CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary gives definitions that theory is a set of reasoned ideas intended to explain facts or events (130), and approach is a way leading to something (118). Accordingly in analyzing literature, particularly in a novel, the use of theory and approach are important. Theory is a kind of tool to do the analysis, and approach is a kind of access to study. Without them the analysis can be too far from the topic that the writer wants to analyze, because they are also standing as the limitation of the problem.

To obtain a better explanation about David's psychological condition as he is influenced by his own motives in struggling to fulfill his highest needs, to get his rightful inheritance back, the writer will also apply the psychological approach as well. It is primarily believes that behavior is a function of both the person and the environment. Besides, the writer also finds it necessary to use sociological approach to get more explanation about the influence of geography and social life, and social interaction toward human's life. Due to the fact that the thesis is meant as a study on literature, the writer will limit the usage of the theory to keep the analysis on the right track so that it will not turn out into a conclusion of another subject of the study.

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A. Intrinsic Approach

In carrying out the analysis, the writer intends to focus on the novel of Robert Louis Stevenson itself. In this study, the writer attempts to analyze the struggle of David to get back his rightful inheritance. Accordingly, the appropriate approach to analyze the subject is intrinsic approach since the study focuses on the inner elements of the novel those are setting, plot and character.

The intrinsic approach is then used to find the character of David as human who struggle for acquiring back his rightful inheritance, the setting which influence him especially in his personality development, and the plot. Then Psychological and Sociological Approach are used to back up in analyzing the character.

A.1. Objective Theory

Because the analysis deals with the intrinsic elements, the writer will use the Objective theory. In *Theory of Literature*, Rene Wellek and Austin Warren said that the starting point for work in literature is the interpretation and analysis of the work of literature itself, and the study of literature should, in the first place, concentrated an the actual work (139). For the work of art here is a novel, so reading the novel is the first thing to do. After that, concentrating and interpreting can be done. Thus, those actions can be incorporated in the internal aspects of the novel, because they involve the intrinsic elements in the novel. Then, M.H. Abrams stated in his *The Mirror and The Lamp*, that:

the objective orientation, which on principle regards the work of art in

isolation from all these external points of reference, 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 (26).

Therefore, supported by Wellek and Warren, Abrams' statement is suitable as a theory for this thesis, that is the Objective Theory.

A.1.1. Setting

"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 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 behavior 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).

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 mood and the emotions of the characters can be revealed through the setting. Further, setting has a relationship with the events of the story.

There are two types of setting: natural and manufactured. Nature, in short, is one of the major forces governing the circumstances of characters who

experience life and try to resolve their conflicts (Robert 230).

The analysis of the setting in this study will, then, help us to see how society or people around the main character, David Balfour. It gives him great influence not only on his attitude, his way of thinking and acting but also his personality development, which finally comes to affect his struggle.

A.1.2. Plot

According to Roberts 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 consists 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 once two forces are in opposition, there may be doubt about the outcome. The emergence of 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 99).

The conflict in a plot will reach the climax, the major turning 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).

In analyzing the plot of the novel, the writer is trying to trace out David's personality development–the process of how he comes to what he is, the circumstances, forces surrounding him that eventually raises his struggle to get back his inheritance.

A.1.3. Character

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 behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, the author captures some of the interaction of character and circumstance (Robert 143).

Roberts states in his book *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* 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 made of behavior (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. It can be figured out

from the character's reaction, think, and manner toward various situations and events (144).

"Depth of characterization means the degree of richness or completeness takes into its account the fact that human mind is a complex thing of so many traits, qualities, motives, desires and conflict," (Little 91). 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 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. Many major characters acted as protagonist-the center of attention-moved against the antagonist, and usually exhibit the human attributes we expect of round character.

"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" (Roberts 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," (Roberts 145-6).

B. Psychological Approach

Sometimes, the matter that happened in a literary work, especially a novel, is as complex as in a real world. The information outside the literary work itself is also needed to achieve a better understanding. So, the applying of the psychological approach helps to cover the uncovered part that is left by the intrinsic approach.

According to Kornblum & Julian in *Essential of Understanding Psychology*, psychology deals with human mental and emotional processes, focusing primarily on individual experience (5). Therefore, this approach supported by motivational theory, which concern with human motivation. It is applied to analysis since it is not only helps to discuss the problems of David, as a human who struggling, but also his psychology (states as an emotionally disturbed), which finally influence his relationship or his interaction with others.

Maslow believed that people are motivated to seek personal goals that make their lives rewarding and meaningful. In fact, motivational processes lie at the very core of his personality theory. He depicted the human being as a "wanting organism" who rarely reaches a state of complete and total satisfaction.

The motivational theory of Maslow is in the form of hierarchy. In *Essential of Understanding Psychology*, his hierarchy illustrates how our motivation progresses up the pyramid from a basis in the broadest, most fundamental biological needs to higher-order ones. Maslow's model considers different motivational needs to be ordered in a hierarchy, and it suggests that before more sophisticated, higher-order needs can be met, certain primary needs

must be satisfied (448). The needs are, in order of their priority: (1) physiological needs; (2) safety and security needs; (3) belonging and love needs; (4) self-esteem needs; and (5) self-actualization, or the need for personal fulfillment.

The most basic, powerful, and urgent of all human being needs are those that are essential to physical survival: needs for water, food, sleep, and the like. These physiological needs are directly concerned with the biological maintenance of the person. In order to move up the hierarchy, a person must has this basic psychological needs met.

Safety and security needs come next in the primary hierarchy. Included here are the needs for structure, stability, law and order, predictability and the freedom from such threatening forces as illness, fear, and chaos. Maslow suggests that safety and security needs are most readily observed in infants and young children because of their relative helplessness and dependence on adults.

Only when those two first needs are met can a person consider fulfilling higher needs, consisting of love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Love and belonging needs include the need of obtain and give affection and to be a contributing member of some group or society. The person operating at this level longs for affectionate relationship with others. Accordingly, a person will feel keenly the pangs of loneliness, social ostracism, friendless, and rejection, especially when induced by the absence of friends and loved ones.

After these needs are fulfilled, the person strives for self-esteem needs. 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.

Once these four sets of needs are fulfilled, no easy task, the person is ready to strive for the highest-level need, self-actualization. Self-actualization is a state of self-fulfillment in which people realize their highest potential. In a sense, reaching self-actualization produces a decline in the striving and yearning for greater fulfillment that marks most people's live and instead provides a sense of satisfaction with the current state of affair (449).

Maslow believes that organism are genetically programmed to grow, unfold, and become themselves.

C. Sociological Approach

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation, such traditional devices as symbolism and norms, which could have arisen dealing in society. But, furthermore, literature represents 'life', and 'life' is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the personal or subjective world of individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation', (Wellek and Warren 94).

According to Rodney Stark on his study stated that sociology is the scientific study of the pattern and processes of human social relation (7). It means that sociology is concerned with our daily lives, which intertwine the lives of

others-what we do is influenced by those around us.

The writer intends to apply the theory of personal development from George H. Mead. It is used to explain the process by which social interaction and geographical factors affect the development of the individual personality. In this study, this theory will help us to find out how David's relationship with others can influence his struggle. In other words, this theory is important to explain the difficulties of David interacting with others or in adjusting himself to society affects his personality development, meaning that it can also affects his motivation in struggling.

George H. Mead's Theory of Self-Development according to Macionis in *Human Development*, the basis of humanity is the self- the individual's active awareness of existing in the midst of society. He sees the self as inseparable from society. He asserted that the self emerges as a result of social experiences. The self develops only through social experiences- as one individual comes into contact with others. In the absence of such experiences, the body may grow but no self will emerge (127-8).

Geography can also explain everything. It puts a greater burden on geographical factors than they or any other variables can carry. At the most trivial level, the realities of geography make human society possible because they make life itself possible. Geographical factors are not a constant within the same region, even when they do not change much in themselves.

Only social factors determine whether great geographical factors like climate, the seas, or natural resources will affect social behavior. We must at

least concede the impact of space and time within the smaller compass of day-to-day interaction: whom we meet, who are our friends, how closely we stand to others, and so on.

Here again, it must be conceded that geographical variables do constitute part of the environment to which a society must adjust. Thus, when we travel to different geographic region of the world, people are different.

D. Related Study About *Kidnapped*

When *Kidnapped* is picked up and read for the first time there can be doubt that it strikes us being simply a thrilling story. It is a book that has not one, but two centers of interests; not just one, but, in a sense, two stories. There is, first, the story centering upon David's inheritance and his relationship to his uncle Ebenezer. This occupies the beginning, where he is seeking his inheritance, and the end, where he finds it. This is pure fiction. *Kidnapped* is indeed a completely made-up story. Then, there is a middle part, completely different in so many ways. This is the part concerned with David's relationship to Alan Breck, and it centers upon the murder of Colin Campbell, 'the Red Fox', and the consequences this has for David and Alan. This part is not pure fiction like the beginning and end; instead it is based upon historical fact. Moreover, while David Balfour is an entirely fictitious character, Alan Breck was a real historical person. This is the scene that Henry James called a "real stroke of genius with the logic and rhythm of life".

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS