

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher describes the analysis to answer the statement of the problems. This chapter is divided into two subchapters. They are describing John's defense mechanisms in coping his fear and the influence of the defense mechanism on John's personalities.

#### 4.1 John's Defense Mechanism

In this world, each person has a conflict or problem with others. The conflict that is faced usually make them stressful and uncomfortable. The stressor of a human being has an effect to make them become in a 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). The fear is the condition that makes human being in dangerous condition and a person will try to cope his fear. The way a person to cope his fear is using defense mechanism. It is supported by Barone et al's statement "Defense mechanisms is a modicum degree of anxiety is helpful in that it warns individuals of impending danger" (1998: 32).

Based on *Oleanna*, the conflict of John as a professor is started when Carol as his student came in John office and asked John to find the solution for her problem. The problem of Carol is she wants to pass in John's examination. Carol feels that it is not fair because she already do everything for John's command like read John's book, buy John's book and etc. Along with it, John also has a problem with realtor about real estate and makes John cannot focus on Carol's problem. Carol forces John to find the solution for her problem and makes John feels disturbed by Carol's force. As a professor, he should help his student to find the solution for her problem. Carol is not satisfied with John's solution and she keeps John on force. Besides, John also has feeling to and attracts Carol. He says if he likes her. Finally, John is doing something to make her stay in his class and he puts

his arm on Carol's shoulder. She reports all the accident to the tenure committee and John knows that she does it. Finally John becomes angry because of Carol's report.

The situation above, John practices defense mechanism to cope his fears, such as fear of abandonment, insecure or unstable sense of self, and low self-esteem. There are three defense mechanisms is used by John to cope his fear, those are reaction formation, sublimation, denial, and rationalization. Some the dialog from *Oleanna* below shows that John is using defense mechanism to cope his fear.

#### 4.1.1 John's 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). The reaction formation is a kind of replacement but it replaces the something in opposite way. In *Oleanna*, John uses reaction formation to cope his low self-esteem. John feels fear if Carol considers him as a bad teacher and makes his low self-esteem. John shall give a good attitude for Carol and find the solution to her problem although she makes him angry. He has decided to take the opposite way to control his emotion and be a good teacher for Carol. It can be seen on dialog below.

CAROL: No, no, no. I'm doing what I'm told. It's difficult for me. It's difficult...

JOHN: ...but...

CAROL: I don't ... lots of the language...

JOHN: ...please...

CAROL: The language, the “things” that you say...

JOHN: I'm sorry. No. I don't think that that's true.

CAROL: It is true. I...

JOHN: I think...

CAROL: It is true.

JOHN: ...I...

CAROL: Why would I...?

JOHN: I'll tell you why: you're an incredibly bright girl.  
(Mamet, 1992: 6-7)

At first, Carol feels difficult to understand about John's lesson. Carol has been done everything like buying and reading John's book but she is difficult to

understand the material. She talks to John that she does not understand his material. She talks that the language and the things that John gives to her are difficult to understand. John becomes angry with her about her statement. John said that he thinks that it is not true but Carol still in her opinion if that is difficult. When Carol asks to John “why would I..?” it shows that Carol feels only her does not understand about John’s lesson. John makes Carol becomes calm down with said “you are an incredibly bright girl”. It shows that John uses reaction formation to cope his fear if Carol thinks that he is not a good teacher and makes low self-esteem because he cannot help his student to find the solution. It is supported by Rycorft’s statement “Reaction formation Defensive process (defense mechanism) by which an unacceptable impulse mastered by exaggeration of the opposing tendency” (1995: 151). John replaces his dislike with something that can make her happy. John’s word to say if Carol is an incredible girl make Carol becomes calm down although John dislikes her. The action has been done make Carol realize that John is not a bad teacher who can help his student. Reaction formation is used by John to cope his fear of being underestimated, thus Carol will think that John is a good teacher. Another excerpt which depicts the practice of reaction formation as a strategy to cope John’s low self-esteem can be seen through the dialog below.

JOHN: ...in class I... (He picks up the phone.) (Into phone:)  
 Hello. I can’t talk now. Jerry? Yes? I underst ... I can’t talk  
 now. I know ... I know ... Jerry. I can’t talk now. Yes, I.  
 Call me back in ... Thank you. (He hangs up.) (To CAROL:)  
 What do you want me to do? We are two people, all right?  
 Both of whom have subscribed to...  
 CAROL: No, no...  
 JOHN: ...certain arbitrary...  
 CAROL: No. You have to help me.  
 JOHN: Certain institutional ... you tell me what you want  
 me to do ... You tell me what you want me to...  
 CAROL: How can I go back and tell them the grades that  
 I...  
 JOHN: ...what can I do...?  
 CAROL: Teach me. Teach me.  
 JOHN: ...I’m trying to teach you. (Mamet, 1992: 10 – 11)

Actually, John has a problem with a realtor about real estate and he feels dejected by Carol about her problem. John as a teacher should serve good attitude

for his student. It can be seen through the dialog that John accepted the phone from the realtor because he wanted to buy a real estate. However, he said to the realtor that he could not talk at that time. It is simply because Carol is there disturbing him with her problem. John cannot talk to realtor since he wants to focus on Carol's problem. As a professor, John should help his student, Carol, to find the solution although he feels if Carol disturbs him. What John practices at that time is an illustration of reaction formation which is aimed to cope his low self-esteem. It is supported by Schultz's statement that "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" (2009: 62). "Low self-esteem is a belief that we are less worthy than other people and, therefore, don't deserve attention, love, or any other of life's rewards" (Tyson, 2006: 16). Tyson's statement is used to explain that John's fear will be increase if he considers himself less worthy than other people as a professor who must gain the trust of his student that he is a good teacher.

#### **4.1.2 John's Sublimation**

After long conversation with Carol. John starts to attract with Carol as his student and he feels sexually attracted to Carol. As a teacher, he should maintain his feeling for his student. John cannot keep his sexual desire to Carol. John feels insecure if the social environment knows that he has high sexual drive. It is supported by Tyson's statement "Insecure or unstable sense of self—the inability to sustain a feeling of personal identity, to sustain a sense of knowing ourselves" (2006: 16). John wants to make his feeling to Carol is socially accepted. Then, he uses a defense mechanism to cope this socially unacceptable feeling that is sublimation. "Sublimation is involves altering or displacing id impulses by diverting instinctual energy into socially acceptable behaviors" (Schultz, 2009: 62). Schultz's statement explain about sublimation is one of defense mechanisms gets the impulse from this side especially is sexual instinct that drives the psyche to find the solution how that impulse can be accepted by the social. There is a quotation that shows John uses sublimation to defense his insecure. John has a high sex desire because he has a feeling with Carol although he knows if Carol is his student. John

makes a deal with Carol to help her change her grade on “A”. John makes a deal with Carol to ask her to stay in his office. It can be seen on dialog below.

CAROL: I should go.  
 JOHN: I’ll make you a deal.  
 CAROL: No, you have to...  
 JOHN: Let it ring. I’ll make you a deal. You stay here. We’ll start the whole course over. I’m going to say it was not you, it was I who was not paying attention. We’ll start the whole course over. Your grade is an “A.” Your final grade is an “A.” (The phone stops ringing.)  
 CAROL: But the class is only half over...  
 JOHN (simultaneously with “over”): Your grade for the whole term is an “A.” If you will come back and meet with me. A few more times. Your grade’s an “A.” Forget about the paper. You didn’t like it, you didn’t like writing it. It’s not important. What’s important is that I awake your interest, if I can, and that I answer your questions. Let’s start over.  
 (Pause)  
 CAROL: Over. With what?  
 JOHN: Say this is the beginning.  
 CAROL: The beginning.  
 JOHN: Yes.  
 CAROL: Of what?  
 JOHN: Of the class.  
 CAROL: But we can’t start over.  
 JOHN: I say we can. (Pause) I say we can. (Mamet, 1992: 25-26)

The way John changes Carol’s grade and make her stay in his office shows that John attracts with her. It means that John has a high sex drive. John feels insecure if other people knows he has high sex drive. He changes his insecure feeling into something that can be accepted by the social by making a deal with Carol to stay in the office. This deal costs an A on Carol’s grade. If Carol stays for a longer time in John’s office, it means that he can see Carol for a longer time. This deal can fulfill John’s sexual desire through a visually sexual satisfaction. It can be seen on dialog above that John said if start the class from the beginning. As a professor who will change student’s grade to be better but in that dialog make a requirement for Carol stay in his office. Such as a teacher who will help his student he uses that way so that accepted by reality. It is supported by Barone’s statement “Sublimation refers to the transformation of anxiety-arousing or unacceptable

impulses into a socially acceptable or culturally valued activity” (1998: 32). The quotation below is supporting the quotation above to depict that John has a high sexual drives. It can be seen on the dialog below.

(He goes over to her and puts his arm around her shoulder.)  
 NO! (She walks away from him.)  
 JOHN: Sshhhh.  
 CAROL: No, I don't under...  
 JOHN: Sshhhhh.  
 CAROL: I don't know what you're saying...  
 JOHN: Sshhhhh. It's all right. (Mamet, 1992:36)

The dialog above shows that John has high sex drive with Carol. As a professor, John is already failed to control his feeling since he sexually attracts his student. John suddenly puts his arm on Carol's shoulder and makes Carol shock with his action. John asks her to be quiet and does not scream. Carol tries to ask John because she does not understand why John to put his arm to Carol's shoulder. John still tries to make Carol silent so that there is no one hear Carol's voice.

#### **4.1.3 John's Denial and Rationalization**

Carol's decision to report him in the tenure committee makes John's psychological anxiety since he thinks that this problem will cause some troubles in his life. He thinks that the one he loves, his wife, will leave him. Furthermore, his professional position as a professor in a university will be threaten. This anxiety drives John's fear of abandonment, the feeling “unshakeable belief that our friends and loved ones are going to desert us (physical abandonment) or don't really care about us (emotional abandonment)” (Tyson, 2006: 16). To deal with this fear, John denies his fear. This defense makes John deny his sexual abuse to Carol because he considers that action is something usual. Denial is 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). John does denial as the way to defense his fear of abandonment. Carol as a student commits that what John has done to her is something amoral. Carol reports his action to the tenure committee since the action violates the moral code. It is the moral reason behind John's anxiety which drives his fear of abandonment since this conflict will

affect his professional position in the university. It can be proved from the dialog below.

JOHN: ... (He reads.) That I used the phrase “The White Man’s Burden” ...that I told you how I’d asked you to my room because I quote like you. (Pause)

(He reads.) “He said he ‘liked’ me. That he ‘liked being with me.’ He’d let me write my examination paper over, if I could come back oftener to see him in his office.” (Pause) (To CAROL:) It’s ludicrous. Don’t you know that? It’s not necessary. It’s going to humiliate you, and it’s going to cost me my house, and...

CAROL: It’s “ludicrous...”?

(JOHN picks up the report and reads again.)

JOHN: “He told me he had problems with his wife; and that he wanted to take off the artificial structure of Teacher and Student. He put his arm around me...”

CAROL: Do you deny it? Can you deny it...? Do you see?

(Pause) Don’t you see? You don’t see, do you?

JOHN: I don’t see (Mamet, 1992: 47 – 48)

The dialogs above illustrates that John is reading Carol’s report for the tenure committee and he is trying to deny his improper action to Carol likes Carol’s report. There is an utterance that John said “It’s ludicrous”. When John said ludicrous to Carol, it shows that John denies his action. When Carol said “It’s “ludicrous...”?” there is quotation marks on that utterance. It is showing that Carol shocks with John’s statement about her report because John denies his action. Carol shocks because John feels if he never do such as on the Carol’s report. That statement is supported by Schultz’s statement that “Denial is a defense mechanism that involves denying the existence of an external threat” (2009: 62). Another utterance on dialog above also depict that John is denying that reports. When Carol asked John “Do you deny it? Can you deny it...? Do you see? (Pause) Don’t you see? You don’t see, do you?” and John answers “I don’t see”. John’s utterance already shows that he is doing denial to Carol. John feels if he is not doing that action to Carol. John copes his fear of abandonment because he is scared if Carol’s report will be accepted by tenure committee. Another dialog also depict if John denies Carol’s report. It can be seen on dialog below.

JOHN: (He reads.) “He told me that if I would stay alone with him in his office, he would change my grade to an A.”  
 (To CAROL:) What have I done to you? Oh. My God, are you so hurt?

CAROL: What I “feel” is irrelevant. (Pause)

JOHN: Do you know that I tried to help you?

CAROL: What I know I have reported.

JOHN: I would like to help you now. I would. Before this escalates.

CAROL (simultaneously with “escalates”): You see. I don’t think that I need your help. I don’t think I need anything you have. (Mamet, 1992: 49)

John thinks that what he is doing just to help Carol because of his student. Carol writes on her report that John asks her to stay alone in his office and he will change Carol’s grade to an “A”. After John reads the report, he denies the report and said “What have I done to you? Oh. My God, are you so hurt?”. When John said “What have I done to you?” shows that John considers his action is something usual because he should help his student. John tries to help Carol about her grade. “Denial is the blocking of threatening external stimuli from entering into awareness” (Barone et al., 1998: 32). John is doing denial because he wants to cope his fear of abandonment. That denial also shows there is a rationalization in John’s utterance because his action to Carol is an improper action done by a professor to his student. When John said “I would like to help you now. I would. Before this escalates” John, as a professor, must help to solve his student’s academic problem and tries to stop the report before the problem escalates. Beside that John should maintain the college rules because if he breaks the rules, he will be punished by the university and his relationship with his wife will be broken. It is 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)



## 4.2 The Influence of The Defense Mechanism on John's Personalities

Psychology is a scientific study of behavior and mind (Passer and Smith, 2009:2). According to psychological perspective, people's behavior and mind explore in how people develop their personality through the contestation of structure of psyche or personality. One of the influential factors on the shift of people's personality is the environmental condition. The environmental condition or the situation such as a conflict with others can bring the personality of the human being become a good or bad. The example in *Oleanna*, John has a conflict with Carol and the conflict brings John's personality becomes a good or bad person based on the condition.

The personality of human is constructed by three structures, these are the id, the ego and the superego. According to Freud in Ewen's book "Freud developed a revised theory (the structural model) that describes personality in terms of three constructs: the id, the ego, and the superego" (2003: 18). There is contradiction between the id and the superego in human being psyche. The id is the instinct of human that must be fulfilled by the ego but the superego as a limitation for the ego to do something illogical or amoral. "The "id", "ego" and "superego" intertwine with each other again in conflict and contradiction" (Liang, 2011: 179). In *Oleanna*, John's structure of personality is influenced by the way he defends his fear. John has the personalities that can be analyzed by John uses defense mechanism to cope his fear. The researcher finds three personalities of John, those are as an empathic, lustful, and emotional person.

### 4.2.1 John as an Empathic Person

John uses reaction formation to control his emotion toward Carol. He uses reaction formation because he does not want Carol considers that John as a bad teacher and makes his low self-esteem. John should give a good service to Carol so that she considers John as a good teacher. Besides John feels angry with Carol because she disturb him but as a teacher, he finds solution to her problem because he also has feels sad with her. As a human being John always has sad feeling when

he see others get injured or exposed toward his problem. Human being imagine what other people's feeling will happen on themselves can be called as empathic feeling. The statement above is supported by the theory from Lexmond and Reeves's statement "Empathy is an ability to put yourself in another person's shoes – and to act in a way that is sensitive to other people's perspectives. Empathy also shows concern for other people's attachment feeling soften volunteers to help others" (2009: 17 – 18). The empathy is something moral and full love. Empathy also makes the human being to be a good person because they try to help other's problem.

On structure of personality, there is the superego as a reality principle. "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). The theory above explains the superego makes the ego in something good or moral because the superego always becomes advisor for the ego that want to fulfill the id desire in something amoral. The dialog below depicts that John has the empathic feeling with Carol and the superego become a big role on his psyche. It can be proved from the dialog below.

CAROL: (Pause) What is a "term of art"?

JOHN: (Pause) I'm sorry...?

CAROL: (Pause) What is a "term of art"?

JOHN: Is that what you want to talk about?

CAROL: ...to talk about...?

JOHN: Let's take the mysticism out of it, shall we? Carol?

(Pause) Don't you think? I'll tell you: when you have some "thing." Which must be broached. (Pause) Don't you think...? (Pause)

CAROL: ...don't I think...?

JOHN: Mmm?

CAROL: ...did I...?

JOHN: ...what?

CAROL: Did ... did I ... did I say something wr...

JOHN: (Pause) No. I'm sorry. No. You're right. I'm very sorry. I'm somewhat rushed. As you see. I'm sorry. You're right. (Pause) What is a "term of art"? It seems to mean a term, which has come, through its use, to mean something more specific than the words would, to someone not

acquainted with them ... indicate. That, I believe, is what a "term of art," would mean. (Pause) (Mamet, 1992: 2 - 3)

The first, John was talking on the phone with his wife about real estate. Carol sits across the desk from him. On that conversation, John said about term of art and Carol hear what John speak is. She tries to ask what the term of art meaning is but suddenly John angry to her because John feels Carol already disturb and try to meddle in John's problem. She shall not listen John's conversation on the telephone. John suddenly said if he will not tell anything even though we're close. When Carol said "did I something wr..." John suddenly say sorry to her. John conscious that he shall not to say like that to Carol. John say sorry to Carol because his words are rude and make her afraid. The statement above is supported by Statt's statement "Empathy The ability to understand someone else's feelings though without actually feeling what he feels. It is regarded as an intellectual rather than an emotional experience" (1998: 46). The theory above is used to explain that the empathy is the ability to understand someone else's feeling. On the dialog above, John tries to understand what Carol's feeling is. John feels guilty to Carol about his words that makes her afraid.

The superego on that dialog is empathic feelings of John. The empathic feeling makes John realize what he is doing for Carol as a mistake. As a professor, he shall give a good service for his students. It means that if the professor is doing something worse and make his student becomes afraid, as a professor shall say sorry to his student. The ego is controlled by the superego in John's psyche because the superego is an idealist principle and becomes advisor to the ego. After Carol said "did I say something wr...", John conscious that what he has been done makes her afraid and he say sorry to Carol. He also confirmed that Carol's question is right about the term of art. The statement above is supported by Winnicott's statement "There is an early history of the superego in each individual: the introject may become human and father-like, but in earlier stages the superego introjects, used for control of id impulses and id-products, are subhuman, and indeed are primitive to any degree" (1965: 18). As a dialog above, John's superego can control his psyche and makes the ego on John psyche to say sorry for Carol. The dialog below shows

that the superego is limiting the act of the ego. Another dialog below also shows that John has the empathic feeling to Carol and can be proved on the dialog below.

CAROL: No, you're right. "Oh, hell." I failed. Flunk me out of it. It's garbage. Everything I do. "The ideas contained in this work express the author's feelings." That's right. That's right. I know I'm stupid. I know what I am. (Pause) I know what I am, Professor. You don't have to tell me. (Pause) It's pathetic. Isn't it?  
 JOHN: ...Aha... (Pause) Sit down. Sit down. Please. (Pause) Please sit down.  
 CAROL: Why?  
 JOHN: I want to talk to you.  
 CAROL: Why?  
 JOHN: Just sit down. (Pause) Please. Sit down. Will you, please...? (Pause. She does so.) Thank you.  
 CAROL: What?  
 JOHN: I want to tell you something.  
 CAROL: (Pause) What?  
 JOHN: Well, I know what you're talking about.  
 CAROL: No. You don't.  
 JOHN: I think I do. (Pause) (Mamet, 1992: 13-14)

The influence of reaction formation is also in the dialog above. John tries to help Carol because he does not want to look Carol becomes stressful. John also does not want if Carol blames him because he cannot help to find the solution for her problem. The empathic feeling on John appears because as a professor should help his student's problem. John tries to help Carol and find the solution for her problem. John asks her to sit down and he wants to talk with her about his story when he was child and give the motivation for Carol. It is supported by Lexmond&Reeves's statement "Empathy also shows concern for other people's attachment feeling soften volunteers to help others" (2009: 17 – 18).

As a professor, John should give the solution for his student. The desire of John to angry cannot be satisfied by the ego because the ego is controlled by the superego. The superego on the dialog is the attitude of John should be wise toward his student. The professor attitude makes the superego to control the ego because the ego is as a reality principle that has live impact on John's psyche with reality. On the dialog above, John psyche is controlled by the superego because the id

cannot to control the ego on John's psyche. The superego has a big rule on John psyche and makes the ego should follow the superego command. It is supported the theory from Passer and Smith, they said "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" (2009: 457). Another dialog depicted that John angry to Carol, but he conscious that he already interrupted her and make her afraid. It can be proved on the dialog below.

CAROL: ...but how can you...  
 JOHN: ...let us examine. Good.  
 CAROL: How...  
 JOHN: Good. Good. When...  
 CAROL: I'M SPEAKING... (Pause)  
 JOHN: I'm sorry.  
 CAROL: How can you...  
 JOHN: ...I beg your pardon.  
 CAROL: That's all right.  
 JOHN: I beg your pardon.  
 CAROL: That's all right.  
 JOHN: I'm sorry I interrupted you. (Mamet, 1992: 30-31)

The first, John does not want to listen Carol's speak because he already lazy to hear Carol's problem. Carol feels offended with John's action and she make her tones be loudly and said "I'M SPEAKING". Finally, John feels angry to Carol because she snaps him. John feels her tone is impolite. John asks her to repeat her word. The emotion of John makes Carol afraid because John forces to repeat her word. John conscious what he does makes Carol to be afraid and will considers if John as a bad teacher. Finally, John say sorry to Carol because he already interrupted her. The stimulus John's psyche becomes angry and makes the ego fulfill John's id to angry toward Carol and John does not care if Carol will become afraid or not. Finally the superego can control the ego and make John's psyche to say sorry for Carol because he interrupts her. The superego on John's psyche is sad feeling to Carol because his action is rude for her. Sad feeling with other people is shows that he is an empathic person. It is supported by Liang, he said

"The realization of the ego-ideal is often driven by the "id", and is limited by the "super-ego". As Freud said, "the ego is

driven by the id, and is constrained by the super-ego, and is excluded by the reality, for struggling for the economic task that is not completed, so that it can guide all kinds of power and influence to achieve harmony”(2011: 178).

#### 4.2.2 John as a Lustful Person

John uses sublimation to make his high sexual drive can be accepted in social environment. John uses defense mechanism because he feels insecure if other people know he has high sexual drive. The sexual desire of John makes him becomes a lustful person because he finds the way to make his sex desire can be satisfied. It is supported by Manson’s statement that

“Lust is a feeling that anyone should be able to relate to easily. It comes from the reptilian brain and is pure, instinctual reproduction. Lust is a proposition: basically, do you want to have sex with this person at this moment. It’s instantaneous and based on pretty straightforward physical and behavioral components of attraction” (2011 from <https://markmanson.net/three-loves-theory>).

The desire of sex is the instinct of human being where it is driven by the id in the structure of personality. It is supported by Ridgway’s statement “The reservoir of id for the libido, sexual energy, is what drives the system” (2007: 8). The dialog below shows that John has a high sexual drive because he said if he likes Carol which has the indications that John is a lustful person.

CAROL: Why did you stay here with me?  
 JOHN: Stay here.  
 CAROL: Yes. When you should have gone.  
 JOHN: Because I like you.  
 CAROL: You like me.  
 JOHN: Yes. (Mamet, 1992: 20-21)

The desire of John shows that he has high sexual drive where he becomes honest to Carol because only them in his office. The attractive feeling that is owned by John to Carol is formed by stimulus from the id in John’s psyche. It is supported by Passer and Smith’s statement “The id exists totally within the unconscious mind. The id is totally irrational manner” (2009: 456). The operating of the id is in the unconscious mind which is without he knows the id suddenly influence the ego. The ego directs to satisfy the id desire. The ego has a direct link to the reality, makes

John say “I like you” to Carol. As a teacher, John already fails to control his behavior because he cannot control his behavior in something negative. The superego cannot become the advisor to the ego. John does not care if there is the university rule and he only thinks his desire can be satisfied. The next dialog below can support dialog above because dialog below shows that John already does something amoral to fulfill his libido.

(He goes over to her and puts his arm around her shoulder.)

NO! (She walks away from him.)

JOHN: Sshhhh.

CAROL: No, I don't under...

JOHN: Sshhhhh.

CAROL: I don't know what you're saying...

JOHN: Sshhhhh. It's all right. (Mamet, 1992:36)

On the dialog above John puts his arm around Carol's shoulder. The desire of John is about libido where he ignores the university rule that will has an impact on himself. The ego of John will find the way to satisfy the id desire although the way is opposite with reality or norm. The id makes John's psyche in something amoral, he puts his arm around Carol's shoulder. The ego on that action is blind because has a pressure from the id to something amoral. The superego on that dialog cannot become the advisor to the ego because the ego already is totally controlled by the id. The two quotations above shows that John's has a high sexual drive because on the first quotation John reveals if he likes Carol. On the second dialog shows John's action want to hold Carol and make his arm puts on Carol's shoulder.

#### **4.2.3 John as an Emotional Person**

A human being will become a bad person if there is something disturb him like his disappointment, conflict, and distress. “Self-regulation represents an ability to regulate emotion. It is about emotional control and emotional resiliency an ability to bounce back from disappointment, conflict, and distress” (Lexmond and Reeves, 2009: 17). Human being becomes emotional because they cannot control their emotion to his conflict or has something that disturbs them. Emotion resiliency is making human being emotion becomes sensitive or temperament to face their conflict. John uses defense mechanism “denial” to cope his fear of abandonment

and makes he becomes an emotional person. The emotional I of John is in negative emotion that makes him becomes temperament and sensitive. It can be seen on the first analysis of John's personality structure.

The emotion of John is controlled by the id. The id can bring human's psyche becomes illogical and amoral. The statement above is supported by the theory from Ewen "The id is a place of storage of psychic energy which provides power to run a whole other system in the human being. The id is totally illogical and amoral, however, and has no conception of reality or self-preservation" (2003: 18). The theory above is used to explain that the id is a place that provides to run the system in human personality. The id acts as controls the ego to fulfill the desire of human being although with something illogical. There are several quotations from *Oleanna* show John as an emotional person and the id acts to be a big role in the ego, makes John's psyche be an emotional person. Dialog below shows that John becomes anger with Carol. John becomes an emotional person because of Carol's accusation about sexual harassment. The dialog below shows that John is doing something amoral to Carol and makes John be temperament. It can be proved on the dialog below.

JOHN: You're going to make a ... look, look, look, you're going to...

CAROL: I shouldn't have come here. They told me...

JOHN: One moment. No. No. There are norms, here, and there's no reason. Look: I'm trying to save you...

CAROL: No one asked you to ... you're trying to save me? Do me the courtesy to...

JOHN: I am doing you the courtesy. I'm talking straight to you. We can settle this now. And I want you to sit down and...

CAROL: You must excuse me... (She starts to leave the room.)

JOHN: Sit down, it seems we have a ... Wait one moment. Wait one moment ... just do me the courtesy to...

(He restrains her from leaving.)

CAROL: LET ME GO.

JOHN: I have no desire to hold you, I just want to talk to you...



CAROL: LET ME GO. LET ME GO. WOULD  
SOMEBODY HELP ME? WOULD SOMEBODY HELP  
ME PLEASE...? (Mamet, 1992: 57)

There is the utterance from Carol is written by the author using capitalize words it shows that John has been done something amoral for Carol. On that utterance, Carol asks somebody help her. John becomes angry with Carol because she has been reported to the tenure committee about sexual harassment who John's doing to Carol. "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). The theory from Wolman is used to explain that fear and anger have the same function in human behavior. John in that dialog to be fear with Carol accusation about what John doing to Carol. The accusation of Carol is about the attitude John for Carol. Carol sends the report for the tenure committee about the actions of John which is according to Carol that action is not well done by a teacher or professor to his student. John uses denial to cope his fear and makes John become emotional with Carol because John feels what he is doing is true. After John denies his mistakes with Carol, he becomes angry with Carol because she does not want to hear John reason. Finally, John becomes temperament for her and doing something amoral for her until Carol asks for someone to help her.

John as a professor is trapped by his desire and he was caught in his emotion. Although John aware about a teacher rules, he violates one of the most important rules of become a teacher with hit his student. He behaves impulsively, driven by his id, to satisfy his desires that he has repressed deep in unconscious. Since Carol does not have the desire to revoke her report about sexual harassment, he finds something that provides him with the emotion and affection he desires. Thus, John stays under the tempting effect of his id to hit her even though he knows that it is forbidden. The dialog below also depicting that John is an emotional person. The dialog below is the most significant showing John as an emotional person because on dialog below John bubbling up his emotion with knock Carol to the floor and will hit Carol using a chair. It can be proved on the dialog below.

JOHN: ...who it is is no concern of yours. Get out. (To phone:) No, no, it's going to be all right. I. I can't talk now, Baby. (To CAROL:) Get out of here.  
 CAROL: I'm going.  
 JOHN: Good.  
 CAROL (exiting): ...and don't call your wife "baby."  
 JOHN: What?  
 CAROL: Don't call your wife baby. You heard what I said. (CAROL starts to leave the room. JOHN grabs her and begins to beat her.)  
 JOHN: You vicious little bitch. You think you can come in here with your political correctness and destroy my life? (He knocks her to the floor.)  
 After how I treated you...? You should be ... Rape you ...? Are you kidding me...?  
 (He picks up a chair, raises it above his head, and advances on her.) (Mamet, 1992: 79)

Based on the dialog above, John becomes more angry with Carol because she is already insulting John as a husband. On that dialog, there is the utterance that Carol is banning John to call his wife baby. Carol feels John is not worth become a husband after what John had done for her. Carol forbids John to call his wife "Baby" because of the actions that have been performed carol is inappropriate for a man. From the Carol utterance about forbid John to call his wife baby, John feels offended and he grabs Carol to beat and knocks her to the floor. Beside that John also wants to hit Carol using a chair. The statement above is supported the theory from Shinner and DeYoung's statement "The kinds of Negative Emotionality: Gets quite frustrated when prevented from doing something s/he wants to do and is very difficult to soothe when s/he has become upset" (2011: 57). The theory explains about the negative emotionality is getting from frustrated. When a human being becomes in negative emotion difficult to make he so calm down. On that dialog, John becomes temperament with Carol because he is being frustrated from his conflict with Carol. John vents his negative emotion "temperament" with knock Carol to the floor and will hit her using a chair.

"The id is excessive, impulsive, blind, irrational, non-social, selfish, and is to indulge in pleasure" (Liang, 2011: 177). The theory from Liang is used to support the statement about John as an emotional person. On the theory above also explain

to fulfill satisfaction of human psyche, the id is impulsive, blind, irrational, non-social, and selfish. John is trapped by his emotion. The desire John on that dialog is blind, irrational, non-social and selfish because the id controls John psyche. The ego on that dialog is driven by the id because regardless of around to hit Carol. The ego will fulfill the id desire to bubbling up John's emotion with knock Carol to the floor. The superego on that dialog is there when John will hit Carol using a chair but he is not so doing it. The rules of the college and feels sad because Carol is a woman as a superego on John's psyche. John as a professor knows if he hit his students there is an impact on his self because there is a rule from college about his action.