

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will present some theories that the thesis writer is going to apply to do the analysis on the following chapter. Firstly, the literary theory, namely the theory of characterization is needed to analyze the one character in the novel that is Jeri Lee Randall. Then, the thesis writer will need the psychological theory on loneliness to understand the loneliness of the characters and her efforts to face it.

A. The Theory of Characterization

According to Dr. Gorys Keraf character is the individual that plays in a narration.¹¹ In the term "character" from literary point of view means the figure in literary work.¹² It is the character who constructs the plot, since the plot can only appear when a character experiences something. Character will determine whether the story is fascinating or valueless.

Characterization in the traditional novel is the use to which each character puts the traits with which he or she is endowed.¹³ While according to Holman, characterization is the creation of imaginary persons in fiction

¹¹ Gorys Keraf. *Argumentasi dan Narasi*. 1982. Page 164

¹² James L Potter. *Elements of Literature*. 1967 page 1

¹³ Robert C. Meredith and John D. Fitzgerald. *Structuring Your Novel*. 1972. page 106

(drama, novel, short story and narrative poem) so that they exist for the readers as life like.¹⁴

There are two methods of characterization. The first method of characterization is the direct presentation by the author. The author tells the readers straight out by expositing or analyzing what a character is like or the author has the other characters in the story tell the readers what the character in the story is like. The second method of characterization is the indirect presentation. The author shows the character to the readers through action. The readers infer what the character is like from what he or she thinks or says or does.¹⁵ From the author's both methods of characterization of the one character, the writer will trace the one characters' loneliness.

B. The Theory of Personality

Related with the theory of personality in order to help the analyzing of this research, it will be given the explanation about definition of personality and the structure of personality, and the type of personality.

1. The Definition of Personality

The word personality in English is derived from the Latin *persona*. Originally, it denoted the masks worn by theatrical players in

¹⁴<http://digilib.petra.ac.id/jiunkpe/s1/sing/2001/jiunkpe-ns-s1-2001-11495119-206-loneliness-chapter2.pdf>. Tgl. 04-01-2009

¹⁵Ibid.

ancients Greek dramas.¹⁶ Defining personality is generally considered to be a compliment implying high degree of acceptability by some group. The exact meaning of the word is seldom clear to those who use it, but if pressed to explain further what the meaning of personality, it may have been described as charm good or bad manners, verbal facility and physical attractiveness.¹⁷

According to Lawrence, Daniel and Oliver, Personality refers to those characteristics of the person that account for consistent patterns of feeling, thinking and behaving.¹⁸

Describing someone's personality is trying to capture the person's essence. It involves from bits of knowledge you have about the person.¹⁹ Describing someone's personality almost always means taking a great many behavioral characteristics and reducing them to a more restricted set of qualities or attributes. Evidence about personality comes partly from what people do and say at various times but it is also partly a matter of how people do what they do the style that brings a unique and personal touch to their action.

¹⁶ Larry A. Hjelle and Daniel J. Ziegler. *Personality Theories*. 1981. Page: 6

¹⁷ Robert W. Lundin. *Personality: A behavioral Analysis*. 1969. page 2.

¹⁸ Lawrence, Daniel and Oliver. *Personality: Theory and Research*. 2005. Page: 6

¹⁹ Charles S. Carver. *Perspective on Personality* (America : Allyn & Bacon, 1992), 3.

2. The Structure of Personality

According to Calvin S. Hall & Gardner Lindzey on the theory of psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud, personality involves three parts. They are the **id**, the **ego**, and the **super ego**.²⁰ Although the three parts have each function, traits, components, principle and individual dynamic, but they are related one another and it is impossible to divide them because our characteristic personality and behavior depend on their cooperation.

The "*id*" contains the drives that people have those are drives for pleasure. If human have instincts, this is where they are. The *id* wants its wishes immediately and directly fulfilled. The *id* is governed by the pleasure principle, which suggests that all processes operate to achieve the maximum amount of pleasure. Also, the *id* is almost completely unconscious.²¹

The "*ego*" is the mediator between the *id* and the *super ego*. The *ego* tries to reconcile the wishes of *id* and the moral attitudes of the *super ego*. That reconciliation may entail that the *ego* postpone the immediate gratification. The *ego* is in touch with reality, and may do reality testing, which is thinking about what the best course of action

²⁰ Calvin S. Hall & Gardner Lindzey. *Teori-Teori Psikoakademik (Klinis)*. 1993. Page: 63-68

²¹ Ibid.

is to attain goals of the id and superego. The ego is governed by the reality principle, which suggests that the person gets as much satisfaction from the world as possible. Finally, the ego is the conscious mind.²²

Superego contains all of the moral lessons the person has learned in their life. This is the internalized voice of authority. Freud suggested that usually the moral lessons a person has in their superego were learned from their parents, although as the person gets older the lessons may be learned from others as well. Our conscience is in the superego. This is also where we have a notion of what our ideal person is. The superego is also partially unconscious.²³

Personality is all the totality of possibilities that reacts emotionally and volitionally on the people. That is created in human life from intrinsic influences (Gen, endogen factors) and extrinsic influences (educations, experiences, eksogen factors).²⁴

C. Psychological Theory on Loneliness

The word loneliness comes from the root word lone, which Webster defines as "without companionship: ISOLATED...located or standing by

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Sumadi Suryabrata. *Psikology Kepribadian*. 1998. page 21

itself." The adjective forms are lonely, meaning "SOLITARY... DESOLATE ... dejected by being alone," and lonesome, meaning "dejected, due to a lack of companionship...deserted."²⁵

Alone does not mean lonely. The dictionary defines the word alone as "SOLITARY... with nothing added... apart from all others." According to Webster, words like "*Lonely* and *Lonesome* convey a sense of isolation felt as a result of lack of friendship."²⁶

A lonely person is a person who needs somebody else to communicate with and to build a special relationship in one of many forms - a relationship and a close friendship which move to a deep affection and eternal love.²⁷

For centuries, in whole level of society loneliness becomes a problem of human being. Every person can be lonely, and this is the problem that can make someone upset and hurt.²⁸ Loneliness can affect all human beings without choosing their age, place and situation. A child can feel lonely when he or she is separated from his or her parents or when he or she does not get

²⁵ Joyce Meyer. *Help Me, I'm Alone*. 1998. page: 26

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Nuning Nur Tjahjani. *A Study Of Loneliness: As Seen Through The Three Characters In Sherwood Anderson's Winesburg, Ohio*. 1996. page 13

²⁸ Elizabeth Skoglund. *Kesepian*. 1993. Page: 4

enough attention from them. An adult can feel lonely when he or she lives alone. Living alone here means he or she does not have relatives at all.²⁹

1. Kinds of Loneliness

Based on the causes of loneliness there are three types of loneliness: cognitive loneliness, behavioral loneliness, and emotional loneliness.³⁰

The first type, **Cognitive Loneliness**, happens when a person has a few friends to share her or his thoughts or ideas that she or he considers important.³¹ Nania Nur Tjahjani also said that the cause of loneliness is having no close companion or friend with whom one can share one's feeling or his idea.³² For example: A house wife has to move with her husband to another city because her husband has been promoted to be a manager there. She would like to write a novel in her spare time. Because she still does not have any friends to talk with, she discusses her ideas with her husband. Unfortunately, there are no sharing ideas or thoughts between hers and her husband's because her husband is too busy with his work. He gets home late and is already

²⁹ <http://ezinearticles.com/?Loneliness-and-Depression---5-Things-That-Cause-You-To-Have-Feelings-of-Loneliness-and-Depression&id=859980> Tgl. 04-01-2009

³⁰ <http://digilib.petra.ac.id/jiunkpe/s1/sing/2001/jiunkpe-ns-s1-2001-11495119-206-loneliness-chapter2.pdf> di akses pada tanggal 04 Januari 2009

³¹ Ibid.

³² Nuning Nur Tjahjani. *A Study Of Loneliness As Seen Through The Three Characters In Sherwood Anderson' Wines Burg, Ohio*. 1996. page 13

tired. The wife feels lonely because there is nobody she can share her ideas and thoughts with.³³

The second type, **Behavioral Loneliness**, happens when a person does not have friends whenever she or he is going to do something. For example: A man wants to watch a movie in a theatre. Unfortunately he does not know anybody that he can be asked to accompany him. Actually he can go alone but the satisfactory that he will get is not maximized. Certain activities such as: playing cards, chess, need at least two persons to get the maximized satisfaction. If not, the person will suffer from behavioral loneliness.³⁴

Form that explanation means that loneliness can be caused by lack of friendship. It is derived from the death of a loved one (child, parent, close friend or relative), a divorce or separation.³⁵ These conditions can make someone does not have friend to do activities with him.

This type is supported by Nuning Nur Tjahjani, the cause of loneliness is lack of relationship between one another whereas one of

³³ <http://digilib.petra.ac.id/jiur.kpe/s1/sing/2001/jiur.kpe-ns-s1-2001-11495119-205-loneliness-chapter2.pdf> di akses pada tanggal 04 Januari 2009

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Joyce Meyer. Help me I'm alone. 1987. page 28

human needs in life is friend with whom a person can communicate and develop a friend which finally result in deep and pure love.³⁶

Alienation is also included in behavioral loneliness. From that a feeling of being alienated, separated from other human beings. A person who is alienated feels estrangement, like being exiled from the society - cut off emotionally from the relationship either with her or his own family or society groups.³⁷

The word alienation is taken from *alienate* means cause something to become unfriendly. Thus *alienation (N)* is regarded as alienating or being alienated or estrangement.³⁸

There are two types of alienation. The first one is social-alienation. This alienation is the estrangement from others and from the environment. A socially alienated person lives outside the mainstream of the community's life. Society does not want to accept her or him as its member. The second type of alienation is self-alienation. A self-alienated person actively moves away from the real self. She or he is a stranger to herself or himself just as her or his fellow person is a stranger to her or him. In its most active form, self-

³⁶ Nuning Nur Tjahjani. *A Study Of Loneliness As Seen Through The Three Characters In Sherwood Anderson' Wines Burg, Ohio*. 1996. page 14

³⁷ Melisa Lusiana Suwangsa. *The Theme Of Loneliness And Alienation In Thomas Wolfe's Look Homeward*. 1998. page 23

³⁸ *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. 1995. Page 10

alienation is the rejection of being the self. The victim hates herself or himself.³⁹

The third type, **Emotional Loneliness** happens when a person needs love which unfortunately she or he does not get. As a child, she or he needs love from her or his parents and as an adult, she or he needs love from her or his lover or friends.⁴⁰ This is suitable with Nuning Nur Tjahjani's say, the absence of love in one's heart can cause loneliness.⁴¹

2. The Effects of Loneliness

Loneliness often manifests as an inner ache, a vacuum or craving for affection. Its side effects include feelings of emptiness, uselessness or purposelessness. A more serious side effect of loneliness is often depression, which in some cases can eventually lead to suicide.⁴²

3. The Ways to Solve Loneliness

When people experience loneliness, they will try to take actions to overcome it. Joyce Meyer gives suggestion to handle the loneliness

³⁹ Melisa Lusiana Suwangsa. *The Theme Of Loneliness And Alienation In Thomas Wolfe's Look Homeward*. 1998. page 23

⁴⁰ <http://digilib.petra.ac.id/jiunkpe/s1/sing/2001/jiunkpe-r1s-s1-2001-11495119-206-loneliness-chapter2.pdf> di akses pada tanggal 04 Januari 2009.

⁴¹ Nuning Nur Tjahjani. *A Study Of Loneliness As Seen Through The Three Characters In Sherwood Anderson' Wines Burg, Ohio*. 1996. page 14

⁴² Joyce Meyer. *Help me I'm alone*. 1998. page 26

by turning the situation into an opportunity to move into deeper personal relationship with the family or friends.⁴³

This also supported by Elizabeth Skoglund, she said if someone feels lonely, he should try to find a friend or to make friends with other people, love someone else while hoping that someone can love her or him back, and join organizations to socialize with other people.⁴⁴

To the extent that loneliness is caused by depression, it may be helped by similar treatments, such as various forms of psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy (anti-depressant medications), or both.⁴⁵

⁴³ Joyce Meyer. *Help me I'm alone*. 1998. page 64

⁴⁴ Elizabeth Skoglund. *Kesepian*. 1993. page 11

⁴⁵ <http://psychology.wikia.com/wiki/Loneliness> di akses pada tanggal 29 Mei 2009