

## Chapter II

### Literature Review

The analysis will focus on Kochan's homosexuality concealment and the impact of this concealment to his personality development. Kochan is the main character in the story. Thus, the writer uses intrinsic approach, as the starting point, by exploring and interpreting the literary work through the literary work itself. Hopefully this will give more understanding to the reader about the story.

Moreover, the writer will also use sociological and psychological approach. Sociological approach is used to analyze how far the condition of the society drives Kochan to conceal his homosexuality. The psychological approach is used to analyze Kochan's personality development related to his masquerade.

#### A. Intrinsic Approach

In this study, the writer attempts to analyze Kochan's sexual preference disguise related to his personality development. Thus, the appropriate starting approach to analyze the subject is intrinsic approach since the analysis focused on the inner elements of the novel. According to Rene Wellek in *Theory of Literature*, the starting point for work in literature is the interpretation and analysis on the work of literature itself, and the study of literature should, in the first place, concentrated on the actual work (139).

### **A. 1. Character and Characterization**

Character in literature generally, and in fiction specially, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behaviour. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, the author captures some of the interactions of character and circumstances (Robert 143).

In his book *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, Robert states that in studying a literary character, it is expected to determine the character major traits. A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behaviour. He also confirms that at the time the character is being observed, it is essential to not only to regard physical description but also to be sure to relate the physical to mental or psychological. It can be figured out from the character's reaction, thought, and manner toward various situations and events (144).

“Depth of characterization means the degree of richness of completeness takes into its account the fact that human mind is a complex thing of so many traits, qualities, motives, desires, and conflict. An important feature of deep characterization is the presentation of development and change, and in this case we will encounter two types of characters which E. M. Foster calls “round” and “flat” (Robert 145).

A round character is one of the major figures in the work that profits from experience and undergoes a change of some sort. Round characters have many realistic traits and are relatively fully developed. Robert states that a round character, with its many individual and unpredictable human traits, also because of the changes or growth they undergo as the result of their experiences, therefore

can be considered dynamic character” (145). Round character is just as complex and as difficult to understand as living people and therefore totally identifiable within the class, occupation or circumstances of which he or she is an apart.

As contrasted with the round character, “the flat character is undistinguishable from other persons in a particular group or class. Therefore, the flat character is not individual, but representative and usually minors. Flat character does not change or grow, and therefore they are static and not dynamic like round character.” (Robert 145-146).

It is accordingly necessary to study the character’s words, feeling, thoughts, actions, and experiences by firstly focusing our attention on the characterization of Kochan in the work itself. By analyzing the character as one of the intrinsic elements of the story, hopefully a better understanding of the character Kochan in the story will be achieved.

## **A. 2. Setting**

Setting is an important supported element in the analysis as well. By understanding the setting, the description of place, time, and social condition, which surrounds the main character being studied, a closer comprehension about the story will hopefully reached.

Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in the literature live and move, together with the things they use (Robert 229). Setting can make a contribution to the novel because it gives

valuable information to the readers. It gives us a look toward the reality in which the character live.

Gill also mentions, “the social context of characters, such as their family, friends, and class; the customs, beliefs, and rules of behaviour of their societies, the scenes that are the background or the situation for the events of the novel; and total atmosphere, mood or feel that is created by these” (106). In a novel setting may be related to character when it is used as the means to emphasize the important of place, circumstances, and time upon human growth and change. Besides, mood of characters and situation of characters can also be found out through setting analysis because there is connection between setting and the items. Setting may reveal a great deal about the feeling of the characters and it may also show how a character is situated (Gill 107-109).

It is prominent to pay a particular attention to setting in analyzing the story for the contribution it gives to build up the story. The moods and the emotions of the characters can be revealed through the setting (Robert 230).

The analysis of the setting in this study will then help us to know the condition and situation of society or people around the main character Kochan. The surroundings, however, influence him in his attitude, way of thinking, and action in keeping concealing his homosexuality which eventually affects his personality development.

