, and poor behavioral controls.
According to Lester D. Crow and Alice Crow in *Readings in abnormal Psychology* (1983: 91), the origins of the concept of psychopath probably originate in the writings of Pritchard (1837). Pritchard developed the concept of ‘moral insanity’ to account for socially damaging or irresponsible behaviour that was not associated with known forms of mental disorder. He attributed morally objectionable behaviour to be a consequence of a diseased ‘moral faculty’. While the notion of a ‘moral faculty’ has been dropped, modern psychiatric classifications such as the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (currently, DSM-IV) make reference to syndromes associated with high levels of antisocial behaviour: conduct disorder (CD) in children and antisocial personality disorder (APD) in adults.

Psychopaths are born with temperamental differences such as impulsivity and fearlessness that lead them to risk-seeking behavior and an inability to internalize social norms. They tend to break the laws in the society because they like to be in harmful situation which raises their adrenalines. The defect of psychopath’s moral character is reflected in their violent crime such as torturing, raping, killing, stealing, and even mutilating.

Hervey M. Cleckley in his book entitled *The Mask of Sanity: An Attempt to Clarify some Issues about the So-Called Psychopathic Personality* (1941: 385) said that the psychopathic person as outwardly a perfect mimic of a normally functioning person, able to mask or disguise the fundamental lack of internal personality structure, an internal chaos that results in repeatedly purposeful destructive behavior, often more self-destructive than destructive to others. Despite the seemingly sincere, intelligent, even charming external presentation, internally the psychopathic person
does not have the ability to experience genuine emotions. Psychopaths tend to make a good first impression on others and often strike observers as remarkably normal. Yet they are self-centered, dishonest and undependable, and at times they engage in irresponsible behavior for no apparent reason.

Cleckley in his book *The Mask of Sanity: An Attempt to Clarify some Issues about the So- Called Psychopathic Personality* (1941: 338-339) explains about the characteristics of psychopath:

Superficial charm and good "intelligence; absence of delusions and other signs of irrational thinking; absence of "nervousness" or psychoneurotic manifestations; unreliability; untruthfulness and insincerity; lack of remorse or shame; inadequately motivated antisocial behavior; poor judgment and failure to learn by experience; pathologic egocentricity and incapacity for love; general poverty in major affective reactions; specific loss of insight; inresponsiveness in general interpersonal relations; fantastic and uninviting behavior with drink and sometimes without; suicide rarely carried out; sex life impersonal, trivial, and poorly integrated; failure to follow any life plan.

More often than not, the typical psychopath will seem particularly agreeable and make a distinctly positive impression when he is first encountered. Alert and friendly in his attitude, he is easy to talk with and seems to have a good many genuine interests. There is nothing at all odd or queer about him, and in every respect he tends to embody the concept of a well-adjusted, happy person. Nor does he, on the other hand, seem to be artificially exerting himself like one who is covering up or who wants to sell you a bill of goods. He would seldom be confused with the professional backslapper or someone who is trying to ingratiate himself for a concealed purpose. Signs of affectionate or excessive affability are not characteristic. He looks like the real thing.
Hervey M. Cleckley (1941: 339) in his book entitled *The Mask of Sanity: An Attempt to Clarify some Issues about the So-Called Psychopathic Personality* described that in fact, the psychopath is nearly always free from minor reactions popularly regarded as "neurotic" or as constituting "nervousness." The chief criteria whereby such diagnoses as hysteria, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety state, or "neurasthenia" might be made do not apply to him.

Lester D. Crow and Alice Crow in *Readings in Abnormal Psychology* (1983: 87) said that someone can become psychopath through rejection and derivation, never developed adequate attachment to and identification with the parents and substitutes. He lacks of clones with others. That individual was first indulged and was therefore not confronted with the problem of having to develop inhibitions for the sake of acceptance then ensued a period of excessive severity in handling, against which he rebelled, developing no identification and restriction and feeling he had treated unfairly. In some respects the individual has a strong need for acceptance and a sense of guilt, but this is not constructively integrated with his total personality.

Derek Russel Davis (1984: 63) in *An Introduction to Psychopathology* said that psychopath as mental illness arises at crises and reflects failure to achieve through changes in habits and roles a stable reorganization of the system. Those crises are divided into developmental and accidental. Developmental crises are expected in the normal sequence of life circle. For example such as being born, going to school, leaving school, starting a job, becoming a parent and also being widowed. Examples of accidental crises are the ultimately death or the desertion of member of the family or other loved person, loss of a job, illness, and the unexpected pregnancy of a daughter. So symptoms and characteristics of psychopath begin in childhood and continue throughout his adulthood.