

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theories**

A review of related theories forms a prominent point in a study. Related theories can support the completion of the research. In this research, the researcher uses David Krech's emotion classification theory with a review of literary psychology. The following is an explanation of the theories used in this research:

##### **2.1.1 Literary Psychology Approach**

Literary psychology is a literary study that focuses on the psychological activities of characters in a literary work, authors who express literary works, and especially readers as connoisseurs of literary works. By definition, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work (Ratna, 2013: 342). Literary psychology is used to study characters, especially from the perspective of characterization. Literary psychology emerged after theories of literary studies encountered obstacles that could not be solved by an in-depth study of the parts of literary works, so the idea of literary psychology was born.

Literary works discuss human activities, how to adapt, and how they wish to change. Literature is created by writers and intended to be read by others. Of course, literature also has its origin, which comes from the society in which the author lives. In addition, literature, especially from the point of view of the literary

reader, also has a connection with reality, because the function of literature is to interpret the meaning contained in it and there are various ways to achieve this intention.

In its development, literary works can be said to be a form of hidden expression of the author which they then pour into the form of work. Literature as a work of art is completely inseparable from the various psychological phenomena of social life. One of them depends on the society itself, namely psychics. Literary psychology is an approach that analyzes the psychological aspects of literature. This human aspect is vital to literary psychology because psychological aspects are only manifested and stimulated in humans.

The primary purpose of literary psychology is to explore the mystical aspects involved in a piece of writing. Literary works inherently bequeath the diversity to recognize the transformations, clashes, and various mistakes that occur in society, especially those related to situations with psychological conditions. Psychology observes human behavior in everyday life and how to understand a person in feeling, thinking, and acting. Literature and psychology are related because literature expresses the author's thoughts in various forms as an alternative way of life.

This research applies a literary approach based on dialogue between characters, narration, expressions, facial expressions, and behaviors that refer to the psychological feelings of Zain Al- Hajj, the main character in the movie Capernaum so that the main focus is only on deepening the character. Characters in literary works are often plunged into various conflicts and important issues in the plot. Zain's role is a person who experiences many difficulties in his life, he is full

of anger and sadness because of the difficult situations he experiences. One of these many emotions will be discussed in a research themed on emotion classification that utilizes David Krech's theory of emotion classification with a literary psychology approach.

### **2.1.2 Character**

The main character of a movie is the character that portrays the center of the movie's story. According to Aminuddin (2002:79) characters are actors who carry out events in fictional stories so that these events are able to weave story. Nurgiyantoro adds that the term characters refers to the person, the actor of the story (2007:165). These characters generally play an important role in the storyline and often have traits and personalities that make them dominant over others and keep the audience hooked to the story. They can speak, act, and interact with other characters, and carry the story forward. It can also be said that a story character is a fictional persona who has a certain personality and behavior as an actor who undergoes events in the story.

The main character is usually involved in the problems of the tale, the climax, and its resolution. Normally, characters in movies have various attributes, such as different names, personalities, backgrounds, and motivations. They can be protagonists (heroes), antagonists (opponents), or supporting characters that help or hinder the main character's journey. These main characters undergo frequent transitions or developments in the story and are often the main root of conflict or intrigue.

### 2.1.3 David Krech's Classification Theory of Emotions

Emotions are intense feelings that take place within a person when responding to a stimulus in a particular setting that involves feelings, physiological changes, and emergent behaviors.

Emotions can influence a person's thoughts, perceptions, and actions, play an important role in social interactions and psychological well-being, and can be expressed in a variety of different situations and contexts depending on the person experiencing them and the circumstances around them. Emotions are shown when we feel happy, sad, angry, upset, scared, or anxious and when we feel disappointed. Emotions are natural reactions felt by humans in response to an event or situation that occurs in their lives. Emotions can be categorized based on whether they are positive or negative. Positive emotions are usually associated with feelings of joy, serenity, happiness, and excitement, while negative emotions are associated with feelings of sadness, anger, fear, anxiety, and disappointment. Positive and negative emotions affect individuals differently.

However, it should be noted that not all emotions, positive or negative, are created equal and can vary in intensity and duration. In addition, there are also neutral emotions that are not classified as positive or negative, such as boredom or helplessness. Situations that arouse feelings are closely related to the actions that are caused and result in increased tension (Krech, 1974: 471 in Minderop, 2013: 40). David Krech explains that there are four classifications of emotions, namely basic emotions (happy, anger, fear, and sadness), emotions linked to sensory stimulation (pain, disgust, happiness), emotions associated with self-evaluation

(success and failure, shame, guilt and frustrations) and also emotions related to other people (love and hate). Emotion classification is a tool that can be utilized to classify the various types of emotions found and to identify emotions that belong to certain categories according to the emotion classification theory proposed by David Krech. Here is David Krech's classification of emotions:

#### 2.1.4 Basic Emotions

In the classification theory of emotions, Krech (1969: 522) explains that happy, fear, anger, and sadness are often considered the most basic or primary emotions. The circumstances that trigger these emotions are highly dependent on the action that caused them.

##### 1) Happy

The first emotion in the basic emotion classifications is feeling happy. Happiness is the first emotion in the classification of basic emotions. An important situational condition for happiness is that the person strives towards the goal and achieves it (Krech, 1969: 522). Joy and happiness are often associated with feelings of pleasure. This emotional outburst can be in the form of feelings of happiness, joy, contentment, or euphoria. When someone feels happy, it is usually seen in a joyful facial expression, a more relaxed body, and a more open attitude toward the world around them. Feeling happy is one of the positive emotions of joy and fullness of one's heart.

## 2) Anger

Anger is one part of the basic emotions. In human life, anger arises when goals or expectations are not fulfilled, faced with events or actions that disturb or threaten the well-being of oneself or others. This is the same as what expressed by Krech (1969: 522) that the important condition for arousing anger is the blocking of goal achievement, especially when there is persistent frustration from achieving goals, with gradual accumulation from tension.

When a person experiences anger, physiological changes usually occur, such as increased heart rate, rapid breathing, and increased blood pressure. Anger is not only caused by failure but many other factors can cause it including frustration, discrimination, trauma, feeling unappreciated, feeling uncertain, having hormonal or physical problems, or when feeling afraid.

Anger can affect a person's behavior, causing them to react aggressively or defensively against the situation or person causing the anger. Anger is a negative emotion that is almost always accompanied by frustration.

## 3) Fear

Fear is an emotional response that arises when a person is faced with a situation that threatens, disturbs or endangers. Krech (1969: 524) describes pleasure and anger as "approach" emotions, that is, they involve striving to achieve a goal. Fear, on the other hand, is a form of "avoidance" emotion, when a person is faced with feeling of fear, the natural instinct that is usually carried out is to quickly stay away from the source of the fear as a form of self-protection from discomfort and

potential danger. Fear is a basic feeling that is closely related to self-defense mechanisms, namely self-defense from threats or dangers that come from outside. (other people, animals, or dangerous objects).

#### 4) Sadness

Sadness is an instinctive human emotion when faced with situations that disturb their emotional calm. According to Krech (2013: 526) sadness or grief is a feelings associated with losing something important or valuable. The substance of sadness can vary from person to person, and this is related to the circumstances and background that caused the emotion. The intensity of sadness can be influenced by several factors, including how involved a person is in the situation that causes sadness, whether the situation that triggers sadness lasts a long time or has significant consequences and social support can help reduce the intensity of sadness, while a lack of social support can exacerbate it.

For example, losing a loved one, and experiencing significant life changes can also lead to feelings of great loss and uncertainty, failure and rejection from loved ones, not getting enough social support, and facing traumatic events can bring a person into feelings of sadness. Prolonged sadness can have a detrimental effect on a person's physical and mental health, resulting in depression, poor physical health, loss of social relationships, poor work performance, and the use of drugs and alcohol.

### 2.1.5 Emotions Linked to Sensory Stimulation

Emotions related to sensory stimulation are feelings related to pleasant and unpleasant sensory stimulation by objects that refer to emotional responses that arise as a result of sensory experiences or impulses from the environment. These sensory stimuli can be produced by sound, light, smell, taste, or touch. The stimulation is either mild or intense. The resulting emotions tend to be directed towards positive or negative objects (Krech, 1969: 526). In the classification of emotions related to sensory stimuli, there are three emotions, namely pain, disgust and pleasure.

#### 1) Pain

Pain is an unpleasant reactive experience resulting from responses to stimuli that irritate and possibly harm body tissues. According to the AMA (Sarafini & Smith, 2017), pain is the sensory and emotional experience of discomfort, which is usually associated with actual or threatened tissue damage or irritation.

Unpleasant experiences are often associated with stimulation of sensory nerve endings or nerve damage, causing uncomfortable sensations and leading to increased heart rate and respiratory frequency. Several types of pain receptors or nociceptors are scattered throughout the body and function to detect stimuli that cause pain, some of these receptors will respond to stimuli that cause pain and send signals to the brain through the central nervous system.



## 2) **Disgust**

Disgust is an emotion that arises related to sensory stimulation when seeing something that is not of interest, causing sensory stimulation such as covering the nose and feeling nauseous. This response is part of the body's defense mechanism that helps humans to avoid foods or materials that are harmful or potentially disease-carrying. There is a wide range of objects that, when seen, smelled, tasted, or touched evoke unpleasant or disgusting feelings-acute that involve strong avoidance tendencies (Krech, 1969: 527). Examples of the many forms of disgust include thinking or hearing about disgusting things, knowing or seeing something that violates norms or ethics, such as immodest or immoral sexual behavior, and touching or handling contaminated objects.

## 3) **Pleasure**

Pleasure is a positive emotion that results when a person experiences an activity that makes him or her feel enjoyment and satisfaction. Some come from the perception of body movement and function (enjoyment in muscular activity, dancing, singing) and from feelings associated with bodily needs (satisfaction after hunger, fatigue after doing something fun) (Krech, 1969: 527).

Pleasure is a concept that has a very broad and complex meaning because it can be interpreted and felt differently by different people. In general, pleasure can be defined as a pleasant or satisfying feeling or emotion that a person feels both physically and psychologically. Pleasant sensations in the body that are commonly felt by people are feeling relaxed, feeling tingly, feeling warm, and feeling cool.

### 2.1.6 Emotions Associated with Self Assessment

The manifestations of success and failure, shame, guilt, and regret are emotions that involve a person's perception and are closely related to various important standards of behavior.

#### 1) Success and Failure

Success and failure are opposites, but they are sometimes related and can be part of the same process in life. These two feelings can be assessed from people's perceptions, as mentioned by Krech (1969: 529) that success and failure should be defined in terms of the person's perception. While success and failure do not fall under the category of emotions, they can trigger a wide range of strong emotional responses in a person. One needs to manage these emotions well, in success and failure, to maintain sanity and live a good life.

#### 2) Shame

Shame, is a negative feeling that arises when one feels ashamed or dissatisfied with oneself, for example for making a mistake or performing an action that one finds inappropriate. A person who is ashamed of mistakes or failures may feel proud when they manage to improve or succeed in the future. Shame can have a strong emotional impact on a person, either positively or negatively, depending on how the person manages their emotions and deals with the situations they face.

#### 3) Guilt and Regret

Guilt is a feeling experienced by a person when they feel they have done or not done something they should have done, or when they feel they have done

something wrong or violated moral or social values. Guilt and regret are often closely related to each other, these feelings arise when a person feels regret or remorse for past actions or decisions. Regret arises as a result of guilt. Regret occurs because one realizes that the action or decision should not have been made or that a different course of action should have been taken. Success and failure fall into the category of emotions that pertain to self-assessment.

### **2.1.7 Emotions Related to Other People**

Many types of emotions relate to others, depending on the relationship or situation.

#### **1) Love**

Love is a positive emotion that brings up feelings of affection, warmth, and affection towards someone, something, or oneself. Love can form very strong and attached feelings that make a person feel happy and close to the person or thing they love. The philosophy of love can be defined as an understanding or view of the description, nature, and role of love in human life. The emotion of love can vary in all other forms; the intensity of the experience can range from mild to very severe (Krech, 1969: 532). The process of respect involves appreciating the loved one, whether in terms of physical traits, personality, or achievements. It is concerned with honoring and recognizing the positive qualities possessed by the loved one.

#### **2) Hate**

David Krech also expressed an opinion about the emotion of hate from a socio-psychological point of view. Krech (1969: 533) hatred or feelings of hate are

closely related to feelings of anger, jealousy, and envy. These emotions of hate can arise for many reasons, including differences in religion, ethnicity, politics, or the values held by the person or group perceived as an enemy. Hate emotions can also develop due to bad experiences, such as betrayal or mistreatment received from a particular person or group.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

To be able to know the originality of this research, it is important to carry out a previous study. Based on the search results that have been made, previous studies are obtained that are related and intersect with this research. Based on the search that researchers have done, some theses examine the classification of emotions.

The first research was conducted by Shafa Marissa Fiqhiyah (2022), a student of the Korean Language Department of the National University of Jakarta, with the title “Classification of Emotions of Characters in the Film Innocent Witness by Lee Han”. The study analyzed the classification of emotion found in the characters in the film titled *Innocent Witness* by Lee Han. The characters observed were Yang Soon Ho, Im Ji Woo, and Oh Mi Ran. In addition to analyzing the classification of emotions, this study also examined the relationship between emotions and conflict and showed that the emotions that appear in the characters trigger conflict and cause problems.

The results of this study obtained 20 types of emotion classification, namely 6 concepts of guilt, 1 pent-up guilt, 1 self-punishment, 5 sadness, 3 hatred, and 4

love. Yang Soon Ho's character is the character who has the most emotions of guilt, namely 4 times, Oh Mi Ran twice, and Im Ji Woo once. Im Ji Woo's character is the only character who has the emotion of self-punishment, while Yang Soon Ho's character is the only character who has the emotion of suppressed guilt. Overall, the most prevalent emotion among the characters is guilt which appears 6 times. Next, researchers investigated the conflict-triggering emotions that drive the problems experienced by the characters.

The relevance of the research conducted by Shafa Marissa Fiqhiyah with this research is that both apply the theory of emotion classification by David Krech and examine the relationship between emotions and conflict. However, in this study, the researchers examined different objects and theories. This previous research used analytical psychology studies in addition to David Krech's emotion classification theory, and she used Minderop's emotion classification theory.

The second research was conducted by Shabrinavasthi (2017), a student of the German Language Education study program at Yogyakarta State University with the title "Emotion Classification of the Main Character Erika in Roman *Die Klavierspielerin* by Elfriede Jelinek (Literary Psychology Analysis)". This research analyzes and describes the classification of the main character in the Roman *Die Klavierspielerin* by Elfriede Jelinek. Based on the results of the analysis and research on the classification of the main character Erika's emotions in the romance *Die Klavierspielerin* by Elfriede Jelinek, we come to the following conclusions. The emotion classification of the main character Erika in the romance *Die Klavierspielerin* by Elfriede Jelinek shows that the main character Erika is seen to

have most of the emotion classifications that match David Krech's emotion classification theory. The results of this study show that the main character Erika has the following classification of emotions, basic emotions consisting of 6 feelings of pleasure, 4 feelings of anger, 6 feelings of fear, and 2 feelings of sadness. Emotions related to sensor stimulation consist of 2 pain and 20 pleasure. Emotions related to self-assessment consist of 4 feelings of success and failure, 4 feelings of pride and shame, and 2 feelings of sadness. Failures, 4 feelings of pride and shame, and 2 feelings of guilt and regret. Emotions related to other people consist of 10 feelings of love and 13 feelings of hate. The relevance of the research conducted by Shabrinavasthi with this research is that both apply the theory of emotion classification by David Krech. However, in this study, the researchers examined a different object because the previous study came from a Roman story.

The third research was conducted by Diah Agustina (2017), a student of the Japanese Literature study program at Diponegoro University with the title "Classification of Character Emotions in Priceless Drama by Suzuki Masayuki Study of Literary Psychology". This research aims to describe the fictional structure of the drama Priceless according to characters and plot, and to analyze the emotion classification of the characters in the related drama. The relevance of the research conducted by Diah Agustina with this research is that both of them examine the relationship of emotions and conflicts in characters. However, in this study there are differences, namely the object of research and the number of figures studied.

The fourth research was conducted by The fourth research was conducted by Sheilla Acintya Irma (2020), a student of the Chinese Language Education study

program at Surabaya State University with the title "Emotion Classification in the Main Character Chen Nian 陈念 in the Film Better Days 《少年的你》 Karya Derek Tsang Literary Psychology Study of David Krech Theory". This study aims to describe the classification of Chen Nian's emotions in the movie Better Days. The results obtained from the research on the classification of the main character in the Better Days film are that there are 3 data on the emotion concept of guilt, 2 data on the emotion concept of pent-up guilt, 11 data on the emotion concept of sadness, 9 data on the emotion concept of hatred, 2 data on the emotion concept of self-punishment, and 11 data on the emotion concept of love. The relevance of research conducted by Sheilla Acintya Irma with this research is that both use the theory of emotion classification and the methodological approach of literary psychology. However, there are differences in how to explore and interpret the emotions of the characters studied.

The fourth research was conducted by Sri Wahyuni (2019), a student of Indonesian Language and Literature study program at PGRI College of Teacher Training and Education West Sumatra with the title "The Emotions of The Characters in The Novel Surat dari Bapak Jalan Untuk Kembali by Gol A Gong". This research aims to describe the classification of character emotions contained in the novel Surat dari Bapak, Jalan Untuk Kembali Karya Gol A Gong. The method used is content analysis method whose data is in the form quotes that show emotions of the character in the novel. Based on the results of the research, it is concluded that the dominant emotions of the characters are sadness and hatred. The relevance of the research conducted by Sri Wahyuni with this research is that both of them



discuss the classification of emotions of the characters. However, in this study there are differences, namely the object of the research, the methods and data validation techniques used.

The sixth research was conducted by Tesa Helly Rondonuwu (2020), a student of the English Literature study program Education at Sam Ratulangi University with the title “Analysis of the Characterization of the Main Character in the Barbie of Swan Lake (2003)”. This research aims to analyze and identify the main character according to the intrinsic approach of Edgar V. Roberts and to show that situations, ideas, and words affect characterization and development using the theory of literary approach by Rene Wallek and Austin Warren. The results obtained from the characterization of the main character in the film Barbie of Swan Lake are five forms of characterization that are found, namely, good, brave, firm, humble, and polite. The relevance of the research conducted by Tesa Helly Rondonuwu with this research is that both discuss character development seen from situations, ideas, and dialog. However, there are differences, namely in the research sources studied and methods used.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

All the theories described above will be utilized in describing the subject matter of this research. The main theory, David Krech’s classification theory of emotions, is the basis of this analysis. Emotion classification theory is known as a theory developed by one of them, David Krech, a psychologist. This theory separates emotions into two main categories, positive and negative, this category is



then further broken down into six main emotions, namely the positive emotions of love, happiness, and calmness and the negative emotions of anger, fear, and sadness. The character Zain Al-Hajj is a character in the film whose character, emotions, and behavior are shown, this is related to the daily life of humans in general. This proves that literary works are closely related to human life. The audience seems to be brought and witnessed directly while enjoying a movie and they will be shown the storyline and conflict in the movie.

Literary works with social drama themes are closely related to human life because art and social life form a work that highlights social problems experienced by society. The psychological elements of the characters are interesting to study because the social problems they experience cause many emotions. The characters, events, norms, and relationships created in a movie also occur in human social life in general. It is this component that brings the story to life. Zain Al-Hajj's character is very complex and emotional.

To examine the psychological elements of the characters, the researcher uses the classification theory of emotions, one of which is David Krech. David Krech's classification theory of emotions is known as "Krech's theory of emotions". This theory explains that human emotions can be classified into four basic emotions, namely happiness, sadness, anger, and afraid. David Krech's classification of emotions does not specifically trace the roots of human personality in psychology. Krech's basic system is more of an attempt to find the basic emotions that humans can feel. However, it can be linked to psychological studies that explore the fundamentals of human behavior. David Krech outlines the

classification of emotions based on two dimensions, namely valence, and arousal. Valence leads to whether an emotion is perceived as positive or negative, while arousal leads to how influential the emotion is. The characters in a literary text are objects that are telling stories about their lives. The behavior and actions of the characters can be explained from a psychological perspective. These psychological problems can take the form of character creation, conflict, personality anomalies, or self-defense by the characters. Emotion classification in personality theory usually refers to how an individual feels, expresses, and manages their emotions. In personality theory, emotion classification is widely applied to recognize contrasts in how individuals handle stress and severe emotional states and to examine how personality and emotion are related. Thus, this research uses emotion classification analysis in the Capernaum movie.

The emotion classification section is designated because it corresponds to the film Capernaum is a basic emotion consisting of happy, fear, anger, and sadness. Meanwhile, emotions related to sensory stimulation are pain, disgust, and pleasure. Then emotions related to self-assessment are success and failure, shame, and guilt and regret. Finally, emotions related to other people are love and hate.