

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

Theory is the model of reality. It can help us to understand, explain, and predict the reality, and also as the guide for us to action. As what Boeree stated that, theory is a little like a map but it is not the same as the countryside. It certainly does not give us every detail, it may not even be terribly accurate, but it does provide a guide to action and give us something to correct when it fails (5-6). Therefore, this chapter is about explanation of theory that will conduct this study. Then in this thesis the study present the theory as the way to help in analyzing the character's personality in the novel. The study will focuses on psychoanalytic approach using Freud's psychoanalysis.

Freud's Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is the tool to understand human personality and behavior through the character in the literary texts. As what Tyson stated that, psychoanalysis can help us to understand human behavior better, and also it must certainly be able to help us understand literary texts, which are about human behavior (11). From statements above we can say that, the psychoanalysis concerns with the aspect of behavior and human personality. Besides, it is also one of the way to understanding about our self and human being better through literary works.

Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is one of the great intellectual contributions of modern times, and it continues to influence western thought today (Passer and Smith 443). The term "psychoanalysis", has three different meanings. It is, first, a school psychology that emphasizes the dynamic, psyche determinants of human behavior, and the importance of childhood experiences in molding the adult personality. Secondly, psychoanalysis brews to a specialized technique for investigating a conscious mental activities. The last, psychoanalysis, as a method of interpreting and treating mental disorders (Saccuzzo in Khotimah 12).

Actually, there is little doubt that psychoanalysis had a profound influence on personality theory during the 20th century. It turned attention from mere description of types of people to an interest in how people become what they are. Holzman stated that, psychoanalytic theory emphasizes that the human organism is constantly, though slowly, changing through perpetual interactions (Encyclopedia Britannica 1893). Therefore, the human personality can be conceived of as a locus of change with fragile and indefinite boundaries. However, personality characteristics are relatively stable over time and across situations, so that a person remains recognizable despite change (1893). In other opinion Samuels stated that, psychological theories also engage within the phenomenon exploring how the various parts of the personality relate to the psyche as a whole without losing their distinctiveness (11).

Therefore, before we understand about the structure of personality, it is necessary first to understand Freud's view of the three levels of the mind. Mind according to Freud consists of three levels; they are the conscious, the subconscious, and the unconscious (Saccuzzo in Khotimah 12). The foundation of Freud's contribution to modern psychology is his emphasize on the unconscious aspects of the human psyche (Guerin, et. al, 154). The conscious according to Freud is the repository of the fears, wish, thoughts, desires, and other mental processes of which the person unaware, but which still affect behavior (Saccuzzo in Khotimah 13). Further, Freud provided convincing evidence, through his many carefully recorded case studies that most of human actions are motivated by psychological force over which one has very limited control. He demonstrated that, that like the iceberg, the human mind is structured so that its great weight and density lie beneath the surface (below the level of consciousness) (Guerin, et. al, 154).

Subconscious according to Freud was contains memories, feelings, thoughts, and images that we are unaware of at a moment but that can be recalled (Passer and Smith 444). So, the subconscious operates below the level of active awareness, but can rise to the conscious level by choice, without distortion (Saccuzzo in Khotimah 13). Then unconscious mind was a dynamic realm of wishes, feelings, and impulses that lies beyond our awareness (Passer and Smith 444).

The field of psychology is called personality. Personality is one attempt to draw together formal areas of psychology which is needed to build a theory to interpret and predict the behavior as unique human being (North in Rohmah 10-11).

1. Personality

Personality is a thing that distinguishes people from other. It was built within human body, and it shows us what we are. According to Child personality refers to 'more or less stable, internal factors that make one person's behavior consistent from one time to another and different from the behavior of other people would manifest in comparable situations (Eliasz and Hamphson 10).

A personality is essentially an attempt to describe and formulate these consistencies in ways that enable psychological researcher and practitioners to identify major casual factors and to make predictions about future behavior. One of the most influential theoretical systems about different aspect of personality is the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. Freud developed the dynamic concepts that underlie modern personality theory and who has greater impact on the field than any other person (Lindgren and Fisk 34-35).

Moreover, Allport stated that, personality is dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine the characteristic behavior and thought (Morgan and King 364). Another

definition of personality also given by Mischel, as quoted in *Introduction to Psychology*, he stated that, personality usually refers to the distinctive pattern of behavior (including thoughts and emotions) that emphasizes each individual's adaptation to the situation of his or her life (Morgan and King 512). To know more about the interaction in human mind, it is better to understand the structure of personality.

2. The Structure of Personality

Freud divided personality into three separate but interacting structures: id, ego, and superego.

a. Id

The id is the innermost core of the personality, the only structure present at birth, and the source of all psychic energy. It exists totally within the unconscious mind. The id has no direct contact with reality and functions in totally irrational manner (Passer and Smith 444). It means that, id is the fundamental component of human personality. It exists from birth. It was like the store house of the aggressive drives in the human mind and also it was the source of all human psychical needs.

Psychical needs for example people need to sleep, need to eat, and also the simple psychological need such as need for comfort. Those needs need to express constantly. As what Kosslyn and Rosenberg said that id lives by the pleasure principle, wanting immediate gratification of its needs by a reduction in pain (309). The id sometimes compared with a demanding infant. For example hungry infant, screaming itself. It does not

know what it screaming about. It just knows it wants it and wants it now, which unable to understand by the adult sense. The infant in Freudian view is pure or nearly pure id, and the id is nothing if not the psychic representative of biology (Boeree 19).

Furthermore, Freud proposed that, when the id's instincts threaten to erupt, anxiety can develop. When that anxiety reaches a sufficiently high level, abnormal behavior and mental illness can result (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309). Like the unconscious, id is unorganized, timeless and out of contact with reality. Logic has no place in id. The id is lacking in moral and ethical judgments, and it has no sense of social values (qtd in Alfa 16).

b. Ego

According to Freud, much of the ego is conscious or can readily become conscious. The ego is sometimes called the executive agency of the personality because it controls action, select the features of the environment to which a person will respond, and decides how the person's needs can safely be satisfied. As Freud points out in popular language that the ego stands for reason and circumspection while the id stands for the untamed passion. Whereas the id is governed solely by the pleasure principle, the ego is governed by the reality principle. Consequently, the ego serves as intermediary between the world within and the world without (157).

The ego is guided by the reality principle, which leads it to access what is realistically possible in the world (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309).

Hartono in Andriani stated that, ego is personality side that must submit to the id and must look for reality that is needed by id as necessity satisfier and suspense palliative. So, ego is personality that can differ between imagination and fact. Ego works as reality principle and ego does secondary process. Reality principle can tow self expansion or look for other expansion as well as the environment and heart inner. Ego also served secondary process, it means that, ego uses thought ability rationally to solve problem (19).

The ego also develops in childhood, before the superego, and works very hard to balance between the id and the superego. The ego tries to give the id enough gratification to prevent it from making too much trouble, while at the same time making sure that no major moral lapses lead the superego to become too punishing. The ego must also make sure that the actions of the id and superego, as well as its own actions (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309).

c. Superego

The superego is the conscience or internalization of the demands of society that counter the expression of its impulse (Lindgren and Fisk 36). It serves to repress or inhibit the drives of the id, to block off and thrust back into the unconscious those impulses toward pleasure that society regards as unacceptable, such as overt aggression, sexual passion, and *oedipal instinct* (Guerin, et. al, 158).

According to Yustinus superego starts to develop when ego internalizes moral and social norms it is an internal realization from the value and ideal of traditional social. Superego is controlled by moralistic and idealistic principle which contrary to pleasure principle from id and reality principle from ego. Superego reflects something ideal (not real), rights from a perfectness (not a pleasure), and decides something true or false in order to act based on the moral norm in society (Wigayanti 33). The superego can cause feelings of guilt, an uncomfortable sensation of having done something wrong, which results in feelings of inadequacy (Kosslyn and Rosenberg 309).

Therefore, by explanation above we might say that the id would make us as devils, the superego would make us as angels, and then the ego, it was balance between the id and superego, and it will keep us as human who has a good and bad behavior.

Furthermore, to support the analysis, then the study also uses the anxiety theory, this theory uses to analyze the character's inner emotional conflict. Anxiety is a feeling of dread, fear, or apprehension, often with no clear justification. Anxiety is distinguished from fear because the latter arises in response to a clear and actual danger, such as one affecting a person's physical safety. Anxiety, by contrast, arises in response to apparently innocuous situations or is the product of subjective, internal emotional conflicts the causes of which may not be apparent to the person himself (Encyclopedia Britannica 475).

According to Sigmund Freud, anxiety as the symptomatic expression of the inner emotional conflict caused when a person suppresses (from conscious awareness) experiences, feelings, or impulses that are too threatening or disturbing to live with (475).

Freud mentions three different kinds of anxieties: The first is realistic anxiety, which we would call, fear. Actually Freud did, too, in German, but his translators thought "fear" too mundane (Boeree 7). Realistic anxiety is the feeling of fear, dread within the human mind which caused by trauma, but it was comes from the outer of the psychical world. For example someone will feels afraid that to be judge by people around when she or he did something wrong in their society.

Moreover, there is one inevitable trauma that renders a reality anxiety to every individual, which is called birth trauma. The disruption between the baby's condition in the mother's womb and in the real world is the traumatic environmental condition. The newly born baby is compelled with the excessive stimulation from the real world. The baby has no ability and is helpless to handle the situation. Thus, when an adult person cannot longer solve his environmental condition that puts him into the state of helplessness, this will touch off the alarm of his anxiety (Hall in Sutanto 19).

