

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter deals with the previous study about the similar topic which is the lie. The definition of falsehood will be used to analyze the main character's lies. The type of falsehood will be used to elaborate the data that related to the topics and the psychoanalysis theory by Freud.

#### **2.1 Previous Study**

There are many studies that are related to this research topic, falsehood. One of them is Asbatin's thesis (2009) *The Twin Aunt's Lie in Mark Twain "Was it Heaven? Or Hell?"*. She analyzes the reason and the consequence of the main character Hanna & Hester's lies. She finds out that the reason of the twin aunts lie is because of their impulse.

The previous study has the similarities with the present research, that is lies or falsehood. The different of this research is the literary approach, Asbatin uses intrinsic and extrinsic approach that is the psychoanalysis based on Sigmund Freud, while the present study uses the psychological approach based on Rene Wellek. In addition, the concepts of the falsehood used are different. Asbatin uses many types of lies from Wikipedia sources, while the writer uses five types of falsehood from Bella DePaulo and Judith Viorst.

#### **2.2 Psychological Approach**

Basically, there are two types of approach intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic and extrinsic approaches are originally written by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book "Theory of Literature". Intrinsic approach explains about the plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style. Based on Wellek the definition of extrinsic approach explains about the study of literature in the aspects such as biography, psychology, society, ideas, and other arts. Psychological content appears in a wide range of literary forms such as poetry, short story, play, and novel. "Psychology of literature," we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as

type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (Wellek & Warren, 1948: 81). Based on Wellek's theory, literary works can be reflected the author's experiences, hopes or dreams. In studying the psychology of a literature, there should be a consideration of the literature and society.

The creative process should cover the entire sequence from the subconscious origins of a literary work to those last revisions, which, with some writers, are the most genuinely creative part of the whole. (Wellek and Warren, 1948:85)

The writer of literary works may have a fantasy dream that cannot happen in the real life, so they explain about what their fantasies that will never happen into reality by writing the work. Psychological approach can be used to analyze the fictional characters using the language and methods of psychology.

The novel in the present study is about a psychological novel that suitable with the theory of psychological approach based on Wellek and Werren. It can be used to analyze the data in this research because the novel emphasizes the characters, their emotional reactions, and their minds.

### **2.3 Definition of Falsehood**

Falsehood is the synonym of lies that means statement or people act to defense their beliefs if something is wrong by telling the untrue statement or act. Falsehood is one of defense mechanism that common used by human to protect themselves if something is beyond their willingness to accept that. Falsehood is used to deceive someone about something. The Oxford Dictionary and Thesaurus defines lying as making a false statement deliberately by someone who knows it is not true, the state of being false, or a false or untrue thing.

The most commonly accepted definition of falsehood is a lie in the belief of the speaker that they are false with the intention to deceive the hearer with respect to the content (William, 2002: 7) or more formally it is explained that when a person lies, he asserts something to another which they believe it false to get the other believes that its true (Kupfer,1982: 7). Intimate relationships are not built on the truth and nothing but the truth. Most Individuals admit having lied to a

romantic partner. Deception would be related to the reciprocal exchange of information, the desire to avoid punishment, and individuals' attachment beliefs (Cole, 2001: 107). Additional research suggests that deception or falsehood most likely to be motivated by fear of a partner's disapproval (Millar & Tesser, 1988: 111 in *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 18 (1)). Romantically individuals have a difficult time detecting deception and tend to assume that the truth is being told (Levine & Mc Sornack, 1992: 108 in *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 18 (1)). People who do lie to their close relationship partners, they will feel more distressed than when they lie to partners in casual relationships (Miller, Mongeau, & Sleight, 1986: 64 in *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 74 (1))

Falsehood occurs any time someone intentionally try to mislead another (DePaulo, Kashy, Kirkendol, Wyer, Epstein, 1996: 981). Most people lie once or twice a day. When people want to claim familiarity with the topic of discussion when we have nothing, or when the targets will run away if they know the truth, then it becomes tempting to lie. DePaulo (1996) finds out that dating couples lie to each other in about third of their interactions, perhaps even more often than they deceive people.

Related research indicates that deception or falsehood among romantic partners is more motivated by a concern for the relationships or their partner, when compare with the motives *I* the use of deception in other types of relationships (Metts, 1989: 108 in *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 18 (1)). Relationships partners who have known each other for a long time may be likely to have or to be perceived as having detailed knowledge about each other's lives that would discourage many attempts at deceit. In some examples, partners do not already know the truth that a person might be desired to tell a lie. However, people may fear that their partners discover the truth if they are close relationships that interact frequently rather than casual relationships. At the time people do lie to their close partners, they may be less feel confident that their partners believed their lies.

Lying can be traced from some aspects, people lie about their feelings, actions, plans, past, knowledge, or achievement. But the most common lies among people are a lie about fact and possessions. DePaulo finds that most of people who tell a lot of lies might be sociable. It means that they like making a good impression and flattering others by telling lies because they have something that

would not impress their targeted people who like to spend time with. The difference of falsehood only exists from the target, frequency, or the reason to tell lie.

Furthermore, DePaulo divides falsehood into four (4): the content, the type, the reason for telling lies, and the referent that means the description of the lie itself (1996: 982)

### **2.3.1 The Content of Falsehood**

- a. Feelings : Lies about effects, emotions, opinions, and evaluations pertaining to people, objects, or events.
- b. Achievements, : Lies about achievements, accomplishments, failures, knowledge, and lack of knowledge.
- c. Action, Plans : Lies about what the liars did, are doing, or are planning to do, or about where they were or where they are.
- d. Explanation, Reasons : Lies about liars' reason or explanations for their behavior.
- e. Facts, possessions : Lies about facts about objects, events, or people, or about possessions.

DePaulo (1996: 985) notes that people report lying most often about their feelings, their actions, plans, and their achievement and knowledge. When people lie about their feelings, they would pretend to feel more better or positive than they really do more often than they would pretend to feel more negatively.

### **2.3.2 The Reason of Falsehood**

- a) Self – Oriented : Lies to protect or enhance the liars psychologically or to protect the liars' privacy, lies to protect the liars from loss of status, or position, or looking bad; from disapproval or having their feeling hurt; to make the liars appear better than they used to be, lies told to make things easier for the liars, or to help them get information, or to protect them from being bothered or from doing something they preferred not to do.

b) Other-oriented : Lies to enhance or protects other persons psychologically, lies to protects another person from embarrassment, having their feelings hurt, and to regulate another person's feelings, emotions, or moods. Lies to protect another person's privacy, to make other people appear better, to make things easier for another person.

“Women would tell more other-oriented lies and relatively fewer self-centered lies than would men.” (DePaulo, Kashy, Kirkendol, Wyer, & Epstein, 1996 : 986)

### **2.3.3 The Referent of Falsehood**

- a. Liar : Lies that refer to something about the lie teller, such as something the liar did or felt. Includes lies in which the liars state or imply their preferences or opinions
- b. Target : Lies that refer to something about the target of the lie
- c. Other person : Lies that refer to something about a person or persons other than the liar or target
- d. Object, event : Lies that refer to something about an object, event, or place.

### **2.4 Types of Falsehood**

The types of falsehood that are used in this research is based on Bella DePaulo and Judith Viorst. They are:

DePaulo groups falsehood into three types, that is outright, exaggeration, and subtle. Outright is total falsehoods or lies in which the information conveyed is completely different from, or contradictory to, the truth. Exaggerations is lies in which liars overstate the facts or convey an impression that exceeds the truth. And Subtle is lying by evading or omitting relevant details and by telling literal truths that are designed to mislead. Also includes behavioral or nonverbal lies

Meanwhile, Judith Viorst (1981: 34) in her analysis about *The Truth About Lying* groups falsehood into two different types. They are peace keeping lies and protective lies. Peace Keeping Lies is a lie that designed to avoid irritation and

argument; lies that designed to protect the liar from possible blame or pain; a lie designed to keep a trouble at a bay without hurting. People who tell peace keeping lies usually feel wrong when they tell lies. Although they understand why they tell the lies but still they feel wrong about telling lies. People tell these lies at times, and yet they always feel they are wrong. Actually, they understand why they tell lie, but still they feel wrong. This kind of falsehood usually is used by couples to keep their relationship go on. For example, a husband lies to his wife about buying a new shoe for her birthday; for the husband, he will feel a little guilty but in other hand he does that to make a romantic idea for their relationship. He lies for their good relation.

Protective Lies is a lie that quite serious because they are convinced that the truth would be too damaging. They lie because they believe that it is good for the person they are lying to. Usually they lie to people whom they love and who trust them most of all on the base that break the trust is justified. They may lie to their children, their couple, and event their closest friends to hide something because they try to protect the person that is being told a lie. They tell protective lie to give the best for people who are important for them. For example: a husband lies about his health to his children because he does not want his children worries.

The type of falsehood based on DePaulo will be used by the writer to analyze the data based on the topic of this research. The writer also uses the types of falsehood based on Viorst explanation.