

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents relevant theories about this research. The theories in this research are very important to help analyzing the literary work. The first part of this chapter is about the meaning of literature, and the second part is about the elements of poetry, the third part is psychoanalysis theory that the theory has defense mechanism theory used to analyze the type of defense mechanism of Robert Frost that reflected in a poem entitled *Fire and Ice*, *Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening* and *The Road Not Taken* poem, and the last is the preview of previous study. Each part can be described as follows.

2.1 Literature

Literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Another definition from Abrams states that literature of the term is applied to a number of works in drama and prose fiction which have in common the sense that the human condition is essentially absurd, and this condition can be adequately represented only in works of literature that are absurd themselves (1999:1). Literature introduces us to new world of experience and also literature is important for us because it speaks for us, it is universal, it affects us and literature is beautiful. Culler states that literature is whatever a given society treats as literature or a set of text that cultural arbiters recognize as belonging to literature (1997:28). According to Ade and Okunoye's view, they said that literature is summarized as permanent expressions in words (written or spoken), especially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns or forms. Ade and Okunoye further state that literature expresses thoughts, feeling, ideas or other special aspects of human experiences (2008:19).

From those explanations above the researcher may conclude that literature is summarized as permanent expressions in words and it is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. So, as far as the researcher's knowledge, the researcher analyzes the type of defense mechanism of Robert frost while he writes poetry entitled "*Fire and Ice*", "*Stopping by Woods on A Snowy Evening*" and "*The Road Not Taken*" poem and hopefully useful for the reader to be one of the reference.

2.2 Poetry

Poetry based on Klarer (2004:27-28) is one of the oldest genres in literary history. Its earliest examples go back to ancient Greek literature. In spite of this long tradition, it is harder to define than any other genre. Poetry is closely related to the term "lyric", which derives etymologically from the Greek musical instrument "lyra" ("lyre" or "harp") and points to an origin in the sphere of music. In classical antiquity as well as in the middle Ages, minstrels recited poetry, accompanied by the lyre or other musical instruments. The term "poetry", however, goes back to the Greek word "poieo" ("to make", "to produce"), indicating that the poet is the person who "makes" verse. Although etymology sheds light on some of the aspects of the lyric and the poetic, it cannot offer satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon.

The majority of these definitions are limited to characteristics such as verse, rhyme, and meter, which are traditionally regarded as the classical elements that distinguish poetry from prose. The genre of poetry is often subdivided into the two major categories of narrative and lyric poetry. Narrative poetry includes genres such as the epic long poem, the romance, and the ballad, which tell stories with clearly developed, structured plots. The shorter lyric poetry, the focus of the following comments, is mainly concerned with one event, impression, or idea.

Klarer states that poetry is one of literature that expresses mind, idea and imagination in chosen words that have hidden meaning of the writer (2004:27). In the poetry consists of some basic elements of poetry. They are theme, tone, voice, stanza, sound, rhyme, and figure of speech.

Tone is the attitude, mood or emotional meaning that the author brings or conveys to her or his work or subject. Tone can be angry, serious, sad, ironic, loving, humorous and so on. According to Richards in Awaludin (2014:17) tone is something in which the speaker conducts:

“an attitude to his listener. He chooses or arranges his words differently as his audience varies, in automatic or deliberate recognition of his relation to them. The tone of his utterance reflects his awareness of this relation, his sense of how he stands towards those he is addressing. Again the exceptional case of dissimulation, or instances in which the speaker unwittingly reveals an attitude he is not consciously desirous of expressing, will come to mind”.

A theme is the central idea (the main idea), the authors' feelings about it or ideas explored by a literary work like in a poem. Voice is a word people use to talk about the way poems. lyric poems and narrative poems are the ones you will often see. Lyric poems express the feelings of the writer. A narrative poem tells a story. Some other types of voice are mask, apostrophe, and conversation. A mask puts on the identity of someone or something else, and speaks for it. Apostrophe talks to something that cannot answer (a bee, the moon, a tree) and is good for wondering, asking, or offering advice. Conversation is a dialogue between two voices and often asks us to guess who the voices are.

Stanza is a group within a poem which may have two or many lines. They are like paragraphs. Some poems are made of really short stanzas, called couplets that two lines that rhyme, one after the other, usually equal in length. Sound is one of the most important things.

It doesn't just mean rhyme, but it means many other things. The earliest poems were memorized and recited, not written down, so sound is very important in poetry. Rhyme means sounds agree. "Rhyme" usually means end rhymes (words at the end of a line). They give balance and please the ear. Sometimes rhymes are exact. Other times they are just similar. Both are okay. We mark rhyme in a poem with the letters of the alphabet. For instance, in this stanza:

"Whosewoods these are I think I know. His house is in the village though. He will not see me stopping here. To watch his woods fill up with snow".

The rhyme scheme of the above stanza is aaba (because "know" "though" and "snow" rhyme, they are marked "a" while "here" is another rhyme, and is marked "b").

In addition, Poetry (ancient Greek: ποιέω (poieo) = I create) is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its notional and semantic content. It consists largely of oral or literary works in which language is used in a manner that is felt by its user and audience to differ from ordinary prose.

Based on definition of poetry above, the researcher concludes that poetry is a product of a poet that contains about the way of thinking or expressing idea, imagination from someone which can be like from someone's experience that have hidden meaning and gotten by through the sense of sight which is called the sense of imagery and some other senses like sense of hearing, sense of motion, sense of touching, sense of smell, and sense of taste.

The poetry is written in some lyrics in verse. Within poetry, it has some basic elements of the poetry. They are like theme, tone, voice, stanza, sound, rhyme, scheme, figure of speech, meter, and rhythm.

2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a kind of psychological treatments based on Freud's theory of motivation and behavior or a study of human subjectivity like what they think, do, and feel which have influence in human's mental development. One of the most fascinating and influential approaches to human behavior is psychoanalysis. Where the psychoanalysis approaches were formulated on the basis of mainly experimental studies. Psychoanalysis focuses on unconscious mental activities. This psychoanalysis theory is found by Sigmund Freud an Austrian scientist in 1980.

Holland said that Psychoanalysis is the science of human subjectivity. It offers insight into the mind way of thinking, dreaming, imagining, wanting and the mind's way of hiding from itself. Ultimately, each of us has to find those ways out in our own minds of other. In other words, the laboratory for the science is one's own mind (1990:2). Laren and Buss, Psychoanalysis besides being a theory of personality is also a method of psychotherapy, a technique for helping individuals who are experiencing a mental disorder or even relatively minor problems with living (2010:290). Another definition, from Brenner, he states that psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is concerning mental functioning and development in a man (1969:110).

Based on some definitions of psychoanalysis from the experts, the researcher concludes that psychoanalysis is a study that teaches or concerns about behavior, development, unconscious mental activities of human being that gotten from experiences that the person feels, does, conceives, thinks, and a person's emotion, in addition the experience can be person's knowledge. This psychoanalysis theory can be used to interpret and evaluate a literary work, like novel, poetry and drama.

2.4 Defense Mechanism

In psychoanalysis theory, there is defense mechanism. A defense mechanism is the act or technique of coping mechanisms that reduce anxiety generated by threats from unacceptable or negative impulses. Defense mechanism is used when people experience difficulties. They have different ways of handling their pain. These different ways of dealing with pain are called *defense mechanisms*. Originally conceived by Sigmund Freud, much of the development of defense mechanisms was done by his daughter, Anna Freud. Defense mechanisms can be healthy or unhealthy depending on the circumstances and how much a person uses them. If you slam down your briefcase because you are mad at your wife one time, that's not a big deal. But if you frequently take your anger out by throwing or breaking things, there might be a better way of dealing with your anger. Krech (1974) in Minderop's book (2011: 31) stated that:

In personality theory, defense mechanisms are highly pervasive characteristics of the individual. They not only reflect his general personality, but also, in an 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.

These are some types of defense mechanism:

1. Repression

Repression is burying a painful feeling or thought from your awareness though it may resurface in symbolic form. Sometimes considered a basis of other defense mechanisms.

Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011:34) said:

The mechanism of repression was first proposed by Sigmund Freud and, for some time, occupied a special place in psychoanalytic theorizing, perhaps because it involves the most direct approach to avoiding the experience of anxiety. 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. But this blotting out does not seem to happen. The relief from anxiety brought by repression is paid for in other ways, for example, in reaction formation.

So, from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that repression is one of the type of defense mechanism is strong and wide. Repression is a foundation all the way of working the ego defense mechanism.

2. Sublimation

Sublimation happens if the beneficial actions socially redirects uncomfortable feeling. For instance, there is a person has a high sex, and then he or she displaces uncomfortable feeling to an action socially acceptable, like a painter artist nude model.

3. Projection

Heller says that projection is used to attribute one's own unacceptable and disturbing thoughts and impulses to others (2005:68). 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.

So, from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that projection is used to redirect from our unacceptable feeling, failure or guilty to other because the person is reasonable to accept it.

4. Displacement

Displacement is about channeling a unhappy feeling or thought from its actual source to something or someone else. Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011:35) said:

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

So, from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that displacement is one of type of defense mechanism that is used to redirect uncomfortable feeling or anxiety to something else.

5. Rationalization

Rationalization is used to decrease anxiety when we failed reaching a goal, in addition it can happen real motive from person's behavior cannot be accepted by ego. The real motive is substituted by a substitution motive by the goal of justification. For instance, a girl is not invited a party, she says she will not go although she is invited because there are some persons that she doesn't like to the persons present in that party. Based on Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011:580), he explains

. . . The individual may thus come to explain her behavior and feelings in conflict situations in such a way that self-esteem is maintained and anxiety avoided. Such cognitive accommodation to conflict is called rationalization.

6. Reaction Formation

Reaction Formation happens because impulse is often accompanied by a counteracting tendency that is exactly opposed to the repressed tendencies. For instance, a person may have become a fanatical crusader against vice because of an unconscious attraction toward those sinful activities, thus he may have repressed his impulses and ended by denouncing the very vices himself unknowingly. 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....

So, from the explanation above, the researcher concludes that reaction formation is an action or overacting that opposite directly to what one is actually feeling or someone who does or says something the opposite of what they really want it.

7. Regression

Sharon Heller states that regression means a form of retreating, to an earlier, more primitive form of behavior to avoid pain or threat (2005:70). Regression consists of two kinds. The first, retrogressive behavior. It is person's behavior that similar a child cries and so spoiled so that achieves safe condition and attention from the other persons. The second, Primitivation, it happens when adult person acts as an immorality and loss control thus, not the reluctantly to quarrel.

8. Fantasy

Fantasy happens when who face problem so much, sometimes who look for “solution” by who entered fantasy world. It is a solution based on fantasy than reality or fact.

9. Denial

Denial happens when the reality of situation is extremely anxiety-provoking. A person may resort to the defense mechanism of denial. Denials involve refusing to see the facts. For instance, a man might convince himself that his wife had to leave him for some reason, that it really was not her fault and that she would return if only she could, in this case, he is denying that his wife freely chose to leave him instead of acknowledging the whole reality of situation (Randy J. Larsen and David M. Buss, 2010:280).

A common form of denial to dismiss unflattering feedback as wrong or irrelevant. Denial often shows up in daydreams and fantasies. To some extent, daydreams deny the present situation by focusing on how things could have been otherwise.

2.5 Review of the Previous Study

In this part, the researcher gets the previous study from Awaludin (2014) under the title “Tone at work: American working class short fiction (1950s-1990s). This project is to examine the tones in American working class short fictions written from 1950s through 1990s. The research incorporates mainly Marxist criticism in the light that literature is truly an art product of a certain culture.

The similarity between Awaludin’s thesis and the researcher is analyzing about tone. The difference between Awaludin’s thesis and the researcher is on the main analysis. In Awaludin’s thesis, tone becomes the main analysis while in the researcher’s thesis, defense mechanism becomes the main analysis.