

**DEFENCE MECHANISM OF THE MAIN
CHARACTERS IN “WUTHERING HEIGHTS” BY
EMILY BRONTE; PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Catherine Christine, NPM No. 131210005

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

DEFENCE MECHANISM OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN “WUTHERING HEIGHTS” BY EMILY BRONTE; PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 21st March 2017

Catherine Christine
(131210005)

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This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 21st March 2017

Afriana, S.S., M.Pd

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini tentang analisa terhadap karakter utama dalam novel *Wuthering Heights* yang ditulis oleh Emily Bronte. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan psikologi sastra untuk menganalisa salah satu elemen intrinsik fiksi yaitu karakter. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan dan mengidentifikasi psikologi karakter utama, Heathcliff dan Catherine dengan menggunakan teori Sigmund Freud yang membagi psikologi manusia kedalam tiga zona kejiwaan : id, ego dan superego. Penelitian ini fokus pada penerapan mekanisme pertahanan diri kedalam karakter Heathcliff yang digambarkan dalam novel kehidupan seorang anak laki laki hingga dewasa yang mengalami tindasan dan kekerasan dari keluarga angkatnya terutama saudara laki lakinya dan Catherine yang memilih untuk menikahi pria lain yang lebih kaya daripada bersama pria yang dicintainya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah metode kualitatif dimana peneliti melakukan penelitian pada sebuah karya sastra dengan maksud untuk mendapat gambaran tentang analisis psikologi mekanisme pertahanan diri dalam Heathcliff dan Catherine. Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Heathcliff menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan berupa penolakan, penahanan, sublimasi dan pemindahan. Catherine menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan berupa penolakan, agresi pemindahan, proyeksi dan sublimasi.

Kata kunci :tiga zona kejiwaan, mekanisme pertahanan diri

ABSTRACT

This research is about Wuthering Heights novel written by Emily Bronte. This research uses psychology of literature approach to analyse one of intrinsic element of fiction which is character. This research describes and identifies psychology of main characters Heathcliff and Catherine by using the theory of Sigmund Freud which is divided into three psychic zones id, ego and superego. Thus, this research focuses in applying defence mechanism into the main characters of the novel Heathcliff and Catherine which described in the novel. A life of a young little boy that is abused and threatened by his step-family especially his step brother and Catherine that chose to marry wealthy man over her one true love. In this research, the author applies qualitative method where the author analysis the novel to find out the description of defence mechanism in Heathcliff and Catherine. In this analysis, the author found that Heathcliff uses defence mechanisms namely repression, sublimation, aggression and displacement and denial and Catherine uses defence mechanisms namely denial, displacement, projection and sublimation.

Keywords : three psychic zones, defence mechanism

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

Do whatever helps you sleep at night

Dedication:

I dedicate this research to my family who support me in everything, my friends who help me went through all the rough time

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Batam, 21st March 2017

(Catherine Christine)
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Human psychology is a very interesting and a broad field to explore because it is a study of human thought, behaviour, development, personality, emotion, and more.(Cherry, 2016) Each human being carries different personality traits which has no limit for an individual to explore.

It is obvious that everyone wants to be happy. But, sometime there's no rainbow without a little rain. Everyone may encounter some unpleasant feelings or anxiety through their lives. Therefore, they need some mechanisms in order to live happily. When encountering the problems, people react in different ways. It is necessary for an individual to learn the behaviours of people in community because it encourages a better understanding with each other in society. There are some ways to study someone's personality. Among them is to study how people deal with undesirable situation or anxiety by observing their behaviour. The other way is study through characters in literature.

Most of the time, literary works such as novel is an imagination of a writer that expressed through words. Every novel contain amazing story manifested through unique writing skill to show wonderful events. Each novel has character to act out the story which in real life the readers can relate to either the situation or emotion as a reflection of life. Through novel, the writer shows the human's life with real situation in a range of time.

Apart from plot and theme that bring out the major of the story, character also makes a literary work outstanding. Characters in novel can be good or bad people. The good ones are remembered in terms of the good they do, their achievements or sacrifices. The bad ones are usually incredibly evil and are remembered for the terrible things they do. One of the examples of remarkable character is Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights*. The novel “*Wuthering Heights*” is written by Emily Bronte. The complex novel explores two families – the Earnshaws and the Lintons. Heathcliff, an orphan taken in by the Earnshaws, is the key between the actions in the book. He first motivated by his love for Catherine Earnshaw, then by his desire for revenge against her for what he believed to be rejection.

In this research, the author analyzes how the character react when they feel anxious and unpleasant feeling. Sigmund Freud, who is known for his psychoanalysis theory in literature believe that there are forces which try to keep painful or socially undesirable thoughts and memories out of the conscious mind, are termed defence mechanisms. (McLeod, 2009)

In the novel, *Wuthering Heights* tells that life isn't always easy. The harness of social and class during an early era causes Heathcliff to face the hardship of his life. How Heathcliff defends himself when the love of his life leave him for wealth and how Catherine who longs for higher social class so she decided to leave the love of her life and married the other man that caused the destruction of both of their lives. The strong image and remarkable behaviour of the characters makes it a suitable novel to analyze about the psychological which is why the author wants to conduct an analysis of defence mechanism used by the main

characters of the novel: Heathcliff and Catherine using psychological approach by applying the theory of Sigmund Freud.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the author identifies some problems in this research.

1. Defence Mechanisms of the character Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
2. Defence Mechanisms of the character Catherine in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
3. Defence Mechanisms of the character Edgar in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
4. Defence Mechanisms of the character Isabella in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the author limits some problems in this research.

1. Defence Mechanisms of the character Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
2. Defence Mechanisms of the character Catherine in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

1.4 Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the problem, the author formulates some problems in this research.

1. What are the defence mechanisms of the character Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
2. What are the defence mechanisms of the character Catherine in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte?

1.5 Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the author forms some objectives of the study in this research

1. To find out the defence mechanisms of the character Heathcliff in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte
2. To know the defence mechanisms of the character Catherine in Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

1.6 Significance of the Research

Every research has its own potential benefits and its overall impact. The significance of the research can be seen as follow.

- a. Theoretically

This research can be used as an additional source and reference for literature study especially in psychological approach

- b. Practically

This research can be used by readers as additional knowledge for studying and analyzing a person's behaviour to form a better understanding and improve the social skills. The readers are also able to know the form of literature research

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Defence Mechanism : an unconscious coping mechanisms that reduce anxiety generated by threats from unacceptable impulses (Schacter, Wegner, & Hood, 2011)

Psychological Approach : An Approach in literature research that involves the study of psychological features beyond the author to cover a variety of intrinsic textual aspects. For instance, characters in text can be analyzed psychologically. (Klarer, 2004)

CHAPTER II REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

In the research for literature, the author uses approach as a perspective to decide whether the aspects are worthy or appropriate for undertaking the study. One of the approaches which are mostly used is psychological approach. There is a close relation between psychology and literature. Psychology deals with the patterns of human behavior while literature explores how human behave in dealing with their problems and environments.

There are a lot of characters in every literary work. Each character has its own uniqueness which makes it interesting to discover the personalities and emotion in the novel through the conflict of the story. The decision they made whenever they face the problem and the consequence of their action which makes the story more fascinating. So by using the approach to analyze the characters, the reader may discover some personalities that they have never imagined before while read the novel.

2.1.1 Psychological Theory

In 1923, Freud developed a topographical model of mind whereby he described the features of the mind's structure and function. He used the comparison of an iceberg to describe the three parts of the mind: id, ego and

superego. Although each part of the personality comprises unique features, they interact to form a whole, and each part makes a relative contribution to an individual's behavior.

