

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Dealing with the subject matter that lies within the story itself, first thing to do is to understand the story through its intrinsic elements. Therefore, the intrinsic approach is used as the main device to analyse the work. The approach is also a way to restrict the analysis from its extrinsic elements. The major attention of this thesis is a female character, thus Karen Horney's "Sociocultural Theory of Personality" is used to analyse the character and her actions in dealing with the conflicts. The theory serves as the supporting tool in the analysis and focuses the discussion on the intended scope.

#### **A. Intrinsic Approach**

The intrinsic approach is applied in this thesis since the writer wants to concentrate or focus on the work itself. The discussion will cover the analysis of character, sequence of events, and setting and is intended to reveal the conflicts that the character must deal.

Character in literature generally and in fiction specifically, 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 interaction of character and circumstance (Roberts and Jacobs, 143).

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Roberts and Jacobs state that in studying a literary character, it is expected to determine the character's major trait or traits. A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behaviour (144). From the study of a character's traits, the understanding of the character can be thus developed. Sometimes, a particular trait may be considered as the primary character of a person. Roberts confirms, too, that at the time the character is being observed, it is essential to not only regard physical description but also to be sure to relate the physical to mental or psychological (144). It can be figured out from the character's reaction, think and manner toward various situation and events.

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" (Roberts and Jacobs, 145). Round characters have many realistic traits and are relatively fully developed. Many major characters acted as protagonist – the centre of attention – moved against the antagonist, and usually exhibit the human attributes we expect of round character.

Roberts and Jacobs stated that "round characters have many individual and unpredictable human traits, and because they undergo change or growth as a result of their experiences, therefore they can be considered as 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 circumstance of which he or she is a part. 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 characters does not change or grow, and therefore they are static and not dynamic like round character.” (Roberts and Jacobs, 145-146)

According to Roberts and Jacobs in his book *An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, plot is a plan or groundwork for human motivations, with the action resulting from believable and realistic human responses.

In this case, although consisting of a sequence of events in chronological order, a plot must be integrated with human motivation. Chronological order is important not because one thing happens after another, but because one thing happens because of another.

The most significant element, the essence of plot is conflict. In conflict, human responses are brought out to their highest degree. The reason that a conflict is the major ingredient in a plot is that the element will create curiosity and tension on the part of the readers. “The establishment of these contrasting or conflicting situations and responses is the element that produces the interest of the story” (Roberts and Jacobs, 99).

The conflict in a plot will reach the climax, the major point in the whole action of the plot. The conflict’s climax is reached when the character makes an essential decision, which will result in the action concluding the conflict one way or another, suspense continues from the point of climax to the end of the plot.

**“The resolution is the rounding off of the action, the conclusion of the conflict” (Little 83).**

Setting is important to be involved in the analysis. Through setting, many aspects can be revealed. The mood and emotions, the situation, the personality of the characters, even the theme of the book. **“Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which character in the literature live and more, together with the things they use” (Roberts and Jacobs, 229).** Setting can make a contribution to the novel because it gives valuable information to the reader (Baker 10). It makes us well known with the reality in which then character lives. It is not only about the time and the place, but also:

**The social context of characters, such as their families, 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 (Gill 106).**

Further, setting has a relationship with the events of the story. Setting is closely related to the events in the story, which have an enormous influence toward the personalities, actions, and ways of thinking of the characters. These are the motives of including setting in the analysis.

## **B. Sociocultural Approach**

Besides applying the intrinsic approach to analyse the work, the writer also uses sociocultural approach to support the analysis of the work. Concerning sociocultural approach, the relevant theory of analysis is sociocultural theory of personality.

Horney's sociocultural view of personality was prompted by three major considerations. First, she rejected Freud's pronouncements regarding women, in particular his notion that 'penis envy' is preordained by their biological nature. Second, her exchanging ideas with Erich Fromm, Margaret Mead and Harry Stack Sullivan reinforced her conviction that sociocultural conditions exert a profound impact on the individual's development and functioning. Third, she confirmed the powerful influence of cultural forces and personality dynamics (Hjelle and Ziegler, 224). Horney's theory is related to her personal life and how she was able to deal with her problems. She addresses the ideas of personality in conjunction with psychoanalysis. Her theoretical approach to this is describing it towards people's personality.

### **B.1. Personality Development**

Horney agreed with Freud on the importance of childhood experiences in shaping adult personality structure and functioning. Horney dismissed Freud's claim that there are universal psychosexual stages and that the child's sexual anatomy dictates the course of personality development (Hjelle and Ziegler, 224). She also argued that the social relationship between the child and the parents is

the decisive factor in determining personality growth. According to Horney, childhood is characterized by two needs; the need for satisfaction and the need for safety. Satisfaction involves all of the basic psychological needs – food, water, sleep and so on. Although Horney recognised the importance of satisfying needs ensuring physical survival, she did not regard them as having key significance in shaping personality. What is essential in the child's development is the need for safety. The child's fundamental motive in this case is to feel wanted, loved, and protected from a dangerous or hostile world (Hjelle and Ziegler, 225).

Horney stated that if the child experiences love and acceptance, he or she will feel secure and likely develop normally. Conversely, if the child does not feel secure, there will be hostility toward the parents and this hostility will eventually be generalized to everyone and become basic anxiety (Hjelle and Ziegler, 226). Based on Hjelle and Ziegler, basic anxiety as an intense and pervasive feeling of insecurity and represent one of Horney's most primary concepts (Hjelle and Ziegler, 235). Horney establishes her own perception on the idea of conflict when looking at psychoanalysis and neuroses that involve inner conflicts. She stated that the conflicts were between contradictory neurotic trends and the attitudes toward self, qualities and set of values. Horney believed that each of us has the capability and potential to become a decent person. This comes from the relationship with ourselves as well as with others which is disturbed with problems (Langenderer).

In dealing with behaviour, Horney emphasized social rather than biological or instinctual determinants of personality motivation, and believed that anxiety

and conflict result from the social conditions in which people find themselves rather than from the preordained unfolding of biological needs (Darley et al, 450). How the anxiety conflict is managed is the key to adult personality. To cope with the feeling of insecurity, helplessness, and hostility that accompany basic anxiety, one often resorts to the use of certain defensive strategies. Horney identified 10 such strategies for coping with basic anxiety, which she called *Neurotic Trends or Neurotic Needs*.

In her book *Our Inner Conflict*, Horney clustered her list of 10 neurotic needs into 3 general categories. Each of the three categories represents an interpersonal coping strategy aimed at making the person feel safe and secure. It functions to reduce anxiety reveals the general orientation the person is likely to take in relating to other people.

#### **a. Moving Toward People (The Compliant Type)**

Moving toward people involves a style of interaction characterized by dependence, unassertiveness, and helplessness. Horney labelled this person as the compliant type. Compliant types need to be wanted, loved, protected and guided by others. They enter into relationships only to avoid feeling lonely, helpless, or unwanted (Hjelle and Ziegler 227).

These people have an intense need to be liked, involved, important and appreciated. They will often fall in love quickly or feel an artificial but very strong attachment to people they may not know well. Their attempts to make that person love them create a clinginess and neediness that much more often results in the

other person leaving the relationship. However, compliance may mask a repressed need to be aggressive. Thus, these people tends to be self-effacing toward others, below the surface there often exists rage, anger and hostility.

#### **b. Moving Away from People**

Moving away from people, as an interpersonal those individual who adopt a protective “I don’t care about anything” attitude evidences coping strategy. Such people, whom Horney called detached types, are guided by the erroneous belief that “If I withdraw nothing can hurt me.” Detached types are determines not to get emotionally involved with others in any way, whether in romance, work, or recreation. As a result, they lack genuine concern for others, settle for superficial enjoyments, and simply go through the motions of life (Hjelle and Ziegler, 228).

#### **c. Moving Against People**

Moving against people is a coping style characterized by dominance, hostility and exploitation. Horney called these persons the hostile type. The hostile type assumes that others are aggressive and that life is a struggle against all. Any situation or relationship is looked at from the perspective of “What can I get out of it?” Horney noted that the hostile type is capable of acting politely and friendly, but the person’s behaviour is always a means to the end of attaining control and power over others (Hjelle and Ziegler, 228).



In this stage, insecurities and anxiety are dealt by trying to force power onto others in hopes of feeling good about oneself. Those with this personality style come across as bossy, demanding, selfish and even cruel.

According to Horney, a mal-adjusted individual copes with anxiety by utilizing irrational and artificial solutions due to her greater basic anxiety. She consciously recognizes only one of the trends and denies or represses the other two. Nevertheless, a well-adjusted individual copes with anxiety by choosing whichever of the three modes is appropriate to the situation. For the healthy person, the conflict is not as emotionally charged as it is for the neurotic person. She has much greater flexibility, being able to pass from one strategy to another as circumstance warrant (Darley, Glucksberg and Kincla, 450-451).

# **CHAPTER III**

## **GEISHA IN JAPANESE CULTURE**