

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

Basically, there are two types of approach intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic and extrinsic approaches are originally written by Wellek & Warren, 1948 in their book "Theory of Literature". Intrinsic approach explains about the plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style. Based on Wellek & Warren the definition of extrinsic approach explains about the study of literature in the aspects such as biography, psychology, society, ideas, and other arts. Psychological content appears in a wide range of literary forms such as poetry, short story, play, and novel. "Psychology of literature," we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as 5 type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology). Based on Wellek & Warren theory, literary works can be reflected the author's experiences, hopes or dreams. In studying the psychology of a literature, there should be a consideration of the literature and society.

Generally, psychology is a field of science and applied sciences that studies human behavior, mental function, and mental processes through scientific procedures. While, psychology in literature meant the study regarding the writer of literary works as individual, or the study on creative process by

writer within the work and its effects upon readers (Wellek & Warren, 1948). A psychological approach is a way of looking at behavior and personality that is based on specific assumptions. Each strategy has a set of common principles about how to characterize, predict, and explain behavior.

According to Taylor, Peplau, and Sears (2006), it is a study on people's behaviors, their thoughts, and influences they made for the others, which has the aid to discover issues of people's interactions with different forms of attitudes towards different relation such as among friendship, prejudice, power, and aggression. The level of individual analysis on psychology is specifically used in this research, in order to identify the behavior in terms of a person's psychological characteristics and past experiences. This viewpoint is expected to be able to explain the individuals' motives and personality traits on their behaviors, in which that it was affected by childhood experiences, ability, motivation, and the adjustment of psychology and personality.

2.1.1 Child Maltreatment

Specific term for child abuse and neglect is child maltreatment, which meant as the acts failure as a parent or caretaker who is responsible for child's welfare, and resulted on emotional or physical harm, exploitation or sexual abuse, and even death (Doak, 2007). Child abuse and neglect specified only for parents and caregivers as they are considered as the perpetrator of child maltreatment, while the abusive behaviour of other people such as strangers or child's acquaintances is considered as child assault.

2.1.1.1 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is defined as the infliction with physical injury through aggressive acts such as kicking, beating, punching, burning, biting, hit with an object, lighting the child's body with cigarettes, matches, doused the child with hot water and tied him up did not give proper food for children or other which caused harm towards child (Doak, 2007). Generally, abuse done physically by parent or caretaker is a willing act, however there are some cases which they might not intended to as the injuries might from physical punishment or overdisciplined. Physical abuse inflicts injuries that might have long term effect that influences the child abilities to function as an adult. Physical inability will affect the child limitation as how they mature into adulthood and enter the society.

2.1.1.2 Sexual Abuse

As mentioned by Doak (2007), sexual abuse is the acts by parents or caretaker that involved their fondling towards child's genitals, rape, incest, intercourse, exhibitionism, sodomy, and exploitation through production of pornographic materials or prostitution. But it can also mean the child is made to see sexual acts, view adult genitalia, view pornography, telling children to touch other people's vital organs, show genitals to children, force children to undress, force the child to have sex with other people, telling children vulgar stories.

In the act of sexual abuse, the children under gone a sense of sexualisation which is done to their innocence should be protected up until they

are mature enough in their adolescence to explore their sexuality on their own and not to be enforced onto them against their will. According to the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), in 2020 nearly 100,000 people were allegedly victims of sexual abuse in boy of scout organizations in the United States.

2.1.1.3 Psychological Abuse

Psychological or emotional abuse is known as the acts and behaviour done by perpetrator towards a child that may have caused serious cognitive, behavioural, emotional, and mental disorders (Doak, 2007). Emotional abuse is when a child regularly threatened, shouted at, humiliated, ignored, blame, or other emotional mishandling, such as make the child be funny and laugh at, calling his name with unworthy titles, and always looking for faults. Or occurs when adults ignore, terrorize, blame, discourage, and so on, making children feel inconsistent and worthless. Humiliating, insulting, cursing treatment, and calling with negative designations are done continuously so that the child feels that he is what is said to him. Children who are constantly cursed feel useless and think themselves are bad.

Some cases of this abuse proved that even without any harm intended, it could also cause intervention on the child's condition or behaviours, such as by locking child in a dark room as a punishment. Psychological or emotional abuse on children also contains longer lasting aftermath as it is buried deeply on the children as they grow up. In psychological or emotional abuse, as it may pass as unseen most of the times it will not be considered, although the deep

result felt by the children can have a serious damage done to the child as the child grows up and chains by their psychological or emotional abuse.

2.1.1.4 Neglect

Children are supposed to obtain needs such as physical, emotional, educational, cognitive, social, and cultural needs. In addition, the feel of staying safe is also one of the basic needs for a child, because feeling unprotected is frightening, whereas the age of them is still too young to have defences. However, Howe (2005) stated that there are many parents had displayed the syndrome of ‘apathy-futility’, which is the syndrome of motivational loss. It resulted on parents’ failure to respond children’s attachment, emotional, and social needs, led to children to be neglected and became more passive than active in term of relationship and interaction. Other than passivity in future relationship, neglect also can cause child to grow up with a deep scaring in their self-worth and self-esteem which can last for years untreated.

2.1.1.4.1 Physical Neglect

According to Doak (2007), physical child neglect is the act of failure by perpetrator in providing the basic needs of food, shelter, and clothes; refuse to seek for health or medical care; sufficient supervision, abandonment, and expulsion from home or not allowing runaway to return. Physical child neglect concerns about the physical needs for a child to grow safely in an environment where the child is protected. When the physical need is not met by the caretaker

or the parents of the child, the child will not have a safe environment to grow in and develop fully into a physically and mentally sufficient adult.

2.1.1.4.2 Educational Neglect

The neglects done by perpetrator in education can be allowing school ditching, failure of enrolling child to school in mandatory age, and failure of taking care child's educational needs (Doak, 2007). Educational neglect on children who deserved to undergo individual development on school through class and learned basic human information as how to socialize and develop relationship with other human being are being denied.

Educational neglect can cause a child to fail to acquire basic life skills, drop out of school or continue to display disruptive behaviour. Educational neglect can pose a serious threat to a child's health, emotional well-being, physical or normal psychological growth and development, especially when the child has special educational needs that are not being met. This will affect the child relationship and how the child perceived the world as they have never undergone the same lesson as all other children.

2.1.1.4.3 Emotional Neglect

As explained by Doak (2007), emotional neglect is more difficult to be assessed rather than other type of neglects, but it is considered to have more long-lasting and severe consequences than the other neglects, especially physical. It includes the acts such as failure of giving child adequate attention or affection, refuse to provide psychological care, chronic spouse abuse, isolating child, and permitted the use of alcohol or drug. Emotional neglect

works differently with physical neglect as it concerns with the child's emotional needs to be cared for and loved. Emotional neglect may cause the child to suffer from incomplete or under developed emotional maturity needed as an adult as they are not met during their childhood or adolescent.

2.1.2 Risk Factors of Child Neglect and Abuse

Neglect and abuse may occur on children of all races, economic and social classes, family structures, communities and religions. Yet, there are several factors that may affect children to be more or less likely neglected. Most importantly, having a risk factor or more does not mean that a child will be neglected or abused, as it is possible that families and children would react on the factors differently, however they are still warning signs. One or double major risks factors might affect a little of the child's development, but having three or more of the risk factors had increased the possibility of development problems to be occurred (Shannon, 2009). Below are the risk factors of child neglect and abuse, or even can act as protective factors in some cases.

2.1.2.1 Environmental Factors

Numerous factors from environment might contribute on neglect, as neglectful families would not exist without reason or something triggered (Shannon, 2009). Environmental factors might be interrelated; they are poverty's existence in family, lack of social support, and community characteristics such as dangerous or unsafe living environment. It could also such as malnutrition, poverty, due to migration urbanization, school problems,

family problems, death parents, parents who are seriously ill or disabled, relationships between family members are not harmonious.

2.1.2.2 Family Factors

Some family characteristics have higher rates of neglect to be occurred towards children, which involved life situations of the parents or caretaker such as marriage problems, single parent, domestic violence, financial stress, and unemployment (Shannon, 2009). These traits might not entirely cause maltreatment on child, while they are likely to be risk factors of neglect. The factors that may cause maltreatment towards children in household also include communication or interaction patterns between parents and children, religiosity and social support in household; composition of family, child's witness of domestic violence, and family stress such as difficulties of financial, illness, housing problems, and other hardships

2.1.2.3 Parent or Caregiver Factors

According to Shannon (2009), parent or caregiver has the responsibility to take care of child's needs. However, several characteristics of them as child's guardian may associated child neglect, which include problematic parent's childhood like when he was young, his parents also experienced violence, so that later he will also commit violence towards his children, histories of developmental, personality factors, lack of parenting knowledge, poor skill of problem-solving, issues on substance abuse, and health problems, cultural practices that harm children, namely children's obedience to parents and children are prohibited refuse. Those are the risk factors alongside of

parent or caregiver presence, but they are not always the proofs that a neither parent nor caregiver will be neglectful as they are the signs that present more in the cases of neglectful parents or caregivers

2.1.2.4 Child Factors

Any children have the possibility to be the victim of neglect (Shannon, 2009). However, some characteristics of neglect appeared as the causes among all the cases, which include of being under age, child's certain problems of behavioural, and having special needs. Physical abuse in children is related to behavior deviate including child delinquency. Some research mentions that naughty children are reported to experience violence physically compared to their peers who are not naughty. Which are called deviant behaviour is all deviant behavior of the provisions that apply in society (religious norms, ethics, school and family rules and others). If this deviation occurs against the norms of criminal law, it is called delinquency such as fighting, robbery, theft, extortion, vandalism and others

2.2 Previous Research

Kartina, Natsir, and Valiantien (2019) conducted research on the self-actualizing which discussed about the characteristics and the imperfection. The previous research took Sara Crewe in "*A Little Princess*" novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett to be analyzed. This research used Maslow's self-actualization theory to analyze the character, Sara Crewe. The result of the study shows that Sara has fourteen out of fifteen characteristics of self-

actualizing in her character, and also has unexpected ruthless, imperfection's characteristics of stubborn, and forgetting social politeness.

Wahyuni, Purba, and Pohan (2019) discussed the psychological effects of sexual abuse found in "Spilled Milk" by K.L Randis. This novel portrays the relationship between a young child and a much older person where the child is perceived as an object for sexual pleasure. The research used SECASA's psychological effects of sexual abuse which resulted in a few effects such as fear, responsibility, guilt, anger and flashbacks.

Anggriani and Siregar (2021) explained the aftermath of sexual abuse in the novel "Speak" by Laurie Halse Anderson. The researcher used Sanderson's theory of impact of sexual abuse to understand the effect it has on the victims. In the novel, Melinda as the main character experienced rape as she is drunk from alcoholic drinks. Upon experiencing the sexual abuse, the main character shows three forms of sexual abuse impact.

Lesmana (2014) analyzed child abuse experienced by the character in "A Visit from the Goon Squad". In order to understand the child abuse done to Sasha and the impact it has to her personality, the researcher used Sigmund Freud's theory of personality. Upon receiving inadequate love and affection alongside encountering domestic violence, Sasha's personality changes. The results of the research shows that Sasha's neglect started within her parents' not harmonious marriage which later on encourage the changes in Sasha's personality.

Hikmah, Arafah, and Abbas (2022) elaborated the impact of child abuse and the development of the character found in T.H. White's "Mistress Masham's Repose". The researcher used Alice Miller's psychoanalysis theory that highlighted character responses toward manipulation to adults' needs. As the results, Maria's journey has four aspects as her life is controlled by her guardians which later cause her to repress her emotions.

Fitriantisyam (2018) analyzed the child abuse according to Bowen's Family Systems Theory. In FST, there are four concepts in total, two of which are the cause of child abuse and the other two preserve the child abuse. The researcher took "A Child Called 'It'" by Dave Pelzer as a data source as the author himself is the main character and the person who experienced the child abuse from his family members.

Oetomo and Saraswati (2015) discussed regarding the struggle to overcome sexual abuse trauma in "Speak" by Laurie Halse Anderson. In order to understand Melinda Sordino's struggle, the researcher used new criticism theory which focused on the formal elements of literary works and aligned as Melinda's sexual abuse trauma which consists of physical and non-physical.

