

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the research will explain some related literature and the sources of the concerning topic. Thus, this chapter is focused on three main points which have relation with this research. They are Character and Characterization (2.1), Plot (2.2), Psychoanalysis (2.3), Personality (2.3.1), Anxiety (2.3.2), And the last is about Defense Mechanism (2.3.3) and Review of The Previous Study (2.4).

2.1 Character and Characterization

Character has an important role in every literary work. Character is a person or an imaginary creature that takes part in the action of a literary work which built by the author. Characters give the understanding between the reader and the author about the story. The readers will be able to catch what the author wants to say and show in his work. According to Abrams is stand out of point ;

“ Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue and from what they do-the action(1999: 32,33).”

Based on that statement, it can be implied that characters are the person who is showed in the story by the author that being involved in emotion and action. The reader will be able to understand what the characters on that story that have been mentioned by the author to show what the author wants to show to the story.

A characterization is the way an author describes about the characters in the story. According to Di Yanni “characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character (1994: 38)”. Based on that statement, it means that characterization is all the techniques an author uses to create and develop the characters in the story. The way an author conveys the information about the character, it can be direct and indirect method. The reader can get the information about the character from that text itself or from the action, the emotion and the expression of the characters or from so this makes the characters come to life.

The researcher uses the theory of character and characterization to analyze the main character only in her object that is Jean-Baptiste Grenouille depicted in the Tom Tykwer’s “Perfume” movie.

2.2 Plot

A plot is the literary element that describes the sequence of incidents that make up a story. It shows the causal arrangement of events and actions within a story. According to Klarer “Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative (2004: 15).”

Plot tells about important event that occurs in the story. Plot is important action in a story and shows more details of the incident or the organization of the main event of the work of fiction. Plot in a story is concerned with how events are related, how they are structured, and how they enact change in the major characters. Most of plot will show some process change of the character will existing structures which characters are caught up in a conflict that is eventually resolved.

2.2.1 Plot’s structure

The plot has a structure that will show about the process of the story from the beginning up to the ending of the story. In *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, a traditional plot sort comprises the following four sequential phase, they are ;

Exposition – complication – climax or turning point – resolution

Klarer points out:

The exposition or presentation of the initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication (French denouement), with which the text usually ends. Most traditional fiction, drama, and film employ this basic plot structure, which is also called linear plot since its different elements follow a chronological order (2004:15).

Based on Klarer’s statement, the plot structure consists of exposition, complication, climax, and resolution. The exposition is the beginning situation that contains the conflict of the story. The conflict is the strained situation appears on the story then it brings to climax which takes the reader to the resolution of the complication in the story. And some of the traditional fiction, drama, and film are applied for this basic plot structure.

The researcher uses the theory of plot to analyze about the conflict that happens in the “Perfume” movie by Tom Tykwer from the beginning up to the ending of the story.

2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychology is a term that comes from Greek “psyche” which means soul and “logos” which mean knowledge. Hence, Atkinson (1996) in Minederop (2011: 3) claimed that psychology can be defined as the knowledge to observe and to study of human behavior.

Holland said that Psychoanalysis is the science of human being subjectivity. It indicates insight into the mind way of thinking, dreaming, imagining, and the mind’s way of

hiding from itself. Ultimately, each of us has to find those ways out in our minds of other. In other words, the systematization for the science is one's own mind (1990: 2). Furthermore, psychoanalysis also emphasizes that childhood experience influences their character and personality. There are some factors that influence human personality, they are : human's experience in the past, for instance childhood's experience, and contemporary factor for instance congenital factor and environmental factors in the formation of personality (Minederop, 2011; 20).

It means that in Psychoanalysis, it also asserts about character and personality that are influenced by childhood experience. In building human personality, it is caused by several factors. First is human experience in the past, for instance experience on their childhood. Their experience when they were children is the strongest influence in building character and personality. Next is contemporary factor for instance congenital factor when people experience defect in their environment. That is the other comprehension about psychoanalysis.

On the other hand, Psychoanalysis is a study that clarifies and concerns about behavior, development, and unconscious mental activities of human being which taken from experiences about what the person feels, does, conceives, thinks, and a person's emotion. This psychoanalysis theory can be used to interpret and evaluate a literary work, like novel, poetry, and drama. And the researcher uses this theory to interpret Jean-Baptiste Grenouille's psychological such as his childhood's experience that influences his personality as the main character in "Perfume" movie.

2.3.1 Personality

Freud in Minederop (2011: 13) divides the structure of personality into three division psikisme. They are; (1) the *id* which is located in the *unconscious* part and operates as reservoir which later become a source of human psychic energy, (2) The *ego* which is located

between the *conscious* and the *unconscious* operates as the man in the middle who reconcile demand of pulsi and superego prohibition, and the last (3) the *superego* lies partly in the conscious and partly in the unconscious and work as supervise and obstruct perfect gratification of the pulsi which are the result of education and lessons from parents. Freud said that id is like the king or queen, the ego is like the prime minister, and the superego is like supreme chaplain. Thus, in the other words, the id can be defined as deserves which always wants to fulfilled, ego as the part which will make the deserves fulfilled but in the right way based on the rules on the governments, and superego means the part which always remind the id to have proper behavior.

The researcher uses the theory of personality to analyze about Jean-Baptise Grenouille's personality which shows his behavior in those environments. It also analyzes about Jean-Baptise Grenouille's experience that appears in that story from his childhood's experience. All of his experiences which influence his personality are the object that the researcher used in analyzing the data by using this theory.

2.3.2 Anxiety

For some people, depression can be accompanied by anxiety and for some the symptoms of anxiety maybe more severe than those of their depression. Depression and anxiety can also be associated with feelings of panic and the experience of panic attacks, as well as obsessions or obsessive behavior.

Jerry Kennard in the journal *When Thoughts Become Obsessions*, he points out:

Obsessions increase anxiety. One feature of the obsession is something called thought-action-fusion. This refers to the common

belief that the more the person thinks something may happen, the greater the chances of it actually happening (2009).

Based on Kennard's views that **Obsessions** are unwanted and disturbing thoughts, images, or impulses that suddenly blow into the mind and cause a great deal of anxiety or distress. And there is one aspect of obsession that is called thought- action – fusion, it is like when persons do believe that something may happen later, so it will actually happen.

An obsession is a persistent idea or image that continually pushes its way into your thoughts. The thought causes a great deal of anxiety. The obsessions interfere with daily life and can cause a great deal of distress. People may feel like they do not have control. They may or may not realize that the thoughts and behaviors are unreasonable. Some people with depression can also experience hallucinations although this is rarer. Many of the young people spoke with experienced anxiety and for several, it was inseparable from depression. Young people described the experience of anxiety as a “loss of control”, being “frightened”, continuous “worrying” and “stress”, “panic”, “racing mind”, and inability to function.

Freud in Dr. C. George Boeree's journal (2009) says “if you feel threatened, feel overwhelmed, feel as if it were about to collapse under the weight of it all. This feeling is called anxiety, and it serves as a signal to the ego that its survival, and with it the survival of the whole organism”. It has explained that anxiety happens when people feel threatened, feel overwhelmed, and worry about something. So it carries out as an omen to the ego that its survival. Freud mentions three different kinds of anxieties:

The first is **realistic anxiety**, which you and I would call fear. The most basic form, rooted in reality. Fear of a dog bite, fear arising from an impending accident. (Ego Based Anxiety). 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. The last is **neurotic anxiety**. Anxiety which arises from an unconscious fear that the libidinal impulses of the ID will take control at an in opportune time. This type of anxiety is driven by a fear of punishment that will result from expressing the ID's desires without proper sublimation. This is the fear of being overwhelmed by impulses from the id. (*ibid*, 2)

It means that there are three kinds of anxiety according to Freud. First is realistic anxiety, it is the basic form in reality, for instance fear of a dog bite. The second is moral anxiety; it is the result of conflict between id and superego for instance feeling like guilt. The last is neurotic anxiety is fear of being punished for showing impulsive behavior dominated by Id.

If you have ever felt like you were about to "lose it," lose control, your temper, your rationality, or even your mind, you have felt neurotic anxiety. Neurotic is actually the Latin word for nervous, so this is nervous anxiety. In this conception of Anxiety, it can be seen why Freud concentrated on strengthening the Ego through psychoanalysis.

In *Critical Theory Today*, Tyson states, "Sometimes our defenses momentarily break down, and this is when we experience anxiety. Anxiety can be an important experience because it can reveal our core issues (2006: 16)." It means that anxiety appears when their defense mechanisms are collapse. It can assert the core issues because of people's experience. These follows are the core issues and their relationship to anxiety with some examples of the more common core issues.

2.3.2.1 Fear of intimacy

"It is the chronic and overpowering feeling that emotional closeness will seriously hurt or destroy us and that we can remain emotionally safe only by remaining at an emotional

distance from others at all times (*ibid* : 16).” That is the fear when people feel like lose something that they have already. So they will feel safe when they have not only one but the other one at the same time. That is why *Fear of intimacy* can also function as a defense.

2.3.2.2 Fear of abandonment

“It is the unshakable belief that our friends and loved ones are going to desert us (physical abandonment) or don’t really care about us (Emotional abandonment) (*ibid* : 16).” That is the fear when people surrounding who we loved so much will leave us physically and emotionally.

2.3.2.3 “Fear of betrayal

“It is the nagging feeling that our friends and loved ones can’t be trusted, for example, can’t be trusted not to lie to us, not to laugh at us behind our backs, or in the case of romantic partners, not to cheat on us by dating others (*ibid* : 16).” That is the fear when people surrounding have backbiting of us, fear that our friends will lie to us.

2.3.2.4 “Low self-esteem

“It is the belief that we are less worthy than other people, therefore, does not deserve attention, love, or any other of life’s rewards. Indeed, we often believe that we deserve to be punished by life in some way (*ibid* : 16).” That is the inferior feeling when people feel less confident in their environment. so they will feel they do not have the right to accept life’s rewards like love.

2.3.2.5 Insecure or unstable sense of self

“It is the inability to sustain a feeling of personal identity, to sustain a sense of knowing ourselves. This core issue makes us very vulnerable to the influence of other people, and we may find ourselves continually changing the way we look or behave as we become

involved with different individuals or groups (*ibid* : 16).” That is the feeling when people cannot defend a sense of knowing themselves. Possibility they change their behavior by people influence.

2.3.2.6 Oedipal fixation (or oedipal complex)

“It is a dysfunctional bond with a parent of the opposite sex that we don’t outgrow in adulthood and that doesn’t allow us to develop mature relationships with our peers (*ibid* : 17).” That is the feeling of jealous of the opposite sexes the children to their parents.

So it can be noted that, people experience anxiety in the whole time, like feeling uncomfortable. For instance ; going into hospital, attending an interview or starting a new job. But human is driven towards tension reduction, in order to reduce feelings of anxiety. The anxiety will go away if everything runs well. Most of humans seek to reduce anxiety through defense mechanisms.

The researcher uses the theory of anxiety to analyze the discomfort things that occur in Grenouille in achieving his obsession to get an amazing perfume. Not only the discomfort things but also the kinds of anxiety which is confronted by Grenouille in Tom Tykwer’s “Perfume” movie.

2.3.3 Defense mechanism

Defense mechanisms operate at an unconscious level and help to ward off unpleasant feelings like anxiety or make good things feel better for the individual. People use defense mechanisms to protect themselves from feelings of anxiety or guilt, which arise because we feel threatened, or because our id or superego becomes too demanding.

The development of human personality can be influenced by defense mechanism. By performing defense mechanisms, that alterations can change human personality, because it is related with id, ego, and superego. In the personality theory, the characteristics of defense mechanism tend to be stronger in people. Krech (1974) in Minedrop (2011:31) stated that :

In personality theory, the defense mechanism theory, defense mechanisms are highly pervasive characteristics of the individual. They not only reflect his general personality, but also, in important sense, may influence the course of its development. The failure of this mechanism to fulfill their defensive functions contributes to mental disorder. Moreover, the quality of the disorder may mirror the person's characteristics defense mechanism.

Based on Freud's view, when the ego has control over the dispute between the desires of id and the structure of personality which is considered by the superego will turn out defense mechanism. For instance, when the ego opposes the longing to obtain pleasure from id, the anxiety will be felt then spread from within and create uncomfortable conditions when the ego feel that the id will cause disturbance to individual.

Anxiety alerts the ego to settle those conflicts through defense mechanism in order to protect the ego and decrease the anxiety which is produced by the conflicts. Most of people try to reduce their anxiety by using defense mechanism. When anxiety becomes overwhelming, it is the ego's place to protect the person by employing defense mechanisms. The defense mechanism that will be appeared from an individual can be various. Minedrop (2011: 32) said the types of defense mechanism of Freud are divided into 9 (nine) ways :

2.3.3.1 Repression

Repression happens when the individual feel anxious and remember the emotional and traumatic experience in the past. The duty of repression is repressed and pushed out threaten and unacceptable desires of id from conscious back to the unconscious in order to decrease anxiety. The effort to release anxiety through repression can lead to the formation of reaction condition. Krech (1974) in Minderop said :

As a result of repression, the person is not aware of his own anxiety-producing impulses or does not remember deeply emotional and traumatic past events. . . . If repression were a simple matter of blotting out the conflict and all its attendant anxieties, it would, of course, be the ideal defensive reaction. The relief from anxiety brought by repression is paid for in other ways, for example, in reaction formation (2011: 34).

Based on Krech's statements, it can be inferred that repression is one type of defense which is special because it often appears in human's life when the individual feels anxiety. When the repression has appeared, sometimes the individual does not become aware of his or her feelings of anxiety and can make him or her forget the past event which made the traumatic feeling. In other cases, reaction formation is estimated as the result of repression.

2.3.3.2 Denial

Denial is probably one of the best known defense mechanisms, used often to describe those who seem unable to face reality or admit the truth. Denial is simply refusing to acknowledge that an event has occurred. Freud in Saul McLeod's journal describes "Denial involves blocking external events from awareness. If some situation is just too much to handle, the person just refuses to experience it (2008)." It means that denial appears when a person tries to avoid the existence of external threats. When a person has too much of a problem to solve, the person will reject to cope with those problems. For example, someone who has a chronic illness will deny the possibility that he would die.

2.3.3.3 Reaction formation

Reaction formation happens when the repression of anxiety is followed by something that is opposite from something which makes the anxiety appear. For *instance*, a mother who really cares and is over-protective to her child may make efforts to cover the uncomfortable

feeling to her child. Extremely polite manner towards a person may mean efforts to hide frightened to the person. Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011: 37) stated:

Reaction formation can prevent the individual from behaving in a way that would most basically create anxiety and frequently can prevent him from behaving in an antisocial manner. On the other hand reaction formation is also likely to have dangerous social consequences because of the irrational intensity of the reaction....

According to Krech's statement, it can be inferred that reaction formation is the result of repression of anxiety and it can restrain people to behave in appearing anxiety.

2.3.3.4 Sublimation

Freud in Saul McLeod says "Sublimation is satisfying an impulse (e.g. aggression) with a substitute object (2008)." Sublimation happens when people try to satisfy a desire by releasing it in counterfeit. For instance, there is a man who has high sex desires, he diverts his uncomfortable feelings to the actions which socially acceptable by becoming the painter of naked models.

2.3.3.5 Projection

Projection happens when an individual subconsciously denies her or his own natures, thoughts, and emotions, which are then ascribed to the outside world, usually to other people. This type of defense can reduce anxiety. Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011: 35) stated:

One obvious way to defend against anxiety arising from failure or guilty is by projection of the blame onto someone else. The person who is unaware of his own hostile impulses but sees them in other people - and sees the others as hating and persecuting him - is also projecting.

Based on Krech's statement, it can be concluded that projecting is one way to avoid the individual from anxiety which come from failure and guilty by blaming toward other people. The defense for this type of anxiety is done by what he or she has done is considered as good to be done because the victim proper to accept it. For instance, if the girl has a strong dislike for other girl, she might instead believe that he or she does not like her.

2.3.3.6 Displacement

Displacement is the shifting of actions from a desired target to a substitute target when there are some reasons why the first target is not permitted or not available. Displacement happens when the id wants to do something by her or his desire but the super ego does not permit it. The ego finds some other ways of releasing the psychic energy of the id. For instance when there is a boy who has problem in his house such as broken home family, he feels confuse how to make his feeling better in other place, so then he starts to bully and disturb his friend in his school which he considered physically weak in his class.

Krech (1974) In Minderop (2011: 33) *said:*

A defense mechanism in which a drive or feeling is shifted to substitute object, one that psychologically more available. For example, aggressive impulses may be displaced,... upon people (or inanimate object) who are not sources of frustration but safer to attack.

Based on Krech's statement, displacement is type of defenses which make other as object of his displacement from his anxiety feeling. The object can be animate or inanimate object which he or she considered not strong enough to against him or her. This is done to make his or her feeling become better.

2.3.3.7 Rationalization

Rationalization happens when the real motive from an individual's behavior cannot be accepted by the ego and then changed by such a replacement motive with the aim of

justification. This mechanism is used to decrease disillusion when failing to reach a goal and give acceptable motive for behavior that has done. Lauren B. Alloy in his journal says “Ratioanalization is proving one’s behavior is justifiable, rational and thus worthy of self and social approval.” For instance, there is a girl who is not invited to a party said that she will not come though invited to the party because there is somebody whom she hates. The girl creates the reason to decrease disillusion.

2.3.3.8 Regression

Regression happens when someone’s behavior is like a child who likes crying and is very spoiled in order to get safe feeling and attention from other people. Freud (Saul McLeod) “Regression is a movement back in psychological time when one is faced with stress (2008).” It can be defined as the behavior back in her or his psychological childhood moment when she or he confront a complicated situation.

2.3.3.9 Fantasy and stereotype

Fantasy happens when someone faces the problems but chooses to entry into the world of fantasy than tries to seek the way out. For instance, someone who is hungry imagine delicious foods by collecting food picture. Stereotype happens when someone who feels frustration shows repetition of no benefit and strange behavior continuously.

The researcher uses this theory to analyze what are the defense that Jean-Baptiste Grenouille performing in the “Perfume” movie in reducing his anxiety and to know how Grenouille confronts his anxiety by this theory.

2.4 Review of previous study

Review of the previous study is needed to show the originality of analysis. In this case, the researcher tries to explain the differences of her research and another research that analyze about “Perfume” story and anxiety appear in a story. There are two researches that are same with this research but have different discussion.

The first research is Grenouille's psychopathy in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume* : The story of a murderer by Septy Rizqia SA student of State University of Surabaya, Art and Language Faculty, English Literature Department, 2012. She formulated two problems on her research: (1) How does Grenouille give response to his strong obsession? (2) How does Grenouille's strong obsession control his serial murder? Based on those problems, she discussed about the motive of his obsession why he carries out a murderer. It is analyzed by Grenouille's life experienced in the past. Whereas in this research, the researcher focuses on Grenouille's anxiety emerges in Tom Tykwer's "Perfume" movie. Besides that, Septy's research used a novel of *Perfume* by Patrick Suskind but in this reserach, she uses a "Perfume" movie by Tom Tykwer.

The second research is Anxiety of the main character as seen in Paulo Coelho's *The Zahir* by Veronika Polningsue student of State University of Surabaya, Art and Language Faculty, English Literature Department, 2012 . She analyzes the main character's anxiety that appears in a novel *The Zahir* such as ; kinds of anxiety, symptoms of anxiety, and causes of anxiety. She also analyzes about the response of the main character against the anxiety in *The Zahir*. The response explained about the defense mechanism. Just like in this research, the reseracher uses theory of anxiety and defense mechanism also. But the difrences is the object of the research. In Veronika's research, she used a novel *The Zahir* by Paulo Coelho but in this research, she uses "Perfume" movie by Tom Tykwer.

From the previous study above, this research will analyze Grenouille's anxiety in achieving his obsession in Tom Tykwer's "Perfume" movie. In her analysis, she will explain first about Grenouille's character then clarify the kinds of anxiety as reflected by Grenouille on his obsession in "Perfume" movie. Second, she will answer the problem how does Grenouille confront his anxiety in achieving his obsession to perfume. In those problems, it will be analyzed by showing defense mechanism that Grenouille performs in that story.