

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychology

The word 'psychology' is derived from two Greek words, 'psyche', meaning the mind, soul or spirit and 'logos', meaning discourse or to study. These words combined produce the 'study of the mind' (Barret, n.d.).

There are several definition from the experts about the psychology. According to Gleitman et al., psychology is concerned with who each of them and how people came to be the way people are. This field seeks to understand each person as an individual, but it also examines how people act in groups, including how people treat each other and feel about each other. This study don't merely seek to understand these various topics, they are also interested in change how to help people become happier or better adjusted, how to help children learn more effectively, or how to help them get along better with their peers (Gleitman, Gross, & Reisberg, 2011).

Different with Gleitman, Graoss, & Reisberg, according to Glassman and Hadad, psychology is a science, but all science is a human endeavour. Understanding the richness of that endeavour requires acknowledging the people who contribute to its development, and the social contexts in which they live (Glassman & Hadad, 2009). Next definition about psychology came from Woodworth, he said that psychology is an attempt to understand what people

think, feel, and act as they do. It speaks to many of our world's great problems like war, overpopulation, prejudice, family crises, crime all of which involve attitudes and behaviors. Psychology also speaks to our deepest longings for nourishment, for love, for happiness (Myers, 2010).

In this case, according to the statement above it can be concluded that psychology is a study of science to understand not only about the behavior and human mind, but also the relationship between others in a social context where they live.

2.2 Friendship

Friendship is the first bond that people make when they meet with other people in the society. The same interest, personality, and hobby from the both sides is the part that are needed in friendship to make the relationship stronger. Many people are making their own circles and group according to the similarity that is why when there is a boy who loves a party and violence, people would describe him as having bad friends that have the same hobby and personality as him.

There are some things that are needed in friendship if you have a friendship relationship. The researcher found there are six specific needs in friendship according to Robert Weiss (1974) cited in Steve Duck's book named rethinking relationship (Duck, 2010) that is belonging and a sense of reliable alliance, emotional integration and stability, generating opportunities for communication about ourselves, providing for assistance and physical support, giving reassurance

of our worth and value, and creating opportunities to help others.

2.2.1 Belonging and a Sense of Reliable Alliance

In here the major of benefit that people desire from the friendship is the sense of belonging. The sense of belonging in here related to the acceptance by other people. Everyone like to belong or be accepted whether it be by a group or individual. Duck said that this acceptance is a major human goal. By being accepted and included by other people, you are explicitly being approved for who you are and what you represent, what you believe, and the ideas that you hold. (Duck, 2010).

He also stressed the reliable alliance as someone who always be “there” for them when they need them as the acceptance of them as a friend. People can learn this from daily interaction when someone looks after their interests, trust them, who defend them, wants to be with them, cares and worries for them included their state of mind or health, and usually they can be relied upon to help when asked or without being asked. The reliable alliance comes over in talk not only on directly way (for example: I’m here for you) but also in indirect way such as listen to friend’s problem patiently as a reliable alliance. Weiss cited in Duck’s book saw this as a major, perhaps a major human requirement and one that has lasted from earlier times in history (Duck, 2010).

2.2.2 Emotional Integration and Stability

Friends provide far more than just a sense of belonging, a friend would provide with some emotional support in the form of a shoulder to cry on. For example, people often asked their friends, “Do you think I should believe this

person?” or “My friend offered me this job. Should I take it?” They will answered with some emotional responses, opinions, and beliefs. However, Weiss cited in Duck’s book noted that a social world is virtually impossible without some benchmark against which a person can assess the appropriateness and validity of experiences and emotions (Duck, 2010).

Benchmark is a standard or point of reference against which things may be compared or assessed. In daily communication, People always found other people often comfort and support their friends in gender-specific way and also from the knowledge base. They would answered by telling about other people’s experience as the responses to the situations. By using friends or other people as “bench marks” They can gauge appropriate reactions, as well as correct both their beliefs and attitudes. In short, their personal feelings are expressed within a set of social expectations and this helps them to feel integrated and stable.

