

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this part, the writer wants to analyze the failure mechanism of Percy Wetmore while he pursues his dreams on *the Green Mile*. Failure mechanism is unlimited powers in every single person which come in every moment in his or her life. It has seven symptoms which are **Frustration**, **Aggressiveness**, **Insecurity**, **Loneliness**, **Uncertainty**, **Resentment**, and **Emptiness**. Maltz categorizes someone who has it as a failure-type person. These symptoms shall not be orderly as the acronym of FAILURE (1960:131).

In the story, Percy Wetmore has couple dreams such as he wants his existence as the new guard to be respect by the other guards and the prisoners, he wants to supervise an execution of a prisoner, and he wants to be a secretary at mental hospital named Briar Ridge. While he pursues his dreams, he faces some trouble from the situation around him. Therefore, Percy Wetmore experiences failure mechanism. It is a normal situation when he has a dream then he tries to reach it but he fails, unconsciously he will experience self defense. It explains in Tyson's theory, "defenses are the processes by which the contents of our unconscious are kept in the unconscious." (2006:12).

#### **4.1 Failure Mechanism Symptoms of Percy Wetmore**

While Percy is on *the Green Mile* pursues his dreams, he shows some failure mechanism symptoms. The writer finds some Failure Mechanism symptoms of Percy Wetmore such as Frustration, Aggressiveness, Uncertainty, and Resentment. On the other hand, the writer cannot find the other symptoms like

Loneliness, Insecurity, and Emptiness. Here are the failure mechanism symptoms of Percy Wetmore, the reasons why he does it to pursue his dreams and the reasons why he is failed to cope the symptoms of Failure Mechanism.

#### **4.1.1 Frustration of Percy Wetmore**

The first failure mechanism symptom of Percy Wetmore is Frustration. Percy feels frustrate when the other guards threatened him. His frustration shows in these quotations,

Narrator: Brutal tossed me the straitjacket and pushed his face up into Percy's Percy's lips were trembling, and his eyes were too bright. He was, I realized, on the verge of tears. *"I won't," he said in a childish, trembling voice. "and you can't make me."* then he raised his voice and began to scream for help. Harry winced and so I did. If we ever came close to just dropping the whole thing, it was then. (1996:150)

On the excerpt above, the setting tells an incident when Paul, Brutal and Harry want to put Percy into a restraint room for punishing him because he messes Del's execution. After took a treatment like that, he feels frustration. According to Maltz's "frustration is an emotional feeling which develops whenever some important goal cannot be realized or when a strong desire is thwarted" (1960:131). On those following excerpts above, Percy's frustration shows on the sentence "he said in a childish, trembling voice. And you can't make me. Then he raised his voice and began to scream". In addition to show his frustration, Percy expresses his emotional form by crying and shouting when he frustrated. Those actions are normal when someone experiences frustration then he expresses it by doing childish things because we all learned as infant. It proved by Maltz statement, "feeling frustration, discontent, dissatisfaction are ways of

solving problems that we all learned as infants. If an infant is hungry he expresses discontent by crying.”(1960:133).

Furthermore, Percy shows his frustration by crying to get his will. As a frustrate person, this kind of behavior may helps Percy to reach his dream. It is stated on Dollard theory, “frustration was an interference with occurrence of an instigated goal response as its proper time in the behavior sequence” (1989:60). In Percy’s experience, he does childish behavior like crying as his device to show his frustration in purpose to get sympathy from the other guards because he feels threaten. It is also proven on the quotation,

#### **4.1.1.2 Percy Wetmore Expresses His Frustration by Doing Childish Technique**

In addition to express his frustration, Percy shows his frustration by crying.

Percy’s childish technique is shown on the quotations,

*Paul: We’ll see that people know about how you sabotaged the Delacroix execution. How you almost got Dean killed. We’ll blab enough to keep you out of almost any job your uncle can get you.*

*Percy was shaking his head furiously. He didn’t believe that, perhaps couldn’t believe that. My handprint stood out on his pale cheek like a fortune-teller’s sign. (1996:180)*

*Percy had stopped shaking his head. Now he was only staring. Tears stood in his eyes, but didn’t fall. I think they were tears of rage and frustration. Or maybe I just hoped they were.*

*“Okay – now look on the sunny side, Percy. Your lips sting a little from having the tape pulled off them. I imagine, but otherwise there’s nothing hurt but your pride... and nobody needs to know about that but the people in this room right now. And we’ll never tell, will we, boys? (1996:181)*

The first excerpt takes a setting when Paul tries to warn Percy about what he did to Dean and Delacroix. Percy feels threatened with Paul's warn. As the consequence, he gets frustration and he expresses it by shaking his head. Along with the theory of frustration, his action indicates that he feels really scared and unconsciously he begs for Paul's sympathy by doing it.

After expresses his frustration with shaking his head in the previous excerpt, Percy's frustration is getting worse and it is followed by crying. It shows on the next excerpt "tears stood in his eyes, but it didn't fall. I think they were tears of rage and frustration". As the theory of frustration that we learned frustration since we were as infants, once again Percy expresses his frustration by crying. He feels shock and irritated when Paul threatened him by saying he will tell people about what he did. He does not want his pride is streaked.

To sum up, as a frustration-type person, Percy does his frustration by doing child things like crying. He does childish technique to support his frustration for reaching his dreams. Along with the theory of frustration, this way may success for infants but it does not work for adults. If Percy keeps do those childish techniques to express his frustration, as the consequence he may not success to get his dreams instead to get it.

#### **4.1.2 Aggressiveness of Percy Wetmore**

##### **4.1.2.1 Percy Wetmore Wants Delacroix to Respect Him.**

The second failure mechanism symptom of Percy Wetmore is aggressiveness. Percy does aggressiveness to the other guards and the prisoner in the jail to achieve his dream. It shows in the following quotations below:

*Percy: Fucking faggot! I'll teach you to keep your hands off me, you lousy bum-puncher!*

Paul Edgecombe (narrator) said “Whap! Whap! Whap! *And now Delacroix was bleeding from one ear and screaming.* I gave up trying to shield him, grabbed him by one shoulder, and hurled him into his cell, where he went sprawling on the bunk.” (King, 1996:49)

Along with the theory of aggressiveness, Maltz stated that “aggressiveness is very necessary feeling as determine succeed in pursuing a goal by using forceful actions” (1960:134). Another theory of aggressiveness by Dollard, he said that “sequence of behavior, the goal-response to which is the injury of the person toward whom it is directed” (1989:03). From those excerpts, it explains about Percy’s aggression to Eduard Delacroix. As the theory of aggressiveness, Percy does forceful action to get his dreams. Since Percy wants to get respect from Delacroix, he does aggressive action to Delacroix by beating him. Percy’s aggression clearly shows in this citation “and now Delacroix was bleeding from one ear and screaming.” When Percy is pursuing his goal, he becomes aggressive. It is a normal behavior to support his struggle for reaching his dream. it proved on Maltz’s statement, “Aggressiveness itself is not an abnormal behavior pattern as some psychiatrists once believed. Aggressiveness, and emotional steam are very necessary in reaching a goal.” (1960:134).

Furthermore to get respect from Delacroix, the reason why Percy does aggressiveness because Percy wants to show he has more strength than Delacroix. Percy wants to show his status as a police. If Delacroix does something unpleasant to Percy, he can do forceful action to Delacroix. Dollard said that “where all aggression is a deliberate attempt to injure someone, in hostile (or emotional) aggression, the primary goal is to do harm, whereas instrumental aggression is oriented mainly to the attainment of some other objective such as money, social

status, or territory” (1989:62). Along with Dollard theory, in order to show his strength to Delacroix, Percy injures Del until Del’s ear is bleeding.

#### 4.1.2.2 Verbal aggression of Percy Wetmore

Not only using aggressiveness in action, Percy also uses his aggression on verbal. It shows on the quotations below,

*Percy: You wipe that smirk off your shitepoke face or I’ll wipe it off for you (1996:08)*

*Percy Wetmore: Dead man! Dead man is walking here!”*  
 Paul Edgecombe: “Percy, they’re moving house over the infirmary. Bill Dodge is in charge of that detail.”  
*Percy Wetmore: “I know he is.” (ibid:08)*

Narrator: Delacroix wanted to know what had happened. You would have thought his constitutional rights had been violated  
*“Shut up, you little queer!” Percy yelled back, so furious that the veins stood up on the sides of his neck. (1996:70)*

The setting of the first citation above is taken in the jail when Percy ushers John Coffey into his cell. In addition to uses aggressiveness in action, Percy also does verbal aggression. According to Beatty and McCroskey, they said that “trait verbal aggressiveness refers to the predisposition to attack the self-concept of another person instead of, or in addition to the person’s position on a topic of communication (1997:447). Along with the theory of verbal aggressiveness, Percy does his verbal aggressiveness by yelling to show his position on a topic of communication. It is shown in the sentence “Dead man! Dead man is walking here!”. The way Percy yells by using rude words indicates that he wants to show he has higher position on the conversation between him and Paul.

Percy’s verbal aggressiveness is also shown in the next quotation. It shows how Percy looks so furious by yelling at Delacroix by calling him little

queer. Once again, he uses harsh words to express his verbal aggressiveness. He yells in purpose to show his strength that he has higher position than Delacroix on the conversation.

#### **4.1.2.3 Percy Wetmore's Misdirected Aggression**

Although aggressiveness is needed for Percy to pursue his dream, it will not work if his aggression turns into misdirected aggressiveness because it may cause destruct action instead help him. It reflected on another Maltz theory "the emotional steam then damned up, seeking an outlet. Misdirected, or unused, it becomes a destructive force (1960:134)". Percy keeps use his misdirected aggressiveness to pursue his goal which to get some respect from Delacroix.

Percy's misdirected aggressiveness also showed in the excerpts below,

*Percy turned toward him, smiling. Toward three of us. "There," he said. "I knew I'd get him, sooner or later. Just a matter of time, really." He turned and walked back up the Green Mile, not hurrying, leaving Mr. Jingles lying on the linoleum in a spreading pool of his own blood. (1996:98)*

From the citation above, it shows how Percy Wetmore does his aggressiveness to Mr. Jingles. The reason why he does misdirected aggressiveness to Delacroix because Percy hates every single thing about Delacroix since he gets in the jail. His hatred to Delacroix makes him do aggressive actions and it is sort of enjoyment for him. According to Dollard, "people at times attack others, not because they have been thwarted in the past, but because they think this action will bring them some other benefit (1989:61)". Furthermore Percy wants to get Delacroix's respect, he also wants another benefit from his action which Delacroix feels pain. After killed Mr. Jingles, he

seems really satisfied and enjoy with his action because he can make Delacroix feels suffer and sad.

Another Percy misdirected aggressiveness reflected on these following citations,

*Narrator: Delacroix snapped forward, dropped back, snapped forward, fell back. Percy was staring at him with slack-jawed horror. He had expected something, sure, but not this.*

Brutal: You do it! You're running the show, after all, ain't you?

Paul: Get down in the tunnel and wait by the gurney.

*Percy: Paul, listen. I didn't know—*

Paul: Shut up. Get down in the tunnel and wait by the gurney. Now!

*Percy: I didn't know the sponge was supposed to be wet. (1996:119-120)*

From the citations above, it explains about how Percy does his forceful action by doing sadist execution to Delacroix. His hatred to Delacroix leads him do execution in a bad way. It is kind of revenge or punishment from Percy to Delacroix. Dollars said "Threat of punishment could lead to a displacement of this aggression to substitute target" (1989:61). His dream to execute one of the prisoners in the jail comes true and fortunately he got Delacroix as his execution object. Along with the theory of aggressiveness, Percy uses his chance as a challenge to punish Delacroix. However, when Paul and Brutal ask him about why the execution goes wrong, Percy defends himself by doing displacement and he denies by saying "I did not know the sponge was supposed to be wet".

Whereas, he meant to mess the execution for punishing Delacroix until he is death. This incident explains that Percy aggressiveness turns to misdirected aggressiveness because Percy expresses his aggression in a wrong way until he kills Delacroix. He does forceful action too often and uncontrolled, that is why his aggression becomes misdirected aggressiveness.



Those phenomena above reflected in another Maltz's statement "the failure-type personality does not direct his aggressiveness toward the accomplishment of a worthwhile goal" (1960:134). Misdirected aggression happens in Percy Wetmore case. He is trying to use his aggression to achieve his goals but he fails to get it because his aggression is excessive and it turns to misdirected aggression. He may success to achieve his goal by using aggressiveness in a proper way.

In Percy case, he uses one of the failure mechanism symptoms that aggressiveness to pursue his wills. This forceful action is needed to pursue his dream and it will work if he can controls his aggression or it will turn to bad if he uses aggressiveness too much. The impact is he may not be successful to get his dreams because he just creates another mistake instead solving it.

#### **4.1.3 Uncertainty of Percy Wetmore**

The third failure mechanism symptom of Percy Wetmore is Uncertainty. He experiences uncertainty when he confused to take an action or decision while he is on the jail. It shows on the excerpt below,

*"Hit him, Percy, hit him! Harry screamed, struggling to his feet. But Percy only stood there, hickory baton in hand, eyes as wide as soup-plates. Here was the chance he'd been looking for, you would have said, his golden opportunity to put that tallywhacker of his to good use, and he was too scared and confused to do it (1996:64)*

Maltz stated "Uncertainty is a way of avoiding mistakes, and responsibility. It is based upon the fallacious premise that if no decision is made, nothing can go wrong." (1960:140). Based the theory of uncertainty, from the incidents above clearly seen in those quotations that Percy Wetmore is afraid to take decision for doing something. For this reason, Percy is afraid because of he

does not want to get a problem with Wild Bill and it brings him into a trauma. As the result, he doubts to take an action when Harry asks him to hit Wild Bill.

Percy also shown uncertainty on the excerpt below,

*Percy nodded and I let him get out of the chair. He straightened his uniform shirt, tucked it in at the back, gave his hair a pass-through with his comb. Then he looked at us. "Okay, I agree. I'm out front for Del tomorrow night, I'll put it on Briar Ridge the very next day. We call it quits right there. Good enough?" (1996:110)*

Another excerpt that shows Percy's uncertainty,

*Paul: You don't have to worry too much about Percy. He's moving on to Briar Ridge soon. Bigger and better things. isn't that right, Percy?  
Brutal: as soon as his transfer comes through.  
Percy: Don't you wish. (1996:123)*

Along with the theory of uncertainty, those citations show Percy uncertain to move on Briar Ridge or not. On the first quotation, Percy said that he will move to Briar Ridge after he does an execution for Del. Contrary, in the second quotation he does not want to move to Briar Ridge by saying "Don't you wish". His action shows how he doubts to make a decision whether he has to move or not. Percy got uncertainty to take a decision because he still wants to stay in the jail for John Coffey execution.

Percy keep doing his uncertainty to take a decision by moving to Briar Ridge or not. It proved by the excerpt, Paul said "You're thinking that our young friend will still be around for the Coffey execution". Paul thinks that Percy still want to be in the jail for a little while because Percy wants to stay for John's execution.

All in all, as the uncertain-type person, Percy will do his uncertainty because he got two decisions and he confuses to take one of them. If he keeps

doing his uncertainty, consequently he will lose his dream. It explains on Maltz's theory "When the person keep doubting his choice and decision, at the end he will always stay in the same level and even face the failure (1960:141)". If Percy does not make an action or decision, he will not make a change in his life because he is on the same level. As the result, he will not be successful to pursue his dream as a secretary on briar Ridge.

#### 4.1.4 Resentment of Percy Wetmore

The next Failure Mechanism symptom of Percy Wetmore is Resentment. Percy experiences resentment while he feels injustice by Paul Edgecombe and the other guards. His resentment shows up when he is threatened and he does not like and feels uncomfortable with the situation around him. Percy's resentment showed on the excerpt below,

Paul: Percy, they're moving hose over in the infirmary

Percy: *I know he is.*

Paul: Go and help him

Percy: *That isn't my job. This big lagoon is my job*

Paul: then your job is done. Get over to the infirmary.

Percy: *They got all the men they need.*

*His lower lip pooched out.* (1996:08)

According to resentment theory, Maltz's said that "resentment is an attempt to make our own failure palatable by explaining it in terms of unfair treatment, injustice" (1960:142). From the citations above, it shows how Percy feels injustice by Paul because Paul does not allow him to handle John Coffey. The sentence "That isn't my job. This lagoon is my job" shows that Percy really wants to handle John Coffey but Paul does not let him because Percy is a new guard. As the consequence, Percy feels it as an unfair treatment and he does not

like treated like that. Therefore, this unfair treatment brings Percy as a victim and as a resent-type person he will do something to prove that he is a victim.

Percy's resentment also shown on the citation below,

*Warden Moores: I had a call from the state capital this morning, it was quite an angry call, as I'm sure you can imagine. Paul, governor is so married he's almost not there, there who has one child. That child is Percy Wetmore. Percy called his dad last night, and Percy's dad calls Percy aunt. (1996:22)*

On the citation above, it explains how Percy's action to prove him as a victim. He calls his aunt who is the governor's wife and his aunt calls Warden Moore. Then Warden Moore warns Paul that he has to be careful to Percy because he has an important connection with big people. Therefore, Percy wants to prove that he is a victim by making a call to the governor. As the theory of resentment, "Resentment is also a way of making us feel important (Maltz, 1960:142). Along with the theory, Percy feels he is more important among the other guards because he has political connection with the governor. He thinks he can use his status as a weapon to frightened Paul. That is why he makes a call to his aunt who a wife of governor in purpose to prove that he is a victim and frightened Paul.

Many times Percy uses his status to frightened Paul and the other guards when he's resentment shows up. It is shown in the excerpt below,

Paul: Shut up.

*Percy: what? What did you say to me?*

Paul: Aren't you glad that Mr. Jingles is okay? After all the talks we have about how our job is to keep the prisoners calm especially when it gets near the end of them.

*Percy: what the hell game do you boys think you're playing?*

Brutal: none of this is a game, my friend. You thinking it is. Well, that's just one of the reason you can't be trusted. You want to know the absolute truth? I think you're a pretty sad case

*Percy: you want to watch it. I know people, important people.*  
(1969:50)

In the citation above, it tells an incident when Percy kills Delacroix's mouse and it makes Delacroix feel sad. Percy's action makes Paul and Brutal angry. Therefore, Percy is peevish and he does not comfort with the conversation among him, Paul and Brutal. Because of he does not feel comfort with the situation, his resentment shows up and he becomes angry. Along with the theory of resentment by Matz's, as a resent-type person, Percy wants to prove as someone who is important because he has a political connection with the governor. Therefore, he uses his status as a weapon to defend himself from Paul and the other guards.

Percy's resentment is also shown in the citations,

*Percy: You switched them. You switched mice somehow, you bastards. You're playing with me, and you're going to be goddam sorry if you don't stop! I'll see you on the goddam breadlines if you don't stop! Who do you think you are?*

Paul: I'll tell you who we are. We're the people you work Percy... but not for very much longer. I want your word.

*Percy: My word about what?*

Brutal: Your word that if we put you out front for it tomorrow night, you'll really go on to Briar Ridge and leave us alone. That you'll put in for a transfer the very next day.

*Percy: And if I won't? if I should just call up certain people and tell them you're harassing me and threatening me? Bullying me? (1996:109)*

Percy: What? What do you want?

Paul: To talk to you, Percy. That's all.

Percy: Saaay! What it is?

Paul: Don't ask, Percy.

Percy: What's Howell got behind his back?

Brutal: Nothing.

Percy: Well... *this, I suppose-! Let go of me!*

Paul: Settle down, Percy. It'll go easier if-

*Percy: don't you tell me to settle down, you ignoramus! Just get away from me! All of you! I know people! Big people! If you don't quit this you'll have to go all the way to South Carolina just to get a meal in a soup kitchen! (1996:149)*

On the quotations above, it shows the conversation among Percy, Paul and Brutal. They have conversation about Percy's transfer to Briar Ridge as soon as possible after he handles Del's execution. Percy is threatened when they are having the conversation. As the result, his resentment appears because he does not like with the situation. That quotation is related to Maltz's theory, Percy feels threatened unfairly by Paul and Brutal. His resentment shows up on the sentence "And if I won't? If I should just call up certain people and tell them you're harassing me and threatening me? Bullying me?". Because of he wants to prove that he is a victim of Brutal and Paul, once again Percy uses his status as the governor's nephew to threatened Paul and Brutal. Furthermore, he thinks that he can use his status as his strength to make Paul and Brutal scared to him. Percy uses his status to threatened Paul so that Paul will give him so respect and allow him to handle the prisoners.

