

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

The focus of this chapter is to answer all the statement of the problem in chapter one. This chapter is divided into two parts. First, this research analyzes the character of Andy Dufresne. Second, this research analyzes types and also the way how Andy Dufresne has undergone his defense mechanism by Sigmund Freud in Stephen King's *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* novel.

The types of defense mechanism that are used by the major character Andy Dufresne, there are six types that the researcher found in *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* novel. Each type will be analyzed by using Sigmund Freud's defense mechanism theories. It includes the types, and how the main character perform the defense mechanism itself.

3.1 Character of Andy Dufresne

Characters in work of fiction are generally designed to open up or explore certain aspects of human experience. Characters often depict particular traits of human nature; they may represent only one or two traits – a greedy old man who has forgotten how to care about others, for instance, or they may represent very complex conflicts, values and emotions. Likewise, Knickerbocker and Reninger explain that the nature and use of characters in any story are determined by the purpose of the author (18).

In similar views, a narrator may be external, outside the story, telling it with an ostensibly objective and omniscient voice; or a narrator may be a character (or characters) within the story, telling the story in the first person (either central characters or observer characters, bit players looking in on the scene). The worth taking point is that, “... *when you know who the narrator is and determine what position he is taking, you will add depth to your understanding of the story*” (Pucket, Sutton and Brown 4)

In *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption*, Andy Dufresne is included in the major character because Andy is often shown his story from the beginning until the end of story. Before entering into the analysis of the character of Andy Dufresne, important to know that in the story, there is one other character which helps build the character of Andy Dufresne. There is Red, he is an inmate of Andy Dufresne in Shawshank Prison and also the narrator of the story.

There's a guy like me in every state and federal prison in America, I guess- -I'm the guy who can get it for you. As I said, I've been the guy who can get it for you here at Shawshank for damn near forty years. (King 1)

Anyway, it's not me I want to tell you about; I want to tell you about a guy named Andy Dufresne. But before I can tell you about Andy, I have to explain a few other things about myself. It won't take long. (2)

From the quotation above, Red is the first-person narrator of the story and the major character. Red is the man who can smuggle almost anything into Shawshank State Prison from the outside world for forty years. Red's narrative focuses only on Andy Dufresne.

Well, you weren't writing about yourself, I hear someone in the peanut-gallery saying. You were writing about Andy Dufresne. You're nothing but

a minor character in your own story. But you know, that's just not so. It's all about me, every damned word of it. Andy was the part of me they could never lock up ... (King 81)

From the quotation above, there is implicit meaning that Andy Dufresne is the part of Red. At one point, the researcher found a sense that Andy is actually only an aspect of Red's personality rather than a different character. They are the major character, Andy Dufresne and Red. Andy is the true agent of the action in this story. Andy is presumably nothing but the sum of the projections of the narrator, Red. This story restricts itself to the perspective of the first-person narrator, Andy exists independently of the narrator's discourse. Andy appears to exist only discursively. This story is about Andy Dufresne and Red, both of them, but Andy's still at the center of it.

Nurgiyantoro (117) states that the main character in the story may be more than one person, although its superiority level is not the same. Their superiority is determined by dominance, mostly appearance and influence toward the whole development in the story. By the meant, Red and Andy Dufresne are the major character but Andy is dominance and mostly appear and influence toward the story, also this analysis is going to focuses on Andy Dufresne.

As said by Di Yanni, the characters are not only divided into major and minor, but also static and dynamic. Andy Dufresne in here is major character and also static character, this is because his attitude is stable and same, also from the beginning until the end of the story, the flat character is only described by one certain characteristic. This character has monotonous characteristic and does not

change. Static or flat character, in Perrine's (71) views, is the same sort of a person at the end of the story as he was at the beginning.

Andy Dufresne took the stand in his own defense and told his story calmly, coolly, and dispassionately. (King 5)

I knew him for close to thirty years, and I can tell you he was the most self-possessed man I've ever known. What was right with him he'd only give you a little at a time. What was wrong with him he kept bottled up inside. (5)

From the quotation above, explain that Andy Dufresne is flat. He has monotonous characteristic and his attitude is stable. He is like to the point and the man that no waste the time. His expression represent that he did not want to be attractive person. But in other side, he shows an authority-person that becomes his identity and makes him different with the other prisoners in Shawshank.

You may also have gotten the idea that I'm describing someone who's more legend than man, and I would have to agree that there's some truth to that. To us long-timers who knew Andy over a space of years, there was an element of fantasy to him, a sense, almost, of myth-magic, if you get what I mean. (King 24)

He had not asked to be sent to Shawshank, he went on; he was an innocent man who had been victimized by colossal bad luck, not a missionary or a do-gooder. (36)

From the quotation above, Andy is the protagonist of the story. There is an element of fantasy infuses the characterization of Andy, at one point, Red refers to the mysterious "myth-magic" that Andy's protagonist seemingly possesses. In truth, Andy is an anomalous figure who stands out to become legend from the rest of the inmates at Shawshank Prison, but not for any mythical or spiritual reason, also Andy becomes victim by sent in Shawshank for crime he did not commit.

from the complexities of his bad luck, he is endocrine himself that there is someone out there who murdering his wife and her lover that are exist “... *maybe someone who had a flat tire on that road after I went home. Maybe a burglar. Maybe a psychopath. He killed them, that's all. And I'm here*”. He was still being able to laugh at his life and his self-possessed implies an ease or coolness under stress that reflects perfect self-control and command of one’s powers. Once again, he states his mind or a manner marked by easy coolness and freedom from uncertainty and embarrassment.

In Shawshank, Andy was the frequent target of sexual abuse from prison gang known as The Sisters, led by Bogs Diamond, the gang who rapes many prisoners that they feel they can rape and Andy is no exception.

Because of his small size and fair good looks (and maybe also because of that very quality of self-possession I had admired), the sisters were after Andy from the day he walked in. If this was some kind of fairy story, I'd tell you that Andy fought the good fight until they left him alone. I wish I could say that, but I can't. Prison is no fairy-tale world. (King 17)

From the quotation above, Andy faces The Sisters with his ‘self-possession’ that Red explains, the meaning of self-possession that Andy has the state or feeling of being calmly, confident and in control of one’s feelings. He is composed an ease or coolness under difficult situation that reflects perfect self-control and command of one’s powers to faces The Sisters. Despite these hardships, however, Andy never complains or loses his confidence.

applications, and other financial advice at do not charge. He quickly becomes a valuable asset to the prison staff because of his cleverness. Andy has feedback from what he was doing in Shawshank, Andy realizes his new position and works hard during the next two decades to significantly expand his happiness.

Characters of Andy Dufresne are included in the major character because Andy is often shown his story in the novel. Andy Dufresne also static character, this is because his attitude is stable and same, also from the beginning until the end of the story, the flat character is only described by one certain characteristic. This character has monotonous characteristic and does not change. Characterizations of Andy Dufresne are self-possessed, anti-social and clever.

3.2 Defense Mechanism Used by Andy Dufresne

Andy Dufresne uses defense mechanism in many ways, this explanation in below will give understanding to identify and to analyzes the forms of defense mechanism that Andy Dufresne uses in *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* novel and also his way to perform it. The ego has some tools that it must be used in it, job as the mediator tools that help defend the ego. These are called Ego Defense Mechanisms or Defenses.

3.2.1 Rationalization

Rationalization is strategy when a person uses provide rational explanation for the unacceptable behavior. It means a person use supplying a logical and rational reason for opposing to the real reason.

In 1948, Andy Dufresne arrives at Shawshank Prison. In contrast to most other convicts, Dufresne is not a hardened criminal but a soft-spoken young banker, convicted of murdering his wife and her lover. Like almost everyone else in Shawshank, Dufresne insists on his innocence. Before that accident, Andy has a fight with his wife.

... in late August of 1947 Andy learned that Quentin and his wife had become lovers; that Andy and Linda Dufresne argued bitterly on the afternoon of September 10th, 1947 that the subject of their argument was her infidelity... He testified that Linda professed to be glad he knew; the sneaking around, she said, was distressing. She told Andy that she planned to obtain a Reno divorce. Andy told her he would see her in hell before he would see her in Reno. She went off to spend the night with Quentin in Quentin's rented bungalow not far from the golf course. (King, 3-4)

From the quotation above, it shows that Andy Dufresne performs his Rationalization. Rationalization is strategy when a person uses provide rational explanation for the behavior. It means a person use supplying a logical and rational reason for opposing to the real reason. His unacceptable behavior is his wife want a divorce. He uses logical explanation or rational reason as opposing to the real reason about his wife infidelity, Andy told his wife that Andy would see her in hell. It is to repress his stressful thought. So, he used rational explanation for it.

Andy Dufresne also uses rationalization when Andy has a trial for his convicted. The District Attorney's officer ask him about the gun that Andy used for murdering his wife and her lover, Andy defense himself.

"Since I am innocent of this crime, sir, and since I am telling the truth about throwing my gun into the river the day before the crime took place,

stressful thought, but tries to think another non stressful thought which can replace stressful thought. Andy perform it when he tries not to think about divorce and he feels not comfortable with his wife being with her lover, so he goes to drinks at the bar, has drunk and focusing about divorce and he does not want some irrational thought disturb him. As a replace stressful thought, Andy comes home and starts to think to divorce.

After a long trial, Andy is convicted for murdering and imprisoned in Shawshank State Prison. There is a gang of aggressive homosexual prisoners in Shawshank called "The Sisters", led by Bogs Diamond, a gang-rape and Andy is no exception. The Sisters frequently attack and rape him in the laundry room while the guards look the other way. Andy fights the sisters, even though it always makes him bartered.

He decided to fight. When Bogs and two of his buddies came after him a week or so after the laundry incident ... Andy slugged it out with them. He broke the nose of fellow named Rooster MacBride. (King 18)

Andy said, "Anything of yours that you stick in my mouth you're going to lose it." ...

... "I understood what you said. I don't think you understood me. I'm going to bite whatever you stick into my mouth. You can put that razor into my brain, I guess, but you should know that sudden serious brain injury causes the victim to simultaneously urinate, defecate . . . and bite down." (19)

From the quotation above shows that Andy uses Intellectualization. Andy perform it when he tries not to think about a gang-rape and their action that trying to rape him, so he focus on fact and he does not want some irrational thought disturb him. As a replace stressful thought, he tries to avoid uncomfortable emotions by fight the sisters after they attack and rape him in the laundry room.

could be brought before a court, he could be given a new trial and a chance at freedom.

Blatch told Tommy the man who got sent up was a hotshot lawyer, and Andy was a banker, but those are two professions that people who aren't very educated could easily get mixed up. (King 46)

He began by refreshing Norton on the details of the crime he had been imprisoned for. Then he told the warden exactly what Tommy Williams had told him. He also gave out Tommy's name, which you may think wasn't so wise in light of later developments, but I'd just ask you what else he could have done, if his story was to have any credibility at all. (47)

When Andy asks Norton to request a retrial, his request has been denied, the warden Norton dismisses Andy's claims and puts him in solitary (a hole) confinement for twenty days on the diet of bread and water.

"What's the matter with you?" Andy said, and Chester told me he was very nearly screaming by then. "It's my life, my chance to get out, don't you see that? And you won't make a single long-distance call to at least verify Tommy's story? Listen, I'll pay for the call! I'll pay for-"

Then there was a sound of thrashing as the guards grabbed him and started to drag him out.

"Solitary," Warden Norton said dryly. He was probably fingering his thirty-year pin as he said it. "Bread and water." (King 49)

However, as soon as possible warden Norton makes sure Tommy is moved to another lower security, prison, Chasman State Prison, presumably as compensation for promising that Andy never talks about his new trial anymore of fear that Andy would expose the warden Norton's money laundering operation if paroled. Andy is too useful to the warden Norton to be allowed to go free and furthermore Andy knows details about Norton's corrupt dealings.

