

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to analyze the main problem in this thesis, the writer uses some theories that are going to be used. The theories are characterization, hedonism, and the concept of ambition. Those theories are to expose more in detailed way about Joshua and Cornelius Halborough's character and the psychological aspect in their character.

2.1 Character

In a literature, characterization becomes an important standard to introduce a character. According to Bennett, characters are the life of literature. They are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and criticism (Bennet 60). It means characters are the technique that an author uses to reveal the personality and characteristic of a person in a story. Meanwhile, the technique to create a power in character itself will make the reader sympathy and antipathy trough the characters and they can become part of the character in the story itself (Bennet 60).

The author of story needs to introduce his character to the reader first while he creates a story. It is almost difficult to identify the characters to the readers who do not understand the character. Thus, the author must create the character as if he or she were alive. Based on that, the author will involve the readers to get in the story and might sympathize or oppose the character. It is as if succumbing to the illusion that a character in a book is a person (Mullan 79).

Bennet said in his book that through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how we conceive ourselves, a part of who we are (Bennet 60). Realist characterization presupposes a 'mimetic' model of literary texts whereby what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person (Bennet 62).

The purpose of characterization is to help the readers know and understand more about character's strength and weakness. It is easy to presume that successful characterization involves taking the reader to the heart, the inner core, of an imagined person (Mullan 84). It primary explain about the real character in the story that have same aspect in real life. Based on Bennet book, the realist characterization presupposes a mimetic model of literary texts whereby what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person. Such a model does not allow for a reversal of this relationship: it does not allow for the possibility that, for example, a person in 'real life' might be convincing to the extent that he or she resembles a person in a book (Bennet 63). On the face of it, such a reversal may sound rather strange or counterintuitive: we would normally want to give priority to a 'person' and say that characters in books are more or less like 'real' people. Indeed, literary history contains various dramatic instances where 'life' copies fiction.

2.2 Hedonism

The desire in human will be something important to change the life of someone. It will build his power to catch his willing such as their dream and also build an emotion. People will build up their emotion to make a way to get their dream based on people's way and spirit. The desire is typically seen as archrivals in the contest over identifying what makes one's life go best, it can also call Hedonism (Heathwood 539). Perhaps a person who wants to maximize his lifetime balance should think more about finishing college, embarking on a rewarding career, and finding a loving and loyal spouse. Physical pleasures are in general more intense than mental ones (Feldman 30).

Aristippus supposed in Feldman book that physical, physical pleasures are more valuable than mental, intellectual pleasures (Feldman 30). It makes an assumption that people physical pleasures tend to be more intense than mental ones. It means each person should pursue his own pleasure because each person could never experience the pleasures of any other person. It is said that Aristippus defended the idea: "When the Cyrenaicss ay that 'pleasure' is the highest good, they do not mean that pleasure in general is good, so that we should seek to maximize the overall amount of pleasure in the world, as utilitarian's say" (Feldman 31).

Instead, it means, for each pleasure in human is what is valuable, because that is what is human's seeks and also each human can only experience their own

pleasures and not the pleasures of other people. Thus, the Cyrenaic view is a form of egoistic hedonism (Feldman 31).

Michael decided in his thesis that Philosophical Hedonists tend to focus on hedonistic theories of value, and especially of well-being—the good life for the one living it (Michael 16). It tells the hedonistic theory is only for good sake in human. Whatever people do in their daily life, hedonist here supports them to do their life based on their sake. According to Michael, in his thesis tells:

When the term ‘hedonism’ is used in modern literature or by non-philosophers in their everyday talk, its meaning is quite different from the one it takes when used by philosophers. Non-philosophers tend to think of a hedonist as a person who seeks out pleasure for themselves without any particular regard for their own future well-being, or for the well-being of others. According to non-philosophers, then, a stereotypical hedonist is someone who never misses an opportunity to indulge of the pleasures of sex, drugs, and rock ‘n’ roll, even if the indulgences are likely to lead to relationship problems, health problems, regrets, or sadness for themselves or for others. Philosophers commonly refer to this everyday understanding of hedonism as ‘Folk Hedonism’. Folk Hedonism is a rough combination of Motivational Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism, and a reckless lack of foresight (Michael 16-17).

In human needs, a hedonist theory will support the need of human in their daily life until they satisfied. In other words, life satisfaction constitutes well-being when it is a response to how life is going according to certain standards, and these standards are provided by a person’s values. The value identifies well-being with informed and independent life satisfaction (Tiberius 16).

2.3 The Concept of Ambition

The first task for a study of ambition is to come up with a satisfactory definition of what the construct is and how it relates to other psychological

constructs. As can be seen, in English language definitions is an ambition as a desire to achieve ends, especially ends like success, power, and wealth (Mueller 06). In Mueller journal there is statement that an ambition is the persistent and generalized determined for success, attainment, and accomplishment. Ambition involves persistence and generality in that we do not expect that ambition ceases to exist once a certain level of attainment is achieved, nor do we believe that ambition is compartmentalized toward success in only a single sphere. In short, ambition is about attaining rather than achieving (Mueller 06).

Ambition here acts as a mediator between general mental ability and success. This result suggests that ambition can be predicted by factors other than personality, and therefore is not simply an aggregate of already identified traits (Mueller 34). Individual's high in general mental ability will likely force to success in academic and career-related domains specifically because they have reason to believe they will experience success in these domains. This makes sense if one considers the case of a person with an important law degree who gets a job (Mueller 34). In sum, we found that ambition was related to important human capital-related outcomes including educational attainment and educational status, which in turn related to higher wages more important work, and greater satisfaction with life (Mueller 35).

Rather, ambition is a habitual level of striving for or desiring accomplishment in life situations associated with success. In this way, ambition can be differentiated from aspirations, which have specific targets. Ambition also is distinct from conscientiousness in general and achievement motivation in

particular. Ambition is not as broad as conscientiousness, but even if it were, the achievement striving aspect of conscientiousness, or achievement motivation, is not necessarily the same as ambition (Mueller 08). A person who is high in achievement motivation desires subconsciously to be intrinsically skilled and competent at tasks in which she or he engages; whereas a person who is ambitious is more desirous of the rewards this competence produces (Mueller 08).

2.4 Review of Related Studies

In review of literature, the writer finds out a previous study about ambition which one has a similar topic that the writer intends to have a research. The thesis belongs to Muhammad Taufik, a student of Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 (UNTAG) entitled *Mr. Lewisham's Ambition in H.G. Wells's Love and Mr. Lewisham's*. In this research, the researcher focuses on the main character's great ambition meanwhile the main character is Mr. Lewisham. In this research Mr. Lewisham built his great ambition to catch up his dream in his life. The ambitions here were to win Ethel's love in his life and also get his good career.

The next review was from Rivana Santi a student of Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 also with title *A Study of Jassy's Ambition in Searching for Better Life in Heather Graham's Sweet Savage Eden*. In this research, the researcher focuses on the main character also. The main character in this story is Jassy or Jasmine. Jassy is a bastard girl of the Duke of summerfield and wants to get a better life next. In this thesis the writer focuses on the Jassy's ambition to get her better life and the way to catch Jassy's ambition become true in her life.

Based on the previous study above, the writer wants to analyze about ambition itself but in case of different object. The writer chooses Thomas Hardy short story *A Tragedy of Two Ambitions* to show the power of ambition. In this short story also there is a great ambition that shows in the love of family such as Joshua and Cornelius Halborough's ambition in their sister.