

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE OF REVIEW

As explained above, in this chapter the researcher provides defense mechanism theory in order to relate the literary work, in this case is the novel Stephen King's *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* to psychoanalysis and describe the character of Andy Dufresne to be analyze, the psychoanalysis theory about defense mechanism is used in this research.

The researcher uses psychological approach by applying some related defense mechanism theory: denial, rationalization, repression, suppression and regression to answer the statement of the problem. For this analysis, the application of those theories helps the researcher make a deep and logical analysis and finally makes the researcher achieve the purpose of the research.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research is using some theories to analyze the novel. The researcher explains about the theories that are going to be used to analyze Andy Dufresne, the main character in *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption*. In analyzing this subject, the new criticism theory, which are about character and characterization cannot be separated one another. Also, this research uses psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. The researcher uses psychological theory to explain the character and to find out the answer to the statement of the problem. Also, this research portrays defense mechanism to reflect in the novel. Defense

mechanism theory is coined by Sigmund Freud. The theory will be used to analyze the defense mechanism which appears in Andy Dufresne who is the main character in the novel.

2.2 New Criticism

The life and times of the author and the spirit of the age in which he or she lived are certainly of interest to the literary historian, new critics argued, but they do not provide the literary critic with information that can be used to analyze the text itself (Tyson 135). Although the author's intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New Critical readings of literary texts, neither one is the focus of analysis. The readers can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning, all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its formal elements (Tyson 137).

Since novel as a literary work is inseparable with human's life as a representations where the author tries to serve some of human phenomena in the world through the written words. It is known that sometimes an author writes a story based on the true story (Holman 299). So the character which is appearing in the story is a shadow from a real person who lives in the real world character has important role in a story, besides as a means of story that makes the story alive, character also represents a person becomes something interested in the story. Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor static and

dynamic (Di Yanni 54). Bennet and Royle say that characters are considered as the life of literature: characters become the objects of the reader's curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (60).

Talking about character means that we refer to a person in a fictional story. Characters are the people who appear and experience life stories in fictional works. It can be simply said that characters are people who are included in the story. Character is a brief descriptive sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality (Holman 74). Just like us in the real world, characters act, speak, think, also face some problems, and so on. Besides, they can be characterized as good, bad, kind, generous and any other types of human quality.

Character only is not enough to build a story. It must be clear how the author imagine the character in order to be more alive in a story that is what is called as characterization. Holman says that characterization is the author show the character of imaginary person. Characterization is an essential component in writing a good fiction because characterization have ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist or short-story writer (75).

Those two, character and characterization cannot be separated. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character in the novel (Di Yanni 38). The character also has characterization. The author shows the revealing main characters by uses six methods in the fiction. They are narrative summary without judgment, narrative description with implied or

through the sense. So that, ego usually causes the conflict between the id and the superego. The last is superego, the moral and the ideas aspect of personality. The superego is the core that determines the id's desire and also produces the feeling of guilt when the id is opposed to superego (Tyson 25). These cores of personality also relate to anxiety because the ego usually feels anxious when there are conflicts in the personality. As a result, Freud also elaborates the anxiety in his theory. The id, ego and superego relate with anxiety because every person have an internal conflicts. The internal conflicts between id and superego can make the ego feels anxious.

Freud (as cited in 1934) stated that the ego's job was to satisfy the id's impulses, not offend the moralistic character of the superego, while still taking into consideration the reality of the situation. Freud also stated that this was not an easy job. Think the id as the bad side and the superego as the good side. People don't want either one to get too strong so people usually talk to both of them, hear their perspective and then make a decision. This decision is the ego talking, the one looking for that healthy balance.

It is very important to explain ego because ego is the executive of the personality, controlling and governing the id and the superego and maintaining commerce with the external world in the interest of the total personality and its far-flung needs (Hall 28). Instead of the pleasure principle the ego is governed by the reality principle. In other words, the ego is the unique element of the person's personality which has an important responsibility about dealing with unavoidable reality. The id is selfish so the society will reject which the expression of the id,

thus the person needs an ego as the mediator between an egoistic id with the real world. The ego will work based the reality principle which delays the action of id until it becomes appropriate to be expressed in society's rules. This agency will be the negotiator between the id and the superego.

In a healthy person, according to Freud, the ego is the strongest so that it can satisfy the needs of the id, not upset the superego, and still take into consideration the reality of every situation. It is easy jobs by any means, but if the id gets too strong, impulses and self-gratification take over the person's life. If the superego becomes too strong, the person would be driven by rigid morals, would be judgmental and unbending in his or her interactions with the world.

2.4 Defense Mechanism

In order to be able to respond to any kind of an attack, the first thing one should do is to prepare psychologically for possible confrontation. One should become aware that in any given moment he could face a danger coming from another human being. Emotional and mental readiness must be viewed as an absolutely necessary element in the process of the defense mechanism.

These processes are called defense mechanism, in Freud's theories these are tactics which the Ego develops to help deal with the Id and the Super Ego. Ego defenses are normal, it is so usual that everybody uses them. In others word, defense mechanisms are psychological strategies by which persons reduce or avoid negative states such as conflict, frustration, anxiety, and stress. Because it is assumed that most people are motivated to reduce these negative states, theorists

have devoted considerable attention to the identification of defense mechanisms and a wide variety of mechanisms have been suggested.

Defense mechanism may be useful to reduce anxiety and facilitate coping behavior or may be harmful because of denying, displacing or repressing anxiety and preventing useful coping (Hartman 13). Because anxiety is painful, the one tries to reduce it as quickly as possible. Usually the one tries to cope it with anxiety by avoiding dangers. Defense is used especially in the both conscious and unconscious mind, where the individual tries to cope with his or her own unacceptable wishes (Mischel 347).

Defense mechanism can be an unconscious and conscious mental process such as repression that makes possible compromise solutions to personal problems or conflicts. The compromise generally involves hiding the problem inside and it drives threatening feeling and provokes anxiety. The major defense mechanisms are repression, the process by which unacceptable desires or impulses are barred from consciousness; reaction formation, a mental or emotional response that represents the opposite of what one really feels; projection, the attribution of one's own ideas, feelings or attitudes, especially blame, guilt or sense of responsibility to others; regression, reversion to an earlier mental or behavioral level; denial, the refusal to accept the existence of a painful fact; rationalization, the substitution of rational and creditable motives for the true but threatening ones; and sublimation, the diversion of an instinctual desire or impulse from its primitive form to a more socially or culturally acceptable form (Pervin 29).

and simply shifting the target of that action. Phobias may also use displacement as a mechanism for releasing energy that is caused in other ways.

2.4.3 Intellectualization

Intellectualization is an effort where the person avoids uncomfortable emotions by focusing on facts and logic. The situation is treated as an interesting problem that engages the person on a rational basis, even as the emotional aspects are completely ignored as being unrelated. Intellectualization differs from repression in that with suppression the stress provoking thoughts is available but it is ignored and blocked by other thoughts, rather than being completely unavailable (426). It is important to note that, unlike most other defenses, in some cases persons will consciously initiate suppression; that is, the person will consciously say, "That is very upsetting and I'm just not going to think about it anymore", and then think or do other things as a distraction. If this is done repeatedly, the avoidance response may become habitual and may be used without awareness. For example when a woman has raped, then she will seek the psychology in order to feel better.

2.4.4 Projection

Projection is such attitude when a person has uncomfortable thoughts or feelings, he or she may project these onto other people, transfer the thoughts or feeling that he or she need to repress to a convenient alternative target (427). Projection may also happen to remove characteristic of other people with which the one is uncomfortable. Projection also appears where the one sees the others

own traits in other people, as in the false accord effect. For example, see friends as being more like stranger than really are.

2.4.5 Rationalization

Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves explaining an unacceptable behavior or feeling in a rational or logical manner, avoiding the true explanation for the behavior. It also makes something more acceptable by relating it to more acceptable causes (427). The target of rationalization is usually something that we have done, such as being unkind to another person. For example, a man buys an expensive car and then tells everyone, his old car was very unreliable, very unsafe. Another example of rationalization is when a parent punishes a child and says that it is for the child's own good.

2.4.6 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation occurs when a person feels an urge to do or say something and then actually he or she does or says something that is effectively the opposite of what they really want. It also appears as a defense against a feared social punishment. If the one fears that he or she will be criticized for something, then he or she acts in a way that shows he or she is personally a long way from the feared position (427). In reaction formation the person usually uses excessive behavior to show that he or she gets along with the uncomfortable situation, for example using excessive friendliness when the person is actually feeling unfriendly.

2.4.7 Regression

Regression involves taking the position of a child in some problematic situation, rather than acting in a more adult way. This is usually in response to stressful situations, greater levels of stress potentially leads to more regressive acts (428). Regressive behavior can be simple and harmless, such as crying or using petulant arguments. For example, a child who suffers stressful may acts rocking and crying. An adult tries to be childish and crying when he or she gets a problem.

2.4.8 Repression

Repression involves placing uncomfortable thoughts in relatively unreachable areas of the unconscious mind. When things occur that the one cannot cope with now, then he or she pushes it away. The level of forgetting in repression can vary from a momentary destruction of uncomfortable thoughts to a high level of amnesia, where events that caused the anxiety are buried very deep (428). Repressed memories do not disappear. A high level of repression can cause a high level of anxiety, although this may also be caused by the repression of one particularly traumatic incident. Repressed memories may appear through subconscious means and in altered forms, such as dreams or slips of the tongue. For example, a child is abused by a parent later has no recollection of the events, but has a trouble in relationship.

2.4.9 Sublimation

Sublimation is the transformation of unwanted impulses into something less harmful. This can simply be a distracting release or may be a constructive and valuable piece of work. When he or she is faced with the conflict of uncomfortable thoughts, he or she creates psychic energy. Sublimation channels this energy away from destructive acts and into something that is socially acceptable and creatively effective (428). Many sports and games are sublimations of aggressive urges, as he or she sublimates the desire to fight into the ritualistic activities of formal competition.

2.5 Review of Related Research

After surfing the internet and looking for in the university library, the researcher does not find previous research which analyzes the same object and the same theme that has conducted. The researcher just finds the same object but different material. *Hope, Life and Freedom in The Shawshank Redemption* by Adela Mesanza Garcia from Spain. This Mesanza's thesis focused in the real life of Andy Dufresne. This object is a movie that adopted from the novel Stephen King's *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* for the screen in 1994 as *The Shawshank Redemption* by Frank Darabont. This thesis finds the perfect cinematic equivalent to King's style. Based on Stephen King's *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption*, this is an engagingly simple, good-hearted film, with just enough darkness around the edges to give contrast and relief to its glowingly benign view of human nature.

Like much of King's work, Frank Darabont's *The Shawshank Redemption* is about an exceptional individual at odds with society, picked on or persecuted for the gifts that set him apart. In Masenza's thesis, focused in the main themes (hope, life and freedom), the gifts that are not supernatural, but moral and spiritual.

However, the researcher has different topics with that research. That research discussed about the themes as represent in the title, hope, life and freedom as the story of Andy Dufresne. That research deals with the chronological story of Andy Dufresne to make defense for himself. Whereas, the researcher analyzes Andy Dufresne with the defense mechanism term. It can be seen from the problem statement that the researcher focuses on the defense that make Andy Dufresne feels anxiety and how he cope his anxieties by doing defense mechanism.