

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer explained some previous studies and theories as a supporting data for conducting this research. The previous studies and the theory used by the writer could be as the guideline to do the analysis and help to answer the research question in this research paper.

2.1 Previous Studies

2.1.1 Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince Voldemort's Personality Change as Influenced by His past Life and Psyche (2007)

The first previous study is a journal article written by Perdana in 2007 entitled *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince Voldemort's Personality Change as Influenced by His Past Life and Psyche*. This journal analyzed the personality changes of Voldemort's character in Harry Potter influenced by his past life, which makes him become the antagonist character. Furthermore, this thesis aims to know what type of past life changes Voldemort's personality. The psychological approach used to analyze the character's personality, and the personality changes theory is used for this journal. The result shows that Voldemort had a traumatic past life. He had an unhappy experience when he was a child, which influenced his development devil personality. The theory used and the explanation of this paper may help the writer comprehend in analyzing the primary character's changing personality (Perdana, 2007).

2.1.2 Polly's Personality Changes as Seen in Alice Hoffman's *At Risk* (2007)

The second previous study is a thesis written by Kristiani published in 2007. The thesis entitled *Polly's Personality Changes as Seen in Alice Hoffman's At Risk* discusses the personality changes in the major character caused by the significant people in the novel. Her daughter had an illness, and she became a significant person in Polly's life. This research aims to describe Polly's personality and the changes in Polly's personality after knowing that her daughter had an illness. The personality changes theory is used as the tool for this thesis. The result shows that Polly's personality previously was responsible, caring, positive thinking, proud, patient, and wise. After knowing her daughter's illness, she becomes a partial, possessive, forgiving, and introverted person. This previous study helps the current researcher analyze the object of study by using the same theory (Kristiani, 2007).

2.1.3 Eddie's Personality Changes as the Effect of His Incestuous Love as Seen in Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge* (2009)

The third previous study is a thesis belongs to Krisnawati in 2009. The thesis entitled *Eddie's Personality Changes as the Effect of His Incestuous Love as Seen in Arthur Miller's A View from the Bridge* is focused analyzed the changing of a person's personality that turns into bad due to incestuous love in Eddie's experiences. This paper aims to depict the characteristics of Eddie's character explained in the story and to discover how incestuous love is expressed in the story. The character and characterization, incest theory, and personality changes theory are used in this thesis. The results explain that Eddie was generous, loyal, caring, and protective. Then, Eddie falls in love with his niece. This feeling makes him obsessed to having his niece.

Realizing that he could not fulfill his wish, he vented his despair with something terrible. Last, it can be seen that there are some personality changes as the impact of his incestuous love. He turned into a stingy, cruel, disrespectful, vicious, and jealous person. The reason for taking this thesis as the previous study is that this paper has the same case and can guide the researcher to analyze Alicia's character (Krisnawati, 2009).

2.1.4 Personality Change of The Main Character, Tom Leyton, as Influenced by The Minor Character, Joseph Davidson, in Michael Gerard Bauer's *The Running Man* (2017)

The next previous study is a thesis belongs to Palupi in 2017. The thesis entitled *Personality Change of The Main Character, Tom Leyton, as Influenced by The Minor Character, Joseph Davidson, in Michael Gerard Bauer's The Running Man* aims to analyze the main character "Tom" personality, find out the influence of the minor character on the main character, and observe the character's minor influence involved to the personality changes of the main character. The theory used by this paper is personality changes. This paper concludes that the changes in the main character's personality happened because some triggers are from the outside factor, be it from other people or specific situations. Nonetheless, these triggers can only have an impact on Tom only if Tom allows them to influence Tom to change. Likewise, with the supporting character "Joseph," their friendship changed Tom to become a better person. The influence of Joseph as the minor character brings out the kindness that is in Tom that has been buried for a long time. This paper may help the writer analyze her study by looking at how the character changes her personality (Palupi, 2017).

2.1.5 Soroku Okamoto's Personality Changes as a Result of Self-Defense in Jiro Osaragi's *The Journey* (2008).

The last previous study is a thesis belongs to Fitriasari in 2008. The thesis entitled *Soroku Okamoto's Personality Changes as a Result of Self-Defense in Jiro Osaragi's The Journey* explored the personality changes influenced by family and environment. This paper aims to find out the characteristics of Soroku and describe the changes in his personality. The psychological approach is used in this study. The theories used in this paper are character, characterization, and personality changes. This research shows that Soroku is the type of person who makes sure everything is precisely the way he wants it. He regarded money as fundamental in life. He was also known as a man who did not like traveling. Suddenly, he wants to go on some journeys, and the way he viewed money has also changes. He becomes kinder and less conservative. The other characters within the story influence these changes. Those people help him realize that life constantly changes from moment to moment. He has understood how to adapt to new circumstances in his life. However, his personality changes responded to saving himself from the environment around him changing (Fitriasari, 2008).

From those previous studies, those papers help the writer to comprehend in defining the personality changes from each character. Thus, every previous study also has their different sides of problem that makes them changes their personality. Those papers also support understanding the theory about personality changes used by the writer. In conclusion, each previous study gives a support to arrange this research.

2.2 Character and Characterization

In creating literary works the story convey through the characters. The characters convey the story of what they say; from dialogue and what they do, and the action.

Since this study discusses the character of Alicia, the character's theory is used.

Based on their consequence, characters are split into two parts, major and minor characters. A major or main character is a character that will dominate the entire story and is often shown to evolve the principal story that will never be evolved by him. A minor character is showed to elucidate and support the other characters especially the major character. He may do significant character in the story, however he is still to be a minor character to support the major or other characters (Stanton, 1965).

An individual character in a literary work has a unique personality, physical appearance, or characteristic that makes them different from other characters. Foster (1974) states a character into two classify, such as flat character and round character. A flat characters present without a lot of individualizing detail, rarely change even not change at all. The character can be portrayed in a one phase or sentence. A round character has complex feature in motivation and temperament. The character is good at shocking the readers since the character cannot be guess, the character is never static.

William Harmon & Holman (1986) state character into static and dynamic. A static character is the one who changes rarely or never change during the course of the story. It would mean that the action and obstacle happen on him/her does not affect him/her to evolve his/her characteristic and his/her way of thinking. On the contrary, dynamic character is the character that always changing very often.

The character may change to become a good character or a bad character. The changes happen due to the action and the experience that occurs to the character. The various aspects that are likely to change are thinking's way, behavior, appearance, and personality.

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) stated that characterization is the process or the way an author build a character. As well as their physical appearance, readers can also imagine the character through their behavior and thoughts. While Barnet, Berman, and Bruto (1960) have state that characterization is explained by what the characters say, by what they do, by the setting in which they move, and by what other say about them. It can be summarized that characterization is the process author introducing or presents the character.

According to Murphy (1972), there are nine ways how the author presents the personalities of the characters to the reader. There are:

2.2.1. Personal Description

The author can give the readers clue from their personal appearance, look, and from their dress style.

2.2.2. Character as seen by Another

How other characters judge the character through what they see and their opinion.

2.2.3. Speech

Something that a character says determines the reader an understanding of a person's characterization. It can be through a person speaks in conversation, opinion, which make the readers understand how the character is.

2.2.4. Past Life

Someone's characterization also can be describes from the character's thoughts, conversation which refers to a person life even or experience, and also by the minor character that can support to form a person's character by letting the readers explore a person's past life.

2.2.5. Conversation of Others

The conversation between one and another character and the things that they say about him/her can also as the way to identify someone's characterization.

2.2.6. Reaction

In analyzing a character or a person, the reaction from various event and situation that the character produces can be as the instruction to describe the character's characterization.

2.2.7. Direct Comment

The author can comment and describe a person's characteristic directly.

2.2.8. Thoughts

The author can give us direct information of a person's thoughts or what the person is thinking about at that time.

2.2.9. Mannerism

The author can understand something about a person from his behavior, the way he talks when he is with the other people.

2.3 Psychological Approach

In order to get deep understanding about to get a deeper understanding of related the topic discussion of literary works, it needs to be analyzing. Semi (1993) states that Psychology of Literature is a discipline that see literary works as a work that comprise events in human life, played by fiction characters in it or may also be played by factual characters. Meanwhile, psychology itself is a science that discusses human troubles from the psychological aspect. The function of psychology in literature itself is to explore the inner soul of the characters comprised in literary works and to find out more about the intricacies of humans attractive and their reactions to other actions (Hardjana, 1991).

In the study according to Wellek (1995) literary psychology has four possibility meanings. First is the study of the author's psychology as a person or as a type. Second is study of the creative process. Third, the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works. Then, the fourth is study the impact of literary works on psychology readers. From these four understandings, it can be said that the psychology of literature has a very broad understanding. So, it can therefore be said that the psychology is integrated with the work of art, and so the researcher job is to re-explain it so that it turns clear and real what is meant by the work.

In analyzing the literary works Wellek (1976) distinguishes psychological analysis into two types: psychological studies which are indirectly related to the author, while the second study deals with ideas, inspiration, and other supernatural forces in literary characters. This paper will be focus on the second problem, which is the discussion in coherence to the psychological elements of fictional characters

contained in literary works.

This study is use psychological approach due to this approach can support the writer in analyzing Alicia's character. Alicia's characterization can be seen from the dialogue, the narration of the story, even from the author's view. This approach also helps the writer to find Alicia's personality changes.

2.4 Personality Changes

According to Hurlock (1976), a person's personality is determined as the dynamic organization inside of the individual of the psychological tract that decides his characteristic behavior and thought processes. Afif & Amelia (2021) Also state that Personality can be defined as unconscious priority, where thought structure is followed by emotion.

Hurlock characterize the changes of personality into three categories:

First, some changes are turn better and some are turn worse. In the worse changes it happens at the puberty and middleage. In this time, the person will have distinct types of personality which called dangerous time. Sometimes, a person will forget his/her good personality.

Second, some changes are qualitative and some are quantitative. Qualitative change is a change in substituting a desirable character into an undesirable one or vice versa. In another sense, qualitative change focuses on the type or kind. For example, Hurlock (121) explains that an example of qualitative change is when a character who used to be self-effacing becomes arrogant. In this case, the previous self-effacing personality is replaced by a new type: an arrogant personality. Therefore, the indicator of qualitative change is the total replacement of personality with a new kind of personality type.

Quantitative changes are changes that change the entire personality pattern. Quantitative makes a person's personality that has been formed to be strengthened or weakened. This change is not based on type but on the initial personality that has been formed and it's consistent. Hurlock (1976) explains that an example of quantitative change is when an initially shy character is strengthened to become less shy. In this case, shyness is not replaced by a new personality type, but the change is to strengthen the personality characteristics.

Third, some occur slowly, and some rapidly. Basically, personality changes are slow and gradual. Usually, personality change occurs slowly and gradually because it involves replacing new habits in place of old habits. Typically, rapid changes are closely related to brain damage, and these changes are also considered danger signals. In this case, the stimulus received by a person causes a person to forget his true self-concept and see himself as what he imagines/wants.

According to Hurlock (1976) there are several causes of personality changes, such as:

2.4.1. Physical Changes

Physical changes in someone may change a person's personality. It is described that physical changes may come from maturation and decline from illness, organic, and glandular disturbance, injuries or some other condition resulting from the person's life pattern but not directly related to the normal changes in the body structure. Physical changes also occur when a person enters puberty where these changes can make a person experience personality changes in self-concept.

2.4.2. Changes in Environment

Changes in one's environment, whether physical or social, can alter a person's personality. The environment can influence a person's self-concept and behavior. A change in environment does not automatically improve a person's characteristics. Change will largely depend on how good we are accepted in the new neighborhood and whether it meets our needs or not. For example, moving to a new environment can alter one's personality. There are two conditions under which the environment can cause personality changes in someone. The first condition is the ability of the individual to adjust to the new environment, and the second is the timing of the movement; for example: parents' divorce when their children are young has a more significant impact than when their children are adults. It makes it difficult for them to adapt because of the experiences they still remember.

2.4.3. Changes of Significant People

Changes of significant people are the changes that happen to the nearby people of someone's life. Significant people aim to the people who live in our surrounding, such as parents, sister, brother, wife, husband, or child. Changes of significant people heading to a person's life change, and when she/he tries to adapt his scheme behavior and his beliefs, attitudes, inspiration, and values to theirs, changes in her/his trait patterns are unavoidable. The changes may not be noticeable all the time, not exactly they always permanent.

2.4.4. Changes in Social Pressure

Some aspects of the personality are influenced by changes in social pressure. Changes in social pressures make people change their personalities to be socially acceptable. The personality that is rejected by society tends to change, for example, bossiness. On the other hand, the personality that is accepted by society tends not

to change, such as affection.

2.4.5. Changes in Roles

Changing roles can lead to personality changes. Roles can change with age. Dependent children become independent when they grow up. Roles also change due to economic conditions. People can change their generous personality when they retire. Roles can also change with affiliation to a new group. An example is that a leader can become a follower in another group.

2.4.6. Strong Motivation

Strong motivation can make a person has a strong desire to improve their personality if they want to change it. Typically, people are motivated to change that disposition that they believe can improve their social relationships and better social acceptance.

2.4.7. Changes in Self-concept

Changes in self-concept will cause changes in overall personality patterns due to self-concept being the essence of personality patterns that determine the type of adaptations a person will make. Changing a person's self-concept needs extraordinary self-insight; that is to say, one should be able to see oneself for who one is, not as one would like him or others to see him.

2.4.8. Psychotherapy

The use of psychotherapy support a person to obtain a better insight into the reasons for unrealistically favorable or unfavorable self-concept, to realize how his self-concept influence the quality of his behavior, to reach motivation and knowledge to change. Get guidance for changes in a person, without disturbing the whole personality pattern, and changing situation in environment that take part to an unfavorable self-concept.