## **B. Sociological Approach**

In his book *Theory of Literature*, Rene Wellek mentioned:

“Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. ...literature represents life and life is, in large measure, a social reality. ...literature has usually arisen in close connection with particular social institution. Literature has also a social function, or ‘use’, which cannot be purely individual.” (94)

Sociological approach is used to analyze the influence of the society in which the main character lives to his behaviour. This sociological approach is using George Herbert Mead’s sociological theory. It views individual’s respond toward social situation. This theory is appropriate enough to give a deeper analysis on the main character’s behaviour as his response to the social condition.

The famous book titled *Mind, Self and Society* is one of the chief sources as the basic components of Mead’s theory. His coherent theoretical perspective is the link of the emergence of the human mind, the social self, and the structure of society to the process of social interaction (Turner 316).

Mead recognizes that the unique feature of the human mind is its capacity to use symbols to designate objects in the environment, to rehearse covertly alternative lines of action towards these objects, and to inhibit inappropriate lines of action and select a proper course of overt action (Turner 316). The meaning of *symbol* is derived from Mead’s definition of *gesture*, which is not only the first element of an act but also a sign for the whole act. Gesture thus internalized are significant symbols because they have the same meaning for all individual members of a given society or social group, i.e., they respectively arouse the same attitudes in the individuals making them that they arouse in the individuals

responding to them. Thus Mead defines a symbol as “the stimulus whose response is given in advance.” (Wallace 249).

Mead’s view of the self is central to symbolic interactionism. He sees the self as an acting organism, not as a passive receptacle that simply receives and responds to stimuli. To him, the self is far more than an ‘internalization of components of social structure and culture.’ It is more centrally a *social process*, a process of self-interaction in which the human actor indicates to himself matters that confront him in the situations in which he acts, and organizes his action through his interpretation such matters. He stresses people’s ability, through the mechanism of self-interaction, to form and guide their own conduct (Wallace 242-243). The ‘internal conversation’ one has with oneself are the essential part of the Meadian perspective, because they are the means by which human beings take things into account and organize themselves for action (Wallace 246). The concept of Mead sees the self as a subject and an object as well which, in this case, is triggered by the social situation. Mead viewed society as a constructed phenomenon that arises out of the adjustive interactions among individuals; as such, society can be altered or reconstructed through the processes denoted by the concepts of mind and self (Turner 320).

Mead uses two concepts first developed by William James, the “I” and the “me”. The first phase is the “I”, which allows for certain degree of innovation and creativity as well as a degree of freedom from control by others. For Mead, the “I” points to the impulsive tendencies of individuals. Mead sees the “I” as the unorganized response of the organism to the attitudes of others, the spontaneous

disposition or impulse to act. The second phase is the “me” which guides the behaviour of a socialized person, and it brings the influence of others into the individual’s consciousness. The “me” is a set of organized attitudes of others that the individual himself assumes in turn, that is, those perspectives on oneself that the individual has learned from others (Wallace 244). With the concept Mead emphasizes that the “I” or the impulsive behaviour cannot be predicted. The individual can only “know in experience” (the “me”) what has actually transpired and the consequences of the “I” for the interaction are to be (Turner 320).

### **C. Psychological Approach**

As literature is the reflection of life, the things that happens in a literary work can be said as complex as the real world. It is important, since the main character is a human being, to understand the main character psychologically true. Thus the information outside the work of literature itself is significantly needed to gain a better comprehension. Psychological approach is used in the analysis to get a deeper understanding on the main character discussed in the perspective of psychology.

It is mentioned in the book *Essential of Understanding Psychology* that psychology deals with human mental and emotional processes, focusing primarily on individual experience (5). In the analysis, Abraham Harold Maslow’s humanistic psychology theory is also applied. This theory is appropriate enough to give a deeper understanding of the main character’s personality development while dealing with his homosexuality.

The most important concept of humanistic theory is that of *becoming*. A person is never static; he or she is always in the process of becoming a new person. For that reason, the person has responsibility as a free agent to realize as many potentialities as possible, because this is the only way for the person to actualize, so that they can live in a truly authentic life (Hjelle 444). Maslow proposes that people are basically good or neutral rather than evil, that there is in everyone an impulse toward growth or the fulfilment of potentials, and that psychopathology is the result of twisting and frustration of the essential nature of the human organism. Society often causes such twisting and frustration. Maslow also speaks that people are free to express themselves and be themselves (Pervin 209). Maslow depicted the human being as a “wanting organism” who rarely reaches a state of complete and total satisfaction. He then proposed that all human needs are *innate* or *instinctoid* and that they are systematically arranged in an ascending hierarchy of priority or prepotency. The needs are, in order of their priority: (1) physiological needs; (2) safety and security needs; (3) belongingness and love needs; (4) self-esteem needs; and (5) self-actualization needs, or the need for personal fulfilment (Hjelle 448).

The most basic, powerful, and urgent of all human needs are those that are essential to physical survival. Included in this group are the needs for food, drink, oxygen, exercise, sleep, protection from extreme temperatures, and sensory stimulation. These physiological needs are directly concerned with the biological maintenance of the person and must be gratified at some minimal level before the higher order need attains importance.



Safety and security needs include the needs for structure, stability, law and order, predictability, and freedom from such threatening forces as illness, fear, and chaos. Thus, these needs reflect concern about long-term survival. Other expressions of the needs for safety and security occur when people are confronted with real emergencies (such as war, floods, earthquakes, riots, societal disorganizations, and similar conditions).

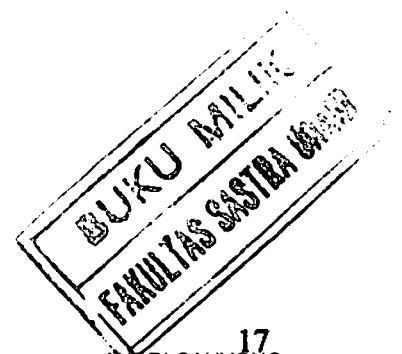
Belongingness and love needs play a significant role throughout our lives. The person operating at this level longs for affectionate relationship with others, for a place in his or her family and/or reference groups. Accordingly, a person will feel keenly the pangs of loneliness, social ostracism, friendlessness, and rejection, especially when induced by the absence of friends and loved ones.

A person needs to know that he or she is worthwhile—capable of mastering tasks and challenges in life. Respect from others entails such concerns as desire for prestige, recognition, reputation, status, appreciation, and acceptance. In this case the person needs to know that what he or she can do is recognized and valued by significant others. Satisfaction of the self-esteem needs generates feelings and attitudes of self-confidence, self-worth, capability, and the sense of being useful and necessary in the world.

Maslow characterizes self-actualization as the person's desire to become everything that he or she is capable of becoming. To self-actualize is to become the kind person we are capable of becoming—to reach the peak of our potential. Maslow's concept of self actualization makes a person look up what they can be. In short, he says that people must be true to their own nature (Hjelle 454).

A key notion in Maslow's need hierarchy is that needs are not gratified in all-or-none manner. Instead, needs overlap and a person may be motivated by two or more need levels at any one time. People do not simply move in lock-step fashion from one need level to the next, but are both partially satisfied and not satisfied in their needs at the same time. No matter how far up the need hierarchy a person has advanced, if a lower level need is frustrated the person will return to the unsatisfied level and remain there until that need is reasonably satisfied (Hjelle 449).

Maslow concludes that self-actualizing people have the following characteristics: they accept themselves and others for what they are; they can be concerned with themselves but also are free to recognize the needs and desires of others; they are capable of responding to the uniqueness of people and situations rather than responding in mechanical or stereotyped ways; they can form intimate relationships with at least a few special people; they can be spontaneous and creative; and they can resist conformity and assert themselves while responding to the demand of reality (Pervin 210).



## CHAPTER III

## ANALYSIS