

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Elements**

According to Semi (1988:35), intrinsic elements, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the element which build the literary work itself. This intrinsic element focuses on the review of the character and characterization, conflict and setting.

##### **2.1.1 Character**

In a literary work, character is important because character can explain what happens to the story and will help the reader to understand the story. There are two kinds of character, protagonist and antagonist. According to Holman (1985:35), protagonist is the chief character in a literary, and antagonist is the character who affects some conflicts in a literary. There is also characterization in a literary work. According to Klarer (1999:19), characterization divided into dynamic static and round flat. A dynamic character is one of character who changes his traits during the story, play or film. A static character is a character that does not change his traits during the story, play or film. A flat character is a character that only has one specific trait in the story, play, or film. A round is a character that has more than one of trait during the story, play, or film.

##### **2.1.2 Conflict**

According to Holman (1985: 105), conflict is opposition of persons or forces giving rise to dramatic action. Conflict makes the story more interesting. According to Priadi (2009: 20), there are two kinds of conflict, namely internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict happens when the main character has a conflict against him or her self. External conflict happens when the main character has the conflict against other people. It is common if the main character against other people which is also mentioned protagonist against antagonist.

### **2.1.3 Setting**

According to Klarer (1999:25), setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of literary works. There are three kinds of setting such as, setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. The setting of place refers to where the story conducts. The setting of time refers to when the story runs. The setting of social refers to in which status the character belongs. The terms of setting are location, historical period, and social.

## **2.2 Extrinsic Elements**

According to Semi (1988:35), extrinsic element is the outside element of a literary work that gives influence for the literary work it self.

### **2.2.1 Psychology**

In common way, psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behavior. Its immediate goal is to understand behavior and mental processes. Word of "Psychology" comes from the Greek "*psyche*" and "*logos*". *Psyche* means breath, "... life (identified by the existence of the breath); zoological principle in humans and in other creatures, the source of all fundamental activity, soul or spirit" or "zoological principle of the world as a whole, soul of the world or *anima mundi*". *Logos* means a word or form that expresses a principle; in the theology, logos is used to indicate the word of God. Therefore, psychology means word or form which expresses the principle of life, soul or spirit (Wilcox, 2012:23).

### **2.2.2. Psychology in Literature**

Psychology in Literature is an interdisciplinary between Psychology and Literature (Endraswara, 2008:45) Psychology has certain relationship with literature. Psychology is one of the studies about human being. Obviously, learning about psychology in literature, is similar to learning a human from the inside.

### **2.2.3 Psychoanalytic Theory by Sigmund Freud ( 1856 – 1939 )**

Freud is a psychiatrist from Austria. According to him, fulfilling the human need is based on their instinct. It focuses on sexual needs inside themselves (sexual libido), happiness and fantasies. Freud said that our basic personalities are formed on the first until fifth years of human life.

According to Freud (Mansur, 2014:7), there are components in human psyche: id, ego, and superego. *Id* is a motivation for needs from human which are emotional, physical, and sexual which have character that always want to be satisfied (“here” and “now”) and it usually refers to the happiness that have to be fulfilled soon (pleasure principle). For example, baby that has just born. He is normally mastered by *Id*. Baby cries when he is hungry and it has to be fulfilled soon without knowing how to get it. *Ego* is a rational of the real human whose the ability to solve problem, having ideas to full their needs, having principles which are based on reality principle where human can control their *Id* in exact way and have more realistic perspective to full their needs. *Superego* is about norms and rules used to control morality. It is ideal side which describes about the good thing or bad thing to help *Ego* for controlling *Id*.

#### **2.2.4 Hyper-Parenting**

Hyper-Parenting is a compulsive tendency of parents to enhance their children in every way (Honore, 2006:311). In this method, all the rules of parents have to be obeyed by the children. The children also get to actualize parents’s hope. Parents want their children to be good and successful in their way. Sometimes, they also can be over protective to their children, so they always check every activity of their children.

According to a psychologist from Harvard, Alvin Rosenfeld (<http://www.tandapagar.com/hyper-parenting>) who writes a book about *Hyper-Parenting and Over-Scheduled Child* describes that “children catch subliminal message indirectly from hyper parenting”. The children get *subliminal message* since parents always describe that children have to be as good as their parents.

The habits of parents who tend to be enforcer are usually affected by

their past experience. Their past experience will haunt them, so that they do the same thing to the children. In addition, frustrated due to failure also can make the parents use the hyper-parenting to their children (Prameswari, 2016:105).