

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to make a better understanding about this research, this thesis uses particular theories that are relevant from some experts to come into the analysis and the conclusion. Moreover, this thesis also applies some previous related studies, which also helped doing this research. This chapter includes Literature (2.1), Song Lyrics as Poem (2.2), Psychoanalysis (2.3) which contains The Dynamics of Personality (2.3.1), Defense Mechanism (2.3.2), and Review of Previous Studies (2.4).

2.1 Literature

The term literature etymologically is taken from latin word “littera” or letter that means the smallest element of alphabetical writing. From the origin of the word above, it also can be known that letter is used by people in writing to be a text. And when the text is combined with an aesthetic or artistic style, it will be a literary work (Klarer, 2004: 1). The text that will be a literary work, is not only filled by aesthetic and artistic words but it is also used by the author of the literary work to share something. The statement is similar to what Klarer said about literature, he said that the creative expression which is written by creator sometimes uses for his or her as wish to leave behind. Hudson (1960) in Hanimasari (2010: 1), he said that vital record of what men seen, experienced, thought, and felt about aspect in their life is called literature. From Klarer and Hudson’s statements, it can be concluded that literature is not only filled by artistic words but also filled by something that people want to share through their literary works which they made. Literature is divided

into fiction and non-fiction. There are some kinds of literature that sometimes called as genres in literature and it also used when making literary work. They are drama, poetry, novel, short story, etc. It is also stated by Moody (1968: 2):

Literature springs from our inborn love telling story of arranging words in pleasing patterns of expressing in words some special aspect of our human experiences. There are number of different branches such as drama, poetry, the novel, the short story, all these are works of the imagination or the capacity for invention.

In compliance with Moody's statement, Cuddon (1979) in Minderop's book (2011: 76) also states that:

Literature. A vague term which usually denotes works which belong to the major genres: epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, ode. If we describe something as "literature", as opposed to anything else, the term carries with it qualitative connotations which imply that the work in question has superior qualities; that is well above the ordinary run of written work.

From Moody and Cuddons' statements above, it can be known that literary works which people made to share something can be various such as drama, poetry, novel, short story epic, lyric, ode, etc. Thus, to make definition of literature does not go wider, the researcher concludes that literature can be said as device that used by people to reflect and share something and it can be done through various branches, one of them is through poetry.

2.2 Song Lyrics as Poem

Poetry allegedly as the oldest genres in literary history. It is proven by the existence of the poetry since ancient Greek period than any other genre. The term "poetry" comes from the Greek word "poieo" which mean "to make" or "to

produce” which then asserting that the person who “makes” verse is called the poet (Klarer, 2004: 27). As Elliot (1888) said in Drew’s book (1965: 19), a poem is a kind expression which is focused into a patterned organic unit of meaningful experience. The poets combine their trace and experiences in special and unexpected ways to be a poem. As Klarer and Elliots’ statements that poetry can be used by people to share something they made through beautiful words. Then the poetry maker is called poet. Frost (1875-1963) in Drew’s book (1965: 34) also stated the similar statement. He said that the poet does not only mean a man of action but which make the action become poetry is their form of action that they turn from the material of living into a verbal design into words. From Klarer, Elliot, and Frosts’ statements, it can be concluded that poet is a name for someone who make their form of action in unexpected ways to share something into beautiful words that we call as poetry.

In poetry, there is genre which divides poetry into two major categories. They are narrative and lyric poetry. Narrative poetry includes genres for instance epic long poem, the romance, and the ballad which tell stories with clearly developed and structured plots. Then, the shorter is lyric poetry which mainly concerned with one event, impression, or idea (Klarer, 2004: 28). From Klarer’s statement, it can be inferred that lyrics also can be called as poetry. And the statements above is also reinforced by Eckstein (2010: 10). He said that poetry and lyrics are similar because both hire verbal language which often using characteristics rhetorical and stylistic devices to tell tales in the ballad tradition, to suggest ideas about life and the world and sometimes to illustrate the limits of

language in negotiations between ‘subject and world’. In harmony with Klarer and Ecksteins’s statements, Abrams (1999: 147) said about the term “lyric” based on some views. He said:

In the original Greek, “lyric” signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a lyre. In some current usage, lyric still retains the sense of a poem written to be set to music; the *hymn*, for example, is a lyric on a religious subject that is intended to be sung. The adjectival form “lyrical” is sometimes applied to an expressive, song-like passage in a narrative poem.

Therefore, from some statements above, it can be inferred that lyrics that are written to be set to music is similar to poem because they have similarity in characteristics rhetorical and stylistic devices that can be used by the poet to reflect or share something.

2.3 Psychoanalysis

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

Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud. ... What we call psychoanalytic theory, therefore, is a body of hypotheses concerning mental functioning and development in a man. ... It is a part of general

psychology and it comprises what are by far the most important contributions that have been made to human psychology today.

The Brenner's statement is reinforced by Miller (Salam, 2014: 2). He said that the knowledge to describe, predict, control way of thinking and behavior of human is called psychoanalysis. Agree with two statements above, Greibstein (Budiman, 2011: 2) said that study of a character in literary work by adapting psychoanalytic method as self-complete entities wholly within context of the work. So, it can be inferred that by using psychoanalysis, the human characters and personality or behavior of the human can be observed. Even to literary works, psychoanalysis can be used to study it.

Furthermore, psychoanalysis also explains about human's development which later calls as personality. There are three branches of thought which influence human's personality. Koswari (Minderop, 2011: 9) mentioned the branches. They are: (1) Psychoanalysis which describes human personalities which is shaped from the conflict of personalities as the result of wrestling of id, ego, and superego, (2) Behaviorism which characterizes human as victims which a flexible, passive, and conforming to environmental stimulus, (3) Humanistic psychology which later will show the humans who are free, have dignity, and disclosure of their potential if the environments allows. Psychoanalysis believes that human's behaviorism are the surface of human's characteristics which make one and the other look different. Further, psychoanalysis also emphasizes that childhood experience influences their character and personality. There are some factors which influence human personality, they are: human's experiences in the past, for instance, childhood's

experience, and contemporary factor for instance congenital factor and environmental factors in the formation of personality (Minderop, 2011: 20). To analyze the character and personality of human, it is needed to know their history of life because since the birth of the individual, the custom shapes the experience and behavior of them. Krech (Minderop, 2011: 7) stated that:

The life history of an individual is first and foremost an accommodation to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behavior.

Freud in Minderop (2011: 13) divides personality into two levels. They are: the conscious (the rational) and the unconscious (the irrational). The conscious perceives and records external reality and is the reasoning part of mind and the unconscious governs a large part of our action because it receives and stores our hidden desires, ambition, fears, passions, and irrational thought (Bressler, 2007: 144). Therefore, Eagleton (Minderop's 2011: 13) concluded that the unconscious is the key to understand someone's behavior because someone's behavior often influenced by the unconscious which always try to bring up from ourselves. All the levels of personality based on Freud relate to the language and the unconscious which later is mentioned as instinct.

Freud (Minderop, 2011: 21) also divides the structure of personality into three division of psikisme. They are; (1) The id which is located in the unconscious part and works as reservoir pulsi which later become a source of human psychic energy, (2) The ego which is located between the conscious and the unconscious

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

2.3.1 The Dynamics of Personality

Someone's personality is shaped and influenced by two things that in psychology field is called instinct and anxious. Actually those which also make all human have unique personalities and being different each other. Freud considers instinct cannot be used in human world because instinct means the innate biological adjustments that matched to be used in animal world. To explain instinct that can be used on human, Freud uses another term that is "pulsi". Sexual pulsi, he called as libido and non-sexual which for instance related to eat or drink desires called as alimony (Minderop, 2010: 26).

Instinct often influences human's mind to do things that deserves to be fulfilled. As said in earlier explanation that instinct is categorized into unconscious, this is because sometimes instinct that is located in the unconscious of human push someone based on his or her experience in the past to be what they are now. Freud in Minderop's book (2010: 23) said that the unconscious is dynamic system in the

human soul which contains encouragements of sexual instinct which attach to certain representations in the early childhood. The encouragements wants to be fulfilled because there are culture, education, and social norm in life, those encouragements are pressured and suppressed. However, sometimes those encouragements are fulfilled but in a form of disguised such as through a fantasy. Freud divides instinct into two. They are eros which means life instinct and thanatos which means death instinct. Hilgard explained that life instinct is purposed to maintenance the ego to support humans' life and growth. Death instinct underlies aggressively and destructively act that led to suicide action, self-destructive behavior, and behave aggressively towards other. As said before that in order to support human's life and growth which means life instinct is appear in human's life, it is needed to maintain the ego. Clark (Minderop, 2010: 27) stated:

With the concept of the death instinct, the libido had to be enlarged and magnified to balance it. It was he called the Eros or life instinct, and included all drives to survival as well as the instinctual sexual drive itself.

The second thing that is shaped and influenced someone's personality is anxious. Anxious appears when there is situation which threaten the comfort of an organism. Hilgard (Minderop, 2011: 28) stated that the threaten which make anxious appears is not only conflicts or frustration that obstruct the progress of individuals to achieve goals but also includes physical and psychological threats and various pressures that is followed by uncomfortable feeling such as worried, scared, unhappy. Freud divides anxiety into objective anxiety and neurotic anxiety. They are objective and neurotic anxiety. Objective anxiety happens when someone

feels the danger in an environment. This condition is like scared. Neurotic anxiety comes from conflicts in the unconscious mind between the desire of id which oppose personal and society values and defense of the ego and superego. Someone who feels this anxiety does not realize the reason he or she feels anxiety because it happens in unconscious mind. As a form of diversion of human who oppose the instinct and anxiety which strive to be fulfilled, person who feel anxiety has to do defense which called defense mechanism.

2.3.2 Defense Mechanism

Defense mechanism happens when there are encouragements to seek other object to be used as diversion of instinct and anxiety that want to be fulfilled. Here, the ego tries to fulfill the desire of id in right way based on what the environment provides. The defense which often appear in human personality is denial of reality which happens when the organism tries to deny the reality which disturb them but actually that really happen in the real environments. In the personality theory, the characteristics of defense mechanism tends to be stronger in people. The defense does not show the general personality but it can influence the development of human personality. Krech (1974) in Minderop's book (2011: 31) stated that:

In personality theory, defense mechanism theory, defense mechanism are highly pervasive characteristics of the individual. They not only reflects 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.

Based on Freud's view, when the ego overcomes conflict between the desires of id and personality structure which is brought by the superego will turn out defense mechanism. For instance, when the ego resist the urge to reach pleasure from the id, the anxiety will be felt then spread from within and create uncomfortable conditions when the ego feel that the id will cause disruption to individual. Anxiety alert the ego to overcome those conflicts through defense mechanism in order to protect the ego and decrease the anxiety which is produced by the conflicts. The defense mechanism that will be appear from an individual can be various. Minderop (2011: 32) said the types of defense mechanism of Freud is divided into 9 (nine) ways:

1. Repression

The duty of repression is repressed and pushed out threaten and unacceptable desires of id from conscious back to the unconscious in order to decrease anxiety. As a result of the repression, the individual does not realize what makes him or her feels anxious and remember the emotional and traumatic experience in the past. The effort to release anxiety through repression can lead to the formation of reaction conditions. 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.

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

2. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation happens when the repression of anxiety is followed by something that is opposite from something which make the anxiety appear. For instance, mother who really care and over protective to her child may mean efforts to cover the uncomfortable feeling to her child. Extremely polite manner towards a person may mean efforts to hide frightened to the person. Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011: 37) stated:

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

According to Krech's statement, it can be inferred that reaction formation is the result of repression of anxiety but in good way in environments.

3. Sublimation

Sublimation happens when socially beneficial actions that to be used as a form of diversion replace the uncomfortable feeling. For instance, there is a man who has high sex desires, he diverts his uncomfortable feelings to the actions which socially acceptable by becoming the painter of naked models.

4. Projection

Projection happens when an individual covers his deficiency, problem, or fault to the other. For instance, there is an individual behaves rudely towards other while he or she realizes that attitude is not proper to be done but he or she makes excuse that the victim is proper to accept it. Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011: 35) stated:

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

Based on Krech's statement, it can be concluded that projecting is one way to avoid the individual from anxiety which come from failure and guilty. The defense for this type of anxiety is done by what he or she have done are considered as good to be done because the victim proper to accept it.

5. Displacement

Displacement happens when there is displacement of unhappy feeling to other object which is considered enable to be target of the feeling. For instance when there is a boy who has problem in his house such as broken home family, he confuse how to make his feeling better in other place, so then he start to bully and

disturb his friend in his school which he considered physically weak in his class.

Krech (1974) in Minderop (2011: 35) said:

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

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

6. Rationalization

Rationalization happens when the real motive from an individual's behavior cannot be accepted by the ego and then changed by such a replacement motive with the aim of justification. This mechanism is used to decrease disillusion when failing to reach a goal and give acceptable motive for behavior that has done. For instance, there is a girl who is not invited to a party said that she will not come though invited to the party because there is somebody whom she hates. The girl creates reason about her like and dislike to decrease disillusion. The other example is when there is a man make excuse the old car needs much cost to repair so he will buy a new car. Here, he uses self-interest to cover his motive in expecting to have a new car. Those reasons above is form of rationalization which is more accepted than her and his real motive. Krech (1974: 580) explained:

. . . 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.

7. Regression

Regression happens when someone's behavior is like a child who likes crying and is very spoiled in order to get safe feeling and attention from other people. This regression is called retrogressive behavior. Then there is regression which is called primitivation behavior which happens when an adult has uncultured attitude and lost control who make him does not hesitate to fight.

8. Aggression and apathy

The tension and anxiety often appear when feelings of anger come and then diverted to vandalism and the attack actions. In order to defend it, the ego uses aggression and apathy as defense mechanism. Aggression is divided into two, they are direct and displaced aggression. Direct aggression is aggression which is expressed directly to the object of frustration. An adult sometimes uses this aggression verbally than physically. Displaced aggression happens when someone who feels frustration cannot reveal his or her frustration to the object because the object is unclear or untouchable so that he looks for scapegoat as impingement of his anger. Different from aggression, apathy is the other reaction form to defend frustration which works by pulling self out and behaving as if resigned.

9. Fantasy and stereotype

Fantasy happens when someone faces the problems but chooses to enter into the world of fantasy than tries to seek the way out. For instance, someone who is hungry imagine delicious foods by collecting food pictures. Stereotype happens

when someone who feels frustration shows repetition of no benefit and strange behavior continuously.

2.4 Review of Previous Studies

The researcher has found several previous researches that are related to this research have been done previously. First, as Djati (2009) with her research *“ANALISIS KEPERIBADIAN CIXI DAN THEODORA MENURUT TEORI PSIKOANALISIS FREUD”*. She analyzed the personalities of Cixi and Theodora used psychoanalysis (id, ego, and superego). The result of her research is the id of Cixi in her life is more dominant. On contrary, the ego of Theodora is more dominant in her life. Her analysis reveals that id, ego, and superego take a role in human life, especially in forming the personality of human.

Second, another research that uses psychoanalysis as theory comes from Mario (2012) with his research *“A PSYCHOANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTER AND THE AUTHOR OF SHERLOCK HOLMES: A STUDY IN SCARLET”*. He analyzed the characteristic of main character and the relation between the author and one of character in a story by using psychoanalysis perspective. From his analysis, he found the characteristic of main character (Sherlock Holmes) is selfish, perfectionist, and self-destructive. The main character also used the defense mechanism, such as denial and reaction formation. The second result is relation between the author and John Watson (friend of Holmes) that shows similarity between the author and John Watson. Both the author (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle) and John is a doctor, it reflects that the author wanted to be a part on story

by making himself as one of character in story and he also wanted to give a lot of reflections of his own experiences in the novel. Therefore, in spite of Mario's research analyzes the relation between author and one character in the novel, for this research, the researcher uses different object of the research. It means the author reflected his life experience directly to his song (not through one of character that are created by him or her).

In this research, the writer analyzes the relationship between Lennon and "Watching The Wheel" song by using psychoanalysis approach. She analyzes intention of Lennon wrote the song by connecting to his life stories. She predicts that the expressions in his song actually contains psychological expressions. The psychoanalysis approach is used in this research because it help to reveal the reflection of Lennon' life that he put in "Watching The Wheel" song.