Yulianti and Setiawan (2022) elaborated on the topic of emotional abuse on the movie "After" by Jenny Gage in 2019. The symptoms of emotional abuse experienced by the main character were analyzed using Wenar and Oliver's emotional abuse theory. Golden's cinematic theory is also used to understand the cinematic techniques used. The researcher found that the

emotional abuse Tessa experienced is rooted from her mother and her boyfriend Hardin.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

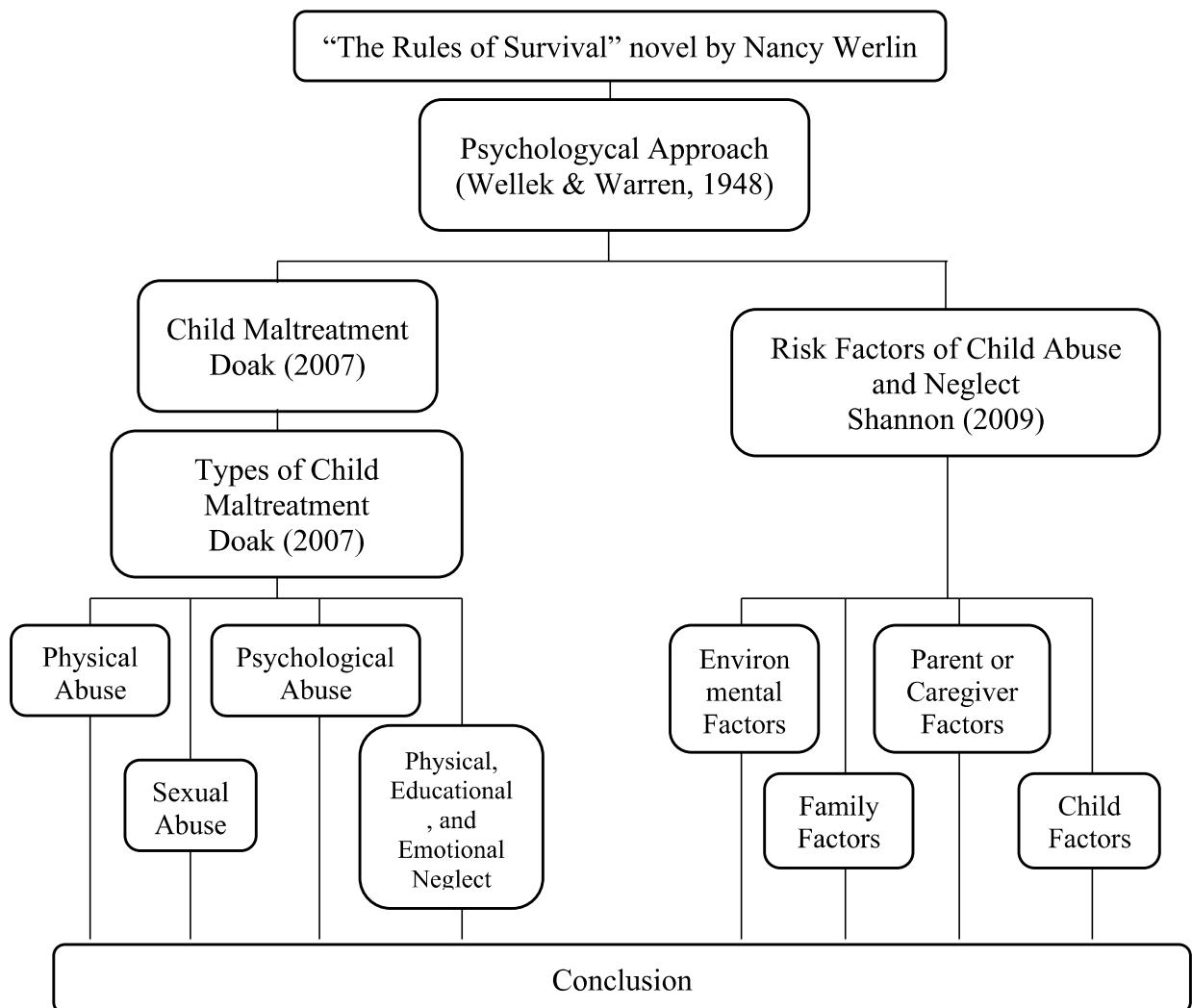


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework