CHAPTER II
RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a discussion of the conceptual framework upon which the study mentioned in chapter one is laid down. There are three major points which will be discussed in this chapter, namely theoretical description, previous studies and critics review.

2.1 Theoretical Description.
2.1.1 Literary Approach
Kennedy and Dana Gioia (1995) propose nine approaches or criticism that can be applied when someone tries to analyze a literary work.

1. Formalist Criticism
   Particular interest to the formalist critic are the elements of form style, structure, tone, imagery that are found within the text. A primary goal for formalist critics is to determine how such elements work together with the text’s content to shape its effects upon readers.

2. Biographical Criticism
   This approach start with the simple but central insight that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author’s life can help readers truly understand the work.

3. Historical Criticism
   This approach tries to understand a literary work by investigating the social, cultural, and intellectual context. An aim for historical critics is to understand the effect of a literary work upon its readers.

4. Gender Criticism
   This approach will examines how sexual identity influences the creation and reception of literary works. Analyzing how sexual identity influences the reader of a text and examining how the images of men and women in imaginative literature reflect or reject the social forces that have historically kept the sexes from achieving total equality.

5. Sociological Criticism
   This approach emphasizes in the cultural, economic and political context in which it is written or received, exploring the relationships between the artist and society. One influential type of sociological criticism is Marxist criticism
6. **Mythological Criticism**
Combining the insights from anthropology, psychology, history, and comparative religion, mythological criticism. Explores the artist’s common humanity by tracing how the individual imagination uses myths and symbols common to different cultures and epochs.

7. **Reader-Response Criticism:**
This approach deals between the physical text and the mind of a reader. It attempts “to describe what happens in the reader’s mind while interpreting a text.

8. **Deconstructionist Criticism**
This approach “rejects the traditional assumption that language can accurately represent reality.” Deconstructionist critics regard language as a fundamentally unstable medium, because literature is made up of words, literature possesses no fixed, single meaning.

9. **Psychological Criticism**
This approach reflects the effect of modern psychology that has had upon both literature and literary criticism. Fundamental figures in psychological criticism include Sigmund Freud. Psychological criticism has a number of approaches, but in general, it usually applies one of three approaches:

a. An investigation of “the creativity process of the artist: what is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental functions?”

b. The psychological study of a particular artist, usually noting how an author’s biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations or behavior.

c. The analysis of fictional characters using the language and methods of psychology.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior is by defining factors that combines the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist is striving to develop procedures for the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychologist aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior. this way of “shaping” or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author’s imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human, we are necessarily
caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all recourse of psychology in the analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at the understanding of the literary work, to a certain extent; we must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability.

Based on the literary above, the writer uses the psychology criticism as the analysis’ tool to analyze the character in this novel. Psychology criticism as a basic to analyze all the characters in the novel Don’t You Forget About Me written by Alexandra Potter.

2.1.2 Character and Characterization

This thesis deals with personal identity that is taken from the life of main character. Therefore, the writer needs to analyze the life of main character by investigate deeper on her character and characterization.

2.1.2.1 Definition of Character and Character Types

Stanton (1965) says that the character is a general embodiment about human behavior that determines the mind, words and actions that come from the human them self expressed through action, dialog and comment. He also says the important thing in character is get the facts all the words and actions of the characters.

Robert and Jacobs (1993) say that character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, author portray character that is worth carrying about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. In a story, emphasizing major characters may expect that each action or speech, no matter how small, is part of a total presentation of that complex combination of both the inner and outer self that constitutes a human being.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2005) there are some types of character (1) Major character is the most important character in the story. Major character is very dominant because the figure that is always presenting in the story and also affects the development of the conflict and climax in the story. (2) Minor character is the character appears less often than major character. Without minor character major character’s roll will not perfect. (3) Round character is a character in fiction portrayed as a having complex, multifaceted personality. (4) Flat character is a simple character that has only one personal quality. Flat character is so contrast with round character, flat character does not grow. They remain the same because they may be fool or intensive or lacking in knowledge or insight.
Character can be distinguished to protagonist character and antagonist character. When read a novel, the readers always identify themselves with the certain character that can give sympathy or empathy, and involve emotionally with the character. Protagonist is a character that many people like. A protagonist is sometimes called “hero” by the audience or readers. Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been choose and created by the author.

Alterbernd and Lewis (1966) say that protagonist is character that admires characters, norms personifications, values, which ideal for reader. A protagonist is the main character in the story. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist character. In short words, everything felt, thought, and done by the character representing us. The self-identification toward the character is an empathy given by the readers. A fiction must have a conflict and a pressure had by protagonist. The Protagonist is the central to the action, moves against an antagonist, and exhibits the ability to adapt to new circumstances.

In contrast, antagonist is a character that many people do not like. Luxemburg (1992) says that antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

Foster (1970) says that an antagonist is the character who opposes to the protagonist, the person that help cause conflict for the protagonist. Antagonist is in direct conflict with the main character in the story, or the protagonist. Antagonist is also important character because it will build the story, without antagonist character the story not interesting at all.

There are also the ways of character disclosed in novel. Roberts and Jacobs (1993) say that an author uses five ways to present their characters in the novel. As the reader, we must use our knowledge and experience to make judgments about the qualities of characters being revealed. The five ways that an author uses to present their characters are:

a. Actions

What Characters do is our best way to understand what or who they are. As the ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do things they do nevertheless, their actions express their characters.

The novel Don’t You Forget About Me tells about Tes as a main character broke up with her boy friend Seb and always blame her self. Tes feels foolishness because her asks
about marriage to her boyfriend, whereas Seb does not to make commitment in their relationship. She is sad and she hopes that if time can be repeated, she wants to start again and fix up everything.

b. **Descriptions (Personal and Environmental)**

Appearance and environment reveal much about character’s social and economic status, but they also tell us more about character traits.

c. **Dramatic Statements and Thoughts**

Although the speeches of most characters are functional essential to keep the story moving along they provide material from which we can draw conclusions. Often, characters use speech to hide their motivation, though we as readers should see through such a ploy.

d. **Statements by Other characters**

By studying what characters say about each other, we can enhance our understanding of the character being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

*Don't You Forget About Me* novel tells about love relationship problem by main character that it Tes. beside that, to build the story which is support by other character they are Fiona, she is Tes best friend who always give support her in joy and sorrow. Fergus also Tes best friend and who gives spirit, he is a bicycle courier in her office and they comfort each other when they are talking about anyt hing. Grand father is whose give his loves to Tes. Richard blackstock is Tes boss in her company which always need idea and help from her. all the characters make the story more colorful and interesting.

e. **Statements by The Author Speaking As Story Teller or Observer**

What the author says about the character is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristic, the author assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill to arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.
2.1.2.2 Definition and Methods of Characterization.

Characterization is the way to identify a character, which is described physical or seen from attitudes and how he or she behave. Characterization is method use by the author in developing the story and the character in the story a story.

According to Lowrence Perrine (1984) there are three principles that need to be observing in characterization:

a. The characters are consistent in their behavior: they do not behave one way on one occasion and a different way another unless there is clearly sufficient reason for the change.

b. The character are clearly motivated in whatever they do, especially there is any change in their behavior, we must be able to understand the reason for what they do, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story.

c. The characters are plausible and life like, whatever character present that able find in real life.

Based on the three principles above, characterization will be easily to explore. Characterization is the way an author uses to express or describe character on their various personalities. This principles to describe character in Don’t You Forget About Me novel, what characters do and say the researcher reveals.

2.1.3 Love

According to Erich Fromm (1956) love is an active feeling that can breaks the wall who become the separator between human with the person he or she loves. Based on the Erich Fromm theory, there are four concept of love:

a. **Care**, is very important in a relationship, because if someone love to other she or he will show the attention without care someone will not feel love.

b. **Responsibility**, long lasting love relationship must base from responsibility from the couple. Because without responsibility the relationship will unstable.

c. **Respect**, emphasizing how to appreciate and accept people are love, take it as it comes and not offhanded.

d. **Knowledge** needed to now information about loved ones, with that information someone able to know about the character, personality and background the person who will be his or her partner.
2.1.3.1 Component of Love

According to Sternberg (1986) love is a feeling toward someone and combination from various feelings, desires and thoughts that happen simultaneously. He also mentions that love have three component or triangular of love there are:

a. **Intimacy**

Intimacy refers to feelings of closeness and connectedness in loving relationships. Someone do emotional closeness that can raise warmth to the partner. Intimacy non physical connection between two people that allows them to let their guards down and their real selves around one another without fear of rejection.

b. **Passion**

Passion refers to physiological element that causes somebody feels close physically, enjoy or feel physical touch or have sexual relations with someone. The passion component includes within it is purview those sources of motivational and other forms of arousal that lead to the experience of passion in a loving relationship.

c. **Commitment**

Commitment refers to cognitive impulse that encouraging someone to maintain a love relationship toward someone. In the sort term, to the decision that one loves a certain other, and in the long term, to someone commitment to maintain that love.

In a relationship there is not always a balance in the three components of love such as triangular of love which said by Sternberg. Geometry in the triangular of love depends on the intensity and the balance of love. Intensity of love in a relationship can be seen from the area or the size of the triangle of love that is, if the intensity of love feel great then the triangular is getting bigger. The balance of love can see from the triangular of love.

Combination from triangular of love will produce types of love. According to Sternberg (1986) classify the types of love: (1) Non-Love, the condition there are no triangular theory from Strenberg, for example casual interaction. (2) Liking, the condition that dominates is intimacy. (3) Infatuation, the condition that dominates is passion, for example love at first sight. (4) Empty Love, the condition in a relationship without commitment and closeness and passion. (5) Romantic Love, the condition that dominates is desire and the closeness without commitment. (6) Companionate Love, the condition is best friend which will long lasting. (7) Fatuous Love, the condition that dominate desire and commitment but without closeness. (8) Consummate Love, the condition the balance of love between intimacy, passion and commitment.

Stenberg also give explanation through picture the name is triangular of love. The balance of love in relationship can be seen from the triangle of love.
Based from the triangular of love and kinds of love by Sternberg that to love someone, need three component of love there are: intimacy, passion and commitment. The components of love is to fulfill love relationship and happiness will achieved or consummate of love.

2.1.3.2 Factors Fall in Love

According to Baron and Byrne (2004) love as combination emotions, cognition, and behavior which have intimate relationship. Love related to like or interested behavior, in context build relationships with others. Someone loves others because of the process of interaction and starting with interest between two personal. There are some factors someone interest to make special relationship:

a. Closeness

Someone interest to other because of the frequency of their meetings. They usually do many activities and interactions together for example, work in the same place and environment. They does not feel strange each other.

b. Physical Interest

Physical interest is one of the factor someone interest or love to other. Someone fall in love when their look beautiful or hansom, they look to the visual. Attractive physical appearance make someone fall in love.
c. Resemblance, the complement needs for each other (complementary)

Someone loves to other because she/he has similarity for example habit, character, hobby etc. Many couple has similarity in beliefs, attitudes and behavior, more have a chance to live happily. In the other case we also found that someone loves relationship even they have many character difference. A certain person is interested if they have differences because will able to complete the deficiency in her/himself (complementary).

d. Someone loves because loved

People want or need love from others, because if somebody get the love he or she feel appreciated. Human need to love and cherish.

e. The benefit from the relationship

Relationship gives mutual benefits which means that somebody loves because the relationship will give profit to her or himself, the profit not only financial but also related to the affection.

Based from the theory of love the writer will use Resemblance and the complement needs for each other (complementary) as the analysis to analyze the love problems from the main character. Tes as a main character in the Don’t You Forget About Me novel feels that she is different with her boyfriend but she has fall in love and it is make her keep going the relationship.

2.1.4 Psycho social of adolescence Development

Human development is a life-long process of growth and physical, behavior and emotional changes. Along this process every people developing attitudes and values which direct choices, relationships and understanding. One of the periods of human growth development is adolescence stage.

Adolescence derived from adolescene (latin) which means grow towards maturity, physically and social and psychological. Adolescence is period of emotional upheaval experiencing conflict and changeable mood and many influenced by the environment and peers, such as sexual urges, education, relationships with parents, social relationships, emotions, personal growth, health and religion.

According to Erik Erikson (1968) self development of someone’s personality derived from social experience throughout his life and referred to as psycho-social. One of the
main elements of Erikson’s psychosocial stage theory is the development of ego identity. Erikson says that our ego identity is constantly changing because the new experience and information we get in our daily interaction with others. Erikson’s psychosocial stages of development:

a. **Psycho-social Stage 1 Trust versus Mistrust**

   The first stage of Erikson’s theory of Psycho-social development occurs between birth and one year of age and is the most fundamental stage in life, if a child successfully develop trust, he or she will feel safe and secure in the world; failure to develop of trust the result in fear and a belief that the world is inconsistently.

b. **Psycho-social Stage 2 Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt**

   In this stage, parent need to control their child. They need to be smothering and not neglectful children who successfully complete this stage feel secure and confidence.

c. **Psycho-social Stage 3 Initiative versus Guilt**

   During the preschool years, children begin to show their power and control over the world through directing play and other social interaction. Children who are successfully pass this stage feel able to lead others. Children who fail this stage will be left with a sense of guilt and luck of initiative.

d. **Psycho-social Stage 4 Industry versus Inferiority**

   This stage covers the early school years children begin to develop a sense of pride in their accomplishment and abilities. Children who are encouraged by parents and teachers develop a feeling of competence and belief in their skills. Those who are not encouraged by parents or teachers or peers will have doubt in their ability to be succeeded.

e. **Psycho-social Stage 5 Identity versus Confusing**

   During Adolescence, children are exploring their independence and developing a sense of self. Those who receive proper encouragement and reinforcement through personal exploration will emerge from this stage with a strong sense of self and a feeling of independence and control. Those who remain unsure for their beliefs and desire will be insecure and confused about themselves and the future.

f. **Psycho-social Stage 6 Intimacy vs Isolation**
This stage covers the period of early adulthood when people are exploring personal relationship. This stage is vital to build closeness, committed relationships with others. People who are succeeded in this step will develop relationships that are committed and secure. Erikson believes that a strong sense of personal identity was important to developing intimate relationships.

There are two types of people in the world, introverts and extroverts. The first one is introvert people. Introvert people are the secluded ones. The people who thrive off of alone time, using it as a time to recharge after interaction with others. The second one is Extrovert which is the opposite. They thrive off of being around other people, preferring to be out and about with friends rather than alone at home.

Intimacy is being social, out there, and vulnerable to new relationships, no matter if they are in the workplace, within a group of friends, or with a significant other. Isolation is to keep yourself to not talking to many people or making a conscious effort to being alone. When people are more social and form intimate relationships, they are less prone to isolating themselves and becoming reclusive. On the contrary, when people are less social and stay away from relationships, they tend to become secluded and block out potential relationships. The positive outcome is a person who has achieved a sense of identity will be able to form close relationships and be open to others. The negative outcome if the person does not achieve a sense of identity, then they could become isolated and close off:

In this stage, the most important relationships are love relationships. No matter how someone successful in their carrier, they are not developmentally complete until someone capable of intimacy. An individual who has not developed a sense of identity usually will be afraid to commit in relationships and may retreat into isolation.

g. Psycho-social Stage 7 Generativity versus stagnation

During adulthood people continue to build their lives, focus to carrier and family, who are successfully during this stage will fell that they are contributing to the world by being active in their home and community. Those who are fail this stage feel unproductive and uninvolved in the world.
h. Psycho-social Stage 8 Integrity versus Despair

This stage occurs during old age and is focused on reflecting back on life, who successfully will feel that their life has been wasted and will feel that many regrets. Those who are successfully will feel satisfaction.

Since the researcher discuss about the main character whose have a social problem because her love situation, then the writer will use Psycho-social Stage 6 Intimacy versus Isolation (Young Adulthood). The age range for this stage is 19 to 40 years, which when referring to relationships. It is the time when people get steady jobs, make new friends through new connections and possibly find their significant other.

Don’t You Forget About Me novel tells a story about a girl the name is Tes, in her young age has got a job as a personal manager. Tes has a grandfather who loved her very much. Her grandfather always gives support and spirit, she also has friends there are Fiona and Fergus, they faithfully support her in joy and sorrow.

Success in carrier and have good friends, different to her love relationship, Tes’ boyfriend broke her up because he does not want to have commitment. Tes very sad, she just only love him. The love relationship problem change Tes personalities, her cheerful life become sadness. Tes does not want to socialize she wants to be alone and blame her self.

2.2 Previous Studies

As the consideration study, the researcher studies a thesis entitled Amir’s Personality Development In Khaled Hosseini’s The Kite Runner (2010): A Psycho social Approach (2004) written by Mulyono Sentot Joko. This thesis concerns about personality development in socialize. This thesis finding that personality development is influenced by two factors internal and external. Internal means the crisis he faced in stages from infancy period to adulthood period. External factors mean family, ethnic and culture, gender and intimacy. Base on the conclusion a person’s personality is influenced by family and social environment. Factor external and internal is determine how the personality.

Moreover, the researcher also read entitled Amir’s Personality development in Khaled Hosseini’s The Kite Runner Novel (2012) written by Mairina Retno. This thesis was concerned about friendship, betrayal and loyalty. It is about the bonds between father and sons and power of fathers over sons, their love and sacrifices also their lies. The main
character is Amir by psycho social stages show development in adulthood which are characterized by the tendency of generativity stagnation by three symptoms importantly, the intimacy, generative and integrity. Base on the conclusion Amir shows that he able find his identity aside from identification culture, tradition, religion and country. Stability of the identity make Amir do and think a positive things.

Furthermore, the researcher read entitled The Meaning of Love in Dean Knootz’ The Husband (2015) written by Milla Nurvita. This thesis was concerned about a couple who live happily. Seeing that they are protagonist, they are independent, attentive, careful, persist, and good person. Their love have several characteristics, those are; care, responsibility, respect, and knowledge. Love for them is a encouragement to sacrifice and struggle to be together till the end. Mitch and Holly’s love has become their biggest reason and intrinsic motivation that give them strength to maintain their relationship from separation. Their live make them being able to solve every problem. Based on the conclusion of the thesis love make someone strong to face anything and also support each other even that is bad or good things.

The thesis research that will be conducted by the researcher is a study that has been modified from previous studies. The writer is the first researcher who use Don’t You Forget About Me novel as the object of studies. The similarity between the writer and the previous research is about the Psycho social perspective. The difference between this thesis with the previous studies are the novel and the theory. The writer applies Erik Erikson theory as the psycho social perspective and love situation as the way to identify the main character life problem.

2.3 Critics Review

In this section, the researcher presents about some criticism dealing with the Don’t You Forget About Me novel by Alexandra Potter. This critics review are crucial because the criticisms can bring us to an understanding about the novel.

The novel Don’t You Forget About Me get some critics from the reader Goodreads website. Norah has talks about her though related to that novel as follow:

Tess character is very relatable because I think that there are many people who always think that the problem is in them and that they should change to please the others, but there are also many people, including me, who are just not able to accept their talent in something and themselves as they truly are because we are often very doubtful and self-critical. But what we really need is someone who will support us and love us no matter what and who will see us how we truly are, someone in front of who we won’t have to pretend to someone else.(2015)
From the statement above Norah (2015) has opinion that the description about Tes characters is often we found in our real life, which when Tess broke up with Seb her boyfriend she very upset and blame herself. When they make relationship again Tess pretend to be someone else to make Seb love her even it changed her habits and personality.

Furthermore there is another critic that comes from Terri comment about Tess opinion in that novel as follow:

I don’t believe in marriage. I believe in falling in love with someone who makes you feel like the luckiest person alive, in making a commitment to that person in front of the whole world, and going on this mad, crazy journey called life together. “Love yourself more and be the person who is best and nothing else but you”.

From the statement above, Terri has opinion that if you love someone you have to brave make commitment to show your love and also do not have to become other person to love someone, just be yourself.

Researcher agree with the opinion above because when someone make relationship that person loves us for what it is, even that is bad or good, we do not pretend to become other person. In a relationship people have to give the positive impact because at the end people will definitely married.