

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Previous Studies**

There are a lot of research on psychoanalysis year after year, some of which are needed as guides for researchers to support their current research. In this study, researchers selected several previous studies with the same topic or problem that could provide them with additional knowledge and insights . Asia and Samanik (2018:426) stated that, “previous studies were selected based on the topics discussed, and these studies will be used as a reference and enlightenment to the writers in developing research analysis.”

The first previous study is by Avivah. (2011) about *Teenage self-harm of the main character reflected in the novel Quiet Desperation*. This study aims to find out the description of self-harm which is described by the main character, to show self-harm which is described in the novel. self-harm is a serious public health problem, a wide range of things that people do to themselves in deliberate and usually hidden way, which are damaging. Self-harm usually starts during puberty or adolescence. They learn to cope emotions in different ways. If they can't deal with these emotional pains, it can lead into depression. Depression as the one of causes adolescent does self-harm. Adolescent thought that when they cut their self, they can release all of the pains and feel better. This study helps the writer to understand how self harm occurs in adolescents and broadens the author's view of self harm as a serious public problem.

The second previous study is by Awandari (2018). About *Self-Harm yang Tercermin Pada Tokoh Ayumu dalam Manga Raifu Karya Keiko Suenobu*. This study aims to determine the characteristics of self-Harm, the causal factors, as well as the impact caused by self-harm which is reflected in figure Ayumu. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method according to Ratna (2014). The theory used in this study is the theory of literary psychology put forward by Wellek and Warren (1993), the theory of self-harm behaviors put forward by Barent. Walsh (2006), and the theory of semiotics put forward by Danesi (2011). Based on the results of the analysis, there are three characteristics of the self-harm perpetrator experienced by Ayumu's character, namely very self-loathing, depression resulting from trauma or severe stress triggered by the loss someone, sexually abused, and experiencing bullying, and tend to avoid others. Factors that caused Ayumu to become a self-injury perpetrator were lack affection and care in the family, there is less effective communication and feeling neglected. In addition, two negative impacts were found from self-harm on Ayumu's character, namely the perpetrator's addiction to self-harm and anti-social personality tendencies. This analysis helps the writer to know the factors and cause of self-harm its self.

The third previous study is by Holliday (2017) about *Understanding adolescents' experiences of self-harm*. This study aims to find out This research shows that self-injurious behavior has increased and rates of self harm are consistently higher in adolescence than in adulthood. Understanding why teens engage in self-injurious behavior is important. Adolescents who self-harm have a higher risk of

having repeated episodes and self-harm is a major risk factor in finished suicide. Data is collected through secondary analysis of videotaped Family Therapy sessions collected as part of Self-harm. The prominent social discourse around self-harm has resulted in some adolescents trying to self-manage and fearing the consequences if they talk about self-harm. Self-harm is a means of communicating distress and managing emotions. Exciting, a lot participants described being able to resist self-harm, often reflecting why some teens hurt themselves in the first place. This study helps the author to find out how teenagers are more at risk of self harm and this study also helps the author to see how teenagers can hurt themselves.

The fourth previous study is by Febrita & Sagimin (2020) about *Self-Harm Behavior Analysis of Hannah Baker in The Thirteen Reasons Why Novel*. This study aims Self-Harm Behavior of Hannah Baker in Thirteen Reasons Why novel, conducted in qualitative approach analysis of self-Harm behavior of the main character and what reasons or the causes of it through the narratives in the Thirteen Reasons Why novel. The goal of the study is to analyze how self-Harm behavior impacted the main character, Hannah Baker which is described using the theory of Self-Harm Behavior and Defense Mechanisms by Sigmund Freud (1966). The result of this study shows that Hannah Baker developed the self-Harm behavior as a defense mechanisms from herself that triggered by trauma from the past. It started with the non-suicidal self-Harm behavior but soon turns into the suicidal self-harm behavior. This study also shows how a suicide can really be an impact of the behavior that happens in the novel resulted from a non-suicidal self-

Harm behavior that is not handled well, and all the mistreatments that the main character felt which produce the desire for ending her life. This study helps the author to determine factors and cause of self-harm.

The fifth previous study article by Ruhman, Noorman & Nafisah (2020) about *Trauma in Natsume Soseki's Kokoro: A character analysis*. This research focuses on the character development of one of the main character in the story, Sensei. Employing Caruth's (1995) trauma theory as a the theoretical framework, this study uses descriptive qualitative as the approach. The result finds that Sensei's identity is shaped by two major traumatic event in his life, the betrayal of his uncle and the death of his close friend. In response to the two tragic events, Sensei constructs an identity that are characterized by attributing cynical attitude, attaching guilt, and casting fear. Because he feels he is haunted by his trauma, he decided to commit suicide in order to be free. The way Sensei constructs his identity in response to his traumatic past is also a reflection of a postmodern notion identity in which a person's identity is never absolute and is prone to change. This study helps the author to know cause trauma experienced by the main character being analyze.

## **2.2 Psychology Approach**

psychological approach is a point of view, based on certain presumptions, approximately behavior. Each approach holds shared thoughts almost how to depict, foresee, and clarify behavior. Psychology comes from the word psyche

which suggests soul and logos which suggests science. Based on the idea of brain research is the science of the soul or the science that thinks about psychiatric side effects.

Psychology is the science that studies and explains the behavior that can be seen with the mind, which is not the processes that occur in real terms from external events in the environment. (Meiliana 2020) The approach is something that is used to express literature work—and also decided by purpose and what will decide through literary text. Then, the reader can be used some of the approaches, one of them being the psychological approach. Psychology is a knowledge branch whose object discusses the condition of humans, like mental illness. (Wellek and Werren, 2013 :33)

The psychological approach can be used to analyze the psychological aspect of the author, then analyzed by using the psychological approach to study the psychological part of the characters in the works. And the last one is the psychological aspect of the character in the results. According to Jarvis (2000), the psychological approach concerns the behavioral character in daily life. The psychological approach is a way of addressing the problem of explaining behavior and focusing on internal mental activity. In the psychological approach, the behavior can be explained in terms of how the mind works. Therefore, a psychological approach is needed to explain the character's behavior.

Character is the essential nature and values of an individual figure or inside the human character. The character is a figure or figure who participates in the story's action. Characters are mental and moral qualities distinctive to individuals, so character in life is what makes people believe it. According to Henderson et al. (2006), a character refers to the writer create to inhabit their stories.

The character should be like, think, and consistent. Being believable means not that all character be like people we have known but they believable in the context of the story. Psychology of literature is psychology of study of authors as typologies and individuals, or the study of the creative process, or the study of psychological and legal typologies that exist in literature work, or, finally, the study of their works (Wallek & Warren, 2011).

### **2.3 Factors of Self-Harm**

Self-harm is characterized by emotions, which are intense emotions directed at people and things. Negative emotions are emotional persistence or negative emotions such as anxiety, stress, depression, anxiety, nervousness, and excessive boredom. Self-harm is a situation in which one is intentionally injured without the help of others, causing severe injuries that unintentionally damage issues. Suicide attempts are obvious suicide attempts, such as drug overdose (Jans et al., 2012; Klonsky et al., 2011; Kanan et al., 2008). Suicide is the closest channel to the use of suicide channels and is generally a predictor of suicide. Temporary and repetitive self-harm, that is, the intensity was, resulting from repetitive and

transient self-harm. Such harm can accumulate based on occasional substance abuse (Whitlock et al., 2007).

Self-harm, when observed based on the intensity of repetitive and episodes of self-harm, is called episodic and recurrent self-harm. Self-harm that is self-harm such as). Self-destructive behavior, or self-destructive behavior. This is a dangerous behavior intended for intentional self-impairment and suicide, which has a negative effect on the mind and body of the person doing it. Intensive injuries that occur can lead to accidental death. Wrist amputation is a condition of the exact definition as NSSI, but wrist amputation falls into the category of those who are in the business of amputating and committing suicide by amputating the wrist and many other possibilities (Klonsky et al. , 2011; Whitlock et al., 2006).

Self-harm enacted for many purposes for example to regulate emotions and to reduce dissociation. BPD Theory is showing serious suicidal and self-harm behaviors, and is explicit at quickly gaining control of self-harm and other types of life threatening behaviors (Linehan, 1993). Self-harm behaviors, is explicit at quickly gaining control of self-harm and other types of life threatening behaviors (Linehan, 1993) In this study, self-harm is a form of trauma experienced by the main character, namely Willow, and she is traumatized by the accident that happened to her, and her parents, which resulted in the death of both his parents, the trauma experienced by Willow was a factor that caused her to hurt herself as she did. Linehan (1993), argues that the factors that cause self-harm are family

factors and an unhealthy social environment where the perpetrator lives, including:

1. Lack of affection or lack of attention

lack of attention and affection will factor self harm because people who are stressed, traumatized or mentally disturbed should get more attention if they don't get attention, they will feel that no one cares, and they will feel useless.

2. There is poor communication within the family

communication is essential for someone who is in a mentally disturbed phase, the need to communicate with others and exchange ideas, if the lack of communication will cause him to always think about hurting himself without having a solution.

3. Expressing personal experiences is not well received.

Often belittled and ridiculed when expressing their life, and not responding correctly can hurt someone experiencing trauma. It is also a factor that causes self-harm.

4. Expressing painful feelings nonchalantly

when someone has often received ridicule and blasphemy and feels indifferent to it over

time, his feelings will explode and vent them by hurting himself.

## **2.4 Self-Harm Characteristics**

Self-harm is the act of intentionally injuring your own body, such as cutting or burning yourself. This is not usually intended as a suicide attempt. On the other hand, this type of self-harm is a dangerous way of



dealing with emotional pain, intense anger, and frustration. While self-harm can bring a momentary calm and release of tension, it is usually followed by guilt and shame and a return of painful emotions. According to Knigge (1999: 2) the general characteristics of Self-Harm are as follows:

1. Strongly dislike themselves Very sensitive to rejection
2. Constantly angry with themselves
3. Lack of impulse control
4. Tend to act according to their current mood. Tend not to plan for the future
5. Experiencing depression and self-destructive
6. Constantly suffers from anxiety.
7. Not feeling themselves able to solve problems, not having the ability to overcome problems.

## **2.5 Forms of Self-Harm**

The most common form of self-harm is to make an incision in the arm. According to Whitlock, Eckendorode, Silverman (2006) forms of self harm include:

1. Shredding the skin.
2. Pulling the hair forcibly with a large amount.
3. Scratching, scratching or pinching which can cause marks on the skin and cause skinbloody.

4. Slamming or hitting the object against oneself so that cause bruising or bleeding.
5. Carve certain words or shapes on the surface skin.
6. Igniting or burning the skin with cigarettes, fire or hot water.

Although “cutting” is the most well known of self-injury forms, it is not the only form used. Indeed, some studies suggest that cutting may not even be the most common form among some adolescent and young adult groups (Whitlock, Eckenrode, et al., 2006).

## **2.6 Character and characterization**

Character is one of the crucial elements in fiction. Abrams 1999:46 defines character as a person who has specific “intellectual,” “emotional qualities,” and “moral”. According to Abrams (1999:33-34) the characterization can be done by using two different methods. The first method is showing method. Showing method is that the author just presents the characters talking and acting, and then the author gives a chance to the readers in viewing how the character. the second method; telling method. Telling method is that the author describes the characters as she or he views them. The author tells the readers straight forward about how the character is and the author often tells the reasons of what the character says and does.