

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the theory of Character and Characterization as the literary theory to help the writer in understanding the structure of the works. The writer also includes the critical theory of Human Behavior, Motives, and Psychoanalysis, followed by the earlier studies done by previous researchers discussing about related literature but using different concerns or different approaches.

2.1 Character and Characterization

Character is often perceived as the personality or nature of human. It is formed through the learning process of human and its surroundings. According to Maxwell (cited in Cherish Academy, 2020), character is a choice that will determine human's success or failure. It is related to the way people can deal with all the things happen in the process of learning. According to Kamisa (cited in Cherish Academy, 2020), character is the mental and moral of a person that makes him or her different from others. In this perception, character is shaped from any process of life. Character is one of most important elements owned by someone that is not the same as others.

In fiction, character is the object that becomes the core of a story. Character arises curiosity and excitement of the audience through its characterization, which is the way the character behaves throughout the story (Bennett & Royle, 2004, p. 60). People will be interested to a work depending on how good the author conveys the emotion or messages through the characterization of each character. The

existence of character makes a story has purpose and a reason for the audiences to care about what is happening in the story and memorize the story based on their sense of a particular character. The audiences usually distinguish the traits of each character from the way the author describes character's action through the words spoken (Reams, 2015).

In narrative literature, there are various types of character that have its own unique function in a literature.

1. Confidante

A confidante is someone the main character trusts the most. This type of character is usually perceived as the protagonist's best friend (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013; MasterClass, 2021). A confidante does not have to be a person, it can be an animal or any other object that will help supporting the development of the main character and bring the strong characteristics of the hero (A Research Guide, 2011).

2. Dynamic character

This type of character changes during the plot of the story. Dynamic character can also be considered as developing or changing character (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). Dynamic character will possibly show significant changes during the storyline. He or she can be the supporter of the main character at the beginning of the story then changes his or her direction to be a traitor or vice versa (A Research Guide, 2011). That is why dynamic character plays a crucial role and brings a significant effect on the story.

3. Static character

Static or flat character is a type of character that remains the same during the course of a story. This character does not grow and will always have the same outlook, habits, perception, personality and even motivation during the plot of a story (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). Those characteristics make a static character is not an eye-catching part of a story. Even though static character does not reveal much about him/herself, this character still has an important role during the plot of the story to help the main character and fill the gap in the story (A Research Guide, 2011).

4. Protagonist

Protagonist is the center or the main character of a story. This character appears from the start to the end of a story and creates the action that will engage the readers, as well as arouse the interest, empathy, and the curiosity of the audiences. Protagonist is usually called as the hero or heroine of the story (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). This character will stand by the truth and fight against his or her enemies (A Research Guide, 2011).

5. Antagonist

Antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist. When protagonist has the responsibility to stand for good and truth, the antagonist plays a bad role that will arise a conflict between them and the protagonist (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). The antagonist is actually not always a person or a group of people, it can be certain difficult situation or accidental events that complicate the main characters circumstance (A Research Guide, 2011).

6. Deuteragonist

Deuteragonist is a character that is close to the protagonist. This character is similar to the confidante, which is the secondary character that is often be as memorable as the main character (MasterClass, 2021). The deuteragonist will play a role of foil character to serve the protagonist. This character can be the point of view character, which will illustrate the character development of the hero.

7. Tertiary character

This type of character is known as a minor character. Tertiary character usually appears in the world of the story but not necessarily related to the main storyline. But in fact, tertiary contributes and helps filling out the world of the main character to make it as a complete story (MasterClass, 2021).

8. Round character

This type of character is considered as a well-developed figure in a story. Round character is usually more realistic and depth in its personalities. This character develops and becomes complex from one scene to another. Someone with round character in the story will make an unexpected decision that will attract the audiences and makes them curious about what will happen at the end of the story (LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013; A Research Guide, 2011).

9. Stock character

Stock character is similar to the flat character, he or she has not much value during the storyline. This type of character does not experience any development and usually be instantly recognized by the audiences

(LiteraryDevices Editors, 2013). Stock character does not bring any impact and will only be a part of the culture life of the story (A Research Guide, 2011).

10. Foil

A foil character usually exists to bring the main character's qualities out in the storyline. This character is usually the opposite of the protagonist because the personalities of both characters are so different (MasterClass, 2021). The difference makes the existence of a foil character will bring a dramatic effect during the story (A Research Guide, 2011). From the point of view of the audience, foil character will help them in understanding the hero.

According to Carl Gustav Jung, a Swiss psychologist, there are still other classifications of character in relation to human motivation for all their activities, which is called as archetypal character (A Research Guide, 2011). Archetypal character is divided into several types as follow:

1. The innocent: a type of person who will always try to be happy by acting non-harmful to others. The innocent will usually expect the same good things from others. They try to connect with everyone and have the fear to be left out.
2. The caregiver: people who always care and help other people. Their strengths are generosity and care for their surroundings. On the other hand, the weakness of this character is selfless.
3. The rebel: a character who lives his or her life based on their own rules. They tend to utilize their principles to try changing the world. Their actions can be perceived as outrageous because they always try to bring revolution to change something or system that is no longer running.

4. The lover: people who love to be in a relationship. The lover will always love the situation, people, and all things happen around them. This character can usually be a great friend and partner.
5. The explorer: type of characters who will always go beyond their limits. They like to explore the unexplored area of life. However, these actions sometimes end up with no definite purpose and gain.
6. The ruler: people who like to hold the control over anything around them. They tend to make certain community or society according to their principles and rules.
7. The jester: a type of person who believes that enjoying life is the most important thing to do because the life is short. According to the jester, life should be filled with things that are joyful and bring happiness. The jester will usually be a funny person who likes to make jokes. They will face certain situation without taking it seriously.
8. The sage: people who always try to find the truth and attain the ultimate position. They will utilize all the knowledge and intelligence to see the world analytically, in order to reveal the truth and be free.

Characterization is any action arranged by the author to give impression and description about each character in a story. Basically, characterization is divided into two according to the way the author describes the character, there are direct and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is applied when the author directly tells characters' description to the audience, while indirect characterization is shown by any aspect that implicitly gives the audiences knowledge of the

character. In order to make the analysis of character be more specific, characterization can be described according to five categories, which are: Physical, Action, Reaction, Thought, and Speech (Reams, 2015).

- a) Physical description is known as one of the most essential parts of making impression to each character in literary work. It helps the audiences to perceive how each character looks like based on their own imagination.
- b) Action description written by the author makes the audiences can reveal what kind of person played by the characters. All forms of action performed by characters can be called as action description that reflects how a story unfolds and develops.
- c) Reaction description is the opposite of action. If the action is perceived as a cause, then reaction becomes the effect caused by the action itself. Reaction gives the chance for a story to develops the plot as well as the characters.
- d) Thought description can be analyzed depending on which point of view applied in a story. If the story is told by the third person narrator, then the audiences might get the access to wider condition and thoughts of each character. Though description will create boundaries between the audiences and the characters in the story.
- e) Speech description is also known as a dialogue. This element is the medium that relates the character with its actions and thoughts. Different features applied by each character will give various impression toward the story.

2.2 Critical Theory

In order to help the writer to understand what happened behind behavior, characterization, and decision made by the female main character of the work, the writer reviews the theory of Human Behavior, Motives, and Psychoanalysis.

2.2.1 Human Behavior

Human Behavior is the potential capacity for physical, mental, and social activity during the phases of life (Kagan, Lerner & Bornstein, 2020). Human behavior will usually be expressed through actions, cognition, and emotions (Farnsworth, 2019). Actions are human behavior that can be observed. It takes place on various time scales, which usually can be noticed from physical activities like eating, sleeping, glancing, and others. Cognitions are described as human's thoughts and mental images they carry with them every day. Cognitions consist of skills and knowledge demonstrated by human verbal and nonverbal. Emotion is any brief conscious experience characterized by mental activities that can be both positive and negative ways.

Human behavior is quite complex, it is influenced and shaped by multiple factors which are often unnoticed by the individual (Farnsworth, 2019). There are several factors that modulate human behavior, they are:

a. Conscious vs. unconscious behavior

Consciousness is a state of awareness that will shows human's internal feelings and thoughts. It is the awareness of ourselves and the world around us. In fact, most of human behaviors are guided by unconscious processes, which are usually hidden within us.

b. Overt vs. covert behavior

Overt behavior is any aspects of behavior that usually can be observed. It can be body movements, facial expression, and other observable aspects. By contrast, covert behavior is the aspect that cannot be easily seen and observed. It consists of feeling, thoughts, or any other responses that are unseen.

c. Rational vs. irrational behavior

Rational behavior is any action, emotion or cognition that is related and influenced by certain acceptable reasons. In contrast, irrational behavior is any action that are done without any logical or reasonable objectives.

d. Voluntary vs. involuntary behavior

Voluntary behavior is the action, emotion, and cognition that is determined by human's desires and decisions. On the other hand, involuntary behavior is considered as any action that is made without any intention or human's preference.

In order to determine human behavior, we can observe it through human attitude. Attitudes can be defined as the basic features of personality, which plays an important part to influence human perceptions and judgement of others (Anokhi, 2013). The formation of attitude consists of learning process of concept, beliefs or even motives. People will develop attitudes they find it appropriate to be applied when they want to join a group and become a part of its social interaction. On the other hand, people will also change their attitudes if they want to leave certain group. There are four motivational basis or functions for attitude suggested by

Daniel Katz (cited in McLeod, 2018), they are utilitarian, value-expressive, ego-defensive, and knowledge.

1. Utilitarian is a motivational basis that is associated with social motives of the individual, safety, and the need to survive. Utilitarian attitudes will be acquired through human experience with the object.
2. Value-expressive is an attitude based on a person's self-esteem and self-actualization. It depends on the perception of people toward the relation of object, the attitude and people's self-image and self-concept.
3. Ego-defensive is similar to value-expressive attitude but in a negative way. It is formed in order to defend the ego from people's anxieties, it is also called as defense mechanism. This motivational basis involves psychoanalysis principles where people will try to protect themselves.
4. Knowledge is related to competence motives. This attitude is formed by the action of searching for information about the world, adopting and predicting other people's attitudes. This motivational basis will help people to make the world more understandable.

2.2.2 Motives

Human are born with the ability to think and feel. Whenever they think about something they find interesting, they will tend to have the desire to own or achieve it. People will buy foods when they start to feel hungry. They will start to study hard when they are promised an award that is important to them. For some cases, they will not even stop until their desires are satisfied. In essence, when someone

knows their wants and needs, they will try to do anything to fulfill their desires, which is usually shown through their actions, words, and behavior (Sharma, 2015).

From the point of view of psychology, human's motive is divided into three types. They are biological motives, social motives, and personal motives.

1. Biological motive

Physiological or biological motives are basically the needs and motivation to survive in life. This type of motives is usually triggered when there are some things imbalances happen in the body, it can be hunger, thirst, or even the need for oxygen, sleep, and avoidance of pain. Biological motives do not only happen to human, but also to animal and other living things.

2. Social motive

Social motives are specific only to human beings because they are triggered by social interaction, and anything happen in society. This type of motive makes one individual different from others.

- a. Achievement motive

This type of motive refers to people's desire to achieve their goals. Achievement motives is usually developed when someone sees other people in society gaining high reward because of their achievement. This situation makes and motivates someone to do better and improve his or her performance.

- b. Aggressive motive

People with aggressive motive will react aggressively while facing something that frustrates them. There are so many things in society that

have potential to trigger the aggressive behavior of a person. It might be the obstacles in reaching a goal, dangerous situation, or any other circumstance.

c. Power motive

Power motive is usually indicated from the way a person shows that he or she want to have an impact on others. This type of motive will make a person tries to influence people around them and make them as his or her follower by utilizing his or her reputation.

d. Acquisitive motive

This type of motive is directly triggered by the needs of material property. This motive will usually arise when people witness other people enjoy their money and have a very good life based on material.

e. Curiosity motive

Curiosity motive is also known as exploration motive. Curiosity is a reason why people have the interest to explore and find something new. This motive usually appears when a person sees other people experience new things outside their environment and makes them want to have the same extraordinary experience or development.

f. Gregariousness

This type of motive is triggered when someone wants to associate with certain members of group in society. People will tend to have the interest to establish and maintain a friendly relationship in a group activity.

3. Personal motive

Personal motive is similar to social motive. This type of motives is known as the more personalized motives because it is only about him or herself.

a. Force of habits

This motive is formed by any different habits people have in the process of living in society. Habit is the one that motivate people to do certain action automatically.

b. Goals of life

Goals of life might be one of the most crucial things that will influence someone in taking action and decision. Goals may be related to income, education, occupation, and others. Any goal people set will motivate them to fulfill it by utilizing their knowledge, personality, facilities, or even their social background.

c. Levels of aspirations

This type of motive appears when someone has the need or desire to achieve something. But at this point, any achievement is depending on the level of motivation someone must fulfill it. The level of aspiration will influence how serious and how much the effort someone put in reaching the goals.

d. Attitudes and interests

Besides all the aspects mentioned above, every motivation comes from attitudes and interests someone has as an individual. For example, someone who has interest in sports will have strong motivation to learn more so that he or she can master it.

2.2.3 Psychoanalysis Literary Criticism

Psychoanalysis is one of literary criticisms that is using several techniques of psychoanalysis with purpose to investigate the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind of human. This theory was established by Sigmund Freud, an Austrian neurologist who is also known as the father of Psychoanalysis, and is used to help people to figure out what kinds of factors and reasons behind the action or responses of people, by relating it with what happened in their past or the current circumstance (Tyson, 1998). Sigmund Freud also believed that everything that happened in the childhood have big impact to shape the personality of people in their adult lives. People might not realize that they do have people, and that problem might influence their behavior while facing society. Besides, there is also a term named displacement, which is the process of transferring our anger with one person onto another person to relieve all the bad feelings. People will usually choose one who will not fight back or cannot hurt them back (Tyson, 1998, p. 11).

When talking about human psychology, there is a place named unconscious that can be defined as the part of the mind which can consists of the feel of guilty, fear, unpleasant experiences, unsolved conflicts, and others that have potential to affect human's behavior and emotions (Tyson, 1998, p. 12). Many people feel that they may not be able to handle all those things in their minds. They assume that they can avoid knowing something that they cannot handle, therefore, there is a process called as defenses. Defense mechanism is any behavior people use in order to separate themselves from unpleasant events, actions, or thought (Holland, 2019).

It will help people to keep all the repressed feelings to avoid knowing something they cannot handle (Tyson, 1998, p. 15). Defense mechanism is a natural part of human psychological development, it is not under people's conscious control because it happens as the result of the interaction between id, ego, and super ego.

There are various kinds of defenses applied by each person, there are:

1. Selective perception, which is a decision select and categorize people's stimuli from their environment to create expected experiences (Williams, 2021). In this type of defense mechanism, people tend to choose to hear and see only things that they feel they can handle. They decide to select certain aspects in their lives while excluding some of them.
2. Selective memory, the process of modifying or forgetting memories and painful events so that people will not feel overwhelmed by them. It is an ability to retrieve particular events and facts but not others (Khan, 2021). People with selective memory will usually forget certain significant memories in their lives. It can be abilities, relationships, skills, and other traumatic experiences.
3. Repression, the process of hiding all the unpleasant thoughts, memories, or beliefs that can upset people. People tend to forget about them entirely, but it will influence their behavior and even impact their future relationship (Holland, 2019).
4. Denial, which one of the most common defense mechanisms (Holland, 2019). Denial happens when people try to believe that the problem or the unpleasant incident does not even exist and never happened. People try to

block external events from their mind so that they do not need to deal or face them and feel the painful feelings because of them.

5. Avoidance, which is when people try to stay away from other people or certain situations that might relate or can make them anxious because it will evoke some unconsciousness like the experiences or emotion.
6. Displacement, the process of taking all the fear, anger, or even frustration out on other people or things that people perceive as something less threatening than the source or the cause of their anger. This kind of defense mechanism will allow people to satisfy their desire to channel their anger, but at a lower risk (Holland, 2019).
7. Projection, which is the decision to ascribe our fear or guilty desire to someone else then blame him or her for it. This process is usually used in order to deny the fact that we are the one who struggle with it.
8. Regression, the process of carrying out our thoughts away from some present difficulties in order to avoid the unpleasant realities of our present life (Tyson, 1998, p. 16). This kind of defense mechanism allow people to escape from all the threatening feeling and anxious (Holland, 2019).
9. Sublimation, which can be considered as the most appropriate way to survive something unpleasant. Sublimation makes people decide to redirect their strong emotions and frustration into other objects or activities that are safe with lower risk (Holland, 2019).
10. Reaction formation, a defense mechanism chosen by people who recognize how they feel (Holland, 2019). Instead of expressing their emotions, fear,

and anxious through negative reactions or behavior, they choose to not deliver it and behave in the opposite manner of their feelings.

11. Compartmentalization, which is separating people's life into independent sectors to protect other elements of it (Holland, 2019). Compartmentalization lets people choose not to bring up their personal life issues while dealing with their other parts or elements of life. This will make them forget all the anxieties or problem while they are in the process of doing something else.
12. Intellectualization, the process of removing all the emotions in order to focus on quantitative facts and realities. When people deal with difficult situations, they can use this defense mechanism to focus on other important and constructive things for the better future (Holland, 2019).

All these types of defenses mechanisms are unconsciously made in order to prevent anxiety, which is shown by the feeling of fear and worry. But in fact, anxiety is actually needed to reveal one's core issue, a self belief that is usually influenced by negative life experiences (Fulshear Treatment to Transition, 2016).

There are several types of core issue experienced by people, including (Tyson, 1998, pp. 16-17):

1. Fear of intimacy

A type of feelings that will seriously hurt someone and usually might be avoided by remaining at a certain emotional distance from other people or things. This core issue will make us think that everything will be better if

we protect ourselves from painful experiences by not permitting ourselves to get too close to others.

2. Fear of abandonment

This type of core issue will intimidate us and make us have a huge fear of both physical and emotional abandonments. For the physical abandonment, we will believe that our friends or our loved ones are going to leave or desert us. On the other hand, the emotional abandonment issue makes us think that everyone around is no longer care about us.

3. Low self-esteem

People who have problem with their self-esteem will start to think and believe that they are less worthy than other people. This core issue makes them think that they do not deserve attention, love, or any other life rewards. This situation also shapes their mindset to believe that they deserve to be punished by life.

4. Insecure

This can be perceived as the unstable sense of self. People with insecurity usually not be able to sustain a feeling or sense of knowing their personal identity. This type of core issue makes them easily influenced by their surroundings. They will continually change the way they look, think, and behave because of other people's influence.

5. Fear of betrayal

People with fear of betrayal will tend to avoid trusting other people. This core issue produces the feeling or believe that our loved ones cannot be

trusted. They will always feel suspicious that someone will lie to them, betray, or even deceive them.

6. Oedipal fixation

This type of core issue is a special case since this core issue will only happen if someone have a feeling of desire toward his or her opposite-sex parent. They will usually jealous and anger toward their same-sex parent. This core issue will affect people's adulthood, they will have difficulty in developing mature relationships with their peers in the future.

7. Fear of engulfment

Someone with the fear of engulfment will usually tend to avoid certain relationship because she or he does not want to be controlled and dominated by other people (Fritscher, 2021).

2.3 Earlier Studies

In order to improve the writer's understanding and insight about the work, the writer does initial research and finds several studies done by previous researchers.

For this study, Character and characterization are also the crucial elements used by the writer to answer the problem statements. Therefore, the writer reviews the previous study written by Cindy Putri in 2017 entitled *The Characterization of the Main Character in Gone Girl Film*. This study aims to find out which characterization of *Gone Girl's* main character that is the most dominant in the film. The research method applied is descriptive qualitative, when the data is all taken from the utterance of both Amy's dialogues and monologues (Putri, 2017). This

study presents the percentage of Amy's characteristics and concludes that Amy's most dominant characteristic is liar. This study helps the writer to find another method to compile data in analyzing characterization of literary work.

The writer finds a study written by Hendrit Widayanto in 2020. The title of the study is *Kepribadian Tokoh Haruki Shiga Dalam Novel I Want to Eat Your Pancreas Karya Sumino*. This study describes the personality of Haruki Shiga, as the main character followed by the psychological changes occur to him. The research method used to complete this study is descriptive qualitative research, followed by the psychoanalysis approach by Carl Gustav Jung. Data analysis method used in this study is contents analysis method, with aims to know the messages as well as the concept and idea from the author. This study explains the finding of several facts that Haruki Shiga is an introvert person who is careless and pessimistic before he met Sakura Yamauchi, the female character. The result of this study states that Haruki Shiga is experiencing psychological changes from introvert to extrovert throughout with his relationship with Sakura Yamauchi (Widayanto, 2020). This study will help writer to get better understanding of the way the writer will analyze the characterization by paying attention to the character's behavior.

In order to help the researcher to get better understanding about analyzing literary work using Psychoanalysis criticism, the writer reviews a study written by Nathania Astria Pangestu and F.X. Dono Sunardi in 2016 entitled *An Incomplete Psychological Novel: A Psychoanalytic Analysis of Hazel Lancaster in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars*. This study is more focusing on the process of defenses experienced by Hazel, the main character of the novel using

Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The result of this study presents the main character's self defense mechanisms and the evidence of its core issues (Pangestu & Sunardi, 2016). By reviewing this study, the writer will get better insight of how to analyze the core issues as well as the defense mechanisms of characters in literary work.

In addition, in the process of getting more information and insight of psychoanalysis criticism especially anxiety and defense mechanism, the writer reviews a study written by Nuraeni in 2010. The study is entitled *A Main Character Analysis on Anxiety and Defense Mechanism in Bridge to Terabithia Novel*, which contains the analysis of two main characters of novel *Bridge to Terabithia*. This study applies the theory of anxiety and defense mechanism to analyze the main characters, Jesse Aarons Jr. and Leslie Burke. This study uses the qualitative method to describe and reveal the anxiety and defense mechanism of both main characters. At the end of the study, the researcher finds out the causes of Jesse and Leslie's anxieties and classifies them into three types. The researcher also reveals the five kinds of defense mechanism applied by both characters to handle their anxiety (Nuraeni, 2010).

By conducting a review on these previous studies, the writer will try to use the element of Character and Characterization from intrinsic elements and Psychoanalysis to find things that have not been studied in this literary work. With the help of character & characterization elements, the writer will get better understanding of the novel *I Want to Eat Your Pancreas* in presenting Sakura Yamauchi's attitude and character's development. The writer will find the

uniqueness of Sakura Yamauchi's behavior that shows the way she interacts to her daily friends that might be different from her relationship with Haruki Shiga. And supported by Psychoanalysis literary criticism and other theories of Human Behavior and Motives, the writer will find the motives behind all the decision and attitude and reveal the core issue experienced by Sakura Yamauchi. The writer will explain how the core issue has potential to influence Sakura Yamauchi's attitude and decision while responding her terminal illness that she keeps it as a secret.