

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter the researcher presents review of related literature. It discusses some important theories used to support this analysis. The review covers the discussion about psychological approach, the definition of the homosexuality, kind of homosexuality, Sigmund Freud's theory of psychology, abnormal behavior and the previous research. The details are as follow:

#### **2.1 Psychological Approach**

In the literature study, an approach is the basic principle or the element that is used to appreciate a work of literature. Psychological interpretation can afford many profound clues toward solving work's thematic and symbolic mysteries. Through the psychology approach is an excellent tool for reading beneath the lines, the interpretive craftsman must often use other tools such as formalist approach for a proper rendering of the lines themselves based on Guerin, et al, (2005:153). It can be said that psychology and literature have a very close relationship. Psychology related to noticeable design of human's behaviour and literature present how human beings behave in dealing with their problems and environments. Human beings consist of physical and physical or psyche elements. In brief, psychology is a study of human's psyche.

However, characters in the literary works are judged by the readers to be psychologically. To avoid misunderstanding of the psychological approach there are some experts of psychological analysis. One of the famous expert is Sigmund Freud. In this research, the researcher will use analytical approach of character including psychological.

## **2.2 Psychological Approach by Sigmund Freud**

The “Theory of Psychoanalysis” according to Sigmund Freud is the fact that is built up on the perception of the resistance exerted by the patient when we try to make him conscious of his unconscious. Once a person lets his unconscious free even for only a matter of time, it will always desire to get out from its cell once he is closed in again and the conscious will be disturbed and often times give in to the temptation of letting the other be control of him again.

According to Freud, behaviour is the result of conflicts and reconciliations among the three systems. The three system are id, ego, and superego. Factors that influence the personality are history and contemporary (Minderop, 2010:20). Freud in Minderop (2010:20) states that individual personality is affected by two factors, the nature and the environment. Moreover, the individual personality has a structure, which Freud says as structure of personality.

Furthermore, Freud discusses about the structure of personality as three psychic zones. The first is id, located at the unconscious mind as a reservoir and a source of psychic energy. The second is ego, placed between the conscious and

unconscious, served as a mediator to reconcile the demands and restrictions of superego. The third is superego, sited partly in the conscious and partly in the unconscious, stands as supervisor and blocks the perfect gratification of human needs (Minderop, 2010:20-21). In short, id is located at unconscious mind, ego is placed between conscious and unconscious mind, and superego is sited a part at conscious and the other part at unconscious mind. These three structure have their own function.

Freud described the id as a king or queen, ego is the prime minister, and superego as a supreme pastor. Id behaves like an absolute ruler, must be respected spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish, all it wants have to be implemented immediately. Ego is the prime minister has the task which is related to the reality and responds the wishes of people. Superego as a supreme pastor is always full of consideration about good and bad values. It warns the greedy and voracious id about the importance of being wise and prudent (Minderop, 2010:21). In short, id is all about bad desires of human mind, ego is mediator between id desires and superego's restriction, and superego is supervisor of id and ego acts related to the norms. For further information, the next part describes about id, ego, and superego more deeply.

### **2.2.1 Id**

The first is the id, the id is reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the pleasure principle as explained by Guerin, et al., (2005:156).

The id demands immediate satisfaction when it happens, people will experience pleasure, otherwise when it is denied people will feel pain or displeased.

It means that the id is the reservoir of libido or the pleasure principle in the unconscious. Freud's theory says that all human behaviour derives from libido or sexual energy. The id is for Freud the site of natural drives, it is a dark area of seething passion that knows only desire and has no moderation or limitation.

Freud explains the id is an obscure inaccessible part of human personality as a chaos, a cauldron of seething excitement with no organization and no unified will, only an impulsion to obtain satisfaction for the instinctual needs, in accordance with the pleasure principle. He further stresses that the laws of logic do not hold for processes of the id. Contradictory impulses exist side by side without neutralizing each other or drawing apart. Naturally, the id knows no values, no good and evil, and no morality Guerin, et al., (2005:156-157).

In addition, Fromm in Freud (2009:vi) states that human is arranged by a number of static sexual energy or libido. Freud (2009:348) defines libido as a power which emerges through the instinct, or the static sexual energy, in many ways it is like a sense of hunger. Human is composed by this static sexual energy or libido. Libido causes a painful tension and need to be released through the pleasure principle. The id is related to the pleasure principle. It means that it is leaning towards pleasure and shunning sorrow. Freud defines pleasure as a tool to decrease the mental outfit, and sorrow is a device to increase it.

People can imagine how terrible and harmful if someone is comprised only by id. The character of someone who dominated by id must be very awful and bad. A child who is growing is learning that he did not behave as he pleases, and must follow the rules applied by his parents. A child, who wants to meet the demands and the strong desire of personality that is ego (Minderop, 2010:21).

Therefore, id is a libido or static sexual energy which is lawless, asocial and amoral. It means that id is related to the evil or bad desires. To fulfill the desires, id works based on pleasure principle. The pleasure principle is always seeking for pleasure and avoiding inconvenience. Id leads human to do destruction because it has no moral value. To conduct the theory to the story one of example character that shown their id is the most dominant zone in his life. One of character is David's id; he is falling in love with a boy in bar even he has a girlfriend. Then, he make relationship with him. The id dominant is being analyzed by the researcher in this research.

### **2.2.2 Ego**

The second is ego, ego is the rational part of the mind which controls the id just as the rider controls a horse. Ego is as the most influential part in human behaviour that allows the individual to adapt to reality. In view of the id's dangerous potentialities, it is necessary that other psychic agencies protect the individual and society as declared by Guerin, et al., (1999:157). The ego works based on reality principle, working on realistic ways of satisfying the id's demand with conforming, delaying or cancelling satisfaction to avoid negative

consequence. The ego is governed by the reality principle. As a criminal or other people for example who just want to fulfill his self-satisfaction will cancel and block it based on reality of life.

In related to Guerin, et al., Minderop (2010:21-22) states that ego is caught between the conscious and unconscious mind of human psyche. It is abided by the reality principle. Ego helps an individual to consider about their demands. The ego is a major leader in personality. But, the id and the ego do not have the morality because they do not recognize the value of good and bad. In other words, the ego is charged to protect an individual from the id, based on rational thoughts.

### **2.2.3 Superego**

Superego is the other regulating agent which primarily functions to protect society. Largely unconscious, the superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride. Superego is the representative of all the moral restrictions of the higher things in human life by Guerin, et al., (2005:157-158).

Whereas the id is dominated by the pleasure principle, the ego by the reality principle, the superego is by the morality principle. The id would make people behave as devils, which the superego would have people behave as angels or, worse, as creatures of absolute social conformity, and that it remains for the ego to go keep healthy of human beings by maintaining a balance between these two opposing forces. It was this balance that Freud advocated as not a complete

removal of inhibiting factors (Guerin, et al., 2005:158). Thus, the superego is the psychic agent which protects the society. It is related to the norms that stir people in society. Superego works based on morality principle. The superego are the members of psychic zones in human psyche.

## **2.3 Abnormal Psychology**

The theme of this final project is about sexual deviation, especially homosexual. Sexual deviation itself has a close relationship to abnormal psychology. According to Sarason (1980:2) abnormal psychology is the study of people who behave differently and the study of abnormal psychology is primarily about different or deviant behaviour that is maladaptive (meaning that people are not able to handle situations as well as they would like or as well as people expected).

Abnormal psychology is also devoted to the study of mental, emotional, and behavioral aberrations. It is the branch of psychology concerned with research into the classification, causation, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of psychological disorder or psychopathology.

First, statically, abnormal behaviour tends to be infrequent in the general population. Second, abnormal behaviour often disregards social norms. Every society has implicit and explicit rules of conduct. Those who violate these regulations may be seen as abnormal in certain respect – although what is abnormal in one culture may be the norm in another. Third, the notions of personal suffering in another important component. Personal distress, for instance, is seen

in the people suffering from anxiety disorder to depression. Fourth, abnormal behaviour relates to some disability because of which the individual is unable to pursue a desired goal. The last, abnormal behaviour is often exaggerated. Everyone is subject to certain worries, fear, insecurities, feelings of depression, but these feelings become abnormal only when their intensity is unexpectedly severe.

Abnormal psychology is caused by many factors in life. For example, people cannot handle or face their problems and conflicts. They can get depressed then finally bring themselves to abnormal psychology. Educational backgrounds, family, traumatic experiences of the past and biological disturbance seem to be the most causes of abnormal psychology.

## **2.4 The Definition of Homosexuality**

The word homosexual has its roots in the Greek language, where “homo” means the same or similar, hence indicating the focus of sexual attraction towards people of the same gender. This is the opposite of “heterosexual,” which also has its roots in the Greek language, where “hetero” indicates “different, distinct”, underlining the fact that sexual attraction is targeted towards individuals of the opposite gender (West, 2008: 8). Over the years, people try to define what homosexuality is. There are a lot of definitions of homosexuality as the result of the effort and many of which carry overtones of mental illness or reprehensible behavior. Fromer (1983: 79) states that the definition of a homosexual that is more accurate and which carry no judgmental weight is a person who feels a strong erotic attrac-



tion to person of the same sex, who has the ability to be sexually aroused by member of the same sex.

Homosexuality refers to either males or females who engage in sexual activity with member of the same sex (Warga, 1983:359). However, special feeling of the sex such as feeling of love between man and woman is also categorized as homosexuality, although the couple does not really engage the sexual activity.

Homosexuality has always been part of human existence but the frequency varied from time to time and from culture to culture. Homosexuals are more active than heterosexuals, more concerned with their sexuality and more mature in their relationships. They are aware early in life that they differ from social expectations and although they try to excuse their condition on national grounds, their confused problems of sexual identity indicate otherwise. That is why homosexuals usually have mixed-feelings about their homosexuality. It basically has its roots from the clash between the perception of the society toward homosexuals and the fact that they cannot deny that their sexual orientations are different from what the society expects.

#### **2.4.1 Kind of Homosexuality**

The issue of homosexuality involves much more than simply a sexual act or sexual orientation. The people who perform homosexual act also become the part of the issue. This statement is supported by Worthen that says ‘To better understand the circumstances of the homosexual person, I’ve divided homosexuality into two kinds; lesbian and gay’. Below is the complete explanation about gay and lesbian.

### 2.4.2 Homosexual Man or Gay

The term homosexual can be used to describe individuals' sexual orientation, sexual history, or self-identification. Many people reject the term "homosexual" as too clinical and dehumanizing as it only refers to one's sexual behavior, and does not refer to non-sexual romantic feeling. As a result of the above explanation, the term "gay" is usually preferred when discussing a person of this sexual orientation. But, some same-sex oriented people personally prefer the term "homosexual" rather than "gay" as they may perceive the former as describing a sexual orientation. The term gay is also used predominantly to refer to homosexual males, and the adjective of the word 'homosexual' is also used for same-sex sexual relations between persons of the same-sex who are not gay or lesbian. From both explanations, we know that homosexual man is sometimes called gay and gay is sometimes called homosexual man.

### 2.4.3 Lesbians

A lesbian is a female homosexual: a female who experiences romantic love or sexual attraction to other females. The term *lesbian* is also used to express sexual identity or sexual behavior regardless of sexual orientation, or as an adjective to characterize or associate nouns with female homosexuality or same-sex attraction.

There are many slang terms for lesbians including 'dyke' and 'bulldyke'. Both of the latter are almost always regarded as pejorative when used by outsiders but many within the lesbian and queer communities have reclaimed their usage.

#### 2.4.4 Homosexuals' Feeling and the Impact

According to Appiah (2005: 129), there are two kinds of homosexuality seen from how they perceive their homosexuality. The first group consists of those who are openly gay or lesbian and the second group is consists of those who try to abuse their sexual identity. The openly gay or lesbian are the homosexuals who enjoy their life and make their lives „in which relationships with members of their own sex will be central". The important thing in their life is the relationship that they have in their community. On the other hand, the homosexuals who try to oppress their sexuality are the homosexuals who consider their sexuality as a limitation. This makes homosexuals acts as a person who is not queer.

In abnormal psychology, those homosexuals who are openly gay or lesbian and happy with their sexuality are known under the term *ego-syntonic homosexuality* and those homosexuals who are unhappy with their sexual orientation and even try to abuse it are known under the term *ego-dystonic homosexuality*.

The classification of homosexuality based on the feelings felt by the homosexuals into *ego-dystonic* and *ego-syntonic* is based on Sigmund Freud's theory about the structure of human mind that would affect his feeling, his personality, and his state of mind. According to Freud via Eagleton (1995: 151), a mentally healthy person has harmonious and unified of three parts of personality as a system: *id* or pleasure principle, *ego* or reality principle, and *superego* or the moral codes and ethics from the society. The aim is to behave intelligently and effective-

ly, and master impulsiveness which may endanger the society. It needs great effort because *ego* as the judge in conscious mind is only on the tip of the iceberg, much smaller than subconscious mind: the *id* and *superego*.

#### **2.4.5 Types Of Homosexualities**

Same sex physical sexual activity, 'homosexuality,' can be historically documented; this activity in and of it is not disputed. This same sex physical sexual activity, 'homosexuality,' has been tolerated; but the meaning given to it has been culturally specific according the individual society in which it takes place. The norm in all cultures and societies is opposite sex physical sexual activity, 'heterosexuality,' marriage and procreation. The idea of a 'gay identity,' (two adults in a homosexual relationship) is a modern western cultural type of homosexuality.

Furthermore it was not until near the end of the twentieth century that a 'gay liberation' movement has emerged and made homosexuality a controversial issue. Most commonly seen is that reluctantly societies tolerated some adult male same-sex relations with even more acceptance of adult female same-sex relations. While they more generously approved sexual relations between men and boys with some qualifications: the practice was understood more or less as a rite of passage which must end for the man in his late twenties and for the boy in early teens. In all instances of 'homosexuality' continuing on today, 'homosexuality' is based on behaviors and same-sex physical sexual activity, today the emphasis is based on self-identification as being a 'homosexual.' This 'homosexual' today is a

pattern of essentially exclusive adult same-sex relationships, that historically and culturally specific to post-modern western society.

This present discussion, types of ‘homosexualities is coming from a Psychological framework, looking for a scientific causation may be found within my discussion about scientific studies.

#### **2.4.5.1 Facultative and Obligative Homosexuality**

Various authors use several terms in speaking about types of “homosexualities”. Sometimes you will see the terms facultative and obligative used describing homosexuality. The later, obligative, is considered exclusive homosexuality, a condition in which a person can only bond or pair with a person of the same sex. There is no option for bisexual or heterosexual bonding. Facultative homosexuality is a technical term for sexual orientation and sexual activity with persons of the same sex. This term does not exclude sexual relations with members of the opposite sex; it also may be referred to as bisexuality. The same-sex physical activity may be engaged in only for sexual release, power, or control, or in situations where there are no members of the opposite sex, such as in a prison.

#### **2.4.5.2 Compulsive, symptomatic, and episodic homosexuality**

One author uses three broad categories, compulsive, symptomatic, and episodic homosexuality. (See John F Harvey, *The Truth About Homosexuality*) This last one, episodic, is a catchall term and is also called “situational or variational”.

Here an individual participates in same-sex physical acts (homosexual activity), but they would normally be heterosexual in their orientation. Homosexual activity takes place in times or places where heterosexual activity is not possible, where people are separated by their sex, for example prisons, schools etc. Also this homosexual activity may be seen in children or adolescents who do so out of curiosity or in learning about sex. Older individuals may engage in homosexual activity for money, in search of a new thrill, from indifference to sexual morals, or even in rebellion to cultural norms.

When speaking about symptomatic homosexuality, one is acting homosexually as a symptom of a more general personality problem. The stronger impetus to homosexual activity is to resolve a “personality/relational” conflict” which has become sexualized. Three possible areas, though there may be others, can be summarized. There may be problems of unsatisfied dependency needs, such as for love and affirmation. It may be in the area of control issues, seen in unresolved power or dominance needs. So often this is involved with sexual abuse as a child, which possibly leads them to abuse others later on. Boys who are abused by other older males, often feel because this has happened to them, he must be a homosexual himself. This self labeling may result in these individuals continuing on with a false line of thinking, giving into homosexual physical acts and accepting the homosexual identity and behavior.

Compulsive or obligatory homosexuality has its origins with childhood developmental relational conflicts with their parents and peers. This category is associated with what is being called sexual orientation. The child may prefer and

exhibit non-gender conforming behavior, which results in labeling and identifying with homosexuality. Other typical patterns are a passive, absent, or rejecting same sex parent. For males it is a strong mother, “overshadowing” the father. For females it is often seen as a result of sexual abuse. For both sexes it may be a result of early exposure to sex, which is not age appropriate. At a very early age the individual child “sees and feels” himself as being different and not accepted. As a result of “relational/emotional” needs become sexualized during puberty. Whatever the impetus that results into acquiring compulsive homosexuality, its underlying cause is not of being born a homosexual.

## 2.5 Review of Previous Study

In conducting this research, the writer of course learn to some previous research, its function is as an addition idea so that the writer can do this research well. There are two previous researches that is taken and the writer will mention it one by one and making the differences of them with the research of the writer in this chance.

Firstly, “The Influence of American Values Towards the Main Character in James Baldwin’s *Giovanni’s Room*” novel *Giovanni’s Room*” written by Feolita (Bina Nusantara University, 2012). In her research, Feolita analyzes the American values in David’s Character and Parisian Values. This final project is aimed to analyze the character of David. He is an American who has the homophobia issue, which is built by the society pressure. The heteroecism authorize all the basic rules in his neighborhood. It makes him fly to France to act as a homo-

sexual man. In fact, even though he flies to another country to find his freedom, he is still an American who his way of thinking is just the same like others American.. The novel is analyzed using the queer and psychoanalysis theory and qualitative methodology. Similar to her, this research also uses psychoanalysis theory by using qualitative methodology.

The distinguish features between this research and Feolita's research are that the problem of her research is James Baldwin's novel *Giovanni's Room* whereas the problem of this research is the factors influence a main caharacterto be a homosexual in *Giovanni's Room* and the impact of homosexuality in psychologyto the main character in *Giovanni's Room* .

Secondly, "The Issue of Homosexuality in Annie Proud's *Brokeback Mountain* and Its Film Adaptation Directed by Ang Lee" written by Maria Wintang Rarasati (Yogyakarta State University, 2014). In her research, Maria Wintang Rarasati analyzes the effect of homosexuality in someone's life in his society. The effect of homosexuality felt by their homosexuals cannot be separated from how the homosexuals perceive homosexuality. And then, by quoting several sentences and watching the film, data are taken and the analysis is conducted. The analysis shows that the main character having homophobia and presure the society. This final project is aimed at finding out the process becoming a homosexual, the process coming out of the homosexual and knowing the consequences that have to be faced by a homosexual related to his sexual orientation.

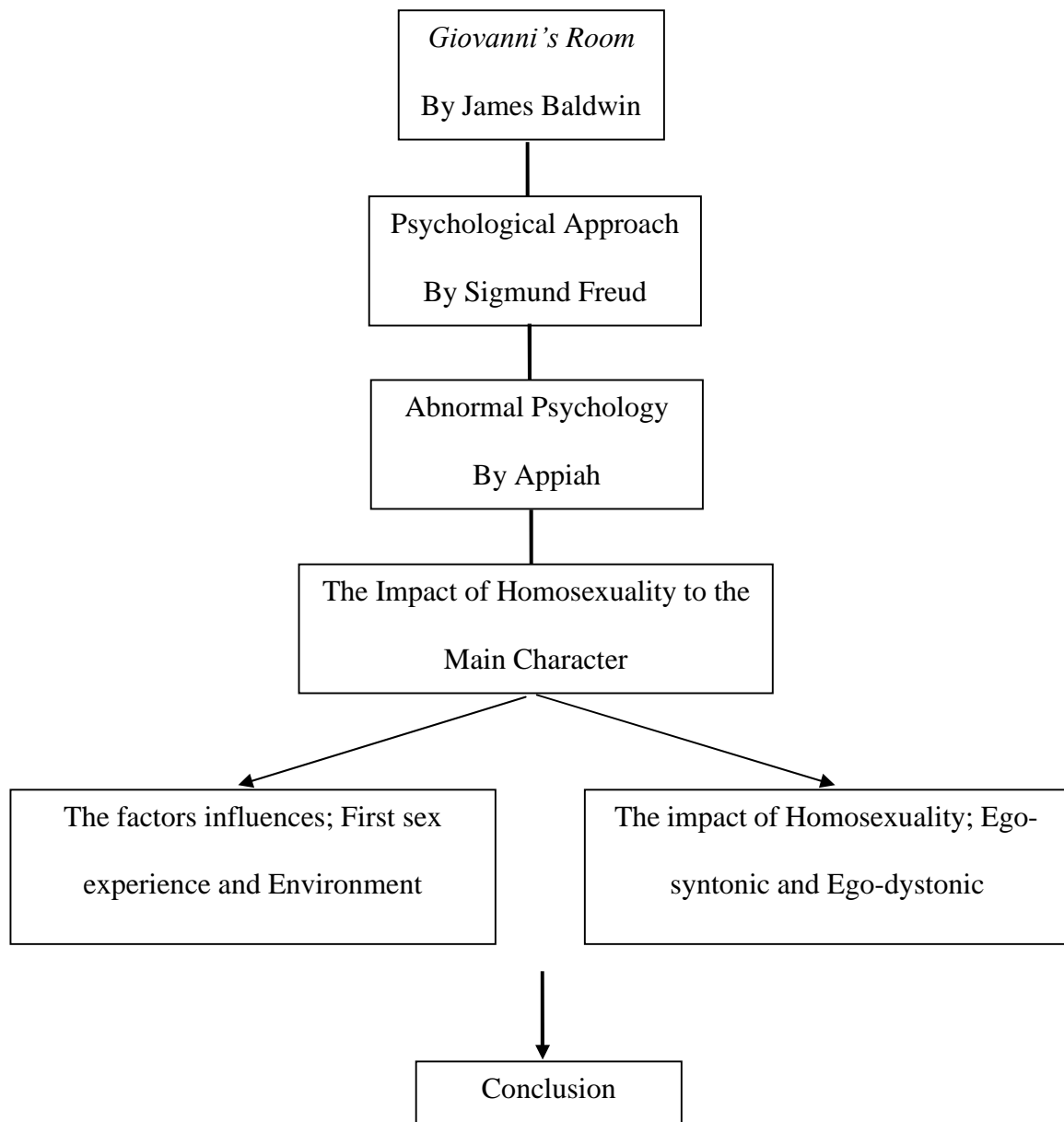


The third research is by Rotua Uli Arta from Putera Batam University, 2015, entitled “ The Sacrifice of main character as found in the great gatsby novel’s by F.scott Fitzgerald: Psychological Approach.” She finds of main character and Jay Gatsby sacrifice during realize dream in the story, and she takes psychological approach related to Id, Ego, and Superego by Sigmund Freud. In her research, she uses descriptive reseacrh method. The final project, the writer find something interesting of the main character of Jay Gatsby . Gatsby is a person who only has one dream in his life. it is getting the love of Daisy Buchanan. However, his only dream has driven him into living a hard live from working so hard.

The previous researches above have the difference and simiarities with this analysis. The first study, it has the similarity with this study in the identification problem that is the process becoming a homosexual and the process coming out of the homosexual. The difference of that research is object of the research. She analyzed in Annie Proud’s *Brokeback Mountain* and Its Film Adaptation Directed by Ang Lee. The second reseacrh is only have similarity in psychological approach by Sigmund Freud and uses the novel Gatsby.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework of this research is illustrated below.



**Figure 2.6.1 The Theoretical Framework of The Research**

The research comes from psychological approach uses the Sigmund Freud's theory; id, ego, and superego. The researcher also uses Abnormal Psychology to support this research. There are two problems will analyze to the research, the factors of influence such as first sex experience and environment influence, and the impact of homosexuality; ego-syntonic and ego-dystonic. After finding out the factors influence a main character to be homosexual in Giovanni's Room novel, the writer continues the research the impact of homosexuality to the main character. This step will make the writer able to answer formulation of the problem in chapter one.