

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1 Related Theories

II.1.1 Objective Theory

In analysing some kind of problem, it needs an appropriate theory as a frame of thought. In this study the writer uses objective theory since he would like to focus the analysis on the struggle for self esteem through analyzing the major character of the play. It means he will discuss this study on the work itself without regarding to extrinsic elements such as the background of the author and the period or the social condition when the play was created. The writer views a literary work as an independent form which has a world isolated from external aspects. Abram says in his book The Mirror and the Lamp,

"The objective orientation which on principle regards the work of the art in isolation from the external points of reference, analyze it as self sufficient entity constituted by its part in their internal relation, sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its mode of being"

(1977:26)

The objective theory views literature in relation to its intrinsic elements. In order to get the meaning of a literary work we need not to look at the outside elements

of the work. We can get the message by focusing our attention only on its internal aspects such as the characterization, conflicts, theme, and so on. Based on the theory we can drive the valuable information from the text of the work itself. It means that the writer tries to reveal the struggle for self esteem through the analysis of the major character as one of intrinsic aspects.

II.1.1.1 Character Analysis Approach

A study of literary work should be based on the interpretation of the literature itself (Wellek, 1977; 158). It means we should concentrate the study to the intrinsic element of the literary work. In the matter of that, the writer wants to discuss the play through the analysis of the main character in order to get deeper understanding, especially the main character's psychological experiences.

It is necessary to know the point of character in literature since the writer uses the character analysis as his tool to reveal out Arthur Miller's idea as seen through the main character in the work, The Crucible.

Many critics and playwrights insist that character is the most important element of drama because dramatists don't have the luxury of speaking between the lines of the character and they can not depend on the description, explanation of their own to convey their

intention as the novelists do.

According to Bently in his book Bernard Shaw, the importance of character in the play and other kind of literary works is to convey the author's idea. Through the character's action, behaviour, and attitude, the reader will know what the author wants to express in his play. In other words, character in drama and any other fiction can encourage the reader to experience of the fictional world of himself (1985: 17).

When we have an analysis of character in a play, because it is less of description and narration, we should observe the character through their dialogues (Reaske;40). We can study about the character speaks about himself, and speaks with other characters.

Reaske in his book How to Analyze Drama says that if we want to analyze character in a play, we should survey all the character in the play. Then making them clear who the protagonist and the antagonist one. After all the character can be seen in their pattern and their relationship, then they can be isolated from individual analysis (1966; 50) by considering of the character in action, explaining what happens in the character in the course of the play. and suggesting reason for that action (motivation). We should pay attention to the various of the characterization from which the playwright give.

In studying literary character, we should determine

the character's traits. Be sure to consider physical description and also be sure to relate the physical to the mental or psychological traits. If we learn about the character's traits, we can develop our understanding of the character as a whole. Sometimes a particular trait may be the primary characteristic of the character which could be used to know more about him or her such as his motivation. When we learn detail deal with the character in a play, we can do it by observing closely his action and the motivation of the character does do (Reaske ; 45). Because motivation is usually translated into action.

II.1.1.2 The Types of Character

There are two types of character. They are round and flat Character. According to Edgar in his book, Literature: An Introduction, The round character is usually one of the major character in the work (1987: 145). It has many realistic traits and relatively develops. It is usually full and complex. According to Perrine in his book Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense, The round character is very complex character. He lives by his very roundness. He also undergoes change in some aspects of his personality or outlook. In some analysis, he is also called a dynamic character (1983; 87). The round character have many individual and unpredictable human traits. He undergoes change and growth as the result of his

experiences. In considering the round character, we should pay attention to the some question if the character develops or not. And the best way to analyze the developments is to proceed logically and cronologically through the events of the play. Before we make summary of a character, we should have primary question such as what the character like in the begining of the play, why he act in the way, and finally what the character like at the end of the play. We must discuss the character detailly and show the contribution to the play as a whole.

As in contrast with the round character is flat character. The flat character is undistinguishable from the person in particular group. Ricard Gill in his book Mastering English Literature says that flat character is simple one, fixed, and unchanging (1985; 95). The flat character is usually minor, may hava a good relationship with the round character, may be contrasted in some way with the round character. We learn litle anything about its traits and their life because he doesn't change or grow. It is static.

Sometimes flat character is prominent in certain types of fiction. It performs only their function in the story, and then dissapears from the story.

When we are studying a character, it is important to pay attention to the change which happens to him from the begining to the end of the play. If he begins as the same

kind of the character as he is in the end, then he belongs to a static, unchanging, it is called flat character. If a character performs acts and has large parts in the play and he undergoes certain changes as a result of his action in the play, then he is called dynamic or round character (Reaske, 1966; 55).

According to Reinert in his book Modern Drama, the process of changes or development in a character is an interesting thing. Because the character is often unaware of the changes (1966; 60). In the theory of developing character, the development of the character in a story is not distinguished as long as the author arranges clearly his characterization as an embodiment of either changes or development.

A clear explanation about developing character is mentioned by Reinert in his book Modern Drama,

"The developing (or dynamic) character undergoes a permanent change in some aspects of this character, personality, or outlook. The change may be large or small one, it may be for better or for worse; but it is some thing important and basic; it is more than a change in condition or minor change in opinion"(1966; 71).

To make dynamic or developing characterization in a story, an author usually makes some particular condition to support the change. And in analyzing the round character, Robert suggests that it is necessary to make an attempt to show the character's traits at the beginning of the story

and the developing that occurs (1977; 60).

II.1.2 Psychological Background

Human personality is complex of traits and qualities of character, many motive and desire. Human personality never could be separated from his psyche. All human activities, motive, conflict, and way of thinking are influenced by his psyche. And in order to study human psyche we need the help of psychology.

Psychology and literature are two different faces. But they have the same interest. They are together touching the human problem in daily life. They are not able to be separated one another. Psychology can be used to study or explain the fictional character in a literary. While the character in literary is as another form of life of a real world. Jung states that since the psychology studies the process of human psyche, so we can use the psychology in literary study, moreover, human psyche is the source of all science and art (Wellek, 1977).

The writer considers in analyzing this problem, it is not enough yet to use the psychological theory only. In relationship, with the problem the writer wants to discuss, he is going to use the different theory, that is the theory of psychology. According to Wellek, the psychology in literature can be classified into four kinds. The first

is the study of psychology on the author, the second is the study on creative process, the third is the study on the reader, and the last is the study of psychology on works' content (1977; 90). In this thesis the writer wants to discuss the psychology analysis on the works' content.

Terry Eagleton says in his book Literary Theory, An Introduction that the psychology analysis of works' content is an attempt to comment on the unconscious motivation of the character, or on the psychoanalytical significance of the object or events in the text (1983; 179). This view permits us to have an analysis on the major character in the play. By observing the psychological problems undergone by the major character. And knowing the point of theory of psychology supports us to realize that the literary works have hidden meaning. And in relation with the study, he wants to reveal the main character's self Esteem. According to Terry, a character should not be observed from the physical nature only, but it also should be appraised from what the character says and also what behind he says or what is his way of thinking. The exploration into psychic to know much about the detail of human being is a significant point, because the human's problem always get in touch with the psychology.

According to this theory, a good literary work should be able to describe the condition of disorder on human

since the essence of human life is to struggle against himself. Through the figure of a character in fiction, the author should be able to create a psychological condition.

Sigmound Freud says in his book Psychoanalysis that human is more controlled by his world inner or psyche. Then in the basic concept of psychoanalysis, freud says that the psyche is devided horizontally into conscious and unconscious, and vertically into Id, Ego, and Super ego (1943; 67). In this case, Freud poseses the conscious and the unconscious in relationship with human personality development. Both complement to each other.

Jung in his book Undestanding Human Motivation characterizes the conscious state as a rational mental process. It means that we have rational thinking, and rational feeling. In details he says;

"The rational is essentially tied to the conscious mind. The conscious mind have reason. firstly to discover some order in the chaos of disorderly individual events acurring in the world. And secondly to create disorder. At last in the human affairs (1978: 71).

Jung (1978: 72) clarifies that the ego is the complex factor to which all conscious contents are realated. Its function is as the center of the field of conscious-

ness which is subject of all personal acts of consciousness. In other words, we can say that ego, almost entirely conscious, develops from experiences and reasons, deals with perception of the environment.

Then the unconscious is the mental store house where man's past experiences are stored. All those experiences are forgotten, but don't disappear. Jung, moreover, says that the personal unconscious is the mental store where all personal experiences are deposited. It contains loss of memories, painful ideas repressed, subliminal perceptions in which sense perception are not strong enough to reach the conscious (1978; 66). In short, those personal memories are experienced by a man since he is in his infancy based on his own appreciation on certain problems or certain figures.

II.1.2.1 Behavioural Approach

This one is an approach which has an assumption that human behaviour is an expression of human feeling. It means that if we want to study human psychology, it can be reached from observing his behaviour. William (1982:9) in his book Human Psychology: A Synthesis mentions;

"Human behaviour is principally determined by what occurs in the depth of the unconscious mind"

From human's action and attitudes, we can know what actually happens in his mind. It seems quite likely, however, the role of unconscious in influencing the behaviour in all human is complex matter. It refers to situation, and also environment around human being.

That is very simple example. Most of roughness in speaking and action of a person could appear because of bad situation around him. He may be actually a patient people, but because he is used to be oppressed by other people such as an authority, he may feels the situation of terror in his mind. And the physical roughness is as an expression of what occurs in his inner. And from the kinds of speaking and action permit us to reach out what a person feels (Jay Brown, 1979:8).

Jay Brown also discusses the relationship between human behaviour and human psychological condition. He states in his book Psychology today. An Introduction;

"unconscious motivation and conflicts are powerful influences on our our conscious thought and action, They thus are responsible for much human behaviour, including many of the physical symptoms that troubled human" (1979: 5).

It is clear that human unconscious has a great influence toward his behaviour and action in daily life.

Furthermore, Sigmoun Freud says that the certain kinds of environment tend to create a critical situation for human, that it is more frequently cause frustation or states of extrem tention . In such condition, They form a sort of fulnerable zone in psychic life and tend increasingly to attact attention. And since the subject matter of this psychology in apart of human, we can not only observe it from his behaviour but we can also study about their experiences.

II.1.2.2 The Concept of "Self"

In order to have accomodation between the theory and the problem in this thesis, the writer needs to know the psychological point of "self" . According to Gardner Murphy in his book A Personality: A Biosocial Approach to Origins and Structure, the term "self" refers to persons' thought and feeling about himself (1947: 148). It also refers to all beliefs, idea, attitude and feeling which an oncept of individual is concerned with himself.

Shortly, the self is the individual as knowing to the individual including how he feels about himself. It is also said that The self includes one nature or special qualities that can be aware or not.

The self in a person is not static but it also develops like a child. He will accept something positively and negatively. In the early time, he is not able to see the

differences between good and bad. He may only receive anything from others. Gradually, when he grows up, he can understand both what is good and bad for him.

'Self' evaluation and evaluation of others emerge as crucial aspect of the evolving self concept. They contribute to self esteem, when success and failure enters awareness as notion of worth, reflecting the degree of congruence between pretension and achievement. The similarity between self evaluation and regard on values placed upon oneself by others (Rome harre', 1984; 554). Eventhough the contributor to the individual self esteem change from parent to peers within the period of primary socialization and in the secondary socialization of adulthood, these include many diverse sources. Common requirement fosten a sense of high self esteem. Roger Lamb. moreover, says that in socio economic status, self esteem emerge as function of a secure, accepting environment. in which initiative is encouraged whitin clearly difined bounds of behaviour.

Several self theorists indicate that the self concept operate as a guide to behaviour and a criterion of conduct. The extent to which the self concept exert an influence on personal conduct at any given time is necessarily a function of the content degree of self awarness (Robert Cook. 1988: 145).

According to Rom Harry in his book The Encyclopedic

Dictionary of Psychology, the self esteem can express

negative or positive feeling and indicates the extent to which the individual believes himself to be significance, capable, and worthy (1984; 561). The studies show that the self esteem of an individual often remain constant for several years after middle childhood. And it is very difficult to change in an upward or downward direction. Even when faced with 'objective' view of their worthiness. This may because of the individual's need for psychological consistency when dealing with the world.

Related to the major character of Miller's The Crucible, John proctor is a real example of the self esteem. He is who is respected by his friends, able to treat himself as a respected one by others and himself. He is kind of a man who still having self esteem eventhough he should die for that.he is a real hero for his own principles.

ANALYSIS

CHAPTER III