

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic aspect focuses on the elements that build the overall structure of a literary work. In this study, the author examines character and characterization, conflict, and setting as intrinsic elements of the novel.

2.1.1. Character and Characterization

Characters are an important element in a literary work because they represent the individuals involved in the events of the story as explained by Abrams, “Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work” (1999: 48). He also adds that, characters are figures in a literary work whose ethical, thinking, and psychological traits are understood by readers through their speech, manner of speaking, and actions. This definition shows that readers understand a character’s personality through their dialogue and actions in the story. Characters have a big role to the plot's development and reader comprehension of the conflicts that occur in the story. Readers are able to understand characters' thoughts, feelings, and reactions to certain circumstances through the way characters think, speak, and behave.

There are two types of how characters are presented in literature: protagonist and antagonist. According to Johnson and Arp, “The central character in a conflict, whether sympathetic or unsympathetic as a person, is called the protagonist [...] Any force arranged against the protagonist—whether persons, things, conventions of society, or the protagonist’s own character traits—is the

antagonist.” (2017: 61). It means that, the protagonist is typically the main focus of the story because events and conflicts mostly happen around them. On the other hand, the antagonist plays a significant part in creating tension and challenges that impact the protagonist's actions and development.

Characters can also be categorized as flat and round characters. According to Johnson and Arp, “Flat characters usually have only one or two predominant traits; they can be summed up in a sentence or two. [...] By contrast, round characters are complex and many-sided; they have the three-dimensional quality of real people” (2017: 144). This explanation shows how flat characters have simple and restricted personalities, while round characters have more complicated personalities that develop over the novel. In addition, Characters can also be classified based on whether they experience development throughout the story. According to Perrine, “a static character does not undergo any significant change in character, personality, or outlook, while a dynamic character experiences an important change in the course of the story” (1988: 69). This shows that dynamic characters develop as a result of the conflicts they face, while static characters stay quite consistent throughout the story.

In relation to characterization, Abrams defines it as “establishing the distinctive characters of the persons in a narrative: showing and telling.” (1999: 48-49). This explains that characterization is the method used by the author to show the traits and personalities of the characters. There are two basic types of textual indicators of character: direct definition and indirect presentation. According to Johnson and Arp,

In direct presentation they tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what the characters are like, or they have another character in the story describe them. [...] In indirect presentation the author shows us the characters through their actions; we determine what they are like by what they say or do (2017: 143).

In short, characters can be presented directly through explicit description or indirectly through their behavior, dialogue, and interactions in the story. Direct characterization helps readers to quickly figure out the character's personality because the author explicitly defines their characteristics. Meanwhile, indirect characterization needs readers to comprehend the character by observing their actions, thoughts, emotions, and reactions to certain circumstances.

2.1.2. Conflict

One of the key components of literary works is conflict. Conflict is part of a plot. Anderson states that, that a story's conflict is what makes readers feel the emotions (1989: 5). This statement shows that conflict is necessary to engage readers emotionally because it builds tension and interest inside the story. Anderson also added that “Conflict exists when a character is struggling with something” (1989: 5). It could be with animals, another person, or even a part of their own personality. This means that conflict arises when a character faces a struggle, either with other characters, external forces, or even with their own inner feelings.

According to Stanton, there are two different kinds of conflict: “Every work of fiction contains obvious internal conflicts between two desires within a character. or external conflicts between characters or between a character and his

environment” (1965: 16). The statement argues that conflict in literary works might arise within the character's thoughts or between the character and external forces. Furthermore, Anderson categorizes external and internal conflicts in more detail. External conflicts can be generally categorized into five categories: conflict can arise from a character's opposition to another character, the natural environment, technological forces, social structures, or supernatural beings. When a character battles an obstacle of themselves, it's known as an internal conflict (1989: 4). This means that external conflict involves struggles between a character and outside factors, while internal conflict occurs within the character's own mind or personality.

2.1.3. Setting

According to Abrams, setting is “the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which the action of a literary work occurs” (1999: 362). Similarly, Roberts and Jacobs state that setting contains everything that characters are aware of, possess, and experience in their natural, artificial, political, cultural, and temporal surroundings (1989: 198). Setting helps to create the atmosphere of the story and gives context to the characters' actions and emotions. It can influence the plot, reflect the characters' psychological states, and contribute to the overall meaning of the literary work.

In literary studies, setting is generally described through three main aspects. Place refers to the physical location where the story takes place. Time indicates the historical period or sequence of events of the story. Meanwhile,

social environment includes the cultural, social, and economic conditions that influence the characters' experiences and interactions.

2.2. Personality Development

The term personality originates from the Latin word *persona*, which originally referred to a mask worn by Greek actors to conceal their identity during theatrical performances. This concept was later adopted by the Romans, who used the term to describe how a person appears to others rather than who they truly are. Hurlock states that personality cannot be fully understood through surface-level observations alone, as “the individual's speech, behavior, and appearance” do not always reflect who a person truly is (1974: 7). This means, personality is far more complex than what can simply be seen or heard from the outside.

Personality, according to Hurlock, does not remain static, but rather evolves alongside an individual's physical and psychological development. Hurlock also adds that “Not only does the personality become more complex in structure as the individual's physical and psychological characteristics develop, but from time to time and from situation to situation, there are changes in structural organization.” (1974: 75). This means, personality development refers to how an individual's personality changes over time, it continues to change depending on different situations and life experiences.

Furthermore, personality development does not happen automatically, but is influenced by internal and external factors. Hurlock explains that personality changes do not happen on their own. They are typically the outcome of several

changes to the person's thoughts and emotions around their self-concept (1974: 124). This shows that changes in personality are related to how individuals think about themselves and how they process their experiences. Hurlock identifies several factors that contribute to personality development and several categories that describe the direction, nature, and pace of that development. These factors and categories are discussed further in the following sections.

2.2.1. Factors of Personality Development

Hurlock identifies several factors that influence personality development, including “physical changes, changes in the environment, changes in significant people, changes in social pressures, changes in roles, strong motivation, changes in self-concept, and psychotherapy” (1974: 124). These factors show that personality development is shaped by both internal and external forces.

2.2.1.1. Physical Changes

Physical changes explain how transformations in the body can affect an individual's personality development. These changes may arise from maturation and decline, illness, organic and glandular disturbances, or injuries. According to Hurlock, “marked physical changes, especially if they occur rapidly, do not give the person time to adjust smoothly; and, as a result, they have greater influence on his self-concept than slow or minor changes” (1974: 124). This quotation shows that the pace and intensity of physical change determine how much it disrupts a person's sense of identity.

Hurlock continues on to explain that the influence of physical changes on self-concept is determined by whether such changes bring the individual closer to

or further away from their ideal self. He states that “when the physical changes enable him to approximate his concept of his ideal self, the effect on his real self-concept will be favorable” (1974: 124). This means that physical change does not necessarily result in the same outcome for each individual but the impact on personality is determined by how the person perceives and responds to the changes occurring in their body.

2.2.1.2. Changes in Environment

Changes in environment explains how surroundings affect an individual's personality development. A new or different environment can affect how individuals think, behave, and respond to certain situations. Through interaction with their environment, individuals learn to adapt and develop new patterns of behavior. According to Hurlock, “changes in either the physical or social environment may produce changes in the person's self-concept and, in turn, in his characteristic behavior” (1974: 125). This quotation shows that environmental changes can influence how individuals view themselves, which later affects their attitudes and behavior. In a new environment, individuals can experience different social conditions that leads them to adjust their personality.

Furthermore, Hurlock also states that a change in surroundings alone does not guarantee that a person's personality will improve. (1974: 125). This means that environmental change does not always lead to positive personality development because each individual responds differently to new situations. Some individuals may adapt well and develop positively, while others may struggle

because they feel uncomfortable or unaccepted in the new environment. The impact depends on how a person adapts and is accepted in their new environment. This means, while the environment does have an influence, the outcome ultimately depends on the individual.

2.2.1.3. Changes in Significant People

Significant people are individuals who play a crucial role in someone's life, such as family members, friends, or close relations. Changes in these figures can affect personality because individuals often adjust their behavior, attitudes, and perspectives based on those who influence them the most. "When the significant people in an individual's life change, and when he tries to adapt his pattern of behavior and his attitudes, beliefs, values, and aspirations to theirs, changes in his personality pattern are inevitable." (Hurlock, 1974: 126). The quotation shows that changes in significant people may influence personality development. Individuals may imitate, follow, or adjust themselves to the values and attitudes of the people around them, especially those considered important in their lives.

Furthermore, the degree whereby changes in significant people result in personality changes is determined by how much their attitudes and values differ from those of the individual. Hurlock states that "if there is a great disparity, he will be motivated to effect greater changes" (1974: 126). This means that the wider the gap between an individual's existing self and the significant individuals around them, the stronger the desire to change. Young adults, for example,

frequently look up to spouses, employers, or community leaders as role models, whereas the elderly are more impacted by their children.

2.2.1.4. Changes in Social Pressures

Changes in social pressure refer to an evolving understanding that certain personality traits are more accepted or admired in society than others. Individuals grow and learn traits that lead to social approval and which lead to rejection, encouraging them to change how they act accordingly. Hurlock states that “strong social pressures to conform to a socially approved personality pattern thus encourage changes in certain aspects of the personality” (1974: 122). The statement shows how social pressure causes personality change, forcing people to suppress undesirable traits and adopt more socially valued ones.

The impact of social pressure is so powerful that few people are able to fully endure it. Thompson points out that “only rarely does there occur a maverick, one whose life experiences somehow made him a rebel, rather than a conformist. But even then the degree of his deviation is not permitted to be unlimited” (as cited in Hurlock, 1974: 122). This shows that, while some people may try to break social standards, society nevertheless sets limits on how far one can go before being subject to criticism.

2.2.1.5. Changes in Roles

Changes in roles are shifts in an individual's position or function within a social group, which frequently result in status changes. These role changes can be

caused by a variety of causes, including age, economic difficulties, or connection with a new organization. Hurlock states that "role changes result in status changes within the group" and that "one's role may change because of a change in age" (1974:127). This points out that as people progress through different life stages or circumstances, their roles change, influencing how they see themselves and how others see them.

Moreover, how well a new role suits an individual's needs and how much respect it shows in the eyes of others are significant factors in determining whether a role shift has a positive or negative effect on personality. Hurlock states that "whether the changed role will have a favorable or unfavorable effect depends not so much upon what the new role is as upon how well it fits the person's needs and whether it has greater prestige in the eyes of the social group than the old role" (1974: 127). This indicates that while a less desirable role may have the opposite effect, a more prestigious or appropriate role can improve one's self-concept.

2.2.1.6. Strong Motivation

Motivation is one of the internal factors that can cause personality change, since people are more prone to modify their traits when they have a strong reason to do so. In general, people are most motivated to change personality traits that they feel will benefit their social interactions and increase their acceptance by others. Hurlock explains that "changes can be effected when the motivation to

improve the personality pattern is strong enough" (1974: 127). This shows that without sufficient motivation, personality change is unlikely to happen.

The desire of individuals to change is also influenced by how they react to the opinions of others. According to Hurlock, "outer-directed people are more susceptible to the opinions of others than inner-directed people," and they experience a greater pressure to modify their personalities in order to conform to social norms when those judgments are negative (1974: 127). It means that those who are more sensitive to social criticism are typically more motivated to make changes, whereas others who depend on their own internal standards might be less impacted.

2.2.1.7. Changes in Self-Concept

Changes in self-concept relate to how individuals perceive and evaluate themselves. Personality development often occurs when individuals revise their thoughts and feelings about who they are. Hurlock states that, "changes in personality do not occur of their own accord. Usually they are the result of multiple revisions in the thought and feelings related to the person's concept of self" (1974: 124). This emphasizes that personality change comes from internal processes, especially from the way a person thinks about and evaluates himself. Hurlock adds that changes in self-concept can lead to changes in an individual's entire personality because self-concept is the main cause influencing how a person adapts to different situations.

Self-concept becomes the foundation of personality. If an individual's self-concept changes, personality also changes. But this process is not easy, as explained by Hurlock, it requires a high level of self-awareness change one's self-concept, as individuals must be willing and able to see themselves objectively rather than according to their desires or others' perceptions. (1974: 128). This quotation emphasizes that changing self-concept requires deep self-awareness, especially as someone grows older, because people tend to maintain their own perspective on themselves.

2.2.1.8. Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy is a professional treatment that helps people overcome unhealthy patterns that are hard to break on their own and reshape their self-concept. Even when someone is highly motivated to improve, certain thinking patterns can become so deeply rooted that professional guidance is needed to correct them. As Hurlock states, "even though a person is strongly motivated, he may require professional help in changing his self-concept, learning to think of himself in a new way, and breaking destructive habits" (1974: 129). This shows that motivation alone is often not enough, and professional help is necessary when wrong self-perceptions have developed a habitual way of thinking.

Psychotherapy is based on the idea that a person who is badly adjusted can change by being guided toward a more positive self-image. As Hurlock explains, "whether on an individual or group basis, psychotherapy helps a person to get better insight into the reasons for his unrealistically favorable or unfavorable self-

concept" (1974: 129). Through this process, individuals are able to recognize how their self-concept affects the quality of their behavior and work toward more balanced and realistic self-perceptions. This makes psychotherapy an effective tool to support meaningful and long-term personality change.

2.2.2. Categories of Personality Development

Hurlock categorizes personality development into several forms, "Changes in the personality pattern fall into three major categories. First, some changes are for the better and some are for the worse. Second, some are quantitative and some are qualitative. And third, some occur slowly and some rapidly" (1974: 120). These categories show that personality development does not occur in a single, fixed manner because an individual's experiences and how they react to various events throughout their life can affect the direction, degree, and speed of change.

2.2.2.1. Better vs Worse

This category refers to whether personality changes lead to positive or negative development. An individual may show improvement in behavior or experience decline depending on life experiences.

Personality changes for the better or for the worse reflect the kind of life adjustments the individual is making at the time. The more pronounced the changes, the more indicative they are of how the person is adjusting (Hurlock, 1974: 120).

This quote shows that personality change is related to how a person adjusts to life. If the adjustment is good, then the personality also develops in a more positive direction.

Hurlock further explains that successful adjustment can improve the way individuals see themselves and influence their behavior positively. Hurlock states that a person who successfully adjusts at any age, for that matter, has a better self-concept and shows better control, confidence, and assurance (1974: 120). This means that positive adjustment helps individuals become more emotionally stable, mature, and confident. Meanwhile, inability to adapt can lead to negative feelings and poor personality development. Hurlock explains that a degradation in the self-concept and emotions of incompetence and feeling inferior result from failure or failure to meet self-expectations (1974: 120). This quotation shows that unsuccessful adjustment may cause individuals to feel insecure, guilty, or emotionally unstable.

2.2.2.2. Qualitative vs Quantitative

Qualitative change refers to transformations in personality traits, while quantitative change refers to changes in the intensity or degree of existing traits. According to Hurlock, “qualitative changes, either the complete replacement of a desirable trait by an undesirable one or vice versa, do not normally occur even in the early years of life.” (Hurlock, 1974: 121), which means qualitative changes is when an individual entirely replace the previous personality traits to a new one.

Qualitative change does not occurs normally since individuals usually do not completely lose their original traits. Instead, certain characteristics remain part of their personality over time. As Hurlock further explains, most of the time, changes are quantitative: existing characteristics are improved, reduced, or

enhanced (1974: 121). Although qualitative change is theoretically possible, in practice, quantitative changes are more common because individuals normally develops their characters rather than replacing it.

2.2.2.3. Slow vs Rapid

This category explains the speed of personality development. There are two types of personality changes based on the amount of time needed for individuals to experience change. Some changes occur gradually over time, while others happen quickly due to significant life events. According to Hurlock, “Slow versus rapid changes are regarded as slow if they are barely perceptible, while rapid changes are readily apparent to all.” (1974: 121-122). She also adds that Personality changes usually happen gradually and slowly. Even in early times, before the personality is fully formed, they are gradual since each change involves developing a new habit to replace a preexisting one.

Personality normally change gradually since such change involves the process of replacing old habits with new ones, which naturally takes time. However, this does not rule out the possibility of certain experiences or major events in life also trigger rapid personality changes in an individual. Some individuals can change rapidly due to a traumatic experience, emotional pressure, or significant life events that strongly affect their thoughts, feelings, and behavior.