

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Related Theories

A literary work is not simple organization of imaginative writing. To gain the function of showing human feeling, motives, actions, experiences, it needs complex organization. As Rene Wellek and Austin said that a literary work of art is not simple object but rather a highly complex organization of stratified character with multiple meanings and relationship (Wellek & Austin ;1956;27). The complex organization of literary work means that it consists of some complex organization.

Dealing with complex organization of literary work, there are many theories and approaches in analyzing it. Abram stated those theories into four points : (1) mimetic theory which treats art as an imitation of the universe, (2) pragmatic theory which relates literature with the effects of its audience, (3) expression theory which looks literature as a process creative of its author, (4) objective theory which regard the internal factor of literary work only, without regarding the external of it.

Instead of using some theories there are number of approaches to analyze literary work. Those approaches deal with the internal factor of literary work.

In analyzing Hedda Gabler the writer of this thesis would like to use the objective and psychological theory. Instead of using those theories, she also uses structural, and Humanistic personality approaches as her basic principal to analyze the play.

2.1.1 Objective Theory

The objective theory has orientation in regarding the work of literature only in their internal relations, as Abram said :

"The objective orientation, which on principle regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of references analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being." (Abram;1966;26).

Thus, this theory only regards on internal factors of literary work : plot, character, characterization, setting and atmsospere, without regarding external factor of it.

2.1.1.1 Structural Approach

Based on the above theory of objective, she wants to focus her attention in the internal structure of the play which deals with the subject matter.

Because the internal structure in this area means the element of the play itself, so the writer uses structural approach to analyze the internal structure of the play.

Structure according to Rene Wellek and Austin is a

concept including both of content and form so far as they are organized for aesthetic purpose. The work of art is then, considered as a whole system of sign, serving a specific aesthetic purpose (Wellek & Warren ;1978;174).

While C Hugh Holman and William Harmon stated that structure is the planned framework of a piece of literature (Holman & Harmon ;1980;486). Thus, the logical division of the action of drama and also the mechanical division into acts and scenes are matters of structure.

Here the element of the play which be analyzed is character and characterization, which finally will prove that there is self-individualism and its effect in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler.

2.1.1.1.a Character and Characterization

The problem of personality and human emotion are usually deals with deeply and in detail in literary work. Because interrelationship between happenings almost always come about as a result of characters.

Character, then as Reaske said is complicated human being with pattern of motivation rather than a single motive. While Walter Blair and John Gerber defined as :

"In many imaginative works, therefore the writer takes care to show the reader what the character is, his qualities, his likes and dislike, how he lives and what he does. The sum total of such traits is the character." (Blair & Gerber;1955;52).

There are number of characters : major and minor character, active and passive character, round and flat character, at last dynamic and static character. Guches described the major and minor character that the minor characters are presents to create the illusion of populated setting often they are important in succesfully moving the plot forward. Sometimes they serve an essensial role in the enviroment because their presence can help shed light on the major character's personality (Guches;1980;70).

Whereas Reaske described the character's type in relationship with motives. The rounded character is character who has more than one motive which become his basic in action. For Reaske, human assumed rarely has one motives.

Dealing with the active and passive character, Reaske stated that the character who doesn't change, he begins as the same kinds of character as he is in the end. This passive character is acted upon by the events of the play. This character is usually static or unchanging. But some characters are active. They have large parts in the play and perform acts. They always change as their consequence of action. These kind of characters are assumed as dynamic characters.

At last she presents the type of characters from an Introduction to Reading and writing (Robert;1989;145-146) by getting its essence that round

character usually one of the major of the work. They are considered as dynamic for they are relatively fully developed. Although the flat character is in contrasted with rounded one, it doesn't mean all of minor characters are flat and static.

Characterization as Walter Blair and John Gerber said is the technique used by the writer to make the qualities known. Characterization is indicated by Reaske as the following : (1) The appearance of the character (2) Asides and soliloquies (3) dialogue between characters (4) hidden narration (5) language (6) character in action.

2.1.2.1 Psychological theory

Characters which presented in the literary work however is treated by the author as human being in life. However as human personality, the characters' personality are also complex in motives, desires and also conflict with others. Thus to analyze the complex personality which presented in characters the psychology theory is capable to gain the aim. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren divided this study into four areas as sated :

"By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as a type and as the individual or the study of creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within work of literature, or finally, the effects of literature, upon its readers (audience psychology)." (Wellek & Warren;1958;81).

Because the subject matter of this thesis has closed

relationship with the behaviour of character in this case the self-individualism, the psychological study which applied is the study of the psychology types and laws presents within work of literature.

Psychology, is the scientific study of behaviour and mental process (Atkinson Rita,1987,13). This study is divided into many scopes. One of its focus is about personality. In Introduction to Psychology Personality psychologist focus on differences between individuals. They are interested in ways of classifying individuals, for practical purposes, as well as in studying each individual's unique qualities (Atkinson Rita, 1987, 14-15).

2.1.2.1 Humanistic Personality Approach

Humanistic approaches to understanding personality are characterized by a concern for the integrity of the individual's personal, conscious experience and growth potential (Philip G;1985;400). For Carl Rogers therapy is "client-centered" and personality theory is "person-centered", he renewed psychological interest in the concept of self. Self theory of humanistic is applied here, to understand the behavioural of the characters.

Here the writer presents the essence of self-concept from Encyclopedia of Psychology (Corsini;1984;283). The self-concept is useful to evaluate behaviour resulted

from human being, which finally shows his personality.

Carl Rogers defined self-concept or self-structure as, maybe thought of as an organized configuration of perception of the self which are admissible to awareness. It is composed of such elements as the perception of one's characteristic and abilities the percept of and concepts of self in relation to others and the environment, the value qualities which are perceived as having positive or negative valence (Corsini;1984;283).

In analyzing Rogers's statement is needed to discern a number of aspects of the phenomenal or conscious self-concept, anumarated in the following : (1) personal self-concept (2) social self-concept (3) self-ideas regarding one's personal concept (4) self-ideals regarding one's social self-concept (5) evaluation of descriptive personal conception in relation to the ideals for self regarding those attributes (6) evaluation of descriptive social-concept in relation to the ideals for one's social-self.

Personal self-concept is one's descriptive attributes or behavioural characteristics as seen for one's personal perspective. These characteristics may range from rather specific (e.g : "I have brown eyes," "I'm senior citizen") to quite broad (e.g : "I feel shy around here"). This personal self-concept is not only physical, behavioural and internal characteristic but also such

aspects as gender identity, age identity, racial/ethnic identity, socio-economic class identity, and a sense of self-contribuity as being in some respects, the same individual through the time.

Social self-concepts are self descriptive attributes or behavioural characteristic as one thinks they are seen by others. As James (1890) noted, one has a number of different social self-concepts respectively applicable to the various individuals and groups with whom one interacts. For example : "I believe others (too) think) I'm intelegent."

Self-ideals regarding one's personal self-concept are conceptions of what one would personally wish to be like. Again, these may arange from rather specific to general. For example : "I want to be a lawyer."

Self-ideals regarding one's social self concept, are conceptions of how one would like others to see one. It follows from social-self concept, that one may have a number of different self-ideals regarding one's social self-concept, respectively applicable to the different individuals and to groups with whom one interacts. These characteristics range from rather specifik to quite broad.

Evaluations of descriptive personal self-conception in relation to the ideals for self-regarding those attributes. That is to refer to evaluation of personal-self concept. For example : "I'm happy that I'm inteligent."

Evaluations of the descriptive social self-concepts in relation to the ideals for one's social self-concept. For example : "It is important to me that other's think I'm inteligent."

By using this theory of self, the motivation of human being, the process of behaving, the behavioural resulted and the evaluation of behavioural can be explained as well.