CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoritical Framework

In conducting this research, the researcher uses some theories below:

2.1.1. New Criticism

New Criticism, incorporating formalism, examines the relationships between a text ideas and its form. Therefore, New Criticism is the best way to begin study a work of literature, because it emphasizes the work as an independent creation, a self-contained unit, something to be studied in itself, not as part of some larger context, such as the author's life or a historical period (Tyson 137). Tyson also states that New Criticism connected with close reading, careful analysis of the text with paying attention to its structure, syntax, figure of speech and so on. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine, or "closely read," all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, character, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its formal elements (137).

In analyzing Amy Elliot Dunne, the researcher uses two intrinsic elements from New Criticism theory, these are character and characterization. The character and characterization are used by the researcher to find out Amy Elliot Dunne's portrait as a psycopath because of the oppression from her childhood until marital life which make her undergo complicated life.

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2.1.1.1 Character

When we speak about character, we can imagine the person in the story and we refer to the people which action in fantasy fictions, such as: drama, novel, short story, tale, and others. Character is a person who plays in the story through the action and utterance, their action and utterance described by the author to make a good story, also to catch the reader attention that the story is interesting story through the best character which arranged by the author. Characters are the life of literature, they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'objects' (Bennet and Royle 60).

Karen Bernardo mentions four types of character in her article entittle *Characterization in Literature*. The first is dynamic character. A dynamic character is a person who changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most dynamic characters tend to be central rather than peripheral characters, because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters. The second is static character. A static character is someone who does not change over time, his or her personality does not transform or evolve. The third is round character. A round character is anyone who has a complex personality, he or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person. And the last is flat character. A flat character is the opposite of a round character. This literary personality is notable for one kind of personality trait or characteristic.

Character is one of intrinsic elements in New Criticism theory which has the important roles in this research to analyze the character of Amy Elliot Dunne through her dialogue, action, and image with other characters in the novel. Character is used by the

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researcher to analyze Amy Elliot Dunne's personality that get oppression from her parents in childhood until marital life with Nick Dunne which influence her for being a psycopath and to do extraordinary behaviour. Amy Elliot Dunne is the only character from the novel of which the researcher analyze deeply.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Cambridge Dictionary defines characterization as the way that people are represented in a film, play, or book so that they seem real and natural (Cambridge Dictionary Online). This statement equally means with Harper Lee which state characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character in the story (Character and Characterization To Kill a Mocking Bird 2). Characterization in literature refers to the step by step process wherein an author introduces and then describes a character, the character can be described directly by the author or indirectly through the actions, thoughts, and speech of the character (Marcopolo 1).

Characterization is revealed through direct characterization and indirect characterization (Read Write Think NCTE Marcopolo 1). Direct characterization tells the audience what the personality of the character is. Example: "The patient boy and quiet girl were both well mannered and did not disobey their mother." Explanation: The author is directly telling the audience the personality of these two children. The boy is "patient" and the girl is "quiet." Indirect characterization shows things that reveal the personality of a character. There are five different methods of indirect characterization that explained by the researcher, as follows:

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Speech	What does the character say? How does the character speak? This characterization relates with the conversation and dialogue of the character.
Thoughts	What is revealed through the character's private thoughts and feelings? This characterization relates with the feeling and idea of the character, how the author draws the narrative in vary situation that passed by the character.
Effect on others toward the character	What is revealed through the character's effect on other people? How do other characters feel or behave in reaction to the character? This characterization relates with the activity that did by the character in the story, every activity that effect to other character or himself which make a react in the story that make some results.
Actions	What does the character do? How does the character behave? This characterization relates with every actions in the story.
Looks	What does the character look like? How does the character dress? This characterization relates with the personality and apperances from the character.

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William H.Coles in his article entitled *Character in Literary Fictional Story* stated that characterization in literary fiction has special importance, and authors need to develop their own sense of responsibility for full and effective character development. Therefore, understanding the role of characterization in the story is very important for any writer. To put it briefly, it helps us make sense of the behavior of any character in a story by helping us understand their thought processes. A good use of characterization always leads the readers or audience to relate better to the events taking place in the story. Dialogues play a very important role in developing a character because they give us an opportunity to examine the motivations and actions of the characters more deeply.

2.1.1.3 Psychoanalytic Feminism

Psychoanalytic feminism is one of the branches of french feminism. French feminism believes in the importance of social and political activism in order to ensure equal opportunity and equal access to justice for women. (Tyson 96). The Handy Philosophy Answer Book said that French feminism is a school of thought named by feminists outside France to refer to work mainly proffered by Luce Irigaray (1932), Hélène Cixous (1937), and Julia Kristeva (1941). But none of these three is originally from France, and from time to time each has denied being a feminist. What Irigary, Cixous, and Kristeva all share is that their work is based on considerations of philosophical and psychoanalytic texts. They all assume that to improve the situation of women, fundamental psychological structures need to be revised. That is, they are working within the tradition of structuralism.

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Tyson also stated psychoanalytic feminism theory is interested in patriarchy's influence on women's psychological experience and creativity (113). Its focus is only the individual psyche, and do not on group experience. For the oppression of women is not limited to the economic, political, and social domains. But, it includes women's psychological repression at the level of the unconscious as well. Psychoanalytic feminisim theory which focus on woman's psychological oppression that will be used by the researcher is one of french feminism branch. This branch of feminism seeks to gain insight how our psychic lives develop in order to better understand and change women's oppression. This type of feminism emerged out of cultural feminism, which investigate the differences between women and men to understand women's position in society. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy stated psychoanalytic feminsits concentrate on early childhood development, primarily before the age of 3. Examining how gender is construsted and practiced on societal, familial, and individual levels (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy 2). That is mean psychoanalytic feminism explain women's oppression from early childhood reinforced by the continual repetition before thirty years old toward the family,society,and their individual levels.

Actually, french feminism has two branches, materialist feminism and psychoanalytic feminism. Tyson explains further that French materialist feminism examines the patriarchal traditions and institutions that control the material (physical) and economic conditions by which society oppresses women, for example, patriarchal beliefs about the difference between men and women and the laws and customs that govern marriage and motherhood (96). Although Simone de Beauvoir didn't refer to herself as a materialist feminist, her groundbreaking *The Second Sex* (1949) created a theoretical basis for materialist feminists for decades to come (96). In a

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patriarchal society, Beauvoir observes, men are considered essential subjects (independent selves with free will), while women are considered contingent beings (dependent beings controlled by circumstances) (Quoted in Tyson 96). The researcher finds out the meaning that materialist feminism is the position of men can act upon the world, change it, give it meaning, but then women have meaning only in relation to the men.

In contrast to materialist feminism, psychoanalytic feminism is interested in patriarchy's influence on women's psychological experience and creativity. In each woman's personal psychology, that she must learn to liberate herself if women's materialist liberation is going to have any lasting foundation. For a woman can't be liberated in any meaningful way if she doesn't know that she needs to be liberated (Tyson 99-100).

Kristina Wolff in Blackwell Reference Online said that Psychoanalytic feminism is a theory of oppression, which asserts that men have an inherent psychological need to subjugate women. The root of men's compulsion to dominate women and women's minimal resistance to subjugation lies deep within the human psyche. This branch of feminism seeks to gain insight into how our psychic lives develop in order to better understand and change women's oppression. The pattern of oppression is also integrated into society, thus creating and sustaining patriarchy.

Dr. Hollace Graff said in *A Very Short Summary of Psychoanalytic Feminist Theory and Practice* Psychoanalytic feminists explain women's oppression as rooted within psychic structures and reinforced by the continual repetition or reiteration of relational dynamics formed in infancy and childhood. Because of these deeply engrained patterns, psychoanalytic feminists wanted to alter the experiences of early childhood and family relations, as well as linguistic

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patterns, that produce and reinforce masculinity and femininity. Critical of Freudian and neo-Freudian notions of women as biologically, psychically, and morally inferior to men, psychoanalytic feminists addressed political and social factors affecting the development of male and female subjects.

According to Chodorow, psychoanalytic feminism begins with its dismissal and the feminist challenge of it. Chodorow defines psychoanalysis as "the method and theory directed towards the investigation and understanding of how we develop and experience unconscious fantasies (that form psyche, self, identity) and how we construct and reconstruct our felt past in the present" (5). She describes her approach to feminist theory as something more holistic or pluralistic, encompassing a number of organizational axes, but not absolute more of a multiplex account of gender construction, relation, and identity. It is the focus on relations among elements or dynamics, along with an analysis and critique of male dominance , which define an understanding of sex and gender as feminist.

Working towards a more theoretical psychoanalytic feminism, object relational transformation turned the traditional psychoanalysis from the son and father relationship to a psychology of the relation to the mother in children of both sexes. Moreover,
In *The Reproduction of Mothering,* Nancy Chodorow, argued that differential experiences in infancy orient girls and boys toward different developmental paths, with boys definitively separating from their mothers to identify with the father's social power and girls developing a more symbiotic or continuous sense of self in relation to the mother. These relational dynamics that emphasize autonomy and separation for boys render men emotionally stunted and less

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capable of intimate personal relationships, but better prepared for public life and the world of work. Girls, who in contrast develop as subjects in closer relation with their mother, have more fluid psychic boundaries that facilitate a greater capacity for intimacy but leave them less prepared to negotiate the public sphere.

The researcher uses Psychoanalytic Feminism towards the grand theory of this research, because this theory discusses oppression woman from the childhood which influence the woman psychological side of the character. Gillian Flynn writes *Gone Girl* novel that potrays Amy Elliot Dunne as the main woman character who get oppression from her parents expecially her mother from childhood until she married with Nick Dunne. She also got oppression from Nick Dunne until she is reported lost in the fifth anniversary of her marriage in a mysterious situation, though Amy sets all the situation to frame Nick Dunne as the murderer her fake death. The extraordinary situation done by Amy shows that she was having trouble with her psychology.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

The researcher gets difficulties to find previous studies that use *Gone Girl* novel as the object of the research. But the researcher find a thesis written by Zahrotul Jannah in her bachelor degree thesis entitle *The Social Issue of Prostitution and Mrs.Warren's Choice To Be a Prostitute in George Bernard Shaw's Mrs.Warren's Profession* which have similar statement of problem of this study about the portrayal of the character. She analyzed the character of Mrs.Warren with her choice to be a prostitute at that time. The portrayal of the main woman character is the changes of Mrs.Warren before and after she becomes a prostitute has similarities with the first

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statement of problem of this study that explains about the character of Amy Elliot Dunne before and after she extraordinary behaviour that show herself as a psycopath woman.

The researcher also find a thesis for master degree written by Victoria Mciver entitled *Psychoanalytic Feminism: A Systematic Literature Review of Gender.* She examined how gendered subjects, boys and girls, were produced, not on the basis of anatomical distinction between the sexes, but on the basis of object relationships and the cultural construction of family dynamics. In her thesis, she found out how the cultural construction of gender had been understood within feminist psychoanalysis. Her interest in this topic was developed from personal experience and clinical practice. She did her thesis and chose psychoanalytic feminism after she attended seminars by Nancy Chodorow and Jessica Benjamin on issues of gender and clinical practice and was interested in further understanding of the theories developed by those women.

Beside that, The researcher also find a disertation for doctoral degree written by Irene Bruna Seu entitled *A Psychoanalytic Feminist Inquiry into Shame.* This disertation offers an inquiry in a particular reading of some women's life experience of shame viewed from psychoanalytic and feminist perspective. The specific psychoanalytic model that she chose to use to investigate shame was Freudian or Contemporary Freudian. The reason she chose this focus because, while acknowledging the immense contribution of post-Freudian theories to the understanding of women's psyche, She agreed with the view that the focus of feminist therapy on the mother carries the risk of losing sight of the real inequalities of power, sex, race and class (Sayers, 1990). Irene Bruna Seu's study has similar psychoanalytic feminism but different focus because she used Freudian theory but the researcher uses psychoanalytic

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feminism from Nancy Chodorow which explains Amy Dunne's oppression from childhood who affect the character's psychological life.

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