

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

This sub-chapter includes theories which the writer adopts for the final research analysis. The relevant theories of intrinsic and extrinsic elements mentioned below are important to solve the research problems.

##### **2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements are elements which become the foundation of the novel (Childs & Fowler, 2006: 130). In this research, the writer focuses on four intrinsic elements, such as character, characterization, setting, and conflict.

###### **2.1.1.1 Character**

According to Mays (2018: 211), characters can be defined as individuals who have a role, take actions, and exist in a narrative. Characters are often categorized into two groups based on their personality complexity. Flat characters are uncomplicated characters with only one or two expected traits (Mays, 2018: 212). Round characters are characters who have psychological complexity (Mays, 2018: 212). Because of their complexity, their personalities change throughout the story.

In line with Mays' theory, Kennedy and Gioia also categorize characters into two groups, which are flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who remain the same throughout the story and do not have much depth or complexity (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995: 68). On the other hand, round characters are more dynamic and tend to change and evolve as the story progresses (Kennedy & Gioia,

1995: 68). They may become better or become worse depending on the circumstances.

#### **2.1.1.2 Characterization**

According to Mays (2018: 213), characterization is how characters are represented and described in a narrative. Characterization can be observed through characters' appearances, expressions, behaviours, desires, thoughts, and conversations. Direct characterization refers to the use of explicit, stated information by the author to reveal the traits of characters in a narrative (Mays, 2018: 215). Indirect characterization refers to the use of context clues, implications, and other non-explicit means to reveal information about characters in a narrative (Mays, 2018: 215).

Another expert, Taylor (1981: 63), also divides characterization into two groups, which are direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is the author's direct descriptions about characters' traits, whereas indirect characterization is the descriptions of characters' traits which must be done through observation. (Taylor, 1981: 63).

#### **2.1.1.3 Setting**

According to Mays (2018: 282), setting is where and when the story of a literary work happens. It functions to give background information about what happens in the story. It is divided into the setting of time and place. Setting of time refers to the plot time of the story (Mays, 2018: 282). On the other hand, setting of place refers to locations included in the story (Mays, 2018: 282). In line with Mays' definitions, Taylor (1981: 69) also defines the setting of time as the set of time in

which the story happens and the setting of place as a particular place where the story happens.

#### **2.1.1.4 Conflict**

According to Mays (2018: 77), a conflict is a term used to describe a character's struggle. It is divided into internal and external conflicts. An internal conflict is a struggle caused by two conflicting things which the characters face within themselves (Mays, 2018: 77). An external conflict is a struggle which arises when characters face obstacles or opposition from something outside of themselves, such as other characters, society, nature, or fate (Mays, 2018: 77). In line with Mays' definitions on conflict, Kenney (1966: 19) also divides conflict into internal and external. Internal conflict refers to man against himself, whereas external conflict refers to man against things outside of himself.

#### **2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements are elements from outside the novel, yet they have an influence on the novel (Childs & Fowler, 2006: 38). In this research, the writer focuses on abusive behaviour as the extrinsic element.

##### **2.1.2.1 Abusive Behaviour**

According to Fairweather (2012: 33, 40), abusive behaviour is a range of actions which are intended to harm others, both physically and psychologically, with the intention of maintaining control and power.

##### **2.1.2.1.1 Characteristics of Abusive Behaviour Perpetrator**

According to Fairweather (2012: 150-182), the perpetrator of abusive behaviour has sixteen characteristics.

1. Artificial charisma. In this matter, the perpetrator fakes his personality to maintain a nice exterior because it helps him in courting victims and avoiding suspicion from people when unavoidable violence happens.
2. Compartmentalization, lying, and secret-keeping. In this matter, the perpetrator usually engages in repeated infidelity. Thus, he is used to creating excuses and cover-ups to gain his victims' favours back. Moreover, he may hide many things from his victims for the purpose of personal gain.
3. Depression. In this matter, the perpetrator is diagnosed with depression. Therefore, he will likely shift his depression into abuse because he prefers to be seen as manly rather than moody.
4. Extreme control. In this matter, the perpetrator demands authority to make decisions over anything related to his victims' lives.
5. Extreme jealousy. In this matter, the perpetrator easily gets jealous over small things because of his insecurities. He will continue to suspect and accuse his victims of being unfaithful.
6. Extreme shifts in personality or mood. In this matter, the perpetrator's emotions change unexpectedly. He may swing from pleased to enraged in the blink of an eye, making him unpredictable and dangerous.
7. Lack of empathy. In this matter, the perpetrator cannot understand his victims' feelings due to his own needs. He may also feel pleased seeing them suffer.

8. Lack of impulse control. In this matter, the perpetrator cannot control himself from committing abuse. He instinctively directs his rage toward his victims.
9. Lack of personal accountability. In this matter, the perpetrator sees himself as the victim in the relationship, so he justifies his abuse. Instead of taking responsibility for his own actions and decisions, he blames his victims in order to project guilt onto them.
10. Low capacity for forgiveness/focused rage. In this matter, the perpetrator is obsessed with vengeance and refuses to get rid of his grudge. He will be enraged for a long time and will remember his victims' faults.
11. Malevolence toward/disdain for women. In this matter, the perpetrator sees women as inferior. He often exhibits misogynistic behaviour by sexually objectifying his victims and disrespecting them by refusing to show any common courtesies in public.
12. Narcissistic traits. In this matter, the perpetrator sees himself as the most important person in the world, so his victims must fulfill all his desires. He enjoys being the center of attention, prioritizing his wants, needs, fears, and beliefs. However, he will not give the same attention to his victims' needs.
13. Obsession with violence. In this matter, the perpetrator admires acts of violence. However, his dark fascination is not merely a passive interest. It becomes a driving force for abuse that the perpetrator directs towards his victims, who become the main targets of his control.

14. Overdependence on partners. In this matter, the perpetrator is often over idolizing his victims to the point of making statements like, "I can't live without you." Therefore, he will typically respond with abuse if his victims express any rejection or any desire for independence. The perpetrator believes he has given everything, so he feels betrayed by his victims' rejections or independence.
15. Paranoid tendencies. In this matter, the perpetrator tends to have a delusion that his victims are betraying him even though in reality, what is in his mind is not really happening. This delusion then influences him to abuse the victims.
16. Sense of ownership or possessiveness. In this matter, the perpetrator sees his victims as his property, so he believes he can hurt and control them at will. He also uses 'marking' to ensure his victims know they belong solely to him.

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Types of Abusive Behaviour**

According to Fairweather (2012: 38-51), there are six types of abusive behaviour.

1. Verbal abuse. A type of abusive behaviour which uses verbal statements intended to harm and control victims' psyches. It typically includes degrading, insulting, and threatening remarks.
2. Economic abuse. A type of abusive behaviour which involves preventing victims from having control over money or exploiting money from victims. It typically includes theft, withholding, and debt.

3. Spiritual abuse. A type of abusive behaviour which uses religion to gain power over victims. It typically includes preventing victims from practicing their religious values, exploiting victims' religious values, ridiculing victims' religious values, and forcing religious beliefs on victims.
4. Psychological abuse. A type of abusive behaviour which is intended to dominate victims' psyche. It can take many forms, but the most dangerous ones are gaslighting, isolation, and stalking. Gaslighting is a method of psychological abuse used by a perpetrator by twisting reality to make victims doubt their own judgment. Isolation is shutting the victims away from their friends or family. Stalking is carefully observing victims' lives inside or outside of the relationship.
5. Physical abuse. It is divided into non-injurious and injurious assaults. Non-injurious assault may harm the victims' psyche, but it does not result in physical injuries. It can include grabbing objects from victims, spitting, and body blocking. Meanwhile, injurious assault is described as activities which can certainly or potentially cause physical injuries, such as slapping, stabbing, strangling, shoving, and kicking.
6. Sexual abuse. A type of abusive behaviour which uses sexual assaults to dominate victims. It involves sexual harassment and can extend to rape.

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Phases of Abusive Behaviour**

According to Fairweather (2012: 55-59), there are three phases of abuse which victims usually go through.

1. The false honeymoon phase. During this phase, the perpetrator frequently acts affectionately toward his victims. He will overwhelm his victims with presents, promises, compliments, and other romantic gestures to entice them.
2. The tension-building phase. During this phase, the perpetrator reveals his true abusive nature by becoming aggressive, jealous, and accusatory. As a result, he makes his victims worried about getting him upset.
3. The explosion phase. During this phase, the perpetrator's anger reaches its peak, resulting in intense arguments and physical abuse from the perpetrator. As a result, victims will experience injuries and distress.

## **2.2 Research Method**

According to Walliman (2021: 2), research method is the tool and technique used for research, especially in collecting data and analyzing problems. The research method applied for this research is divided into the research approach and the method of data collection.

### **2.2.1 Research Approach**

Based on the background of the research which reveals the phenomena of abusive behaviour in the novel *A Dowry of Blood* by S.T. Gibson, the writer uses a psychological approach to analyze Dracula's abusive behaviour. According to Gillespie (2010: 111), a method of literary criticism which focuses on the complexities of human mental processes and behaviour is referred to as the psychological approach. The writer adopts a psychological approach by relying on Lynn Fairweather's theory of abusive behaviour to analyze the extrinsic elements.

### **2.2.2 Method of Data Collection**

The data in this research are collected using library research. Library research is a method of collecting data which includes facts or proficient opinions regarding research questions (George, 2008: 6). Data in library research can be categorized into primary and secondary data. Data gathered particularly for the research being conducted and reported is known as primary data (George, 2008: 56-57). It is the source of the topic idea for the research. Secondary data is known as gathered data which provides further insights, views, and conclusions to support the writer's arguments (George, 2008: 56-57). The primary data used for this research is the novel *A Dowry of Blood* by S.T. Gibson, whereas the secondary data is taken from reliable sources related to abusive behaviour, such as books, articles, theses, and internet sources.

### **2.2.3 Method of Data Analysis**

For the method of data analysis, this research employs contextual analysis and close reading technique. Contextual analysis is a method of analysis which emphasizes the understanding of a text's meaning relies not only on its content, but also on different contexts (Beard, 2001: 33). Meanwhile, the close reading technique is defined as a focused and detailed reading of a text to gain a deeper understanding of its meaning (Kusch, 2016: 32). The writer applies these methods to analyze in detail about Dracula's abusive behaviour through the written monologues and dialogues in the novel *A Dowry of Blood* by S.T. Gibson.