The second is moral anxiety. This is what we feel when the threat comes not from the outer, physical world, but from the internalized social world of the superego. It is, in fact, just another word for feelings like shame and guilt and the fear of punishment (Boeree 7). Moral anxiety is

the feeling fear, dread, it was same feeling like realistic anxiety, but it was does not threat from the outer. It was threat within human mind or internalized of the superego.

For example after we did something wrong then judge by people around us, of course for long time those incident remind in our mind. It is created bad feeling in our mind. For sometimes, it will stop us to do anything that we are usually did. It is like trauma. We thought that all of our friends will keep away from us because of what we did in the past. This sentiment was natural feeling within individual when did something wrong or something that did not require by their mind.

The last is neurotic anxiety. This is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. If someone has ever felt like she or he were about to "lose it," lose control, temper, rationality, or even her or his mind, then that people have felt neurotic anxiety. Neurotic is actually the Latin word for nervous, so this is nervous anxiety. It is this kind of anxiety that intrigued Freud most, and we usually just call it anxiety (7). In neurotic anxiety, the threat resides in one's id. Neurotic anxiety can be displayed into three different forms, which are free-floating, phobia, and panic reaction (Sutanto 20).

The free-floating type happens when one expects that something dreadful might occur. For instance, when someone is asked to perform in front of a lot of people he feels anxious and thinks that there must be something wrong will happen. She or he afraid that unable to control his or her actions when performs in front of the people. Then in this situation

where the people may experience some negative thought, thinks how bad her or his performance could be. It is known as free-floating. Second, phobia is the irrational intensified fear for certain objects. A person who is afraid of high places may have hidden wish to feel free by jumping off from the high place. The object of phobia represents a temptation to instinctual gratification. Therefore, the person does not really fear the object, but he fears his own id to conduct an impulsive action toward the object (20).

Last, panic reaction is the discharged behavior of the painful neurotic anxiety by doing what the id wants, in spite of the ego's and the superego's prohibition. A silent and polite student may impulsively utter offensive words when she is bullied by her friends. What she does may be out of her character. What she does, however, is merely fulfilling the demands of her id to attack her bullying friends. In addition, violent action done by someone who is unlikely able to do so is usually also the result of panic reaction. Neurotic anxiety, as a conclusion, is about one's id getting the control instead of the ego (Hall in Sutanto 19-20). Then we can say that, the neurotic anxiety is the human feeling where she or he feels high nervous. It is could be caused by the past experiences from everyday of their life.

From the explanation above, about Freud personality structures: id, ego, and superego. Then this study intends to apply the theory in analyzing character of Helen Keller especially her personality. The study uses this theory to analyze the influence of personality to the character's behavior. Furthermore, the study also uses the anxiety theory, this theory uses to analyze the character's inner emotional conflict. When the character

unable to handle her nervous, stress, fear, and dread within her mind, which caused by psychological trauma based on the novel written by Helen Keller's *The Story of My Life*.

B. Review of related Studies

This presents some related studies which have been done previously. The first literary review was conducted by Setyo Wati (2013), FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, English Department, under the title *Extraordinary Endeavors of Helen Keller in Helen Keller's The Story of My Life (1903) : An Individual Psychological Approach*. The previous study focuses on psychological side of Helen Keller which influenced by her inferiority feelings of her physical lacks. The thesis explained the extraordinary endeavors of Helen Keller reflected in the novel that is analyzed through individual psychological approach. The analysis results is that the psychological of Helen Keller is influenced by her inferiority feelings of her physical lacks to strive for superiority to limit her boundaries by using her extraordinary endeavors.

Another literary review was conducted by Ellita Permata Widjayanti (2010), Gajah Mada University Yogyakarta, English Department, under the title *Helen Keller Dalam Tiga Tradisi: Amerika, India, Dan Indonesia : Sebuah Kajian Transformasi Dan Adaptasi Dengan Perspektif Respon Estetis Pada Autobiografi The Story Of My Life, Film Black, Dan Novel Moga Bunda Disayang Allah*. In this thesis the study interested to do the analysis through transformation and adaption

based on the autobiography of Helen Keller's *The Story of My Life*. As the result this autobiography was transformed into three versions. First, in America it was known as *The Story of My Life*. In India, this autobiography is transformed and adapted into a film titled *Black*. Then in Indonesia, *Black* is transformed and adapted to a novel entitled *Moga Bunda Disayang Allah* by Tere Liye. Furthermore, to get the process of transformation and adaptation then the study used some theories. Such as the theory of aesthetic response from Wolfgang Iser, ekranisasi theory and adaptation theory put forward by Linda Hutcheon.

From those studies, it is different of this study since it focuses on personality as one of the theme in the novel. This study will attempt to discover the personality as psychological problem of Helen Keller the author of the novel itself as the major character in Helen Keller's *The Story of My Life*.