

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework consists of sets of theories and explanations that underlie the findings of the analysis. The theories explained are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements is the elements that are fundamental in building the literary work. The intrinsic elements used in this research thesis is character and characterization, conflict and setting.

2.1.1.1. Character and Characterization

Character is the individuals who take action in the narrative. Character is the prominent aspect in the narrative that moves the plot. Character usually appears in human form, but there are also characters in animal or thing form. According to Cuddon, the character is the portrayal of individuals who appear to have universal traits. The universal traits here refer to the qualities, behavior, and aspects that are relatable or reflect human nature or human condition (1992: 136). DiYanni divides characters into two types: major and minor. Major characters are figures who always appear in the story and become the center of the action or theme. The major characters are the figures who undergo development as the story progresses. In contrast to the major characters, there are minor characters. Minor characters are figures who have brief appearances, but these minor characters help the major characters to develop (2004:54).

Characterization is the way the author reveals the aspects of a character. It is the way the author presents the imaginary characters so they can appear like a real person to the reader (Holman, 1885:75). Pickering and Hoepfer divide characterization into two ways, direct and indirect. Direct characterization is a way to show characters directly. The description of the characters relies directly on the author's explanation. Meanwhile, indirect characterization allows the characters to reveal themselves and make the reader infer the meaning of each action (1981:24-27).

2.1.1.2. Conflict

According to Cuddon, conflict is the tension that appears once two opposing forces meet. In this case, the tension appears because of an actual opposition between the characters or an underlying emotional strain in the characters. Conflict is thus divided into two, internal and external. The internal conflict happens within a character and is related to the moral dilemma or psychological struggles of a character. The external conflict appears from external factors such as clash with other characters, society, or environment (1992:188).

2.1.1.3. Setting

Setting is one of the important elements in literature that helps a story appear vivid and believable. According to Cuddon, setting is the element in a narrative that tells when and where the story happens (1992:861). According to this explanation, setting is divided into two types, setting of place and setting of time. Setting of place describes the location or environment where the story occurs such as in a house,

city, or fictional world. Setting of time explains the specific period or moment in which a story takes place such as in the era, season, or time of day.

2.1.2. Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic aspects refer to aspects that come from the outside of a story or work of fiction. This thesis examines the psychological issues as the extrinsic aspect of the novel. The writer uses the psychological theory of needs by Abraham Maslow to examine the character.

2.1.2.1. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

The hierarchy of needs theory is initiated by Abraham Maslow, a psychologist from America. Maslow believes that humans have several needs that have to be fulfilled in their lives. Humans are motivated to fulfill their needs. The hierarchy of needs theory is arranged from the lowest to the highest. If one need is fulfilled, humans will fulfill the more advanced needs until they become self-actualized people. There are five stages of needs which are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs (Larsen and Buss, 2008:371).

2.1.2.1.1. Physiological Needs

The physiological needs are the first basic needs from Maslow's hierarchy of needs. These needs are placed in the lower layer of Maslow's hierarchy diagram and the strongest and the most basic ones such as need for food, drink, sleep, air, shelter, and sex. According to Maslow, physiological needs are the most prepotent needs from other needs. If an individual is in a state of chronically deprived of these needs, he or she will do anything to fulfill these needs rather than fulfilling the other

needs. For example, if someone is extremely hungry, his or her other needs will be ignored and he or she will only be determined to satisfy the hunger. (Maslow, 1970:37).

2.1.2.1.2. Safety Needs

Once physiological needs are fulfilled, a higher level of needs emerges which is safety needs. All living creatures in this world seek safety. Safety need is the urge to find protection as all human beings are a safety-seeking mechanism. This need includes protection in health, place to live, job, a saving account, and so on. This need also includes protection from injustice, unfairness, inconsistent conditions, and anxiety. People whose safety needs is thwarted experiences an overwhelming feeling of constantly being threatened. (Maslow, 1943:377-379). Maslow adds that some people develop religious behavior to fulfil the safety needs as believing in God or philosophy. This behavior helps in providing sense of being guided thus can bring a sense of security in the unknown and chaotic world (Maslow, 1970:41).

2.1.2.1.3. Love and Belongingness Needs

After the physiological and safety needs are fairly satisfied, an individual will search for love and belongingness needs. This need comes from the absence of emotional relationships with family, friends, lovers, or part of a social group. This need is different from sex as sex is related to physiological needs. Thwarting love and belongingness needs lead to maladjustment and severe psychopathology. The deprivation of love and belongingness will lead to loneliness, aloneness, strangeness and alienation (Maslow, 1954:43-44). Fulfilling this need is a must to

sustain well-beingness. The love and belongingness need is fulfilled through both act of giving and receiving love (Maslow, 1943:381).

2.1.2.1.4. Esteem Needs

After fulfilling the love and belongingness need, human continues to search for a higher need which is esteem needs. Esteem needs refer to the desire to have a steady and high evaluation of self so an individual can be confident and respected. These needs are divided into two sets, namely validation from themselves (self-esteem) and from others (esteem of others). The esteem from self pushes an individual to have strength, achievement, adequacy, mastery, competence, confidence, and independence, while the esteem from others makes an individual search for recognition, attention, dignity, and appreciation. Fulfilling the esteem need will help an individual from being inferior, weak, and miserable. Moreover, by fulfilling the esteem needs, an individual will likely feel more confident, strong, capable, useful, and necessary in the world (Maslow, 1954:45).

2.1.2.1.5. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization needs are the last and the highest need in the hierarchy of needs diagram. These needs appear once an individual fulfills his previous needs adequately therefore, he can reach a state of fullest creativity. These needs happen when an individual reaches his true self, who turns into a person he truly wants, and fits his own nature and the world he lives in. "What a man can be, he must be. A writer must write, an artist must paint, and a musician must make music. The expression of self-actualization might diverse from person to person. One might want to be an ideal mother, an athlete, or artist. Each person will show his or her

own creativity following their capacity (Maslow, 1943:382-383). It shows that one characteristic of a self-actualized person is the efficient perception of reality. People in this stage can accept reality even if it is hurtful and can accept themselves as people with various characteristics. Moreover, these individuals are ready to grow, develop, and become what they are capable of becoming (Maslow, 1954:155).

2.2. Research Method

Research method consists of two sections namely research approach and method of data collection and data analysis. The research approach serves as the method for analyzing the literary work. The method of data collection explains the method for obtaining the data and the type of data used in the research, while the data analysis is the process in analysing the data.

2.2.1. Research Approach

Based on the background of the research that reveals psychological phenomena in the character Jude in Jandy Nelson's *I'll Give You the Sun*, the writer uses psychological approach as the research approach. The psychological approach involves analyzing literary work through a psychological theory lens. According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971:13-14), the psychological approach is useful for analyzing several patterns that occur inside literary work. The pattern itself refers to human behavior patterns such as the capacity of creation, the complexity of one's behavior, and the parts of the mind that connect with thoughts, actions, and words. Related to this, the research approach in writing this research thesis is psychological approach since the writer uses theory hierarchy of needs by Abraham Maslow.

2.2.2. Method of Data Collection and Data Analysis

The research method used to obtain and process the data in this research thesis is the library research method. The library method is a technique to examine literature or personal expert opinion to answer a particular research topic question (George, 2008:6). The data used in this research thesis is divided into two; the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data is the first evidence obtained by the researcher about a certain issue that is intended to be studied (George, 2008:189). The secondary data is the other sources related to the study that support the analysis of the primary data or the issue being studied (George, 2008:193). This research thesis uses the novel entitled *I'll Give You the Sun* as the primary data. The secondary data that support this thesis analysis are books, articles, and journals.

The data analysis goes into four stages. First, the writer reads the novel *I'll Give You the Sun* thoroughly several times. Second, the writer codes the findings into several sections namely, the intrinsic elements such as character, characterization, conflict, and setting, and the extrinsic aspect namely the hierarchy of needs from Jude Sweetwine. Third, the writer interprets and analyzes the intrinsic elements in a detailed manner. The last, the writer analyzes the extrinsic elements, Jude Sweetwine's hierarchy of needs.