CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1   Theoretical Framework

2.1.1   Intrinsic Aspects

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

According to Klarer, character is people that are featured in a story of a literary work include the main character, and minor character with its characterization. The main character is a significant figure who is the center of the narrative of a literary work and minor character is a figure who does not command the attention of the reader in a literary work. According to him, character can be categorized as flat, a character that is represented in a literary work with one particular quality and round character; a persona with more nuaced or complex and distinc traits. Flat and round character also indulge a dynamic or static character base on the changes or character development throughout the story. A character is said to be dynamic if she/he experience a major, deep transformation throughout the story. In the other hand, a static character is the one who does not alter or still the same throughout the story (1999: 17-18).

For addition, a figure must be presented in each scenario using one of two distinct characterization techniques: telling (narration or direct method) or showing (dramatic or indirect method). The direct method, or telling, is the

process of describing a person through a narrator. Conversely, the indirect method, often known as showing, is a process of describing people through the way they think, act, speak, and dialogue with other characters. This kind of presentation eliminates the need for an overt narrator and hence prevents the reader from being directly influenced by a narrative mediator and making their own conclusion about the character (Klarer, 1999: 19).

2.1.1.2 Setting

Setting is another intrinsic aspect of a story in the literary work. According to Klarer, "setting" denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings or atmosphere in which the action of a text develops (Klarer, 1999: 25).

2.1.2   Extrinsic Aspects

2.1.2.1 Shamelessness

According to the APA Dictionary of Psychology, shame is a highly unpleasant conscious emotion that arises from the feeling that there is something shameful, indecent, or indecent about one's own behavior or situation. It is often characterized by withdrawal from social relationships.

There is a relationship between Shame and shamelessness because shamelessness, by its definitions, is a remarkable behavior by a bold defiance of the proprieties and lack of shame or simply the absence of shame. Mason (2010) argues that a person should be aware of the moral importance of shame and its unapologetic defense because shamelessness is a moral fault. Mason observes that calling someone or action as shameless often is to mark and express disapproval

to prompt one's shame that there is a moral fault, disregard for the truth, deviate from habit, custom, or what society and environment believe.

2.1.2.2 Psychological Conflict

Woodworth (1948) states that psychology is the science of life that analyze and learns about human behavior and according to Erikson (1950; 1963), a conflict is a turning point during individual struggles to attain some psychological quality. Sometimes refers to as a psychological crisis that can be a time of both vulnerability and strength as the individual works toward success or failure.

Regarding to the definition of psychology and conflict, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between psychology and conflict (part of the literature) that is inseparable. This is because conflict is related to the psychology or mental states of the character at facing and resolving the problem.

According to social psychologist Kurt Lewin (1935:89-91), there are three basic types of cases of conflict based on situations. They are approach-approach conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and avoidance-avoidance conflict.

2.1.2.2.1   The Approach-approach Conflict.

Approach-approach conflict or plus-plus conflict occurs when "the child stands between two positive valences" (Lewin, 1935:89), or can be defined as the kind of conflict that exists when an individual is faced with two desirable options or choices but only one can be obtained.

This desirable options are in the terms of positive goals that you might be like. For instance, how you choose dress, food, or jewelry store. An approach-

approach conflict seem to cause relatively low stress. But in some cases, such a conflict can be stressful.

2.1.2.2.2   The Approach-Avoidance Conflict.

Approach-avoidance conflict or plus-minus conflict occurs when "the child faces something that has simultaneously both a positive and a negative valence" (Lewin, 1935:89). This conflict also can be defined as conflict that occurs when an individual is faced with both positive and negative terms of options or choices. Dating someone who is handsome but, has a bad personality, for instance. This is because in this kind of conflict, the approach is strong, but the negative issues become stronger the closer he/she gets. For this case, if an individual caught in an approach-avoidance conflict, they often experience lengthy emotional conflict before making a final decision.

2.1.2.2.3   The Avoidance-avoidance Conflict.

Avoidance-avoidance conflict also known as minus-minus conflict is "the type of conflict situation occurs when the child stands between two negative valences." (Lewin, 1935:90). We can conclude that this conflict occurs when an individual wants to either escape from or avoid two undesirable options or choices since the options are in the termed of negative goals.

The main problem in this type of conflict to avoid or escape from one negative choice and take the other negative choice. Example: Individual has to choose between staying in a major at the university even if he/she does not like it or drops out, but his/her parents will not support him/her and have to find a job to support his/her life.

2.1.2.3 Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution also known as conflict management aims to resolve or managing the conflicts that exist to be functional and beneficial to the improvement of the relationships. Establishing and maintaining cooperative relationships with peers, subordinates, superiors, and outside parties is the primary goal of conflict resolution. Cooperativeness and assertiveness are values that are place on a person's manner when dealing with conflict.

Thomas-Kilmann conflict mode instrument (TKI) theory is developed by Kenneth W. Thomas and Ralph H. Kilmann in 1970s that completed in 2007. They discover the ways of people react when they faces a conflict. According to Thomas-Kilmann (2008), there are five conflicts resolution or conflict-handling modes. They are competing, collaborating, compromising, avoiding, and accomodating.

2.1.2.3.1   Competing

Competing is a force-oriented, forceful, and uncooperative mode. A person will use whatever means necessary to gain his/her position in order to advance his/her concerns at the expense of the other person. Competing could mean protecting his/her rights, sticking up for a cause he/she believes in, or just going for the gold (Thomas-Kilmann, 2008:3).

2.1.2.3.2   Collaborating

Conflict resolution through cooperativeness and assertiveness is known as Collaboration. The individual attempt to trade information with the other. The steps taken by each party in an effort to solve a complex problem are combined in

a collaborative manner. Finding a solution that addresses both sets of concerns requires examining an issue in depth to determine the underlying issues between two parties (Thomas-Kilmann, 2008:3).

2.1.2.3.3 Compromising

The goal of compromising is to identify polarities and the meeting point, a solution that may be accepted both parties and partially meets their needs. To use this style, negotiation skills and collective are required. It takes teamwork and negotiation abilities to adopt this approach. Compromising also refers to dividing the difference, swapping concessions, or looking for a speedy middle-ground between competing and accommodating (Thomas-Kilmann, 2008:3).

2.1.2.3.4 Avoiding

Avoiding is non-cooperative and non-assertive action to address the issue or problem. People that adopt this method ignore the conflict and don't pursue their own or others 'concerns. Avoiding can take the form of politely avoiding a situation, delaying a situation until a better opportunity, or simply removing oneself from a dangerous circumstance (Thomas-Kilmann, 2008:3).

2.1.2.3.5 Accommodating

Unassured and cooperative behavior is accommodating and in order to be accommodating, a person puts the needs of another person above his/her own. Selfless acts of kindness, following a person's instructions despite one's preference to not, or conceding one's viewpoint are all example of accommodating behavior (Thomas-Kilmann, 2008:3).

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data for this research uses a primary source, a data or document of the original documentation or research and secondary source including interpretation, values, hypothesis, summary, reorganizes, the conclusions and may contain pictures, quotations, or graphics from a primary resource. First is the novel *Shameless* by Karen Robards was published by Gallery Books in 2010 as a primary source. The writer also uses some books, journals, and articles also from other media such as the internet to complete the data and theories which is related to the topic as secondary sources.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

The writer employs library research method to gather the data. This is the method of investigation that analyze a research question contain identify and locate sources that provide valid information from the expert on a research question (George: 2008:6). This kind of method is used by studying and understanding all the data from books, theories, journals, and articles or documents that relate to the problems.

2.2.3 Research Approach

To undertake research on Elizabeth Banning and analyze the shamelessness, the psychological conflicts, also conflict resolution of the main character in the novel *Shameless* that psychological approach is used by writer.

Psychological approach is literary criticism that applies a psychological lens to the interpretation of literature, writers, and readers. The psychological

approach, according to Rohrberger and Woods (1971), is a strategy that focus on identifying and illuminating specific recurring patterns. Psychological theory is involved in order to comprehend literary works. This method, which examines the personality and the motivations patterns behind human conduct, aids the writer in comprehending and making sense of the lines expressed in the literary work. By using this method, the writer attempt to decipher and understand the meaning of every sentence that is written in the novel.