

CHAPTER · II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is made separately for it contains the reasons of my using theories in the thesis. To describe my thesis clearly I have chosen The Objective Theory as a leading theory and Structural Approach focused on characterization. In the other hand the writer put Psychological Theory to support the analysis on Scobie's conflict especially the moral one.

II.1 OBJECTIVE THEORY

According to M. H Abrams :

"Objective orientation" is isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as 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. (1953:26)

The objective approach regards the literary work as an object. having an independent existence and capable of allowing and supporting inquiry without reference to its origin, its mimetic capacity, or its affective possibilities. The work is important in and for itself not only because it is art. but also because it is the work of an artist that separate him from other persons.

Objective theory has been elaborated by the New Criticism. The New Critics concentrate their thought about the work itself, taught students of literature two extraordinarily valuable things. First of all, its method consisted of an explication of the text to determine the interconnections of all parts of the work, not leaving them separated into form and content or other small parcels. And the second was that its emphasize on the work returned readers' attention to the art of literature itself--away from the many exterior approaches, which though valuable, are so only because there is a literary work at the center of them.

In analyzing this thesis this theory is used to discuss about the intrinsic factors of the story. So it is really apart from any other factor classified as the external factor, and a piece of literature is to be regarded as a structure. It means, fundamentally, that each work is a highly complex organization and that its many components or facets are interrelated in such a way that the whole is greater than its part.

The term does not refer only to the formal aspects, the parallels or contrasts of scenes, the climatic or anti climatic ordering of the plot, but includes the whole of a literary work. The idea that a literary work is a verbal structure--that it has a complex unity or integrity--has

important ramifications. In other words:

"we will not be satisfied with interpretation which are based only on parts of work instead of taking the whole into account."
(Danziger, 1965:15)

The idea of structure also makes us distrust the old-fashioned division into form and content, or form and subject matter. In literature on the other hand, we are interested not only in what is being said but also in how the language is used. For one thing, the plot and the characters owe their very existence to the words which recount them—they have no other being than in these words. It is, in fact a

" distinctive feature which literature shares with the other arts but which differentiates it from other uses of language...., it makes us look squarely at itself, at its internal relationships. Like other arts, literature can be studied and appreciated for its own sake, as a value in itself."
(Danziger, 1965:17)

II.2 STRUCTURAL APPROACH

In order to maintain the objectivity of the analysis, the writer limits the scope of the study to the data provided within the important elements of the novels. The approach used hereby is the structural approach as it only involves the literary point of view, there is no interference of any supporting point of view of other branches of knowledge.

As stated in the previous chapter, the writer emphasizes one element of the novel before the writer comes to the main topic, that is characterization. It will be discussed separately and then this element will be contrasted to obtain the answer of the problem studied. And the explanation about this element will be seen below.

II.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 behaviour. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, authors capture some of the interaction of character and circumstance.

In How to Analyze Fiction, William Kerney stated that:

" Any discussion of character in fiction, then, must attend to the relationship between character and the other elements of the story, and between character and the other as whole. That is, character must be considered as a part of the story's internal structure. So we may refer character to the real human beings who inhabit that world. Essentially, we refer the fictional characters to ourselves. " (1966:42)

Character is one of the most important part of an analysis of a story (short story, fiction, novel, or drama as well) beside theme, plot, setting, etc. Kerney further

mentions that characters enliven a story. They build a certain impression of the story. They make a special effect which affect the reader. Moreover if the author is the one who is expert to make the story as alive as the real life.

" Even in fantasy and caricature, an essential element is truth to life. However original and fantastic the author's approach, he will fail if his readers do not feel that his characters are real, believable, based on possible variations of human nature."
(Little,1966:92).

Author use for different ways to convey information about characters in fiction, those are; what the characters themselves say (and think, if the author expresses their thought), what the characters do, what other characters say about them, and what the author says about them, speaking as storyteller or observer.

E.M.Forster has devided character into two forms :

1. Round/Complex/depth character

By depth of characterization is meant the degree of richness or completeness of presentation of character. One of the most important features of deep character portrayal is the presentation of development and change especially as a result of the changing personal relationships with which the story has dealt.

2. Flat/Simple/Type character

Type characterization is the simplification of character down to one or two qualities.

In this thesis, Scobie as a main or round character depicts as a good man, but he is torn between the possibility

of the existence of God's love to redeem his sin or not. At the end, he determines his own fate by committing suicide as the only way out. In psychology, the motives for suicide vary and can be divided into four categories (Baechler, 1979:492). **Escapist suicides**, motivated by the desire to flee from an 'intolerable' situation, seem to be most common in Western countries. Escapist are likely to have experienced a substantial loss and to feel depressed, ashamed, guilty, anxious, or worthless and to see the future as hopeless. **Aggressive suicides** are motivated by revenge; to create remorse in another or to implicate another in the death. **Oblative suicides** involve self-sacrifice or transfiguration. People sacrifice their lives for a higher cause such as religious ideal, honor, or country, or they strive to enter a higher life. **Ludic suicides** includes those that occur in the context of a game or test, as in Russian roulette.

Scobie's suicide is a part of the Escapist suicide and the writer of this thesis is going to prove it in the analysis.

II.4 PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

The unique task of psychology is understanding the generalized human mind, if is not concerned with influencing, or modifying the mind. Problems of the variety of human behaviour and individual differences were not included in the field: nor were any other problems that could not be investigated through introspection.

William James in his Principles of Psychology (1890), defined psychology as "*the science of mental life, both its phenomena and their conditions.*" For him, psychology was a natural science, and along with other functionalists to investigate many practical and applied problems, such as intelligence, the psychology of work, and the mental functioning of normal and retarded children. The functional, practical kind of psychology was very favorably received in America.

II.4.1 Behaviourism and Personality

Another significant American school of psychology, behaviorism grew naturally. Its first proponent, John B. Watson, argued that psychology should be restricted to the study of phenomena that can be observed: that is stimuli, responses, and the association between them. Watson an extreme environmentalist, believed that all important behaviour could be molded or shaped through conditioning and

learning. He claimed that he would be able to train any healthy infant, regardless of his or her ability and background, to become any kind of person.

The behaviourists are not at all concerned with mind, internal mediating processes, or consciousness. Prediction and control of behaviour are the goals of science, and observation (with or without the use of instruments), the conditioned reflex, verbal reports, and testing are the chief research methods. Nevertheless, Watson argued that:

"Behaviourism can deal with complex behaviour of the whole organism because he believed that activities such as talking, writing, walking, and playing games can be reduced to simple motor or glandular responses. (Americana, Enc. 1972:729)

He regarded thinking as implicit motor behavior or subvocal speech, and he held that all complex emotional reactions can be reduced to three unlearned responses—fear, rage, and love, from which they develop through conditioning.

Today the subfields or specialties of psychology may be grouped into two major categories, *basic and applied*.

The basic areas are those concerned with research and the discovery of fundamental facts and principles. The applied areas of psychology are those in which the facts and principles discovered in basic research are used to accomplish pragmatic, and socially useful goals. In analyzing Scobie's conflicts the writer thinks that the Objective theory is not enough when we want to see deeply about Scobie's personality.

That's why the writer chooses the Psychological theory focused on Personality Psychology and Bechler's theory about suicide to make the analyzis clearly.

Personality psychology is the study concerned with the uniqueness of the individual and attributes and investigate the biological and experiential factors that account for individual differences in personality structure, emotional or actions, and motivations. And the explanation of Bechler's theory can be seen in another section of this chapter.