

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Previous Research

To prove the originality and authenticity of the study, the previous studies are presented. Tolkien's *The Hobbit* has been analysed by some researchers through different perspectives. First researcher is Mike Betri Handayani from Andalas University Padang in 2010. The study entitled "An Application of A.J. Greimas' Structural Analysis on Tolkien's *The Hobbit*". In her study, Mike Betri Handayani focused on the application of A.J. Greimas structural analysis on each character through six structures, functional structure, and syntagms of each character. The study results in finding the same characteristic of 3 major characters to achieve their goals.

The second study was conducted by Misriadi Afandi, a student from Hasanuddin University Makasar, in 2013. The study entitled "The Adventure of Main Character in Tolkien's *The Hobbit*". The study focused on analysing the relationship between main character and other character through structural approach. Misriadi Afandi explains the changes of main character trait towards other and his surroundings as he becomes more reliable, kinder, braver, and wiser.

The third study was written in 2014 by Akhmad Yudhistira from Jember University, entitled "Role Analysis of the Main Character in Tolkien's *The Hobbit*". The study explains the important roles of main character which has affected his surrounding, and help him develop his characteristic through structural approach.

Last researcher is Arnold from Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta in 2015 with a title "Norse Mythology in Tolkien's *The Hobbit*". The study emphasized on application of dynamic structuralism to explain the Norse mythology depicted in the novel. The study also focuses on factual structures such as plot, characters, and setting to help and support the analysis.

Therefore, those previous studies above are definitely different from the present study. Previous researchers use structural approach to analyses, while the

present study uses psychological approach. The similarity from previous studies are on analysing the same novel, *The Hobbit*. Hence, this study is sole different and new. As the researcher uses humanistic theory to emphasize the self-actualization of main character.

2.2. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the elements which build the literary work itself (Semi, 1988:35).

2.2.1. Character

Character in literary work 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. Holman (1985:35) states that the protagonist is the chief character in a literary text. Meanwhile, antagonist is the character who affects some conflicts in a literary text. There is also characterization in a literary work. Usually protagonist as the main character reflects a good side of plays as a central character in a fiction that presents as a hero as a reader expected, while antagonist is always against the protagonist (Reaske, 1966:45).

In addition, according to Klarer (1999:19) character is divided into dynamic static and round flat. A dynamic character is a character that undergoes changes in his traits during the story, play or film. A static character is a character that does not undergoes in change his traits during the story, play or film. A flat character is a character that only has one trait in the story, play, or film. A round character is a character that has more than one trait in during the story, play, or film.

2.2.2. Conflict

According to Holman (1985: 105), conflict is opposition of persons or forces giving rise to dramatic action. Conflict makes the story of drama more interesting. Priadi (2009: 20) states conflict is divided into two kinds, namely

internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is conflict in more commonly referred to as man versus self, as the name suggest. It deals with a character having to overcome and change something about his or her being that they are struggling against what they have in mind. Meanwhile external conflict is conflict in which a man against other people. It is common if a man against man who is also mentioned protagonist against antagonist. Meanwhile Perrin (1988: 42) states conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. Conflict is the essence of fiction and it is the main problem of the story which will lead to the main problem of the story. Furthermore, Perrin also divides conflict into four; first is man versus man, conflict that puts one person against another. Second is man versus society where one person has to face the society, for example when the characters have to face the values and rules that exist in society. The third there is man versus nature conflict where one has to face the force of nature. The last is man versus self-conflict where one has to face that the enemies are within himself.

2.2.3. Setting

In literary work, settings are very important to makes storyline alive. Di Yanni (2001:61) states that setting is the world of the story. The time and place that occurs as the setting of the story can be made by the outdoor or the writer. It may be known as imaginary world that made by the author or it can be real in order to create atmosphere in the certain story. Historical and cultural background may also appear and it will influence the plot of the story.

According to Klarer (1999:25), setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of literary works. There are types of setting like 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 term “setting” denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops the terms of setting are location, historical period, and social.

2.3. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic element is the structural development outside the genre. Extrinsic element is also the way to analyse the literary work using literature theories to get better understanding between the theory and the material that is being used. The researcher used humanistic in psychological approach as the primary approach.

2.3.1. Psychology

Psychology is one of academic branch about study of evaluating human behaviour or habit in daily routine. Therefore, psychology defines as a science which is related with soul, because *psyche* contains the definition of psych, which means soul (Walgito, 1976:7). According to Siswanto (2005:26), psychology is the scientific study which focuses on human action, heavier, and mental processes. Furthermore, Bell (2002:12) states that psychology is often described as the study of mental processes, or the mind, and behaviour. Indeed, many general texts in psychology are often deliberately subtitled in such a manner as to highlight the full scope of the discipline. Mental processes, however, are less readily observable than openly available behaviour.

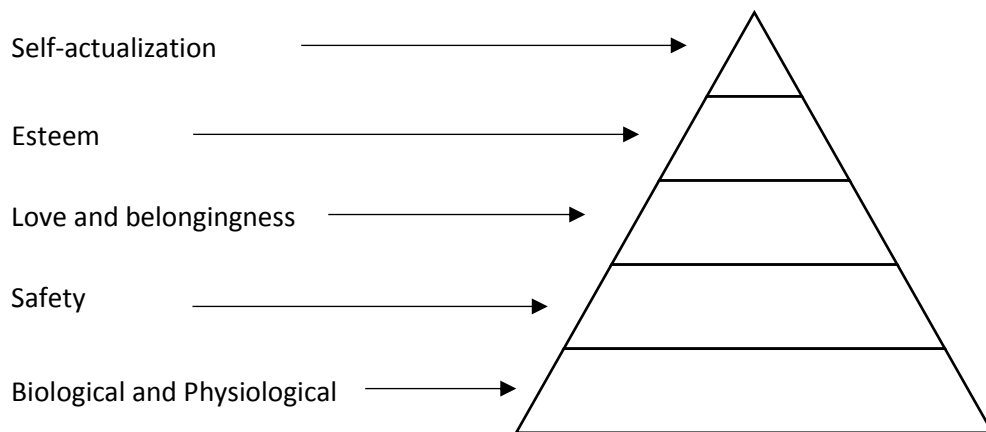
Meanwhile, Crow and Crow (1962) states psychology is the study of human behaviour and human relationship. The relation can be with others, animal, culture, weather, or any else.

2.3.2. Humanistic

As the leader of humanistic psychology, Abraham Maslow (1943) states that humanistic is the study of personality by focusing on subjective experiences, free will and the innate drive toward self-actualization. Humanistic simply see each individual's behaviour is connected to his inner feelings and self-image. The other words, humanistic is the study of one personality states that people achieve their full potential from basic needs to self-actualization---a state of fulfilment in which a person is achieving at their highest level of capability. Maslow also states that the growth of self-actualization refers to the need for personal growth and discovery that is present throughout a person's life. Maslow believes, a person is

always 'becoming' and never remains static in these terms. In self-actualization, a person comes to find a meaning to life that is important to them.

Maslow is well-known for his hierarchy of needs theory, in which he proposes that human beings have certain needs in common and that these needs must be met in a certain order. The theory usually represents in pyramid with five level. The pyramid come in range from the most basic physiological needs (deprivation needs) which is placed at the bottom, to top and higher-level called self-actualization (growth needs). Each layer of the pyramid must be fulfilled before influence and moving up to higher needs, and this process is continued throughout the lifespan.



The hierarchy of needs pyramid consist of:

- Biological and Physiological needs

Physiological needs are the first and most basic need for people to have. This lowest category includes the most basic need for survival such as the requirements for food, water, and shelter. People must have food to eat, water to drink, and a place to call home before they can think about anything else. If any of these physiological necessities is missing, people are motivated above all else to meet the missing need. These irritants compel us to seek the missing commodity so that our body can return to homeostasis, a system in balance or at rest. The physiological needs include: air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep.

- Safety needs

After their physiological needs have been satisfied, people can work to meet their needs for safety and security. Safety is the feeling people get when they know no harm will befall them, physically, mentally, or emotionally; security is the feeling people get when their fears and anxieties are low. The safety needs include: protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear.

- Love and belongingness needs

After the physiological needs and the needs for survival and for safety and security have been met, an individual can be motivated to meet the needs represented at higher levels of the pyramid. Love and belongingness are met through satisfactory relationships with family members, friends, peers, and other people with whom individuals interact with. Gratification is a matter of degree rather than an either-or accomplishment. But once a need has been significantly satisfied over a long period of time, it becomes functionally absent. Love and belongingness includes: friendship, intimacy, affection and love – from work group, family, friends, romantic relationships.

-Esteem needs

Once individuals have satisfactorily met their need for love and belonging, they can begin to develop positive feelings of self-worth and self-esteem, and act to foster pride in their work and in themselves as people. Esteem needs may be classified into two; the self-esteem, which is the result of competence or mastery of task, and attention and recognition that come from others. Before they can work toward self-esteem, however, they must feel safe, secure, and part of a group. Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. But thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness and of helplessness. Esteem needs includes: achievement,

mastery, independence, status, dominance, prestige, self-respect, respect from others.

- Self-actualization

At the top of the pyramid is the need for self-actualization, which is a person's desire to become everything he or she is capable of becoming—to realize and use his or her full potential, capacities, and talents. Self-actualization can take many forms, depending on the individual. These variations may include the quest for knowledge, understanding, peace, self-fulfilment, meaning in life, or beauty. Self-actualization includes: realizing personal potential, self-fulfilment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences.