CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

In conducting the research, previous studies are needed to help the researcher doing the research. Thus, some previous studies with the same object and several topics are chosen as the guidance for the researcher. Here some previews that help the writer for doing the research:

The first research is entitled *Conflicts of The Main Character in Critical Eleven Movie* by Sinaga (2021). This research focuses on the conflicts that Tanya Baskoro, the main character in the *Critical Eleven* film, faced. The goal of this research is to determine the types of conflicts that Tanya Baskoro faced. It also analyzes the strategies used by the main character in dealing with the conflicts, and explains the factors that led Tanya Baskoro to use a particular strategy in dealing with a particular conflict. The research was carried out in a qualitative manner, with the data being identified, classified, tabulated, and then analyzed, the information obtained from the movie's comments and conversations using theories from two specialists, it was discovered that the main character was confronted with two sorts of conflicts: external and internal conflicts, with Man-Against-Man conflict being the most common. This research has a gap in theories and literary works applied. The writer also uses different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022). This research helps the writer to better understand the types of conflicts in literature.

The second research is entitled *The Intrapersonal Conflicts of The Main Character, Kimberly Chang, as Revealed in Jean Kwok's Girl in Translation* by Ayurisma, (2012). This paper analyzed the protagonist in Jean Kwok's book Girl in Translation interacts and also overcomes her inner conflict. The tale seems to be about struggles of a Chinese teenager who immigrated to United States after dad's passing. She faces difficulty as well with other people around her but also struggles with her personal life. This research has a gap in theories and literary works applied. The writer applied different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022). This research helps the writer have better understand how intrapersonal conflict is portrayed and reacted in the story.

The third research is entitled *The Psychoanalysis of the Main Character in Handling Conflicts in Chernobyl TV Series* by Putri, Aryani, & Matradewi (2021). The purpose of this research is to examine the psychological components of character's settlement of his narrative's conflict. Its data used for this study origins is a television drama called Chernobyl. The qualitative approach was used to examine the acquired data. In this research, two hypotheses were used. The first hypothesis is Kenney's (1966) conflict division theory, which divides into outside and inside conflict. The second hypothesis is the psychoanalytic hypothesis of Sigmund Freud (1923), which divides human psychological features into 3 groups: id, ego, and superego. The main character usually confronted external problems as a result of his multiple contrasting opinions with other characters, according to the research. Following that, he used his id, ego, and superego to handle his problems. This research has a gap in theories and literary works

applied. The writer also applied different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022). This research helps the writer have better understanding on how conflict is being handled by the main character with Freudian psychoanalysis theory.

The fourth research is entitled *The Analysis of Internal Conflict of The Main Character in The Novel The Note From The Underground by Fyodor Dostoyevsky* by Istiqamah, Mas'ulah, & Mayasari (2013). The inner conflict is examined through literary themes. A study must employ literary aspects in order to examine a piece of literature. James Potter's Elements of Literature is used in this study. It aims to evaluate the internal struggle of the main character using literary characteristics such as character, characterization, storyline, conflict, and aspect of conflict. This study is qualitative in nature since it aims to investigate the tensions between the major characters by outlining the incidents that take place throughout the narrative. Data analysis is then presented in this thesis. Once this investigation has amassed sufficient data and the necessary theory, the writer keeps analyzing the main character's inner conflict and providing solutions to the issues. This research has a gap in theories and literary works applied. The writer also applied different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022). This research helps the writer have better understanding on how conflict is being handled by the main character with Freudian psychoanalysis theory.

The last research is entitled *An Internal and External Conflict of Main Character in Nadia Short Film by Tenenbaum* by Muljo (2020). The research sought to determine (1) How internal conflicts of the main character in Tenenbaum's Nadia

short film might occur and (2) Why external conflicts of the main character can occur. This descriptive qualitative research used an intrinsic technique to identify the internal and external tensions that the main character from the short film Nadia experienced. Based on data analysis, the conclusions revealed two internal conflicts and three external conflicts through a table, which were then divided into two points through descriptions and documents. These two points are 1) Inner Conflict and 2) External Conflict, with two elements of external conflict, such as two conflicts of Man Vs. Man and one conflict of Man Vs. Society, which were evident from this short film. This research has a gap in theories and literary works applied. The writer also applied different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022). This research helps the writer have better understanding on how conflict is being handled by the main character with Freudian psychoanalysis theory.

From previous studies above, the writer is interested in inner conflict issue. Those studies help the writer understand more about internal conflict in character. All of the previous studies' similarities are talking about internal conflict which uses psychological approach and how it affects the character. The gap between previous studies and this research is the writer applied different object material in the form of the newest film, *The Batman* (2022).

2.2 Psychological Approach

Psychological criticism in literature refers back to the way wherein the work of a selected creator is analyzed via a psychological lens. Psychology is a multifaceted

area and consists of many sub-fields of observation such as human development, sports, health, clinical, social conduct and cognitive processes. This technique psychologically analyzes the writer of the work or a man or woman in his story. It allows the readers to recognize the motivations of the author in addition to the characters. In different words, this criticism enables us to recognize why the author writes the way he does, how have his biographical instances have an effect on his writing, and why do characters inside the tale behave in a selected manner (Wellek & Warren, 2016).

This psychological approach displays the impact of psychology on each literature and literary criticism. It becomes especially seen through the work of Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung. Freud recommended the concept that literary texts are deep manifestations within subconscious dreams and anxieties of the author. Thus, comparing the conduct of an individual will assist the reader to hint the childhood, own circle of relatives' life, fixations, traumas, conflicts. However, those statistics aren't at once expressed within the paintings; they're regularly expressed in a roundabout way within the shape of dreams, symbols, and images. Therefore, this criticism can also additionally occasionally offer the readers clues to recognize the symbols, actions, and settings which are in any other case tough to recognize. The psychological criticism is not always involved with the intentions of the author. Instead, it is far greater involved with what the creator by no means intended, i.e., what the author has unconsciously covered inside the story.

Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia

2.3   Freudian Psychoanalytic Theory

Psychoanalysis is a form of therapy that aims to launch pent-up or repressed feelings and reminiscences in or to guide the customer to catharsis, or healing (McLeod, 2014). In different words, the purpose of psychoanalysis is to deliver what exists on the subconscious or unconscious stage as much as consciousness. The distinctiveness of Freud's research resides in his belief that the unconscious plays a significant influence in people's lives. Traumatic events, feelings, repressed libidinal impulses, unsolved conflicts, unadmitted wants, phobias, etc., are all stored in the unconscious. This unconscious is formed at a young age as a result of the "repression," or removal from consciousness, of these painful psychological occurrences. The unconscious ability to function depends on repression. The unconscious, the idea and consequences of repression, and discussions of sexuality have frequently been related in studies of modern literature (Freud, 1923).

Freud version of the model of the human mind divides the thoughts into 3 layers, or regions. Conscious is in which our present-day thoughts, feelings, and recognition live. Preconscious (occasionally known as the subconscious) is the house of the whole thing we will consider or retrieve from our memory. At the private degree of our minds is Unconscious is living a repository of the tactics that force our behavior, such as primitive and instinctual desires.

Later, Freud (1923) created an extra established version of the thoughts, one that could coexist together along with his authentic thoughts approximately focus and

unconsciousness. On this version, there are 3 metaphorical elements to the thoughts: Id operates at a subconscious degree and focuses totally on instinctual drives and desires. Two organic instincts make up the id, in line with Freud: eros, or the intuition to continue to exist that drives us to have interaction in life-maintaining activities, and thanatos, or the loss of life intuition that drives destructive, aggressive, and violent behavior. Ego acts as each a conduit for and a test at the id, running to fulfill the id's desires in a socially suitable way. It is the maximum tied to truth and starts off evolving to broaden in infancy. The superego is the part of the thoughts wherein morality and better standards reside, encouraging us to behave in socially and morally suited ways.

The issues of the main character are divided into three categories in psychoanalysis: id, ego, and superego. Because there really is such a close correlation between psychological aspects with problems. It has a considerable influence, especially with regard to resolving conflict judgments. The major protagonist's problems are then addressed utilizing the Freudian psychoanalytic approach (1923). People claim three psychological aspects called tripartite. The id, ego, and superego are their names. Every one of these emerges at various moments in a given situation, influencing the psyche and producing human psychological acts (Freud, 1923).

2.4 Internal Conflict

The conflicts in a work of literature will be supported mostly by storyline as an essential element so that the reader will comprehend the narrative. A short tale

typically has one conflict, but a book typically has several. One of the basic blocks of any literary work that will pique readers' interest is conflict. The reader would be able to connect personally with what is happening in the literary works thanks to the conflict. Man against self is an example of an internal conflict in literature. Man against other people, nature, society, and fate are examples of external conflicts.

Conflict takes many types, in this instance is internal conflict. Is it human to be challenged by good and evil, pleasure and displeasure, eros and thanatos, id and superego. The internal conflict here is between the need to feel good about oneself and the temptation, propelled by criticism (superego), to diminish and disparage one's own worth and accomplishment. This dynamic affects most neurotics, not only haters, to varied degrees. Even in ordinary personality confrontations and family arguments, we generally create the same amount of judgment and ill-will toward others as our inner critic directs at ourselves through thoughts, feelings, and insinuations, whether consciously or subconsciously. This negative emotion is frequently triggered when we unintentionally put on to others our desire to feel them in painful ways that mirror our own inner turmoil (Michaelson, 2020).

Engler (2014, p. 193) stated that internal conflict can be classified, which are; the first is approach-approach conflict which when someone must choose between two positive outcomes. For example choosing between education or career in a workplace. The second is approach-avoidance conflict which when someone must deal with both positive and bad aspects. This occurs when someone is equally

Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia

attracted to and repulsed by an objective or competing aims. For example when a person wants to buy food but it is too expensive. The third is avoidance-avoidance conflict. This conflict entails making a decision between unfavorable options or results that a person usually tries to avoid. For instance, a person who dislikes their job yet is terrified of leaving and losing their job. This occurs when all competing choices are equally unappealing and have bad outcomes. And the last is double approach-avoidance, this conflict arises from an individual experiencing dual ambitions that both have good and harmful effects. Because one must make a decision between two desires that are equal. This conflict is more complicated than the three mentioned above

2.5 Representation Theory

Language is the medium most commonly applied to carry out processes of production and meaning exchange between individuals or groups of people. Language has a significant part in producing specific meaning up until it becomes representation in this process. Language also requires people and culture to deliver a message, which it cannot provide on its own. There is no objective way to quantify the ideological framework that individuals and cultures in this situation have. The ideological context, in this case, actually depends on the circumstances and surroundings in which people and cultures live. Therefore language must be adjusted to the context to obtain particular meaning and representation. Representation is a key activity in creating a culture (Hall, 2003).

The idea of culture is quite broad and refers to "shared experiences." If two individuals have the same experience, the same cultural ethic, the same language, and the same notions, they may be seen as belonging to the same culture. It is believed that representation itself is a byproduct of representation. In addition to how a text presents (or, to be more accurate, constructs) an ethnic heritage. Representation also refers to how that identity is created during production and how that identity is interpreted by the society that consumes cultural values.

The similar idea that connects people's minds to their own cultures is known as representation. This link requires a vocabulary that can explain many things, including people, incidents, and many other things, whether they are actual or imagined. That capacity will allow language to transmit an ideological thought from one group of individuals to another. To establish representation, then, language, people, and culture cannot be separated. In the representation notion, language can employ signs to indicate objects. Representation always requires some medium to express thoughts, ideas, or any type of information (Hall, 2013, p. 14).

Hall (2003) divides representation into three types; reflective, intensive, and constructionist. A reflective representation is a language or many symbols that reflect that meaning. Intensive representation is how language or symbols cover the speaker's personal goals. At the same time, the constructionist representation is how the means are reconstructed 'in' and 'through' language.