

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature applied in this study. The theoretical review elaborated in this chapter includes character, plot, setting, definition of motivation and survival.

2.1. Character

Character is a figure that contained in the literature that have personality, moral values and mental. Royle and Bennet stated that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply objects" (2004: 31).

Foster in Kenney (1966: 20) states that characters in fiction are divided into two: "flat" and "round" characters. The flat character is less the representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character. It is called flat because we see only one side of him. The role of a flat character is to help the main character in pursuing his ambitions and goals. The flat characters often play a supporting role in the story, play or novel. In contrast to flat character, round character is obviously more lifelike than the simple because in life, people are not simply embodiments of single attitudes.

Authors develop round characters to make their stories more believable and effective. These characters bring surprise to the readers' expectations by undergoing a significant metamorphosis at the end of a narrative as compared to what they were in the initial phases. By the end, after developing new traits, a round character also demonstrate new facets of human behavior.

2.2 Plot

Plot is the events that form a significant pattern of action. According to Kenney (1976: 7) "Such structure of events arising out of conflict may be called the plot of the story. Like many terms used in literary discussion, plot is blessed with several meanings. Sometimes it refers simply to the events in the story". Plot is also a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect.

The role of a plot in the story is to be the structure of actions and the events of the story that have been developed by the author to create the whole story. The In addition Pickering (1996: 32) said that there are five main elements of plot which is explained below.

The first is the exposition or the introduction. This is known as the beginning of the story where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well. The second element of a plot is known as the rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of a plot occurs and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that

excitement, tension or crisis is encountered. The third element of a plot is known as the climax or the main point of the plot. This is the turning point of the story and is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion. The reader wonders what is going to happen next. The fourth element of a plot is known as falling action or the winding up of the story. Events and complications begin to resolve and the result of actions of the main characters are put forward. The last element of a plot is the resolution or the conclusion. It is the end of a story and ends with either a happy or a tragic ending.

2.3 Setting

In literature, the word ‘setting’ is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.

Pickering (1996: 36) state that the setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place include the location, the background, and the regional aspect. It can designate a particular time, historical era, and a political situation. From the setting of the story, we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do. Setting is not only a particular time and a particular place, or a very substance of a region, but also how the people things, how they react, their prejudices, their insanities, and their lifestyle with all elements that related indirectly.

Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the reader's imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. The element of setting can be differentiated into three principle element: setting of place, setting of time,

2.4 Motivation

Psychologist Abraham Maslow (1970: 250) stated that human motivation is based on people seeking fulfillment and change through personal goal. Self-actualized people are those who were fulfilled and doing all they were capable of.

Motivation is a natural thing that can trigger someone to do the best efforts in whatever someone's desire in human being life. It represents the reasons for people's actions, desires, and needs. Motivation can also be defined as one's direction to behavior or what causes a person to want to repeat a behavior and vice versa. Motivation involves the biological, emotional, social and cognitive forces that activate behavior. In everyday usage, the term "motivation" is frequently used to describe "why" a person does something (Nevid, 2013: 24).

Basically, motivation appears to everyone in the different level according to their goals. The different level of motivation is based on the different reasons or goals that give rise to an action (Deci & Reeve, 1996: 23-24). The most basic distinction is between internal motivation, which refers to doing something because it is interesting or enjoyable, and external motivation, which refers to doing something because it leads to a separable outcome.

Internal motivation is defined as the doing of an activity for its inherent satisfaction rather than for some separable consequence. When intrinsically

motivated, a person is moved to act for the fun or challenge entailed rather than because of external products, pressures, or rewards. External motivation refers to the performance of an activity in order to attain an outcome, which then contradicts internal motivation. It comes from outside of the individual. Common external motivations are rewards like money and grades, coercion and threat of punishment. Competition is in general extrinsic because it encourages the performer to win and beat others, not to enjoy the intrinsic rewards of the activity. A crowd or friends cheering on the individual are also extrinsic incentives. It means that people who in the level of external motivation usually perform his or her best action with the feeling of pressure in order to avoid guilt or anxiety or to attain ego-enhancement or pride (White, 1959: 297).

2.5 Psychology of Survival

Psychology of survival is how our mind affects our ability to survive. According to Hornby (1995: 1204) Survival is the state of continuing to live or exist in spite of difficulty or danger. To truly be prepared to survive, one needs to cultivate a mindset that goes far beyond just having the skills to survive. Anyone forced into a survival situation is going to experience unimaginable stressors that will ultimately influence his thinking. How they respond to the overwhelming amount of stress produced by a survival situation will be the determining factor in their ability to survive that situation.

As stated by Maslow (1970: 201), survive, the feeling of safety is one of 5 basic human needs. Maslow stated that people are motivated to achieve certain needs, and that some needs take precedence over others. Our most basic needs are physiological needs and safety needs. Basic needs will be the first thing that motivates our behavior. Once that level is fulfilled the next level up is what motivates us, and so on.



The most basic of all needs are those to do with physiological needs and safety needs. This is the need for food, drink, shelter, sleep and oxygen. If a

person cannot satisfy this basic survival need it dominates their interest and concern. A person who is cold, sick or hungry will not be very interested in socializing, learning or working.

Once the physiological needs are met, a new set of needs emerges. The physiological needs still exist, but having these needs satisfied regularly, a person becomes aware of the next level of human need – physical safety. This is the need to feel safe in the world: to feel safe from personal danger and threats; being deprived at Level 2 results in fear. When a person is fearful, all concentration goes to calming the fear with no thought for any other task. For a person to develop fully as a human being there must be some freedom from fear of personal attack, particularly in one's own home. However, because the main topic of this thesis is about motivation of survival, the focus of this study is to analyze the second level, safety needs.

Psychology and literature have functional relationship, which is used to study human psychology. Psychological indication in literature is imagery, different with the indication of psychology itself, human being describes in the real life. Both of them can be used for analyzing the deep understanding to human being. Literature and psychology also have causalities relationship.