CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is as the reference for the researcher to analyze the data. Therefore, this chapter is divided into four main parts. The first part provides theoretical description, which particularly covers the literary approach, theory of character, characterization, theories of emotion and type of emotions. The second part contains the previous studies. The last part is the critics’ review which contains some reviews related to the subject of the research.

2.1 Theoretical Description

In this part of this research, the theoretical description presents more about the point of view which is related to the research. Some theories are needed to answer the formulated problems in analyzing this research. Therefore, the researcher provides the theories which are divided into five points. They are the literary approach, theory of character, characterization, theories of emotion and type of emotions.

2.1.1 Literary Approach

Based on Rohrberger and Samuel (1971: 6-15), literary approach present five kinds of approaches in analyzing literature. They are; formalist, biographical, sociocultural-historical, mythopoeic, and psychological approach. In this research, the researcher analyze the novel using a psychological approach. It is a part of this literary approach which has a basic consideration to comprehend literary work. The explanation of each approach can be seen as follows:

1. Formalist Approach

This approach concentrates on the aesthetic value; the involvement of all the parts to the whole is seen as a harmony to the complete work. It emphasizes on the literary object itself and its aesthetic meaning. It does not need reference to the fact of the author’s life. (p. 6-7)

2. Biographical Approach

This approach believes that it is used for an appreciation of the ideas and personality of the author to an understanding of the literary object. The critics of this approach attempt to learn as much as they can about the life and development of the author, and to apply this knowledge in their attempt to understand his writing. The work of literature is the reflection of the personality of the author, and that biographical material provides useful
fact that could put the reader in a better position to understand and appreciate the literary object. (p.8)

3. Sociocultural-historical Approach
   This approach insists that only way to understand a literary work is investigating the civilization that produces it. (p.10)

4. Mythopoeic Approach
   The critics of the mythopoeic frame try to discover certain universally recurrent patterns of human thoughts, which they believe to find expression in significant works of art. (p.11)

5. Psychological Approach
   This approach applies psychological theories to explain the character personality in the story. Each character’s attitude and behavior could be referred to the psychology of human being. (p.13)

As mentioned above, the researcher used the psychological approach in analyzing Louisa May Alcott’s novel and discussed the emotions of Josephine as the main character in this novel. In the literary work, psychology approach is used to analyze the character of the works. Based on Rohrberger and Samuel (1971:13), the psychological approach is an approach to explain the character personality in the story and contains something that is related to the feeling, fantasy through ideas, behavior, and etc. Therefore, the researcher used this approach because emotions are one of the ways of thinking about psychology. In this research, psychological approach is used to help the researcher to analyze and obtain Josephine’s psychological condition. It can be used to analyze the mechanism of the character in the literary work. Josephine’s psychological condition itself exposes her emotion that influences her relationship with family members.

2.1.2 Character

Character is very important part in a story to recognize individual and figure. Characters in the novel can be divided into two groups, namely major and main character; and minor character. The reader usually pays attention more to the major character because they play an important role in the novel or story.

According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 20), character is a person in a story who acts out in a setting and conflicts in a pattern of events. There is always central character in a story called protagonist. Protagonist is in opposition to antagonist.

In addition, Schwiebert (2005: 161) also states that character are the imaginary who appear in fictional narrative or dramatic works, and characterization is achieved through the depiction of action, description, and dialogue. It means the character is a figure
in a novel reflected on the act of the figure in which the act can be found in dialogues in
the novel.

2.1.3 Characterization

According to Rohrberger and Woods (1971: 20), it is explained that “characters
have particular personalities and physical attributes that distinguish them from other
characters”. The creating process of character is called “characterization”. Author can
characterize in two ways; direct and dramatic. Direct means the author plainly tells the
readers about the characters. In dramatic, author places the characters in a situation to show
what they are. Readers can reveal their characters through the way they behave and speak.

Based on Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (1995: 186), characterization is
the way to describe the character which made by the author in order people can know and
understand about the characters life, think, and behave characterization is the action or
process of characterizing.

From the explanation above, character and characterization are important element
to build story in the novel because there is a relationship between character and
characterization. This element needs in accompanying a literary work.

2.1.4 Theories of Emotion

The word emotion comes from the Latin word, the emosvoir, which means
moving away. The meaning of this word implies that the tendency to act is absolute in
emotion. According to Goleman (2002: 411) emotions refer to a particular feeling and
thought, a biological and psychological state and a set of tendencies to act. Emotion is
essentially an impulse to action. Emotion is usually reaction to the stimuli from the outside
and within the individual. For example, happy emotion encourages a person’s mood
changes to laugh, sad emotion encourage someone to cry.

Chaplin (2002, in Safaria, 2009) defines emotion as an arousing state of the
organism encompassing deep changes of conscious, in-depth, and behavioral changes.
Emotions tend to occur in relation to behavior that lead (approach) or avoidance of
something.

Therefore, emotions can be said as a typical feeling and thought, a biological and
psychological state. It is a set of tendencies for acting against the stimuli from the outside
and within the individual includes conscious changes, in-depth nature and behavioral that
changes generally accompanied by a physical expression.
In attempt to explain the emergence of emotional symptoms, there are several famous emotional theories posed by James and Lange with their James-Lange Theory of Emotion, Schachter and Singer with “Two-Factor Emotional Theory”, and Cannon with the theory of “Emergency”. In Introduction to Psychology (2010: 418) mentioned that The Cannon-Bard theory proposes that emotions and arousal occur at the same time. The James-Lange theory proposes the emotion is the result of arousal. Schachter and Singer’s two-factor model proposes that arousal and cognition combine to create emotion. However, in this research, the researcher uses the theory of Two-Factor Emotional from Schrachter and Singer. Based on Schachter & Singer (1962), they stated that emotion is a function of interaction between cognitive factors and physiological state of resurrection. They said that emotion on people’s experience depends on those things that occur, namely physiological changes and cognitive interpretation. Schachter and Singer flow theory starts from the stimulus received from the outside then triggers the physiological changes in the body. Next, it comes the perception and interpretation of the resurrection in a known special situation of information and experience that has been stored before, then there is a subjective emotion.

2.1.5 Types of Emotion

Emotions are related to psychological changes and thoughts. Therefore, emotion is an important aspect of human life because emotions can be behavioral motivators in the sense of improving, but can also interfere with intentional human behavior (Prawitasari, 1995). According to Scherer (2005), in general, emotions are divided into two groups: negative emotions and positive emotions. Positive emotions are generally pleasant emotions and encourage individuals to approach stimuli, such as happy, satisfied, valued, and so on. While negative emotions are usually characterized by unpleasant emotions, such as sadness, anger, disappointment, pain, and others. These emotional forms later will be measured through emotional responses either by using an emotional scale or self-report that includes the overall measurement of emotional components.

Furthermore, Goleman (2002: 411), he suggests several kinds of emotions, and the form of emotion as follows:

1. Anger, is one the forms of emotion in it includes hate, temperament, angry, annoyed, upset the liver, impaired, taste bitter, irritable, hostile, violent, and pathological hatred. When in anger could potentially harm one or more parties, decision made in anger are usually taken with a closed mind and just by feel alone.
2. Sadness, is one of the forms of emotion in it includes poignant, sad, somber, gloomy, melancholy, self-pity, loneliness, rejection, despair, and depression. Feelings of sadness or disappointment often experienced when a person fails to achieve the desired targets. Usually people who are sad or disappointed to be more silent and too lazy to do anything. This makes these people fail to achieve their full potential.

3. Fear, is one of the forms of emotion that includes anxiety, fear, nervousness, worry, anxious, feeling scared, sad, wary, not quiet, horror, wry, panic, and phobias. This usually happens when a problem has been approaching deadline for their completion. It can also happen when the resources to solve the problem less. If someone in a state of fear, it would make people become unable to think clearly. So, many decisions are made becomes more risky.

4. Enjoyment, is one of the forms of emotion that includes happy, joyful, light satisfied, cheerful, amusement, pride, sensual pleasure, amazed, fascinated, satisfied, fulfillment, excited, thrills, and mania. This usually happens when there is a state cause someone to experience of feeling pleasure and joy. It involves a sense of confidence and satisfaction.

5. Love, is one of the forms of emotion that includes acceptance, friendship, trust, kindness, a sense of close, devotion, respect, love, and affection. This emotion usually represents human kindness and thoughtful actions. If someone in a state of love, they can express their affection through the words or actions that come straight from their heart.

6. Surprised, is one the forms of emotion that includes gasped, amazed, and stunned. The condition of surprised might be categorized by mental and psychological state. Nevertheless, this is usually a state of unexpectedness that occurs with a sudden feeling of wonder. It can be something moderate, pleasant or unpleasant.

7. Exasperated, is one of the forms of emotion that includes contempt, disgust, nauseas, hate, dislike, and want to vomit. This emotion is related to rejection which might be distasteful, either physically or psychologically. It usually shows from the facial expression that may infect or make someone to get it away.

8. Shame, is one of the forms of emotion that includes guilt, embarrassed, upset the liver, regret, contempt, disgrace, and heart destroyed. It usually deals with the emotion that feels a painful causing from consciousness of guilt or unworthy. It typically includes a worried appearance that often occurs through the expression of face down with a frowning.
Based on Hurlock (1974), family has direct influence towards the personality development of the sons or daughters through communication. Then, it also gives influence indirectly through identification, conscious imitation of attitude, behavior patterns.

Hurlock (1955: 617), it suggests that every home or family has its own home climate or different psychological atmosphere of the home. Usually, the home climate becomes poor when the children reach early years of adolescence, but normally improves when the adolescence progresses. Parents are primarily responsible in managing and controlling over it. In addition, parental occupation has effects on the home climate of the family. The idea is when the father’s occupation is satisfying, the mother and the adolescent will be happier and it will have favourable effect on home climate.

Therefore, the one thing the role of family here is very important. The stressful emotional atmosphere within the family has a negative impact on the adolescent development. Instead of the atmosphere of loving and friendly can support the growth of teenagers to be human beings responsible for the family. Thus, dialogue between parents and teens often occurs. In the dialogue they will express anxiety, inner pressure, ideals, desires, and so on. Eventually, the teenager soul will become calmer. As a result, teens will be easy to be invited to work together in order to propose themselves in the field of education and career.

2.2 Previous Study

Some previous researches had been conducted related to Little Women novel by Louisa May Alcott. Agustin Dwi Ratnaningrum from the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2005) conducted the research entitled “The Effects of Civil War on Families in Louisa May Alcott’s Little Women: Sociological Approach”. In her research, she used sociological approach to analyze the data. The aim of the study is to find out the effects of civil war on families. In contrast, here, the researcher has a different to Agustin’s research. The researcher uses a psychological approach to analyze the main character, to see how and what causes the main character has a different nature from other characters in this novel.

Besides Agustin, there was a research which was conducted by Ferna Dewi (2010) with the title “An Analysis of Josephine’s Emotion in Louisa May Alcott’s Little Women”. This research concerned about the emotions in the main character. Ferna’s research has a similarity with the researcher that discussed about the main character’s emotion, but the researcher develops how the influence of the main character’s emotion to the family members.
The last is research entitled “Emotion and Motivation Based Analysis on the Character of Ruth in Josephine Heart Sin” by Muharani Selvia. This research concerned about negative emotion. The aim of this research was to find out all of Ruth’s emotions are the negative emotion.

Based on the conclusion of those researches above, the researcher has a similarity and different perspective. It has the same novel which is entitled Little Women in Louisa May Alcott’s. However, there is the different discussion about the character.

2.3 Critics Review

In this point, the researcher presented some criticism dealing with the Little Women novel. The critics review is important because the criticisms can take us to an understanding about the Little Women novel.

As the novel which success with a semi-autobiographical account of author’s life, Little Women is still a popular book to this day. However, this novel also got many critics and compliments from other literary journal or magazines. Amy Gentry in Chicago Tribune delivers about his thought related to Little Women novel as follows:

"Little Women's success in 1868 makes a certain sense. Drawing on episodes from her unusually lively childhood as the daughter of eccentric Transcendentalist philosopher Bronson Alcott, Louisa transplanted her fictionalized version of the family into the midst of the recently ended Civil War”. (12)

Little Women novel was captivated classic story which started off with a poor. It slightly unhappy family who didn’t even have their father with them, while the girls’ father was at in the war. There was one character, Josephine, who had strong personality and sense of responsibility to take care her family eventhough they lived without father.

In fact, Avil Beckford in The Invisible Mentors also contributes an opinion about the girl’s dreams that still have heaps of fun although they have a difficult time on this story as follows:

“The Little Women in Alcott's book choose their destinies. When they are young Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy describe what they dream for themselves as adults when they describe their castles in the air. Meg chooses marriage, children and a lovely home; Beth describes a life at home with her parents, taking care of the family; Amy chooses to be “go to Rome, do fine pictures be the best artist in the whole world” (151 -152); and Jo exclaims, “I’d have a stable full of Arabian steeds, rooms piled with books, and I’d write out of a magic inkstand, so that my works should be as famous as Laurie’s music” (152).”
All of the characters in this novel was very awesome, especially the daughters. Every girl obviously can find something to have their personal goals, ambitions, and passions that they want to follow.

*Little Women* is very fabulous story for the researcher in which many aspects covered educational and psychological. It is a lovely written classic during the civil war era which addressed the reader to go through the individual character minds. Thus, the reader may take the psychology aspect into a various understanding about the main character, Josephine.