CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Novel

Novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1995:264). It can be said that novel as one of the literature works used in expressing the reality in written works based on writer’s perspective. Based on Webster new encyclopedic dictionary novel is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events.

Dongoran (2000) in the thesis of Nova states that novel can be classified into various classifications:

2.1.1. Picaresque Novel

Picaresque novel is one in which episodes are loosely links through the presence of a wandering central character. Plot is not strong in this kind of, but the emphasis is upon giving a picture of many facet of society.

Example is Hendry Fielding’s *Joseph Andrews*

2.1.2. The Novel of Self-Fulfillment

When the point of all of the adventures in the development stage of stage the central character, when the novel is the account of his education in “the school of life”, as he finds or fails to find his place in life, we have the novel of self-fulfillment, also referred to as the biographical novel or the novel of character. The
theme of such novel is the way in which people strive to find themselves and to be themselves, to find out what their destiny is, and strive to achieve it.

Examples; Dicken’s *David Copperfield* and Maugham’s *The Moon and Sixpence and The Razor’s Edge.*

### 2.1.3. The Novel of Social Criticism

The novel used as vehicle for the expression of social, even political, beliefs. Perhaps the most successful of all works of this kin was Harrier Beecher Stowe’s anti slavery work, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

### 2.1.4. Satire

Satire is the novel that contains of criticism of social evils through wit. One of the most renewed modern satirical novelists is George Orwell’s 1984, *Animal Farm* develops a similar social theme through fable

### 2.1.5. The Historical Novel

The historical novel presents special problems to the author. He must take special pain to make background vivid and authentic. Then there is a problem of dialogue. Robert Graves, Claudius, and Claudius the god, is one of the most modern historical novelist.

### 2.1.6. The Romance

The romance is a novel, which combine adventure, a love story, and the some exotic, background in the past or faraway places. Such is the romantic novel, a vehicle of pure entertainment and light reading. The novel Baroness Orczy and Geoffrey farnol are well-known examples.
2.1.7. **The Novel of Adventure**

A work whose main point is suspense, action, and adventure is perhaps a tale rather than a novel. One does not expect deep characterization in such works, although background and atmosphere can be greater importance than in the tale.

Example: Stevenson’s tale such as *Treasure Island*

2.1.8. **The Thriller-Detective and Mystery Novel**

The emphasis in this work is on the problem to be solved, the mystery to be unraveled. Very often the writer play a game with the reader in this work, panning in the tale all the clues necessary for the solution of the mystery, so that the reader can put his wits against those of the detective. It is breaking the rules of the game not to present this evidence as the tale proceeds, although it is permissible for the author to present misleading clues as well as the genuine ones. Example; Wilkie Collins’s *The Moonstone*

2.1.9. **The Regional Novel**

A novel that is portrayed life and character in particular region, in which landscape and local custom create a small self-contained world in which human dramas can be acted out with intense effect. A paradoxical feature of this kind of novel is that care with the particular feature of life in a particular region seems most readily to touch off reflection about life in general. The regional novel can give us concentrated picture of the whole human world in miniature. Example: Thomas Hardy with his novel *BlekWessex*
Based on the explanation above the True Story of Hansel and Gretel can be classified into the historical novel. In this novel, Louise Murphy show the readers the Nazi Invasion in Poland.

2.2. Nazi Invasion in Poland

The invasion of Poland, also known as the September Campaign, or the 1939 Defensive War in Poland (Polish: kampaniawrześniowa or Wonaobronna 1939 roku) German invasion in Poland began on 1 September 1939, one week after signing the Molotov Ribbentrop Pact. The campaign ended on 6 October with Germany and the Unisoviet dividing and annexing the whole of Poland under the Germs of the German-Soviet Frontier Treaty (Wikipedia, 2015).

