

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological

Every character in a novel has its own characteristics. They all have something that makes them different from each other. In the novel, some characters are portrayed based on the reflection of the situation of real life. The characters in the novel also experience the anxiety, fear, and unpleasant emotion. When they could not cope of it, they would find all means to protect themselves. This situation illustrates how the human's psychic affects their action. In this case, it would be related to the psychological.

Psychological approaches are often used to analyse literary works. Psychological is dealing with human behaviour which closely related to human struggle. One of the psychological approach's experts is Sigmund Freud. Freud created a foundation that shows how people's minds operate (Rezaei, 2013). There are two level of human mind; conscious level and unconscious level. Conscious level is what people aware in surrounding, such as awareness of feeling and sensations. Meanwhile, unconscious level is what people do not aware about. People adjust themselves to the world by having the conscious the unconscious working together. The unconscious level plays an important role in how people

act, think, and feel. The unconscious minds may contain repressed feelings, thoughts, memories, and response tendencies which people unaware.

2.1.1 Defense Mechanism

Sigmund Freud stated, defense mechanism is an ego to protect themselves by gets rid of anxiety, fear, unpleasant memories and thoughts to unconscious level (Masykuroh, 2017). He also categorized three parts of human's personality; id, ego, and superego (Freud, 1894, as cited in Hall, 2019). First, id is human's instinctive personality that they inherited from birth. Id is an unconscious part of our mind that responds directly to the instinct. In other words, the personality that people have from birth without influenced by any external factors is called Id. Freud in (Rudianto, 2015) stated that id also the reservoir of libido from all principle energy to fulfil primordial life principle. Id is a desire to be fulfilled, and it sometimes leads to destruction. Second, ego is considered as a part of id that directly influenced and developed by the external factors. The ego deals with more realistic way to fulfil id's needs. Ego also considered as a psychic agent that protects individual based on rational thinking. Last, superego deals with the moral values of society which they learned from another. Id's impulses (negative thoughts and behaviour) are controlled by superego. The ego builds a balance to satisfy id and superego when those two parts involved in a conflict (Octaviani & Saraswati, 2016).

According to Freud in (Hall, 2019), there are some categories of anxiety that affects human behaviour; neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety.

A. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is the feeling of fear of an unknown danger. This type of anxiety arises mostly due to weak ego. This anxiety mostly found in children because they are still in the early development. Neurotic anxiety happens when people feel something will attack them physically. People may feel neurotic anxiety when they feel uncomfortable with some people, or things. For example, a student may fear of a fierce teacher that will teach him today.

B. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is the second type of anxiety. Moral anxiety is fear of being punished by violate some moral code. People with well-developed superegos may feel moral anxiety. This anxiety usually happens because of the personality growth is being controlled by superego. They fear of violating the morality which closely related to social norm. Nowadays, the society has built some standardization for people to comply. So, people could not act as their wish.

C. Realistic Anxiety

In this type, actually no one can define the exact cause; even the expert of psychology could not define it. This anxiety has a relevance to the physic condition. Sometimes it has some effects, such as dizziness, heartbeat, and hard breathing. Realistic anxiety happens when people fear of the external factors or the surrounding of the people. It may come from the experience, environment, and some situations. Some experts believed that this type of anxiety is caused by the relation of individual and the environment.

Besides the types of anxiety, Freud classified few kinds of defense mechanism when the people would have when they struggle to fight against the anxiety and fear (Masykuroh, 2017).

1) Repression

Repression is a defense mechanism to get rid of some traumatic experiences in the past. Repression also a typical form of denial which the unacceptable feelings or memories are pushed into the unconscious. People are more likely keep and remember the pleasant memories and things instead of the unpleasant memories and experiences (Kiatpattananon, 2017). The unpleasant memories in the past would influence people's mind in the present. This process involves pushing painful or traumatic memories into the unconscious in order to remain unaware of those unpleasant thoughts. Furthermore, in (Nawaz, 2019), the researcher stated that repression is the primary type for the other defense mechanisms.

2) Denial

Denial is a state of mechanism when people could not face the reality or truth. In this state, they refuse to accept the fact or the reality that happened. Denial is mostly seen defense mechanism in the real life. The one who affected just act as if nothing happened, and behave in a way that people may see as odd. For example, a child would not admit that he lie to his parents even though he did so. This kind of mechanism is trying to protect the ego from the reality that bring disadvantage to their pride.

3) Displacement

Displacement is a mechanism that a person changing the threatening impulses from one object into another object (Hall, 2019). Displacement also considers as an aggressive type of reaction. This type tends to be more destructive. For example, an office worker got scold of his superior, then he vent his anger to his family. Displacement tends to be more aggressive than the other mechanism.

4) Sublimation

Sublimation is similar to displacement. Displacement is substitute the threatening impulses into an aggressive way to another target (destructive), meanwhile sublimation is substitute the impulses into an activity that is constructive. Sublimation is a mechanism that a person changing the unpleasant thoughts into a more acceptable way in society. For example, an office worker got scold of his superior, but he tries to release the unpleasant feelings by doing sports.

5) Reaction Formation

This type of mechanism is people behave oppositely from the way they want to. This type also considers as an aggressive reaction. For example, someone who hates a person, but he acts friendly to the person who he or she hates. This reaction happens because people do not want to be regarded as bad person.

6) Projection

Projection is a mechanism that shown by people when they switch their undesirable thought to another person. For example, when a person hates his

friend so much, but he knows that it is bad trait. So, he blames on his friend by saying he is the one who hated by his friend.

7) Regression

Regression is a mechanism where back in the psychological time when they are facing stress. This kind of mechanism appears when one facing anxiety and react in a more childish and primitive way. For example, a child may cry when they are caught in stealing money. They can forget the cause of pain by crying.

2.1.2 Characterization

Character in a literary work is a person, an animal or a figure. There are many types of characters that can be found in literary work, and every character has its own development and function. Character development is showing how a character developed and how complex they are. The changing of a character from beginning to the end can be defined as character's complexity. At the beginning, people may see only one side of the character, but over time, people would see another side of the character. The function of characters is to extent the story. In a literary work, it must have a main character that will be the centre of the story. The main character will give the highest impact to the story development. There are many stories that apply different types of character, and there are also some ways to categorize the types of character. One character may apply more than one category of the types. Following are the types of character (Perrine, as cited in Latif, 2016):

1. Major Character

Major character is the central character of a story. Major characters are very important to the development and resolution of the conflict. The major character is usually the main character in the story.

2. Minor Character

Aside from the major characters, there are also exists some minor character who support the storyline. The function of minor character is to assist the major character and help to move the plot events forward. But, they are not important as the major character.

3. Protagonist

Protagonist and antagonist belong to the major character. Protagonist is the main character who gives the greatest contribution to the story development. The story usually revolves around the protagonist. The function of a protagonist is lead the action of a story and gets the readers' interest and empathy. Protagonist is mostly a hero or heroine in the story.

4. Antagonist

Antagonist is a character who against the protagonist. Antagonist is stand opposed to the main character. This character usually portrayed as a villain that the protagonist must deal with. Antagonist usually causes conflict that must be resolved by the protagonist.

5. Anti-hero

An anti-hero is a major character, usually a protagonist, who lacks of conventional heroic qualities, such as courage and morality. It is also a character who struggles for values which do not admitted by the most part of society.

6. Foil Character

Foil character is a character whose personal characteristics contrast with another character. People get to know more about other character by this contrast.

7. Dynamic character

Dynamic character is a character that changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. It shows the character development as the story goes on. The protagonist is usually a dynamic character, because it changes due to the conflict arises.

8. Static character

Static character is a character that does not change over time. They show the contrast of dynamic character. Static character usually refuses to grow or change in mentality.

9. Round Character

Round character is anyone who has a complex personality. Round characters considered as a fully-developed character in the story. It tends to show more realistic and complex personality. This character is usually puzzling the readers due to their complexity. Round character mostly portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.

10. Flat Character

Flat characters are often has no many emotional expressions. Flat character usually has only one or two main traits. It also does not change too much in the storyline. Flat character does not create a significant surprise in the story. The personality, thought, and behaviour of a flat character is easily to be found.

11. Symbolic

Symbolic is a character whose existence portrays some main idea of a society. Symbolic can be major character and minor character.

Besides the types of character mentioned above, there are some methods of character portrayal; which are direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what the speaker directly says or thinks about a character. In other words, the character's personality, appearance, life philosophy, and current emotional state is directly showed to the reader. Meanwhile, indirect characterization describes the character indirectly, such as using dialogue, actions, viewpoint characters' word choice, and other non-explicit details. The readers in this part have to infer how the character is described. In indirect characterization, the reader often get wrong about the character, because sometimes it is hard to figure out what the character is like.

2.1.3 Novel

The word novel comes from Italian "novella, which means the news, or short story of something new. The novel developed in England and America. Novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, and this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many characters, and various setting (Fuad,

2014). In short, novel is a fiction or non-fiction narrative text in long shape. The novel can be changed in fiction or non-fiction form depends on the writer's preference. There are some general genres of novel (K.S., 2010):

i. Historical novel

Historical novel is usually related to the story which set in the earlier period, and sometimes contains real events. The time sets at least fifty years before the story was written. Example: *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens

ii. Mystery novel

Mystery novel is a novel often related to crime and usually involves a murder that the main character has to solve. This type of novel also tells the process of investigating and discovering the one who committed. Mystery novel also can contain a supernatural concept, where the logical can be excluded and sometimes no crimes involved.

iii. Science fiction (Sci-fi)

Sci-fi is a novel which contains the imaginative concepts or unrealistic aspects. It usually involves the futuristic technology, time travel, space travel, and parallel universes.

iv. Detective fiction

Detective fiction is a novel that contains crime and mostly a murder case. The distinction between detective fiction and mystery novel is the hero in detective fiction is detective, meanwhile in mystery novel, the hero do not have to be a detective.

v. Autobiographical novel

This type of novel usually tells the life of the author. The author writes his or her own biography in a long prose form.

vi. Fantasy novel

Fantasy novel is similar to science fiction. It is about an imaginary concept which mostly unrealistic, and usually involves magical thing.

vii. Romance novel

Romance novel usually contains two main characters that in love but they have to get through the circumstances or obstacles that keep them apart. This type of novel mostly has a happy ending where the two main characters can get together.

2.2 Previous Research

The researcher uses some other researchers' works which have the related discussion with the topic that are going to be discussed as references. First, Tenrisanna's work which entitled Defense mechanisms in E. A. Poe's selected short stories the black cat & the tell-tale heart. Tenrisanna (2018) stated that defense mechanism is a set of strategies which the ego uses to defend or protect against the anxiety instigated by conflicts. Tenrisanna's study was to find out the types of defense mechanism in the black cat and the tell-tale heart short stories. Tenrisanna also used descriptive qualitative method and applied to the psychological theory which is proposed by Freud. In Tenrisanna's study, she found six types of defense mechanism in two short stories, which are repression, denial, reaction formation, rationalization, sublimation, and displacement.

Second study is *Camouflage personae: A case study of Bapsi Sidhwa's 'the Pakistani bride'* by Muhammad Nawaz. Nawaz's study was conducted to explore the types of defense mechanism by the characters to protect themselves from the threats. Nawaz used Freud's theory to answer the questions. The characters showed moral anxiety due to their family background and society. The research showed that one of the characters faced many problems related in the society. The character showed how to face and cope up those conflicts and frustrations. The types of defense mechanism found in Nawaz's research are repression and rationalization.

Third study is the anxiety and defense mechanism of Will Hunting in good Will Hunting movie which is analysed by Nur Laeli Masykuroh. The data was collected by watching the whole movie, and the data selected is related to the topic. In this research, there are three kinds of defense mechanism founded; denial, rationalized, and displacement.

Fourth study is Voldemort's anxiety and defense mechanism in Rowling's *Harry Potter and the half-blood prince* and *Harry Potter and the deathly hallows*: A psychoanalysis study which is analysed by Brigitta Arsilia Wibiana. There are two objectives in Brigitta's work: (1) to identify the types of anxiety and the cause of anxiety experienced by Voldemort, (2) to reveal Voldemort's defense mechanism to overcome the anxiety. Brigitta's study is also under qualitative research. The data are taken from the expression of Voldemort's anxiety and defense mechanism. Several steps Brigitta taken to analyse the data were reading, describing, categorizing, and interpreting the data. The result of the analysis

shows that Voldemort as a villain also experiences various of anxieties which caused by childhood traumatic experience. Voldemort uses several types of defense mechanism to overcome his anxieties which are repression, projection, and displacement.

Fifth study is Audrey Turner's conflicts and defense mechanisms in Kinsella's finding Audrey which is analysed by M. Aprianto Budie Nugroho. In this study, Nugroho was aim to find the conflicts and defense mechanisms which reflected on the main character, Audrey. The method used in this study is qualitative method by using narrative research design. The collected data in this study were identified, categorized, and analysed based on psychological theory. The result of this study shows that denial is the mostly used defense mechanism. The main character uses denial to protect herself from the fear and anxiety.

Sixth study is Octaviani's work which entitled sublimation of Charlie in Stephen Chbosky's the perks of being a wallflower. This study discusses about the sublimation which found in the main character of the novel. The main theory in the study is Freudian theory, which mainly discusses about psychosexual development, anxiety, and defense mechanism. The result showed that the main character used sublimation as the way to overcome his anxieties in his life.

The last study is the structure of Jay Gatsby's personality in the great Gatsby novel by Nindita Ratri. Ratri was using qualitative method to analyse the data. She analysed the main character's structure of personality and behavioural representations. The result of the analysis showed that repression, fixation, and regression were reflected on the main character. All of the studies above have a

few similarities, such as using Freud's theory, applying qualitative method to analyse the data, and aim to find out the types of defense mechanisms in the literary work

2.3 Theoretical Framework

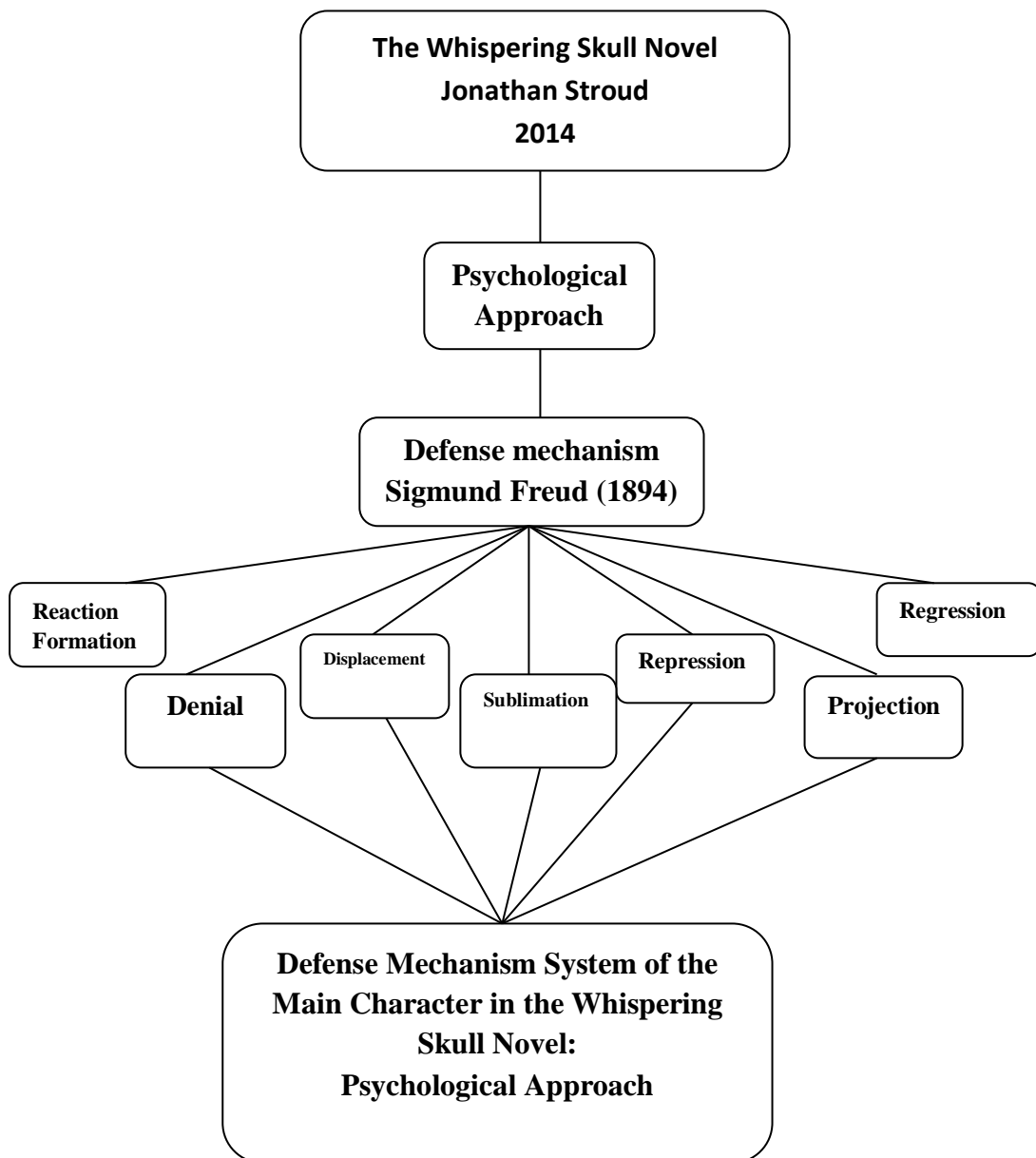


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the theoretical framework begins with the introduction with the novel which entitled the whispering skull by Jonathan Stroud that published in 2014. This research is built up by applying Freud's theory named defense mechanism which is under the psychological approach. In the novel, the researcher found out there are five types of defense mechanism that the main character has reflected, which are denial, displacement, sublimation, repression, and projection.