Chapter II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Main Character

The character is the part of intrinsic element in the novel that is firstly explored by the writer because it takes essential role to display any behavior of each character in the novel. There are two or more characters that come up in the novel UGLY. Referring to their degree of playing role in the novel, they can be grouped into two parts such as main and peripheral character. Because this research just explores the effect of child abuse on main character then the focus only concentrates to explain the definition about main character. According to Nurgiyantoro, main character is

> *".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.(Nurgiyantoro, 2005:176-177)."*

Through quotation above, it can be mentioned that main character is kind of character, which often shows up repeatedly as if it dominates every parts of the event in the novel. Regarding to the meaning of the active-passive in doing something, both of them can act as a subject that has capability in doing something or as an object that suffers the impact from treatment done by the subject or circumstances. In the other

words, main character does not only act as subject but also as object. This kind of character plays important role in the novel and it cannot be ignored.

2.1.1. Types of Character

The essential function of character is to make the story in the novel meaningful. Therefore, characterization plays important role in giving the main or peripheral character selected behavior or typical of personality. Characterization categorizes kind of character into several types; flat and round character. According to Laurrene and Perrine, the definition about flat character describes below.

> "*Flat 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, gesture, or speech.*" (Perrine, 1985 : 67,68)

Based on quotation above, it can be said that flat 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, gesture or speech.

A special kind of flat character is stock character, it still remains the part of flat character, which the personality or behavior or motivation has been clearly defined in the beginning of the story telling. According to Laurrene and Perrine, the definition of stock character is

"*Stock characters the stereotyped figure who has occurred so often in fiction that his nature is immediately known; the strong silent sheriff, the brilliant detective of eccentric habits, the mad scientist who performs fiendish experiments on living human beings, the beautiful international spy of mysterious background, the cruel stepmother*". (Perrine, 1985 : 68)

Regarding to the previous quotation, stock character is instantly recognizable by the reader from the beginning until the end of the story because it often occurs in the novel. Some of stock characters are found very often in inferior fiction because they require neither imagination nor observations on the part.

The last typical of character grouped into characterization is round character. Different with flat and stock character, the complexity in its personality, mind and behavior makes round character is difficult to notice in early story. According to Laurrene, Perrine, round character can be described as,

"*Round characters are complex and many-sided; they might require an essay for full analysis and live by their very roundness, by the many points at which they touch life.*" (Perrine, 1985 : 67,68)

In quotation above, it can be explained that round character requires comprehensive exploration and even needs separated analyses to reveal its possibilities of actual personality, mind or behavior as a subject or object in the novel.

2.1.2. Character Development

The development of character probably changes the personality, behavior or mind of character. This development of character could be irreversible, reversible or there are even no changes at all from the beginning until the end of story. This character development can be classified into two groups, such as static and dynamic character. According to Laurrene, Perrine, their definition are presented below,

"*The Static Character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Perrine.*" (Perrine, 1985 : 69)

Based on quotation above, this character relatively stays the same from the beginning until the end of the story. It never changes because of the influence of event changing or disorder inter-relationship with other character

"*The Developing (or Dynamic) character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook. The change may be a large or a small one; it may be for better or for worse; but it is something important and basic: it is more than a change in condition or a minor change in opinion.*" (Perrine, 1985 : 69)

In the other hand, the meaning of dynamic character is opposite to the static character. A little change from exact character whether it comes in early, middle or the end of story is fairly enough to state that character is dynamic. The dynamic of character does not measure from the quantity of changing such as big or just a little but it comes from the significant difference of character behavior in some events. Therefore, the dynamic character is complex, many-sided and need full analyses to explain.

2.2. Child Abuse

Because the aim of this research is to explore the effect of child abuse to main character, it is important to take a course to understand the meaning of child abuse. Below is the definition of child abuse, according to Archard;

> "*Child abuse is, first and foremost, a special kind of wrong done to children. Things do and can go badly for children in a variety of ways and for number of reason. Children may suffer a large range of harms. Some, such as illness, disease, genuine accidents and disability.*" (Archard, 2004: 194)

The child abuse sometimes in general called maltreatment is harm treatment, which is done by the parent to their children. This kind of treatment does not only influence their children physics but also their mental development. The following section will explain kind of child abuse practical in most cases.

2.2.1 Kinds of Child Abuse

Child abuse can be classified into several maltreatment, which is:

1) Physical Abuse.

The most common of maltreatment in children that often happens is physical abuse. The victim is the children under-age that still needs care and protection from their parents.

"Physical abuse *is violence and other non-accidental, prohibited human actions that inflict pain on a child and are capable of causing injury or permanent impairment to development or functioning.*" (Archard, 2004: 196)

This horrible maltreatment action, which is done by parents or mature people is most commonly found because of intolerance of making mistake done by their children. This practical of this maltreatment can be as punching, slapping, pinching. According to Newberger, (1982 : 177,180), the common visual manifestation of physical abuse is bruises, laceration, burns.

2) Physical Neglect

Ignorance is the key of practical of child abuse. The parents as the subject of maltreatment let their children useless that can surely harm their health.

"Physical neglect *is the 'persistent or severe neglect of a child (for example, by exposure to any kinds of danger, including cold and starvation) which results in serious impairment of the child's health or development, including non-organic failure to thrive.*" (Archard, 2004 :196)

This practical of child abuse is ignorance to the basic need of children like health. This child abuse rises because of the punishment of indiscipline.

3) Sexual Abuse

This child abuse can be categorized into two parts such as contact and non-contact. It can be formed as sexual harassment and often done in sensitive organs.

a Contact

"*Describes any nonconvidental sexualized, physical interaction between the perpetrator and the victim. Examples include fondling: molestation; oral-genital, genital, or anal contact or penetration; sexual assault.*" (Cavendish, 2009: 19)

This kind of child abuse can be called sexual harassment. The practical of this maltreatment can be illustrated as violence in sexual organs, rape or insult with impolite words.

b Non Contact

"*Includes voyeurism, exhibitionism, exposing a child to or utilizing a child in pornography, or Internet predation for sexual purposes.*" (Cavendish, 2009: 19)

This manifestation of child abuse can be illustrated as children exploitation that forces them to become the object of sexuality. One of the examples of this practical of child abuse is using children under age to be pornography artist.

4) Emotional abuse or psychological maltreatment

The last is emotional abuse. This maltreatment can be also classified as ignorance because there is no well education from the parents to develop the children health mental to grow progressively in society.

"*is 'a concerted attack on a child's development of self and social competence, a pattern of psychically destructive behavior, and it takes five forms: Rejecting, Isolating, Terrorizing, Ignoring, Corrupting.*" (Archard, 2004: 196)

Emotional abuse is the main key to make this practical of child abuse becomes very destructive such as rejecting, isolating, terrorizing, ignoring and corrupting. The target of this maltreatment is to make big damage to children mental development, which makes the children do not have ability to expand them selves in individual skills or social competence. Another form of this practical child abuse is rejecting, isolating, terrorizing and corrupting.

2.3. Mirror Stage in the Theory of Psychoanalysis

After explaining about the character and all kind of child abuse, it is important to discuss the terminology of psychoanalysis theory. This kind of theory is essential to be authentic proof that shows any motivation background of each character becoming subject or object of child abuse. In psychoanalysis term, there is one theory called

mirror stage that has indirect relationship with children mental development. Based on the title of this research, mirror stage is an appropriate tool to analyze the disorder relationship between mother and her daughter that raising the action of child abuse and the effects. The term of mirror image is the main point of mirror stage that can be illustrated the symbolic relation between mother and the children. According to Wright, (1984 : 108), Mirror image is a homologue for the Mother/ Child symbolic relation. Furthermore, the daughter becomes the replica model for her mother since that is the first being with whom it has interaction. In the other words, it can be said that the daughter become puppet that always follows her mother thought. The word puppet has the same meaning with mirror image that always follows every sign to respond every impulse.

To make this relationship becomes more structural, regarding to book title Using Lacan, Reading Fiction, the structure of mirror-stage of Lacan version would look like this: The Subject = I | Other. (Mellard, 1991: 21). Therefore, 'I' is the symbol of the parents or adult, act as the reflection to 'Other' that is the symbol for the children. Based on Lacan, it can be assumed that 'I' as the mother and 'Other' as her daughter. At last, this concept raises the meaning about desire of the mother. There are two meanings according to a belief Lacan about terms the 'Desire of the Mother'

"*First, the child imagines itself to be the desire of the mother in the sense that it is all that the mother desires ('desire' taken as a metonym for what is desired, much as we use 'wants' as noun for what is wanted).*"

"*Second, the 'Desire of the Mother' is the child own desire for the mother, as that part of its experience which has been prompt to satisfy its needs.*" (Wright, 1984: 108)

First, it means that the mother expect that her daughter owns and follows all about she has and wants. Based on this research, the maltreatment that happens in the relationship between mother and her daughter because she cannot satisfy her mother desire or wants or the mother's lack. In psychoanalysis term, her daughter can be expressed as 'phallus', which is all that would complete the mother desire. The description 'Phallus' in Clare is the symbol of desire fulfilling for the mother. The word 'Phallus' is often used in psychoanalysis.

Second meaning is to tell about the daughter desire or wants to satisfy her needs but it against with her mother mind. This condition ends with the maltreatment done by her mother.

From the passages above, it can be declared generally that every action of the daughter is fully controlled by her mother. It is sometimes called as 'Symbolic Order', which states that *the gap appears with the initiation of the child into the order of language*, (Wright, 1984: 109). The daughter as well only becomes the object to fulfill her mother desire. The failure of satisfying her mother desire will cause maltreatment and make serious impact thereafter.

The regulation, which has been established strongly by the mother, must be obeyed by her daughter. This thing can be classified into the structures of language are marked with societal imperatives- the father rules, laws which represents a father

that has full love and care to his children. This term often describes the relationship between father and his children. This condition has the similarity to the relationship between mother and her daughter.

The maltreatment, which is done by her mother, changes the concept of the Father's rule. In psychoanalysis, Lacan states that *the pattern of metaphor to what happens when the Father's Law, the 'Name-of-the-Father', replaces the desire of the mother'.* (Wright, 1984: 111). This statement changes the meaning of The Father's rule becoming desire of the mother because the mother has big role to maltreatment suffered by her daughter.

2.4. Effect of Child Abuse

The various child abuse or maltreatment done by the mother to her daughter must have caused serious impact in her daughter mental development. Below is typical of effect because of child abuse

2.4.1. Anxiety

In the primer of Freudian psychology, anxiety is a painful emotional experience, which is produced by excitations in the internal organs of the body. These excitations result from internal or external stimulation. For example, when a person encounters a

dangerous situation his heart beats faster, he breathes more rapidly, his mouth becomes dry, and the palms of his hands sweat. (Hall, 1954: 61)

This type of anxiety can be categorized into 3 groups, such as:

1) Reality anxiety.

Reality anxiety is a painful emotional experience resulting from a perception of danger in the external world. A danger is any condition of the environment which threatens to harm person. (Hall, 1954 : 63). The perception of danger and the arousal of anxiety may be innate in the sense that one inherits a tendency to be come afraid in the presence of certain objects or environmental conditions, or it may be acquired during the person ‘s lifetime. In every event, fears are more easily acquired during infancy and childhood when the helplessness of the immature organism prevents him from being able to cope with external dangers. Experiences that overpower one with anxiety are called traumatic, because they reduce the person to an infantile state of helplessness.

2) Neurotic anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is aroused by a perception of danger from the instincts. (Hall, 1954 : 64)

Neurotic anxiety can be displayed in three forms :

a Nervous.

This kind of anxiety characterizes the nervous person who is always expecting something dreadful to happen. Such of this person is afraid of his own shadow. It might better say that the person afraid of his own id. What he is actually afraid of is that the id which is constanly exerting pressure upon the ego will seize control of the ego and reduce it to a state of helplessness.

b Phobia.

Another form of neurotic anxiety is an irrational fear. This is called a phobia. The characteristic feature of a phobia is that the intensity of the fear is out of all proportion to the actual danger of the object of which the person is afraid. He may be deathly afraid of mice, dark, rubber, high places, water.

c Panic.

These reactions appear suddenly and with no apparent provocation One reads occasionally about someone running berserk and shooting down a lot of people whom he does not even know and who have not done anything to him. The person cannot explain why he did such a thing. All he knows is that he felt so upset and so tense that he had to do something before he exploded.

3) Moral anxiety.

Moral anxiety, which is experienced as feelings of quilt or shame in the ego, is aroused by a perception of danger from the conscience. (Hall, 1954 : 68). The

conscience as the internalized agent of parental authority threatens to punish the person for doing something or thinking something which transgresses the perfectionistic aims of the ego-ideal that have been laid down in the personality by the parents. For example about this moral anxiety it is one of the ironies of life that a virtous person experiences more shame than a unvirtous person does. The reason for this is that merely thinking of doing something bad makes a virtuos person feels ashamed