

Chapter II

Novel, Setting, and Psychology

2.1 Novel

The Novel comes from the Italian, Novella, which means illustrate the short story. The novel developed in England and America since the 18th century. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and histories. But with a friction in society and development time, the novel is not only based on a nonfiction data, the author of novel can change her/his story line.

Grambs (1985:78) mentioned on his extended narrative book that tells a story or use incidents to dramatize human experience and individual character. In line with that, Sumardjo (1999: 29) said that "*Novel adalah sebuah cerita dengan bentuk prosa dalam keadaan yang panjang yang berarti adanya jalan cerita yang lengkap, para tokoh dan berbagai keadaan*". (Novel is a story with the prose form in a long shape. This long shape means the story which has the complex plot, many characters and various setting (s)).

According to Bonn(2010: 112) novel is a long fictional narrative written

in prose, which developed from the novella and other early forms of narrative.
A novel is usually organized under a plot or theme with a focus on a character
development and

action. Action and the characters in the novel are made by the experience the writers themselves. Therefore an action and the events of the novel can be a real story in everyday life which an ambition, sadness, joy, happiness, sense, logic, and many more.

Novel has an intrinsic element that build the literary works itself. The intrinsic elements of novel are plot, setting, character, etc. Wellek and Warren (1977:75) said that the condition of individual author who have attitudes, beliefs, outlook in life will affect to what the author wrote. In other word, elements of the author's biographies will also determine the pattern works which is produces. In analyzing a novel, we should apply a series of steps in order to get better understanding about the novel, about the plot, setting, and character.

2.1.1 plot

Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. According to Staton (1965:1) the story contains the sequence of the events and every events are connected by simple relationship, one event cause or caused to the other events. The events in the story are not independent, but they are related to one another. The events related to another based on cause – effect from the beginning until the end, it means one event will influence the other. In

other hand, Freytag (1998:86) stated that an ideal traditional plot lineencompasses the following seven sequential levels as follow:

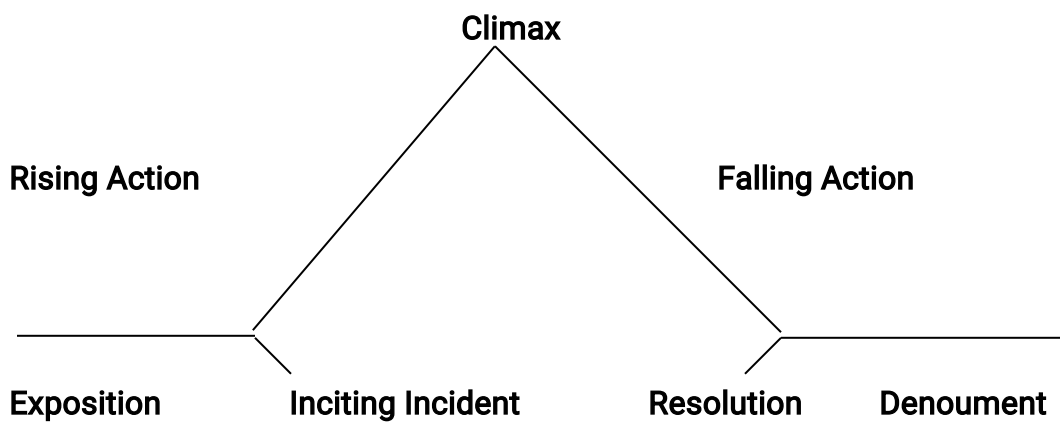


Figure 2.1.1 Plot

a) **The exposition**

The exposition is the way of the author introduces the main characters. It also provides the background information needed to properly understand the story, such as protagonist, antagonist, basic Conflict, and setting. The exposition ends with the inciting moment. This is the beginning of a novel or story and may be short or long, but is always little action or emotion.

b) Inciting Incident

The event that starts the characters on their journey. This part of the story begins to develop the conflict(s) or problems that characters will face throughout the story.

c) Rising action

Rising action is the series of events that lead to the climax of the story usually the conflicts or struggles of the protagonist. The rising action's purpose is usually to build suspense all the way up climactic.

d) Climax

Climax is the third act, or turning point, which mark a change, for the better or the worse, in the protagonist's affairs. This is the high point of a story in which major conflicts erupt in some kind of final showdown (fight, argument, or physical action, very tense emotional moment).

e) Falling action

During the falling action, which is the moment of reveal after climax.

Characters sort out complications and display their emotions following the climax, all of them guiding the reader to the resolution.

f) Resolution

Resolution is the part in the story where the situation in the book is finally solved and the climax of the story is brought to an ending. The reader may have some sense of closure or maybe asked to think about what might come next.

g) Denuement

The ending, the protagonist can be able to solve the problem, defeat enemies, and find the true love and live happily ever after. It happened when the action falls off as the plot's complication are sorted out and resolved. This is the ending of the story which main character has already solved the problem.

2.1.2 Setting

Setting is where the novel takes place. Setting can create atmosphere of the story line which help thereader imagination of the scenes.It conveys the informationabout a character and provide plot

opportunities. Wellek and Warren (1982:131) is concerned with the places where story take a place. When the reader reads a novel, they actually faced the world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel.

The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers. That create a certain situation at a glimpse which is really happen. Then, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story. According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2002:216), setting is also referred to as the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the social environment and the occurrence of events.

2.1.2.1 Setting of Place

Setting of place directs to the location where the event happen in a story. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. According to Nurgiyantoro(2002:227), *latar tempat dapat diartikan sebagai sebuah tempat dimana tindakan/aksi atau peristiwa terjadi. Latar dapat berupa sebuah tempat khusus atau beberapa tempat tanpa nama atau gambaran yang jelas.* (Setting of a place can be defined as a place where the action or the event happens. It can be a place with a special name or even some places without clear names or clear descriptions).

According to Klarer (2013:24-25), the authors hardly ever choose a setting for its own sake, but rather embed a story in a particular context of time and place in order to support action, characters, and narrative perspective from an additional level. It means the authors should be able to create an attractive setting, hence the characters and plot in it develops.

2.1.2.2 Setting of Time

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with historical events. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:230), *latar tempat merujuk saat aksi/ tindakan atau peristiwa menggunakan latar tempat.* (Setting of time refers to when the action or event takes place). The reader tries to understand and enjoy the story based on the period. The similar time is also used to make an impression to the reader that the story is real and happening.

The descriptions of time can be categorized as date, month, year, century, and also natural conditions like morning, afternoon or night. Some people consider that a good story is a story which makes the readers dissolve in the storyline. Most authors also utilize some famous events in the past.

According to Klarer (2013:26), a variety of indicators in the text specifically grounds all events at a particular time and in a certain

location. The author puts the time into a story hence the readers can easily accept and assume the story really happens.

2.1.2.3 Setting of Society

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and time in novel. According to Pitkänen(2003:65), The socio-cultural is based on the relationship between the self and the others and the society as a whole. It includes various types of social functions, culturally shared values and intersubjectively shared interpretations of the world. It means social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problem in complex scope. It can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

As like Nurgiyantoro's (2002:233-234) stated that, *latar lingkungan menghubungkan tindakan dari kehidupan sosial dalam sebuah tempat yang diceritakan dalam karya fiksi. Jenis kehidupan sosial termasuk kebiasaan, pakaian, tradisi, kepercayaan, cara hidup, cara berpikir, dan tingkah laku.* (Setting of social environment is related to the behaviour of the social life in a place that is told in a work of fiction. A variety of social life community include habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, way of life, way of thinking and behaving). In addition, Setting of social environment is also

associated with social status of the character.

2.1.3 Character

Abrams (1999: 76) said that, character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do. Various characters in the story are made by author's creativity. Author creates the characters according to their tastes. It means the character is human, animal, thing, plant, or whatever Author wants.

Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern. They are members of a society, and the author distinctive view of who people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. According to Peck and Coyle (1984:105), the people in a novel are referred to as characters. The characters are part of a boarder pattern members of a society, and the author's distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. Further about character according to Robert (1990:45), character is the imaginary person creates and can be classified as major and minor character.

2.1.3.1 Major Character

Major character is an important figure at the centre of story's action. Major character in a novel could be more than one in the different main character. Some characters may give the most great influence to the story, and some may give little influence to the story, or even do not have the influence to all the story at all. Although the major character is not always present in every scene, any conflict will always be associated with him or her.

According to Nurgiantoro (2005:176-177), *Tokoh utama adalah tokoh yang diutamakan penceritaannya dalam novel yang bersangkutan. Ia merupakan tokoh yang paling banyak diceritakan, baik sebagai pelaku kejadian maupun yang dikenai kejadian.* (The main character is a character who preferred the story in the novel .It is the most telling figure, both as perpetrators and the events that are subject to the incident). In other side, character have the types of characterization.

According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59) that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

The character shows hope and value that can be supposed as protagonist character. Yet, sometimes there is character who does not give us the morality value. Luxemburg (1992: 145) said that, Antagonist is the

opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The Antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist.

2.1.3.2 Minor Character

The minor character can be defined as the supporting of main characters that their function is to illuminate the major character. The appearance of minor character usually infrequently, it is so much different from the appearance of the main character in the story who always dominate for the entire story. The minor character role are also seems not important as the role of the main character, although the minor characters sometimes related to the major characters directly.

According to Perrine (1985:67-68) said that, minor characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed up in a sentence. Though they touch life at only one or two points, may be made memorable in the hands of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance and gesture.

Based on quotation above, it can be said that minor characters have one or two basic personalities and they do not make any significant surprise in the story of the novel. The personality, mind, behavior and motivation of flat character can be easily known in a period time of story. Even though this kind

of character is plain and has tendency to be monotone, it can make memorable impression into the reader's mind by the hands of an expert author through individualizing detail of appearance and gesture.

2.2 The Relationship between Psychology and Literature

The relationship between literature and psychology is very close that they blend and lead to the birth of a new study called "Psychology of Literature". According to Endraswara(2003: 97), *psikologi sastra adalah aktifitas mental yang berpacu pada sastra. Dalam sebuah pengertian yang luas bahwa sastra tidak dapat terpisah dari macam kehidupan kepribadian manusia.* (Psychology literature is a study that looked at the literature as a mental activity. In a broad sense literature can not be separated from life depicting which has various series of human personality).

Further psychology of literature according to Wellek and Werren (1989: 91) the author wrote their worried and miseries as the theme of their works. Of course the author process their works into better, then someone who had emotion disorder got motivation to write a literary works.

In other side, psychology of literature push many researchers learn about human phenomenon of author psychology. According to Endraswara (2008:12), *Penelitian psikologi sastra memiliki peranan penting dalam*

pemahaman sastra karena adanya beberapa kelebihan seperti: pertama, pentingnya psikologi sastra untuk mengkaji lebih mendalam aspek perwatakan; kedua, dengan pendekatan ini dapat memberi umpan-balik kepada peneliti tentang masalah perwatakan yang dikembangkan; dan terakhir, penelitian semacam ini sangat membantu untuk menganalisis karya sastra yang kental dengan masalah-masalah psikologi. (Literature psychological research has an important role in understanding literature for their several advantages: first, the importance of psychology literature to examine the deeper aspects of the disposition; second, with This approach can provide feedback to researchers about the dispositive developed problem; and lastly, this kind of research is really helps to analyze the literary work which is thick with psychological problems).

2.3 Psychology

Psychology is scientific study of behavior and mental process. The term of Psychology derived from two words, *psyche* which means soul, and *logos* that refers to science. Terminologically, psychology is a science that directs attention to the human where the object of research focuses on the psyche and human's behavior. According to Fieldman (1992:2), psychology learn about people's thought, feeling, reasoning process, perceptions,

memories, and biological activities that keep their bodies functioning. Human behaviour is influenced mostly by powerful forces found in the unconscious.

Then, if we look in concrete terms, human's behaviour is very diverse, but it has a unique pattern if it is observed carefully. Study of psychology learns psychological of someone. There are some people in this world that experience some kind of mental disorder. It does not mean that they are insane because not all mental disorders fall into insanity. All of it depends on the causes, symptoms, and effects.

The state of one's soul can be studied when it exists simply as behavior. According to Dirgagunarsa (1978:9) *Perilaku merupakan perwujudan dari keadan jiwa seseorang yang mendasari timbulnya hampir seluruh perilaku. Secara umum, psikologi dibagi menjadi dua kelompok: (1) psikologi teoritis (2) diterapkan psikologi (dilaksanakan).* (Behavior is a manifestation of one's soul keadan underlying the onset of almost the entire behavior. In general, psychology is divided into two groups: (1) theoretical psychology (2) applied psychology (implemented)). Psychology theoretically divided into two, those are:

General psychology is a psychology to investigate and study the activities or the activities of the human psyche, reflected in behavior in general, mature, normal and civilized (cultured). According to Rustiana

(2003:17), *psikologi umum mencoba untuk menemukan argumen yang bersifat umum dari kegiatan atau aktivitas psikis.* (General psychology trying to find arguments of a general nature of the activities or psychic activity).

Special Psychology is a psychology to investigate and study the special features of the activities of the human psyche. This particular psychology is diverse, among others:

Developmental

- a. psychology developmental psychology is psychology that discuss human psychological development from infancy to the elderly, which includes:
 - Child psychology (including infancy)
 - Psychology puberty and adolensi (psychology youth)
 - The psychology of adults
 - The psychology of parents (psikogerontologi)
- b. Social psychology is a special psychology talk about behavior or human activities in situasisosial.
- c. Psychology education is a special psychology discribe an activity or human activities in relation with educational situation.
- d. Personality psychology is a special psychology discribe human person, and their personality types.

- e. Psychopathology Psychology specifically outlines the psychological state abnormal.

2.4 Psychological Disorder

The term psychological disorder is sometimes used to refer to what are more frequently known as mental disorders or psychiatric disorders. Barlow & Durand (1995) stated that, mental disorders are patterns of behavioral or psychological symptoms that impact multiple areas of life. Some of the major categories of disorder include the following:

- Personality Disorders

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) a condition that occurs due to disruption of a person's mental health. These conditions affect the way you think and feel about themselves and others, as well as their patterns of abnormal behavior. BPD can cause malfunctioning of the person running the daily life and interpersonal relationships with the surroundings. This disorder usually appear during the period before the age of adulthood, but can also improve with age.

People with BPD may have feelings of fear of abandonment, rejection,

anxiety, anger, feel insignificant, and the tendency to hurt themselves or others. Impulsive actions, mood changes that often occur, as well as low self-image is causing people trouble maintaining a committed relationship and its longevity.

- Trauma and Stressor-Related Disorders

Trauma and Stress-Related Disorders is a psychiatric condition that is triggered by the tragic events ever experienced. These conditions include the category of anxiety disorder that makes patient can not forget the traumatic event is experienced. usually someone who has a tendency to avoid trauma discuss or think about the traumatic event, shut down, and stay away from the location, people, or events that remind the patient on the incident. The mindset has changed negatively. People with PTSD tend to have negative feelings toward themselves or others, feel alienated, and feel hopeless in the face of the future.

2.5 Synopsis of Novel

Jerusha or Judy Abbot was an orphan who grew in a house of orphans called John Grier. John Grier was an old-fashioned asylum which the defrayal of depended on charity from benefactor. The children were badly fed and they had to wear second-hand clothes. The asylum took care of orphans until they reach the age of 16. And Judy had reached the age of 17 which meant she had lived in the orphanage two years longer than it should be.

Whereas, the fact that she worked hard to help younger orphans in the dormitory since she was the eldest orphan was neglectful. Fortunately, one of the trustees in the orphanage offered her opportunity to continue her study in the collage. The trustee said that Judy had talent in writing. Then, she was sent to English Literature Department to deepen her skill. The trustee however gave her unusual requirement. She had to write letters once a month, as if she wrote it to her parents if they were living. She had to send the letters to the trustee named John Smith. His real name was not John Smith, his identity remained unknown.

Judy named the trustee Daddy Long Legs because of his tallness. Tallness was the only thing Judy knew about him. Through the letters she sent to Daddy Long Legs, Judy told about her experiences in college which drew about how she adapted with college environment and how she compete the academic achievement with other students.

It was not easy since most of her friends had family. They accustomed to get what they want easily, meanwhile Judy not. She also had difficulty in participate some lectures because of the lack of her education in orphanage. She also never told anybody that she was an orphan, because she hated the feeling of sympathy from other people.

By the time, Judy learns how to accept lack of her. She found and changed point of view about the world by herself. However, she is not completely happy. She wishes Daddy Long Legs was real family, instead of just someone who won't even answer her letters. She also meets a wealthy man. They spend a lot of time together, and develop feelings. When the wealthy character falls in love with the adorable Judy, now a cultured young lady. She also discovers that he is something more than just a mysterious benefactor.

2.6 Author's Biography

Jean Webster, the author of this novel was born on July 24, 1876 in Fredonia New York and died on June 11, 1916. Her real name was Alice Jean Chandler Webster. She came from well-known family. Her great uncle was the prominent author Mark Twain, and her father was the publisher Charles Webster. She attended Fredonia Normal School and graduated in 1894 in

China Painting. Then she attended the Lady Grey School in Binghamton. In 1897 she entered Vassar College, majoring in English and Economics. Webster interested in social work and woman's suffrage which inspiring her works (Vassar Encyclopedia, 2005).

According to her own book, *Daddy Long Legs* was inspired by Miss Webster's love for children which was the basis for her serious and critical interest in humanity. Her particular interest was in improving life in orphanage, a concern which is manifest. She likewise served on special committees having to do with children and prison reform.

On September 7, 1915, Webster was married to Glenn Ford McKinney, a lawyer, after which her life alternated where she and her husband enjoyed the mutual hobby of raising ducks and pheasants. She died on June 11, 1916, less than a year after her marriage, and some days after the birth of her infant daughter.

Jean Webster's Works

- ❖ *When Patty Went to College, 1903.*
- ❖ *The Wheat Princess, 1905.*
- ❖ *Jerry Junior, 1907.*
- ❖ *The Four-Pools Mystery, 1908.*
- ❖ *Much Ado About Peter, 1909.*

- ❖ *Just Patty, 1911.*
- ❖ *Daddy Long Legs, 1912*
- ❖ *Dear Enemy, 1915*