

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses regarding related literatures and theoretical framework. In doing research, related literatures are used as references to support the research. In addition to that, previous research are also described to contribute research process. This research contains explanation regarding psychological approach and the theory of Individual Psychology. Several previous research are also added in order to provide insight.

2.1 Psychological Approach

Wellek & Warren (1954) refers psychological approach as a psychological study of the writer or the study of the process of the literary work or the psychological study found in the literary works. Psychological approach in literature can be applied differently such as the psychological study of the writer of the literary work which apply the theory directly to the writer of literary work. Psychological approach can also be applied to the process of creating the literary work. Lastly, psychological approach can be used as a psychological study of the literary work such as phenomenon found in the novel from the characters.

In this research, psychological approach is used as a psychological study of the psychological phenomenon found in the literary works titled “Dreamology” by Lucy Keating specifically the main character named Alice. The psychological approach has

the function to analyze the struggles and goals of the main character Alice in order to accept reality. In this research, the theory used is Individual Psychology theorized by Alfred Adler. Individual Psychology is used to focus on the psychological development of a person which this research dedicates to the main character Alice in Lucy Keating "Dreamology" in accepting the reality following the struggles which she went through and the goals behind her struggles.

2. 1. 1. Individual Psychology

Alfred Adler developed individual psychology from his interpretation of Freudian theory after being a follower of Freud. Adler in Ryckman (2008) stated that individual psychology studies to the experiences and behavior of human as an organized entity. A person's action reflected their fundamental values in life. In human life, Adler's emphasized that human is always moving forward with different purposes and different ways to be better. To move forward, a motivation is needed as Adler's stated that goal can be seen as a motivation for human to move forward. Adler's interest in raising human kind, as he corrected the wrong through the knowledge he gained in his theory.

Adler (1924) stated that it can be concluded that unbiased study of any personality from the point of view of individual psychology is that psychic phenomenon helps to give an understanding of a person. The phenomenon could only be understood as a preparation to achieve a purpose. Progression and striving is the core of individual psychology. Human always strives to be better in different ways so

individual psychology can be used to understand a person's purpose from their actions, utterances or opinions.

Individual psychology has six points that contribute as section with equal importance. The six points include inferiority feeling, fictional finalism, social interest, style of life, creative power and striving for superiority. The contribution of each point can be seen as different parts that assembled to form individual psychology proposed by Adler.

2.1.1.1. Inferiority Feeling

Inferiority Complex develops from inferiority that could not be overcome and intensifies overtime. There are three sources of Inferiority complex, the first one organic inferiority which is defective organ. Though overcoming organic inferiority might resulted in great accomplishment in social or athletic, but if failed, it can lead to inferiority complex. Second, spoiling which is resulted in self-centered child because they are always the center of attention. Because of that, the child might not be prepared when they are put in a situation where they need to wait for that they want or to put others' needs first which develop inferiority complex. Third, neglect, when someone is neglected, inferiority feeling might develop into inferiority complex, especially in young age where love and a sense of security are most needed (Schultz & Schultz, 2013 : 117).

Below is an example of inferiority feeling found in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* analyzed by Triastuti (2015).

He seemed a sullen, patient child; hardened, perhaps, to ill- treatment: he would stand Hindley's blows without winking or shedding a tear, and my pinches moved him only to draw in a breath and open his eyes, as if he had hurt himself by accident, and nobody was to blame. (Triastuti, 2015)

In the quotation above, despite being mistreated, the character never fought back. The character also never blames for what had been done to him. As Adler's inferiority feeling where a person feels of less value and worthless, the character's inferiority is seen from his silence and fear during the abuse.

2.1.1.2. Fictional Finalism

In order to move forward and have the motivation to do so, a goal is needed. Adler (Schultz & Schultz, 2013 : 118) refers finalism as an ultimate goal we need to strive toward. The goal mentioned is seen as a potential and not actualities that could be achieve definitely. By having a goal, there is also a reason to continue striving and moving forward in our own ideal. Having this goal changes the way we behave and interact with others in order to achieve to goal. Fictional finalism is formalized by Adler as the ideal state human strives toward guided by fictional ideas or the dream in the future, which resulted in striving and chasing in order to achieve that dream.

Below is an example of fictional finalism found in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* analyzed by Triastuti (2015).

“... I dreamt I was sleeping the last sleep, by that sleeper [Catherine], with my heart stopped, and my cheek frozen against hers” (Triastuti, 2015)

In the quotation above, it is shown a desire of a goal. The character showed his goal to be with Catherine. But could not be achieve because the character already passed away. In Adler's fictional finalism where the goal is a potential, the character's

goal is to be together with his lover and that goal could only be achieved if the character is dead.

2.1.1.3. Social Interest

Relation between human is undeniably important because as a human we can't live alone and need that relation with another person. Adler (Ryckman, 2008) defined social interest as striving to form a community in order to create a lasting relation as a goal of mankind. Striving for the sake of other is an indirect way to help ourselves. As a social creature, we cannot live by ourselves and need other people in order to survive. In order to reach goals as a community, humans need to work together and treat each other with respect and consideration. Relationship with other human is also included as human interacts with other human, they form a relationship such as friendship or even romantic relationship with different purposed and work together to achieve those goals. Humanity will not survive without an effort to cooperate and work together.

Below is an example of social interest found in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* analyzed by Triastuti (2015).

Then personal appearance sympathised with mental deterioration: he acquired a slouching gait, and ignoble look; his naturally reserved disposition was exaggerated into an almost idiotic excess of unsociable moroseness; and he took a grim pleasure, apparently, in exciting the aversion rather than the esteem of his few acquaintance. (Triastuti, 2015)

In the quotation above, the character became an unsociable man because of his appearance and his actions. The character's deterioration drove him even further from social interaction and eventually lost his social interest.

2.1.1.4. Style of Life

The style of life refers to each person's way to pursue their goals (Ryckman, 2008). As human has different goals because of their different life and idealism, human lives life differently and handle challenges in different approaches. Some might even shares same approaches to achieves different goals. The way of life is shaped and defined by every action and thought when we are alive. Those actions and thoughts are later accumulated into a format of how a person will react and do certain things. The attitude a person hold in their life determines how this person wants to live their life. With different values each person has because of each person unique experiences, they will have different goals for themselves and different ways to achieve that goal. A person's experience might help shaping the style of life which affects how the person reacts to certain encounter in the future. After experiencing a certain thing, a person will remember and use the previous experience as a reference for future encounter

Below is an example of style of life found in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* analyzed by Triastuti (2015).

Heathcliff went up once, to show her Linton's will. He had bequeathed the whole of his, and what had been her, moveable property to his father. The poor creature was threatened, or coaxed, into that act during her week's absence, when his uncle died. The lands, being a minor, he could not meddle with. However, Mr. Heathcliff has claimed and kept them in his wife's right, and his also – I suppose legally – at any rate, Catherine, destitute of cash and friends, cannot disturb his possession. (Triastuti, 2015)

In the quotation above, it is shown how the character wanted to achieve his goal. The character wanted to possess and own named Trushcross Grange where his rival used to live.

2.1.1.5. Creative Power

Humans are all different because of their personalities despite can be similar to one and another, human can never be exactly the same with another human in term of thoughts, feelings, and decision making. Adler (Schultz & Schultz, 2013 : 119) believed that we made the our own style of life along with ourselves and personalities. Human are not just shaped through experiences. The attitude and thought during from those experiences are what helped shaping our personality. Creative self refers that personalities are created by people who are always changing it based on the experiences (Ryckman, 2008). Unique personalities are shaped because of different approaches people do to solve problems they had encountered in their life. It is also why people have different personalities and opinion on the same thing. As people go through different experiences in different stages of life, it is given that human shares different point of view of the same thing.

Below is an example of creative power found in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering heights* analyzed by Triastuti (2015).

'I'm [Heathcliff] trying to settle how I shall pay Hindley back. I don't care how long I wait, if I can only do it, at last. I hope he will not die before I do!' (Triastuti, 2015)

In the quotation above, it is shown that the character plans to take revenge on other character. The will to take revenge changes his personalities.

2.1.1.6. Striving for Superiority

Motivation is needed to move forward. When a person is at the lowest point of their life, there is no other way to go but up. Superiority can be simplified as an idea

of a goal which human progressed toward (Schultz & Schultz, 2013 : 118). Superiority is a state where we had achieved our goals. Striving for superiority is an attempt to complete or make ourselves better. Striving for superiority is not to be mistaken with superiority complex where a person overcompensate because of their weakness.

Below is an example of striving for superiority found in the help film directed by Tate Taylor analyzed by Holis & Asmarani (2021).

Skeeter: I'd like to write something from the point of view of the help. These colored women raise white children, and in 20 years, those children become the boss. We love them and they love us, but they can't even use the toilets in our houses. Don't you find that ironic, Miss Stein? (Holis & Asmarani, 2021)

In the quotation above, it is shown that the character was trying to make a difference because of the discrimination and lack of appreciation experienced by black maids in white household. The character wanted to spread awareness of the conditions of black maids so that other people were able to understand that the black community experienced.

2.2 Previous Research

Anggriawan (2013) investigated the struggle of Annabelle Worthington. In the study, he analyzed Annabelle Worthington struggles using psychological approach from Freud Sigmund and Wilhelm Wundt. The result of his research was that Annabelle Worthington struggled greatly for her value in life, she was learnt from the past and move on to be a great woman in France.

Haryaningsih, Mumuh and Gunardi (2014) studied Tennessee William's manuscript titled "Mainan Gelas" using Individual Psychology theory. The manuscript

revolved around a family conflict experienced by each of the characters. The research studied the depiction of each character using the theory proposed by Alfred Adler. The research found significant importance of psychology in theater art because of the deepening of personality related to characterization.

Triastuti (2015) discussed about the personality development of the character named Heathcliff in a novel written by Emily Bronte titled “Wuthering Heights”. The research analyzed how and why the personality developed. The research used Individual psychology to analyze the personality development which is a theory proposed by Alfred Adler. The research result showed that there are a lot of influences in developing Heath which turned the character to the most dominant and superior character.

Arifah & Andalas (2017) investigated the conflict around personality found in main character in the novel written by Okky Madasari entitled “Pasung Jiwa”. This research used individual psychology theory proposed by Alfred Adler. The main character personality conflict was to achieve superiority, social phobia, and behavioral discrepancies. The consequences due to the personality conflict include a sense of wanting to be cared for, feeling himself righteous, and excessive fear.

Amalia (2018) studied the personalities of tritagonist figure in the novel written by Tere Liye entitled “Tentang Kamu”. Individual personality theory was used to analyze the personalities in the novel. The theory was proposed by Alfred Adler. The results showed the personality owned by tritagonist character in the novel. The result revealed that the most dominant personality found in the data source was striving for superiority.

Maulani, Rusdiawan and Gunayasa (2019) investigated the character of Fahri in the novel written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy entitled “Ayat-Ayat Cinta”. This research aims to find the characterization of Fahri the the novel “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” using individual psychology theory by Alfred Adler. This research conducted descriptive-qualitative research. The result revealed that there are six individual psychology principle related to Fahri which are inferiority complex, superiority complex, style of life, creative self, social interest, fictional finalism. Fahri’s process of psychological development from a university student to a successful person was not all smooth. But his concern for the people around him, with much sympathy and empathy in him made him able to save his neighbor and achieved his goal.

Holis & Asmarani (2021) investigated the struggle for life equality between black and white people experienced by Skeeter in “The Help” film. This research used individual psychology theory by Alfred Adler. Adler’s individual psychology is used to analyze Skeeter’s life of style and her struggle for superiority or striving for superiority. This research concludes that Skeeter struggles for making black people’s life better. It is influenced by her childhood experience that is called style of life and social inequality.

The similarity between previous researches and present research is both researches applied theory by Adler (1924) with different data sources. This present research also applied the same theory but the data source for the present research will be taken from Lucy Keating’s “Dreamology”

2.3 Theoretical Framework

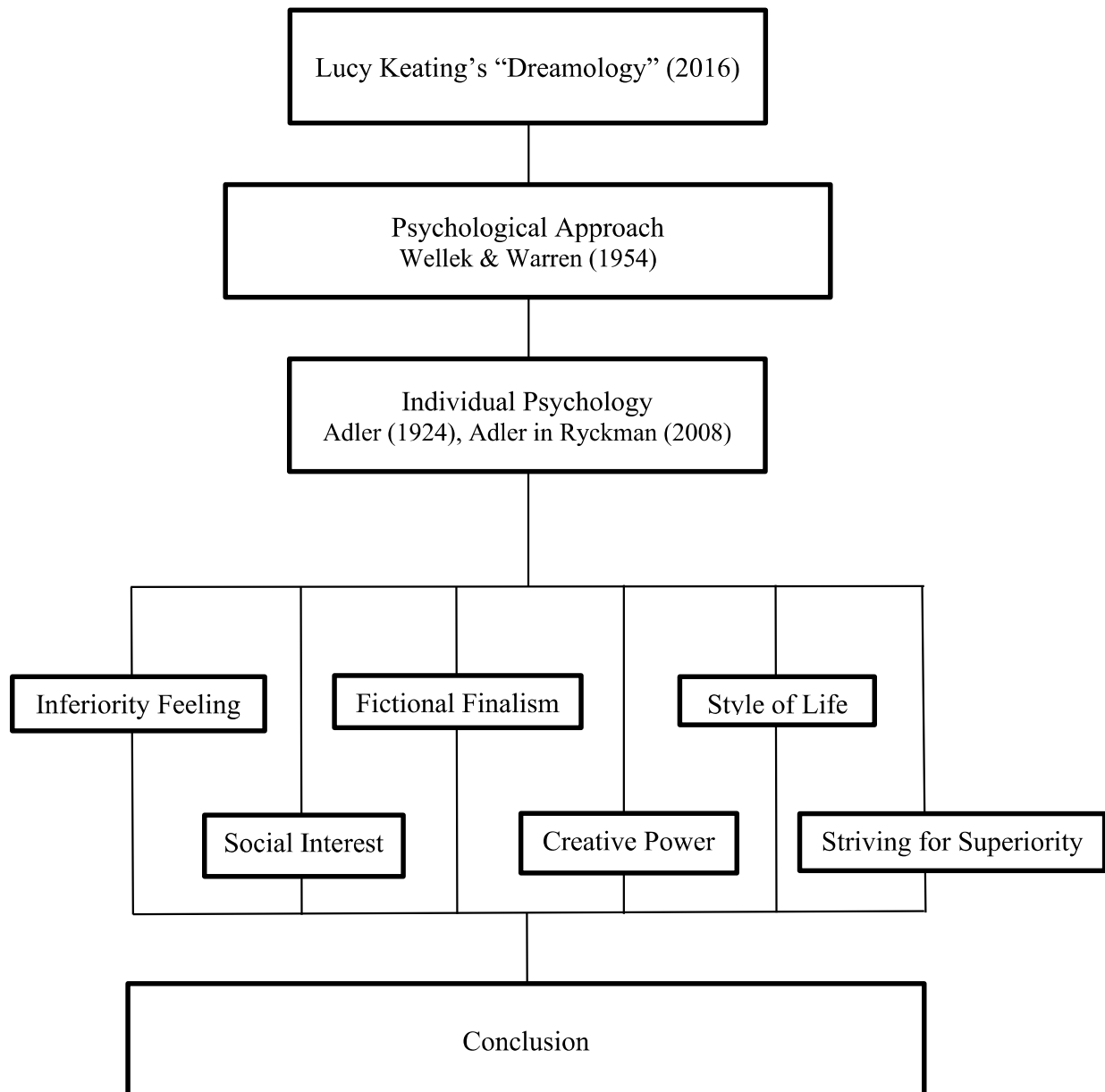


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework