

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Space and Place

Michel Foucault is one of the prominent figures which have the concept of space and place; it called “*space of Otherness*”. Michel Foucault, in full name Paul-Michel Foucault is French philosopher and historian. Foucault wrote several works, one of them is *Surveiller et punir: naissance de la prison* (1975; *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*), “A monograph on the emergence of the modern prison; three volumes of a history of Western sexuality; and numerous essays”. He also becomes one of the prominent figures in space and place theories.

Yi-Fu Tuan argues that “Space implies a certain freedom, while places offer security. For him space is more abstract than place.” (*Space and Place in Children’s Literature 1789 to the Present*, p.2). Place is considered to be a smaller and specific while space is considered to be general and abstract. According to Foucault, he said on his concept called ‘Heterotopia’ which are spaces of *Otherness: place outside all places*” there are Utopia and Heterotopia. Utopia is a “placeless place” because they see themselves in a place they are not while Heterotopia is a place where all the other sites real can be found within culture”. Foucault states that the heterotopia is a real

place – place that do exist while utopia is a non place – created by the imagination and representing a place (Foucault cited in journal by Garie, Marie, and Jessica, 2015, Vol. 71, No. 4, p. 735).

Both of those can represent Heterotopia as space is a place that does exist and it can possible to indicate location in reality. In heterotopia, when someone sees him or herself in a place he or she occupies at the moment when he or she looks in the glass at once absolutely real. It connected with all the space that surrounds it. Whereas Utopia as place which a person sees himself in a place they are not in a real place. The space reflects their lived simultaneously. Utopia as place which a person sees himself in a place they are not in a real place. Utopia is a place which is something like counter-site (cited on journal by Jay Miskowiec, 1984, p. 3).

Place is local, a specific spot (in journal by Patrick Schreiner, 2005, p. 341). Space on the other hand is an abstract (Inge 2003:9). Space and time is how the place or the environment influence the personality such as by interaction with the family or friends as time goes by. Meanwhile, place and identity is how the place or the environment influence or construct person's identity.

### **2.1.1. Place and Identity**

Nicole Schröder said that space is consider to be more general term whereas place is more consider to be a smaller, more specific and local area that is characterized by the familiarity (Space and Place in Motion, 2006, p. 45). Nicholas

Etrikin said that places are locales at which experience can ‘take place’ and also can be experienced at the same time (Nichole Schröder, 2006, p. 45).

Place can give the experience which build the identity to the person. Identity is a multidimensional construct used throughout the social sciences to describe and individual’s comprehension of him or herself as a discrete, separate entity. Our identity is then a movement in time and space constituting a collection of self-images in our mind from the past, from the present, and from the future, as results of human interaction. Jung (1957) creates our images from the past *Grounded Self*, from the present *True Self*, and from the future *Possible Self* (in journal by Helgo, 2009, Vol. 28 p. 887).

Jung in journal article by (Thomas, 2015, Vol.28, p.8), states that human being have have an innate need for self-realisation. This process is called individuation, or the process of becoming an individual. We attempt to create our own identity through human interaction.

By experience that place give to the person, it also can construct their identity because they get many values or lesson through the place which shaped their identity. Giesecking, Mangold, Katz, Setha Low, and Susan Saegert (2014, p. 73) “Place and identity can not be separated to one another. Through place, a person can create and re-create their identities, it produces as people come to identify where they live, shaped it, and creating distinguish environmental.”.

The place and identity can not be separated each other. Eyles (1989, pp. 103-104) explains “identity as being constructed through actions in everyday life”. While another explanation comes from Ashcroft (2001) in *The concept of place* “highlights the idea that everyday life—the ways in which people inhabit a space—is place”. So, the Room as a place is at Jack live in construct his identity. The place can create meaningful place and identities.

## **2.2. Artificial World**

An artificial world is the way to imagine something that merely looks like a world. Simon states that the artificial world is the object that refers to the nature like the products of the synthetic chemistry (Simon, 1995b; Simon, 1997 cited on journal by Joëlle and Jean-Pierre). This kind of artefacts are copies of the nature, or natural things “produced artificially” (Searle, 2007). Our artifacts are shaped by our experiences. Our way of thinking, our culture is materialized in our artifacts. An artifacts means any object made by man with a view to “subsequent use” (cited on journal by Almqvist & Wiksell International – Stockholm, 2001, p. 9). An artificial world is world that the things inside are the imitations of a real things because it made by human with some purposes.

## **2.3. Space between Mother and Children**

Chuck Smith (2011) said that “A mother has a different relationship with her kids than a father, and I think a lot of that is based on biological connection, we don’t

fully understand the power of that connection”. Smit added his explanation that “children recognize and experience that connection with their mother through the feelings and the emotions they associate with her. As a child grows and matures, the mother – whether biological or a stepmother—plays an important role in her child’s development, character and attitudes.”

Beth Morrisey (2015) said that “Mothers, therefore, are in the unique position of influencing their children’s growth in all areas of development, beginning with the bonding and attachments that they usually develop with their children.”

*Maria Sachiko, Hannah Field, Kavita Mudan and Malini Roy (1988, p. 40)*  
“Language can thus operate as a third term in the mother-child dyad, and open up space for the child to interact with others: not, as in Kristeva and Lacan, losing the mother, but separating from her at the same time as the very bridge by which to cross this separation is created”.

As we can see in Frist’s (1988) analysis of play with identification with the leaving mother, the transitional space also evolves within the communicative interaction between mother and child. Within this play, the mother is simultaneously “related to” in fantasy, but “used” to establish mutual understanding, a pattern that parallels transference play in the analytical situation” (2013, p. 197). In that case, mother can appear as the child’s fantasy object as well.