2.2.3 Generating opportunities for communication about ourselves

The need in friends in here basically about the communication about themselves. People like to put the story about themselves about how their day was, what he/she experienced and sometimes the valuable and the good things about themselves. People need friends to tell everything that they cannot tell anybody so that they can relieve the emotion inside of them and also communicating about themselves satisfying their other needs such as self-esteem needs. According to Weiss cited in McMahan and Duck’s book, the sense of being known, so it is hardly surprising that self-disclosure largely comprises what happens in relationship growth and maintenance (Duck & McMahan, 2017).

2.2.4 Providing for assistance and physical support

The other need of friends that would be benefit is to help each other physically. This need is provided by helping in the daily tasks. Physical assistance is often provided by others for others that require more than one people (for example the heavy cupboard) and also the friend's need in here called upon for physical help that strangers would not be asked to do so (for example help to send letter, looking after the cat and so on). This physical assistance and support would help their relationship with their friends or their family stronger. As Duck said, when people do something for someone else, it shows how much they value him or her as a person (Duck, 2010).

2.2.5 Giving reassurance of our worth and value

In this section, our worth and value is depending on what people are done to them or what people are worked on. In other words, if they need to be accepted, then other people's opinion about their worth are counted as valuable. For example they may find their worth and value when someone said "Good job!", "Sure! Drop that jerk! You deserve better anyway!" or "This is why I love to talk with you". The speaker is not only make a comments about them but also shows desire to connect positively and make they feel good.

2.2.6 Creating opportunities to help others

Humans are not only need someone to depend but also like to have a feeling to help people. If their co-worker is too busy to talk to the client and his/her phone keeps ringing, many people would probably just ignore the phone call and thinking it was his/her job to answer the phone, but they would probably

willing to help him/her to answer the phone so that their co-worker not too overwhelmed to do their work. Duck said that by helping others, a person not only establishes his or her own worth to others but also shows, on the basis of this implicit dependency of others, a further indication of the value of self in relation to other people (Duck, 2010).

2.3 Character

According to Cuddon, character is the person portrayed in a narrative and dramatic work (Cuddon, 2013). This is one of the element of fiction that is important in the story. The novel without the characters are impossible, that is why the role of characters are needed so that the reader can understand the story. There are types of characters in fiction as follow.

2.3.1 Major Character

Major is the characters that play important roles and as a center of the story's action in a work. According to Williams (2012), major characters can sometimes be indistinguishable from the protagonist and antagonist, or the person creating tension or conflict. Major characters are identified by their purpose in the story and whether their activity helps or hinders the protagonist solve his problem. In a novel, the main action of the story revolves around the central character, or protagonist.

2.3.2 Minor Character

The characters in minor play less important roles. According to Brown in Literary Terms (2016), minor characters are not as important as the major

characters, but still play a large part in the story. Their actions help drive the story forward. They may impact the decisions the protagonist or antagonist make, either helping or interfering with the conflict.

2.3.3 Dynamic Character

Dynamic character is the person who changes or evolves overtime. They usually change their personality after facing the major crisis and manage to resolve the central conflict. According to Birkets, a dynamic character is one who undergoes some significant change during the course of the events related. He or she is generally rounded. However not every rounded character is dynamic character. The test is whether the character is fundamentally the same at the end of the story as the beginning (Birkets as cited in Famela, 2011).

2.3.4 Static Character

According to Famela, static character is a figure in a story that has simple personality. It is usually belongs to supporting characters however it is not always the supporting character. Therefore, it means that this character is also important to the story (Famela, 2011). Static character is the person who does not change or evolve the personality from the beginning until the end of the story.

2.3.5 Round Character

Round character is someone who has a complex personality of an actual human being. They have lots of detail and interesting personality. According to Famela, a round character is a greater achievement than a flat character. Round characters change, grow, and possess a credible personality. This type of character has many characters and complexities. It is not only about intelligence of the

character, but also about the character's emotion that can undergo change during the story. This character is able to make the reader or viewer pay attention to her or him.(Famela, 2011)

2.3.6 Flat Character

Flat character is opposite of a round character. According to Famela, flat character is not well developed. This character has two dimensional characters or two dominant personalities. The character is simple and predictable. The viewer or the reader can predict what will happen with this character during the story (Famela, 2011).

2.4 Previous Study

In this review of research, the researcher found five journals that analyzed the same topic about the friendship and the same source of data in this research. First is the journal by Janko Trupej from Journal of English Language Overseas Perspectives and Enquiries entitled The 'Negro' in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*: A Comparison of Socialist and Post-Socialist Strategies for Translating Racial Elements. In here, Trupej examine strategies for translating terms referring to African Americans along with strategies for translating the discourse of the only African American character in *Of Mice and Men*. He finds out shifts are established in translations from both the socialist and the postsocialist period, in the first translation of the novel, from 1952, the macrostructure of the text was affected to a greater extent than in the modern translations of the novel and the play, both published in 2007. Because translation strategies differ substantially,

possible reasons for the differences are also discussed, taking into consideration relevant historical and contemporary socio-political factors (Trupej, 2015).

Different from the first journal, the second journal used Robert Weiss theory. The journal entitled *Helping Friends: a peer support program for senior secondary schools* is from the journal of *Advancement of Mental Health* by Dillon and Swinbourne. In this journal, they attempt to make a program named *Helping Friends* builds on the existing peer helping networks in schools to improve the availability, accessibility and appropriateness of social and personal support. To support this research, an evaluation of the *Helping Friends* program was using the Robert Weiss theory of six specific needs in friendship to determine whether there was an increase in perceived social support as hypothesized. Results revealed small yet significant increases along subscales of the Robert Weiss theory. Pre and post measures of helping skills and knowledge of helping topics also revealed a significant increase following students' participation in training workshops. The results are discussed in terms of the efficacy of peer support programs for addressing the health needs of young people. (Dillon & Swinbourne, 2007).

Next journal is by Shayesteh entitled *Victims of Self-Delusion* in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men: A Lacanian Reading* from *European Journal of English Language and Literature Studies* journal. He researched how selected characters in *Of Mice and Men* were victims of self-delusion by manifesting the individual character's unconscious motivational sources and has tried to analyze different characters through Lacanian psychoanalysis and the three Lacanian orders. The results revealed that the failure caused them to start facing their

displacement in society. Through Lacanian lenses, the characters failed the dream that either literally or figuratively was equivalent to their death. Curley's wife was a great representative of failure in achieving object petit a. In the present article, she has been fully analyzed in the way she tried to cope with this failure (Shayesteh, 2017).

Next is the journal from International Journal of Humanities and Social Science entitled *The Hero as a Victim of Bullying and Mobbing: A Critical Analysis of John Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men* by Saleh. He examined to elucidate Steinbeck's depiction of the theme of victimization represented by bullying and mobbing the main character, Lennie, in *Of Mice and Men*. He adapted Olweus' bullying circle to find out how Lennie has been victimized and the role of others in this victimization. Besides, one will shed light on the effects of bullying and mobbing on the hero's personality. The result was the hero may develop anxiety or post-traumatic stress disorder, and may suffer permanent physical or emotional damage (Saleh, 2013).

The last journal is by Saranya entitled *American Reverie in John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men"* from International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research. He investigated the deep rooted cultural imbalance of American individuals that always reveals a mythological unbounded anecdote in their long journey of deceived life style. Here, „American dreaming“ is noted by a cultural imbalance, to which Steinbeck emphasizes the dreams throughout the novel. The results that he found are George aspires to independence, to be his own boss, to have a homestead, and most importantly to be "somebody". Lennie

aspires to be with George on his independent homestead, and to quench his fixation on soft objects. Candy aspires to reassert his responsibility lost with the death of his dog, and for security for his old age on George's homestead. Crooks aspires to a small homestead where he can express self-respect, security, and most of all, acceptance. Curley's wife dreams to be an actress, to satisfy her desire for fame lost when she married Curley, and an end to her loneliness. Thus the American dream leads entire verve and the characters too towards an infinite longingness (Saranya, 2015).

From the journals above, it can be seen the sameness thing that is going to be researched is the source data named *Of Mice and Men* novel. However, it can be seen the differences with all the journals above is the object of the research that is going to be researched. The researcher researched the phenomena of friendship that found in the novel by using Robert Weiss theory (1974).