In this invasion there are many people be the sacrifice of the cruel Nazi. There are many things as the cause of it. One of is the wrong understanding about the idea of the biology’s influence toward the personalities. Adolf Hitler, group fascist and other people who have the same view with them thought that they are the superior race. And people who are Jewish, gipsy, homosexuals, and people who were physical and mental defect are the inferior. The inferior race considered not proper to get the success, freedom and life. In case of Hitler and Nazi, people who were Jewish, gipsy, homosexuals and people who are physical and mental defect (Howard-Mirriam 2006; 212)

In Poland there is a concentration camp called Auschwitz Birkenau. This camp is the witness of the cruel Nazi. This camp still protected till today and being the history museum by UNESCO. There are 20 barracks in Auschwitz. In the 10th and 11th barrack, before the prisoner entered inside to the gas room, they will be naked,
their head are bald and the tragic for woman prisoners are raped by Nazi soldiers. Inside of these two barracks wave three flags, Israel, Germany and Poland. In Auschwitz, there is gas room be one with crematorium which is during the holocaust used to kill the prisoners

2.3. Psychology of Literature

Psychology of literature is a discipline of science that shows the state of human psychic which is reflected in such kind of literary works. This discipline considers the literature as an individual’s special transcription as a personal awareness (Ratna, 2003: 13). It simply shows that literary works is an exact instrument in picturing the reality due to the psychological state of human being that never be the same for everyone based on the personality, family problem, society, events in surrounding,

Some experts also deliver their own interest and opinion in behalf of psychology of literature. Harjana (1991:60) said that psychology of literature can be meant as the way to analyze literature based on psychology view and the assumption that literature always discusses about the sequence event of human which as the reflection of human’s life and understanding it in giving the response toward life. It clearly shows that literary works as a definite mean in denoting human’s psychic never be separated from the reality.

Psychology of literature is not only focused to solve the psychological problems of the character, but also to understand psychological aspect contained in a literary work. Psychology itself was made to learn about the human psyche, which is human becomes the object of the psychology study and literature was based on the
social problems, which means the authors as the human being are the social people who create the literary work. Psychology literature is the analysis of the text by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. That is psychology played an important role in analyzing a literary work by working from the corner of the psychiatric literature both elements of the author, the characters, and readers.

2.4 Psychological Approach

The psychological approach is the approach which emphasizes the psychological aspect in the literature works. Psychological approach occurred from the awareness of the author that the progressive era is not only measured by the materialism but also the spiritual and physical. Based on this, there are many of the authors in literature who expose the problem of life in their works by considering the idea and psychology theory. (Atar Semi, 1985:46)

One of the psychology theories which is suitable and relate with the literature works is psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis theory is the theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality development that guides psychoanalysis, a clinical method for treating psychopathology (Makworo, 2013). One of the personality psychologists who proposed the psychoanalytic theories is Alfred Alder (1870-1937) in his theory proposed the inferiority complex. This theory is also known as the individual psychology theory. Adler maintained that personality difficulties are rooted in a feeling of inferiority deriving from restrictions on the individual's need for self-assertion. An attitude of inferiority develops when an individual feels deficient in comparison with others.
2.4.1 The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler

Alfred Adler was born on 7th February of 1870 in Rudolfsheim, near Vienna. He was second child of seven. He married in 1897 and had four children. Adler proposed the individual theory. His theory based on the idea that a man was born with the weak body and inferior feeling. This condition leads the inferior feeling toward a dependence feeling on others. Therefore, feelings inferiority merge with social interest have been becoming a human nature and a final standard psychological health. His idea also related with the idea each individual is primarily as a social being. This theory also emphasizes the uniqueness of each person and denied the universality biological motives and goal of Sigmund Freud.

Alfred’s theory also focuses on the people’s effort to compensate for their self perceived-inferiority to others. This inferiority feeling can be coming from their position in family constellation, particularly if early experiences of humiliation occur; certain physical condition or physical defect; or a general lack of social feeling for others was present. The theory is concerned with the unique and private beliefs and strategies (one’s life style) that each individual creates in childhood. This cognitive schema and life style serve as the individual’s reference for attitudes, behaviors, and one’s private view of self, others and the world. It is when we have looked at our early life experiences, examined the patterns of behavior that repeat themselves in our lives, and the methods by which we go about trying to gain significance and belonging that healing, growth, and change occur.

He also focuses on people's efforts to compensate for their self-perceived inferiority to others. These feelings of inferiority may derive from one's position in the family constellation, particularly if early experiences of humiliation occurred; a
specific Related with this study there are three parts of the Alfred’s theory which is to be focused.

2.4.1.1 The Striving for Superiority for Perfection

The urge toward the perfection become the motive of each of us. Striving for superiority is not an attempt to be better than anyone else, nor is it an arrogant or domineering tendency or an inflated opinion of our abilities and accomplishments. The word perfection is derived from a Latin word meaning “to complete” or “to finish”. Thus Adler suggested we strive for superiority in an effort to perfect ourselves; that is, to make ourselves complete or whole.

According to Adler each of us has the ultimate goal, a final state of being, and a need to move toward it. Adler formalized this concept as a fictional finalism, the idea that there is an imagined or potential goal that guides our behavior as we strive toward a complete or whole state being. The fictional finalism is not determined by the environment or the genetic but it determined by the creative power, the behavior of a man that shape his behavior and create their own personalities. Related with this idea, the note of fictional finalism is to reduce the painful of the inferiority and to guide the person for the success or superiority.

2.4.1.2 Social interest

According to Adler the psychological mature of each person based on the social interest. The social interest is meaning of dependent toward others and the emphatic for others in community. The social interest described as the way to work together for reaching the social interest not personal. The inferiority urge a man should merge and bind with others in society. Therefore the mature and health
individual focused on prosperous of a people. On the contrary the unhealthy individual focuses on self-centered and struggling being the superiority for self-interest. With the result that the social interest is measure in order to see how is valuable the life of a person.

2.4.1.3 Style of Life

Adler explained that every one of us has the purpose, feeling inferior, struggling for being superior with the social interest. However, we have the different style of life in reaching the purpose that had been decided in our life. Therefore we managed our life based on the goal and the way to reach it. Adler expressed his belief that the style of life is created by the individual. We create ourselves, our personality; we are not passively shaved by childhood experiences.

2.5.1 Dissociative Disorder

Dissociative disorder is a disruption in the usually integrated functions of consciousness, memory, identity, or perception. (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder-IV, 2000). Dissociative disorder divided into four sections. They will be explained below:

2.5.1.1 Dissociative Amnesia

Dissociative amnesia is characterized by inability to recall important personal information, usually of a traumatic or stressful nature, that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness. (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder-IV, 2000). The personal information will not lose permanently however it only lost as long as the amnesia period. There are five parts of dissociative amnesia.
They are localized amnesia, in selective amnesia, generalized amnesia, continuous amnesia and systematized amnesia.

2.5.1.2 Dissociative Fugue

Fugue dissociative comes from Latin, *fugere* which meant escape. It is characterized by sudden, unexpected travel away from home or one’s customary place or work, accompanied by inability to recall one’s past and confusion about personal identity or the assumption of a new identity. (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder-IV, 2000). It is occurred when a person experienced heavy stress. They probably experienced money or job difficulty, self rejection or the broken family. The person as long as the amnesia period could not remember what happen.

2.5.1.3 Dissociative Identity Disorder (formerly Multiple Personality Disorder)

It is characterized by the presence of two or more distinct identities or personality states that recurrently take control of the individual’s behavior accompanied by an inability to recall important personal information that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness. It is a disorder characterized by identity fragmentation rather than a proliferation of separate personalities. Women are often suffers DID than man. A person who suffers DID has the different personalities. Each of different personalities has the different character and actions. They are different and contrast. Each of the personalities determines the character or the actions of the person. They probably used the different fashion and different ability.
2.5.1.4 Depersonalization Disorder

Depersonalization characterized by a feeling of detachment or estrangement from one’s self. It is difference with dissociative amnesia. The person does not lose his memory which is as the characteristic of dissociative memory but he felt strange with his self. The trigger as like as the other dissociative which is the heavy stress. It caused a person suddenly felt separate with their self. The estrangement from one’s self is only based on their feeling.

2.6 Anxiety Disorder

Anxiety based on DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder consist into six:

2.6.1 Panic Attack

A panic attack is a discrete period in which there is the sudden onset of intense apprehension, fearfulness, or terror often associated with feelings of impending doom. During these attack, symptoms such as shortness of breath, palpitations, chest pain or discomfort, cooking or smothering sensations and fear of “going crazy” or losing control are present. Panic Attack can be happen for any one included the children. The level of the panic attack in children is higher than the adult. It can be caused the self control of the children is lower than adult. Based on WebMD, there are some of the factors of the panic attack. They can be seen below:

1. Family history. Panic disorder has been shown to sometimes run in families. It may sometimes be passed on to people by one or both parents much like the risk for other complex diseases such as cancer or heart disease.

2. Abnormalities in the brain. Panic disorder may be caused by problems in regulating brain areas that control the "fight or flight" response.

3. Substance abuse. Abuse of drugs and alcohol can contribute to panic disorder.
4. Major life stress. Stressful events and major life transitions, such as the death of a loved one, can sometimes trigger panic attacks, which can potentially recur and go on to become panic disorder.

2.6.2 Agoraphobia

Agoraphobia is anxiety about, or avoidance of, places or situations from which escape might be difficult (or embarrassing) or in which help may not be available in the event of having a panic attack or panic-like symptoms.

2.6.3 Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive compulsive disorder is characterized by obsession (which caused marked anxiety or distress) and or by compulsions (which serve to neutralize anxiety)

2.6.4 Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Post traumatic stress Disorder is characterized by the reexperiencing of an extremely traumatic event accompanied by symptoms or increased arousal by the avoidance of stimuli associated with the trauma. Post traumatic Stress Disorder happen because of the incident or some incident which a person suffer or see immediately such as death or the threatening death, accident, violence which caused frightened, horror and oppressed. This can be suffered by children, adolescence and older.

2.6.5 Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by at least 6 months of persistent and excessive anxiety and worry.

2.6.6 Acute Stress Disorder

Acute stress disorder is characterized by symptoms similar to those Post Traumatic Stress Disorder that occur immediately in the aftermath of an extremely traumatic event.
2.7 Depression

Depression is grouped in mood disorder. Depression can be happen toward any one however the symptom based on the age stages. Children and adolescent who are seven till seventeen years old have the similarity with the adult. The inability to feel happy, having problem in concentration and think to kill his sell. The different symptom between children and adolescent with the adult such as the feeling guilty in children the level is higher meanwhile the adult often to get up faster in the morning, loss appetite. Below some of the symptoms someone experience depression although not everyone who is experiencing depression will have all of these symptoms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>feelings</th>
<th>Thoughts</th>
<th>Physical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>not going out anymore</td>
<td>overwhelmed</td>
<td>'I’m a failure.'</td>
<td>tired all the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>not getting things done at work/school</td>
<td>guilty</td>
<td>'It’s my fault.'</td>
<td>sick and run down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>withdrawing from close family and friends</td>
<td>irritable</td>
<td>'Nothing good ever happens to me.'</td>
<td>headaches and muscle pains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>relying on alcohol and sedatives</td>
<td>frustrated</td>
<td>'I’m worthless.'</td>
<td>churning gut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>not doing usual enjoyable activities</td>
<td>lacking in confidence</td>
<td>'Life’s not worth living.'</td>
<td>sleep problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>unable to concentrate</td>
<td>unhappy</td>
<td>'People would be better off without me.'</td>
<td>loss or change of appetite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>not going out anymore</td>
<td>indecisive</td>
<td>'I’m a failure.'</td>
<td>significant weight loss or gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>not getting things done at work/school</td>
<td>disappointed</td>
<td>'It’s my fault.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>withdrawing from close family and friends</td>
<td>miserable</td>
<td>'Nothing good ever happens to me.'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>relying on alcohol and sedatives</td>
<td>sad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>overwhelmed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>guilty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, this study will analyze the dissociative amnesia, panic attack, depression depicted in the character of Hansel and Gretel.
2.8 Psychology of Children

Literally, Psychology comes from two words, namely psyche meaning soul, and logos meaning science. So, psychology is a science that directs attention to the human as the object of the research which is focused on the psyche and human’s behavior. According to the Walgito, “Psychology is a science which research and studies the attitude or the activities which considered as the manifestation of human psychology (Walgito, 2004: 10).

Psychology can be classified into general psychology and specific psychology. The general psychology studies the activities of human which portraits in the attitude. According to Wiyatmi, specific psychology studies the mental of human. Specific psychology classified into seven classifications: development psychology, social psychology, education psychology, personality psychology, psychopathology, and factory psychology.

In the development psychology, we study the development psychology of human since they are child until they are old. This study contains children psychology, adolescence psychology and old psychology. The existence of each psychology has the different discussion and all of them have the relation one each other.

This study focuses on the children psychology. Children psychology analyze child (plural: children) between the stages of a birth until puberty. In children psychology, we learn the stages of children development. Every age of children in the point to get the good development should pay attention with the need of each stage. For example in the stages of first year of life, the infant is totally dependent on
someone else, usually the mother- for survival, security and affection. If the mother is responsive to the baby’s physical needs and provides ample affection, love and security, then the infant will begin to develop sense of a trust, an attitude that will come to characterize the child’s view of himself or herself and of others. On the other hand, if the mother is rejecting, inattentive, or inconsistent in her behavior, the infant will develop an attitude of mistrust and will become suspicious, fearful and anxious (Duane-Sydney Schultz, 1994 :254)