

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

Literature is a product of human thought. It can be influenced by the environment of the author; even it may contain the author's way of life. Whilst, most people consider that literary works are mirror of human life. In other words, literary works are used by authors for telling what they feel and see and what they face in the social life involving human activities. Literary works are known by people in the written form, those are novel, poetry, and also play (Wellek & Warren, 1963)

Psychology and literature have deep connection in human life. Both deals with the human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Wellek & Warren (1963) stated that Psychology, broadly defined, is the scientific study of behavior, both external observable action and internal thought. Psychology can be used to explore and explain things and phenomena of human life by applying the principle of psychology in the literary work. For some conscious artist, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. However, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence complexity, in short; it is art (Wellek & Warren, 1963).

Psychological approach reflects the effect that modern psychology has had upon both literature and literary criticism. Fundamental figures in psychological criticism include Sigmund Freud, whose psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or controversial areas like wish-fulfillment, sexuality, the unconscious, and repression as well as expanding our understanding of how language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or desires. The psychological approach leads most directly to the substantial amplification of the meaning of literary works. Discussing psychology and its place in literary works, is studying the author's imagination. Since all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and since all writers are human, we need to be caught up in a wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all psychological paths in the analysis of literary works are done to arrive at the understanding of literary works, to some extent.

2.2 Interpersonal Relationship

One of the studies about the relationship among many theories of psychology in which the researcher used was the interpersonal relationship. The theory itself is all meant to be described in the character between Hazel and August as the major characters in "*The Fault in Our Stars*" novel. The researcher would be by means of using the Interpersonal Relationship as one of the tools to support the research and evaluate it in the term of the major characters friendship. Interpersonal relationship theory was actually referred to an extremely strong

connection among those individuals in the midst of similar taste, ambition and happiness in lifetime.

Feldman (1999) stated that It is necessary for individual character to contribute themselves to a well and great relationship with one after another, not by only for the faster delivery of outcome but also for a kind of positive ambience at the workplace. Interpersonal Relationship consists of some Social Psychology themes as one part of it as the theory. Feldman (1999) stated that Social Psychology that is a knowledge which is learning about the authority of our circumstances with some particular kind of concentration to how the researcher outlook and influence one another. Particularly it means that influencing and communicating to each other was the term of building a relationship

Feldman (1999) stated that in the study of Social Psychology which stated that social psychologists are attempting on perceiving beneath and the immense distinction within the human relationships to determine common principles that concern too many relationships. An important attribute of numerous relationships was that the two people persuaded one another or in further technically terms that they are likely mutually dependent person.

2.2.1 The Factor Influencing Friendship

According to Feldman (1999), Social Psychology theories, studies, and some claims from the expert, there are four factors that could be indicated from the underlying interpersonal attraction which are similarities, reciprocity of liking, positive individuality, and physical form and social manners.

2.2.1.1 Similarity

Similarities are one of the things which manipulates the friendship that can be found in anyone. Most of the dyads were based on similarities. It was because first, similarities are slightly to be more straightforwardly reinforced. Second, the facts that somebody else had the manner or behavior which are similar to our own which may perhaps show the way to wisdom of authorization of our vision of the world.

In an experimentation in which Donn Byrne and his social group captured the real meaning of Laura's experience. In addition, they establish that the more someone's attitudes related to your own, the more people are going to found out how likeable the person is. The resemblance formed the fondness not only for the college students but also for the kids and the elderly, for people which has a different profession, and for those people who are in a different tradition. This is particularly for those people who are pleased with themselves for what they have. If people are somehow very fond of yourself, people are expected to have partnered with someone who looks like you.

2.2.1.2 Reciprocity of Liking

As what the researcher have declared earlier in the statement above, there are some vigorous common finding on the subject about the reciprocity of liking: somebody who are likely to like those people who are fond of him or her. Given the information in which there are an additional character that might be fond of him or her, someone that are likely to be fascinated to that one person. Feldman (1999) stated that the communicate method seemed to hold a true motive as well

as when there exist to be someone who is fond of other persons existence, he or she is likely to be taken for granted that they are whether like him or her in return. The feeling and emotion of liking someone was not forever revealed by how the words convey straightly to the point to someone. It could be proved that it is not directly go throughout the manners.

2.2.1.3 Positive Individuality

Feldman (1999) stated that it was somehow barely shocking that some people with praiseworthy and a admirable character should be liked by other people more than those with unlikable and horrible qualities. For example, a person like clever or smart, warm, honest or frank, and capable people a lot more than those people who do not really have that kinds of qualities within themselves. Otherwise his or her positivity was not the whole story of themselves. these days he or she prefer some people who always show positive behavior or manner that are a bit flawed by negative vibes over those people who are seems to be without imperfection in themselves.

There are some example of this which was meant to be made available in a study or analyzing by some expert. Elliot, Ben, & Joanne (1966) stated that the person who have had both a very capable, talented and also an average personality entrust or not entrust a pratfall in which it consisted of awkwardly spill that have been accidently make out of a cup of tea. The outcome was showing that the liking for the experienced person improved after an accident and awkwardly pratfall, whereas liking will be likely to reducing for the average or a normal person. (Myers, 2005) states that the clarification made was simple

and there are very experienced people who are somehow gave a mistake to become more and more human, sociable and more attractive. in contrast, there are some average person who have achieved a little from their mistake they have made, since they already have been seen as a human enough.

Even though later in the research, it is going to be revealed that relationship about both capability and attractiveness of someone is well correlated to the self-esteem of the person who are doing the evaluation of themselves. The basic fact remains, and the researcher are likely to have a preference on the competent and capable people to an incompetent one to be precisely.

2.2.1.4 Physical Form and Manners

Feldman (1999) declared that even if all the data are concerning about the connection between desirability and physical form, they are also obviously pretty much encouraging and the question of how the appearance was associated to the subsequent performance was unclear. the researcher might be also expecting a lot about that in fact usually people are likely to shape imprecisely. the researcher might be looking forward to that that kind of issue since people who are usually tend to form more constructive impersonation about the physically attractiveness. According to Feldman (1999) they might going to do something more encouraging self-images and interpersonal style for themselves, in which it could direct them to build up and self-improvement into a more functional way throughout the social connections than a smaller amount of people would do. Following by this way of thinking, the researcher may possibly be expecting

more and more physically attractive people to have a larger number of improvement and more satisfying social encounters in the social life.

There are a great amount of data that had been composed which are concerning all about the social encounter of the physically attractive in a person, the outcome also have already been in the circumstance of dating behavior and it also had been somewhat a very reliable result, in which it is showing that most of the good-looking people were chosen as dating partners more often than those who are less good-looking people. Moreover, self-reports of attractiveness are basically associated with only those people who have the good looks.

The factors of the interpersonal relationship theory offer by Feldman (1999) will be exposed or showing about the connection of the major characters particularly about the factor underlying friendship that could be found within the people nowadays. Followed by its factors in which it will be supported by the social exchange theory proposed by Thibaut & Kelley (1959) to discover the problem and hindrance.

2.3 Social Exchange

Thibaut & Kelley (1959) stated that the most significant and important point of view of the social relationships are from the external factors. The cause from the external factors can be through the experience where one or two parties faced. Those factors are to make a relationship last longer through those experience. Thibaut & Kelley (1959) were the first one who made this theory in 1959 in order to introduce the Social exchange theory. The point of view of this theory was evaluating the model of relations among partners through the external

factors. There is one way on conceptualizing these kinds of connections is within the circumstances of the problem and hindrance. Thibaut & Kelley (1959) stated that there are two kinds of fundamentals for this theory which is very important; they are complication and hindrance.

2.3.1 Complication

Thibaut & Kelley (1959) stated that by complication, a relationship could grow through some experience by the external cause or problem that affect a person. The cause or problem may be affected by family, friends, an object or the environment. The complication is usually come unexpectedly and therefore it became a test for a person to overcome it by themselves. In addition, through problem, everything or anything that a person involves, it could strengthen the will to overcome it.

2.3.2 Hindrance

Thibaut & Kelley (1959) stated that by hindrance, people that tried to interfere or get in the way of a person who tried to do something. As a result, hindrance could make a huge impact for individuals to overcoming a relationship problem. The larger the prevention on someone who wanted to performing a certain act, the bigger the inhibition of the character has to win over. Thibaut & Kelley (1959) stated that although the interaction may be valuable in the term of communication and connection, it surely will need a huge amount of time and energy to achieve it, so that it require much argument with other people, or it might be cause of other people objection to the relationship and disapproval of us for being mixed up in it. Meanwhile There will always be issues every day in a

long term relationship. When there's an problem, people either let it define them, let it destroy them or allow it to strengthen them both physically or mentally.

2.4 Previous Research

The first previous research which was written by Nesari, Shahraz, Filinezhad, & Nesari (2011) in the *Procedia* journal with Scopus indexed under the title "A Study of The Lack of Identity in Luigi Pirandello's Six Characters in Search of an Author and Henry IV". In this journal, Nesari analyzed the concept of "self" and "identity" with the theory of Archetypes which proposed by Carl Gustav Jung. In this study, Nesari that the concept of "self" and identity" are the concept that have lost and unachievable in human beings and emphasized that people are wearing "mask" in order to hide their identities. As a process of "individuation" and "archetypes" shows that every people could achieve their "self" and "identity" through the theory of archetype. The difference in this study is Nesari raised and focused on the concept of the "self" and "identity" using the theory of Archetypes by Carl Gustav Jung meanwhile the researcher focused on analyzing interpersonal relationships and social exchange as a form of one's efforts to self-actualize.

The second previous research which was written by Zabihzadeh, Hashim, & M. M. (2017) in the *3L: The southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies* with Scopus indexed under the title "Woman and Psychological Trauma of 9/11 in Amy Waldman's *The Submission*". In this journal, Zabihzadeh analyzed the psychological trauma found in the character of the story support with the theory of Wilson & Keane and Caruth. Zabihzadeh seeks to explore Waldman's perception

on the process of healing from the tragedy and psychological trauma happened in the character of the story. Zabihzadeh found that the novel does not only portray the trauma of the character but also the process of the recovery and overcoming the incident that happened within the character. The difference in this research is Zabihzadeh focused on the psychological trauma meanwhile the researcher analyzed the interpersonal relationship and social exchange.

The third previous research which was written by Ibarrola (2014) in the IJES journal with Scopus indexed under the title “The Challenge of Recovering from Individual and Cultural Trauma in Toni Morrison’s *Home*”. In this journal, Ibarrola analyzed Frank Money by using a psychological trauma theory proposed by Anne Whitehead. Ibarrola found that there is psychological trauma happened in the character of Frank Money through some hateful childhood memories, his participation in the Korean war, the failure to support the woman he loves, and the racism that he still experiences in the U.S. of the 1950s. Ibarrola used qualitative method to analyzed the data in the novel of Toni Morrison’s *Home*. The research that researcher do is certainly different from the research written by Ibarrola. The researcher focused on analyzing interpersonal relationships and social exchange while Ibarrola showed more forms of trauma.

The fourth previous research which was written by Madsen (2013) in the IJES journal with Scopus indexed under the title “Remember...Whose girl you are: Dynamics of Domination in Sarah Waters’ *Affinity* (1999)”. In this journal, Madsen analyzed Sarah Water through Jessica Benjamin’s theory as the representation of feminist psychoanalytic. With the psychological aspect in the

novel, Madsen focused on analyzing the dynamic of domination and submission which characterizes the female couple in the novel. Through the theory of Benjamin's, it gives a valuable insight into the psychological structure of erotic hierarchy and understanding a new way to open up to an erotic desire and power dynamic between man and woman. Madsen used qualitative method to analyze the novel and the research that the researcher do is certainly difference from Madsen research. The researcher focused on the interpersonal relationship and social exchange meanwhile Madsen focused on analyzing the intersubjective perspective of the character in the novel that misbehaves both Victorian boundaries and persist in contemporary culture reflected in the novel.

The fifth previous research was written by Marwan, Nuryatin, & Doyin (2019) in the *Seloka Journal* with Sinta 3 indexed under the title "Women's Psychic Violence in the Buru Island Tetralogy by Pramoedya Ananta Toer". In the journal, Marwan analyzed Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Tetralogy Buru Island by using a feminist psychoanalysis theory by Muashomah. Marwan found that the psychological violence in the novel included sexual violence in the form of sexual abuse against Annelies, sexual violence against Nyai Ontosoroh, Annelies, and Maiko, and economic violence against Nyai Ontosoroh. all psychological violence causes psychiatric symptoms including hysterical, traumatic, and depression. Marwan used qualitative methods and heuristic and hermeneutic for the data collection techniques. The research that researcher do is certainly different from the research written by Marwan. The researcher focused on analyzing interpersonal relationships and social exchange as a form of one's efforts to self-

actualize while Marwan showed more forms of psychiatric symptoms as an effect of psychological violence.

The sixth previous research which was written by Nugraha, Wardhani, & Rakhmawati (2019) in the ILEAL journal with Sinta 3 indexed under the title “The characteristic of the main character in Kinanti novel by Margareth Widhy Pratiwi”. In this journal, Nugraha analyzed the main character personality with the theory of Sigmund Freud. Nugraha found that Kinanti, the main character in the novel has three kinds of characters, they are, selfhood, inner attitude, and looking for a true teacher. Nugraha used qualitative descriptive in his research and the data collection technique used in his research were refer to note-taking, and interview techniques. The research that the researcher do is certainly different from the research written by Nugraha. The researcher focused on analyzing the interpersonal relationship and social exchange, meanwhile Nugraha focused on analyzing the personality of the main character base on the theory of Sigmund Freud.

The seventh previous research which was written by Goh & Arianto (2019) in Jurnal Basis with Sinta 4 indexed under the title “An Effect of Psychological Conflict to Elsa Personality Development in Frozen: Psychological Approach”. In this journal, Goh focused on analyzing Elsa character development and the conflict happened around Elsa. Goh used the theory of Kurt Lewin to analyze the psychological conflict and theory of Elizabeth B. Hurlock to analyze the personality development. Goh found that there are two kind of conflict that could give a huge impact on Elsa character development they are, approach-avoidance

conflict and avoidance-avoidance conflict. Goh also found 5 kinds of determinants in Elsa, they are emotional, aspiration and achievement, intellectual, social, and family. The difference in this study is Goh focused on the psychological conflict and personality development of Elsa meanwhile the researcher uses interpersonal relationship and social exchange theory. To some extent, this research could give the researcher some idea and concept about the psychological view.

The eight previous research which was written by Abshavi & Ghanbarpour (2019) in the IJLLT journal with google scholar indexed under the title “Gender Performativity: A Feminist Reading of Life after Life by Kate Atkinson”. In this journal, Abshavi analyzed the Gender performativity with the theory offered by Butler relating to how one's psychological attitude is formed both biologically and psychologically so that it shapes one's personality in acting. The form of action displayed by the characters in the novel, Kate Atkinson is an identity that cannot be separated from the psychological influence that shapes it. Someone can perform their identity depend on the dominant frighten in their psychological performance it could be a man or a woman. The difference in this study and the researcher study is Abshavi raised about gender identity in the feminist framework of psychoanalysis using Judith Butler's theory. To some extent, this journal provides sufficient development of ideas in the researcher's writing because psychological factors can also shape someone performativity.

The ninth previous research which was written by Nawaz (2019) in the IJELS journal with google scholar indexed under the title “Camouflage Personae: A Case Study of Bapsi Sidhwa's The Pakistani Bride”. In this journal, Nawaz

focused and explored the kinds of defense mechanism that are used in the character in the novel by using the theory of Sigmund Freud. Nawaz found that Ziaatoun use defense mechanism and show the moral anxiety due to the family background. She presents a certain example on how she faces conflict and frustration toward the society and because of the rationalization, she could defeat the anxiety and experience new things and get to know new people. In this research, Nawaz used qualitative descriptive method on his research. The difference in this study and the researcher study is Nawaz analyzed about the defense mechanism using the theory of Sigmund Freud.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

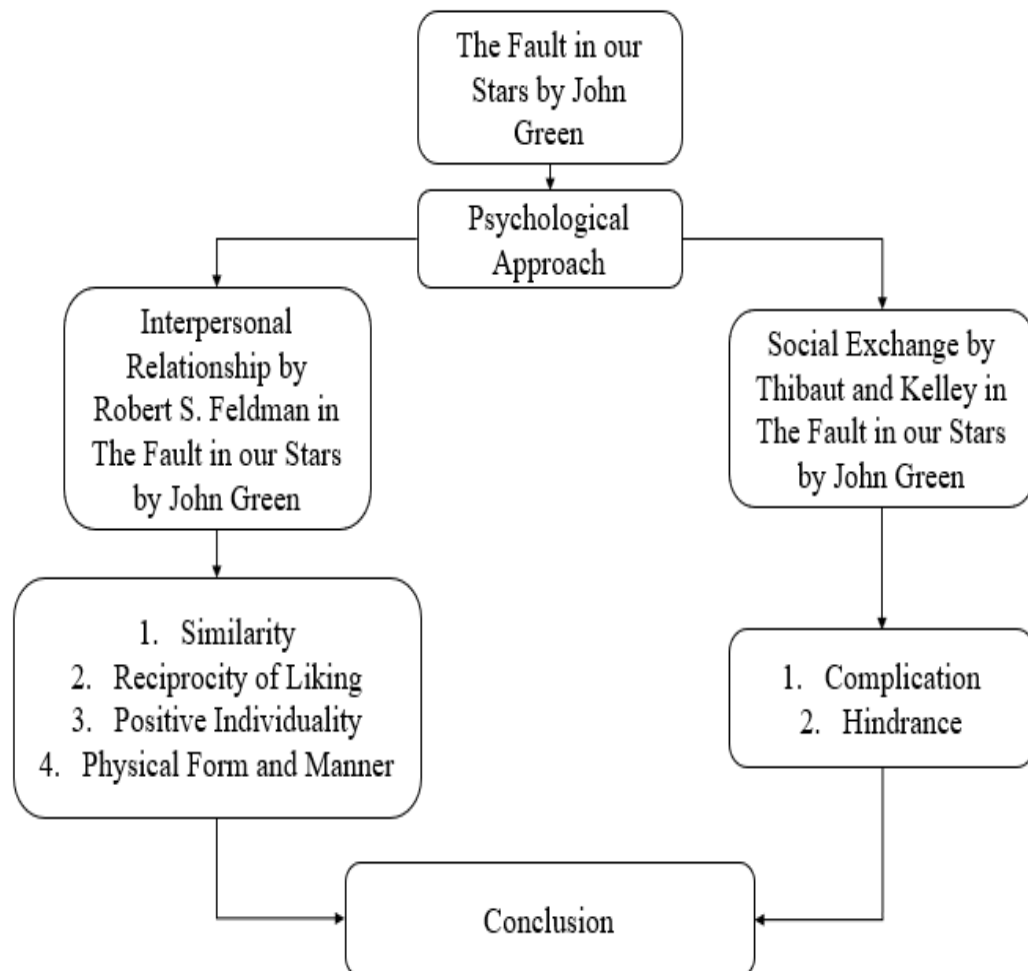


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework