

CHAPTER 2

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter consists of two parts. The first is about the review of related study. Later, the second part is about the review of related theories which consists of all the theories used by the writer to help in answering the research questions. One great point is that this discussion is to facilitate the researcher in making the analysis in next chapter.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In order to have a good analysis, the researcher needs to be supported by relevant theories. The underlying theories of this research are psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. The researcher uses psychological theory to explain the anxiety of Mrs. Alving. Also, this study will use anxiety theory by Calvin S. Hall that theory is to find out the answer to the statement of the problem. These theories that uses for analyzing *Ghost* by Henrik Ibsen. The researcher of the thesis attempts to describe what the anxiety of Mrs. Alving. For those purpose, this chapter will discuss all those theories in short:

2.1.1 Psychology Theory

According to Wellek and Warren, there are four definition such as the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within

works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (81). It means that the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, this kind psychology based on the experiences the writer or individual experiences to get a literary work by his experiences. So, literature and psychology are mostly related. Psychology influences an author to write a literary work.

Furthermore, Paris talks that psychology theory has been widely used in literature (2). In addition, psychology deals with human beings in conflict with themselves and each other, and literature portrays and is written and read by such people, human psychology is inordinate complex and can be approached in many ways.

From statements above, actually the psychology theory develop by Sigmund Freud in late nineteenth century. According to Sigmund Freud, psychoanalysis is a method of treating nervous patients medically (9). In addition, in the early years of psychoanalysis the central concept of Freud's theory was the unconscious and conscious (Hall 51). The process of conscious like explanation in Freud complete work with quotes:

“The importance of the system conscious, as regards access to the release of affects and to action enables us also to understand the part played by substitutive ideas in determining ideas the form taken by illness. It is possible for the development of affect to proceed directly from the system unconscious; in that case the affect always has the character of anxiety. (Freud 3001)”

Therefore, the researcher uses psychology as theories because these theories connect in ghost drama which is the drama have problem about psychology on anxiety concept. The psychology that the researcher uses here is anxiety theory.

2.1.1.2 Anxiety

The researcher refers to Freud theory of anxiety and combines with anxiety theory by Calvin S. Hall. According to Freud that the anxiety which most nervous people complain of and he describes as their most terrible burden. Anxiety can really develop tremendous intensity and consequence is the cause of the maddest precautions (400).

In addition, Freud states too if anxiety has personally experienced this sensation, or to speak more correctly this affective condition, at the sometime or other. The problem of anxiety is depending on the mentality of person who gets the anxiety (401).

Furthermore, the words anxiety, fear, fight, means the same or different things in common usage. Anxiety relates to the condition and ignores the object; fright does actually seem to possess a special meaning namely, it relates specifically to the condition induced which anxiety is a protection against fright (403).

Likewise, Hall states that anxiety is one of the most important concepts in the theory of psychoanalysis. It plays important role in the development of personality as well as in the dynamics of personality functioning. Moreover, it is the central significance of Freud's theory of the neuroses and psychoses and in the

treatment of these pathological conditions. Anxiety is a painful emotional experience which is produced by excitations in the internal organs of the body. These excitations results from internal or external stimulation and are governed by the autonomic nervous system (61).

Anxiety is synonymous with the emotion of fear. There are differentially three types of anxiety, reality or objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. In reality anxiety, the source of the danger lays in the external world, a man with a gun, or an automobile that gets out of control. In neurotic anxiety, a person is afraid of being overwhelmed by an uncontrollable urge to commit some act or think some thought which will prove harmful to him. In moral anxiety, one is afraid of being punished by the conscience for doing or thinking something which is country to the standards of the ego ideal (62).

From above introduce about anxiety, there are three types of anxiety such as:

a. Reality Anxiety

Reality Anxiety is a painful emotional experience resulting of the perception of danger in the external world (S. Hall 63). A danger is any condition of the environment which threats to harm the person. The perception of danger and the arousal of anxiety may be innate in the sense that one inherits a tendency to become afraid in the presence of certain objects or environmental conditions, or it may be acquired during the person's lifetime. When one can do nothing to fend off the danger,

