

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of introduction involving background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the study

Literature can be said as a written expression, but not all written document belongs to literature. That definition usually includes additional adjective like "artistic" or "aesthetic" to define literary work from text of everyday use such use telephone books, newspaper, and scholarly writing (Klarer 10). Text cannot be categorized under the canonical genres of fiction, drama, and poetry. There are highly conventional written documents such as instruction manuals, advertising and scientific witting. In the further progress, literature was made in written form and then it was visualized as in drama. Later, written literature and drama are known as genre of literature. There are three genres in classical literary, such as epic, drama and poetry. However, this categorization is confusing because the epic is not classified in poetry. On the other hand, in modern novel are include the structure such as plot, character, presentation, and narrative perspective. But the word epic is not use anymore in this modern era and introduce 'prose and fiction or prose fiction to call modern literary work. According to Wilhelm Wundt, psychology learns about human

life arises from human interaction, such as feelings, five senses, thoughts, and desire (Wundt 3). Confirming Wilhelm Wundt statement, Charles E Skinner, argues psychology is human response to each situation. Response is the process of observation through experience and organism adaptation. However human's experience will influence their habits. Behavior is an obvious activity which can be seen and valued scientifically. That is why, when we study about someone's experience we can study their behavior.

Literature and psychology are two chapters of science that can describe about human soul. According to Siegfried humans have their own output from their human soul such as action, thought, and behavior. To identify the concept of human soul, it needs an understanding of thought, behavior or action. Sigmund Freud argues about psychoanalysis which explain the human soul. Freud explained to understand about the human soul there are three elements id ego and superego (Siegfried 38).

Freud's theory believes that conflict between three structures of human mind will make a personality. "Sigmund Freud divide mental into three agencies or province id, ego, and superego" (Stein 6). To make a balance personality the three concept relate to each other. According to Daniel K Lapsey, id does not work alone. Id connected with ego that works based on realistic principle and superego that work based on idealistic principle (5). Superego is the strength of moral and ethics of personality. Superego works using idealistic principle that are contrary to the satisfaction principle of id and realistic principle of ego. While the ego is called the

executive personality. The ego controls action on the choice of environmental aspects. The ego will respond, and decide which instincts will be fulfilled and the way to satisfy.

Human usually have their typical of moral fulfillment. The ego feels anxious when human try to satisfy the id but the id does not match with human moral. "Anxiety is a normal emotional, reasonable, and expected response to real or potential danger" (Shri 100). In addition, Whitehead believes that sometimes people feel anxious for several reasons. For example before or after doing something, people sometimes think about the effects or consequences that will occur after doing these things (102). Feeling anxious and worry are called anxiety. Freud mentions three types of anxiety. "Neurotic anxiety comes from id impulses as apprehension toward uncertainly danger. Realistic anxiety is closely possible danger relating to fear. Moral anxiety regard to morally right involving between ego and superego" (Feist 55).

Concerns with anxiety, Chapman stated that anxiety acts as a warning that will allow the ego to fight danger (41). The ego appears when human meets a danger. To reduce the tension the ego needs defense mechanism. Human's anxiety must be resolved to endure unpleasant feelings that have an impact on their mental health.

"The ego deals with the demands of reality, the id, and the superego as best as it can. But when the anxiety becomes overwhelming, the ego must defend itself. It does so by unconsciously

blocking the impulses or distorting them into a more acceptable, less threatening form. The techniques are called the ego defense mechanism” (Borree 7).

The ego need defense mechanism to reduce and protect human from feeling anxiety. However, it is normal when human keeps mind from negative emotion and thought. According to Breumester defense mechanism is a defense strategy played by the ego that an individual has to counter impulse id and oppose superego pressure on external reality (1085). Defense mechanism helps individual in carrying out the rejection function of unwanted instinctive impulse and protect them from excessive anxiety. The method that used by the ego react to the danger of an unwanted id impulse is divided into two. First is trying to keep your impulses from wavering and do not come out as conscious behavior. Second is trying to divert or deflect impulses in the other direction so that it does not appear as its original form.

Human needs a protection from feeling anxiety. The ego need defense mechanism to reduce it. When human tries to keep their mind from negative thought or emotion that is normal action. According to Breumester defense mechanism are defense strategies played by the ego so that an individual must fight the id of impulse and oppose superego pressure on external reality (1085). The defense mechanism assists individual in carrying out the function of rejecting unwanted instinctive impulses and protecting them from disproportionate anxiety. The ego reacts the danger from unwanted impulse used two method. First is trying to keep impulses

from doubt and not arising as conscious behavior. Second is trying to redirect or disguise impulses to other forms so that they do not appear as their original form.

Scarlet letter is the one of famous novels by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The story tells about a woman named Hester Prynne who is imprisoned for adultery. She show her fornication baby over a stage that it is indeed meant. Thus, she feels fear, worry, uneasy, and any kind of dreadful feeling sin her entire life that lead Hester to use defense mechanism in order to overcome her anxieties. This novel has psychological aspects that can be analyzed.

B. Problem Formulation

This study analyzes Hester Prynne in Scarlet Letter novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This study focusses on:

1. What are Hester Prynne's anxieties depicted in Scarlet Letter novel?
2. How are the portrayal of Hester Prynne's defense mechanisms used in order to overcome her anxieties in Scarlet Letter novel?

C. Limitation of the Study

Psychoanalysis is applied in analyzing Scarlet Letter novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This study will focus on Hester Prynne as the main character that relates to anxiety and defense mechanism. To explain the analysis based on Sigmund Freud theory it will use prologues, monologues, and dialogues as the data.

D. Objectives of the study

The objectives of analyzing Hester Prynne in the Scarlet Letter novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne are as follows:

1. To describe anxieties of Hester Prynne in Scarlet Letter novel.
2. To portray Hester's defense mechanism to overcome her anxieties showed in Scarlet Letter novel.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be helpful in the following ways:

1. The study contribute knowledge to the reader on learning psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud especially anxiety and defense mechanism.
2. The study can guide and give contribution through the references to the students of English literature Department in Sultan Agung Islamic University, to analyze poem, novel, or films that are dealing with anxiety and defense mechanism.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into three chapters. Chapter one consists of the introduction that explains background of the study in general, problem formulation, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study and the organization of the study. Chapter two is review of related literature that consists of synopsis of *Scarlet Letter* and the explanation of anxiety and defense mechanism. Chapter three is the research methodology that involves types of the research, data organizing, and analyzing the data. Chapter four is findings and discussion that contain of the analysis. Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion.