CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is focused on discussing the theory which is going to be used as a guide of conducting this study. The theory is Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis, and analytical approach through characterization and the concept of ambition. This study uses characterization analytical approach which is used to help in finding out how each character in the story is characterized. Meanwhile, psychoanalysis theories and concept of ambition also used to analyze how the desire to reach Estella’s love from the Pip’s character is revealed.

2.1 Analytical Approach

2.1.1 Character and Characterization

Character has an important role in a story, besides it makes the story alive, character also viewed as a strategic position to carry a message or something that the author wants to convey in the story, so character which represents a person becomes something interest in the story. As Holman states that the character most often used to refer to a person in a fictional story. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice and virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fob, a country bumpkin, a garrulous old man, a happy milkmaid, etc (74).

Character only is not enough to build a story. The author has the way to depict the character to make the story more alive. It is called characterization. Accor
According to Holman, Characterization is the creation of character of imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction (75). It means that characterization is the author’s way and technique to make the readers understand the personality and the image of a character in literary fiction. One can understand the qualities of a character by interpreting what the author has written about him. So, the ability to characterize the people of his imagination successfully is one of primary attributes of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman 91).

Character is most often used to refer to a person in fictional story. In the characterizations, the authors apply several methods of delivery and the nature of the character traits desired by the author in a story. To delivery, the author has different method to characterize the character in fiction. As Holman states that,

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation by author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action. Second, the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the action. And the third, the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon the character’s inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clearer understanding of the attributes of the character (75).

Further, Hurtik and Robert say that “an essential element of characterization is motivation “. Character must appear to act their own. Their action must result from plausible reasons which must be revealed or at least implied at some points in the story (37). Moreover, They state that in studying a literary character, one should
determine the character’s trait or traits (38). A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior, such as acting first and thinking afterward, crowding another person closely while talking, looking directly into a person’s eyes or avoiding eye contact completely, and borrowing money and repaying it. All the characters must be logically justified in terms of the character’s natures, personalities, and situations. Character needs reasons and motives that result from and are supported by their particular qualities and condition; thus, consistency is achieved. Moreover, the nature of the short story or novel, its limited concentration and focus, demands that there is a connection and unity between who and what a character is and what he does (Hu rtik and Robert 37).

In this case, the writer uses characterization analytical approach to analyze Pip’s character in order to know about Pip’s personality descriptions which further it can help the writer to explain about the psychological condition when he has big ambition to get Estela.

**2.2 Theoretical Framework**

2.2.1 Freudian Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is established by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). It is a theory about the complexity of human mind which has strong impact toward human’s a ct. Tyson (12) argues that:

“When we look at the world through a psychoanalysis lens, we see that it is comprised of individual human beings, each with a psychological history that begins in childhood experiences in the family a
According to Berger (75) psychoanalysis is a science which is related to conscious and unconscious process, drives, and repression with the laws of mental functioning. Eagleton (131) writes “psychoanalysis covers systematic knowledge about experience which are recorded in human’s mind, basic instinct of self defense, psychological development and the relation of id ego superego”. The most important thing to discuss in this theory is the existence of unconscious mind. Tyson (14) writes, “The unconscious is the store house of house painful experiences and emotion, those wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflict we do not want to know about because we feel we will be overwhelmed by them”. This unconscious mind will came up to through the repression. All of the things which are discussed in psychoanalysis theory have strong relationship toward this unconscious mind.

However, this study will mainly discuss about the emergence of ambition which are portrayed by a character named Pip in Great Expectation by Charles Dickens. Freud established these concepts to support the earlier concepts of the structural models of the psyche. Id is the original system of human characteristic. Ego is the development of id to react toward the external world, while superego is the crystallization of norms and cultural values.

### 2.2.1.1 The Id

Completely Submerged in the unconscious, id according to Freud as cited in Berger (86) is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which
content of desires. In other word, id strives immediate satisfaction, id is inhabited by selfish, sexual desire, destructive, barbaric emotions that constantly threaten to break loose and self defense action (Heller 90). Tyson (25) writes, “the id devoted solely to the gratification of prohibited desires of all kinds-desire for power, for sex, for amusement, for food-without an eye to consequences”. While Guerin, Labor, Morgan, Reesman, and Willingham (130) state that “The id is, in short, the source of all our aggression and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify our instinct for pleasure without regard for social convention, legal ethics, or moral restraint”. The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). Freud as cited in Hall also defines id as the primary source of psychic energy and the seat of instinct (26). Everybody is born with all id, all of the primary process thinking which are irrational, timeless, and sometimes immoral instinct. Works for pleasure principles, id has single purpose to identify pleasures and pains in order to gain the pleasure and avoid the pain. The entire process happen in the id belong to unconscious mind, so that sometimes people cannot control when the id should appear or disappear. There is no justification of good or bad in this stage because id does not have any experiences toward external world. Id also does not consider true of false, norms, tradition and other people. In other words, id is the part of human unconscious mind which consists of basic or animal instinct of pleasure and the feeling of unthreatened and it needs immediate satisfaction. For example, when a person is starving, id forces the man to immediately fulfill the desire to eat.

2.2.1.2 The Ego
Ego is the well-organized of id (Fodor and Gaynor 76). Ego works based on a rational reason; that is why ego is also called rational instinct, Ego can work to gether with id to reach the same goals as what id wants, but in contrast ego also can be the oppressor of the id’s goals. Gaining energy from the id, ego works based on reality principles that aim to differ between fantasy and reality. Ego has to be able to coordinate what id needs, superego, and also external world in order to struggle for life. The general function of ego is repressing the desire’s satisfaction until it can be reached without any resistance from the superego and the external worlds. When the id wants something that breaks norms, ego tries to mediate, always operate with the aim of self-preservation. Brenner says, “The ego consists of those function which have to do with the individual’s relation to his environment” (Berg er 85). In this stage all of the anxieties are located, since ego should be able to balance between the demand of id and the social norms. As Fodor and Gaynor argue that Ego should be able to manage and also find the best method with the lowest risks to satisfy the needs considering the environment (Fodor and Gaynor 77). Whet her Hall defines ego as the following:

Ego is governed by the reality principle. The aim of reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need had been discovered or produced. The institution of the reality principle does not mean that the pleasure principle is forsaken. It is only temporary suspended in the interest of reality (27).

Continuing the example of starving man in the id’s explanation, while id forces the man to immediately fulfill the needs of eat, ego takes action for getting some foods by several alternatives such as hunting animals, asking for foods, buying the foods after borrowing money, or stealing some foods. Alternatives emerge a
s the result of the strong desire to eat.

2.2.1.3 The Superego

Superego is established from the ego to function as the blue print of moral values. Superego represents the ideal rather than the real, and it strives for perfection rather than for reality or pleasure (Hall 31). Superego can be said as sublimation of characteristics of parent which also consist of the norms, rules, traditional values, and the habit of family itself. Referring to Berger, superego equals to what people says conscience (Berger 86). Superego is divided into conscience and ego ideal. The word conscience implies punishment of wrong behavior against the norms whether ego ideal is gift for a good behavior and part of superego that tells people to be perfect. Following the principle of conscience and ego ideal, superego aims to differ between right or wrong and to force people of both obeying the ego ideal and fulfilling the needs (Alwisol 20). As the barometer of good or bad, superego can be a barrier for ego to satisfy the desire of id. Superego forces the ego to represent inappropriate id to the unconscious mind. Referring to the previous example of starving man; when the man finally gets the food from hunting or asking for the other people politely, the ego works harmonically to balance the id and superego because the man is still considering the conscience. Another case when the man steals some foods, the ego chooses to fulfill the id by ignoring norms and social values. In this case id works stronger than the superego.

2.2.2 Concept of Ambition

Ambition is a natural desire to fulfill whatever someone’s need in human b
eining life. As William stated that ambition is strong desire to achieve in life or getting something for certain reason (William 25). It provides the motivation and determination necessary to give direction to life or strong desire for success, achievement, and distinction. Ambitious people seek to be the best at what they choose to do for attainment, power, or superiority.

In Freudian theory, based on id ego and superego concept, the ambition is in the id structural. Id is a basic instinct or it can be called animal instinct of human which content of desires. The function of id according to Hall is to fulfill the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called pleasure principles (22). In the process of the id, ego, and superego to reach the ambition, someone will through the different process and different effect. The first process, it will emerge the negative effect. In this case, the Id is more dominant. When ego succumb or surrender too much power to the id and the superego or to the outside world, there will be irregularities and irregular condition (Berger 86). Otherwise, if the ego is more dominant it will cause a positive effect. Ego functions to control and command the id and superego also maintain the outside world base on the control of the ego (Berger 86). If the ego can control the id and superego then harmony will be created and that's where the positive ambition will appear.

When an ambition people with a big spirit can control their way and find the purpose so they will become success person. Ambition will be motivator of success if people are able to the controller of it or it will be the instrument that drives people to destruction if they become the selves of ambition. Thus, ambition can gi
ve a good effect to someone if they can control it. It deals when someone get a big ambition with uncontrollable will become an ambitious person. According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, ambitious mean a showing or resulting from a desire to do something difficult of something that demands great effort. It means that if someone getting ambition, they will do anything hardly to get what they need. To get what they need, they will try to choose some option which easy to do practically.

However, the human’s ambition can be influenced by the background of life, family, even the social condition where they live. Sometimes, someone who has an ambition is ready to do everything to reach it. They do not care about the effect of the ambition toward their life. Therefore, ambition can be good is not only make someone has a certain purpose in their life but also can be bad thing if someone become very selfish in reaching the ambition.

2.3 Review of Related Study

In writing this thesis, the writer was based on the study that has been done previously. The previous study that inspired the writer in making this thesis is a study about character and psychological aspects entitle The Psychological Aspects of Bigger’s character in Richard Wright’s Native Son. This study was written by Khusnul Khotimah of State Institute For Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2004.

This Psychological Aspect of Bigger’s character in Richard Wright’s Native Son focuses on the analysis of psychological aspects of Bigger’s character thro
ugh his behavior. This study is basically literary research by using psychological approach. This study is using the personality theories and literary theories. The personality theories are Freudian psychoanalysis and the motivation of human behavior. Meanwhile the literary theory that is used is theory of characterization and conflict.

The last relevant study is found from library of Petra University entitle “A Study of Ambition Through The Main Characters in Maugham’s The Narrow Corner”, conducted by Nona (1995). This study analyze the ambition of Fred Blake and Captain Nichols, a main characters of a novel by Maugham entitle The Narrow Corner. This novel tells about the ambition of someone to going to rich. They are Fred Blake and Captain Nichols. They can do anything although they kill each other to get the money and to bring their ambition to reality. This study focuses on what the effects of ambition of Fred Blake and Captain Nichols.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS