

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this part, the writer explores some related studies, and theories that will be used to examine the work, the writer state theoretical framework and see how those theories applied to analysis the novel

#### **2.1 Previous Studies**

Previous study is needed in order to help the writer conduct the study and future study, it necessarily need as supporting data. According to (Habibah, & Nurmaily, 2020) The previous studies which have relatable topic can be a guideline. Meanwhile, the relatable theory will help the writers to analyze this research. In this study, previous studies are used as a reference which are the finding, theoretical used and method of the studies. The writer's review and select some previous studies related to the topic as the guidance for the study.

Toni Morrison is one of the greatest authors, there are some of the studies that discussed about her novel, such as in the "*The Analysis of Internalized Racism in Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye*", Maulina discussed about the factors that influenced internalized racism, and she also analyzed about the impact of that internalized in The Bluest Eye novel. Sociology of literature is applied to analyze this issue, and some references related to internalized racism in analyzing the problems. In her paper, Maulina found that Pecola experienced internalized racism from society, and this issue arose because of her self-hearted in her

community. From this study, the writer learns more about the character's personality, which is influenced by racism that appears in the novel *The Bluest eye*. It also helps the writer to understand more about the psychological approach since this study also applied the same method.

Lina, Susan, 2010 on her thesis discussing about *The Bluest eye* novel, entitled *Identity Crisis seen in Pecola's Characteristic in Morrison's The Bluest Eye*. White's standard of beauty greatly influences Pecola. She was treated badly by society because of her ugliness and skin color. In her paper, Lina applied the library research method and used some theories such as characterization theory, a psychological approach to analyze the identity crisis of Pecola. The result of this paper shows that Pecola's character experiencing crisis identity relates to negative characteristics. In order to understand about personality and character of Pecola Breedlove, this study helps the writer understand some characteristic theories and personality theories.

A study about parenting styles and personalities of characters has been done by Pratiwi, Rinda (2017) entitled *The Impact of Two different styles of parenting on Kevin's Personality Development Seen in Lionel Shriver's We Need to Talk about Kevin*. The study aims to reveal Kevin's personality development as the impact of two different parenting styles, to analyze the topic, Pratiwi applied a psychological approach with parenting style theory, theory of character and characterization, self-rejection theory, and juvenile delinquency theory. Her study reveals that Kevin is raised with an authoritarian and permissive parenting style.

Those kinds of parenting styles negatively impact Kevin's character and make him develop self-rejection, which leads him to be cruel, evil, and duplicitous.

Lengari, Clara Acitya Ose (2018), Conducted a research entitled *Authoritarian Parenting in Shaping the Characteristics of Ruth Young in Amy Tan's The Bonesetter's Daughter*. The objectives of this study are to explain Ruth Young's characteristic, to analyze the portrayal of an authoritarian parenting style through Luling Young's action and Lastly, to observe the characteristic of Ruth Young which are shaped through the practice of authoritarian parenting by Luling Young. Lengari, applied a psychological approach and library research as method in order to answer the problem formulation. As the result, Luling Young parenting style is high on behavior control and Luling not communicate well with Ruth, as an impact of the authoritarian parenting style is Ruth's internalizing behavior, Ruth has anxiety and fearful. Those kind of outcomes appears as a result of the restriction and operation which are given by Luling affect Ruth's mental state. Ruth's reflects on her past self which then behaves wisely later in life.

In the research written by Darwoto, Adelia Agatha (2021) with the title *The Influence of Lindo Jong's parenting Style Towards Her Daughter's Characteristics In Amy Tan's The Joy Luck Club* shows how is parent's role is very important in the children's growth which can be seen through their children's character. In this research, the writer uses two theories: Diana Baumrind's parenting style theory and the characterization theory by M.J Murphy. This study aims to describe the characteristic of Linda Jong and Waverly Jong and also the influence of parenting style on Waverly's characteristics.

Those related studies above support the resource and become a helpful reference in conducting this study since there are several similarities, like having the same main topic, object that being analyzed, and approach applied to analyze this study. Furthermore, the studies above give a piece of broader information to the researcher of this study to better understanding related to the topic of how parenting style influences children's personality

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

There are some theories that are reviewed for references to help the writer analyze the novel. In this analysis the writer use psychology approach which writer think appropriate with the issue of this study.

On this stud, the writer consider to use theory of personality as by Roger (1966) to analyze about personality in characters of Pecola Breedlove and Claudia Mcteer. As in this theory explains about relationship of personality of human from early childhood and emotional connection from parents. Positive regard is crucial to personality development, infant behavior is guided by the amount of affection and love bestowed, ( Schultz & Schultz, 2017), Moreover and (Baumrind, 1991; Maccoby & Martin, 1983) is applied to understand about kind of parenting styles that appears in the novel and how it relation towards personality of children's characters.

### 2.2.1 Carl Rogers Personality Theory

One of the theory about personality that has received wide recognition is a self-actualization theory by Carl Roger (Schultz & Schultz, 2017) rooting in humanistic psychology approach, this theory also known as self-concept theory which focused in oneself ability to be fully living in the present time. Humanistic psychology is a field of study which focused on human's growth and potential to be developed (Ewen, 2009).

As a theorist, Roger formulated this concept when he came to recognize the importance of an autonomous self as a factor in his own development. According to book *Theory of Personality* by Schultz, 2017, Rogers believed people are motivated by an innate tendency to actualize, maintain, and enhance the self, which drive to self-actualization as a big part of the actualization tendency in human.

Self-concept theory, also known as self-actualization theory, is a positive self-concept or condition when an individual sees themselves in a positive way and trusts their ability. When an individual applies a positive self-concept, that individual will be content with their situation. A person with a positive self-concept also means that when they make a mistake or fail in a specific condition, they treat themselves compassionately instead of blaming and judging themselves for the mistake they made.

Roger's on his theory believed that there are three keys as a form of self concept, namely self-image, ideal self, and self-esteem. Self-image is also known as real-

self it is about how we perceived ourselves, and relates to self-esteem. Self-image has directly an affects on how a person feels, thinks and acts in the world Rogers (1956). Self-image is including many aspects of human, like how ourselves physically, our personality traits and our social condition. The self-image does not always identical or similar with reality. Oneself might have an inflated self-image and might hold with one or more characteristic. This inflated self-image may be positive and or negative, an individual might seen himself better at something than himself really are. As an example, a woman might perceived herself overweight when she is actually has ideal body. It is essential to psychological health of human because it is about how they see themselves inside and outside. Rogers believed that every person has their own real self where person feels most real as they really are.

Self-esteem is about how an individual value themselves. The level of each person's self-esteem may vary. It depends on factors like how people evaluate themselves or how they compare themselves to others. The valuing process of self esteem involves a degree of evaluation and might be in positive or negative ways. When a person compares themselves to other and find they are better than other or people respond positively, it can grow positive self-esteem. In contrast when people respond or we find that we are not good as our comparison as a result it can lower our self-esteem.

Ideal-self is about what we wants, how and individual place upon themselves, what human striving to achieve in life as their goals or ideal (Ismail & Tekke, 2015). Ideal-self is a representation of person who or what is their goals in life.

Roger also suggests that there are some things situated beyond our reachable that might result from the gap between the self image and ideal self. And true image is about given that appears on people as individual.

On Roger's personality theory, he also mentions and emphasizes about congruence and incongruence. According to Rogers (1956), the closer the person's self image and ideal self are to each other, the more congruent or consistent and the higher person's sense of self-worth. Person that congruence will feel worthy under all condition, also they can develop and actualize all facets of the self, proceeding toward the goal of becoming a fully functioning person (Schultz & Schultz, 2017). Self-image and ideal-self can be congruence or incongruent in which all of it has its own consequences and impact on that individual.

In contrast, incongruence is a discrepancy between a person's self-concept and aspect of his or their experience (Schultz & Schultz, 2017). The wider gap between ideal-self of oneself and his/her self-image the more incongruence that person in real condition. Incongruence develops between the self-concept and behaviors that threaten the self-image. Roger (1956) also stated that anxiety is the result of a discrepancy between experience and the perception of the self. Rogers believed that people must be in a congruence situation in order to achieve self actualization as fully functioning person.

Viewed by Carl Rogers's theory (1956), a child has two basic needs: positive regard and condition of worth. Rogers believed a condition of worth developed in

early childhood, it also involve seeing ourselves as worthy only under conditions acceptable to our parents (Schultz & Schultz, 2017). On this condition children's self worth depend on their behavior and attitude by considering approval by their parents.

According to Rogers, each person need to be regarded positively based on acceptance, love and approval from other people, significantly father and mother during childhood. Hence, Roger made distinction between unconditional positive regard and conditional positive regard. Approval that granted regardless of any children's behavior is called unconditional positive regards this kind of thing usually happened from infancy and without conditional or dependent on the child's behavior such as Rogers (1961) meant that unconditional positive regard in the mother's love for the child is granted freely and fully.

When love and approval only appears when a person expresses desirable behaviors and attitudes, the conditional positive regard exists. Each human being has their own factors which influenced their personality's shaped or changed, yet most of children's personality shaped and influenced by family members. Parents are a part of family that have a role major in children, most of the time children spend their moment with their parents, children also learn and understand their parents traits and behavior.

Even many factors can influence and affect the development of self-concept, such as comparison between one person and other, reaction of others, how others treat us and the role of the individual in their expectation.



### **2.2.2 Parenting Styles Theory**

As a human being, children cannot be directly go on their own life, there are some stages that should be pass through, parents need to support their children to step and successful on that stages, they have to help the children so that their children can live in thrive in their own life.

Parents themselves usually consist of father and mother, parents are the persons that should nurturing, encourage, support and give a correction feedback to their children. Mother and father also have visible functions in family, mother is related to emotional or morale of family such as by taking care and showers children with love and affection, while father is associated with resource and to fulfill family needs. Yet, both of them have a same function in family which is as a protector of care. Parents should provide children with their basic need like physical need and psychology need until children grow up to adulthood

Normally, parents are responsible for nurturing and protecting their children, as an obligation of parents' job since they bring the children into the world. Nurturing is a continual process consisting of characteristics like; showing their love for each other, listening to others, and expressing their emotions like joy, anger or sadness to each other and understanding mistakes. As Parents they have to be able to make their children feel comfortable and safe when around them.

Parental role is matter to support healthy growth and children's personality because the way you interact with your child and how you discipline her will influence her for the rest of their life. General parenting styles have been found to

relate to children's development (Collins, Maccoby, Steinberg, Hetherington, & Bornstein, 2000). Hence, parents become children's first learning area and the first circle of protection, not only the biological.

Commonly, parental roles can be views as behavioral pattern towards their children. behavioral control consists of parenting behavior that attempts to control, manage or regulate child behavior, either through enforcing demands and rules, disciplinary strategies, control of rewards and punishment, or through supervisory functions (Barber , 2002; Maccoby, 2002). In order to determine connection between parenting style to children personality, the writer thought that parenting style theory is needed to be applied. Coste (2015) state that Baumrind is one of clinical psychologist which is known by hers parenting style theory. Baumrind (1966) identified three parenting styles based on parental demandingness and responsiveness, which included authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting.

Authoritarian parenting itself refers to parents that want and attempt to control their children, and that parents also evaluate their children's behaviors and attitudes with certain standards that they already set as an indicator, this type of parents usually force their children to obey the rules that they make and if their children break the rule the result is punishment. Authoritarian parenting focus on discipline and obedience of the children, everything is should work as they order and do not need any explanation. The characteristic of the authoritarian parenting style is the parents avoid to communicates with their children, and limit their children's autonomy. Authoritarian parenting style usually focuses on family

values or tradition compared to the needs of children. This kind of parenting style commonly produces children with high dependence towards their parents command and guidance. Consequently, the outcome of authoritarian parenting style is associated with children low self-esteem and low of confidence.

Meanwhile authoritative parenting is parenting style known as one of the best parenting style, this kind of parental is high in demanding and high responsiveness to children needs, authoritative parents control and support their children in order to live in their own perspectives ( Baumrind, 1978). In this categorization of parenting style, parents are usually more welcome to their children's condition and provide them with interaction and good communication. Parents under the authoritative parenting style tend to be expressing their affection verbally. They also encourage their children and support their children. They know that when children perform a positive attitude or behavior, they can praise them. They would show nurture and warmth of affection towards their children even if the children made mistakes and failures. This kind of parenting style commonly produces a positive outcome for their children. Especially for adolescents, the authoritative parenting style has been proven the best parenting style since it over communication as one of the interactions.

Permissive parents are undemanding but responsive type of parenting, this type of parents is super responsive to children emotional needs, whilst children responsibility and boundary is low. Parents under permissive parenting style are warm and nurturing, they set very few rules and boundaries, they allow their children to decide their decisions. Parents under this style do not give out

consequences very often. They usually act more like friend than a role model. Children under permissive parenting style usually cannot follow the rules, have low self-control, encounter problem in friend relationship or social interaction.

Later on, Maccoby and Martin expanded Baumrind's theory by dividing the permissive parenting style into two different styles, namely indulgent and neglectful. Indulgent parents are very loving and often act like their children's friends (Baumrind, 1966; Maccoby&Martin, 1983). They provide a few guidelines and rules and do not expect their children to behave responsibly (Tashjihan, 2018). Meanwhile, Neglectful parents are almost not involved in their children's lives. They are undemanding and unresponsive. Neglecting parents are those that show a deficient level of involvement as well as strictness with their children (Kremers, Brug, de Vries& Engels, 2003).

Parents with neglectful parenting style often not involve to controlling children behavior but sometimes they make sure that their children are fed and have shelter. To be categorized as Neglectful parenting style, parents should not set a limit in control their children behavior (Barber,1996). Neglectful parents do not take care of children's physical and emotional condition, they may be physically abusive and overwhelmed with other problem. Children raised under neglectful parenting style may appear as someone with low self esteem and confidence, as they might feel like they are not important. They tend to perform poorly in school and rank low in happiness.

The role of the parent in shaping the personality of children is essential. It is needed to guide and assist children in recognizing and determining their future in life. According to (Brown & Iyengar, 2008), parenting style impacts children's emotional and psychological areas such as their identity development, self-awareness, and self-esteem, which are engaged to personality traits of the children. Another study explains that the connection between the role of parents and parenting towards children's personality is unambiguous, not only in mental and emotional areas, yet, also in a cognitive area such as in children's academic achievement. (Brown & Iyengar, 2008) state that: the decision between parents and children, whether they are cooperating or against each other, also impacts the progress of children's achievement. In this case, parenting style also provides and shows a learning pattern about children's emotional, behavioural, and cognitive traits. According to (Pomerantz & Thompson, 2008), parents transmit their effect to their children, contributing to their children's effective resources. When parents transmit positive affect in their interaction with the children, they sustain even foster positive emotions in them.

In contrast, when parents transmit the negative affect to children, they also transfer negative emotion to them, and all of it can be appears from the infancy stage of the children. Another study shows the connection between children and parenting styles exists, such as in the research conducted by (Pratiwi & Ekowani, 2015, as cited in (Asbari et al., 2019)). The research shows that the children who receive an authoritative parenting style have higher moral intelligence than children under the authoritarian parenting style, permissive, and

uninvolved (neglectful) parenting style. Other factors can be influenced children's personality, environment, social context, and children's temperament also has a role in creating children's personality, although, in childhood parents and parenting style can be one of the significant factors that influence the personality of the children.