On the next quotations, it shows how Paul and the other guards try to put Percy to the restraint room because they want to punish him for what he did to Delacroix's execution. Since he does not like with the other guards do to him, once again Percy uses his status that he knows important people to defense himself. As the theory of resentment, Percy thinks that the other guards treat him unfair and it puts him into injustice situation.

To sum up, those data obtained the failure mechanism symptoms of Percy Wetmore which are Frustration, Aggressiveness, Uncertainty and Resentment.

The writer does not find the rest symptoms of failure mechanism such as Loneliness, Insecurity and Emptiness in Percy Wetmore character while he is in the story. In the story, Percy Wetmore uses the symptoms of failure mechanism to support him while he is pursuing his dreams but he uses frustration, aggressiveness, uncertainty and resentment too much which means the symptoms of failure mechanism just dissolved his dreams instead of get it.

#### **4.2 Percy Wetmore Fails to Cope the Symptoms of Failure Mechanism**

##### **4.2.1 Percy Wetmore Fails to Cope His Frustration since He Cannot Control His Emotion**

On the previous part above, it tells the failure mechanism symptoms of Percy Wetmore. One of the symptoms is Frustration. Percy Wetmore tries to reach his dreams. Since he is a new guard on the jail, therefore he wants to get respect and sympathy from the other guards and the prisoners. But the other guards do not want to give their respect and sympathy for him. It becomes a problem for Percy on his struggle to get respect and sympathy from the other guards. Therefore, his frustration comes up and he uses it as device to get his will.

On the previous part, there are some quotations which show how Percy expresses his frustration by doing childish technique such as crying, shaking head, and talking in trembling voice. It is shown on the quotation “Percy had stopped shaking his head. Now he was only staring. Tears stood in his eyes, but didn’t fall. I think they were tears of rage and frustration” (1996:181). Therefore, he hopes those childish techniques will help him to solve his problem. But that childish thing just ruins his problem instead of solve it because he uses it excessively.

As explained on the theory of frustration by Dollard and Maltz's on the previous part, it is fine if Percy wants to use his frustration to get what he want, but it will not work when he use it too much. And if he uses it too excessive, then his frustration just turns into one of the failure mechanism symptoms. It is proved by Maltz's theory, "it is only when a frustrating experience emotional feelings of deep dissatisfaction and futility" (1960:131).

Another Maltz's theory of frustration "yet many of us continue to try it, by feeling discontented and expressing our grievances against life, apparently in the hope that life itself will take pity rush in and solve our problem for us, if only we feel badly enough" (1960:133). Percy unconsciously uses this childish technique to express his grievances and he hopes that technique will work for him. It is seen on the excerpt below,

*Paul: Then I understood why he had panicked, why he'd fought us so hard... instead of feeling sympathy for Percy at this realization, I felt disgust and a hardening of my resolve. (1996:151)*

As seen on the quotation above, it is impossible for Percy to get respect from Paul and the other guards. Since Percy always uses his childish technique like crying in many times, it just makes Paul feels disgust to him. Even though Percy tries harder to show his frustration to Paul and the other guards, it does change nothing to them and they still do not want to give their respect and sympathy to Percy.

It can be conclude that Percy Wetmore is failed to cope his frustration. Instead of using childish technique excessively to express his frustration, Percy should control his feelings and his childish technique when he faces his problem so that his frustration does not turns against him. As explained on Maltz's theory



that childish technique only works for infant and it does not work for adult. Maltz's also said that someone who had practiced feeling frustrated and defeated so much, then that feelings of defeat will become habitual with him (1960:133). If Percy keeps apply his childish technique excessively to solve his problem, as the consequence, he will not be success to get what he wants.

#### **4.2.2 Percy Wetmore Cope His Aggressiveness**

##### **4.2.2.1 Percy Wetmore uses Hid Id**

The next symptom of Failure Mechanism which Percy has experienced is Aggressiveness. As explained on the previous part, Percy uses his aggression to defenses himself when he feels threatened and for punishing Delacroix. Then his aggression becomes one of the Failure Mechanism symptoms because it turns into misdirected aggressiveness.

