

**PASSEPARTOUT'S DEFENSE MECHANISM REFLECTED IN
JULES VERNE'S *AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS***

THESIS



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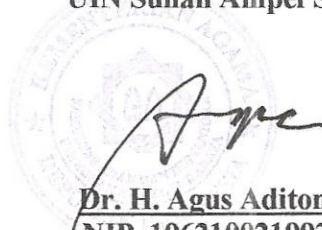
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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Novel is a literary work that is produced from the author soul and mind. It describes all about human life in the authors mind. The distinction of literary works can be limited to the novel, where the author of the novel can incorporate aesthetic and innovative instinct from the author's mind. Though we could judge extraordinary literary works by the aesthetic part of the books alone yet we could pass judgment on it from the blend of aesthetic and intellectual refinement (Wellek and Warren 1976:26). The literary works are delivered by the creative ability of the authors. The author's creative energy is dependable on creating of various scholarly works, similar to the novel. Various creators by utilizing their creative impulses, scholarly learning, and stylish instinct have create diverse kinds like the adventure novel. In the creative ability of procedure to make a novel, the author never leaves the characters background of life as the essential component.

Further, novel is one of the ways for human revealing story of life, whether it is about loneliness, sadness, hate, love, friendship, anxiety. Hornby (2000:867) defines that novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary. Novel is a totality since it develops of elements, and each element are connected with others. The elements make work of novel significant and alive. These elements are called intrinsic element. The intrinsic element are coordinated elements which develop the literary work straightforwardly. Character is an imperative component in artistic works.

Especially in the novel, the character in a scholarly work was made by the author to pass on his thoughts and emotions about something that is going on the world. Characters have the ability to rule the whole inward story of literary work. The author can bring the character through numerous issues in various circumstances.

Character can be associated with brain research approach. Scholarly work is result of human subconsciousness (Endraswara 2011:100). There are many literary works using psychology approach for discussion such as the kind of conflict that happens in the novel that can be analyzed from character's psychological conditions at the whole of story. The use of psychology in the literature especially in the novel can be focused on the study of its character's personality. The reason for the study of the character's personality to become the subject of psychological study is because of the interesting aspects on the character's self. However, the writer was find out psychological conditions of Jean Passepartout that is figured out as anxiety. The writer also analyzed the kinds of defense mechanisms to reduce his anxiety.

Sigmund Freud, who introduces the psychoanalysis concept, refers to an unconscious process which protects the anxiety of the person. Freud's psychoanalysis also explains the unconscious defense mechanism that people use to reduce anxiety by disguising its source from themselves and others (Fieldman 1985:340). This mechanism is used to reduce the Passepartout's anxiety of the character.

Anxiety serves as a sign of the danger that will occur, a threat to the ego that must be avoided or resisted. In this case the ego must reduce the conflict between the wishes of the Id and the Superego. This conflict will always exist in

human life because according to Freud, instincts will always seek satisfaction while the social and moral environment limits the satisfaction. So according to Freud a defense will always operate widely in terms of human life. Just like all behaviors are motivated by instinct, so all behaviors have natural defenses, in terms of fighting anxiety (Freud 1960: 45).

When the writer read a novel it will show up and see the story of life of each character in the novel. The author writes a novel not only to induce feelings of pleasure to the reader but also to convey a message about the events and actions of the characters in the novel. The author describes that everyone has differences in character, such as temperamental, sense of belonging or sense of humor. As found in *Around The World in Eighty Days* novel by Jules Verne.

The novel *Around The World In Eighty Days* is one of the famous fiction novels by Jules Verne at that times. Jules Gabriel Verne was born on 8th February 1828, the eldest son of a lawyer, in the provincial port of Nantes, France. His education was typical of that of a middle-class nineteenth century family, since his parents intended for him to take over his father's legal office. According to family legend, Verne was a good student, but he entertained daydreams of adventure, leading to an attempt at the age of eleven to run away to sea. As the eldest son, Verne consented to attend law school despite a lack of interest in the subject, while his younger brother Paul was allowed to follow the more exciting career of captain in the merchant marine. He found that he preferred literary job by the impact of authors like Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas. He wrote operas, collaborated on certain plays with the younger Dumas and attempted to write about travel (Kellman 2009:2690).

He returned to Paris in July 1848 for his second-year exams, spent another summer in Chantenay, and then, in November, moved into a flat on Paris' Left Bank to commence his final year of study. In 1870, Verne received the cross of the Légion d'Honneur. Honorine and her children found refuge in Amiens during the Franco-Prussian War. Verne was horrified by the rebel-backed Paris Commune. His political opinions would always be moderate. After the war, he decided to move to Amiens, but the Parisian social scene did not agree with him. The novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*, 1873, published serially, was a huge success, and the volume that appeared in 1872 sold 108,000 copies. It was to be Verne's best-selling work (Kellman 2009:2690).

In the analysis, the writer is interested to analyzed this novel because this novel describes the story depict an adventure and survival which have a connection based on the characters in the novel. The writer found the uniqueness of Jean Passepartout character because it has a very attractive, talkative, sociable and careless manner so that everything he does is always make a new problem arising from his actions. This character is very contrary to the attitude of his master who is always stiff and does not talk to much. from all the happiness of Jean Passepartout was written in the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days*, the writer found restlessness behind his happiness which the writer made this as a new research.

Around The World In Eighty Days tell about journey between two person Phileas Fogg and his french servant Jean Passepartout during eighty days. During that time they are complement each other with their lack and superiority. *Around*

the World in Eighty Days is a classic adventure novel. It is one of Verne's most acclaimed works.

By giving literary background stated above, the writer is really interested in the novel and intends to analyze more deeply the defense mechanism represented by the character of Jean Passepartout in *Around The World In Eighty Days* with the title in this research paper "Passepartout's Defense Mechanism Reflected In Jules Verne's *Around The World In Eighty Days*".

1.2 Statement of Problems

From the explanation above the writer come to the problem:

1. How is Jean Passepartout's defense mechanism described in Jules Verne's *Around The World in Eighty Days* ?
2. Why does Jean Passepartout undergo defense mechanism in Jules Verne's *Around The World in Eighty Days*?

1.3 Objective of Study

1. To describe Jean Passepartout's defense mechanism in Jules Verne's *Around The World in Eighty Days*.
2. To explain why Jean Passepartout undergoes defense mechanism in Jules Verne's *Around The World in Eighty Days*.

1.4 Significance of Study

The writer hopes this research will give inspiration in order to understand the content of the novel and to know the psychoanalysis approach applied in this research. The writer expects the result of this research could give advantages to the readers who are interested in the psychological study in literature. The writer also wishes that this thesis would encourage the readers, especially literature

students, to analyze different kinds of literature. In addition, this thesis is one way to show that children's literature can be studied with other studies. It can also be used in other people who are interested and love this novel in order to understand deeply as a reading material. Finally, the whole of significances hopefully can be additional reference, especially for people who study literature.

1.5 Method of Study

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative method in which he tries to describe and reveal the defense mechanisms and anxiety as the causes of defense mechanisms described in the novel *Around The World in Eighty Days*. The data collection of this paper will be done by using library research. The data are taken from novel *Around The World In Eighty Days* by Jules Verne and the writer read the novel and then the data are collected by marking or quoting the sentences in the novels which are related to the topic. Then the data will be written on a paper and the writer classifies the data based on their relation to the theory. The writer also uses other resources from journals and author biography sources. Method of research is very important in presenting the analysis of data as well as drawing conclusion. The methods of research that will be used in this writing are applied in determining data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on analyzing psychological problem of Jean Passepartout in *Around The World in Eighty Days*. In order to analyze the character in this novel, the writer uses the anxiety and the defense mechanisms theory in the psychoanalysis theory.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer focuses on the analysis of Jean Passepartout's defense mechanism in the novel *Around The World in Eighty Days*. Therefore, the theoretical framework described below in order to have deep understanding to the whole concept of the theory here will be explained in this chapter.

2.1 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis

Psychological theory that is closely related to the literature is a psychoanalytic theory developed by Sigmund Freud. This theory is related to the function and mental development of humans (Atkinson 1983: 19). The theory often used in literary research is Sigmund Freud's theory of personality. A human personality can be formed from conflicts and events experienced before. Psychology is usually defined as a scientific study of behavior. The scope includes various behavioral processes that can be observed, such as hand movements; how to talk and psychological changes and processes that can only be interpreted as thoughts and dreams. One of the theories developed by Sigmund Freud is the defense mechanism. This mechanism can be used as a way or effort to resolve a conflict (Atkinson 1983: 20).

Conflict is an important event which is a fundamental element in the development of the storyline. Conflict is something unpleasant that happens or is experienced by the characters of the story (Nurgiyantoro 2012:122). Life events will become a storyline if a conflict arises that contains dramatic sensational problems that are interesting to tell.

Conflict is something dramatic, referring to the struggle between two balanced forces, implying action and retaliation for action (Nurgiyantoro 2012:122). Conflict occurs when there is no agreement or arrangement between two desires. Conflict can also occur if there is no agreement between an ego and another ego. This usually happens in real life and most people often avoid it. But in the world of literature, conflict is very necessary and can be said to be important in supporting the storyline. If there is no conflict in a story, then the story will not be able to attract readers to read it, because there is no sensational event that can be felt. Building and developing conflicts in writing literary works is natural, because the more and more interesting conflicts that are told, the story will be more interesting to read.

Before the concept of anxiety is described, the explanation of the structure of the personality by Sigmund Freud is important. This scholarly discipline is one of the theories of psychology that can be applied in research analysis. Psychoanalysis is delivered and created by Sigmund Freud. As for him, psychoanalysis has no reason other than to know and to comprehend unconscious personality minds in mental life (Freud 1960:440).

Sigmund Freud verified that the identity comprises of three different components, the id, the ego and the superego. Honestly, the attitude of humans comes from the interaction the individual id, ego and superego in which they are associated. (Alwisol 2015:13)

2.1.1 Id

Id is the piece of personality that is driven through internal and major drives and needs. These are consistently instinctual, for instance, hunger, thirst,

and the drive for sex, or charisma. The id showings according to the joy rule, in that it avoids misery and searches for delight. Id in personality is the biological aspect.

The other personality aspect are created. Id contains a few things that have been brought into being since birth and its introduction is to keep away from unsatisfied things to be fulfilled, id resembles a kid who has constantly ruined, it achieves a wonderful thing that is known as the guideline of delight based on Alwisol, Id is a genuine personality system, brought from childhood. From id, the ego and superego will appear. When humans are born, id contains all aspects of psychology that are derived, such as instincts, impulses, and drives (Alwisol 2015: 14) Due to the instinctual idea of the id, it is hurried and oftentimes oblivious to ramifications of exercises.

Freud trusts that the greater part of the individual is overwhelmed by unconscious. This unconscious is a wellspring of inspiration and support taken cover behind our psyches, above all else the emotions in this unconscious personality are sentiments that have been discarded and that are hard to reach. Those emotions that are squeezed stay alive and unconscious whenever (Boeree 2008:409).

This unconscious mind frequently hides behind dreams, tongue slip and physical mannerism. In other words, we can understand how the unconscious works by investigating these actions. Id operates in unconscious, representative area subjectivity that has never been realized throughout the ages. Id operate based on the principle of pleasure, which is trying to gain pleasure and avoid pain (Alwisol 2015:14).

When somebody accomplishes something driven by an unconscious personality, he really acknowledges what he does, yet he does not understand the mental process behind his demonstration, he may have a specific reason in his brain, however he does not perceive and wants to cover it. This happens precipitously without speculation any longer (Jarvis 2006:44). This unconscious personality is constantly dynamic, does not bite the dust, and dependably shows up throughout everyday life. It appears that just conscious mind, in actuality, shows up. In the event that we find all the more profoundly, in any case, it will be discovered that what shows up from the conscious mind has an incredible relationship with what is caused by the unconscious mind.

2.1.2 Ego

Ego is a psychological aspect of personality, in light of the fact that there is a requirement for interaction with reality. Ego holds reality in its capacity. Self image can likewise be taken as an official identity viewpoint, since conscience organizes the manner in which it is done and picks what should be finished. Freud argues that the Ego is the executor of personality, which has two main tasks, first, choosing which stimulus to respond to or which instincts to satisfy according to priority needs. Second, determine when and how those needs are satisfied according to the availability of minimal risk opportunities (Alwisol, 2015: 16).

The ego is driven through reality rule. The self image endeavors to change both the id and superego. It endeavors to achieve the id's drive in the most reasonable techniques. It hopes to safeguard the id's motivation and please the drives that will benefit the individual in the long haul. It helps separate what is

veritable, and sensible of our drives and what's more being viable in association with the measures that the superego sets for the individual (Alwisol, 2015: 17).

Ego has an obligation to deal with id's need. Ego does what id says and unites it together with reality. The role of the ego is to become an intermediary between instinctive needs and environmental conditions. For instance, when somebody feels so eager, his id says he needs to eat something while he understands that he needs to solve it, ego will try to satisfy his craving to eat something. Ego as a security that has an id and reality control obligation. (Corey 2009:15).

2.1.3 Super Ego

Super Ego is a moral and ethical power of personality, which operates using idealistic principles as opposed to the principle of satisfaction id and the realistic principle of the ego (Alwisol 2015: 17). As opposed to naturally acting like the id, the superego endeavors to act in socially sufficient systems. It uses moral quality, settling on a choice about our sentiment of wrong and right and using fault to invigorate socially satisfactory direct.

Superego is a sociological part of personality, it is a sort of customary qualities and the longing of society that parents decipher to their children by methods for denial rules. Superego can be accepted as a part of moral personality, it decides if something is great or terrible, genuine or false, right or not, in the public eye with morality. Freud said that the Superego is nonrational in demanding perfection, punishing severely ego errors, both done and new in thought. The superego is also like the ego in terms of controlling the id, not only delaying satisfaction but hinders its fulfillment (Alwisol 2015:16).

Superego restricts the id impulse, particularly sexual and aggressive impulse, which society precludes, urges ego to accomplish something moral than practical and needs flawlessness. The overly tends in this manner to restrict id and ego, and after that to make an ideal concept. In the event that something occurs and feels in opposition to what superego should do, it more often to makes somebody feel so regretful and sinful (Endaswara, 148-149).

2.2 Concept of Anxiety

The relationship between id ego super ego and anxiety because id needs cannot always be provided by the ego and ego must faces the reality and super ego. Id operates pleasure to become reality and push the ego to fulfill the id pleasures. The ego, facing the reality and the superego is overwhelmed by the high tension and anxiety arouses. Anxiety is a sign that danger comes to the ego. It cautions the ego to do something to avoid the danger of harming the ego (Calvin 1997:46).

Anxiety creates pain, felling uncomfortable that people would prefer not to bear. Sigmund Freud said that Anxiety is a bad instinct that results from feelings of stress, memories, desires, and experiences that emerge into the human consciousness. It can also be called a situation that motivates us to do something. These feelings ignite the conflict between identity, ego, and superego towards control over existing energy. The function of anxiety is to warn of possible dangers (Corey, 2009: 63).

Anxiety functions as a hazard warning. It encourages people to act to avoid dangers. His anxiety is alarm when someone fears something. He was afraid

it would bring him harm. Ego needs to eliminate it before anxiety causes further damage to someone's ego. Therefore, if the ego can not cope rationally with anxiety, the ego tries to eliminate anxiety by using irrational ways. The ego attempts to distort reality so that a person can reduce his anxieties. The defense mechanisms are called this process. According to Freud anxiety was divided into three, those are reality anxiety, neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety (Annisa and Ifdil 2016:95).

Neurosis anxiety, neurosis anxiety is anxiety due to unknown danger. That feeling is on ego, but arises from encouragement id. Neurosis anxiety is not a fear of instincts itself, but fear of punishment that might occur if an instinct is satisfied (Annisa and Ifdil 2016:95). The neurotic anxiety is the fear of being punished for showing Id dominated impulsive behaviour. The thing to note is that fear does not occur because of instinct fear, but because of fear of what happens if the instinct is satisfied. The conflict between id and Ego that we know in reality has a basis (Andri 2007:235).

Moral anxiety, this anxiety stems from a conflict between the ego and the superego. This anxiety can arise because of failure to be consistent with what they believe is morally right. Moral anxiety is fear of conscience. Moral anxiety also has a basis in reality, in the future past the person has been punished for violating moral norms and can be punished back (Annisa and Ifdil 2016:95).

Realistic anxiety, realistic anxiety is an unpleasant and non specific feeling that includes possible danger itself. Realistic anxiety is a fear of dangers real originating from the outside world (Annisa and Ifdil 2016:95). For example, this anxiety is afraid of fire, tornadoes, earthquakes and wild animals. This anxiety

leads us to deal with risk. The fear that comes from this reality is not infrequently extreme.

Anxiety serves as a sign of the danger that will occur, a threat to the ego that must be avoided or resisted. In this case the ego must reduce the conflict between the wishes of the id and the Superego. This conflict will always exist in human life because instincts always seek satisfaction, according to Freud, while the social and moral environment limits satisfaction. According to Freud, therefore, a defense always operates extensively in human life. Just as all behaviors are instinctively motivated, so all behaviors have natural defenses in terms of anxiety.

2.3 Defense Mechanisms

Freud put forward a postulate on several defense mechanisms, but noted that it was rare for people to use only one defense. Individuals will usually use several defense mechanisms at once. Two important features of the defense mechanism. The defense mechanisms a form of rejection or disruption of reality. Secondly, the defense mechanism remains unknown. Sometimes People lied to themselves, but they do not realize what they did. Of course, if all peoples know they are lying, the defense mechanism will not work. If the defense mechanism works well, all threats are kept out of its consciousness. Consequently, under unconsciousness made people do not know the truth about themselves (Andri 2007:237).

Freud said the defense mechanism helps a person adapt to anxiety and prevents the ego from being overwhelmed. The ego defense is normal behavior that is able to adjust to certain values, the defense mechanism used depends on the

level of individual development and the level of anxiety. Defense mechanisms have two general characteristics, they deny or obscure reality and they act at the subconscious level (Corey 2009:63)

Freud was the first one who introduces the concept of defense mechanisms. however, due to the thesis necessities, there are ten types of defense mechanisms will be explained here (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.1 Repression

In Freud's terminology is the unintentional release from consciousness. It's essentially an unconscious refusal of something which makes it uncomfortable or painful. The concept of repression is the foundation of Freud's personality system and is connected with all neurotic behaviour. (Andri 2007:237)

2.3.2 Reaction

Training reactions are how to change a threatening impulse and are not appropriate and unacceptable social standards are transformed into a more acceptable form. A person with a strong sexual impulse, for example, becomes a person who strongly opposes pornography. For instance, Somebody with an aggressive impulse becomes a friendly and very friendly person in him. This does not mean that all those who oppose pornographic films, for example, are those who try to hide their high sex drives. The difference between behavior and the reaction of formation is intensity and extremity (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.3 Projections

Defense mechanisms of people who consider impulses that are not good, aggressive and unacceptable to others. For instance, somebody said " I don't hate

him, he hates me. " The impulse projection can still manifest itself but in a way more acceptable to the person (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.4 Regression

It is a defense mechanism when a person returns to the initial stage of his life, which is more pleasant and free from the current frustration and anxiety. The regression usually refers to the return of people to a psychosexual development stage. The person returns to the time he feels safer from his life and is shown by his behavior at the time, such as childhood and dependent behaviour (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.5 Rationalization

It is a defense mechanism that requires us to re-understand our behavior in order to make it more rational and acceptable. We try to forgive or consider a thought or action that threatens us by persuading ourselves that this thought and action have a rational reason. For instance, a person fired from a job says that his job is not really good for him. If you play tennis and lose, you blame the racket by slamming it or throwing it instead of badly playing. This is what rationalization is called. This is because the blame on the object or another person reduces the threat to that person slightly (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.6 Replacement

It is a defense mechanism by transferring impulses to other objects because id can not meet objects. For example, a child who is upset and angry with his parents, his anger and anger are inflicted on his little brother because of fear of dealing with his parents. In this mechanism, a replacement object is an object that does not pose a threat according to an individual (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.7 Sublimation

It involves a change or replacement of the id impulse itself. Instinct energy is transferred to other expressions that are not only accepted but praised socially. For example sexual energy is converted into artistic creative behavior (Andri 2007:237).

2.3.8 Isolation

It is our way to avoid unacceptable feelings by freeing them from events to which they should be bound, repressing and reacting emotionlessly. This often happens in psychotherapy. The patient wants to share his feelings with the therapist, but, Don't want to confront the implied feelings. The patient then connects these feelings with a calm release, even if there is a desire to further explore (Andri 2007:238).

2.3.9 Undoing

It is people carrying out ritual behavior or thoughts in order to avoid unacceptable impulses. In patients with obsessive compulsive disorder, for example, wash hands again and again to release disturbing sexual thoughts (Andri 2007:238).

2.3.10 Intellectualization

Often in combination with isolation, the individual distances himself further from his emotions and covers him with an intellectual analysis which is abstract from the individual (Andri 2007:238).

The writer applies Sigmund Freud's defense mechanisms theory by conducting research on Jean Passetout who has several defenses mechanisms that can be applied and grouped in this study. The writer Found six defense

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This research aimed to find the kinds of Jean Passepartout's defense mechanisms as the way to reduce his anxiety. Based on the objective of study, this chapter is divided into two parts. In the first, the writer would like to present and analyze Jean Passepartout's defense mechanisms in reducing his anxiety. The second part, the writer analyzed Jean Passepartout's anxiety in the novel as the causes his self undergoes defense mechanisms.

3.1 Analysis on Jean Passepartout's Defense Mechanisms

In this point, the researcher analyzed the protection of self-defense used by Jean Passepartout in novels *Around The World In Eighty Days* in an effort to fight the challenges they face. Having issues which makes his experiences three sorts of anxiety definitely acquires his doing any protection for making herself quiet. There are a few resistance components in which can be portrayed through his activity and thought in the story. Hence, this analysis clarifies some defense mechanisms component that is utilized by Jean Passepartout in *Around The World In Eighty Days*.

3.1.1 Rationalization

Rationalization is often done as an attempt by individuals to looking for socially acceptable reasons to justify or accept bad behavior. Rationalization also appears to compile individuals with confidence by pretending to be bad, or good is bad. After Passepartout became Phileas Fogg's servant and began their adventure around the world, Passepartout talked with Fix when he was on his way

On the other hand if you see this incident the writer argues that he experienced displacement because he thought he was unable to vent emotions to individuals who were considered to have greater power, even though the individual had emotion in him. as in the quote below.

“Passepartout was furious at the delay they occasioned, and longed to discharge his arsenal of revolvers upon them. ‘What a country!’ cried he. ‘Mere cattle stop the trains, and go by in a procession, just as if they were not impeding travel! Parbleu! I should like to know if Mr. Fogg foresaw this mishap in his programme! And here’s an engineer who doesn’t dare to run the locomotive into this herd of beasts!’

he was wise. He would have crushed the first buffaloes, no doubt, with the cow-catcher; but the locomotive, however powerful, would soon have been checked, the train would inevitably have been thrown off the track, and would then have been helpless (page 195)”.

In the quotation it mentions that he was very upset with the animals that were blocking the pace of the train Jean Passepartout was riding with his master and other romans on the train. the displacement used by Jean Passepartout is by shouting and grumbling at something he can't fight so that all he can do is move his frustration to other objects weaker than him.

Dissapointment felt by Jean Passepartout was a mistake which according to the writer was argues as the biggest mistakes ever, even though he and his master traveled from land to sea from one island to another and from continental Europe to the continent of Africa, Asia, America, due to the obstacles previously known by Jean Passepartout namely Detective Fix but he hides Fix’s purpose from his master.

Starting with suspicion then indeed Detective Fix is a supervisor who oversees the master of Jean Passepartout namely Phileas Fogg because the bank

theft case that made big news in London was allegedly stolen by Phileas Fogg even though he did not know it. That is what made Jean Passepartout upset and sad because his master was arrested without knowing the cause, as the following quotation below.

“As for Fix, he had arrested Mr. Fogg because it was his duty, whether Mr. Fogg were guilty or not. The thought then struck Passepartout, that he was the cause of this new misfortune! Had he not concealed Fix’s errand from his master? When Fix revealed his true character and purpose, why had he not told Mr. Fogg? If the latter had been warned, he would no doubt have given Fix proof of his innocence, and satisfied him of his mistake; at least, Fix would not have continued his journey at the expense and on the heels of his master, only to arrest him the moment he set foot on English soil. Passepartout wept till he was blind, and felt like blowing his brains out (page 259)”

From the statement above the writer can describe the situation of Jean Passepartout who was helpless and weak because of his remorse that he did not tell about the Fix detective intentions that his master wanted to go to jail. Telling this master beforehand is something that can save his master from the problem but he is reluctant, for fear that it will disrupt his master's journey around the world. The displacement that he uses in the quote is by crying as a form of transfer to something he regrets.

Jean Passepartout's other annoyance is when he thinks of something about his master, which according to him is very weird, travels in winter when the weather is very impossible to travel with rain and snow that can cover the road. He thought it was very unlikely eighty days to travel the world on time, as in the following quote.

“At ten o’clock at night the train stopped at Fort Bridger station, and twenty minutes later entered Wyoming Territory, following the valley of Bitter Creek throughout. The next day, 7th

very drunk, often returning home after night while being escorted by several police officers. their nature was very contradictory between him and Fogg. because he dislike what the Lord Longferry was doing, Passepartout left his job.

“His last master, young Lord Longferry, Member of Parliament, after passing his nights in the Haymarket taverns, was too often brought home in the morning on policemen’s shoulders. Passepartout, desirous of respecting the gentleman whom he served, ventured a mild remonstrance on such conduct; which, being ill-received, he took his leave. Hearing that Mr. Phileas Fogg was looking for a servant, and that his life was one of unbroken regularity, that he neither travelled nor stayed from home overnight, he felt sure that this would be the place he was after. He presented himself, and was accepted, as has been seen (page 10)”.

Repression applied by Passepartout because remembering the past that he has bad experiences with Lord Longferry and he hide about it and he thought that by switching masters it would eliminate the bad experience in his mind.

The second form of repression carried out by Passepartout is silent action. One day, Passepartout saw the supply of coal used as fuel which Henrietta's ship headed for the port in Liverpool began to run out. Passepartout was not surprised by the news of the depletion of ship fuel, because basically the main purpose of Henriette's ship was towards Bordeaux instead of Liverpool. Passepartout said, if my master can overcome this problem then his master is indeed a clever person. Fix, who heard the words Passepartout, responded immediately by asking Passepartout if he believed that the Henriette ship they boarded could get to Liverpool in the absence of coal as fuel. Passepartout believes that this ship will definitely reach the port of Liverpool. Detective Fix gave a swear word to Passepartout, he felt annoyed because he believed in something that didn't make

who chased This, including one of the application of repression by avoiding threats from anywhere so that self-defense suddenly appears without awareness.

3.1.5 Reaction formation

Reaction formation is the procedure to toss out risk yearning with centering to the next thing which turns into the inverse of the real of his activity and his mind. The fundamental of Id aching from those people in reality guide them to act which is not proper with their religion. In this manner, their personality will be in peril, and the Ego will go astray it and make them to the inverse of their aching. therefore, formation reactions prevent dangerous desires that are expressed either by exaggerating opposing attitudes and behaviors and using them as obstacles to do. According to Freud that the vast majority of individuals who resembles having moral, they would be make a decent attempt to battle their impropriety (Hilgard 1975:150).

When someone does something that is contrary to what he feels to overcome anxiety. Formation reactions are repression due to anxiety impulses that are contrary to suppressed tendencies. Minderop gives an example of formation reaction: a mother hates her child, but because hatred of a child is an attitude that makes her experience anxiety, then she shows the opposite attitude, which is to love her child excessively (Minderop 2005:36).

Knowing that Fix's very bad purpose, Passepartout really did not like him. How can his master who has a kind attitude commit a theft of the bank of England. Since the suspicion first emerged, Passepartout began to hate Fix's attitude, even though he always hid that attitude when he was with his master. Passepartout seems to be good friends with Fix and hopes that his master does not

know the purpose of Fix which always follows wherever they go because he considers Fogg to be a thief.

“‘Ah, if you would only go on with us! An agent of the Peninsular Company, you know, can’t stop on the way! You were only going to Bombay, and here you are in China. America is not far off, and from America to Europe is only a step’.
’ Fix looked intently at his companion, whose countenance was as serene as possible, and laughed with him. But Passepartout persisted in chaffing him by asking him if he made much by his present occupation (page 119)”.

From the quotation above, Passepartout actually does not like Fix, it can be seen in the conversation between Passepartout and Fix that invites Fix to sail together with his master to the American continent and continue to Europe. Passepartout hid his hatred of Fix by laughing together as if they were good friends. Passepartout applied the defense mechanism reaction formation just to cover up its hatred of Fix. Jean Passepartout uses react formations to defend themselves by behaving in ways that are contrary to what Jean Passepartout want to do because he feel that what he want to do can threaten their identity.

Jean Passepartout's suspicion and dislike of Detective Fix continues. When they landed in Hong Kong, Jean Passepartout tried to talk to Detective Fix whether he would continue his journey and sail with his master and accompany him. That question made detective Fix surprised because Jean Passepartout wanted to find the truth about the purpose of Fix detective who always followed their journey.

‘Well, Monsieur Fix,’ said Passepartout, ‘have you decided to go with us so far as America?’
‘Yes,’ returned Fix, through his set teeth.

“They set noiselessly to work, and the Parsee on one side and Passepartout on the other began to loosen the bricks so as to make an aperture two feet wide. They were getting on rapidly, when suddenly a cry was heard in the interior of the temple, followed almost instantly by other cries replying from the outside. Passepartout and the guide stopped. Had they been heard? Was the alarm being given? Common prudence urged them to retire, and they did so, followed by Phileas Fogg and Sir Francis. They again hid themselves in the wood, and waited till the disturbance, whatever it might be, ceased, holding themselves ready to resume their attempt without delay. But, awkwardly enough, the guards now appeared at the rear of the temple, and there installed themselves, in readiness to prevent a surprise (page 85)”.

Jean Passepartout undergoes neurotic anxiety as the causes of rationalization of the fear that cannot be controlled by his id and he will do something that makes him getting the punishment. Jean Passepartout felt lost control of anger, sanity, or even beyond common sense, which meant Jean Passepartout had experienced neurotic anxiety. Neurotic anxiety is experienced by Passepartout when he loses control of himself and his mind or when he is struck by nervousness.

Id in Passepartout just wants to make his desire happy from him for his master. As a servant, Passepartout always wants to make his master happy and does not want to trouble him. If he feels his actions are detrimental to his master, it will cause anxiety in Jean Passepartout because his id's wishes are not satisfied. Passepartout who feels anxious because it is looking for ways to fulfill their desires, id continues to encourage the ego to fulfill its desire to work together with its master to help the woman who is held hostage. He sits on a tree that is not too tall while thinking of doing something in the rescue mission of a woman held hostage in a temple in India.

“Meanwhile Passepartout, who had perched himself on the lower branches of a tree, was resolving an idea which had at first struck him like a flash, and which was now firmly lodged in his brain. He had commenced by saying to himself, ‘What folly!’ and then he repeated, ‘Why not, after all? It’s a chance perhaps the only one; and with such sots!’ Thinking thus, he slipped, with the suppleness of a serpent, to the lowest branches, the ends of which bent almost to the ground (page 87)”.

In the quotation above, the desire of the id to help his master still cannot be as expected, therefore causing anxiety in him. Unknowingly the life of Passepartout was very dependent on Phileas Fogg, it revealed anxiety and concern for the safety of his master. Even so, Passepartout has ingenuity in certain matters so the rescue works well. In case, Jean Passepartout applied neurotic anxiety as the causes of rationalization defense mechanism.

On another issue Jean Passepartout believed that the watch he used showed the correct time even though he was on a different continent. The writer argues that he was not wrong in expressing his opinion about the watch because he only wanted to know where he was, he could know the time in his home country.

*“‘Your watch is slow.’
 ‘My watch? A family watch, monsieur, which has come down from my great-grandfather! It doesn’t vary five minutes in the year. It’s a perfect chronometer, look you.’
 ‘I see how it is,’ said Fix. ‘You have kept London time, which is two hours behind that of Suez. You ought to regulate your watch at noon in each country.’
 ‘I regulate my watch? Never!’
 ‘Well, then, it will not agree with the sun.’
 ‘So much the worse for the sun, monsieur. The sun will be wrong, then!’(page 42)”.*

The quotation above told that Jean Passepartout believes that the sun is the wrong one not the wristwatch in his arms, this proves that Jean Passepartout

trip to London because he wanted to take Phileas Fogg as a Passepartout to the police station. Even though they only had about 9 hours and 15 minutes to get to the London reform club and made a bet, all of that failed because Phileas Fogg had to wait for a court decision whether he was found guilty or not in prison but all of that still harmed his master. Phileas Fogg will lose the bet and lose all of his wealth that he saved in the club reform. Passing out sad and crying if you remember all that, all the obstacles they have been through all this time will end up in vain because of their silence and not telling their master about the true purpose of the Fix.

“As for Fix, he had arrested Mr. Fogg because it was his duty, whether Mr. Fogg were guilty or not. The thought then struck Passepartout, that he was the cause of this new misfortune! Had he not concealed Fix’s errand from his master? When Fix revealed his true character and purpose, why had he not told Mr. Fogg? If the latter had been warned, he would no doubt have given Fix proof of his innocence, and satisfied him of his mistake; at least, Fix would not have continued his journey at the expense and on the heels of his master, only to arrest him the moment he set foot on English soil. Passepartout wept till he was blind, and felt like blowing his brains out (page 259)”.

From the quotation above the writer realized he was very sad when he thought everything that was done during the trip was in vain because his master was accused of stealing in the bank of England by Detective Fix, so he was forced to stay in the police station for several hours. Jean Passepartout experienced moral anxiety because he did not tell his master from the start that the Fix detective did intend to interfere with their journey around the world.

“‘Listen. On the 28th of last September a robbery of fifty-five thousand pounds was committed at the Bank of England by a person whose description was fortunately secured. Here is his description; it answers exactly to that of Mr. Phileas Fogg.’

the trip, Passepartout always made carelessness so that their trips were often hampered and made the situation always difficult. Passepartout realized himself that he was the cause of chaos even though it was not a big problem for Phileas Fogg as a his monseur. Of all the deeds which according to him were detrimental to his master's journey, he felt discomfort with his actions towards his master during the journey. The conflict began with the curiosity of Passepartout to see all the ornaments in the beautiful temple on Malabar Hill in India, he did not know that Christians were prohibited from entering certain temples in India, even believers had to take off their shoes when entering the temple. his carelessness entering the temple by wearing shoes made the temple guards angry and took shoes from the foot of the passepartout.

“Passepartout, however, thinking no harm, went in like a simple tourist, and was soon lost in admiration of the splendid Brahmin ornamentation which everywhere met his eyes, when of a sudden he found himself sprawling on the sacred flagging. He looked up to behold three enraged priests, who forthwith fell upon him; tore off his shoes, and began to beat him with loud, savage exclamations. The agile Frenchman was soon upon his feet again, and lost no time in knocking down two of his long-gowned adversaries with his fists and a vigorous application of his toes; then, rushing out of the pagoda as fast as his legs could carry him, he soon escaped the third priest by mingling with the crowd in the streets (page 59)”.

In the quote above it can be seen that Id is very strong. Id continue encourage the ego to fulfill its desire to enter the temple regardless of restrictions and regulations in India. Because it is driven by id, the ego cannot do anything other than fulfill the id's desire to enter the temple. when this unpleasant event was deemed completed by Passepartout, because of this the passepartout with his master was brought to court for a Passepartout error, and this made it difficult for

their travel to make Fogg as a master pay the court fines so that they were free from prison and punishment.

*“I will pay it at once,’ said Mr. Fogg, taking a roll of bankbills from the carpet-bag, which Passepartout had by him, and placing them on the clerk’s desk.
 ‘This sum will be restored to you upon your release from prison,’ said the judge. ‘Meanwhile, you are liberated on bail.’
 ‘Come!’ said Phileas Fogg to his servant.
 ‘But let them at least give me back my shoes!’ cried Passepartout angrily (page105)”.*

From the quotation above the writer found the reason of Jean Passepartout applied repression when he made a big mistake and caused his master to be dragged into the problem that was he made by paying a very large fine to the police so that they could be free and continuing the journey without any problems.

In the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days*, when Passepartout rushes to prepare its master's equipment during the journey, Passepartout forgets one thing that might have a big effect later, the gas lights that forget to turn off. This factor raises reality anxiety in a Passepartout for the first time in the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days*.

*“The night was dark, and a fine, steady rain was falling. Phileas Fogg, snugly ensconced in his corner, did not open his lips. Passepartout, not yet recovered from his stupefaction, clung mechanically to the carpet-bag, with its enormous treasure. Just as the train was whirling through Sydenham, Passepartout suddenly uttered a cry of despair.
 ‘What’s the matter?’ asked Mr. Fogg.
 ‘Alas! In my hurry—I—I forgot—’
 ‘What?’
 ‘To turn off the gas in my room!’
 ‘Very well, young man,’ returned Mr. Fogg, coolly; ‘it will burn—at your expense (page 26)”.*

Concern about the gas lights that keep burning during Passepartout leaving the house continues to be in his mind, due to his careless actions he must replace

the losses of the gas used. In other places he remembers about the gas lights that are used and if calculated how much gas losses that exceed the Passepartout salary so far.

“The deuce! I was going to tell you there’s one thing that worries me— my burner!’

‘What burner?’

‘My gas-burner, which I forgot to turn off, and which is at this moment burning at my expense. I have calculated, monsieur, that I lose two shillings every four and twenty hours, exactly sixpence more than I earn; and you will understand that the longer our journey—(page 44)’”.

This quotation told the reality anxiety when he forgot to turn off the gas lamp at his master’s home and made him unconsciously always thought too much about the gas lamp during the trip and this is part of the self defense mechanism of repression to reduce his reality anxiety.

The writer also found the another reason of anxiety when Jean Passepartout tried to save a woman from the clutches of Indians who want to make the woman as a sacrificed for their rituals. he was told by his master to save the woman trapped in the Indian ritual, because whatever his master wanted he always respected all of his master's decisions. This plan is actually very dangerous for the helper and there will be many things that hinder it. And maybe the plan really should not be done. But Passepartout with Fogg as a Passepartout's monseur wants to save her from danger. If they are unlucky, of course the lives are at stake and they become captives and cannot continue their journey around the world.

“As for Passepartout, he was ready for anything that might be proposed. His master’s idea charmed him; he perceived a heart, a soul, under that icy exterior. He began to love Phileas Fogg (page 81)’”.

to suspect that he was a spy from reform club, where Fogg kept his money. This proves that Passepartout suffers a neurotic anxiety in him.

“Passepartout might have cudgelled his brain for a century without hitting upon the real object which the detective had in view. He never could have imagined that Phileas Fogg was being tracked as a robber around the globe. But, as it is in human nature to attempt the solution of every mystery, Passepartout suddenly discovered an explanation of Fix’s movements, which was in truth far from unreasonable. Fix, he thought, could only be an agent of Mr. Fogg’s friends at the Reform Club, sent to follow him up, and to ascertain that he really went round the world as had been agreed upon (page 115)”.

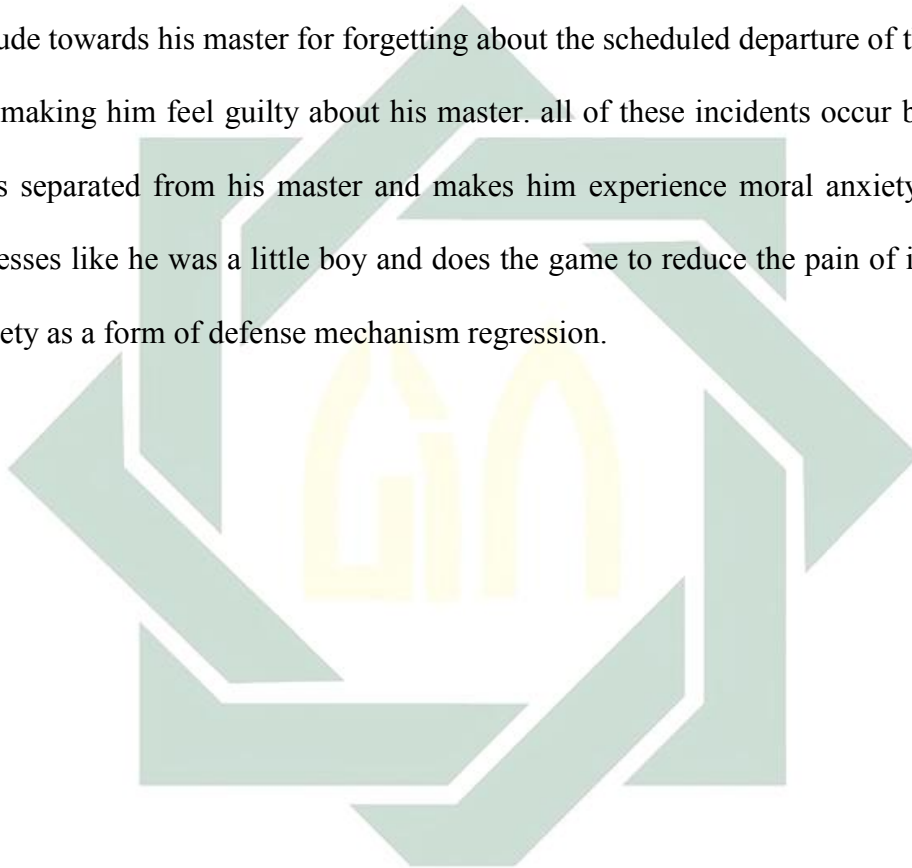
After several meetings at different places, between Jean Passepartout and Fix's became more familiar. Passepartout's concern about his allegations of Fix made it a burden of thought that always existed in his mind with the assumptions that Fix as a spy was told to hinder his master's journey around the world in 80 days. Passepartout always pays attention to the movements of Fix without his knowledge, and he also does not intend to tell this to his master about his allegations of Fix, he is worried that Mr. Fogg feels insulted from the people in the reform club who are the bets rivals. Passepartout’s id continues to encourage the ego to realize its desire to find out the truth.

“‘It’s clear!’ repeated the worthy servant to himself, proud of his shrewdness. ‘He’s a spy sent to keep us in view! That isn’t quite the thing, either, to be spying Mr. Fogg, who is so honourable a man! Ah, gentlemen of the Reform, this shall cost you dear!’(page 115)”.

That was clear when Jean Passepartout assumed that detective fix was a spy sent by people from the reform club to obstruct his master's journey to fail and lose the bet. Because of the strangeness of his behavior that always follows and oversees Jean Passepartout and his master makes him consider fix as a problem as long as they travel. All the concerns in Jean Passepartout was appeared so that he

“‘You are pretty strong, eh?’ ‘Especially after a good meal.’ ‘And you can sing?’ ‘Yes,’ returned Passepartout, who had formerly been wont to sing in the streets. ‘But can you sing standing on your head, with a top spinning on your left foot, and a sabre balanced on your right?’ ‘Humph! I think so,’ replied Passepartout, recalling the exercises of his younger days (page 168)”.

Moral anxiety occurs because Jean Passepartout feels guilty about his attitude towards his master for forgetting about the scheduled departure of the ship and making him feel guilty about his master. all of these incidents occur because he is separated from his master and makes him experience moral anxiety so he regresses like he was a little boy and does the game to reduce the pain of internal anxiety as a form of defense mechanism regression.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the results of the analysis in the previous chapter which examined the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days*. The novel *Around Novel The World In Eighty Days* is a literary work by Jules Verne which was released in 1873. The researcher used the psychoanalytic approach of Sigmund Freud in analyzing the psychological problems of the character in this novel namely the character Jean Passepartout.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by the researcher, it can be concluded that the theme presented in the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days* is about loyalty. Jean Passepartout in this novel is the character who always helps accompany Phileas Fogg on trips around the world, so the presence of Passepartout greatly influences this storyline. In addition, the character of Passepartout was also described as being careless but very loyal to Phileas Fogg.

From the analysis, the researcher finds that Jean Passepartout has a conflict between his ego and superego which is concluded as a reality, neurotic, and moral anxiety. In solving the anxiety, he undergoes defense mechanisms such as rationalization, displacement, projection, repression, reaction formation, and regression.

From the explanation in the previous chapters, it tends to be inferred that Jean Passepartout experiences three types of anxiety. The first anxiety that suffered by Passepartout is reality anxiety, he has suffered two times when he was forgot turn off the gas light, and worried about his master's journey, whether he

was able to return to London in 80 days or not because of unpredictable terrain such as the buffalo gang goes over the railroad. The second anxiety is neurotic anxiety, when Passepartout with Fogg as a Passepartout's monseur wants to save the woman from danger in India temple. If they are unlucky, of course the lives are at stake and they become captives and cannot continue their journey around the world. And the last anxiety is moral anxiety, Passepartout felt sad of his consideration of himself the causes of his master being arrested in Liverpool on charges of stealing the bank by detective Fix, he had not told his master from the start that Fix followed them during a trip to London because he wanted to take Phileas Fogg as a Passepartout's master to the police station.

Passepartout applied six types of defense mechanisms in facing his conflict they are rasionalization, displacement, projection, repression, reaction formation, and regression. Rasionalization is used by Passepartout to cover the anxiety he feels by giving him logical reason that a watch from his grandfather is right even he was on Suez. He uses displacement to cover his anxiety by hit the table with his hand. He uses projection when he made a satire word for Fix that he would be happy if he had a fight between Fogg and Proctor. Passepartout also uses repression by silent action when Detective Fix gave a swear word to him and also uses reaction formation to cover up its hatred of Fix. And the last is regression that applies in Passepartout defense mechanism which Passepartout back like doing game as he did when he was a child.

In closing, research on literary works, especially novels can not only be analyzed by psychological studies but also through other literary theory approaches. Especially research on the novel *Around The World In Eighty Days*,

researchers realized that this study only discussed a small part about anxiety and defense mechanisms. In this research, the researcher focus on the intrinsic element of the novel precisely psychological viewpoint. After reading and understanding the novel, the researcher here just definitely realize that there are many other aspect of literature in the novel, they are loyalty and ambition. Recalling this research only restricted to the character, Jean Passepartout, who has suffered anxiety consequently the following analyst is relied upon to have the capacity to dissect more than one character in this novel. In addition, because of the reality of anxiety and defense mechanism work in human life, consequently the reseacher propose for the following specialist to research character's anxiety and defense mechanism reflected in other literary works. It very well may be connected by Freud's theory or different theories, for example, Anna Freud, Adler, Melanie Klein, and Sullifan. By doing that, it is required to give additionally understanding about the idea of uneasiness and self guards component done in human life and can be helpful for the readers in lessening their anxiety.

The researcher proposes to the readers to read this novel since it has an unusual story that will offer exercises to them to tackle their issues particularly their anxiety problem. The reseacher trusts that this exploration will assist the readers with understanding the novel. Additionally, for the contentions that shows up in this novel. Likewise, the analyst figures this exploration will be helpful for the following scientists to do their research.

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