

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This present study's theoretical framework comprises intrinsic and external aspects. The intrinsic aspects involve four notable components, while the extrinsic aspects highlight three substantial points.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Aspects

The intrinsic aspects concentrate on the components which encompass the overall structure of literary work. The writer of this present study applies character, characterization, setting, and conflict as the novel's intrinsic aspects.

2.1.1.1. Character

The character represents an imagined individual who assists as well as enhances the storyline of a literary work (Kenney, 1966:27). Character is an essential component in literary works, in which their traits, motivations, and attitudes develop the story's narrative. Kenney (1966:27) also suggests a character is inherently connected to readers and their experiences.

Kenney (1966:28) classifies characters into simple (flat) characters and complex (round) characters. A simple (flat) character comprises someone with a lesser depiction of personality (Kenney, 1966:28). Moreover, a complex (round) character is considered more realistic because they portray the complete range of human nature throughout the way of their behavior or devotion (Kenney, 1966:29).

2.1.1.2. Characterization

Characterization is the author's strategy to convey the characters through their stories (Kenney, 1966:24). Characterization represents a literary device intended to emphasize and clarify information regarding a character. According to Kenney (1966:34), there are three methods of characterization, namely the discursive method, the dramatic method, and the contextual method.

The discursive method represents a method regarding the author who directly conveys the characters (Kenney, 1966:34). The dramatic method demonstrates the characteristics of the characters through the way they converse and behave in the course of the story (Kenney, 1966:35). The contextual method represents a method of establishing a character about the context of the language to infer their particular traits and characteristics that embrace them (Kenney, 1966:36).

2.1.1.3. Setting

As stated by Kenney (1966:38), setting represents the aspect of literature that conveys to readers what time and place incidents occur. Setting acts as the story's foundation, establishing the time as well as location in which the entire story occurs. It is not merely a backdrop, but it also alters the characters' circumstances, correlates with the storyline, and creates an atmosphere into the story's universe.

Kenney (1966:40) points out that the setting is composed of several components. Firstly, it comprises a story's actual location, including geography of an area. Secondly, it details the characters' daily routines. Thirdly, it specifies the time of the incident, such as a particular time of the year. The remaining component outlines the characters' spiritual, social, and psychological environments.

2.1.1.4. Conflict

Conflict represents the confrontation which emerges among the primary character and opposing forces (Kenney, 1966:19). Conflict enhances literary works by establishing characters, propelling storylines forward, and addressing general themes. Conflict also reveals deeper meanings and exposes the characters' motivations, values, and weaknesses.

As noted by Kenney, there are two types of conflict in literary works (Kenney, 1966:19). Internal conflict is the conflict occurring within a single individual or inside the characters' thoughts (Kenney, 1966:19). External conflict encompasses the primary character' conflict with external elements, such as another character, a group of people, or the environment around them (Kenney, 1966:19).

2.1.2. Extrinsic Aspects

The extrinsic aspect concentrates on the motives for creating a literary work. Psychological approach and Elizabeth Bergner Hurlock's theory of personality development are employed by the writer as the extrinsic aspects.

2.1.2.1. Theory of Personality Development

Personality development is an ongoing as well as advanced procedure that has an inextricable connection to life (Hurlock, 1974:117). Personality development is not a one-time event, but it is the consequence of numerous changes in the emotions and ideas linked to an individual's personality. In Elizabeth Bergner Hurlock's concept theory of personality development, two substantial elements contribute to someone's journey toward personality development, consisting of factors and categories of personality development.

2.1.2.1.1. Factors of Personality Development

Based on Elizabeth Bergner Hurlock's *Personality Development*, several factors contribute to an individual's personality. These factors include physical changes, changes in the environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressure, changes in roles, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and psychotherapy (Hurlock, 1974:124). This present study elucidates changes in the environment, changes in significant people, and changes in self-concept.

2.1.2.1.1.1. Changes in Environment

The environment represents the place in which individuals connect with others outside of their immediate family. An individual can cope and thrive by acquiring strategies for survival, receiving help, as well as adapting to unfamiliar situations once their surroundings change (Hurlock, 1974:125).

2.1.2.1.1.2. Changes in Significant People

The individuals that are considered essential to a particular individual change throughout their existence. An individual's personality is bound to change as those who matter most change, and they adjust their actions, thought patterns, mindset, viewpoints, goals, and ambitions to match theirs (Hurlock, 1974:126).

2.1.2.1.1.3. Changes in Self-Concept

Self-concept implies how an individual regards themselves. An extensive self-awareness needs to be acquired to change an individual's self-concept. This means that an individual requires being capable and prepared to acknowledge themselves as they genuinely are rather than how they would like to be or how they demand other individuals perceive them (Hurlock, 1974:128).

2.1.2.1.2. Categories of Personality Development

Personality comprises a dynamic organization that elucidates an individual's particular behavior as well as thinking through a harmonious psychological structure (Hurlock, 1974:7). The dynamic as part of the personality is related to the ever-changing characteristics of one's personality (Hurlock, 1974:7). Hurlock (1974:120) highlights three substantial categories of characteristics contribute to identifying an individual's personality development, specifically better versus worse, quantitative versus qualitative, and slow versus rapid.

2.1.2.1.2.1. Better Versus Worse

The idea of changing for favourable reasons or better versus worse emphasizes the possibility that an individual's personality can evolve for a favourable reason, about how they perceive as well as transform to their surroundings (Hurlock, 1974:120).

2.1.2.1.2.2. Quantitative Versus Qualitative

A quantitative change implies that existing personality will be upgraded, diminished, and enhanced (Hurlock, 1974:121). Meanwhile, a qualitative change arises once an unpleasant personality trait completely replaces a favorable trait or the other way around (Hurlock, 1974:121).

2.1.2.1.2.3. Slow Versus Rapid

Slow change emerges when transformations require an extended amount of time (Hurlock, 1974:122). On the contrary, rapid change encompasses the transformations which emerge quickly (Hurlock, 1974:122).

2.2. Research Method

The research method addresses the research approach as well as the method of data collection. This present study's research approach employs the psychological approach, acquired from Warren and Wellek's book entitled *Theory of Literature*. The method of data collection elucidates how the library research method is utilized to gather the data, inferring from Mary W. George's book, *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student Needs to Know*.

2.2.1. Research Approach

The concept of a psychological approach to literature encompasses the study of psychology regarding the author, both as an entity as well as an individual, along with the study regarding the process of writing, the psychological characteristics with norms displayed in literary works, and ultimately, the impacts a literary work provides on its readers (Wellek & Warren, 1949:75). Psychological approach examines literary works through the lens of psychology, which involves investigating the characters' motivations, behaviors, and emotions.

A piece of literature can represent an author's dream, a mask under whom their true nature is hidden, or a depiction of the author's reality which they wish to escape (Wellek & Warren, 1949:72). As stated by Warren and Wellek (1973:3), literature communicates individual emotions, notions, and perceptions as a genuine representation of society using literary works. Both literature and psychology focus on human issues as individuals and social beings, and they both employ the same groundwork, which is to create human experience materials for research. As a result, the psychological approach can be seen as fundamental for literary study.

2.2.2. Method of Data Collection

The method of data collection for this present study employs the library research method. Library research method represents a structured inquiry method that comprises identifying and locating information and data from various sources available in libraries, including books, academic journals, magazines, newspapers, and other printed or digital materials (George, 2008:6). As stated by George (2008:16), the library research method encompasses nine steps. In further detail, the nine steps include choosing a prevalent topic, connecting with the imagination, pointing out one or more research inquiries, creating a plan regarding the research, collaborating with tools for reference, determining and collecting sources, assessing sources regarding the research inquiries, encountering a perspective through reflection, and also creating a thesis statement following the understanding of the subject (George, 2008:16).

On top of that, the study's data source consists of the primary data along with the secondary data of the study. Primary data is information or evidence that researchers collected first-hand specifically for the analysis of the study (George, 2008:56). Stephen Chbosky's *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel eBook edition, published on June 29, 2010 by Simon & Schuster, is acquired as the primary data of this present study. Moreover, secondary data is facts and details gathered from secondary sources, not directly compiled by the researcher, based on a study that relies on an individual's interpretation following the primary sources (George, 2008:56). The secondary source of the data was obtained from books, journals, and internet articles that are related closely to the topic.