On the previous excerpts above, it tells Percy Wetmore uses verbal aggression and in action also. He does it in the hope that his aggression will support him to get his will. But unfortunately, he uses it in overacted way. Instead of support him, his aggression just turns against himself. It is proved on Maltz's theory, he said "the emotional steam is then damned up, seeking on outlet. Misdirected, or unused, it becomes a destructive force." (1960:134). Therefore, Percy Wetmore shall be used his aggressiveness in proper way so that it will not be a destructive device for him.

On the other hand, Percy's misdirected aggression might be influenced by his age. He is a young man so that he still cannot control his emotion. It is shown on the quotation below,

*Paul: Every now and then I had to remind myself that part of Percy's problem was that he was only twenty-one, not much older than Wharton (1996:70)*

It is strengthened on the citation,

*Paul: His calm was gone, the meanness and the arrogance, too. Those things were real enough, but you have to remember that Percy was very young. At his age, they were still only a thin veneer, like an ugly shade of enamel paint (1996:108)*

Along with the citation above, it is shown about Percy is a young aged man. Percy Wetmore just a twenty on year-old man that is why he cannot control his emotion and it becomes his problem while he cope his aggressiveness. Furthermore, because he is still young man, Percy just follows his Id rather than his Ego or Superego. He always follows his desires. It is strengthened on Freud's theory, he stated "The Id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. Because its sole function is to seek pleasure, we say that the Id serves the pleasure principle"(2006:27). Since Percy wants to punish Delacroix, as a young man, possibly he is just following his basic desire to seek pleasure for himself. Therefore, he cannot control his aggression and it turns into misdirected aggressiveness which caused Delacroix burns until death on Percy's hand.

Finally to sum up, Percy's aggression turns into misdirected because he cannot control his emotion and just follow his basic desire. As the result, he is failed to cope his aggression. If he wants to cope his aggressiveness, he shall understand his emotion so that he can control his aggressiveness. It is related to Maltz's theory "the answer for aggression is not to eradicate it but to understand it and provide proper and appropriate channels for its expression" (1960:135). In

Percy's case, his aggression just leads him into failure instead of helping him to reach his will.

### **4.2.3 Percy Wetmore Cope His Uncertainty**

#### **4.2.3.1 Percy Wetmore is Doubt to Hit Wild Bill**

Percy Wetmore experiences one of the Failure Mechanism symptoms which Uncertainty. Along with the theory of Uncertainty, Percy is experienced Uncertainty because he is doubt to take decisions and actions while he faces some trouble. First, his uncertainty comes up when he faces Wild Bill. Wild Bill is a prisoner who has sadist characteristic, therefore Percy is dreadful to him. Second, Percy's uncertainty shows up when he is confused to take a decision of his transfer into mental hospital as a secretary or stay in the jail.

First of all, Percy's uncertainty shows up when he is afraid to face Wild Bill. It is shown on the sentence "Percy only stood there, hickory baton in hand, eyes as wide as soup-plates. Here was the chance he'd been looking for, you would have said, his golden opportunity to put that tallywhacker of his to good use, and he was too scared and confused to do it" (1996:64). The uncertainty of Percy comes up when Harry asks him to hit Wild Bill. Percy's dreadful to Wild Bill influence him so that he is uncertain to hit Wild Bill.

In Percy's case, his dreadful comes out because of he is using his Ego. The Ego of Percy Wetmore brings up his awareness. As the theory of the Ego, "it is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the Id (Freud, 2006:29). Therefore, Percy thinks if he hit Wild Bill then Wild Bill will fight him back. Consciously, he is using reality principle, that is why he is confused to make decision to hit Wild Bill or not.

#### 4.2.3.2 Percy Wetmore is Doubt to Move on Briar Ridge

Second, uncertainty of Percy Wetmore comes out when he is confused whether he stays on the jail or he moves to Briar Ridge. In the beginning, Percy wants to move into Briar Ridge. It can be seen on the sentence “Okay, I agree. I’m out front for Del tomorrow night, I’ll put it on Briar Ridge the very next day. We call it quits right there. Good enough? (1996:110). Percy agreed to move to Briar Ridge as long as he can handle Del’s execution. But the next time, when Paul asks him to make sure that he is going to move into Briar Ridge or not, surprisingly he changes his mind and he is wanted to stay in the jail with the reason he wants to take John Coffey’s execution. It can be seen on this following excerpt below,

*Paul: “You’re thinking that our young friend will still be around for the Coffey execution”. (1996:127)*

Based on the citation above, it shows that Percy wants to take John Coffey’s execution for seeking his pleasure. Once again, as the theory of Id by Freud, he is using the Id to satisfy his pleasure. Therefore, he changes his mind to move into Briar Ridge in the hope he can has the Coffey’s execution. His Id makes his uncertainty comes up, as the result he cannot decide whether he is going to transfer or not.

To sum up, as the quotations above, it can be conclude that Percy is failed to cope his uncertainty. First, when he faces Wild Bill, he does not want to hit him because his Ego brings up his awareness to Wild Bill so that he does nothing. It is clarified by Maltz’s theory, he said “it is based upon fallacious premise that if no decision is made, nothing can go wrong” (1960:140). Therefore, Percy does nothing because he hopes that he will not get a trouble with Wild Bill. Second, it

is about his transfer into Briar Ridge. Percy is uncertain to take decision because he wants to stay in the jail. Here, his Id comes up and he wants to take John Coffey's execution for his pleasure. It makes him doubt to moves into Briar Ridge. Finally, Percy loses his dream because he cannot take any decision.

#### **4.2.4 Percy Wetmore Fails to Cope His Resentment**

##### **4.2.4.1 Percy Wetmore cannot threaten the Other Guards**

The last Failure Mechanism symptom that Percy has experienced is Resentment. Along with the theory of Resentment by Maltz, he said that resentment is an attempt to make our own failure palatable by explaining it in terms of unfair treatment, injustice (1960:142). There are some quotations above that tell about Resentment of Percy Wetmore. He experiences Resentment because Percy feels he is treated unfairly by Paul and the other guards. Then since he is treated like that, his resentment comes up and he cope it by using his status as governor's nephew in the hope to threaten Paul and the other guards.

Maltz's also stated that resentment is a way for making us feels important (1960:143). Therefore, Percy shows his status so that Paul and the other guards approve him as an important person. On the other hand, Percy Wetmore also uses his status to resist Paul and the other guards on several times while he feels threatened.

It is shown on the excerpt below,

*Paul: I was remembering how many times Percy Wetmore had threatened us with his connections, back in the old days. (1996:175)*

Percy believes that his struggle by showing his status will threaten Paul and the other guards. But unfortunately, Percy's way does not work. His status cannot frighten Paul and the other guards. It is proved on the quotations below,

*Paul: You have to understand something Percy. The way we look at it, you've been pushing us around. We keep telling you the way we do things around here and you keep doing things own way, then hiding behind your political connections when things turn out wrong. (1996:109)*

*Paul: We know important people, too, Percy, Are you so foolish you don't realize that? They aren't up in the state capital, but they still know how to legislate certain matters. These are people who have friends in here, who have brothers in here, people who have fathers in here. (1996:180)*

Along with those quotations above, it is shown that Paul and the other guards do not feel threatened or even frightened by Percy's political connection. Moreover, Paul and the other guards also know important people too that is why Percy's connection does not give any impact for them. On the other hand, Percy is trying to put him as a victim of Paul and the other guards so that he can make a call to the governor. They think what Percy does just a useless thing and it is just makes the other guards especially for Paul feels disgust to Percy. It is proved on the sentence "Then I understood why he had panicked, why he'd fought us so hard... instead of feeling sympathy for Percy at this realization, I felt disgust and a hardening of my resolve." (1996:151).

To sum up those phenomena above, it can be conclude that Percy is failed to cope his resentment. He is trying to cope his resentment by using his status as a governor's nephew to Paul and the other guards. Furthermore, if Percy wants to be successful on coping his resentment, all he needs to do is stop using his status

and stop being a pity-full person. It is stated on Maltz's theory, "You can control it if you firmly convince yourself that resentment and self-pity are not ways to happiness and success." (1960:143).