### **2.3. Abuse**

National Adult Protective Services Association (2017), abuse is a form of behaviour by the individual that causes harm to another person. According to the Department of Health and Human Services (2011), abuse is harmful to the children especially. Kathryn Patricelli (2015), she said that “If abuse has been very severe, the victim may be traumatized and may develop a posttraumatic stress injury such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or acute stress disorder”. The factor of being abused is contributing to the child’s development. However, there are many reasons why someone might be the victim of abuse. There are types of abuse and one of them is emotional abuse which occurs to the child’s feeling and emotion.

#### **2.3.1 Emotional Abuse**

A place has stories about what has happened there. Related to the Room novel story, Jack as the main character experiences emotional abuse which is caused by the bad past experience from his parent which occurred to Ma, his mother. Emotional abuse is one of the types of abuse. Abuse is behaviour physically or non-physically which is done by a person that causes harm to another person. According to the Department of Health and Human Services (2011), abuse is harmful to the children especially. Children may get a trauma as a result of being abused. Child abuse can be categorized as neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse, and each

of these can be further categorized according to the definition McDonald2007 (2016, P. 121).

Jane Hunt (2013: 9-11), she said that “emotional abuse is the negative behaviour used to control or hurt another person”. Walker (1984) emotional abuse or psychological abuse is more harmful rather than physically abuse) because it takes longer period of emotions about fear, isolation, insecurity, anxiety, and feeling. Kairys, Johnson, and the Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect (2002, p.1) states that emotional abuse caused by psychological maltreatment which occurs when a person asserts to a children that she or he is unwanted, unloved, or worthless. The types of emotional abuse can be categorized by two parts such as being afraid and isolated.

David Royse (2015), he said that emotional abuse is used more commonly than other terms describing the same harmful behaviour or treatment. Emotional abuse is more harmful than physical abuse because it’s attack the feeling and emotional that can take a long period to recover it. It will also become more danger if emotional abuse occurs to a child, it will cause traumatic to a child and would involve inappropriate behaviour and also inappropriate emotional responses that damage the child’s developmental potential for healthy mental processes.

Emotional abuse is always indicate that in some way the child is harmed or likely to be harmed by generally a series of repeated harmful words or actions (2015,

p. 698). Emotional abuse is a maltreatment that someone is doing to another by saying things they don't really mean and regret later and they do it again and again so it will make their child unhappy, feel unloved and unimportant and has the potential effecting the child's self-esteem, development, and sense of belonging.

#### **2.4. Isolated**

Being isolated is limiting freedom of movement and stopping someone from contacting other people and it will make a person get anxiety, threatened, introvert, and lack of self-esteem. Being isolated is when a person lives in a remote area which control by someone else, it means that a person being removed from a community or people around him/her such a person feels emotionally isolated from others. Those all of effect happened in a place and will construct a person identity when someday he or she escape from that place.

Being isolation would make the child be limited to do anything they want and it will effect on their development or identity because being isolated makes them not have enough space to know everything and to do anything. What they knows is just that place which they are being isolated and if someday they are being escape from that place, they would get anxiety, lack of self-esteem, get inappropriate development

#### **2.5. Synopsis of the Novel**

There is a fifth years old boy, named Jack who lives in a Room that makes him seperated from the real world. Jack lives in a Room with her mother, he called



Ma. This story narrated from Jack's perspective which explores the life of a child who never feels a freedom, never smells fresh air and of course, he never meets anyone except his mother – and Old Nick, the man who is being responsible for abducting Ma and continually raping her. Old Nick abandons Ma in Room because Ma is a victim of rape when she is nineteen years old.

This novel also has the power in the language and the storytelling. It shows through what Jack sees and what Jack knows. The writer, Donoghue navigates beautifully around these limitations. In Room, Ma has created characters out of all aspects of their room such as Wardrobe, Rug, Plant, Melted Spoon. Room also has TV that makes Jack so happy because he sees Dora the Explorer, one of his friends but Ma limits the time they are allowed to watch it for fear of turning their brains to mush. They do "Phys Ed" every morning, cooking, sing Lady Gaga and Kylie, and other things.

The setting in this novel moved to "outside" from "inside (Room)". In the real world when Jack succeeds to escape by pretending that he is sick. There are new things which Jack has to deal with. When most of children finally save that they is removed from his danger situation, but for Jack that is the first time in his life, he actually feels unsafe in outside. From children's point of view, Jack is so happy as long as he has the love and attention of his mother because he only knows that another person that lives in the world is just his mother, no one else and many activities that they did everyday in Room.

This novel is so powerful because it truly captures the intimate relationship between mother and her child. When Ma separates with Jack because Ma has to stay in hospital for several days. In the Grandma's house Jack feels so lonely without his Ma by his side. *Room* is a great literary; it is also a unique novel for teenagers as it deals with some complex issues and also explores the concept of love in the dark areas.

## **2.7. Theoretical Framework**

In this study, the writer analyzed the main character to describe place and identity in *Room* novel. This study is using the cultural studies approach that is developed by Yi-Fu Tuan and Michel Foucault to analyze the space and place, and Carl Jung to analyze identity in the main character in the novel. This study is also using concept of space and place theory by Yi-Fu Tuan and Michel Foucault. Carl Jung's theory of identity construction is used to analyze the identity constructed through human interaction. The dialogues and the narrations in this novel observed and analyzed to find out any explanations related to the main character.