

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The writer of this thesis is analyzing the novel by applying intrinsic approach as the starting point and psychological approach. In analyzing the intrinsic theory, the writer focuses in discussing the character because the main character of this novel is dominant that leads to give attention to analyze him. Besides the writer also uses Carl Roger's theory on personality to get a deeper understanding on the main character discussed in the perspective of psychology.

A. Intrinsic Theory

In this study, the writer attempts to analyze John Dowell's self-experience discrepancy phenomenon related with his sense of life. Thus, the appropriate starting approach to analyze the subject is intrinsic approach since the analysis focuses on the inner elements of the novel. Since the focus of the analysis is the main character's inner conflict, the intrinsic elements analyzed will be the character. According to Rene Wellek in the book "Theory of Literature", which mentions that 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 (Wellek, 1978: 139).

A. 1. Character

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 behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, the author captures some of the interactions of character and circumstances (Robert, 1989: 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 behavior. Robert also confirms 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, 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".

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 (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 John Dowell in the work itself. By analyzing the character as one of the intrinsic elements of the story, hopefully a better understanding of the character John Dowell in the story will be achieved.

B. 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.

Carl Rogers' theory is apparent in the emphasis on the experiences of the self and the world. The phenomenal field of the individual includes both conscious and unconscious perceptions, including those of which the individual is aware and is not aware. It emphasizes perceptions, feeling, subjective self-report, self actualization and the process of change.

According to Rogers, the individual perceives external objects and experiences and attaches meaning to them. The total system of perceptions and meaning make up the individual's phenomenal field. Those parts of the phenomenal field seen by the individual as "self", "me", or "I" make up the self. The self-concepts represent an organized and consistent pattern of perception. Although the self changes, it always retains this patterned, integrated, organized quality.

Two additional points are noteworthy in relation to Rogers' concept of self. First, the self is not a little person inside us. The self does not "do" anything. The individual does not have a self that controls behavior. Rather, the self represents an organized set of perceptions. Second, the pattern of experiences and perceptions known as the self is, in general, available to awareness, that is, it can be made conscious. Although individuals do have experiences of which they are unaware, the self-concept is primarily conscious. Rogers believes that such a definition of self is accurate and a necessary one for research. A definition of the self that included unconscious material, according to Rogers, could not be studied objectively. (Pervin, 1993: 174).

Rogers also noted that the healthy person does or can assimilate experiences into the self-structure. In the healthy person, there is a congruence between self and experience, an openness to experience, a lack of defensiveness. In contrast, the neurotic person's self-concept has become structured in ways that do not fit organismic experience. The psychologically maladjusted individual must deny to awareness significant sensory and emotional experiences. Experiences that are incongruent with the self-structure are subceived as threatening and are either denied or distorted. This condition is known as self-experience discrepancy. The result is a rigid, defensive maintenance of the self against experiences that threaten the wholeness of the self and frustrate the need for positive self-regard (197).

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS