

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Literature has some definitions. However, literature is generally divided into three groups respectably prose, drama, and poetry (Meyer, 1). There have been various attempts to define literature. That can be defined, for example, as 'imaginative; writing in the sense of fiction—writing which is not true. Even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading of the literature suggests that this will not do (Herman & Eagleton, 1). It means that writing such as novels, fairy tales, or fables is usually an untrue imagination and does not exist. However, the readers still can feel and imagine about the book. The example one is Cinderella. Everybody knows that fairy is unreal and dancing with slippers is impossible. Nevertheless, all people still can enjoy and imagine how the beautiful story is. A distinction between 'Fact' and 'Fiction', then, seems unlikely to get us very far, not least because of the distinction itself or often a questionable one. It has been argued, for instance, that our own opposition between 'historical' and 'artistic' truth does not apply at all to the early Icelandic sagas.

Literature which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, and so on is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression to interpret man, existence, and culture, personality, and individual differences which have always been studied and discussed by

writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychiatrists (Aras, 251). There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts, and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, employing varied concepts, methods, and approaches. An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence. Literature enables individuals to know and question their identities by raising consciousness and awareness. It is to be noted that man and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts, and literature (Aras, 251)

Psychology has become an interesting discussion for people for two simple reasons: recognize characters and help people to know themselves, then a person will recognize other people. Psychology also could help a person to find what he or she has, make a social interaction of him or her better than before, and help more aspects in his or her life itself. According to Atkinson, “Psychology is generally considered to be the science of mind, although more properly it is the science of mental states—thoughts, feelings, and acts of volition” (11).

Anxiety is one of the psychology fields interesting to discuss. Everyone feels anxiety from time to time. Few people get through a week without some

anxious tension or a feeling that something is not going to go well. A human may feel anxiety when they are facing an important event, such as an exam or job interview, or when a person perceives some threat or danger, such as waking to strange sounds in the night (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 4). However, such everyday anxiety is generally occasional, mild, and brief, while the anxiety felt by the person with an anxiety disorder occurs frequently, is more intense, and lasts longer—up to hours, or even days.

In terms of anxiety, there are several aspects that an individual feels the anxious, such as feeling fear, sad, frustration, and no self-confident and have no connection with the others Moreover, anxiety can make people nervous and there is no self-confidence in the society and make someone does not have interaction with the social in life. Anxiety acts as a signal to the ego that things are not going right. An individual who suffered from anxiety may experience severe feeling nervous, tense, dizzy, sweaty, shaky, or breathless (Rector, Bourdeau, Kitchen, & Massiah, 4)). Anxiety only could be produced and felt by the ego, while the id, the superego is involved in the three kinds of anxiety.

When anxiety cannot be dealt with by realistic methods, the ego calls upon the variety of defense mechanisms to release the tension (Waqas et al., 3). Defense mechanisms deny, alter, or falsify reality. As they operate unconsciously, they are not immediately obvious to us or other people. Because of anxiety-provoking demands created by the id, superego, and reality, the ego has developed several defense mechanisms to cope with anxiety.

Disney Frozen is the one of Disney Princess film directed by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck and realized for the first time on November 29th, 2013. This film told us about an Ice Queen named Elsa and her sister who has been her true love, Princess Anna. In the film, Elsa was known by everyone as an ordinary quiet princess. The film has inspired by the classic fairy tale, 'The Ice Queen' written by Hans Christian Andersen. Disney has changed some of the real stories, especially the character of the Ice Queen which we know now named Elsa. The film is successfully and won two academic awards, Best Animated Feature and Best Original Soundtrack 'Let It Go'. The two main characters in this animated musical film are played by Idina Menzel as Queen Elsa and Kristen Bell as Princess Anna.

The researcher picked this topic because the researcher is interested to research more about the main character of Frozen. On the other hand, the researcher wants to help students collecting the Freudian Theory data, especially the theory of Anxiety and defense mechanism.

A. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the main character of the film Disney Frozen, Queen Elsa to suffer anxiety and how she copes her anxiety. In the film, Elsa always feels anxiety because of the accident in the past.

B. Problem Formulation

Concerning the background of the study above, the study formulates the statements of the problems as follows:

1. What kind of anxiety which suffered by Elsa in Frozen?
2. What kind of defense mechanism does Elsa use to stop her anxiety?

C. The objective of the study

The objective of the study is to describe and explain to the two points:

1. To seek what anxiety is suffered by Elsa in Frozen.
2. To explain what defense mechanism is employed by Elsa to cope with her anxiety.

D. Organization of the study

These followings are how the research organized Chapter I, II, III, IV, and V. Chapter I presents the background of the study, Limitations of the study, Problem Formulation, Objective of the study, and Organization of the study.

Chapter II is about Review of the Literature which presents Synopsis, Id, Ego Superego, Anxiety Theory, and Ego Defense Mechanism theory.

Chapter III contains Methodology Research which deals with Types of Research, Data Organizing, Data Collecting Method, Types of Data, and Analyzing the Data

Chapter IV presents Discussion and Analysis and the last, Chapter V presents Conclusion and Suggestion.