

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses some ideas and view related to this study. It includes literature, novel, psychological aspects, psychological condition, and bravery.

#### **2.1 Literature**

Robert (2003) told that technically everything in which spoken or written are literature. It is also included everything from shakespeare's sonnets. The literature that is studied in college most often in written form. This form offers particular advantages although they may not seem immediately clear. Written literature gives great flexibility, such as a novel and romances. When people read, they just depends on their attempts and imagination. There are no actor/actress, setting, photographic, or musical instrument techniques to change our own reconstruction of the author's ideas. If they wish, perhaps, they could read a passage one or many times and may stop reading and think for a while about what they have just read, they could read a passage once or many times.

According to Jones (1968:1) in his book of outline of literature, Literature, in its broadest sense, consist of history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, drama, scientific articles, dictionaries, directions, instrumental manuals, travel guides, magazines, newspapers, comics, school text books, and other reading materials.

It could divide the kinds of material into two different groups. In one group, it could place the text that absolutely present information. In the other words, it could place the text that entertain. Jones also said that a famous author has predicted by saying, there is power. It is about The function. First, is to teach and the second, the literature of move.

In literature, the author arranges certain truth and facts as well as possible, so the readers would accept what does he/she mean. The author also chooses facts that support his/her ideas to make a real story and he/she would not explain the answer of the story to the reader but the reader have to make conclusion by him/herself.

At last, the researcher could conclude that literature is everything written, which expresses thinking, feeling and behavior to life, so that literature could be more completely described as a permanent expression in some thinking, feeling or ideas about life.

## **2.2 Novel**

According to Webster (1969) novel is a complicated fiction prose narrative in which explains character and appearing a organization of action and scenes sequentially. Usually, a novel is relatively long (more than 45.000 words). In other hand, a novella is about 15.000 – 45.000 words. The length of the novel is possible to spend more times for the readers in following the story.

Novels does not have any form, nor structure. It is not flexible. It is form and structure in a story; it is the words in orderly. Previously, novelists were

interested to write a massive novel, which tell about the adventures of a set of character.

In European comprehension, novel could meant as a “romances” which derivative from the medieval romance era. Novel is derived from Italian language; novella (means “a little new things”), which was a short prose used in equivalent for “novelette” a prose fiction with middle length. Recently, the story of the novel is applied to great variety of text that have similarity to the attribute of being extended works of prose fiction. The novel is elaborated from the short story and from the work of middle length called “Novelette”. It is more complicated and details. (Vitz, 1990).

Swartridge (1989) stated that when the novel is not “dead” it would be alive in hundred and one forms, but the first requirement of a novel is a fiction work, it could be told that it is a imagination work. A second requirement would seem to be the equivalent of journal without event or an essay without an argument, a rhapsody without a tune.

According to Swartridge (1989) a novel that is going to survive, and be set as studying material, it has to do one or both below.

- a) It has to contain something original about life, not only for its own but also for all time. Exactly, to some extent, prophetic is not meant that it warns, or that is tells important thing to the readers.
- b) It has to be, in several ways, develop the art of the novel where it does not warn the readers; it draws the important thing about live to the readers.

Certainly, the novel is a work of art; it always consists of several elements, such as subject matter, theme, plot, setting, character, and point of view.

## **2.2.1 Elements of Novel**

### **2.2.1.1 Character-characteristic-characterization**

Characteristic is related to describe the special quality of the character that is typical and original. To respect the personality of the character, the readers have to know an attitude of someone by learning about his / her feelings, thinkings and perceptions.

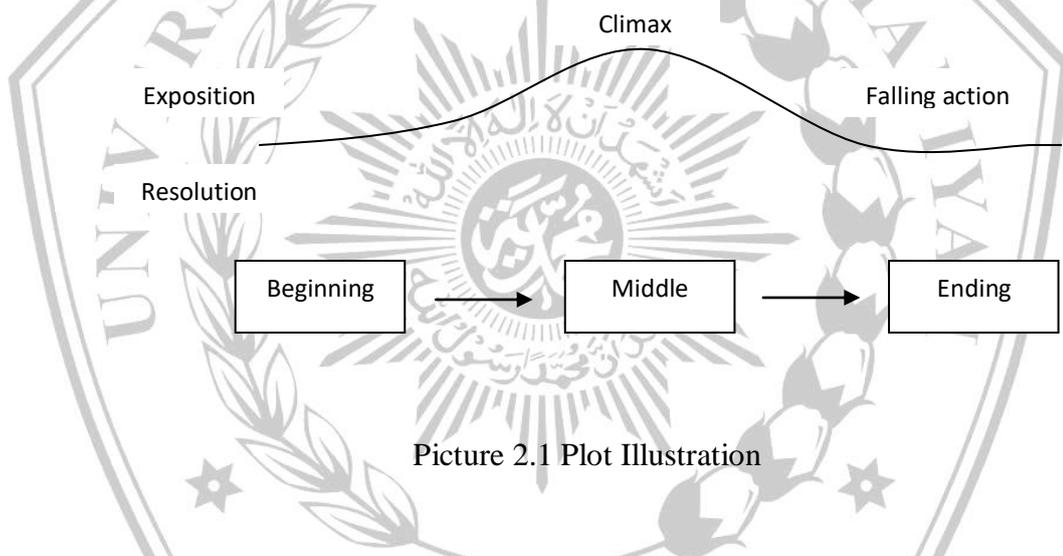
According to Griffith (1982), characters are everybody in narrative and it is a character development. Griffith also reveals the characters in general; authors have two methods, those are direct method and indirect method. In direct method, the author invites the readers to describe his or her own thinking from evidences that has been provided. The readers could draw their understanding from what the character's saying or doing.

Characterization is describing of detail image of someone. (John. Jr. 1966). Platero (1987) told that you are two kinds of characterization; they are direct and indirect characterization. So that the author makes direct and indirect characterization. In direct characterization, the author makes direct descriptions about the personalities of the character. The readers could accept it as the truth from author's direct statement that the character is gentle or intelligent. Besides, usually the author often use the technique of indirect characterization to appear their character's

personalities. Indirect characterization needs the readers to understand a character's attitudes to decide a character is like.

### 2.2.1.2 Plot

Kenney (1966) stated to us that plot reveals events not only in temporary but also in casual relationship. Plot makes us understand of the sequence of event. Not only as element in a temporal series but also as a complicated element that starts from beginning, middle until the end of story.



Picture 2.1 Plot Illustration

Exposition is the beginning section of a story that the author shows information such as background, scene setting, preparation of situation and dates of the event. It could also include the characters and conflict or potential for conflict. Rising action is borderline to make a balance and introduces the characters one by one that would be appeared in each scene. While, the conflict raises gradually to climax.

Climax is the movement when the plot reaches its point in greatest emotional intensity. It is the turning point of the plot, directly progressing to its resolution.

Falling action is a part when the crisis has been reached, the tension sides and the plot moves to down to its certain conclusion.

Resolution is the final part of the plot also could be mentioned as conclusion, which summaries the impact of the conflict and establishes some new stability of the story (tentative and momentary).

### **2.2.1.3 Setting**

Robert (2003) said that setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literary work alive, stay and more things such as the time of day and amount of light, the flowers, the parks, the forests, the villages or residences, animal, the backsound, the smells, the weather, and many other items according the setting references.

In a novel the action of a story may be dynamic, it may be in the places or environments concept. According to Roberts, setting is divided into two types, natural and manufactured. The detail explanation as follows:

a. Natural

The setting for a great deal of literary works is the outdoor. It could build the character and his/her action.

b. **Manufactured**

Manufactured things always reflect the people who make them. A building or a room tells about the people who build it and live in it and intimately about the social and political orders that maintain the conditions.

**2.2.1.4 Theme**

Based on Notari (2015), the theme in a story is its underlying message, or “big idea”. In other words, what critical belief about life that the author would like to state in the writing of a novel, play, short story or poem. This idea, transcends cultural barriers. Commonly, it is universal in nature. When a theme is universal, it involves on the human experience, regardless of race or language. It is what the definition of a story. Often, a piece of writing will have more than one theme.

**2.2.1.5 Conflict**

Conflict is an important element of fictional literature including Novel. Every Novel has conflict. Conflict is actual opposition of needs, values and interest. It is common that people would face conflict in their life because conflict is a natural part of human life. Conflict is happened because people is in two or more choices in their life and they have to choose or when people could not choose all choices in their life.

Marcus (2000) defines that conflict is a unbalance of ideas, believes, attitudes, roles, necessities, obsessions, and values. In other hand,

Sanderson (1991) defines that conflict as an opposition of among various people and social groups, which could or could not be observable directly and which may not to be open conflict or even physical violence.

Based on the definitions above, it is seen that the existence of conflict refers to the unbalance of things between two or more people or groups of people who get involved with each other. Tennyson (1967) said that, the basic conflict most often quoted is

1. When a person in conflict with another person,
2. The person in conflict with him / herself,
3. The person in conflict with an outside force, disturbance, or violence.

From this statement, it could explain that conflict divided into two; inner (when the person in conflict with him/herself), and outer conflict (when the person in conflict with another person and outside force and disturbance).

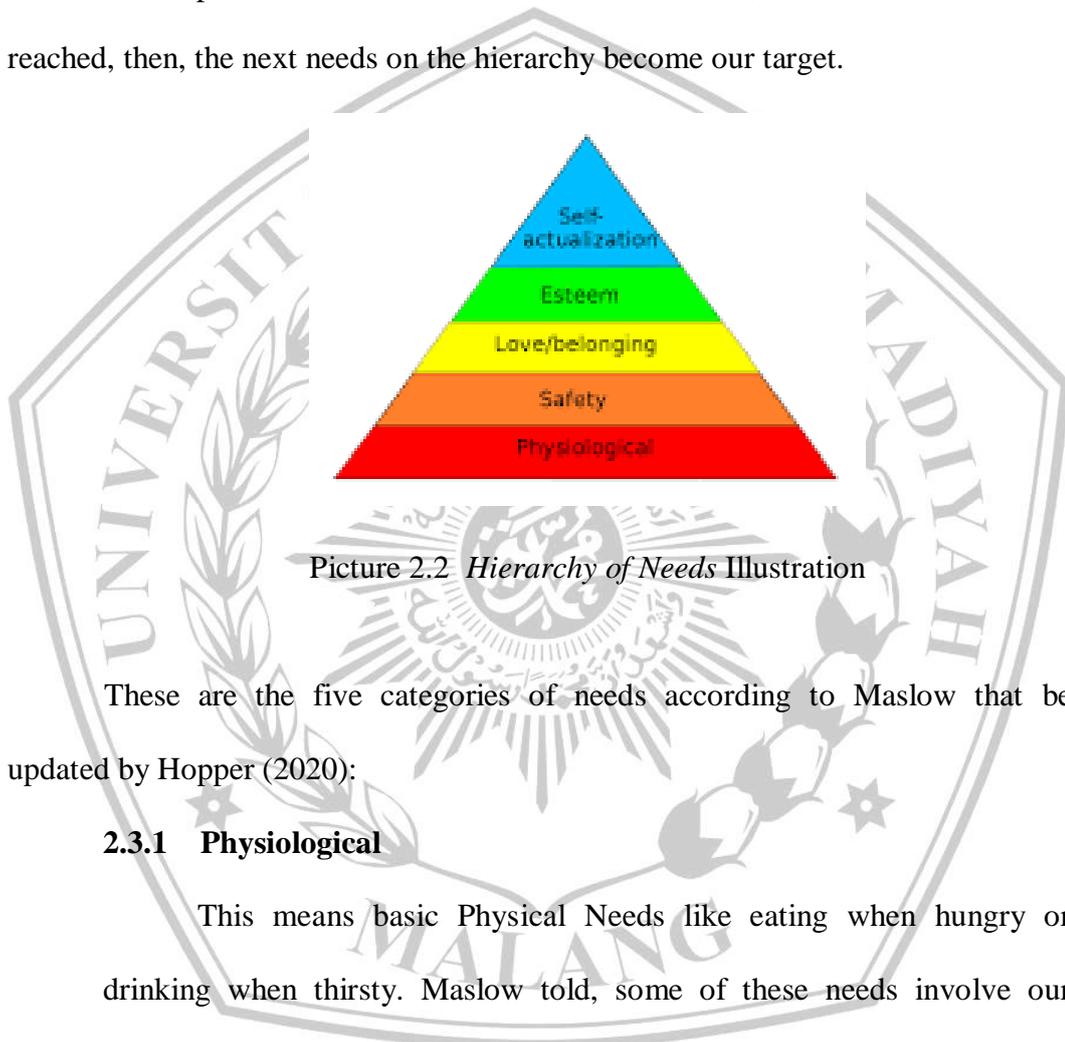
Characters as an individual presentation in a story also have conflict. So, it would be interested reading a novel. Because novel is one of literary works, in which the readers could find a lot of keeping face with the world and amusement in order to please the mental needs. By reading novel, people could get a better view of things that happen in people mind.

### **2.3 Psychological Aspects**

The psychological aspects mean that how symptoms and conditions, such as chronic pain, affect a mental and health emotional state of someone and how

the mind could affect and, in fact, override, the intensity, duration and frequency of pain that a person faces (Lloyd, 2013).

The aspects also related to Hierarchy of Needs by Maslow (1943). This hierarchy explains anything from more concrete needs such as food and water to abstract concepts such as self-fulfillment. Maslow told, when a lower need is reached, then, the next needs on the hierarchy become our target.



Picture 2.2 *Hierarchy of Needs* Illustration

These are the five categories of needs according to Maslow that be updated by Hopper (2020):

### 2.3.1 Physiological

This means basic Physical Needs like eating when hungry or drinking when thirsty. Maslow told, some of these needs involve our attempts to complete the life needs for homeostasis; that is, maintaining consistent levels in different bodily systems (for example, maintaining a body temperature of 36° C).

### **2.3.2 Safety**

When people's Physiological requirements are gained, the next needs that appear is a safe environment. Our Safety Needs are apparent even early in childhood, as children have a need for safe and predictable environments and commonly react with fear or anxiety when the needs are not reached. Maslow shows that in adults living in developed country, Safety Needs are more clear in emergency conditions (for example war and disasters), but this need could also tell why we prefer the familiar or why we do things like purchase insurance and contribute to a savings account.

### **2.3.3 Love/Belonging**

According to Maslow, the next need in the hierarchy involves feeling loved and accepted. This need includes both romantic relationships as well as ties to friends and family members. It also includes our need to feel that we belong to a social group. Importantly, this need encompasses both feeling loved and feeling love towards others.

### **2.3.4 Esteem**

Our Esteem Needs involve the desire to feel good about ourselves. Maslow stated that Esteem Needs include two components. The first involves feeling self-confidence and feeling good about ourselves. The second component involves feeling valued by someone else; that is, feeling that our achievements and contributions have been known and

respected by others. When people's Esteem Needs are fulfilled, they feel confident and see their contributions and achievements as valuable and important. However, when their Esteem Needs are not fulfilled, perhaps they would face what psychologist Alfred Adler called "feelings of inferiority."

### **2.3.5 Self-Actualization**

It refers to feeling fulfilled, or feeling that we are reaching our potential. One unique feature of Self-Actualization is that it looks different for everyone. For someone, Self-Actualization might be showed by helping other people; for another person, it might involve achievements in an artistic or creative field. Basically, Self-Actualization means feeling that we are doing what we believe we are meant to do.

## **2.4 Psychological Condition**

According to Schuster (2018), psychological condition could be related to 'post-traumatic growth'. This growth occurs after a person experiences very heavy stress. After they get good therapy and return to socializing with the general public, they could get a positive psychological impact from a horror situation. The person could be more sensitive and easier to socialize. They might be able to appreciate the beauty of life more than before. So there are positive effects that could arise from a traumatic experience.

Dasgupta (2013) explains mental health as it relates to changes in the brain. The well-known case of Phineas Gage is an example. He got an accident.

This impacted his personality and behavior. Before the accident, people thought he was a good man that could be reliable. After, they described him as ill-tempered, foul, and unreliable.

## 2.5 Bravery

Bravery is the sub-category that commonly, majority of people think that it has relationship with courage in general perception. It could also defined as “the ability of person to face and against for standing up to rightness in rouge situations (Peterson, 2004).

As different to less old definitions that it just categorize bravery as courageaous or acting when a person would be felt afraid. There are several types of the bravery. Physical bravery involves an action in facing of possible danger to body of him/herself. Moral bravery that involves acting with increases what people believes to be good in spite of social disappoints and possible good response.

A third, theoretically, the latest definition of bravery is a kind of psychological bravery that involves anything such as reducing addictive habits of someone, anxieties that is impossible, and bad dependent relationships. Psychological bravery means that an act against own natural inclinations of someone and facing frighten which might not have any moral implications in society (Putnam, 1997).

Bravery works well as a good thing because it is very obeyed by across cultures and it has real benefits for people that surrounded by brave people. The bravery is not looks like just appear in particular times only (Peterson, 2004). The

counterargument to this claim is defined as bravery looks like as a creativity which could be viewed as a trait; both of them just appear in particular situations (Peterson, 2004).

According Peterson (2004), there are some definitions about the examples of the kinds of bravery itself, such as:

### **2.5.1 Physical Bravery**

Physical bravery in the person could be a motivation that does not care about the risks that could be appeared and it could be understood as soon as possible.

This is a type of courage that possible for someone to face and against a physical enemy and neglecting the threat of death or pain for reaching a larger purpose. For examples, due to investigate that strange voice in your home, or you are involved a fight with a guy who is trying to disturb your beloved.

This type of courage would change a weak person into a force to be reckoned by somebody else. This case is unpredictable. There are just few of people would face and fight against an armed man by their bravery, or their fears to give a peace. When other people are at risk, this person would stand up forward, and against the evil, although it just by pen or gun.

### **2.5.2 Emotional Bravery**

Emotional bravery is something that being open to feel a condition that is full of emotional experience, either positive or negative. When emotion crosses the threshold among unawareness to awareness, the verbal and non-verbal

language of “feelings” would be come as we use higher, prefrontal cortical processes to attempt to understand, response, express, push, or even make choices. All emotions could raise feelings, but not all feelings could improve from main emotions. Some feelings are smooth variations like fantasy which has relationship to joy, or melancholy which has relationship to sadness. Other feelings could related to the parts between main emotions and are not directly known as one main emotion which opposed to another.

Emotional bravery also means loving yourself, confident, and believing that you are worthy to get love and wealthy. Basically, it has a close relationship to self-acceptance, added by a wishing to move outside of our comfort zone, to explore more knowledges and experiences. It also seems related to the self-realization seeking. Emotional bravery needs to explore and decrease the tangible and also mostly, intangible sources of fear that it could get anxiety, worry, sorrow, and depression that could disturb the source of joy. Happiness is the main word that most associated with emotional bravery. Emotional bravery means that you are be able to provide your kindness without expecting anything in return.

### **2.5.3 Moral Bravery**

Although physical bravery is difficult to find, moral bravery is more difficult to gain. Absolutely, one thing to stand against a guy who tries to hurt your family, but to stand against your workmate or your boss because they always push you around, it would be impossible.

That needs strength much more powerful. How many people could truly stand up for what they believe in and stay obey to their purpose in spite of society

against them? How many people could go against their friends and do the right thing?

Moral bravery is not only about an empathic relation to someone else. The main strength of it begins with you. Moral bravery is a rare gift, but for us, making a plan to try the new way of life is the ultimate reward might be more satisfying the you are still in your old path or you follow the way of someone else that it could be unworthy for yourself.

