CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes relevant theories about this research. The theories in this research are very important to help to analyze the literary work. The first part of this chapter is about the psychology in literature, the second part psychoanalysis theories which consist of defense mechanism, and the structure of personality. In this research want to analyze John character in drama *Oleanna*.

2.1 Psychology in Literature

Passer and Smith give the definition of psychology as the science of mind and they statement facilitate readers to understand the definition of psychology overall. "Psychology as the scientific study of behavior and the mind. The term behavior refers to actions and responses that we can directly observe whereas the term mind refers to internal states and processes—such as thoughts and feelings— that cannot be seen directly and that must be inferred from observable, measurable responses" (2009: 2). "A psychological approach is, however, merely one way of evaluating characters; it is also possible to analyze character presentation in the context of structures. Generally speaking, characters in a text can be rendered either as types or as individuals" (Klarer, 1999: 17). From two theories above can be concluded that psychology has a relationship with literature which is analyzing a person's personality. The literary works there is a wide variety of characters that have a different personality of every character. A character is a person or animal which has a role in literary works like drama, novel, etc. The character in each literary work has the different personality. According to Bannet and Royle's statement "Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. One fascination with characters in fiction and drama, as well as one of their most 'characteristic' activities, is to suggest answers to this question, not only for themselves but also for us" (2004: 60 - 62). On that theory is used to explain character is a person who has the different characteristic based on the story.

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Characteristic is an aspect of a character in literary work. The character has a personality that can be analyzed through the way the author illustrates the characteristic through characterization. "Realist characterization presupposes a 'mimetic' model of literary texts whereby what is primary or original is a real person, and a character in a book is simply a copy of such a person" (Bannet and Royle, 2004: 62).

2.2 Psychoanalysis

Psychology is a term that comes from Greek "psyche" which means a soul and "logos" which mean knowledge. Hence, Atkinson (1996) in Minderop's book (2011: 3) claimed that psychology can be meant as the knowledge to observe and to study of human behavior. He furthermore said that this theory the first time was started by Sigmund Freud around 1900s who built this theory based on his experience facing his medical patients who have mental problem (2011: 11). This theory relates to the function and development of human mental. Following Brenner (Minderop, 2011: 11) who said:

> Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud. … What we call psychoanalytic theory, therefore, is a body of a hypotheses concerning mental functioning and development in a man…
> It is part of general psychology and it comprises what are by far the most important contributions that have been made to human psychological today.

He said that the knowledge to describe, predict, control way of thinking and behavior of human is called psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a study from Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is a study about personality in a human being. "Psychoanalysis as Freud conceived it emphasized unconscious forces, biologically based drives of sex and aggression, and unavoidable conflicts in early childhood. These were considered the rulers and shapers of our personality" (Schultz, 2009: 45). Psychoanalysis is a theory to analyze the human's personality and based on Freud's theory that drives of sex, aggression, and the conflicts is the rulers and shapers of human's personality. The personality of every person is developed by their conflict. The way of a human being to finish his conflict. It means the human's

personality is shaped by his arrangement the conflict. In psychological theory as a science about the mind and behavior that including the personality that "Freud's views had an impact not only on psychology but also on the general culture. He succeeded in redefining the human personality and revolutionizing our ways of thinking about human nature" (Schultz, 2009: 45). It means that there is structural model that develops human personality.

2.2.1 Structure of Personality

"Freud developed a revised theory (the structural model) that describes personality in terms of three constructs: the id, the ego, and the superego" (Ewen, 2003: 18). In Passer and Smith's book, Freud divided into three major interacting structures those are the Id, the Ego, and the Superego. He says as follow:

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 a totally irrational manner. Operating according to the pleasure principle, it seeks immediate gratification or release, regardless of rational considerations and environmental realities. *The id* cannot directly satisfy itself by obtaining what it needs from the environment because it has no contact with the outer world. (Passer and Smith, 2009: 456)

The ego has direct contact with reality and functions primarily at a conscious level. It operates according to the reality principle, testing reality to decide when and under what conditions *the id* can safely discharge its impulses and satisfy its needs. (Passer and Smith, 2009: 456). *The superego* is the moral arm of the personality. With the development of the superego, *the ego* sits squarely in the eye of a psychic storm. It must achieve compromises between the demands of *the id,* the constraints of *the superego*, and the demands of reality. (Passer and Smith, 2009: 457)

Freud argued that the three structures of personality structure are in struggle condition one with another. From the argued above can differ the three types of personality structure which are divided into three major those are *the Id, the Ego,*

and the Superego may be repressed-conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. The realization of the ego-ideal is often driven by the "id" and is limited by the "super-ego". Making this kind nature be destroyed completely under the conscious state of super-ego that is full of love and ideal; Making the "id", "ego" and "super-ego" intertwine with each other again in conflict and contradiction (Liang, 2011: 179). The personality structure of human being can be influenced by the environment because the environment has an important role for personality, especially personality structure.

2.2.2 Defense Mechanism

"The basic assumption of the direct effect models suggests that personality factors relate to the development of physiological and behavioral reactions and therefore the relationship between stressors may be stronger for persons manifesting certain their personality" (Philip and Gerald, 2009: 210). The assumption above shows that the stressor has a demand for the human being to bring their personality. The stressor of a human being has an effect to make human being become in the situation of fear or anger. "Fear and anger are two sides of the same coin of self-preservation. One reacts more with fear when one believes that the threatening forces are overwhelming. One reacts more in anger when one feels he could defeat the hostile forces" (Wolman, 1992: 74).

A human being has a fear in each condition. The condition that makes him in danger usually human being tries to cope his fear. "Defense mechanisms is a modicum degree of anxiety is helpful in that it warns individuals of impending danger" (Barone et al., 1998: 32). In Psychoanalysis, there are several defense mechanisms that declared by Freud. "Freud postulated several defense mechanisms and noted that we rarely use just one; we typically defend ourselves against anxiety by using several at the same time" (Schultz, 2009: 61). Anna Freud lists eleventh defenses: regression, repression, reaction-formation, isolation, undoing, projection, introjection, turning against the self, sublimation, splitting and denial (Rycroft, 1995: 32) Based on the researcher's analysis there are three kinds of defense

mechanism those are reaction formation, sublimation, denial and reaction formation.

2.2.2.1 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation happens when the repression of anxiety is followed by something that is opposite from something which make the anxiety appear. It is supported by Rycroft's statement that reaction formation defensive process (defense mechanism) by which an unacceptable impulse mastered by exaggeration of the opposing tendency (1995: 151). A human being has a sense of dislike to something but human being usually does not want his dislike is known by other people. A human being using defense mechanism to cope his fear using reaction formation. "Reaction formation is a defense mechanism that involves expressing an id impulse that is the opposite of the one that is truly driving the person" (Schultz, 2009: 62).

2.2.2.2 Sublimation

Sublimation includes the idea that the pleasure derived from sublimated and not sublimated activities differ in quality (Rycroft, 1995: 127). A human being usually has a behavior that not accepted by the social environment. A human being will cope his behavior that is not accepted by the social environment to change in something that can be accepted by the social environment. A human being to cope that fear using sublimation. "Sublimation is involves altering or displacing id impulses by diverting instinctual energy into socially acceptable behaviors" (Schultz, 2009: 62). "Sublimation refers to the transformation of anxiety-arousing or unacceptable impulses into a socially acceptable or culturally valued activity" (Barone, 1998: 32). Sublimation includes the idea that the pleasure derived from sublimated and not sublimated activities differ in quality (Rycroft, 1995: 127)

2.2.2.3 Denial

A human being who has a mistake usually does not want to admit his mistake and it is called denial. Denial is a manifestation of many defenses; it consists in denying the inner significance of experience, and in particular of

depressive feelings (see also reality) (Rycroft, 1995: 33). "Denial is a defense mechanism that involves denying the existence of an external threat" (Schultz, 2009: 62). Denial is used by a human being to cope their fear to put their self in the correct circumstances. Denial explained as the kind of defense that people use to release the intense anxiety by believing the difficulties or unpleasant incident do not exist or never happens (Tyson, 2006: 15).

2.2.2.4 Rationalization

Rationalization consists of using and believing superficially plausible explanations in order to justify unacceptable behavior (Ewen, 2003 :21). It means that when a human being uses rationalization it is showing that he does rationalization as defense mechanism to make his mistake becomes plausible. It is also supported the statement by Schultz's statement that "Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves reinterpreting our behavior to make it more acceptable and less threatening to us" (2009: 486).

2.3 Review of the Previous Study

In this part, the researcher gets four previous studies that can be used as the comparison. The first previous study from Shobrina Eka Wahyuni (2015) under the title: "A Psychological Study on Helen Keller's Structure of Personality as Seen In The Story of My life Novel by Helen Keller". This study aims to find out the characteristic of Helen Keller by using psychological approach and to describe the personality structure of Helen Keller. This Study used the qualitative method in analyzing the data. The data is taken from Helen Keller's Novel The Story of My Life and in the form of a quotation from novel related to Helen Keller in term of angry, naughty, curiosity, struggle, eager, clever, diligent, care, confident, brave, independent.

The second previous study from Insructor Hande İSAOĞLU (2015) under the title: "A Freudian Psychoanalytic Analysis of Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter". The aim of this paper is to analyze the main characters of Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter from a Freudian psychoanalytic position revealing

how these characters' lives and personalities have been affected by their id, ego, and superego. This study used qualitative research.

The third previous study from Heny Kustiyah, Dra. Hj. Meilia Adiana, M.Pd., and Drs. Imam Basuki, M.Hum (2013). Under the title: "An Analysis of Ego Defense Mechanisms of Mr. Borkman In Henrik Ibsen's John Gabriel Borkman". The aim of this paper is to analyze the main character John Gabriel Borkman uses defense to handle his uncomfortable feeling by using Scott's psychological approach and Freud's theory of personality. There are six ego defense mechanisms that he used those are projection, denial, Isolation, displacement, reaction formation, and rationalization. This study used qualitative research.

The fourth previous study from Peter Chiaramonte (2014) under the title: "Power play: The dynamics of power and interpersonal communication in higher education as reflected in David Mamet's *Oleanna*". This study aims to take a dedicated look at this dramatic spectacle to see if we cannot uncover something about leadership and the mechanics of power and communication in higher education that is intellectually riveting, as well as socially constructive. This study used qualitative research.

The similarity between Shobrina's thesis, Insructor's journal and the researcher is analyzing about the character in literary work using psychology approach and also analyze the structure of personality on the character. But the differences the thesis between Shobrina, Insructor and the researcher is analyzing the impact of John's personality structure to copes his fear using defense mechanism. The Shobrina's thesis and Insructor's Journal is only focused on the structure of personaliy on the main character and that becomes the main analysis.

The similarity between Heny Kustiyah, Dra. Hj. Meilia Adiana, M.Pd., and Drs. Imam Basuki, M.Hum journal and the researcher is analyzing about the character in literary work using defense mechanism to cope his fear. But the differences between Heny et al's journal and the researcher is analyzing the influence of defense mechanism on John's personalities. Heny et al's journal focuses on defense mechanism and the effect of the defense mechanism on his life.

The similarity between Peter's journal and the researcher is analyzing in the same literary work that is *Oleanna* drama script. But there is different between Peter's journal and the researcher that is using *Oleanna* to analyze the influence of defense mechanism on John's personality by using psychological approach.