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a field which explains the develop thoughts or theories on what the possible answer could be. The theories which guide this research stated in a simple and proper framework. It is provided so that the readers could understand the theory more easily and properly.

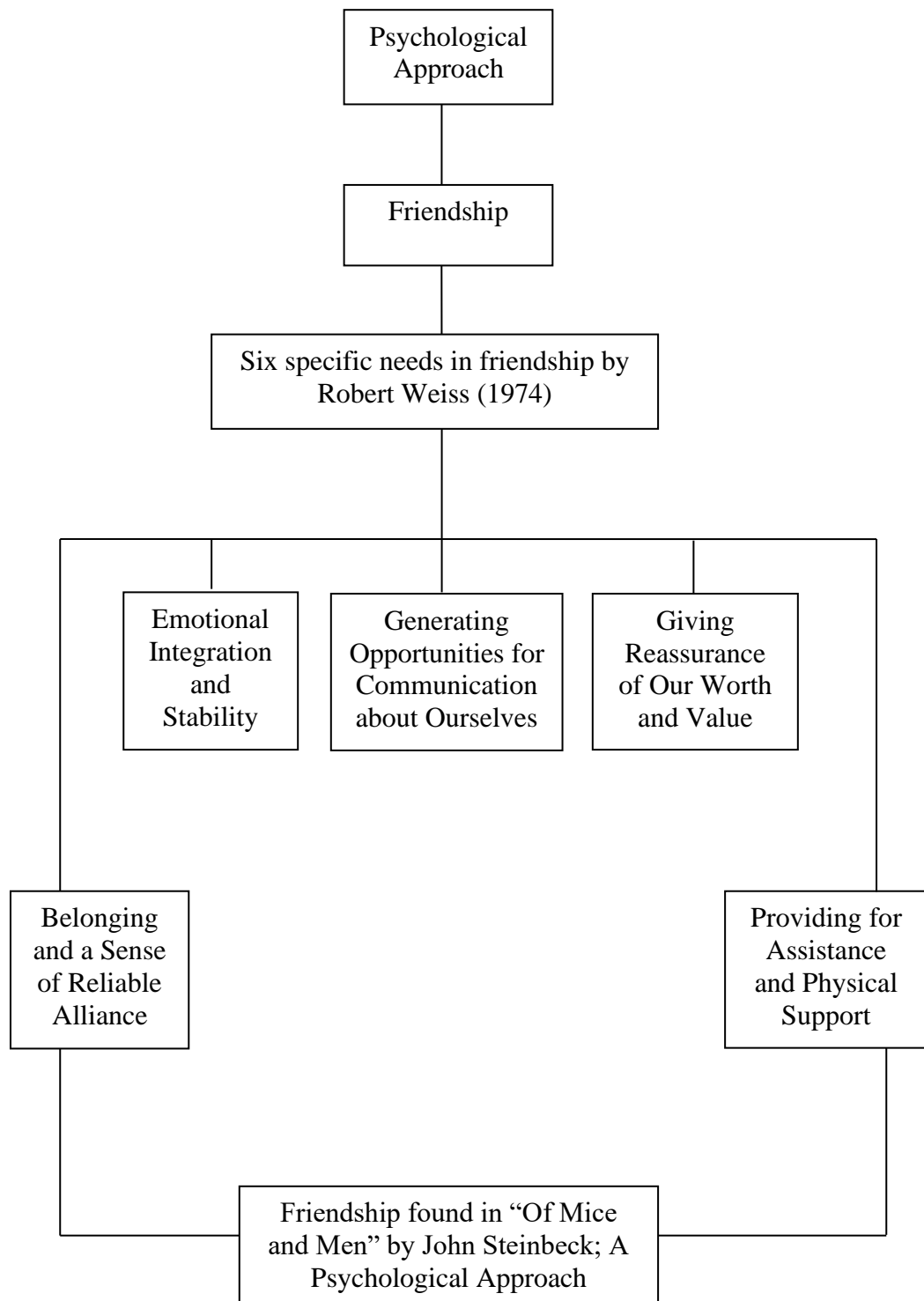


Figure 2.5 Theoretical Framework (Duck, 2010)