

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical frameworks are related to the structure that can support the theory contained in the research. This section presents the theories used to support the explanation of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements related to the object of the study. Theories of intrinsic and extrinsic elements are utilized to analyze the novel in the study.. The extrinsic element applied is the theory of personality development, influencing factor of personality development, and the type of personality development.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic elements function as the building that built the literary work itself. The intrinsic elements in this research that the writer used are character and characterization, setting of place, setting of atmosphere, and setting of psychology.

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

Character is the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by readers as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what person say and from what they do (Abrams, 1993: 32-33). Meanwhile, the characterization is a technique in which the author of a story demonstrates details about a character, directly or indirectly (Holman, 1980:75). The characters in literary work hold an essential role because

they function to build the chronology of the story. In *Introducing Elements of Literature* (1981), Richard Taylor offers a thorough explanation of character:

“The rendering or creation of character involves far more than the commonplace ideas of direct description and reported dialogue: what the character says and does or what others say about him. Indirect methods are more effective and useful. Many of them are derived from the ways in which we normally perceive and understand human character: by direct observation of people in real life and self-observation. Of course, direct statements of character analysis and motive are often stated by authors or narrators.”(Taylor, 1981: 62-69)

The character and characterization theory is central to comprehending Rosaleen Madigan’s character development in *The Green Road*, as it offers a framework for understanding her development throughout the novel. Character alludes to the nature of Rosaleen as an individual, encompassing her traits, feelings, and motivations. In contrast, characterization pertains to how Anne Enright portrays her through her actions, speech, and inner thoughts.

2.1.1.2 Setting

Setting is a time frame or location in which a narrative takes place in the story. A setting might refer to the story's conditions or atmosphere in addition to time and place, setting provides the context of the characters within the story, offering the current condition of the story for readers to interpret (Meyer, 1990:107). According to Taylor the setting is essential in determining the subject matter and directly affects how the theme is expressed. However, like with the other factors, the setting does not have to be realistic or physical. Historical time (past, present, or future) works well for certain narratives, and having a precise geographical location is recommended. The physical setting can be situated in a

specific, known location or an undefined, unfamiliar area based on the writer's particular requirements (Taylor, 1981: 70). The setting does not have to be physical regarding time and space; it can consist of psychological or moral conditions typical of a specific time, place, or circumstance. Setting is typically considered a minor consideration when defining subject matter; it is usually seen as an addition to action or character through comparison or contrast, sometimes, the setting becomes as significant as the character itself and can influence or determine the action. The setting provides the context of the characters within the story, offering the current condition of the story for readers to interpret (Taylor, 1981: 70).

The setting of place, atmosphere, and psychology influences the topic discussed in this study. The setting in *The Green Road* influences Rosaleen Madigan's character growth by mirroring her inner conflict and resistance to transformation. Her County Clare home signifies tradition and safety, and her children's far-away lives embody detachment and loss. These contrasts enhance her loneliness, shaping her change of emotion when the family comes together. The psychological condition of Rosaleen has a great influence on Rosaleen's personality development.

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic elements in this research that the writer used are the theory of personality development, such as the factors that influence personality development and the change in personality.

2.1.2.1 Theory of Personality Development

Personality development is the progression of a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviour (Hurlock, 1974: 6). Personality development does not occur independently; instead, it is the consequence of several changes in ideas and feelings related to the individual's self-concept, which are influenced by various variables. Interactions and experiences with the environment significantly influence personality development. Hurlock describes personality as a compilation of a person's characteristics, including who they are and how they think, feel, and behave (1974: 6). Hurlock also suggests that a person's personality is either permanent or changed throughout time (1974: 106). Hurlock proposes that a person's or character's personality is changeable over time (1974: 106). The change in thought, feeling, and behaviour over time is called personality development. On the other hand, based on McAdam's theory, changes in a person's life story can have a significant impact on their identity and well-being. Positive changes, such as finding meaning in difficult situations, can lead to enhanced resilience and personal growth, but negative changes can cause problems with mental health and well-being, (McAdam, 89-110: 2006).

Rosaleen in Anne Enright's *The Green Road* (2015) is an example of how life experiences and interpersonal relationships constantly impact a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviour. Instead of being fixed in a single state of personality, she adapts and discovers herself in reaction to changing family relations and societal values. Rosaleen's development illustrates this growth through her affective expressions and insights regarding motherhood, emphasizing the

hypothesis that personality change is a process of development rather than a single event. To explain the personality development of Rosaleen, the writer discusses the theory of factors that influence personality development and the change in personality.

2.1.2.1.1 The Factors that Influence Personality Development

According to Hurlock, several factors can influence a person's personality development, such as physical changes, changes in the environment, changes in role, significant people, social pressure, strong motivation, self-concept, and psychotherapy (Hurlock, 1976: 124). In the study, the writer only focuses on several influencing factors, there are changes in the environment, change in role, strong motivation, and self-concept.

2.1.2.1.1.1 Change in the Environment

The environment encompasses the various surroundings, conditions, and factors that impact a person's growth and development.

2.1.2.1.1.2 Change in Role

Change in role describes how life transitions and changes contribute to personal development. It refers to moving from one to another. Individuals may need to redefine or revise their self-perception in response to new roles.

2.1.2.1.1.3 Strong Motivation

Strong motivation emphasizes the impact of strong internal or external motivations that urge people to pursue particular objectives or behaviours.

2.1.2.1.1.4 Self-Concept

Self-concept is an individual's understanding of oneself either from one's ability, quality, or identity

Rosaleen's personality in Anne Enright's *The Green Road* (2015) can be analyzed based on several determinants that shape her. Throughout the novel, Rosaleen undergoes tremendous environmental and social transformation, particularly as her children age and move out of the house. Cultural norms surrounding motherhood and ageing impose external pressures, reinforcing her sense of alienation. Meanwhile, intense internal pressures, like her need to reconnect with family and make a place for herself, drive much of what she does. Together, they contribute significantly to the formation of Rosaleen's complicated, contradictory personality throughout the novel.

2.1.2.1.2 Change in Personality

Where there is a cause, there is an effect. The factors that cause personality development will undoubtedly have an impact. The possible consequences of these personality developments are the impact on oneself, the effect on people around her, and the environment. The consequences that occur can be better or worse than before. Many aspects of life can influence a person's growth. According to Hurlock (1974:120-122), the changes in personality have three characteristics, better versus worse, qualitative versus quantitative, and slow versus rapid.

2.1.2.1.2.1 Better versus Worse.

Change for the better or the good vs. the bad indicates that a given person's personality can change for the better, depending on how the person interprets and

adapts to the circumstances. It can go both ways and vice versa (Hurlock, 1974:120-122).

2.1.2.1.2.2 Quantitative versus Qualitative.

A qualitative shift occurs when an unpleasant feature replaces a favourable attribute. In contrast, a quantitative change indicates that existing personalities will be reinforced, strengthened, and lowered (Hurlock, 1974:120-122).

2.1.2.1.2.3 Slow versus Rapid Changes

Slow changes occur when development takes a long time to become visible, whereas rapid changes happen when development becomes visible quickly (Hurlock, 1974:120-122).

Rosaleen's character demonstrates the multifaceted nature of her transformation. Hurlock (1974:120-122) points out that personality development can lead to both positive and negative impact. This is evident in the life story of Rosaleen. Her emotional challenges and feelings of isolation initiated slow transformations, moving her from a stable mindset to a state of heightened self-awareness, indicating a notable shift in her connection with her family. The novel depicts how internal and external influences, such as her evolving connections with her children and the breakdown of her household, affect her identity as these transformations occur.

2.2 Research Method

This section presents the research approach and method of data collection used to analyze Rosaleen's personality development in *The Green Road* by Anne Enright.

2.2.1 Research Approach

The writer uses the psychological approach in this research thesis to analyze the extrinsic elements in Rosaleen's personality development in Anne Enright's *The Green Road*, which applies Hurlock's theory, namely the theory of personality development. This thesis uses a qualitative, library-research approach to explore the personality development of Rosaleen, the main character in Anne Enright's *The Green Road*. Drawing on Mary W. George's *The Elements of Library Research* (2008), the research focuses on forming a clear question, engaging critically with sources, and building an informed argument. Rather than simply collecting information, the process involves close reading and reflection to trace Rosaleen's emotional and psychological changes. Supported by literary criticism and character theory, this method allows for a nuanced understanding of Rosaleen's evolving identity and offers insight into broader themes of gender, memory, and identity in contemporary Irish literature.

2.2.2 Method of Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer uses a method called library research. Based on George's statement (1: 2008), library research uses library sources from written materials such as books, articles, journals, and completed projects. The writer uses

two sources in conducting this research thesis: primary and secondary sources. According to George (George, 2008: 56) the primary source is original work generated by writers, such as diaries, letters, manuscripts, pictures, videos, film scripts, recordings, and musical scores. The primary source of this thesis is the script of the novel '*The Green Road*' by Anne Enright (2015). A secondary source refers to the analysis or interpretation of evidence related to a particular event, individual, or issue under investigation. Typically, secondary sources found in libraries include books or articles authored by scholars or experts knowledgeable about the subject. The classification of a source as either primary or secondary is determined by the researcher's specific questions and objectives within a particular project (George, 2008: 57-58). The secondary sources of this research thesis proposal include websites, journal articles, theses, textbooks, and other relevant materials related to the topic.