

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS**

In this chapter, the researcher describes about theoretical frameworks used and the reviews of related literatures. There are two theory explained by the researcher about theoretical concept that are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements explains the body of the novel itself, in this case “Frankenstein” novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, those are about plot, characters, setting, point of view and theme. The second one is explaining about extrinsic elements that are about theory of personality, the unconscious, and the id dominance. Furthermore, to analyze the literary work in this thesis, the researcher uses psychological approach and then applies a theory from Sigmund Freud, the psychoanalysis theory, because this thesis deals with one of the main characters in “Frankenstein” novel, Frankenstein’s monster.

#### **2.1 Psychological Approach**

Approach is the construct that have concrete entities. (Ewen, 2003) says that they are concepts that have been created or adopted by the theorist to describe, explain, predict and control human behavior. Approach is the way to do something certainly. It is base way to lead the researcher to conduct this thesis. In this case, the researcher uses Psychological Approach. Psychological Approach is the way to conduct a thesis based on the psychological. Psychology in literature is

a subject which looks the literature itself as psychological activities. In wider meaning that literary work can't loose from life that describes the series of human personalities. Psychology analytic is hoped can find unconscious aspect which is suspected as source of psychological distraction and the therapies. Besides that, technology with the negative effects and life environment as one of the main cause psychological obstruction was created.

Psychology in literature is not to resolve psychological problem. But definitively, the aim of psychology in literature is to know the psychology aspects in the literary works. Psychology outward to learn that is human in this world as the object of psychological research, literature outwards from society, the authors live in the society and authors also create literary belong the characters inside it. Unconsciously, the characters which are created by the authors have a psychological content that arises from human projection in societies. Novel is more detail in describing the characters, because of that psychological in novel is more viscous.

There are so many experts in Psychological Approach. But, the researcher choose Sigmund Freud in conducting this thesis, other part citation is from Alfred Alder to help the analysis become stronger. The researcher decides to follow Sigmund Freud theory because his theory is suitable to be applied in this thesis. This thesis deals with the main character of "Frankenstein" novel, Frankenstein's monster.

Thus, the researcher finds a parallel statement from Alfred Alder about id dominance with other word but the same definition. That is about early

recollections which memories of infancy and childhood. Even if inaccurate, these recollections provide important clues about the style of life because they are strongly influenced by the individual's self-selected goals.

## **2.2 Theoretical Concept**

Theoretical Concept is the concept which is using for thesis arrangement process. There are two concepts to arrange this thesis, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

### **2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements is the own structure of the novel that is made as the basic element of the novel. Intrinsic elements are consists of plot, character, setting, themes. Plot is the sequence events that described in the story.

Characters are the human or non-human that has a role as the carrier of the story. Setting is the period and place or environment that described in the story as a sign of the event is happening.

Themes are the major subject which is becoming characteristic in the story but it's not the genre of the story suck the ways of the author send the message in the story, how the author tells the story and describes the event in the story. It makes the story paid more in that line of the genre.

### **2.2.1.1 Plot in “Frankenstein” Novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley**

Victor first describes his early life in Geneva. At the end of a blissful childhood spent in the company of Elizabeth Lavenza, and friend Henry Clerval, Victor enters the University of Ingolstadt to study natural philosophy and chemistry. There, he is consumed by the desire to discover the secret of life.

Victor spends months feverishly fashioning a creature out of old body parts. One climactic night, in the secrecy of his apartment, he brings his creation to life. When he looks at the monstrosity that he has created, however, the sight horrifies him. After a fitful night of sleep, interrupted by the specter of the monster looming over him, he runs into the streets, eventually wandering in remorse. Victor runs into Henry, who has come to study at the university, and he takes his friend back to his apartment. Though the monster is gone, Victor falls into a feverish illness.

Sickened by his horrific deed, Victor prepares to return to Geneva, to his family, and to health. Just before departing Ingolstadt, however, he receives a letter from his father informing him that his youngest brother, William, has been murdered. Grief-stricken, Victor hurries home. While passing through the woods where William was strangled, he catches sight of the monster and becomes convinced that the monster is his brother's murderer. Arriving in Geneva, Victor finds that Justine Moritz has been accused. Victor grows despondent, guilty with the knowledge that the monster he has created bears responsibility for the death of two innocent loved ones.

Hoping to ease his grief, Victor takes a vacation to the mountains. While he is alone one day, crossing an enormous glacier, the monster approaches him. The monster admits to the murder of William but begs for understanding. Lonely, shunned, and forlorn, he says that he struck out at William in a desperate attempt to injure Victor, his cruel creator. The monster begs Victor to create a mate for him, a monster equally grotesque to serve as his sole companion.

Victor refuses at first, horrified by the prospect of creating a second monster. The monster is eloquent and persuasive, however, and he eventually convinces Victor. After returning to Geneva, Victor heads for England, accompanied by Henry, to gather information for the creation of a female monster. He secludes himself on a desolate island in the Orkneys and works reluctantly at repeating his first success. Horrified by the possible consequences of his work, Victor destroys his new creation. The monster, enraged, vows revenge, swearing that he will be with Victor on Victor's wedding night.

Later that night, Victor takes a boat out onto a lake and dumps the remains of the second creature in the water. In the morning, he finds himself ashore near an unknown town. Upon landing, he is arrested and informed that he will be tried for a murder discovered the previous night. Victor denies any knowledge of the murder, but when shown the body, he is shocked to behold his friend Henry Clerval, with the mark of the monster's fingers on his neck. Victor falls ill, raving and feverish, and is kept in prison until his recovery, after which he is acquitted of the crime.

Shortly after returning to Geneva with his father, Victor marries Elizabeth. He fears the monster's warning and suspects that he will be murdered on his wedding night. To be cautious, he sends Elizabeth away to wait for him. While he awaits the monster, he hears Elizabeth scream and realizes that the monster had been hinting at killing his new bride, not himself. Victor returns home to his father, who dies of grief a short time later. Victor vows to devote the rest of his life to finding the monster and exacting his revenge, and he soon departs to begin his quest.

Victor tracks the monster ever northward into the ice. In a dogsled chase, Victor almost catches up with the monster, but the sea beneath them swells and the ice breaks, leaving an unbridgeable gap between them. At this point, Walton encounters Victor. Victor already ill when the two men meet, worsens and dies shortly thereafter. When Walton returns, several days later, to the room in which the body lies, he is startled to see the monster weeping over Victor. The monster tells Walton of his immense solitude, suffering, hatred, and remorse. He asserts that now that his creator has died, he too can end his suffering. The monster then departs for the northernmost ice to die.

#### **2.2.1.2 Character in "Frankenstein" Novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley**

Character is person, animal or figure represented in literary works. Kenney says that most of us tend to expect the people or character in fiction to be similar to the people in life (Kenney, 1966). Character defines into two kinds. Those are major characters and minor character.

#### **2.2.1.2.1 Major Character**

Wolloch (Wolloch, 2004) states that major character is similar to the aristocracy of the story. Major character is also known as main character, hero or heroine or protagonist. In stories with good guys and bad guys, the villain, or the antagonist, can be a major character. In addition, Aminuddin (Aminuddin, 2013) states that the major character is a character who has important role in a story. Generally, the major character is often commented by the author. Major character is the vital character that helps developments and resolution of the conflict. In other words, the plot and resolution of the conflict revolve around these characters. To determine the major character, the readers can establish it through the important of the character's role, the frequency of appearance, the indication given by the author, and the title of the story.

Obviously, major character is a kind of character with significant role and function in the story and it stands as main character. Major character is spoken by the author dominantly. Main character can be more than one. Just like in the "Frankenstein" novel, there are three main characters in the story.

##### **2.2.1.2.1.1 Victor Frankenstein**

Victor is the protagonist in this novel. he is the narrator in the main portion of this novel. Victor who studies in Ingolstadt have discovered the secret of life and create an intelligent monster, Frankenstein's monster . Actually, he kept the monster in secret but feeling guilty and ashamed as he realizes how helpless, he is to prevent the monster from running his life and the lives of others.

