

**THE MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS EGO DEFENSE
MECHANISM IN *ALL THE BRIGHT PLACE* NOVEL BY
JENNIFER NIVEN**

THESIS



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IN *ALL THE BRIGHT PLACE* NOVEL BY JENNIFER NIVEN

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ABSTRACT

Amalia, A. S. (2022). The Male And Female Characters Ego Defense Mechanism In *All The Bright Place* Novel By Jennifer Niven

Advisor: Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd

Keywords: Theodore Finch, defense mechanism, Literary psychology.

This study examines the ego defense mechanism of the male and female main characters Finch and Violet. This study uses Freud's Theory, Id, Ego, Superego, and ego defense mechanism. This study aims to determine how many Ego defenses mechanism Finch and Violet have experienced. Therefore, the problem arises, that are:

1. How are Finch and Violet depicted in all the bright place in the novel?
2. What are the types of self-defense mechanism that is undergone by Finch and Violet?

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method because this study focuses on evidence of words in the form of words or sentences spoken by Theodore Finch and Violet in the novel *All the Bright Place* by Jennifer Niven in 2015. The subject of this research is Theodore Finch and Violet Markey who has experienced problems and used ego defense mechanism to facing to problems, the researcher took words or sentences in the novel to answer the first and second problems.

The instrument this time is the researcher himself and the data are taken from the E-book Novel *All the Bright Place* 2015 by Jennifer Niven. To make it easier for researchers to retrieve the data. As a result, the researchers found that Theodore Finch had good and bad personality such as polite, creative, s, sensitive, honest, clever, bold, loving, persistent, self- Thoughts, unyielding, and self-blaming. Violet had personalities called coward and crybaby. Theodore Finch also Violet Markey has undergone more than ten ego defense mechanism to defense themselves from many problems and conflict, in Finch he experienced, Avoidance, Projection, Realization, Denial, Fantasy, Thoughts of Superssion, Humour, and Dissociation. In Violet, she experienced: Reaction Formation, Regresion, Avoidance, Thought of supression, Denial, Projection, Undoing, Dissociation, and Acting out.

Abstrak

Amalia, A. S. (2022). Karakter Pria Dan Wanita Mekanisme Pertahanan Ego Di All the Bright Place Novel Oleh Jennifer Niven

Pembimbing : Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd

Kata kunci : Theodore Finch, pertahanan ego, psycho sastra.

Penelitian ini mengkaji mekanisme pertahanan ego yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama pria dan wanita Finch dan Violet. Penelitian ini menggunakan Teori Freud, Id, Ego, Superego dan mekanisme pertahanan ego. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui berapa banyak mekanisme pertahanan ego yang dialami oleh Finch dan Violet. Oleh karena itu, timbul masalah, yaitu:

1. Bagaimana Finch dan Violet digambarkan di *All the Bright Place* dalam novel?
2. Apa saja jenis mekanisme pertahanan diri yang dialami oleh Finch dan Violet?

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, karena penelitian ini berfokus pada pembuktian kata-kata berupa bukti kata atau kalimat yang diucapkan oleh Theodore Finch dan Violet dalam novel *All the Bright Place* karya Jennifer Niven tahun 2015. Subjek penelitian ini adalah Theodore Finch dan Violet Markey yang telah mengalami masalah dan menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan ego untuk menghadapi masalah, peneliti mengambil kata-kata atau kalimat dalam novel untuk menjawab masalah pertama dan kedua.

kalimat dalam novel untuk menjawab masalah pertama dan kedua.

Instrumen kali ini adalah peneliti sendiri dan data diambil dari E-book Novel *All the Bright Place* 2015 karya Jennifer Niven. Untuk memudahkan peneliti dalam mengambil data. Hasilnya, para peneliti menemukan bahwa Theodore Finch memiliki banyak kepribadian baik dan buruk seperti sopan, kreatif, sensitif, jujur, jelas, berani, penyayang, kegigihan, membenci diri sendiri, pantang menyerah, menyalahkan diri sendiri. Violet memiliki kepribadian yang disebut pengecut dan cengeng. Theodore Finch juga Violet Markey telah mengalami lebih dari sepuluh mekanisme pertahanan ego untuk mempertahankan diri dari banyak masalah dan konflik, di Finch ia alami, Penghindaran, Proyeksi, Realisasi, Penolakan, Fantasi, Thought of Superssion, Humor, Pembentukan Reaksi, Disosiasi. Di Violet dia mengalami: Reaksi Pembentukan, Regresi, Penghindaran, Berupaya Menekan, Penolakan, Proyeksi, Pembatalan, Disosiasi, Bertindak..

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Human behavior is shown as an effort to fulfill needs. In fulfilling these needs, individuals make many adjustments to their environment, but in the process of adjustment, they have faced many obstacles. Individuals who experience obstacles have a choice, namely to avoid or face these obstacles. Efforts in responding to these make individuals feel stressed, anxious, and depressed so to reduce them individuals use ego defense mechanisms consciously or unconsciously.

The ego defense mechanism is an individual's way of reducing feelings of stress, anxiety, or conflict to deal with consciously or unconsciously. According to Freud (in Minderop, 2011) the defense mechanism is a natural process that is conscious of the individual in defending himself from conflicts that create anxiety, defense mechanisms protect themselves from external threats or there are impulses arising from (internal) anxiety by distorting reality in all ways. Freud (in Bertens, 2006) states that the defense mechanism operates whenever anxiety gives a warning signal due to a threatening conflict and this can arise again. In Alwisol (2012) Freud said that it is rare for individuals to use a defense mechanism to protect themselves from anxiety because in general individuals carry out defense mechanisms together or alternately according to the form of the threat. Defense mechanisms do not reflect personality in general, but these mechanisms have an

important role in influencing the development of personality. Failure of the defense mechanism to fulfill its defense function can result in mental disorders (Minderop, 2011). One of the unconscious swinging activities in psychoanalysis is carried out by defense mechanisms.

The ego defense mechanism can be investigated further through literature. Literature is one of the easy places to find and accessed by everyone, moreover, literature has a good place in society because it is fun and integrated with people's daily lives. In literature, especially novels, readers will find the uniqueness contained in the story of a novel and usually, the easiest to find are the characters and characters, story and moral messages that exist when finished reading the novel.

Literature cannot be separated from psychology because the two are fused. In literature it examines a character and in psychology examines how a character experiences many events. Literature is a very broad place for everyone to look for references and understand other people in the real world for example when someone has read or researched a novel about ego defense mechanisms resulting from reading or researching can be applied to understand others and oneself. When you experience inner turmoil or anger in a self.

If people use the projection by giving the silent treatment to the person concerned, people will realize that what they are doing is a silent treatment and should not be done to other people. The knowledge gained from reading and researching novels makes one aware that there are that must be changed in the

way one treats others. Literature has a big impact on those who want to read and apply it and make people well aware of themselves and others.

In the addition "literature" is recorded, In those other sayings, literature only can be identified as written expressions of human emotions and thoughts (Rhee, 2011). On the other hand, literature is a mirror of society, so at that time some events were happening at the time itself, for example, the poem September 1, 1939 "is a poem by W. H. Auden which tells about the outbreak of World War II and many reflections on real life. recorded in the literature.

This study focuses on the main male character named Theodore Finch in the novel *All the Bright Places* novel 2015 by Jennifer Niven. This story begins with Theodore Finch who wakes up in the hospital, his journey continues with some suicidal tendencies and his struggles to adjust to the labeling of his friends who think Theodore Finch is a weirdo and how he thinks he does not deserve to be loved by someone he likes, Violet. Both have the same problem that is family problems and self-problem which made them use many use defense mechanisms based on what they are faced with.

Several theories focus on the phase of ego defense mechanism and the characteristics of the male main character, Theodore Finch.

1. The main theories are Id, ego, and superego theory by Sigmund Freud
2. The second supporting theory is new criticism
3. The third is the ego defense mechanism by Sigmund Freud.

In this study, the researcher has found several studies related to ego defense mechanisms. The first thesis is from Wa Ode Nia Fadillah from Universitas Hasanuddin, the title is Mechanism Of Character In Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover, the second is from Husni mubarok from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the title is The Main Characters Defense Mechanism In Cormac Mccarty's Notitlee Rotitlee thesis attempts to study The Road, a fiction work authored by an American author, Cormac McCarty. The third is from Niar I Koem, State University of Gorontalo. The psychological components of ego and defense mechanisms in Jeanne's Beauty and the Beast are examined in this qualitative study mechanisms and the Beast is a well-known work of literature written by Jeanne Marie Le'Prince de Beaumont. The fourth is from Vivien Christy the title is Defense Mechanism Seen through Behaviors in the Character of Barney Stinson from How I Met Your Mother, Universitas Sanata Dharma. None of the studies above addressed the ego defense mechanism. This study is the most recent study in the Literature field because the researcher has found more than ten ego defense mechanisms in the main female and male characters, Finch Theodore and Violet Markey.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. How are Finch and Violet described in *All the Bright Place* in the novel?
2. What are the types of self-defense mechanism that is undergone by Finch and Violet?

1.3 Objective of the study

From the statement of the problem above, there are two objectives of the study as follows:

1. To find how Finch is described in *All the Bright Place* in the novel.
2. To find out how many types of self-defense mechanisms Finch uses.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to have two significance of study the first is theoretical, that is to contribute to academic fields. The second is practical, which is to give an understanding to people of how humans can humanize others. In addition, hopefully, this study will become a reference for further studies in related fields.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

The scope is the contents of *All the Bright Place* novel 2015 by Jennifer Niven. The limitation is analyzing the main male and female characters named Theodore Finch and Violet Markey.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research Design

The research method is currently using a descriptive qualitative to illustrate data from the novel *All the Bright Place* by Jennifer Niven 2015.

1.6.2 Data Source

The researcher uses two data, namely main data and support data. The main data is data that comes from the novel *All the Bright Place* by Jennifer Niven and support data, that is the data obtained from outside the novel such as books, journal articles if needed using valid data from the website.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher uses several steps to collect data, including:

1. The researcher reads the whole Novel *All the Bright Place* 2015 by Jennifer Niven.
2. After reading, the researcher gives notes and signs on words or sentences the researcher is looking for.
3. After getting some data from highlights and notes, the researcher groups them into several parts of the data.
4. After being grouped, the researcher will create a data table according to their respective data.
5. Researchers look for some data and the newest one is two from the thesis that explained ego defense mechanisms and from books, journal articles and websites that are valid to support the main data.

1.7 Data Analysis

The researcher chose to use several steps to analyze the data, specifically :

1. The tables created and grouped has examined per table according to the available data, namely factor and id, ego superego, and ego defense mechanism.
2. The researcher has interpreted the data one by one until it has interpreted
3. The researcher gives a conclusion as a result of the analysis



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CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 New criticism

A key term in New Criticism is "Auto-Telic," one that implies "self-sufficient criticism" or "something for oneself." (Aail, 2021). New criticism is widely used in literature, especially in novel research new criticism has a structure, it is said to examine the inside or the content of the novel, apart from that it cannot be said to be new criticism. The structures always make a form and relate to each word and will inevitably form a meaning.

This meaning later will become various material for research in new criticism. The new criticism-based concept of structuralism can't be separated from the theory of psychology (Martono, 2010). New criticism can be paired with theory psychology as well as novels that have elements of psychology such as Id, Ego, superego by Sigmund Freud can analyze the personality problem of a character so that there are many other psychological theories related to literature. . A more detailed structure such as money described by Martono in Jean Piaget distinguishes between three types of specific factors: (1) the general idea, (2) internal coherence, (3) the thought of metamorphosis, which provides for the establishment of large interpreters, and (4), the thought of the self, which reveals that the framework is autonomous (Hawkes, 1977:141).

2.2 Character and Characterization

The term character refers to the people, animals, or objects featured in a story. Characterization refers to methods a writer utilizes to reveal to readers a character's values, feelings, goals, and so on (Bacon, nd). A character is an actor in a story, novel or film, it does not need to be the main character to say it is a character because everything in it can be said to be a character but it will be categorized as the main male character, female character, supporting character etc. Characters do not always have to be human, because the animals, plants that speak or not or the actors in the story are characters.

Another explanation is, that character is defined as a person who possesses specific "intellectual," "emotional," and "moral attributes" (Abrams, 2012). People who have emotional, and moral values to be judged and seen can be said to be characters, for example, there is a character named Finch he is a gloomy child and has intelligence above his other friends but on the one hand, also has a temper that can not be controlled.

Major characters are both protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist becomes a good character in the tale, but the antagonist is one negative character since they may create the plot's conflict (Jamaliya, 2016). These characters are opposite because one of them wants to achieve his goal while one of them wants to hinder the achievement of that goal, the protagonist will do his best to get what he has to achieve.

Characterization is usually attached to all characters which will later affect their life, as an example that is often seen in the main character is the nature

of despair, toughness, courage, and melancholy, and that prints in their behavior. Behavior itself will be several actions that will often appear in scenes or parts of the novel.

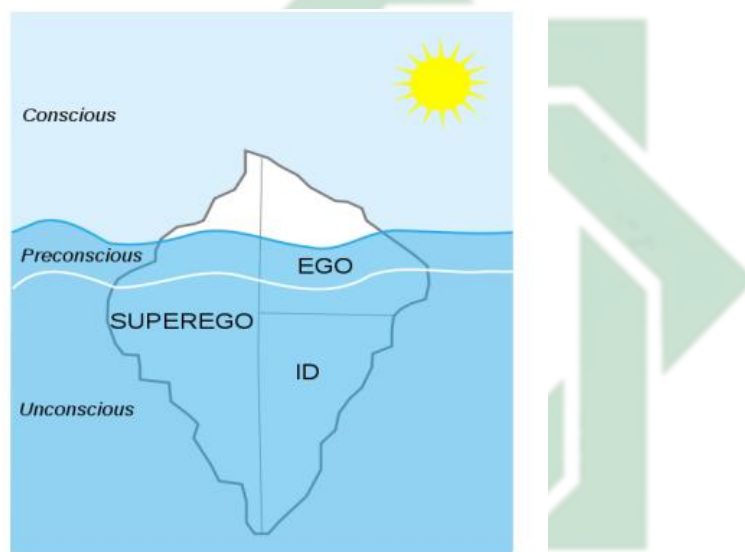
2.3 Freud's theory

The id, ego, and superego are one of the basic theories of psychology that are widely used and are found in many places and look easy in application, but there are many complexities, namely determining which is the id, ego, and superego.

According to Hall and Lindzey, 1994, the id is the place of origin where the original personality and instincts develop (original personality). Two processes, it is called the reflex process and the primary process. The reflex process is when blinking, scratching, etc. which reduces pain while the primary process is to stop tension by forming a fantasy, for example, people are hungry, while the ego is the embodiment of wants and needs. The principal goal is to prevent the occurrence of stress until the satisfaction of the need arrives.

The main role of the ego is the fulfillment of instinctual needs and the needs of the surrounding environment while the superego is the authority, the embodiment of traditional values and ideals as explained to parents and children, for example giving gifts to children when the sufferer achieves something good such as getting the first rank, etc.

The superego can be said to be the arbiter of behavior that is developed and internalized by responding to the gifts and punishments given by the parents. If we return to the main example of food, the id is hunger while the ego is how to get and fulfill that hunger while the superego is the basis of values used to fulfill the ego or you could say is a controller so that you can get food in a good way or has been taught by parents (Hall & Lindzey, 1994).



Pict 1.1

Based on the picture above, it can be analyzed that the level of consciousness is like an iceberg where the id inhabits the lower end of the level of consciousness. The id has the deepest place in a structure, where the id underlies what humans want unconsciously then there is a superego in the middle position that bridges the id and the ego. The result of the whole Id, the ego superego is in conscious action. When presented with an unlikely situation, the ego is responsible for defending the mind, ego, and anxiety.

2.4 Ego defense Mechanism

According to Sigmund Freud, ego defense mechanisms are used to reduce conflicts between internal events and external events that the focus of this ego defense mechanism is to protect the individual's self-esteem when the surrounding environment makes the individual feel threatened or experience anxiety so that it reduces the situation. The ego defense mechanism does not change the dangerous condition, but the ego defense mechanism is intended so that the individual thinks more or perceives the problems experienced by the individual.

Based on its main function which focuses on when the conflict conditions experienced are not appropriate and create anxiety, if the situation does not experience conflict then the defense mechanism is not used. The ego defense mechanism has several general characteristics, namely 1) Falsification, denial, and distortion of reality, 2) working unconsciously so that the individual who carries out the ego defense mechanism is not aware of what he is doing. This defense mechanism has a set of reactions that are unconscious, and irrational, and change reality to be used to reduce anxiety or fear due to reality not following the ego's wishes (Halonen et al.Santrock, 1996). The ego defense mechanism has twelve types but here the main character is often used.

Types of ego defense mechanisms

According to Sigmund Freud, there are several types of ego defense mechanisms, namely:

1. Denial

Denial is a type of ego defense mechanism that is often used by many individuals. Denial performs denial of reality or impulses so that the level of anxiety or fear is reduced.

2. Projection

Projection is an ego defense mechanism that often arises when individuals pass faults, weaknesses, and problems to others.

3. Displacement

Displacement is a defense mechanism that arises when an individual change unpleasant and unacceptable feelings from one object to another that is more acceptable. This object redirection is used as a gratification because the original object is constrained by an external state.

4. Avoidance

Avoidance is a defense mechanism used to avoid an event or object that traumatized people.

5. Rationalization

Rationalization is the process by which a people persuade himself or herself that no harm was made and that everything is or was fine using defective and incorrect thinking. A social sign of this protection mechanism is the fabrication of convenient justifications - making excuses.

6. Fantasy

By fantasizing about what may happen to him, people frequently feel completed objectives and can prevent unpleasant situations, which can create worry and lead to dissatisfaction. People who frequently but excessively daydream may find that his imagined response is more engaging than his real world. However, if this image is carried out in balance and with adequate control of consciousness, fantasy appears to be a healthy technique to reduce stress, therefore imagining appears to be a really useful technique (Fhandy Pandey, 2021).

7. Humour

Humour is the open expression of thoughts and sentiments, particularly those that are unpleasant to think about or too painful to discuss and that offer others pleasure. The ideas keep some of their natural anguish.

Reaction to that use of this defense tends to act in the reverse way of how they feel. Typically, the reaction occurs when someone enters another person whom he dislikes. He still treats the individual extremely well to gain access to society, even if it is necessary (Fhandy Pandey, 2021).

8. Repression

Repression is the defense mechanism of repelling desires toward pleasant instincts, induced by the risk of suffering if the willingness is pleased; the urge is moved to the unconscious to keep it from approaching consciousness; supposedly unexplainable cluelessness, memory lapse, or

lack of awareness of one's situation and condition; the emotion is conscious, but the idea that lies lacking.

9. Regression

This self-defense mechanism is distinguished by a person's psychological condition regressing to his infancy days. People may even cry like a child if people are scared because of the terrifying moment of getting punished by the manager or maybe even worse causes.

10. Dissociation

Dissociative behavior, such as forgetfulness, is characterized as the separation of negative memories or feelings from basic awareness. Dissociation happens subconsciously, as it does with other self-defense systems. Dissociation can be induced by poor parenting or a family setting that is often aggressive or addicted to illegal drugs. Because the youngster cannot simply deal with the illness, this setting may induce detachment.

Dissociation is distinguished by loneliness and denationalization, or the sensation that a person is not in his body and is not united to his consciousness. Derealization is the perception that one's world and surroundings are not realistic. People who have been traumatized by sexual violence or exploitation may benefit from dissociation necessary (Fhandy Pandey,2021).

2.5 Anxiety

According to Chaplin (in Susilarini, 2022) anxiety is a feeling of worry and fear in the face of a situation that will come without cause

accompanied by some physical symptoms such as attempts to escape, shaking, sweating, etc. In addition, anxiety is also a state of worry that complains that something will happen (Nevid in Hidayatullah et al, 2018). Individual perception of the events described in the brain leads to the critical state of an individual as well as the perspective of the individual is an important point that can intensify or reduce response. Feeling helpless is one of the negative cognitions the most frequent in anxiety (Adwas, Almokhtar A. et al 2019).

Feelings of helplessness will continue to arise as long as the individual is still think about things that make the individual feel anxious. Consciously or not, humans will continue to think and anxiety can have a bad effect on the body if there is no solution in it, the worst thing is to feel tired all day even though only doing light things, thoughts suddenly become empty and can even lead to depression, if it happens If this is the case, it should be handled by an expert.

2.6 Previous study

The first thesis is from Wa Ode Nia Fadillahs is from University of Hasanuddin, the tittle is Defense Mechanism Of Character In Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover (Fadillah, 2018). Character Self-Defense Mechanism in Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover The purpose of this thesis is to examine Clifford's self-defense mechanism in guiding his life in Lawrence Lady Chatterley's Lover. This research also seeks to determine the impact of the character's decision. This study's findings are separated into five chapters.

Structuralism and psychoanalysis were employed in this investigation. A research strategy that focuses on literary characteristics such as characters, story, setting, and theme. Psychoanalysis was employed to thoroughly examine the novel's main character. Aside from that, the writer evaluated the data using qualitative and descriptive analysis methods. The novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* served as a source of primary data. Moreover, secondary data was gathered from a variety of books and journals. The main character effectively maintains his existence as a consequence of this research employing self-defense mechanisms such as suppression, sublimation, projection, denial, and regression. The character's decisions in living his life is also directly influenced by the utilization of this mechanism.

The second is from Husni mubarak from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the title is *The Main Characters Defense Mechanism In Cormac Mccarty's Novel The Road* (Mubarak,2019). The thesis attempts to study *The Road*, a fiction work authored by an American author, Cormac McCarty. This tale follows Father and his kid on their trek south after an unknown disaster strikes the globe. The author concentrates on one primary character, Father, his protection system, and how he demonstrates it.

Because the purpose of this study is to explore Father's defensive mechanism in the novel *The Road*, the research approach is descriptive and qualitative. The information is taken directly from the text. To conduct this study, the author employs Sigmund Freud's defensive mechanism theory as the core theory and new criticism as the second theory. Father uses seven

different sorts of defense mechanisms: suppression, regression, denial, projection, rationalization, introjection, and displacement. The data is studied by reading, comprehending, and determining it is novel.

According to this research, Father employs suppression, regression, denial, projection, rationalization, introjection, and displacement. Father engages his protective mechanism to alleviate his anxiousness. Finally, he employs a variety of protective mechanisms.

The third is from Niar I Koem, State University of Gorontalo. The psychological components of ego and defense mechanism in Jeanne's Beauty and the Beast (Koem,2017) are examined in this qualitative study. Beauty and the Beast is a well-known work of literature written by Jeanne Marie LePrince de Beaumont may be studied through psychological research. The researcher uses a psychological technique to evaluate the ego and defensive mechanisms by evaluating the character in Jeanne's Beauty and the Beast. The researcher analyzes the data in three steps: taking notes, collecting, classifying, categorizing, and summarizing the data, and creating meaningful data groups.

In Jeanne's narrative, there are five key characters: (1) Beauty's father, Maurice (2) Beauty, the youngest of three boys and three daughters (3) Beast, the nice man of the ugly monster (4) Beauty's brother (5) Beauty's sister. According to the findings, there are 9 (nine) data points identified as ego and 12 (twelve) data points identified as a defensive mechanism of the characters in Beauty and the Beast. The ego was divided into four types: ego as thinking,

ego as feeling, ego as sensation, and ego as intuition. Furthermore, defense mechanisms in *Beauty and the Beast* include rationalization, response formation, denial, and sublimation.

The fourth is from Vivien Christy the title is *Defense Mechanism Seen through Behaviors in the Character of Barney Stinson from How I Met Your Mother* (Christy,2018) Universitas Sanata Dharma. The researcher employed a psychoanalytic technique to answer the questions that were organized into three key objectives of the study. The initial goal is to determine Barney Stinson's qualities. The second goal is to identify his conflicts and basic difficulties. The final goal is to determine whatever types of defensive systems are present in Barney Stinson. The researcher used the library research approach to solve the study's issue formulations. To begin, the researcher employed a primary resource, the screenplay of the TV series, which was confined to a few episodes in a certain season, as well as a secondary resource, the *How Met Your Mother* TV series. Second, the researcher established three goals and used a psychoanalytic technique as a framework.

Third, the researcher used a variety of theories to examine the issue statements. The theories are as follows: the theory of Character and Characterization, the theory of Conflict in Literature, the Core Issues of Psychological Problems, the theory of Id, Ego, and Superego, and the theory of Ego Defense Mechanism. Fourth, the researcher concluded the analysis.

Several conclusions were drawn from the analyses. The first trait of Barney Stinson is his fractured personality, even though he has a decent side. The internal and external tensions within Barney Stinson are the second. The external tensions that may be seen in Barney are his issues with his family and his father. Meanwhile, Barney perseveres between himself and his uncertainty, and these conflicts are highly influenced by himself and his family. Third, suppression is his defensive strategy, as seen by his actions. Displacement and projection These defensive mechanisms arise as strategies for Barney to deal with his incapacity to articulate his emotions.



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S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.6 THE DESCRIPTION OF FINCH

3.1.1 Polite person

Finch is a polite person, polite is the act of respecting others, which is very rare for an adolescent to do but Finch knows how to behave to the older the quotes below explain it. Instead, I shout, “Thanks for saving me, Violet. I don’t know what I would’ve done if you hadn’t come along. I guess I’d be dead right now” (Niven, 2015, p.18).

Polite is behavior that shows respect to others and consideration (Smith et al., 2022). Finch does things that show respect and consideration to Violet by saying thank you by adding the reason why Finch says thank you. Another proof is in Finch's conversation with the old man, Yes, sir. I guess I did. I’m sorry to pull you away from dinner” (Niven, 2015, p.271).

Finch is polite by saying he is sorry that Finch feels like interrupting the father's dinner. Saying sorry and thank you is a basic form of politeness that must be said to anyone no matter age, status or job, or position.

The politeness that Finch shows is not only to people he likes but to other people who Finch has just met, this is enough to prove that Finch is not a bad boy like his other friends, Finch consciously thanks and apologizes for what he has

done, no matter what happened far from the mental illness he suffered when someone was able to say sorry and thank you in all circumstances, it means that he is a polite person.

3.1.2 Creative person

Creativity can be in the form of imagination where the imagination that has been drawn in the brain will be channeled through what the individual can do.

Prove by this quotation.

“I suggest a field trip. We need to see the wondrous sights of Indiana while we still can because at least three of us in this room are going to graduate and leave our great state at the end of this year, and what will we have to show for it except a subpar public school education from one of the worst school systems in the nation? Besides, a place like this going to be hard to take in unless we see it. Kind of like the Grand Canyon or Yosemite. You need to be there to appreciate its splendor” (Niven, 2015, p.36).

Creativity can be linked with several concepts such as leadership, imagination, metacognitive, intuition, potential, leadership, and mental illness (Plucker & Esping in Runco, 2015) Finch’s creativity is when he proposes field trips where only Finch proposes and another creativity is imagination Finch used to describe the highest hill point in the state. Creativity leads people to many works and in the future, there will be many spontaneous ideas based on his imagination, through Finch's imagination can think extraordinary things, and detailed descriptions will make people better at understanding what Finch's ideas mean and can explain to others his ideas and ideas about field trips, imagination

also requires extensive knowledge, Finch can mention several places such as Yosemite and tell the teacher about the splendor of it.

3.1.3 The sensitive one

Sensitivity is a very rare thing that people have because if people have a sensitive side people will pay more attention to the environment and people around them like the Finch did. The quotation below is the proof, less sarcastically, I add, “It was okay. Uneventful. Boring. Typical.” We move on to easier topics, like the house my mother is trying to sell for her clients and the weather (Niven, 2015, p.48).

Sensitivity is what biologists call it, involving small details, and using that knowledge to make preparations for the future at other times extra attention is paid to no feedback (Aron, 2020). Finch considered without being too cynical, this was done so that after he explained his words he didn't make other people worry, plus so that it didn't take too long for Finch to try to divert the conversation.

Another proof that Finch shows that he's sensitive is this conversation.

I want to bawl, but I tell myself: Disguise the pain. Don't call attention. Don't be noticed. So with every last ounce of energy—energy that will cost me a week, maybe more—I say, “He does the best he can. I mean he did. When he was alive. The best sucks, but at the end of the day, it's got more to do with him than me. And I mean, let's face it, who couldn't love me?” (Niven, 2015, p.278).

Finch feels pain but Finch does not want his pain to be known to many people he prefers to keep his pain to himself and he tries to divert his pain by

talking about his father in end he adds who can not love him, Finch thinks of making people else not to worry about pretending he is not sick. so that the interlocutor does not feel sympathy for the Finch and causes concern for the interlocutor.

3.1.4 An honest person

Honesty is talking, doing the same as the people feel or telling something that is it and finch telling the truth to the Violet of what he feels.

So where were you Friday? Why didn't you go to school?" "I get these headaches sometimes. No big deal." This isn't an out-and-out lie, because the headaches are a part of it. It's like my brain is firing so fast that it can't keep up with itself. Words. Colors. Sounds. Sometimes everything else fades into the background and all I'm left with is sound. I can hear everything, but not just hear it—I can feel it too. But then it can come on all at once—the sounds turn into light, and the light goes too bright, and it's like it's slicing me in two, and then comes the headache. But it's not just a headache I feel, I can see it, like it's made up of a million colors, all of them blinding. When I tried to describe it to Kate once, she said, "You can thank Dad for that. Maybe if he described it to Kate once, she said, "You can thank Dad for that. Maybe if he hadn't used your head as a punching bag." But that's not it. I like to think that the colors and sounds and words have nothing to do with him, that they're all me and my own brilliant, complicated, buzzing, humming, soaring roaring diving, godlike brain (Niven, 2015, p.147).

Honesty is an attitude of openness that is free from fraud and treating others fairly. Honest people do not say what people do not know to be true, do not take other people's things unknowingly, give a false impression and follow orders (Cherrington & Cherrington, 1993).

Finch was telling the truth about an incredible headache, Finch was honest about him being able to see the color and hearing the voice in his headache even though he was honest to Kate, but Kate didn't believe it after he explained to Violet, that he also said the same thing in his heart, he didn't care whether Violet would believe it or not what was important was that Finch had been honest about his condition that day. In short, Finch explained to Violet what he felt, the explanation Finch explained to what he actually felt was the same.

3.1.5 The clever Finch

The clever is can be measured by test intelligence such as IQ test but many other such as psychological tests and Finch has a high score on SAT.

Embryo says, "Let's talk about the SAT. You got 2280." He sounds so surprised and impressed, I want to say, Oh yeah? Screw you, Embryo. The truth is, I test well. I always have. I say, "Congratulations would be appropriate here as well" (Niven, 2015, p.154).

Matzel & Sauce, 2017 in 1998, Gottfredson stated that IQ is one of the most inherited genetic psychological qualities and a person's score on a contemporary IQ test predicts a variety of life variables, such as educational and financial success, health, longevity, and even pleasure. High IQ is a measure of intelligence and it is there from birth it will not change because it is a measure of learning ability.

Finch is a smart kid with a high IQ because his test scores are high to impress Embryo even Finch himself says his scores are always good.

3.1.6 Boldness among everything

One of boldness can be measured by the urge to talk and act the thing people are afraid of and Finch has overcome it. The quotation below is the proof.

I walk over to him so I'm in his line of sight. I stand there, hands in my pockets, and stare at him until he looks up. "Christ," he says. "Don't go sneaking up on people." "I'm not. Unless you've gone deaf in your old age, you had to hear me coming down those stairs. Dinner's ready." "I'll be up in a while." "I'll be up in a while." I move over so that I'm in front of the flat screen. "You should come up now. Your family's here—remember us? The originals? We're here and we're hungry, and we didn't come all this way to hang out with your new wife and child." I can count on one hand the times I've talked to my father like this, but maybe it's the magic of Badass Finch because I'm not one bit afraid of him (Niven, 2015, p.167).

From the oxford dictionary, the etymology of the word daring comes from Italian which implies bold, wild, or bravo. Boldness is saying or doing things that Finch thinks are scary or not dare to say, just like revealing people's mistakes that hurt him in front of the person concerned. Finch openly says that he is brave.

Finch does not hesitate to say everything in front of his family even though he knows it will hurt them but still, Finch does not care and continues to say it until he is relieved. The hardest thing to say is talking to the family but he did it anyway, Finch did not show any fear when he spoke such words to his father, offensive words and he even said that he wasn't afraid of his father at all. Finch talks like a savage.

3.1.7 Loving guy

Finch has a very loving side to his sister Decca not because it is a sense of responsibility but basically because Finch is a sincere lover if it is not sincere his sister can feel uncomfortable but that does not happen.

On the last Sunday of spring break, it snows again, and for an hour or so, everything is white. We spent the morning with Mom. I help Decca in the yard, building a half-snow, half-mud man, and then we walk six blocks to the hill behind my grade school and go sledding. We race each other, and Decca wins every time because it makes her happy. On the way home she says, "You better not have let me win." "Never." I throw an arm around her shoulders and she doesn't pull away (Niven, 2015, p.264).

Loving according to Old English is a participle form, caring refers to action and doing. Loving is the thing that most people can feel because it can be in the form of words or actions like Finch who really cares about decca and he plays with decca and even Finch knows what makes Decca happy and physical touch like hugging also shows caring behavior and decca not rejecting Finch's embrace means that everything Finch does is sincere. Finch shows it to Decca by helping decca make a snowman, then runs because he knows if decca wins it makes him happy, the intimacy that Finch shows is not forced.

3.1.8 Persistence

Persistence is the main thing that must be applied in order to get what you want and finch has it even though it has to be no matter how hard it is but he still follows what he thinks is his goal, "Six miles. Son, you ran all that way?"

“Yes, sir. I guess I did. I’m sorry to pull you away from dinner” (Niven, 2015, p.271).

The persistence in trying to accomplish anything despite obstacles, particularly when people are opposed to you and believe you are unpleasant or unreasonable (oxford,n,d). Finch ran 6 miles, 6 miles is quite a distance if you run. People will prefer to drive a vehicle to save more energy and time, but finch differs in his tenacity in wanting something he can achieve without any help.

3.1.9 Self-hatred

Self-hatred is often self-defeating against all kinds of events that come from outside or inside oneself, even those that have nothing to do with oneself. hatred is one of the things that will self-destruct as Finch did, as evidenced by the following quotation, I, Theodore Finch, being of unsound mind (Niven, 2015, p.13).

Self-hatred is the inability or even not being able to convince oneself related to pathology (Mills et al., 2007). Insulting a self by calling a self a bit insane or so will create a bad influence on a self. In short, humans coming into negative thoughts and repeating them continuously will have an impact on self-esteem. If people are humiliated by others, there will be no feeling of discomfort or anger because people are already accustomed. Continuously suppressed emotions and mental illness will lead to depression. By using the word "I" in his

pronunciation Finch blatantly mocks himself and that is a testament to his self-loathing and failure to think of himself as useful. The other proof he humiliates himself is, “But then to have to deal with an asshole like me?” (Niven, 2015, p.16).

In addition to the self-loathing that comes to his thoughts, Finch also criticizes his behavior which he thinks is not in a good scope. It could be that all the things that exist in him will be reproached one by one. There would be no end to things like that if people were repeated, people would pile up like mountains and explode if they were full. Self-loathing can also come from bad habits and environments that cause a child or people to consider themselves low and deserve to be humiliated, but in reality, there is no human being who deserves to be humiliated no matter what, regardless of his condition. All humans are equal because we are all called “human”.

3.1.10 Unyielding

Unyielding is one of the attitudes that people often do until when they meet a dead end, people will give up. but Finch is often Finch still unyielding.

Is today a good day to die? This is something I ask myself in the morning when I wake up. In the third period when I’m trying to keep my eyes open while Mr. Schroeder drones on and on. At the supper table as I’m passing the green beans. At night when I’m lying awake because my brain won’t shut off due to all, there is to think about. Is today the day? And if not today — when? (Niven, 2015, p.11).

Finch who is still lying in the hospital wants to end his life but he still doesn't give up on staying alive by asking when he will die, the strong desire

remains alive, Indirectly Finch proves that there is still a strong desire from Finch to stay awake, the words stay awake is enough to prove that Finch is unyielding.

The The next proof is explained below.

This time will be different. This time, I will stay awake. I run until time stops. Until my mind stops. Until the only thing I feel is the cold metal of the license plate in my hand and the pounding of my blood (Niven, 2015, p.72).

The quotation has proven that Finch will be staying awake as long as he can. Finch's persistence to stay awake until whatever Finch has stopped or until Finch does not have the power to stay awake. The strong will Finch to stay awake is to remain strong.

3.1.11 Self-blaming

Failing to accept self is the inability to understand ourselves and it can lead to uncontrollable self and burden. The quotation will shows

Which is why it pays to pretend you're just like everyone else, even if you've always known you're different. It's your fault, I told myself then—my fault I can't be normal, my fault I can't be like Roamer or Ryan or Charlie or the others. It's your own fault, I tell myself now (Niven, 2015, p.149).

One who can embrace himself will not be reluctant to look at himself. Truthfully, both within (heart/mind/feeling) and externally (behavior, appearance), since we can't jump from ourselves, regardless of what we do (Gamayanti, 2016).

Many things make Finch compare himself to others. He feels that blaming himself is necessary. The absence of Self-acceptance has a huge impact on how a person lives their lives. Finch can't accept himself, so he keeps blaming himself for what he didn't do or for any mistakes.

A person's personality cannot be guessed and judged from everyone's thoughts, especially if someone's behavior is judged on a mistake that person has made. A person's personality is produced and formed by that person who is still a child could be formed by his parents and the environment also supports the formation of a person's personality, in short, the characterization is something that people had or built since people were kids and often gets the impact from the environment itself, along with the development of the way of thinking and the emotions. Not only personality formation is done well and consciously for example if there is a family that educates their child with hard and harsh words eat the child will grow up believing himself to be like what his parents say and will often say rudely because it has become a habit, naturally.

Unconsciously it is a habit that parents do in front of the child imitated by the child and there are even parents who do not understand that their words and behavior are bad, but there are several examples of circumstances where a child is not affected by a bad family and environment. Finch has a personality that loves his family and is brave even though his family can't be a good example. Finch grows up to be kind and brave, so Finch adopts what behavior he instills in himself and his family's behavior towards him.

3.2 THE DESCRIPTION OF VIOLET

3.2.1 Coward

Violet shows that she is coward by thinking and trembling about when she was in the bell tower.

This is our twelfth meeting. My heart is still racing and my hands are still shaking from being up on that ledge. I have gone cold all over, and what I want is to lie down. I wait for Mrs. Kresney to say: I know what you were doing first period, Violet Markey. Your parents are on their way. Doctors are standing by, ready to escort you to the nearest mental health facility (Niven, 2015, p.26).

The scene after Violet was on top of the bell tower and came back down, Violet shook and showed fear, what happened was not that Violet really wanted to be up there but Violet Coward because otherwise Violet would not have shown her fearful reaction after that incident, an event that had even passed.

3.2.2 Crybaby

Violet true nature is crybaby even she herself hates herself about being so much crying but she couldn't stop.

She pushes me hard and then again, so I go jolting backward, but I don't lose my footing. I stand there as she slaps at me, and then she starts to cry, and she is shaking (Niven, 2015, p.233).

Violet shows her true side, which is her whiny nature, as evidenced by Violet crying when Finch appeared on the surface of the water while swimming together, Violet cried until she trembled, below is also proof that Violet cried when she was with Finch. The other quotation shows it.

I say, “You’re the best friend I’ve ever had, Theodore Finch.” And he is, even more so than Eleanor. Suddenly I’m crying. I feel like an idiot because I hate to cry, but I can’t help it. All the worry comes out and just spills all over the floor of his closet. Finch rolls over and kind of scoops me into him. “Hey now. What gives?” “Amanda told me.” “Told you what?” “About the hospital and the pills. About Life Is Life.” (Niven, 2015, p.313).

In the case that Violet knew that Finch was attending counseling for mental health Violet was crying revealing her heart to Finch, in that conversation they were both on good terms but Violet suddenly burst into tears in her conversation and even Violet said that she hates crying.

3.3 Finch ego defense mechanisms

3.3.1 Avoidance

Avoidance is something that is often done because it is the easiest thing for Finch to do and the proof is as follows. I felt deader than usual. Awake, yeah, but empty, like someone had been feasting on my blood. This is day six of being awake again, and my first week back at school since November 14 (Niven, 2015, p.12).

In the quote above, Finch feels more dead than usual because of the pain that Finch holds is unbearable and he is also feels empty. So the thing that can be done to reduce the tendency to be sick and empty is to go to school. going to school is a form of avoidance because there is no solution to the problem or what Finch is feeling, so all Finch can do is avoiding .

“I never expected to be single at forty.” It was the way she said it more than the words themselves. She made it sound so final Ever since then, I’ve done what I could to be pleasant and quiet, making

myself as small and unseen as possible—which includes pretending to go to school when I'm asleep, as in the Asleep —so that I don't add to the burden. I am not always successful (Niven, 2015, p.47).

Because of the words of his mother who complained and made a burden for Finch to encourage Id finch to disappear invisibly by becoming small but unfortunately Finch's ego doing the Id of Finch by pretending of imagining, includes pretending to go to school when I'm asleep, as in the Asleep (Niven, 2015, p.47). This time the superego did not succeed in stopping Finch and the ego mechanism works by doing an avoidance by pretending to sleep.

The other quotation shows the avoidance that Finch faced

I run like hell, leaving Little Bastard behind. I run so hard and fast, I feel like my lungs will explode, and then I go harder and faster. I'm daring my lungs and my legs to give out on me. I can't remember if I locked the car, and God I hate my mind when it does that because now I can only think about the car door and that lock, and so I run harder. I don't remember where my jacket is or if I even had one.

It will be all right.

I will be all right.

It won't fall apart.

It will be all right.

It will be okay.

I'm okay.

Okay.

Okay, then Asleep (Niven, 5, p.268).

In the face of his problems Finch prefers to go somewhere driving his car and run away from what is a source of trouble for Finch, Finch assures himself everything will be fine and he will be fine too. Finch uses avoidance to deal with his problem this time. Avoidance is an easy thing to do because running away

from problems is easier and lighter for Finch to deal with. for this case leaving the problem and not wanting to face it or knowing it and adding the word “okay” to himself is much easier, but will not be able to stop the bad feeling.

The proof that is real is shown by this quotation

I take a breath and dive, grateful for the darkness of the water and the warmth against my skin. I swim to get away from Josh Raymond, my cheating father, Violet’s involved parents who are also her friends, my sad, deserted mother, and my bones. I close my eyes and pretend it’s Violet who surrounds me instead, and then I open my eyes and push myself down, one arm out like Superman. and then I open my eyes and push myself down, one arm out like Superman (Niven, 2015, p.231).

Finch still has problems with several people around him including his family, everyone who has problems with Finch makes Finch uneasy and can't deal with them one by one so what Finch does is avoid himself from all of them, the people who hurt him by going diving as much as he can.

3.3.2 Projection

The projection will usually justify what is an error or untruth concerning the people.

“Congratulations.” But it’s too late. He’s already put it out there and now my brain has grabbed onto “Just be careful” and won’t let go. I try to tell it he might have meant “Just be careful when you have sex. Use a condom,” but instead, because, you know, it’s a brain, and therefore has—is—a mind of its own, it starts thinking of every way in which Violet Markey might break my heart (Niven, 2015, p.153).

Id of Finch wants Finch to be happy with Violet Markle but Finch's ego provides a defense mechanism in the form of a warning to just be careful with himself, but Finch still worries, that the words *Violet Markey might break my heart* (Niven, 2015, p.153). It shows that the projection made by Finch is to say bad things to Violet and that she is the person Finch is.

But tonight I'm telling myself I don't have anything in common with this Violet girl, no matter how much I want to, and asking myself if the words between us were really that hot or if maybe it was just me imagining, me in overdrive for a girl I barely know, all because she's the first person I've met who seems to speak my language (Niven, 2015, p.85).

3.3.3 Realization

Realization is one of the things that other people often do, one of which is making excuses by blaming and not oneself.

Try to read my downloaded version of *The Waves*, and when that isn't any better, I think, *It's the computer. It's not me. And I find a regular book and thumb through it, but the lines dance across the page like they're trying to get away from me. I will stay awake. I will not sleep. I think of ringing up ol' Embryo. I go so far as to find his number out from the bottom of my backpack and punch it into my phone. I don't press Call* (Niven, 2015, p.192).

Finch feels unable to focus his vision is blurry and Id Finch wants to stop and ego Finch is trying to find help by blaming the computer. The pain felt makes Finch do the ego defense mechanism called realization. Humans have an instinct to survive. To calm himself down, Finch tried to blame other things by saying that there was nothing wrong with himself, but that it is the computer that was wrong. It is proven by this quotation *and when that isn't any better, I think, It's the*

computer. It's not me (Niven, 2015, p.192). This makes Finch believe that he will survive.

Finch's superego wants him to stay awake without being carried away by the pain. The survival mechanism, according to Adelina(2020) in Scott (1990), refers to how people meet their demands while having minimal physical and financial resources. Finch felt at that time his condition was getting worse and almost unconscious because his vision was starting to become abnormal, on the other hand, Finch did not want to die. The next quote explained that Finch is blaming his friend, Roamer.

The next morning, after the gym, Roamer walks by and says, "Freak," under his breath. There are still a lot of guys milling around, but I don't care.

To be more accurate, I don't think. It just happens. In a flash, I have him up against the locker, my hands around his throat, and I'm choking him until he turns purple. Charlie is behind me, trying to pull me off, and then Kappel is there with his bat. I keep going because now I'm fascinated by the way Roamer's veins are throbbing, and the way his head looks like a lightbulb, all lit up and too bright. It takes four of them to get me off him because my fist is like iron. I'm thinking: You put me here. You did this. It's your fault, your fault, your fault (Niven, 2015, p.281).

The triggers from Roamer who said Finch Freak made Finch unable to put himself at ease and his emotions overflowed to the extent that Finch's anger finally turns into action and physically hurt Roamer, Finch realized that he hurt Roamer so Roamer was really hurt but Finch shouted saying it was wrong Roamer, Finch's feelings are not calm and finally Finch uses an ego defense

mechanism called realization where the actions taken are fully conscious but still blame others for what he did.

The next realization that Finch did is when the cardinal can't be saved by his family, the quotation below explained it.

He tells me about the day the cardinal died, about finding the bCody is on the back deck, about burying him in the mud nest. "There was nothing to make him last a long time," Finch told his parents afterward. He said he always blamed them because he knew they could have been the thing that made the cardinal last if they'd only let it in like he'd asked them to.

"That was the first black mood. I don't remember much that happened after that, not for a little while at least." (Niven, 2015, p.303).

Finch feels a black mood for the first time that day and Finch realizes that what makes it is, it is because Finch can not save his cardinal who eventually dies even though car the final can be saved fully there will be a ca chance the cardinal dying will be much smaller, but his family can't do what he wants. Finch's wants are not fulfilled by his family, Finch blames his family for the cardinal. Finch uses the realization of the black mood he is feeling for the first time.

3.3.4 Denial

Denial is an Anna Freud-proposed defensive mechanism that involves a rejection to recognize facts, therefore excluding external occurrences from consciousness.

The proof is in this quotation

I want to get away from the stigma they all feel just because they have an illness of the mind as opposed to, say, an illness of the lungs or blood. I want to get away from all the labels. "I'm OCD, " "I'm depressed, " "I'm a cutter, " they say, like these are the things that define them. One poor bastard is ADHD, OCD, BPD, bipolar, and on top of it all has some sort of anxiety disorder. I don't even know what BPD stands for. I'm the only one who is just Theodore Finch (Niven, 2015, p.292).

Finch hates stigma because according to Finch's words, stigma is a bad label that he does not want to be the same as stigma, stigma is not confined to a statistical minority; However, stigma is created and maintained by those in authority towards those with less power (Frost, 2011 in Link & Phelan, 2001). It encourages the ego of Finch to deny it, stigma is still a scourge for most people or groups because society always gives views and opinions to other people or a group based on unfounded personal opinions.

Worse yet, most of society's stigma will be attached to the person or group concerned so that they also believe that they are what most people say like a mental illness, Finch denies that he has that kind of mental illness by saying *I'm the only one who is just Theodore Finch* (Niven, 2015, p.292). Denial makes Finch confident that Finch is not what other people say, but he is just himself, Theodore Finch. Quotation The next chapter will explain how Finch denies living alone.

The other quotation proved here

It takes him a good minute or two, but he shadeniesit. Instead of that kingdom, he jerks my arm forward so we are almost nose to nose—or, given our height difference, nose to chin—and says, "You are not alone." Before I can tell him, Actually I am, which is part of the problem; we are all alone, trapped in these bodies and our minds, and whatever company we have in provide is only fleeting

himself that what he got from himself was a fake (Niven, 2015, p.230).

If Finch does not deny that he is not alone, his mind will be confused because what he feels will be different from his mind, therefore to feel the same as the reality in Finch's mind, Finch uses denial to calm himself. Researchers found pain as a result of Finch's inability to accept reality, therefore Finch uses denial of the reality he was facing.

Mom has stopped eating to study my face. When she does pay attention, which isn't often, she tries hard to be understanding about my "sadness," just like she tries hard to be patient when Kate stays out all night and Decca spends time in the principal's office. My mother blames our bad behavior on the divorce and my dad. Dad says we just need time to work through it. Less sarcastically, I add, "It was okay (Niven, 2015, p.48).

3.3.5 Fantasy

Fantasy or supposition is one of the ego defense mechanisms that creates an event in the mind like what Finch did in overcoming his problems with his friends.

I wonder, if I count long enough, whether I can go back in time, all the way to the beginning of eighth grade, before I was weird and before anyone noticed me and before I opened my mouth and talked to Roamer and before they called me "freak" and I was awake all the time and everything felt okay and somewhat normal, whatever normal is, a looked at me—not to stare, not to watch for what I'd do next, but looked at me like, Oh hey, what's up, man, what's up, buddy? I wonder if I count backward, whether I can go back and take Violet Markey with me and then move forward with her so we have more time. Because it's time I fear (Niven, 2015, p.215).

Finch faces his problem this time by using a presupposition, the assumption that Finch wants is to go back in time before there is a problem that he is facing now. Finch wants people around him not to think he's weird and wants to be treated like normal people. Finch wondered if the current Finch was the same as the old Finch and whether people would still, be treated the same. Finch uses fantasy to relieve the pain of his problems.

The other quotation below shows the fantasy that Finch uses to assert himself.

What if life could be this way? Only the happy parts, none of the terrible, not even the mildly unpleasant. What if we could just cut out the bad and keep the good? This is what I want to do with Violet—give her only the good, keep away the bad, so that good is all we ever have around us (Niven, 2015, p.176).

Unpleasant events that Finch faced starting from his own family and the Violet family made Finch unable to overcome this, in Finch's imagination, he wanted a peaceful and fine life without any problems that Finch and Violet had to deal with because if there was a problem that involved Violet too then Finch will also be affected. Finch is unable to deal with the problems that exist in reality, so Finch uses fantasy to comfort himself.

The fantasy that Finch uses to comfort himself shows in the quotation below.

I am very calm as if I'm in science class experimenting. The rumble of the engine is a kind of lullaby. I force my mind to go blank as I do on the of thgine is a kind of lullaby. I force my mind to go blank like I do on the rare occasions I try to sleep. Instead of thinking, I picture a body of water and me on my back floating, still and peaceful, with no movement except my heart beating in my chest. When they find me, I'll just look like I'm sleeping (Niven, 2015, p.215).

After Finch got into a fight with his father, Finch can not control himself, all Finch can do is imagine himself in a class that contains experiments, there Finch makes himself real and imagines that he is in water and that was all made by Finch because Finch can't deal with messy feelings what he is feeling, the ego defense mechanism in the form of Fantasy is what Finch uses.

3.3.6 Thought of suppression

Thought suppression is a defense mechanism that suppresses a person's emotions allowing them to be accessed later, Finch points out when dealing with dad.

“Oh, for Christ’s ...” Dad sits back and stares at me as Decca takes a big, bloody bite of her burger, the juice dripping down her chin. Kate says, “Don’t be an asshole, Dad. He doesn’t have to eat it if he doesn’t want to.” Before I can stop him, ’80s Finch says, “There are different ways to die. There’s jumping off a roof and there’s slowly poisoning yourself with the flesh of another every single day.” (Niven, 2015, p.78).

Finch tells his father that Finch does not eat meat but Finch's father shows disapproval of his son's behavior by disrespecting Finch's decision and it makes Finch uncomfortable having to have a conflict with his father therefore Finch's ego provides a defense to Finch by holding back what he wants to vent and feels by thinking about something else, Finch uses thought suppression to face to the uncomfortable feeling he has. The next quote shows Finch doing reaction formations on other people to make himself and others feel comfortable and there will be no prolonged conflict.

“Where’d you get them?” I ask. “My dad got them for me.” I want to say, Not your dad. My dad. Let’s just get this straight right now. You already have a dad somewhere else, and even though mine isn’t all that great, he’s the only one I’ve got. But then I look at this kid, at the thin face and the thin neck and the scrawny shoulders, and he’s seven and smalll for his age, and I remember what that was like. And I also remember what it was like growing up with my father. I say, “You know, I had a couple of horses once, not as cool as these here, but they were still pretty tough. I named them Midnight and Scout.” (Niven, 2015, p.266).

Finch asked his brother who seemed to have a lot of things in his room with the thing he got from his father, Finch has a half-sister who gets different treatment from his biological father, even though his father is the same but the treatment of the father to the child is different, the mother is also different. But Finch wants to say things that should disturb his mind but Finch does not want to be involved in deeper conflict es, especially with a child who his father loves so, Finch holds back the thought showing Finch using the thought of suppression.

3.3.7 Humour

Humor is a type of defense mechanism that assumes or gives jokes when people are in a dilemma, confused, and can't access their feelings due to what they are facing and Finch shows it by laughing while on the tower.

For a minute, I can feel it: the sense of peace as my mind goes quiet like I’m already dead. I am weightless and free. Nothing and no one to fear, not even myself. Then a voice from behind me says, “I want you to hold on to the rail, and once you’ve got it, lean against it and lift your right foot up and over.” Like that, I can feel the moment passing, maybe already passed, and now it seems like a stupid idea, except for picturing the look on Amanda’s face as I go sailing by her. I laugh at the thought (Niven, 2015, p.17).

At the moment Finch is confused about whether to jump or not Finch gets more distracted by the sound of someone from behind Finch who wants to save him, when he is confused about jumping or listening to that person's words, he can not solve the uneasy feelings of him so he makes himself calm by laughing at what he is thinking up there, Finch used humor to calm himself down.

To do the humor as Finch does, you don't have to laugh or laugh at funny things because you are depressed due to confusion, humor is an easily recognizable reaction because it has an effect that people can see and hear just by laughing.

3.3.8 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is giving the opposite reaction to feeling confused and not accepting people in the face of problems, but dealing with them by giving the opposite reaction such as confusion with cigarettes.

I fish through my desk for a cigarette, stick it in my mouth, and remember as I'm reaching for my lighter that Theodore Finch, an '80s kid, doesn't smoke. God, I hate him, the clean-cut, eager little prick. I leave the cigarette in my mouth unlit, trying to chew the nicotine out, and pick up the guitar, play along, then give it up and sit down at the computer, swinging my chair around so it's backward, the only way I can compose. only way I can compose (Niven, 2015, p.44).

Finch who wants to smoke feels confused because he wants to smoke cigarettes, but because Finch thinks that Finch is indeed one of the adult in his

family, Finch finally decides to do the best thing he does not like, which is to throw cigarettes out of his mouth. Finch does the opposite, one of the ego defense mechanisms called reaction formation to overcome the confusion. The other quotation proves it.

Reaction formation is the opposite of what people do, what Finch does is tried to convince others and himself about life but actually, it's the other way around

Then I think: You can't do this to me. You were the one who lectured me about living. You were the one who said I had to get out and see what was right in front of me and make the most of it and not wish my time away and find my mountain because my mountain was waiting and all that adds up to life. But then you leave. You can't just do that. Especially when you know what I went through losing Eleanor (Niven, 2015, p.350).

Through what Violet thinks and what Finch has done everything seems contradictory, what Violet says is when Finch tries to save Violet who is on top of the tower to stay alive and shows that in fact life still has a lot to explore such as visiting some mountains. A pleasant place in Indiana introduces Violet to interesting writings and songs that Violet has never done but is a suicidal who loves extreme things and suicide, Finch has made several suicide attempts from taking pills, drowning himself, inhaling toxins from vehicles, and much more. during that time Finch used reaction formation for the life he did not want all this time.

3.3.9 Dissociation

Dissociation is a condition where the self is not connected to his soul to protect himself as Finch said to his father.

“Is your father the Finch of Finch Storage?”

“Yes, sir.”

“Ted Finch, former hockey player?”

“That’s the one. But we haven’t spoken in years. He left when I was ten.”

I’m staring at him as my mom says, “I’m so sorry.”

“At the end of the day, we’re better off without him, but thank you.”
(Niven, 2015, p.201).

Finch's family is not like other harmonious families, all of this is caused by his father who often makes Finch disappointed and can't be with his mother, or marry another woman, when his father insults him it is a painful thing for Finch because Finch's divorce is very painful but Finch only giving a simple explanation sounds mundane and Finch also says that all is better without his father, Finch uses dissociation to protect himself from the painful experience of being brought up again by others.

3.4 VIOLET

3.4.1 Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is an ego defense mechanism that allows a person to behave oppositely as Violet did to hide her true feelings when the counselor asked her a question. She lights up at this.

“Do you feel you’re being punished?” She is talking about the accident. Or maybe she is referring to being here in this office, office school, this town.

“No.” Do I feel I should be punished? Yes. Why else would I have given myself bangs?

“Do you believe you’re responsible for what happened?” I tug on the bangs now. They are lopsided.

“No.”

She sits back. Her smile slips a fraction of an inch. We both know I’m lying. I wonder what she would say if I told her that an hour ago I was being talked off the ledge of the bell tower (Niven, 2015, p.29).

Violet felt confused because what had happened to her was an accident that made her lose her sister, Violet suddenly asked about responsibility for what she had done and Violet replied that she did not feel responsible for everything that happened. Violet's answer that said no showed that Violet was hiding what she was feeling on several previous occasions Violet had experienced trauma and blamed herself. Violet does not want to look weak by showing her true feelings to one of the counselors, Violet does a reaction formation.

Acting the other way around is a form of reaction formation from a defense mechanism to protect yourself, Violet does this when she tries to refuse to come to Amanda's party

Amanda used to be one of my closest friends, but ever since April, I've drifted away from her. Since I quit cheering, we don't have much in common. I wonder if we ever did. I made the mistake of mentioning the whole sleepover thing to my parents, which is why I'm going. "Amanda is making an effort, and you should too, Violet. You can't use your sister's death as an excuse forever. You've got to get back to living." I'm not ready doesn't work on my mom and dad anymore (Niven, 2015, p.53).

Amanda is Violet's closest friend, but because of the trauma that Violet faced regarding her sister, Violet decided not to be seen by other people or close to them because Violet was afraid of losing her loved ones like her sister who died, Violet still couldn't make peace and find her. peace with himself therefore Violet refused to go to the crowded places like Amanda's party but Violet failed to go and as a result Violet came to Amanda's party, acting the opposite. Violet gives the opposite reaction from what she wants, Violet uses reaction formation.

The next quotation is when Violet get angry to think about her sister that leave her alone and make Violet hate the town.

I think of all the things I want to shout: I hate this town! I hate winter! Why did you die? This last thought is directed at Eleanor. Why did you leave me? Why did you do this to me? But instead, I stand there holding on to Finch's shirt, and he looks down at me and shakes his head, and in a moment he starts singing Dr. Seuss again (Niven, 2015, p.164).

Because of her sister's accident that made her sister lose her life, Violet began to hate the city she lived in. Violet hates him so much that she wants to release her anger but when Violet sees Finch and gives Violet a little encouragement so Violet doesn't reveal it, she decides to hide it in front of Finch so as not to look bad with her overflowing emotions, Violet uses a Reaction formation to hide her anger.

The reaction formation comes to Violet when she does not want to reveal her true emotions to her friend, Charlie.

“Where’s your boyfriend, Violet? Shouldn’t you be on suicide watch?” He and his friends laugh. Before I can say anything, Jordan yanks the suckers out of his mouth and throws them in the garbage. On Thursday, I find Charlie Donahue in the parking lot after the last period. I tell him I’m working with Finch on a class project and that I haven’t heard from him for a few days. I don’t ask if the rumors are true, even though I want to (Niven, 2015, p.183).

After a long time, Finch didn't tell Violet and didn't come to school on normal days and the bad rumors spreading around their school made Violet concerned about Finch's condition and started to wonder where Finch was, Violet was confused and worried that something might have happened. Finch's bad experience, was when he met with Charlie to ask Finch where Violet refused and preferred to remain silent and not discuss anything about Finch with Charlie. Violet hid her worries in front of Charlie to keep her feel calm, Violet used the formation reaction to protect herself.

3.4.2 Regression

Regression is an ego defense mechanism that is carried out in the same way when the person was a child when Violet felt confused and freaked out.

I find the outer edge of the Blue Hole where there’s suddenly a bottom, and I rise out of it until I’m next to her, dripping on the bank. She pushes me hard then again, so I go jolting backward, but I don’t lose my footing. I stand there as she slaps at me, and then she starts to cry, and she is shaking (Niven, 2015, p.233).

At the moment Finch and Violet swim, Finch dives as deep as Finch can until Violet can't reach, but because Violet feels she has waited too long and is confused about Finch not appearing on the surface. Violet protects her ego by crying until Finch comes to the surface. Violet shows how to protect her ego by crying, it is a form of childhood behavior and enters into the ego defense mechanism.

3.4.3 Avoidance

Avoidance is an ego defense mechanism that removes people from moments or pain when there is a conflict between Violet and her family Violet chooses to leave the place.

Mom says, "Violet, we're very disappointed." This is like a knife in my stomach. My parents have never believed in grounding us or taking away our phones or computers, all the things Amanda's parents do to her when she gets caught breaking the rules. Instead, they talk to us and tell us how disappointed they are. Me, I mean. They talk to me. "This isn't like you." Mom shakes her head. Dad says, "You can't use losing your sister as an excuse to act out." I wish, just once, they'd send me to my room. "I wasn't acting out. That wasn't what it was. It's just—I don't cheer anymore. I quit student council. I suck at orchestra. I don't have any friends or a boyfriend, because it's not like the rest of the world stops, you know?" My voice is getting louder, and I can't seem to do anything about it. "Everyone goes on with their lives, and maybe I can't keep up. Maybe I don't want to. The one thing I'm good at I can't do anymore. I didn't even want to work on this project, but it's kind of the only thing I have going on." And then, because they won't do it, I send myself to my room. I walk away from them just as my dad is saying, "First of all, kiddo, you are good at many things, not just on (Niven, 2015, p.196).

Violet's parents feel that Violet has changed and often argue but Violet can't accept her parents' statements blatantly, Violet feels that her world has stopped and Violet doesn't have the strength to do what she likes. it was something that made Violet feels uncomfortable and unfair to get, felt enough to explain everything to her parents, with feelings that were still uneasy and couldn't be contained anymore, Violet decided to avoid things that would hurt her further by leaving the place and arguing. his parents and walked to her room. The next quotation shows their avoidance of Violet after she can not accept the fact that Violet is one of the survivors out there.

Then she says, "I'm concerned about your progress, Violet. Frankly, you should be further along than you are right now. You can't avoid cars forever, especially now that we're in winter. You can't keep standing still. You need to remember that you're a survivor, and that means ..." I will never know what that means because as soon as I hear the word "survivor," I get up and walk out (Niven, 2015, p.30).

Violet came to her counselor for a consultation when her counselor expressed what concerns her counselor so that Violet could quickly return to the situation before Violet experienced the trauma of losing her sister but when her counselor said that Violet was one of the survivors, Violet could not accept it and instead avoided talking to the counselor. and going out, Violet uses avoidance to keep herself calm and unmindful.

3.4.5 Thought suppression

Thought suppression is a defense mechanism by suppressing feelings that may be expressed later. Violet held back what she was feeling because Finch made Violet the center of attention in the class.

I shift in my seat so I can see her, elbow on the back of my chair. “Violet Markey, I’d like to be your partner on this project.” Her face turns pink as everyone looks at her.

Violet says to Mr. Black, “I thought if there was something else I could do—maybe research and write a short report.” Her voice is low, but she sounds a little pissed. “I’m not ready to ...” He interrupts her.

“Miss Markey, I’m going ... to do you the biggest ... favor of your life. ... I’m going to say ... no.”

“No?”

“No. It is a new year... It is time to get... back on the camel.

” A few people laugh at this. Violet looks at me and I can see that, yes, she is pissed, and it’s then I remember the accident. Violet and her sister, sometime last spring. Violet lived, and the sister died. This is why she doesn’t want attention (Niven, 2015, p.39).

Finch invites Violet to join his team in a class project, but Finch asks her to be open in class so that Violet becomes the center of attention, Violet feels very irritated and disturbed because of Finch's actions but Violet does not want to address it directly, therefore Violet holds her feelings until class ended, Violet defended herself using thought suppression.

The other quotation shows suppression when Violet argues with her parent because of the tardiness that Violet shows to them.

“When you weren’t home by one a.m. and you didn’t answer your phone, we called Amanda to see if you were at her house, or if she’d seen you. She said you were probably with Finch, the boy whose life

you saved.” Mom’s face is wet, her eyes red. “Violet, we’re not trying to be the bad guys here. We’re just trying to do what’s best.

” Best for who, I want to say.

“You don’t trust me.”

“You know better than that.” (Niven, 2015, p.246).

When she is fighting with her parents because she went off with Finch until late at night, Violet showed her distaste for the attitude of Violet's parents, especially the concern of Violet's parents who thought Finch was a bad guy who should not be approached and her mother stated that she only wanted to protect her daughter who only one child left. There was only one left but it made Violet even angrier Violet restrained her from saying bad things and only answered as needed by suppressing her emotions so that her emotions did not need to be exposed and gave bad effects on her parents' emotions.

3.4.6 Denial

Denial is one of the defense mechanisms in the form of denying and denial is a form of self-deception as Violet denied that she had a nightmare that impact her feeling.

“Any bad dreams?”

“No.”

I used to write them down, but I don’t anymore. I can remember every detail. Like this one, I had four weeks ago where I was melting away. In the dream, my dad said, “You’ve come to the end, Violet. You’ve reached your limit. We all have them, and yours is now.” But I don’t want it to be (Niven, 2015, p.27).

Since the car accident she experienced, Violet has often been traumatized and felt guilty for what she did, when her counselor asked if Violet still had bad dreams but Violet denied it by saying no, Violet had not revealed the truth so that Violet would not have bad and guilty feelings that must be shown to her counselor, Violet's act of denying is a form of ego defense mechanism in the form of denial. The form of denial that Violet shows is when she denied the fact that she is also contributing to saving Finch's life on that day.

“How does it feel to know you've saved someone's life? I know, of course, about the tragedy you suffered last year. Does this in any way give you closure?”

“How would this give me closure?”

“The fact that you couldn't save your sister's life, but you were able to save the life of this boy, Theodore Finch.

” I hang up on her. As if they are the same, and besides, I'm not the one who saved a life. Finch is the hero, not me. I'm just a girl pretending to be a hero (Niven, 2015, p.129).

On the day that Violet and Finch were at the top of the bell tower at Violet High School, Violet was also there. can save her sister's life but even able to save other lives, Violet doesn't want to be considered a savior so that guilt doesn't haunt her anymore, Violet uses Denial to reduce her guilt for the older sister that could not be saved by her.

The next quotation shows that Violet can not accept the fact that Finch has already dead.

Even when they bring the body up, swollen and bloated and blue, I think: That's not him. That's someone else. This swollen, bloated, blue thing with the dead, dead skin is not anyone I know or recognize. I tell them so. They ask me if I feel strong enough to identify him, and I say, “That's not him. That is a swollen, bloated, dead, dead blue

thing, and I can't identify it because I've never seen it before." I turn my head away. The sheriff crouches down beside me. "We're going to need to call his parents." He is asking for the number, but I say, "I'll do it. She was the one who asked me to come. She wanted me to find him. I'll call."

But that's not him, don't you see? People like Theodore Finch don't die. He's just wandering (Niven, 2015, p.346).

When Violet was looking for Finch because Finch could not be found by anyone, Violet was in a blue lake, when the officers lifted a human whose body had ballooned and was blue, Violet did not want to admit that the ballooned person who want the surface of the lake was Finch even though all the goods Finch lying by the lake Violet remains reluctant to admit Finch's death and says that someone like Finch will not die, *But that's not him, don't you see? People like Theodore Finch don't die, He's just wandering* (Niven, 2015,p.346). Violet uses denial to protect herself from the pain of losing her loved one once again after her sister, Eleanor leaves.

3.4.7 Projection

Projection is a defense mechanism, which assumes that the things he hates are useless or hates them too, as Violet did with the dilemma she felt.

She means EleanorandViolet.com. Eleanor and I started it after we moved to Indiana. We wanted to create an online magazine that offered two (very) different perspectives on fashion, beauty, boys, books, and life. Last year, Eleanor's friend Gemma Sterling (star of the hit Web series Rant) mentioned us in an interview, and our following tripled. But I haven't touched the site since Eleanor died, because what would be the point? It was a site about sisters. Besides, in that instant we went plowing through the guardrail, my words died too.

“I don’t want to talk about the website.” (Niven, 2015, p.28).

Violet and Eleanor have a website that they made together and Violet doesn't want to open the website Violet convinces herself that why does the website still exist today if one of the creators, namely her sister, doesn't exist, Violet uses a defense mechanism in the form of projections in making decisions about the website that they made. The other quotation shows the projection that Violet uses to overcome the situation that made her uneasy.

“Have you driven yet?”

“No.”

“Have you allowed yourself to ride in the car with your parents?”

“No.”

“But they want you to.” This isn’t a question. She says this like she’s talked to one or both of them, which she probably has.

“I’m not ready.” These are the three magic words. I’ve discovered they can get you out of almost anything (Niven, 2015, p.29).

At the time of the accident, Violet was driving the car that killed her sister, Eleanor. Violet's counselor asks about driving again but Violet thinks that her parents do not want Violet to drive in fact, Violet's parents want her daughter to drive e back, and Violet expresses her distaste for driving and thinks her parents are too. Violet uses projection to protect herself from the urge to drive, besides that the quotation below will show Violet blames Eleanor fo for things that Finch leaves.

I pick up the phone to tell Finch, but his voicemail is full. I don’t bother texting him. Whenever I write back, it takes him a long time to respond, and when he does, it’s never in answer to anything I’ve said. I’m starting to get mad. Two days later, Finch writes: I am on the highest branch.

The next morning: We are written in paint. Later that night: I believe in signs. The next afternoon: The glow of Ultraviolet. The day after that: A lake. A prayer. It's so lovely to be lovely in Private. And then everything goes quiet (Niven, 2015, p.325).

Violet feels that Finch left her and Finch behaves that makes Violet angry and unhappy, Violet has sent many voicemails but Finch hasn't replied yet because Violet feels very angry with Finch Violet silences Finch by not communicating by replying to messages sent by Finch for the next few days, To protect herself, Violet uses a silent treatment to Finch by not answering Finch's text and that is one of the ego defense mechanisms in the form of projection.

3.4.8 Undoing

The undoing that Violet did was to make up for what Violet had done to her dead sister, namely by developing a website that Violet didn't care about at first.

The two of us had different views on what we wanted the magazine to be. Eleanor was older (and bossier), which meant she was usually in charge and usually got her way. I can try to salvage the site, maybe revamp it and turn it into something else—a place where writers can share their work (Niven, 2015, p.73).

Undoing is usually something that is done in the form of kindness because he has done something wrong that he has done to someone as Violet did by allowing writers to write on her website, this will make Violet feel a little relieved because she did something good to develop the website of her sister.

3.4.9 Dissociation

Dissociation is a condition where the self is not connected to his soul to protect herself when she decided to break up with Finch on her own.

I haven't heard anything from Finch since March. I'm not worried anymore. I'm angry. Angry at him for leaving without a word, angry at myself for being so easy to leave, and for not being enough to make him want to stick around. I do the normal post-breakup things—eating (Niven, 2015, p.331).

Finch is Violet's lover who gives Violet a lot of new experiences, but when Finch doesn't hear anything, Violet releases herself from her thoughts so as not to feel pain by saying not to worry but Violet admits that if she is angry with Finch, Violet uses dissociation to protect herself from pain. The next quotation will show that Violet uses ego defense mechanism projection to protect herself from Finch.

Ice cream out of the carton, listening to better-off-without-him music, choosing a new profile photo for my Facebook page. My bangs are finally growing out, and I'm starting to look like my old self, even if I don't feel like her. On April 8, I I'm starting to look like my old self, even if I don't feel like her. On April 8, I gather the few things I have of his, pack them into a box, and slide them into the back of my closet. No more Ultraviolet Remarkable. I'm Violet Markey once again (Niven, 2015, p.331).

Violet has left by Finch again and this time it takes a while so Violet feels pain again but Violet says that everything is better without Finch and even she can have fun, trying to erase the memories of the name Finch gave her which is ultraviolet, Violet uses projection so she doesn't feel pain , separating himself from his own soul.

3.4.10 Acting out

Acting out is venting feelings of anger and discomfort and other bad feelings towards things like Violet did with Finch.

“Because I hate him, because he’s not me, but he’s in there and he won’t leave me alone, and all I can think is that I want to go up to someone, anyone, and just knock them into space because I’m angry at all of them.” “So don’t tell me. Break something. Smash something. Throw something. Or scream. Just get it out of you.” I yell again. I yell and yell. Then I pick up a rock and smash it into the wall that surrounds the hole.

I hand her a rock and she stands, palm up, like she’s not sure what to do. I take the rock from her and hurl it against the wall, then hand her another. Now she’s hurling them at the wall and shouting and stomping, and she looks like a crazy person (Niven, 2015, p.234).

In the lake, because of an incident where Finch dived too long and made Violet worry and the panic led Violet to honest feelings for Finch the reasons the feelings that Violet had been holding back all this time were anger that couldn't be released all this time, then on Finch's suggestion Violet took out her anger in the form of throwing the stones around him, by transferring anger to objects, Violet has carried out a defense mechanism in the form of acting out.

Finch and Violet both experienced various ego defense mechanisms because of the many things they face ranging from anxiety, confusion, and uncomfortable feelings that arise due to various sources from within the mind and other people who make them use ego defense mechanisms. Finch and Violet are almost the same, they both have conflicts in their respective families. Finch with his father and his family's indifference while Violet with her sister's death. The

ego defense mechanism makes Finch and Violet unharmed and can avoid it but that is only temporary. Finch and Violet have something in common, they use avoidance and denial a lot as a form of self-defense from the trauma of being left behind by loved ones and hurt. Besides that, because Finch also has mental issues that make him always anxious and unstable emotions, therefore the defense mechanism he also uses is in the form of fanta



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

From the data above the researcher concluded that Finch has a kind, intelligent, and also bad personality. Finch encountered many circumstances that caused his id, ego and superego to be out of balance and make the ego defend his feelings in many circumstances.

not only Finch but also Violet has encountered many things that made her traumatized and the ego defend her from the feelings and the incomplete circumstances. At the end of the data the researcher found that the defense mechanism of Finch and Violet often uses denial and avoidance ego defense mechanisms. Violet often uses denial to lie to her feelings that she is fine and refuses to believe that Finch is gone, while Finch uses denial to deny that she is not normal and has some mental illness. The same goes for ego defense mechanism avoidance. The data has been found and analyzed on Sigmund's theory of Id, Ego, superego, and ego defense mechanisms.

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