CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In conducting this study the writer needs to use some theories. In order to know who Ever Bloom is, this study tends to use New Criticism which talks about intrinsic view about character and characterization. It aims to dig up the personality of Ever Bloom. This study also uses theories based on Freud's concept of psychoanalysis. As been mentioned in the previous chapter, the writer does not use all the Freud's theory, but only selects some of the theories, which are related to this study. They are the organizations of personality, such as id, ego and superego and also some types of anxiety. It is considered that Psychoanalysis can explore the personality disorder that is caused by the experience in the past .

In order to make this chapter more organized, the writer divides this chapter into three parts. The first part is about New Criticism to know about Ever Bloom's character .The second part is about the theories, which contain Freud's organization of personality.. Those intrinsic view and theories are explained as follows:

2.1   New Criticism

From twentieth century, New criticism came to be applied in American literary criticism. It is only focus on the text itself, and how reader interprets the text which can call as a close reading. In close reading, one examines a piece of literature closely, seeking to understand its structure, looking for patterns that shape the work and connect its parts to the whole, and searching for uses of

language that contribute to the effect (Gillespie 172). New criticism is distinctly formalist in character. It stresses close attention to the internal characteristics of the text itself, and it discourages the use of external evidence to explain the work.

New Criticism is quite well connected with the term 'close reading', which means the careful analysis of a text with playing attention to its structure syntax, figures, of speech, and so one. In this way, New Critic tries to examine the "formal elements" of the text, such as characterization, setting of time and place, point of view, plot,…(Tyson 119).

The terms close reading it means that the reader would like to focus only in the text or literary work. Steven and Stewart also argued if new criticism is marked by focus attention to the text and the form of literary work (Steven&Stewart 13). In *Literary Criticism : An Introduction to Theory and Practice*, New Criticism provides the reader the readers with formula to get a correct interpretation of a text itself using the method called close reading (Bressler 56). This method helps the reader to understand the formal elements in the story by reading closely without seeing the author's ideology and personal background.

From Tyson's starting point, the writer decides to explore the thesis analysis by applying new criticism theory which is focused on the character and characterization.

2.1.1 Character

Character is personality or traits. Character is ones who are involved in the story .If we talk about personality or traits, it is meant we will know the method of

characterization. Method of characterization is the techniques an author uses to reveal the personality and character of a fictional person an author reveals a character's personality. Character are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it, the dialogue, and from what they do (Abrams 33). In the literary work there is character that never develops until end. It is called flat character. There is also character that develops or changes. It is called round character. In *Aspect of the novel*, Forster defined two basic types of characters, their qualities, functions, and importance for the development of the novel (Kenney 20). Kenney continues saying about characters that she is adopted by E.M Foster that characters in fiction are divided in to two: "flat" and "round" characters. "Flat (simple) characters: the simple, or flat, character is less the representation of a human personality than embodiment of single attitude or single attitude or obsession in a character. Foster calls this kind of character flat because we see only one side of him. The simple characters can perform much important function in the work of fiction. Simple character many appear in minor role in serious fiction, but will a major part in interior fiction." (Kenney 20). By contrast, round characters are complex figures with many different characteristics that undergo development, sometimes sufficiently to surprise the reader.

However the minor character is also important figure in a novel and usually appear a lot in a story, the major character is the important part in a story

that make story more interesting. So, this study focuses on the major character as the object of analysis, the major character named Ever Bloom.

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization as one of the elements structure of fiction is a part of intrinsic, elements that has relation with other elements to make totality in a story. Characterization is a clear image about someone that appears in a story (Nurgiyantoro 165). Characterization also suggest in a technic realization and development character in a story (Nurgiyantoro 166). It is the important element in a fiction and has big role in determine totality and value of art in fiction (Nurgiyantoro 172).. Characterization is a representation of persons in narrative and dramatic works. Actually characterization have widely meaning than the term "character" itself , the meaning of characterization is including who is the character, how the nature, how the placement and depict story in a story so clearly that can give image to the reader. The purpose of characterization is to help the reader to understand more about character's strength and weakness. It is easy to suppose that successful characterization involves taking the reader to the heart, the inner core, of an imagined person (Mullan 84).

In terms of characterization ,Jones says that characterization is the depicting of clear imagines of person. According to Jones, characterization has two kinds of methods as follows: " There are two methods of characterization: The dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinion of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the author comments upon

the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts."
(Jones 84).

In other words the writer can say that the characterization is showing a
clear imagination of a person or something that has a relationship between literary
works in this case a novel and nature of characters. Really, it does not matter who
or what the characters are, so long as we can identify ourselves with them. Such as
how they live where they live, how their relationship with another character and in
another ways. There are two different approaches to characterization, they are
direct characterization and indirect characterization. In direct characterization the
author tells the readers what the writer wants the readers to know about the
character. With indirect characterization, the writer shows the readers things about
the character to help us have an understanding of the character's personality and
effect on other characters in the story (Terry 5). There are five different methods
of indirect characterization: speech; in this case the author wants to the readers
know the each character from the conversation or dialog between the characters.
Thought; here the writer wants to the readers understand what the character is
expressed through his or her mind. The effect on others of the character; In this
part, the writer wants to explain the characters to the readers through a character's
behaviour as a reaction to other characters. Action; the writer describes the
characters to the readers through the actions or attitudes caused by character.
Looks; the writer describes the characters of the story to the readers in terms of
the appearance of the characters (Terry 6).

Characterization is very important since the reader can explore the novel by paying attention on the character's speeches, actions and comments of the other characters in order to understand more about the idea of the story (Holman 2). The statement above indicated that the quality of character is based on the reader's interpretation from the literary work that has been read. This characterization is aimed to know the detail of Ever Bloom character. Thus it is important to know Ever Bloom based on his physical appearance, speech, other people saying and her action too.

2.2   Psychoanalysis

In this thesis, the writer uses theory of psychology as one of the tools of analysis besides theory of literature. The word "psychology" is actually derived from two Greek words "psyche" means soul, which is translated as mind, and "logos" or discourse, psychology or mental philosophy is a study of the soul or mind. Sometimes people mean it as the science of behavior (Munn 5). In order to analyze Ever Bloom's psychological problems, the writer uses psychological theory to back up her analysis on character traits. Human personality is never be separated from his psyche. The psychological approach is used to find the psychological background of the character's action, motives, and the factors of the actions and its effects also.

Psychoanalysis theory proposed by Freud divides personality into three parts, id, ego and superego. In *An Outline of Psychoanalysis*, Freud explains the principal tenets on which psychoanalytic theory is based. He begins with an

explanation of the three forces of the psychical apparatus : the id, the ego, and the superego. The id has the quality of being conscious and contains everything that is inherited, everything that is present at birth, and the instincts (Freud 14). The ego has the quality of being conscious and is responsible for controlling the demands of the id and of the instincts, becoming aware of stimuli, and serving as a link between the id and the external world. In addition, the ego responds to stimulation by either adaptation or flight, regulates activity, and strives to achieve pleasure and avoid unpleased (Freud 14-15). Finally, the superego, whose demands are managed by the id, is responsible for the limitation of satisfactions and represents the influence of others, such as parents, teachers, and role models, as well as the impact of racial, societal and cultural traditions (Freud 15).

2.2.1   Id

It is the unconscious, irrational part of personality. Id is the representative of the unconscious or the source of all aggressions and desires. It is the primitive part immune to morality and demands of the external world. It operates on the pleasure principle. It seeks immediate satisfaction. Id in short sentence could be called as the source of all human desire (Guerin et al 157). Because the id is the reservoir of the instincts, it is vitally and directly related to the satisfaction of bodily needs (Schult&Schult 72). The id is a powerful structure of the personality because it supplies all the energy for the other two components. The id strives for immediate satisfaction of its needs and does not tolerate delay or postponement of satisfaction for any reason. It knows only instant gratification it drives us to want what we want when we want it, without regard for what anyone else wants. The id

is a selfish, pleasure-seeking structure, primitive, amoral, insistent, and rash (Schult&Schult74). Unchecked, it would lead us to any lengths to destruction and even self-destruction to satisfy its impulses for pleasure. Safety for the self and for others does not lie within the province or the id; its concern in purely for instinctual gratification heedless of the consequence (Guerin et al 120-122)

2.2.2 Ego

The ego is the rational part of the personality that must control and postpone the id's demands, balancing them with the circumstances of the real world. The ego does not prevent id satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality. According to Freud, ego is media of communication between psyche and reality. It always develops the strategy during human live in order to control the id desire (Jess Feist& G J Feist 29). The main functions of the ego are : to satisfy the nutritional needs of the body and protect it against injure: to adjust the wishes of the id to demands of the reality ; to enforce repression; and to coordinate the antagonistic strivings of the id and the super ego (Freud 185). The ego thus exerts control over the id impulses (Schult&Schult55). The ego is never independent of the id. It is always responsive to the id's demands and derives its power and energy from the id.

2.2.3 Superego

According to Freud, largely unconscious, the super ego is the moral agency, the repository of conscience and pride.. The superego serves to repress or inhibit the drives of the id, to block off and thrust back into the unconscious those

impulse toward pleasure that society regard as unacceptable, such as overt aggression, sexual passions, and the oedipal instinct. So, it could be concluded that the id is the energy source of the ego, and the superego is its moral censor (Guerin et al 131). Superego is moral censoring agent, while id is controlled by desire, ego is controlled by reality, superego is controlled by morality (Guerin et al 158).

The correlation between id,ego and superego in human psyche is bounding each other. The relationship between id, ego and superego could be described into three example. The first one is person, who is seeking for pleasure which is dominated by id, then someone who felt guilty or inferiority because of superego dominated, and the last ideal psychological condition that is dominated with ego (Jess Feist&G J Feist 30).

From the explanation above, about id, ego and superego that will do in Ever Bloom, it can be known about her characteristic with analyze her id, ego and superego.

2.4   Review of related studies

After searching for some previous research which relates to the topic on the internet and libraries, the writer did not find any researches that study about *Evermore* novel as object the research.