B.1 Theoretical Framework

B.1.1 Freudian Psychoanalytical Theory

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental processes and behavior. In psychoanalysis, theory is not only from Sigmund Freud. According to Wundt, “psychology constitute about the science of human consciousness.” A human can do something with consciousness or unconsciousness. Those problems triggered psychologist to observe human behavior by using psychoanalysis method.

Psychology is a science of individual activity. It was explained that the so-called activity is not only external activities such as walking, talking, seeing, hearing, memory and thinking but there are also internal activities. It is activities that occur in human beings or can be called emotional activities such as laughing and crying, and feeling, and sad (Woodworth and Marquis, 1957:3). According to Freud’s psychoanalytic theory, “personality develops through a series of stages, each characterized by certain internal psychological conflict”. 
Personality can be developed through a stage that comes from psychological internal conflict from a person. Psychoanalysis theory can be connected to literary works because it discussed human behavior. Human behavior not only emerged in a real life of human but it also emerged in a character of literary works such as a novel. Psychoanalysis theory can be used to analyze character, author or the readers. In Freud's theory, a human has three structure minds. Those are id, ego, and superego.

Id was the most primitive among the structure mind. It was concerned with the instant gratification of basic physical needs and urges. It operated unconsciously. Id was the oldest part of the personality. Id worked as soon as a human was born (baby) or began to relate to the outside world. Human no need to learn the impetus that exists in the mind because it just existed there automatically. In psychoanalysis, it was called as instinct. It was the impetus or stimulus instinct in human beings or individuals. Instinct is a mental representation of the physical needs or body. Therefore, Id operated on the level of unconsciousness and it had no connection with the time, place, and logic.

It can be concluded that the personal desire of a human or it can be called as id, cannot be controlled. Id did not perform the judgment; it could not distinguish between good and evil. Id did not have morality. Then id was called amoral, primitive and disorganized. Because of its characters that cannot be controlled then ego came.
Ego had the opposite character from id. Id was the instinct while ego was rational. It was the pragmatic part of human’s personality. It was less primitive than the id and was partly unconscious. with help of the ego, a human was able to distinguish themselves from surrounding. Freud on his book of Teori Kepribadian dan Terapi Psikoanalitik stated that the Ego followed the principle of reality (reality principle) and operated according to the secondary process (Freud,2006: 64).

The secondary process was to think realistic. With a secondary process, ego schemed an action and then proved it whether it was successful or not. Ego became part of the character decision because it can controled the action to be performed by humans. When ego did its function, ego would take into consideration the demands of the Id or instincts. It can be concluded that the ego was a part of the Id. It was organized and attended to advance the goals of the Id.

According to Freud (1933/1964), ego emerged when a baby learned to distinguish him/herself from the outside world. When ego function to realize the social and the moral norm, superego began to develop.

Superego deals with social rules and moral or what people usually called it as inner self or moral guidance. The main function of the superego is to decide whether something is right or wrong. Thus superego performs its functions based on moral norms that exist in society. Moral norms were obtained from the surrounding
environment or the elderly. Superego and ego observed it then assessed the actions and objectives. In its functions, Superego may change the purpose of the ego with the influence of id. The three structures of id-ego-superego in the human mind is different from one and another. Id, ego and superego followed the principles of different systems.

B.1.2 The Factors Causes the Behavior Changes

Behavior changes were not just happened without a reason. There was always a factor which triggered those transformations. In general, there were two factors cause person’s behavior changes. Those were:

B.1.2.1 Internal Factor

Internal factor came from the person her/himself. For example when someone hard to express his/her feelings toward someone because she/he had no courage or because she/he had introvert personality. Then because of his/her impatient and his/her desire to be loved by someone she/he loves, she/he decided to express his/her love. It can be happened also when she/he felt uneasy because she/he does not want the one she/he loves end up with someone else so he/she decide to express his/her feeling. The feelings just like impatient, desire and uneasy which came from the inner of person triggered his/her to do something that she/he normally did not. Those feelings considered as the internal factor of behavior changes. So it can be concluded that the Internal Factor was something that trigger
someone to do something which was different from his/her nature personality which came from his/her inner self.

**B.1.2.2 External Factor**

External factor came from outside the person. It can be the environment, education, society and many more. For example when someone forced to join military and he had to live in military dorm. He always lazy to wake up early in the morning but due to the rules he must wake up in early morning. If he not be able to wake up early he will be receive a punishment. Then in aim to escape from the punishment he changed his lazy behavior. In this case, the environment took a role as a factor which changed his behavior. He not intent to wake up early but because of the rules in the military dorm he must wake up early. So it can be concluded that the external element was something which triggered someone to do something which came from outside the person self.

**B.1.3 Structural Analysis**

A novel research cannot be separated from the structural analysis approach. Analyzing the object by using structural analysis approach was needed before further analysis. It also worked to uncover or reveal a meaning related to the elements of the text (Teeuw, 1991: 135). In this approach, the emphasis was only on the identification of the intrinsic elements of plot and character (Endraswara, 2003: 25). The intrinsic element was an element that builds the content of the literary work.
itself includes: stories, events, plot, characterization, theme, setting, a point of view and the language style (Nurgiyantoro, as cited in Ririn, 2012: 24).

The theme was the brainchild behind the idea of a story in a literary work (Stanton, as cited in Nurgiyantoro, 2000: 70). The plot was a string of events in a story which was served in sequence, so that the story can be understood by the readers (Stanton, as cited in Rani, 2000: 12). A character was an illustration performance of a literary work whose role was running a story in the work. A background was an element which told the readers about information of the setting in a story, such as the time, space and atmosphere when the events occurred (Sudijiman, as cited in Rani, 2008: 13).

In this research, the intrinsic elements would be analyzed in advance. It worked as the basic research before the researcher analyzed the novel by using Freud’s theory. In this research, the structural analysis works as a support theory. It can be used to provide some insight into how the structural elements affect the process of forming the main character. It also works as an introduction into the situation, background, plot and character especially Fanny Price, the main character, as the object of this research. In particular, the characterization element helps the researcher and the readers to understand more about the character of the main character that is Fanny Price in Mansfield Park novel by Jane Austen. Further analysis will be analyzed by using Freud’s psychoanalytical theory as the main theory of this...
research.

**B.1.4 Cultural Context in Victorian Era**

This was the period of the reign of Queen Victoria, which was usually called as Victorian Age. It was also called as the age of Machinery because of the technological improvement accelerated the industrialization. On the other hand, it was the age of extreme poverty and exploration of the factory worker. The population of people doubled.

In the 19th century of English society there was hierarchical structure containing the upper class (the aristocracy), middle class and the working class. It could be distinguish by inequalities in wealth, education, working and living condition (Michael in Fatima, 2009:20). The working class people mostly came from agricultural labors, domestic servants and factory hands. Most of them were unskilled and uneducated. They had to work hard, earning money and life under the poverty and illness. The middle class came from baker, financiers, merchants, manufacture and so on. The industrialization and technological progress helped the middle class to advance their position in the society. The last was the upper class which was wealthy and dominant, the aristocracy and the gentry were affected by all of these changes; they hold the most of the political power. They were the people who had power in parliament. In this period, the improvement of industrialization meant the exploration of factory workers. Women and children from the working
class were worked in factories sometimes up to 14-16 hours a day with low wages.

The people from working class mostly were uneducated. The children never attend to school. They ate unable to read and ended up in a workhouse. They had to work in such a young age due to the growth of the industries at that time. Nonetheless, only the upper and middle class was allowed to attend school. People who came from working class were unable to read and write. Nevertheless, the education was different between the man and the women. The women only got their education in the house with their private teacher. The upper and middle class women were guarded by their parents till marriage. On the other hand, the men are allowed to continue their education in the college. Their father sent them to expansive schools and college in aim to become the future ruling class.

The role of the woman was limited. The women from the working class worked in farms, in digging and in picking cotton. On the other hand, the women from upper class did not work. They life a luxurious lives, traveled, shopped and did such things. Yet their life was still limited. They were introduced to the society through a ball. It was also a place for the women from upper social class to associate with others in aim to find a future wife from the same class. The women in this era got less inheritance. Men only inherit their property to the elder son or to their nephew if they had no son. Women on the other hand relayed on their husband. Therefore, the women in this era usually try to find rich man as their future husband to make sure
they would have a comfortable life in the future.

**B.2 Review of Related researches**

This section discussed some reviews from other researchers. It worked as referred references in this research.

The first research came from Hidayat with the title *Fanny Price’s Motivations for Having Positive Attitudes as Seen in Jane Austen’s Mansfield Park* (2004). His research had far different from this research. On his research, he only analyzed motivation of the main character in doing the positive behavior on her life. Nonetheless, it gave the researcher deeper understanding in Fanny's character on *Manfield Park* novel.

The second reference came from Rani Siti (2009) entitled “*Analisis Tokoh Utama dengan Teori Psikoanalisa Sigmund Freud Cerpen Hana Karya Akutagawa Ryunosuke*”. On her research, she discovered that the factor that affected the character of human psychology was a social factor, psychological factor and seeks for identity. It had good information about psychoanalysis theory that helped the researcher understand more about the theory.

The third reference came from Siegfried entitled *The Formation and Structural of the Human psyche* (2014). It gave the deeper information about id, ego, and superego. In addition, it had a deeper explanation about Freud theory.
The fourth reference came from Ekarini entitled *Pergeseran Citra Pribadi Perempuan dalam Sastra Indonesia: Analisis Psikoanalisis Terhadap Karya Sastra Indonesia Mulai Angkatan Sebelum Perang Hingga Mutakhir* by Ekarini (2011). On her research, the researcher took the sample from *Siti Nurbaya* novel, *Layar Terkembang* novel, *Belenggu* novel, *pada Sebuah Kapal* novel, *Burung-Burung Manyar* novel, and *Saman* novel. All of them described the woman's life in certain time. The research discovered that the female main character's mind was dominated by id and superego. The research gave the complete explanation about the mind of woman character and deeper understanding in analyzing it. Furthermore, it had a deep understanding of Freud's theory.

The last reference came from Dr. Divya Joshi entitled *Inching towards Freedom: Fanny's Ordination at Mansfield Park*. The research was conducted in 2016. The research focused on Fanny's ordination, expansion of her consciousness and the subtle interplay of three aspects of Fanny's development. It explained about the growth record of Fanny Price and her personality. The education and consequences which explained in Mansfield Park discussed in this research. Based on the research, the novel showed the growth of Fanny Price from immaturity to maturity.