#### **2.2.1.2.1.2 The Frankenstein's Monster**

Frankenstein's monster is the ugly creation of Victor Frankenstein. But he is intelligent and sensitive. The monster insist himself to integrate into human society pattern but all see him as a bad person. He is boated and chased by Peasant family and the others when he reveal himself into society. Because, he is actually created by his creator, Victor Frankenstein, from death bodies which sawed arbitrarily. His feeling become dropping down to see the reality of his body shaped then want to revenge against the creator.

#### **2.2.1.2.1.3 Robert Walton**

Robert Walton also known as Captain Robert Walton is the Arctic sea expeditor. His series of letters for his sister are opening and closing the story in this novel. He helps Victor Frankenstein who found a half sinking in the sea of ice. He helps him nurse back to health, and hears self-story of Victor Frankenstein. Then Walton tells the story to his sister via several letters.

#### **2.2.1.2.2 Minor Character**

Wolloch (Wolloch, 2004) states that minor character is the similar to the proletariat of the story. It means that minor character is the character that has unimportant role because its presentation is only to complete, serve, support the major character. In addition, Aminuddin (Aminuddin, 2013) observes that minor character emerges rarely in the story. Through the indication given by the author, minor character on discussed perfunctory. It can be said that minor character



serves to compliment the major character and helps to move the plot events forward.

Clearly, minor character is a kind of the character with insignificant role and function in the story and it stands as helper character. Through the importance of the character's role, this kind of character is appeared infrequently. By the way of the indication given by the author, minor character is spoken rarely and stands as opposite of the major character. Minor characters are the others character in the story that interact with or help the main character.

In this novel, the minor characters such give indication like the wife of Victor Frankenstein, Elizabeth Lavenza, and also Victor Frankenstein's close friend, Henry Clerval, and the others.

#### **2.2.1.3 Setting in "Frankenstein" novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley**

Setting is place or time of the situation happen in the story. According to Kenney (Kenney, 1966) setting is elements of fiction which reveals to us the where and when of the event. Usually, setting is described by the author by state the name of place or exact time of the story takes the place and time. In this case, the researcher will reveal the setting of place by describing the events which tell in the story. And, reveal the setting of time in other sequence events because the story mostly states the exact times in letters of Robert Walton for his sister, Mrs. Margaret Saville. But, overall the story happened in 1817.

The researcher found assign of a mountain, lake, city, or other setting from “Frankenstein” novel. The following events are placed in The North Pole, Mont Blanc, The Alps, Geneva, and The Orkney Isles.

Setting of time is when the events happen in the story. According to Kenney (Kenney, 1966), setting of time is the time in which the action takes place, e.g historical, period, season of the years.

Based on the letters which open and close “Frankenstein” novel, the story was told by Robert Walton during December 1817 until September 1818.

#### **2.2.1.4 Point of view in “Frankenstein” novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley**

Point of view is the way of the author to write in the literary works to state his self as narrator or the characters in the story. According to Kenney (Kenney, 1966), point of view has function to express opinion or attitudes. Point of view divided by three kinds. These are first person narrator, second person narrator, and third person narrator. First person narrator can be signed when the author use “I” in stating the main character. The second person narrator can be signed when the author use “you” in the literary works to call the main character. And the last is third person narrator is signed when the author call the main character with name “she” or “he”.

And from the three kinds of point of view above, Mary Shelley use first person narrator in “Frankenstein” novel which as technical there is a technical of movement in view point from Robert Walton to Victor Frankenstein and the monster of Frankenstein.

### **2.2.1.5 Themes in “Frankenstein” novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley**

Theme is the major topic which is influencing of the story happen and the characteristics of the characters in literary works. There are so many themes that can be done in this novel, but the researcher state several themes based on the major topic which appear in the “Frankenstein” novel.

#### **2.2.1.5.1 Terrible Science**

As describe in Robert Walton desire to explore the sea to the North Pole which he gets from books in his uncle library that makes Walton leaves England and starting the expedition to the North Pole.

This theme also occur for Victor Frankenstein who make an experiment to create a human from the death body which he gets under teaching of his professor in University of Ingolstadt. And the monster becomes a killing machine for some people surround him.

#### **2.2.1.5.2 Emotional Experience**

Emotional experience of Mary Shelley describes clear enough after the death of William Frankenstein and Justine Moritz where mired in depression for feels the responsibility of Victor Frankenstein, and also when the Frankenstein’s monster feels that his heart is lightening as spring arrives after a hellish winter of cold and tortured.

#### **2.2.1.5.2 Monster**

Mary Shelley describes the creation of Victor Frankenstein as the monster. Because the creation is an unnatural manner person who has live from electricity of eel and the thunderclap without name and structured personality as human commonly. The creation is a human physically but the manner to conduct the problem and desire is near a monster by making destructions in the environment around Victor.

#### **2.2.1.5.3 Secret**

As a scientist, Victor has success to gasp the secret of life. He produces a creation as collaboration of scientific effort and supernatural workings. He makes a creation from the death body then giving life from electricity of eel and thunderclap to prove his big question about life.

#### **2.2.1.5.4 Documentation**

“Frankenstein” novel is fulfill of some kinds of documentation such letters, notes, inscriptions and books, sometimes connected to each other. And almost the story is telling by letters of Walton and the remained of Victor Frankenstein about events that happen in this novel. Actually Mrs. Margaret Saville, the sister of Robert Walton, is the receiver of these letters, but indirectly Shelley set the receiver is the readers of the novel.

### **2.2.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements is the explanation about external factors from a literary work such as social, culture, politic, background of the author, or psychology condition. Extrinsic element also consists of approach and theory usage in which connected to the literary works which discuss in the thesis.

In this thesis, the researcher is using Psychological Approach and using Personality Theory from Sigmund Freud to apply and connected to id dominance of Frankenstein's monster in "Frankenstein" novel.

#### **2.2.2.1 Theory of Personality**

Sigmund Freud argued in his theory of personality, namely Psychoanalysis. He states that human behavior was the result of the interaction of three component parts of mind: the id, ego, and superego (Ewen, 2003). His structural theory placed great importance on the role of unconscious psychological conflict in shaping behavior and personality.

The three parts of psychic apparatus defined in Sigmund Freud's structural model of the psyche. They are the three theoretical constructs in terms of whose activity and interaction our mental life is described. According to this model of psyche, the id is the set of coordinated instinctual trends. The superego plays the critical and moralizing role. And the ego is the organized, realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the superego.

### **2.2.2.2 The Unconscious**

The oldest and the best meaning of the word “unconscious” is the descriptive one: we call “unconscious” any mental process the existence of which we are obligated to assume because. For instance, we infer it in some way to be more accurate, we should modify the statement by saying that we call a process “unconscious” when we have to assume that it was active at a certain time. Although at the time we knew nothing about it (Harper and Row (Ewen, 2003)).

Freud further emphasizes the importance of unconscious by pointing that even the most conscious processes are conscious for only a short period: quite soon they become latent, though they can easily become conscious again.

### **2.2.2.3 The Id Dominance**

The id is only component of personality that is present from the birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes instinctive and primitive behavior (Freud (Ewen, 2003)).

According to Freud, (Ewen, 2003) people were born with id. The id is an important part of our personality because as newborns, it allows us to get our basic needs met. Freud believed that the id is based on the pleasure principle. In other words, the id wants whatever feels good at that time, with no consideration for the reality of the situation. When the child is uncomfortable in pain, too hot, too cold, or just wants attention, the id speaks up until his or her needs are met. The id doesn't care about reality or the needs of anyone else, only its own satisfaction. Freud states that (Ewen, 2003) because the id works by the pleasure principle, which is

hedonistic principle that dictates that pleasure should be attended and pain avoided, the id tries to gratify there urges by any way it can, the id does not worry about its own preservation, so it attempts to satisfy the urges immediately, by any means.

Thankfully for organism, however the id does not have powerful ways of gratifying urges. The id driven by pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desire, wants the result is a state anxiety or tension.

The id comprises the unorganized part of the personality structure that contains the basic drives. The id acts according to the pleasure principle, seeking to avoid pain or un-pleasure aroused by increases in instinctual tension. The id unconscious by definition:

“it is the darks, inaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learned from our study of the dream work and of the construction of neurotic symptoms, and most of that is of a negative character and can be described only as a contrast to the ego. We approach the id with analogies, we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations...it is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a string to bring about the satisfaction of the instinctual needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle.” (Ewen, 2003)

The id is unconscious. It doesn't have morality because is, can't detect which one the good and bad things. It is in amorality, primitive, and chaos. All parts of principle only use one to one aim that to find pleasure principle without think about reality, about need of anyone else only its own satisfaction people

can't take control on the id, it maybe leads to self-destruction in order to satisfy the impulse of pleasure.

The unconscious mind is a reservoir of feeling though, urges, and memories that outside of our conscious awareness. Most of the contents of the unconscious are unacceptable or unpleasant, such as feeling of pain, anxiety, or conflict. According to Freud, the unconscious continue to influence our behavior and experience, even though we are unaware of these underlying influences.

### **2.3 Previous Study**

(Agustia, 2011) Nessie has journal with title The Unconscious Mind of a Psychopath in Patrick's Skind's 'Perfume: The Story of a Murderer studied in Andalas University. Her thesis explains about analysis of psychological problem in one of the character in novel 'Perfume' by Patrick Süskind, Grenouille. Her analysis includes analysis of the thinking and doing of Grenouille who has big obsession in aroma, so he acts as a killer to get whatever he want and this psychological problem is called as psychopath. The data source is directly from novel Perfume. Analysis of the main character psychology use one of the literature psychological approaches, Sigmund Freud's theory. This analysis is divided to be two steps. Firstly, life experience of the main character which is refused by his family and the environment, and the effects of unconscious thinking during his adulthood. The method which use in this thesis and describes about analysis process is qualitative descriptive, and use library data collection. The result of this thesis is about life experience of the main character that has



been refused by his family and the environment during childhood unconsciously, influencing his adulthood. Because of the bad life experience of Grenouille, he becomes obsess to kill and collect the girl aroma which made him become the best man in the world.

(Alwafa, 2011) Nida made a journal *Personality of Anna in Jodi Picoult's My Sister's Keeper: a Psychoanalysis Approach* has studied in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta states in her analysis that the relationship between the novel and the personality of the major character in *My Sister's Keeper* describes how the personality of Anna to suing her parents for the right her body. In her novel *My Sister's Keeper*, Picoult describes how Anna denies donating the kidney for her sister. Nida proposed to analysis personality of Anna in a novel with Psychoanalysis Approach. There are two objectives, first for analyzing the novel in the term of structural elements, and the second to analyze the novel based on Psychoanalysis Approach. The research is the descriptive qualitative research. She is using the novel of Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* as the object of analysis. The primary data source is from the novel itself and the secondary are some books, interest site and article related to the subject. The technique of collecting data in this research is library research by summarizing, paraphrasing, and documenting the data.

(Anwar, 2013) Fadhlihah from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga whose the journal has title *The Childhood Trauma of Prince Albert as Seen in David Seidler's the King Speech* has found that trauma in childhood is very influential to the character in adulthood. It is obvious clearly illustrated in Albert's

life. These causes of trauma are his father's pressures and physical abuse that appears some effects and it makes him anxious person and stammering person when he faces the unknown people. From the anxious situation, he tries to overcome the effect of trauma by the defense mechanism that is fixation. Fixation is suit mechanism to be applied in this Albert's case. The fixation work through smoking that become a daily habit when he has an undesirable feeling, fixation also shows Albert as a drinker, and the last fixation is seen when Albert is getting angry. Actually, his fixation has no impact in his life, but from defense mechanism Albert can learn to control himself and heal from anxiety and stammering. The method of the research is library research. Firstly, he watches the King's Speech while reviewing the script of the film as the primary data. Secondary, he chooses the data relating to the topic of his research. He also read the other references to add the data about the topic. Furthermore, he applies not only the theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud concerning about the trauma, but he also applies the anxiety theory and the defense mechanism of Freud to describe the effect of trauma.

(Hartati, 2016) Mery whose has journal entitled *The Id Dominant of the Antagonist Characters in Six Short Stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*, studied in Putera Batam University. She applies the psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud to six stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The aim of the research is to find out the id dominant of the antagonist characters in six short stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. She uses Psychological approach by Sigmund Freud (id, ego, superego). She analyses and gives explanation about the id dominant of the

antagonist characters, and reveals the causes of the antagonist characters which involve in conflict. She uses qualitative method. The primary data are obtained from six short stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes, and supported by the secondary data that are book and internet sources. The findings of her research shows that the id more dominant than the ego and the superego of the antagonist character in six short stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The antagonist characters develop the conflict in the story because of their bad character. The antagonist characters involve in conflict in the story because of their terrible personality.

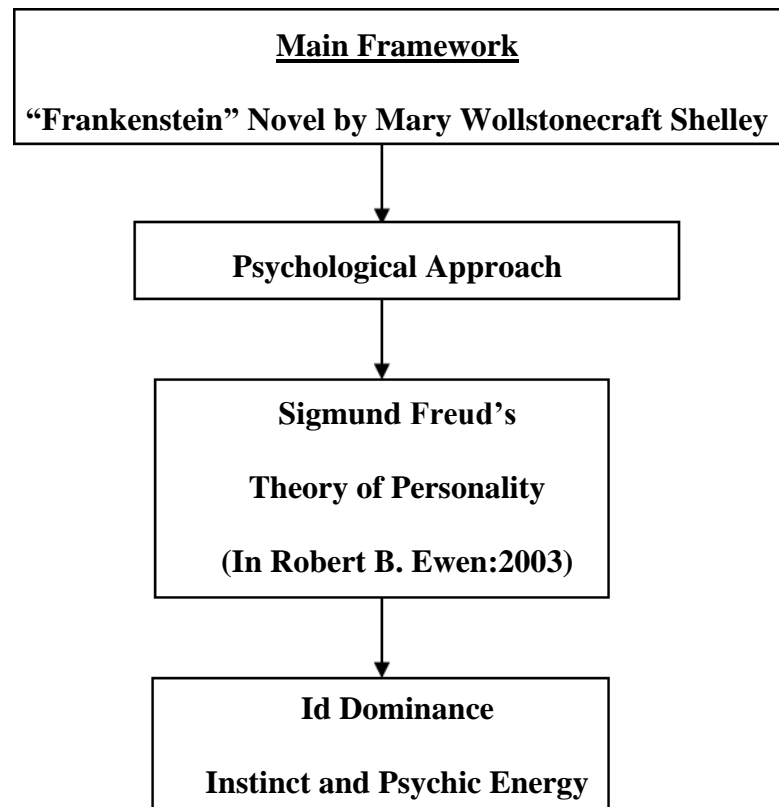
The other journal from Jonathan Pierre (Pierre, 2012) titled The Doctor on Screen Adopting the Character of Dr. Watson From Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Stories in Sherlock and Sherlock Holmes Films from University of Gothenberg, Sweden. He says that Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson are the two of the most recognizable figure in literature. The work numerous cases together, in total, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote 56 short stories and 4 novels about them. These adventures have been adapted more than once, most recently in two films directed by Guy Ritchie, *Sherlock Holmes* (2009) and *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadow* (2011), and a television series by the BBC titled *Sherlock* (2010). Like a lot of adaption, they make changes from their source material, including changes to the character, Watson is no exception. So, Pierre states this reason as his background of the research. For the purpose of his research, he analyzes and compares the character of Watson from the literary stories to the Watson from the adaption to examine the changes to this character.

As the result, he finds that Sherlock gives Watson's journal a greater significance and Guy Ritchie's films make Watson more professional and even something of the detective in his own right.

## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

This research started from the "Frankenstein" novel as an object of the research which focused on the id dominance of Frankenstein's monster character personality. This analysis used theory from Sigmund Freud that is Personality Theory which gets from e-book written by Robert B. Ewen in 2003 as the sixth edition. The usage of psychological approach is to analyze the id dominance and the causes in Frankenstein's monster personality.

This research is to describe the id dominance and things that influencing the dominance. Based on the analysis, get the result that character Frankenstein's monster in the "Frankenstein" novel by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley manifest mental instability and excessive inner conflicts. These are caused by psychic determinism, para-praxes and the unconscious thus shape the id dominance which consists of instinct and psychic energy.



**Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework**