

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1. Intrinsic Elements**

##### **2.1.1. Character**

Characters are embodying individuals with emotional, intellectual, and moral attributes (Abrams, 1999:32). A character is an individual or entity in a narrative, such as a person, animal or even an inanimate object, that takes part in the events of the story. Characters are essential for the plot and the engagement of readers

Characterization is the process by which an author creates and develops characters, it involves the methods and techniques used to present and reveal the qualities, traits, and personalities of characters. According to Abrams (1999), characterization serves to differentiate characters within a story. One of the techniques employed to delineate a character involves both showing and telling, authors use various elements, such as dialogues, actions, thoughts, and interactions, to build a character.

##### **2.1.2. Conflict**

Conflict is an integral aspect of the plot, serving as one of the intrinsic elements in literature. It represents the central struggle or opposition that drives the narrative forward. Conflicts may arise between characters, between a character and society, or

even within the mind of a character. It constitutes the central problem that characters must resolve, creating tension and interest in the narrative.

According to Wellek and Warren, conflict is a dramatic event, arises from the interaction of two equivalent forces engaged in actions and counteractions (1949:225). Therefore, a conflict occurs when two parties are currently disagreeing over something that remains unresolved, such as differing views or opinions. Internal conflicts occur within a character, as they grapple with conflicting desires, goals, or choices within themselves. In contrast, External conflicts arise from clashes between a character and external forces, which could be other individuals or non-human elements.

## **2.2. Extrinsic Elements**

### **2.2.1. Terror management theory**

According to Clay (2019), terror management is divided into three different categories, which are terror categorizing, terror stereotyping, and terror simplifying. This structure is the product of various cognitive strategies by which people continually filter information, elaborate on it, distort it, and generally reorganize it into simple, clear, and coherent interpretations (Clay 2019: 133). Based on the statement above, these structures are connected to systems of personality, which creating the main sources on human terror.

### **2.2.1.1. Categorizing Process**

The process of categorizing and schematizing is a way to divert the informational stream into familiar channels and filter out the complicated bits. This categorization is based on information that contains fear and trauma.

Categorization is more than a trick to save mental energy; it is also a means of arranging others into neat and stable groups, thereby reinforcing the categories that partially constitute one's worldview (Clay 2019: 137). This process serves as a method for gathering relevant data and detailing specific occurrences of terror. Through this approach, information is carefully collected and organized, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of instances marked by fear and trauma.

### **2.2.1.2. Stereotyping Process**

Stereotyping is a process that involves associating a characteristic with a group, or serve to justify an affective reaction toward people from other groups to simplify and reduce the amount of processing by observing the information under a 'preconceived marker' of similar attributes, features, or attitudes.

It is well known that thinking with stereotypes simplifies the social world by downplaying others' idiosyncratic characteristics and basing judgments on generalizations associated with their perceived group membership. This is because positive stereotypes, although potentially implying that one's own group is inferior by comparison, still afford simple conceptions of others and the social world more generally (Clay 2019: 138).

This process serves as a method to collect and organize information to understand how a character is affected by terrifying situations at moments that create fear and trauma.

### **2.2.1.3. Simplifying Process**

The simplifying process is to identify the core of the data, and to remove all unnecessary elements from the unnecessary data, distracting factors, details, and negligible materials. This process helps to simplify the fear experienced by a character in a story. It shows how they can face and conquer that fear, which ultimately makes them stronger and more resilient.

The person classifies a given stimulus as an instance of some category (e.g., lumping a person into the category librarian). They access a repository of knowledge about that category—knowledge stored in the form of a schema. Schemas can include beliefs about attributes of category members, expectations of what they are like, and plans for how to interact with them (Clay 2019: 136).

### **2.2.2. Research Method**

In conducting this research, the writer entails the systematic gathering, analysis, and interpretation of data to address research problems or investigate specific phenomena. Within this methodology, the author categorizes sub-points into the research approach and the method of data collection.,

### **2.2.2.1. Research Approach**

The method used in this research is contextual method with psychological approach in order to provide the background information of individual psychology for the analysis. According to Kennedy and Gioia (2007:2193), the purpose of psychological approach is to uncover more meanings, thoughts, and motives behind the words.

### **2.2.2.2. Method of Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the writer uses library research as a method to analyze the novel. Library research serves as a method to gather data, providing substantiation for the research question at hand (George, 2008:6). Within the scope of library research, the data utilized in this thesis is classified into primary and secondary categories. Primary data pertains to information specifically collected for the research, whereas secondary data is gathered to offer fresh insights, interpretations, and conclusions (Saunders, 2012:678,681). The primary data for this research thesis comprises the novel of *The Island of Doctor Moreau*, authored by H.G Wells, while the secondary data is drawn from reference books, journals, thesis, etc.