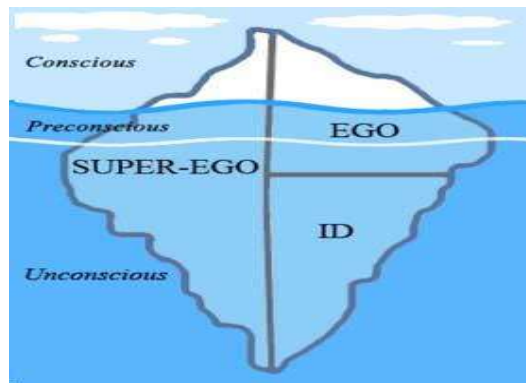


Figure 2.1 Freud compared the mind to an iceberg

2.1.2 Id

Freud states that “we are ‘lived’ by unknown and uncontrollable forces”.(S. Freud, 2010) the forces he meant refer to what known as id. The id is the basic and natural component of personality. It consists of all the biological components of personality present at birth, including the sex instinct which contains the libido, and the aggressive instinct. The id is the impulsive and unconscious part of human's psyche which responds directly and immediately to the instincts. The id remains immature in its function throughout a person's life, and does not change with time or experience. It is not affected by reality, logic or the world as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind.

The id demands immediate satisfaction and when this happens, the individual experience pleasure but when it is denied, the person experience

tension or anxiety. On the contrary, it operates on the pleasure principle which is the idea that every wishful desire should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences.

2.1.3 Ego

“The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world.” (S. Freud, 2010) The ego develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. It is the decision making component of personality. Ideally the ego works by reason, whereas the id is chaotic and totally unreasonable. The ego operates according to the reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave. Like the id, the ego seeks pleasure and avoids pain, but unlike the id, the ego is concerned with devising a realistic strategy to obtain pleasure. The ego has no concepts of right or wrong, something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or to the id. Often the ego is weak relative to the headstrong id and the best the ego can do is stay on, pointing the id in the right direction and claiming some credit at the end as if the action were its own.

Freud made the analogy of the id being a horse while the ego is the rider. The ego is like a man on horseback, who has to hold in check the superior strength of the horse. If the ego fails in its attempt to use the reality principle, and

anxiety is experienced, unconscious defence mechanisms are employed to help ward off unpleasant feelings or make good things feel better for the individual.

2.1.4 Super-Ego

“The considerations that led us to assume the existence of a differentiating grade within the ego, which may be called the ego-ideal or super-ego.”(S. Freud, 2010) The super-ego’s function is to control the id’s impulses, especially those which society forbids such as sex and aggression. It also has the function of persuading the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection.

The super-ego consists of two systems: the conscience and the ideal self. The conscience can punish the ego through causing feelings of guilt. For example, if the ego gives in to the id’s demands, the super-ego may make the person feel bad through guilt. The ideal self is an imaginary picture of how people ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society. Behavior which falls short of the ideal self may be punished by the super-ego through guilt. The super-ego can also reward us through the ideal self when we behave properly by making us feel proud.

2.1.5 Defence Mechanism

According to Freud, the dynamics between the id, ego and superego are largely governed by anxiety, an unpleasant feeling that arises when unwanted thoughts or feelings occur, such as when the id seeks a gratification that the ego

thinks will lead to real-world dangers or the superego sees as eliciting punishment.(Schacter et al., 2011) The driving forces of anxiety caused the ego to form self-deception to ward off the anxiety. It is called defence mechanisms.

Defence mechanisms, according to *Encyclopedia of Psychology*, are unconscious strategies for avoiding or reducing threatening feelings, such as fear and anxiety. Defence mechanisms allow negative feelings to be lessened without an alteration of the situation that is producing them, often by distorting the reality of that situation in some way.(Strickland, 2001) According to Esgate, people tend to repress the more unpleasant memories as a form of defence mechanism to protect oneself from distressing thoughts.(Esgate & Groome, 2005)

Doctor Adrian states that there are 6 characteristics of defence mechanisms. First, they usually operate unconsciously or out of awareness, they operate to protect self-esteem by keeping unacceptable thoughts, impulses and wishes out awareness. Next, they function to protect the person from experiencing excessive anxiety, they are part of the normal personality functioning, they can lead to pathology if one or more is used excessively and last, they are distinguishable from one another.(Furham, 2015)

According to the brief explanation, it is obvious that defence mechanisms are psychological devices adopted by an individual to cope with frustrations, anxieties, stresses and conflicts. They can happen at the level of unconsciousness. They serve to protect the individual's self-esteem and help extend time for direct problem solving. Appropriate use of defence mechanisms can make the individual live happily in the so

2.1.6 Types of Defence Mechanism

There are some types of defence mechanism that have been categorized by Sigmund Freud. He stated that anxiety is the foundation of defense mechanisms. Anxiety occurs automatically. When anxiety occurs, it is the duty of ego to form a signal anxiety to ward off the anxiety so a person can become happy.

There are large numbers of defence mechanisms. The main one is divided into nine types. The defence mechanisms include identification with the aggressor, repression, projection, sublimation, denial, regression, rationalization and reaction formation

2.1.6.1 Identification with the Aggressor

Identification with the aggressor is a defence mechanism that focuses on negative or feared traits. For example, if a son is afraid of his father, he can practically conquer that fear by becoming more like his father. An extreme example of this is Stockholm syndrome, where hostages identify with the terrorist. Patty Hearst who is kidnapped, abused and raped by an urban group called Symbionese Liberation Army, yet she joined their movements and even took part in one of their bank robberies. At her trial she was acquitted because she was a victim suffering from Stockholm syndrome.

2.1.6.2 Repression

Repression is the first defence mechanism that Freud discovered, and arguably the most important. Repression is a mechanism works unconsciously

which employed by the ego to keep disturbing or threatening thoughts from becoming conscious. For example, a young girl became a victim of sexual violence at a very tender year. At this age, the child may not be fully comprehends the situation. As the child grows up, the memory of the event is repressed, but she may encounter difficulty in forming relationship with male. This is not a very successful defence in the long term since it involves forcing disturbing wishes, ideas or memories into the unconscious.

2.1.6.3 Projection

Projection involves individuals attributing their own thoughts, feeling and motives to another person. It is used especially when the thoughts are considered unacceptable for the person to express, or they feel completely ill at ease with having them. For example, a wife may be angry at her husband for not listening, when in fact it is the wife who does not listen. For instance, the wife might hate the husband but the superego tells the wife that such hatred is unacceptable so, she solves the problem by believing that it is the husband who hates her. The other example is when an unfaithful husband who cheated on his wife suspects that his wife committed adultery.

2.1.6.4 Displacement

Displacement is an unconscious mechanism which works when an impulse (usually aggression) redirect onto a powerless substitute target. The target can be a person or an object that can serve as a symbolic substitute. For example,

someone who is frustrated by his/her superior may go home and beat up a family member or a woman, rejected by her boyfriend, goes out with another man 'on the rebound'. Displacement is categorized as an immature defence mechanism because it usually does inappropriate things and causes negative outcome.

2.1.6.5 Sublimation

Sublimation is similar to displacement, but takes place when someone manages to displace the emotion into a constructive rather than destructive activity. It is a mature type of defence mechanism where socially unacceptable impulses are unconsciously transformed into socially acceptable action. For example, many great artists and musicians have had unhappy lives and have used the medium of art or music to express themselves. Sport is also another example of putting our emotion. When a man is angry, rather than lashing out on his peer, he went to play boxing. The man ended up exercising and nobody is harmed.

2.1.6.6 Denial

Denial involves blocking external events from awareness. If some situation is just too much to handle, the person just refuses to experience it. This is a primitive and dangerous defence because it refuses to believe something, even in the face of reality. The person affected simply acts as if nothing has happened. In its full form, it is totally subconscious. For example, smokers may refuse to admit to themselves that smoking is bad for their health or a man hears that his

wife has been killed, and yet refuses to believe it, still setting the table for her and keeping her clothes and other of her things in the bedroom.

2.1.6.7 Regression

Regression is a movement back in psychological time when one is faced with stress. When someone is troubled or frightened, the behaviors often become more childish or primitive. It involves taking the position of a child in some problematic situation rather than acting in a more adult way. Regressive behavior can be simple and harmless, such as a child may begin to suck his/her thumb or wet the bed when he/she need to spend some time in the hospital. Teenagers may giggle uncontrollably when introduced into a social situation involving the opposite sex.

2.1.6.8 Rationalization

Rationalization is the cognitive distortion of “the facts” to make an event or an impulse less threatening. It means that creating logical reason why it has happened when someone find it difficult to accept. The target of rationalization is usually something that have done, such as being unkind to another person. For example, a man buys an expensive car and then tells people his old car was very unreliable or unsafe or a person fails to get good enough results to get into a chosen university and then says that they didn’t want to go there anyway.

2.1.6.9 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is converting of unwanted or dangerous thoughts, feelings or impulses into their opposites. It occurs when a person feels an urge to do or say something and then actually does or says something that is effectively the opposite of what they really want. For example, a person who is angry with a colleague actually ends up being particularly courteous and friendly towards them. It also appears as a defence against a feared social punishment. If a prisoner fears about the death sentence, he visibly acts in a way that shows that he is personally a long way from the feared position.

2.1.7 Theoretical Concept (Intrinsic Concept)

The crucial part to support the literature analysis is the intrinsic element of the work itself. The intrinsic element that consist of plot, character, theme, point of view and setting take part in forming a story in literary work. Without these elements, any piece of literature would cease to make sense.

2.1.7.1 Plot

According to William, the novel deals with events and actions, with things which are suffered and done and commonly known as plot.(Hudson, 1913) According to Griffith, plot is “Things that happen in the narrative – actions, statements, thoughts, and feelings.”(Griffith, 2011) In this research, the author follows the self-destructive journey of Heathcliff, a mysterious gypsy-like person, from childhood to his death in his late thirties. Heathcliff rises in his adopted

family then is reduced to the status of a servant, running away when the young woman which his soul mate Catherine decided to marry another and come back later to seek revenge on the two families that he believed ruined his life.

2.1.7.2 Character

As state by William, plot that happen to people and are suffered or done by people; and the men and women who thus carry on the action form its dramatis personae or characters.(Hudson, 1913) Griffith states: “Characters are the people in the narrative.”(Griffith, 2011) Many stories employ multiple types of characters. Every story must have main characters, each with its development and function that will have the greatest effect on what happens in the story. There are two main characters in Wuthering Height. The story follows the life of Heathcliff, an orphan that falls into an intense love with Catherine and because of her desire for social status, Catherine marries another instead of Heathcliff which cause his humiliation and prompt him to spend his life seeking revenge.

2.1.7.3 Setting

William stated that every action in the novel must take place, and the character must do and suffer, somewhere and sometime.(Hudson, 1913) According to Griffith, setting includes several closely related aspects of a work of fiction. First, setting is the physical, sensuous world of the work. Second, it is the time in which the action of the work takes place. And third, it is the social environment of the characters: the manners, customs, and moral values that

govern the characters' society. A fourth aspect – “atmosphere” – is largely, but not entirely, an effect of setting.(Griffith, 2011) The setting is extremely important to a story. It can have massive effects on the plot and the character. In *Wuthering Height*, the action takes place in two neighbouring houses – *Wuthering Heights* and *Thrushcross Grange* as the story begins in 1770s. In the novel, the Lintons and the Earnshaws are both members of the middle class.

2.1.7.4 Theme

According to *Oxford Dictionary*, theme is subject of a talk, book, etc.(Oxford, 2008) Griffith states that theme is: “what the work says about the subject (Griffith, 2011). Themes help a good story become a compelling one. It also allows the readers to relate to the characters. *Wuthering Height* is mainly about revenge and love. The revenge plot is more powerful than the love that pulls Catherine and Heathcliff together.

2.1.7.5 Point of View

According to Griffith, point of view is: “the narrator’s relationship to the world of work.”(Griffith, 2011) There are three major kinds of point of view. First person point of view involves the use of pronouns “I” and “We”, second person point of view employs the pronoun “You” and third person point of view uses pronouns like “He”, “She”, “It”, “They” or a name. In *Wuthering Height*, most of the events are narrated in one of the character, Nelly’s voice, from Nelly’s point

of view, focusing only on what Nelly can see and hear, or what she can find out. She frequently comments on what the other characters think and feel.

2.2 Review of Previous Study

The topic “Analysis Character” has been an interesting topic for a long time. Many researchers chose this topic as their research point. The theory which is analyzed by author for this research has been done before by another researcher but in different topic and object. The author reviews the previous research by other authors by presented the topic, the theory and method used by the author and also the result.

The first researcher is Nessie Agustia from Andalas University. The title of her thesis is “The Unconscious mind of a Psychopath in Patrick Suskind’s Perfume: The Story of Murderer”. This thesis analysed about the psychological problem of the character in novel Perfume. In this thesis, it discussed about the though and action of Grenouille the character who is rejected by his family, his environment and his unconscious mind during teenage that caused him to become obsessed with scent, so he killed to fulfil his desire and the psychological problem is called psychopath. The data is collected from novel Perfume. This analysis used the theory of Sigmund Freud with psychological approach. This analysis used qualitative descriptive method. The result of this research is the life experience of Grenouille that is really horrible that caused he obsessed to kill and collect the scent of the body of virgin.

The second is an analysis by Watcharapipat Simma from Srinakharinwirot University. The research title is “An Analysis of Defence Mechanisms used by the main characters in Mark Twain’s *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Prince and The Pauper*”. This analysis used Sigmund Freud’s theory of defence mechanism. This research disclosed that both Huckleberry Finn and Edward Tudor used repression, suppression and rationalization because they had realistic and moral anxiety. Their anxiety was from family background and society. Their family didn’t fulfil their desires which brought them to have anxiety. The research revealed that Huck and Edward’s defence mechanism were related to their self adjustment. Both Huck and Edward had satisfactory adjustment. They could live peacefully in the society because defence mechanisms helped reduce their anxiety.

Next researcher is Wahyu Diah Sartika from Diponegoro University. This research talks about the psychology conflict of the main character in script film “Black Swan” by Andres Heinz. In this research, the author used library research method. It means the author collected the data using books from the library and other sources like internet. In this research, the author used psychological approach by Sigmund Freud. The intrinsic aspects that are analysed are conflict, character and setting. The intrinsic aspect is used to support the analysis overall. Whereas, the psychological theory is used to analyse the extrinsic aspect because it is important in psychological analysis for the character in the story. The results in analyse the script analysis for film Black Swan are ; according to the intrinsic analysis showed the result that the main character is a beautiful ballerina whose personality is changed because of the characters around her. The settings of the

story mostly in apartment, theatre and ballet practice room. In addition, the social settings dominate with the life of the ballerinas who live in a competition world to obtain a better position. They tried to be the best than the others to achieve their dream as a professional ballerina. The extrinsic analysis is the main topic that is discussed in the script *Black Swan*. The main conflict is between the main character with itself and the other character. According to the psychoanalysis approach (anxiety, characteristics of anxiety and hallucination), we can conclude that the reason behind the conflict is triggered by the pressure from other characters toward the main character that caused the main character suffered anxiety. The next psychology conflict happened between the main character with itself that is also triggered by the same conflict, about the pressure from the main character itself that can't give the best performance when she act in *Black Swan*. The impact for the character to solve the problem that she is facing is the hallucination she suffered.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

A research design includes how data is collected, how the data is analysed and how to present the result to ensure the efficiency and productivity of the research. The design of choice for literature research is descriptive qualitative design because the research required straight description of the phenomena to capture the element of an event.

In this research, the author chooses psychological approach which means the analysis is done by learn and studies about behaviours and habit, along with thoughts, words, interpretations and feedback for daily living. Psychological approach assume that many disorders result from mental, behavioural and social factors such as personal experiences, traumas, conflicts and environmental conditions. The author uses the theory of Sigmund Freud, Defence mechanism to analyse the main characters Heathcliff and Catherine from “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte. The author analyses the characters’ action to solve the problem and categorize them to the types of defence mechanism. The data is collected from the primary source “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte and psychological approach as the secondary source. The result is presented using qualitative descriptive method which is in word and paragraph.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research is novel “Wuthering Heights”. Wuthering Heights is a novel by the famous author, Charlotte Bronte’s sibling, Emily Bronte. The book first published in 1847 under the pseudonym “Ellis Bell”. Although Wuthering Heights received neither critical praise nor any local popularity during its initial publication because of its violence, the reading public has changed substantially and now both critical and popular opinion praise Emily Bronte’s singular work of fiction. The only work from the excellent author, apart from the violent characters and harsh reality, the audiences are both more understanding and accepting of the use of unsavoury of human life in literature.

The first person to praise this decent artwork was Charlotte Bronte, who wrote a preface and introduction for the second publication of the novel in 1850 and became the novel’s first and foremost critic. Charlotte states, “I scarcely think it is advisable.” In addition of having difficulty with the content, the Victorian audience’s view of women could not allow anyone of that period to accept that Wuthering Heights was the creation of a female. After its initial publication, both critical and popular audiences ended up embracing Wuthering Heights, and it remains one of the classic works still read and studied.

The book has inspired adaptations, including film. The first time in 1939 directed by William Wyler and produced by Samuel Goldwyn. The second time the book is adapted in 2011 directed by Andrea Arnold. A musical by Bernard J. Taylor, a ballet, operas by Bernard Herrmann, Carlisle Floyd, and Frederic Chaslin, a role playing game and a 1978 song by Kate Bush.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Kothari, in conducting a research, the task of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined and research design or plan chalked out.(Kothari, 2004) the process of collecting data is an important part in conducting an analysis. The sources of the data which is collected by the author should be valid and reliable. There are some methods of collecting data. One of them is documentation.

Documentation, a wide range of written materials can produce qualitative information. They can include documents, annual reports, minutes of meetings, web sites, series of letters or emails, case notes, etc. (Hancock, 2007) The author used this method to collect the data which related to the research.

These are the steps that the author does to make documentation in this research. For this research, the author finds out what is the novel about. By reading the novel multiple times, the author finds out more thorough about the plot of the novel. The author observes about how they react when problems happen in their life or they feel anxiety and takes note from the conversation and quotation about the topic that is discussed in this research which is defence mechanism.

3.4 Method of Analysing Data

One of the most crucial parts in conducting research is analyzing data. Kothari explained: “The data, after collection, has to be processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing

research plan. This is essential for a scientific study and for ensuring that we have all relevant data for making contemplated comparisons and analysis”(Kothari, 2004) From the quotes from Kothari, it can be concluded that it is the researcher’s effort in dealing the problem with the provided data. One of the methods to analyzing the data is categorization. According to Györi, Categorization is a process of ordering various phenomena (objects, events, actions, processes, qualities, relations, etc.) into different groups according to certain kinds of similarity. (Györi, 2013)

In this research, firstly, the author reads the novel and examines the problems that happened in the novel, the author pays attention to the dialogues, the decision they made and their attitudes. After that, the author analyzes and categorizes them into the types of defence mechanism using the theory by Sigmund Freud.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

Stage following after the completion of data analysis is to present the results of the analysis. The purpose of research is not well served unless the findings are made known to others. (Kothari, 2004) Kothari explained that the result of the research must be presented in order reach the purpose of the research. Results of the data analysis are presented formally and informally. Formal presentation is the presentation in the form of formulas, charts or diagrams, tables, and images. While the presentation of data on an informal presentation only use words or paragraph. In this research, the method of presenting research result is informal way, by using qualitative descriptive which only use words and in paragraph.