

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the theories based on the problems. It is about novel and personality.

A. Novel

Santoso and Wahyuningtyas (2010:46) states that novel is a prose that is longer than a short story and tells about someone's life with more in-depth by using everyday language and discuss many aspects of human life.

Based on Siswanto (2008:141) novel is long prose, it contains a series of stories human's life around him by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators. Character is a person or people presented in dramatic or which by the reader, are interpreted to have moral quality and certain tendency like what is expressed in speech and action, Nurgiyantoro (2002:165).

As fiction, novel is distinguished from history, which under takes to be narrative of facts, and from the essay, which often presents characters and incidents, but only as a brief illustration of a concept or a point of view. As an extended narrative covering a wide range of characters and experience, the novels are different from the short story; and as prose, it is different from the long verse narrative (Abrams, 1957:14).

According Nurgiyantoro (2002:13), there are two elements of novel as follows:

1. Intrinsic elements

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work from the inside of the literary work itself. The intrinsic elements of fiction consist of theme, setting, plot, point, of view, and the character.

2. Extrinsic elements

Extrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work from outside of the work, but indirectly have effects to the construction of a literarywork. The extrinsic elements consist of elements such as the author's biography and life (experiences), psychological aspect, social condition, culture, political, Economic, historical aspect.

B. Personality

Personality is the organization of psychological, biological and sociological factors that underlie behavior individuals, Fatchul, (2011). Personality refers to distinctive thoughts, emotions and behaviors that characterize the way an individual adapts to the world (John, 2004:126). Personality can be defined as the collection of intrinsic and extrinsic traits that may affect the behavior of an individual (John, 1990:66). So, personality is all of think, feel and style or character of someone related with attitude behavior, emotion or habit in the society.

Sigmund Freud (Koeswara,1991:332) stated that personality is described as a structure consists of three aspects or systems, namely Id, Ego, and Superego. Each of these has its own function, properties, components, operating principles, dynamism and mechanism.

Id is biological aspects and it is the original system in personality. This aspect contains things that are brought from born, like instinct. Id is a psychic energy that bases itself on principle pleasure. The function of Id is avoids incompetence and pursue comfort. This guideline is called Pleasure principle.

The id is aspect that driving ego and superego. It is an inner world and it is not directly related to the world objective because the energy of the id only exists in the human heart which cannot be seen clearly by eyes.

Ego is a psychological aspect that arises because of its organism to interact reciprocally with reality and reality. The ego becomes bridge between Id and (Superego). It bases itself on the principle of reality, so that people can arrange and manipulate the id to satisfy his instincts permanently pay attention to input from the environment. The ego has no energy but is depicted like a valve that channels and regulates energy from the id and the superego.

Superego is the internal representative of the traditional values and ideals of society. Such as interpreted to the child by his parents and his enforced by means of a system of reward and punishment imposed upon the child. The superego is the moral arm of personality. It means to decide whether something is right or wrong, so that it can act in accordance with the moral standard authorized by the agent of the society. The main function of superego is in inhibiting the impulse of the Id then to persuade the ego to substitute.

C. Effort

Laban (1988) theorized the effort is attention, intention, and decision for bodily action manifests in discernible effort expressed in movement. Observing and understanding effort in bodily activity requires consideration of the objective function of the movement, and the subjective movement sensation; both objective function and subjective movement sensation are important in expressive settings. Laban included the word effort in human effort because, effort is defined as the “exertion of power, physical or mental” and implied that humane effort promotes the “exercise of any power or faculty.” Laban (1988) explains, “effort, with all its manifold shadings of which the human being is capable, is mirrored in the action of the body. But bodily actions performed with imaginative awareness stimulate and enrich inner life”.

According to Paul G Stoltz, he classifies the people who face the difficulty in three categories. At the bottom of the ladder are “Quitters” Pathetic failure who “abandon the climb”, choosing instead to “opt out, cop out, back out and drop out”. Only slightly higher on the evolutionary are “Campers”, who go reasonable distance but then find smooth plateau- a “comfortable prison” –on which to hide from risk. “Their days of their excitement, learning, growth and creative energy are long gone”, Stoltz notes dismissively. Finally, perched haughtily at the top of heap are “Climbers”, those who continually embrace and overcome challenge in all its form.

“Only climbers live life fully”, declares Stoltz. He calls them the “Energizer Bunnies of life”.

In addition Stoltz states that an individual who has ability to maintain and to struggle hardly when he faces a high problem of life but he has motivation, enthusiasm, support and ambition is called as a figure that has high AQ level. Meanwhile, an individual who keeps quit or gives up easily is called as individual who has AQ level.

D. Previous Study

Related with this study, the researcher will presents the previous study which deals to this study. The researcher finds some references related to present the research which used to be reference.

The first related study comes from Luluk Ainun Ulfa (2019) in Helen Keller efforts as a disable person to get succes in autobiography “*The Story Of My Life*” By Helen Adams Keller. This research focuses on outstanding personality and efforts as a disable person in Autobiography *The Story of My Life*.

The second previous study is *Personality Analysis of Jacob Black’s Character on Stephanie Meyer’s Novel “New Moon”* from Safnidar Siahaan from English Department Program of University of Riau Kepulauan. The major problem of this study are to find out Jacob Black’s characteristic described and explain how Jacob Black’s needs analyzed by the theory.

The last related study comes from Eva Miftahul Ulum (2016) in *Malala Struggles Against Unfairness in Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb's "I Am Malala"*. The major problem of this study are to find out kinds of unfairness experienced and Malala's struggles against unfairness in Malala Yousafzai & Christina Lamb's "I Am Malala"