

**REPRESENTATION OF NEUROTIC NEEDS AND NEUROTIC TRENDS
IN MARIAM'S CHARACTER IN "A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS"
NOVEL**

FINAL PROJECT

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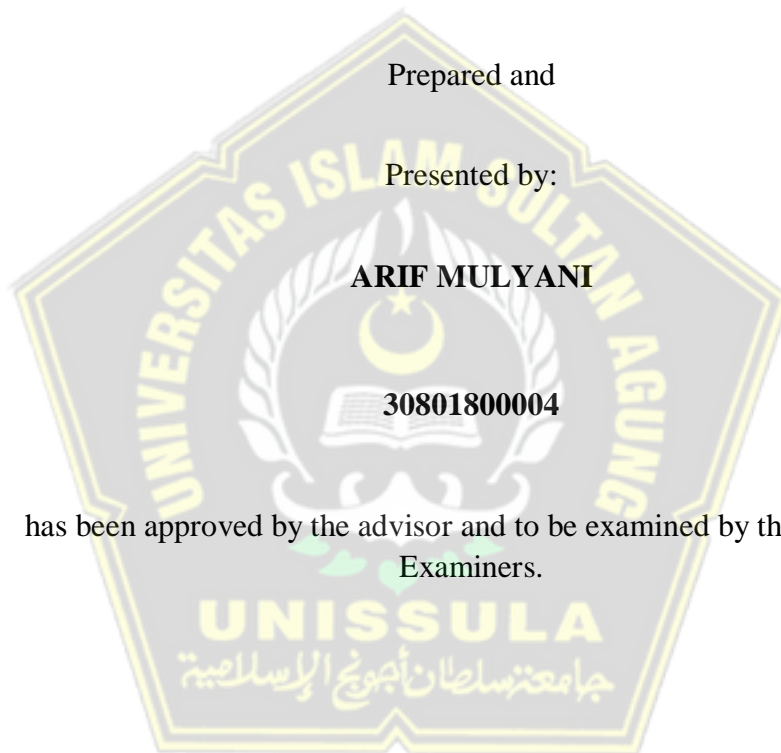
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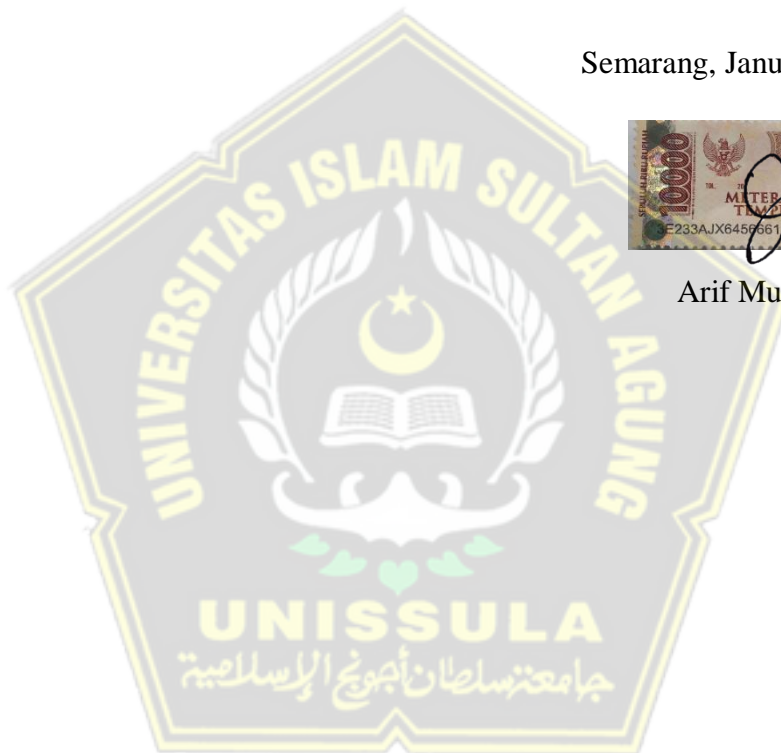
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

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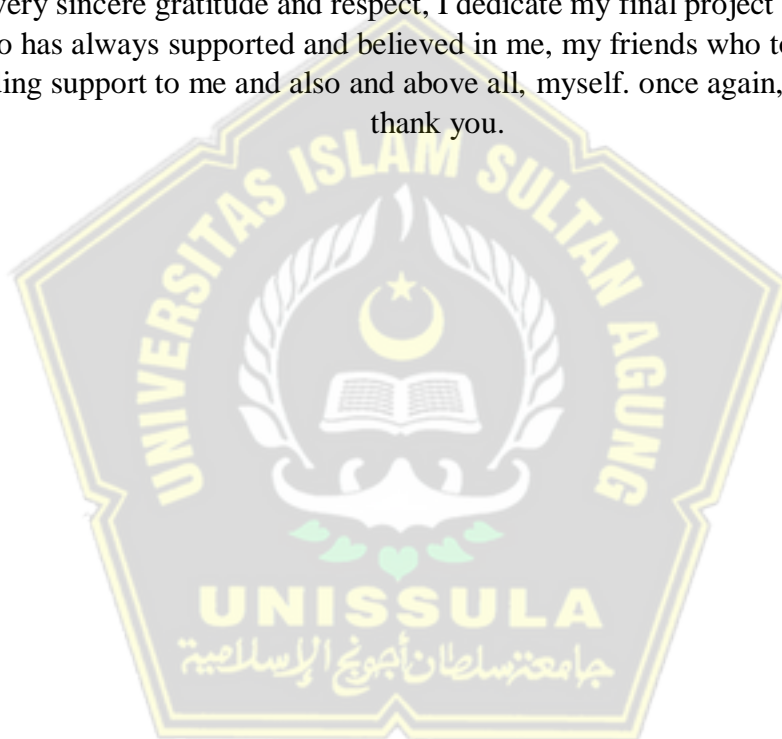


MOTTO

“The more you believe and trust god, the more your limitless possibilities become for your family, your career for your life”

DEDICATION

With very sincere gratitude and respect, I dedicate my final project to my mother who has always supported and believed in me, my friends who took part in providing support to me and also and above all, myself. once again, I want to say thank you.



ABSTRACT

Mulyani, Arif. 30801800004. Representation of Neurotic Needs and Neurotic trends in Character Mariam in *a Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel by Khaled Hussein. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

The study aims to explore personality, failure to meet the neurotic needs and neurotic trends of the main character, Mariam in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hussein. This novel shows how Mariam failed to fulfill her neurotic needs which indicate to anxiety. To overcome the problem of anxiety that exists divided into three neurotic trends strategies. With Karen Horney's psychoanalytic social theory, it can be helpful to explain more details about neurotic needs that indicate the emergence of Mariam's anxiety and neurotic trends that reflect Mariam in dealing with oneself and others.

To answer the problem formulation, this study uses the quality method because the existing data is descriptive. There are two types of data, the first is primary data contained in novels and secondary data derived from journals, article books, and e-books. There are four steps that must be done, namely, reading and analyzing the novel, identifying the data presented, classifying the data and the last step is reducing the data.

The ultimate goal of the study is to report if the main character in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel, shows her failure to meet the neurotic needs of affection and approval and powerful partners. Basic attitude or behavior or so-called neurotic trend that reflects Mariam in interacting with others are moving towards people and moving against people.

Keywords: Personality, Neurotic Needs, Anxiety, Neurotic Trends, Karen Horney

INTISARI

Mulyani, Arif. 30801800004. Representasi Kebutuhan Neurotik dan Neurotik Tren dalam Karakter Mariam dalam Novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* karya Khaled Hussein. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Pada studi ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kepribadian, kegagalan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan neurotik dan tren neurotik karakter utama, Mariam dalam novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* oleh Khaled Hussein. Novel yang berlatar di Afghanistan ini dipilih karena memiliki konflik kompleks yang dapat dianalisis menggunakan Teori Karen. Mulai dari bagaimana hubungan dengan orang tua, keluarga, bagaimana ia memperlakukan dirinya sendiri, pernikahan dan peran penting masyarakat dalam membentuk kepribadian.

Novel ini menunjukkan hal-hal yang menunjukkan kecemasan dasar dan bagaimana sikap dan perilakunya dalam mengatasi kecemasan yang ada. Untuk mengatasi masalah kecemasan yang ada dibagi menjadi tiga strategi tren neurotik. Dengan teori sosial psikoanalitik Karen, dapat membantu untuk menjelaskan lebih detail tentang kebutuhan neurotik yang menunjukkan munculnya kecemasan dalam tren mariam dan neurotik yang mencerminkan mariam dalam berurusan dengan diri sendiri dan orang lain. Untuk mendapatkan data yang disajikan, novel ini dibaca dan menyoroti kalimat, dialog dan monolog yang menunjukkan fenomena ini.

Tujuan akhir dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melaporkan apakah karakter utama dalam *A Thousand Splendid Suns Novel*, menunjukkan kegagalannya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan neurotik kasih sayang dan persetujuan dan mitra yang kuat. Sikap atau perilaku dasar atau yang disebut tren neurotik yang mencerminkan mariam dalam berinteraksi dengan orang lain adalah *moving towards people and moving against people*.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Kebutuhan Neurotik, Kecemasan, Neurotik tren, Karen Horney

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who eases every difficulty and gives me incredible blessings so that I could accomplish this final project. I realize that this final project could not be completed without getting motivation, advances, support, and guidance from many people. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude the following people:

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- 3) All lectures of the Language and Communication Science Faculty of Sultan Agung Islamic University have contributed and transferred their knowledge that very helpful and useful.
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In the deepest heart, I realize that this study is imperfect and still need suggestions and criticism. Despite its imperfection, I hope that this study will be useful for the

readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot mention one by one

Semarang, February 11th2022



Arif Mulyani



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In studying English literature, not only learning how to speak English. According to Ista Maharsi, “It is about nearly all facets of society lives from which the English literary works spring up. That is, English-speaking people of certain countries, academic, working, religious, and cultural backgrounds and political leanings and of certain times express various aspects of their lives in written English.” (32) To learn what literature is requires reading and language skills and knowledge to capture the message to be conveyed. (2012: P. 32). Based on the Oxford dictionary, literature is writings valued as work as art, especially novels, plays, and poems. (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, p. 258)

Literature is an image that reflects the life of living beings beautified by writers that aim to be enjoyed by society. In doing literary works, writers try to pour what they contemplate, feel or preach something they dream of. It is the same as said by Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M. A in the handbook that she wrote, “Literature seems like a product of human life. It is part of human culture; learning about cultural products is not as easy as producing. Although in some cases they agree that literature is part of their life, it makes them treat literature as a difficult subject.” (Theory of Literature: An Introduction)

In creating literary works, the authors have their own distinctive identity because when they do some literary works, it takes imagination, personal

experience, and feelings that represent it. According to Agustin Cahyaningsih's paper, "Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction" (Cahyaningsih, Agustin. 2015) and not infrequently the author gives a literary work that gives an idea of him. Some literary works provide stories on social issues such as politics and culture. So literary works entertain, but literary works also function as knowledge of history.

Based on "The Study of English Literature" written by Ista Maharsi, "It may mean literary writings such as fiction or literature in terms of major of study. Literature referring to literary writing could be defined as "the achievement of aesthetic and moral merit" such as those of canon or the great tradition" (2012: 33)

There are two types of literature, imaginative and informative or non-imaginative. (Risdianto, Faizal 4) Imaginative literature itself describes feelings, imagination, attitude, etc., written into literary work. At the same time, informative literature is a type of literature written based on reliable and scientific data or can be called a work written based on a fact and then written into a source of information.

There are so many literary works, such as poems, prose, dramas, novels, and others. This study will discuss the novel. Based on the Oxford dictionary, the word novel is defined as a long-written story. "Novels tend to tell some few stories time and time. The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be based on a true

story. Their true story retells in a story that we call as life experience.” (Handayani, Lucky) The author who writes the novel can be called a novelist.

The word novel comes from the Italian *novella*, and Latina is a *novella*. (Choeda; 1100) Novels are works of art in the form of prose narratives written or created with pretty long sentences and certain complexities related to human imagination and experience. Based on Sylvie Meiliana, “The novel is a representation or mirror of life, then psychology has a deep connection with the novel” (10). Several genres of the novel exist, among others, romantic, realist, gothic, historical, and others.

Psychology and literature are two sciences that are related because they study the human mind. The literature describes humans and their behavior through fiction, while psychology explores human beings, conduct, and causes. (Badegül Can Emi)

And the fundamental building Block of correlation between literature and psychology is a work of literature. Literary works study humans and describe their inner world with all aspects. The reason is that an academic work is at the same time the product of a psychological condition. A literary work supports psychology in describing the psychological state of man. (94)

The novel that is going to discuss is *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, its talk about the greatness of women in overcoming problems in a hostile life more precisely in Afghanistan. In writing this novel, Khaled Hosseini, the author, drew inspiration

from his homeland, Afghanistan. The book is set around the early 1960s to early 2000s, where there was still a presumption that women were not equal to men, and the government did not run well because of the war. The novel talks about how women are in Afghanistan, more precisely focusing on a girl named Mariam. Mariam is described as the *harami* girl, born when her parents were not married. Mariam is also portrayed as a girl who does not receive love and a decent life from her parents, lacking affection. A person whose neurotic needs cannot be fulfilled can cause various problems in the future, such as anxiety and hostility. According to Horney, Environment, culture, and childhood experience have an essential role in developing human personality and are either neurotic or healthy (174)

The novel titled *A Thousand Splendid Suns* gives the reader a sense of diverse emotions. In this novel, the author talks about child marriage which is often found there. Child marriage is not difficult to find in Afghanistan, and Women are the biggest victims of child marriage in Afghanistan. Various reasons for child marriage include economic factors; parents feel unable to support their children and choose to marry their children to guilty men from among the quite able. Child marriage can make them unable to get the opportunity to get closer to parents to feel affection and meet basic neurotic needs. When forced to marry, they miss the most crucial time, childhood experience.

Child marriage is not a weird thing and is difficult to find, especially for uneducated people from the lower middle class in Afghanistan. In writing the novel, Khaled Hosseini gets inspiration from one of the refugees who was the victim of the regime's bitter political, social, and cruelty. There are so many victims from the

tragedy, such as the number of children separated from their families due to rocket attacks that landed over Afghanistan, women having little freedom in their lives, and the closure of public facilities schools.

This novel was released on May 22nd, 2007, in the United States; it is the second book written by Khaled Hosseini. Like his first book, *The Kite Runner* also has Afghanistan. In his first novel, Khaled became the best writer because his works translated into several languages and *A Thousand Splendid Sun*.

This study will discuss psychoanalytic social theory by Karen Horney that focuses on Mariam's character. From the journey of Mariam's life that she fails to fulfill her neurotic needs, the affection of parents and those around her, feeling an unpleasant childhood, that according to Horney, childhood experience has an essential role in life. She is being forced to marry a man she does not know; she wanted to marry, and, in their marriage, Mariam gets bad treatment and several domestic violence.

B. Problem formulation

Based on the background of the study above, this study would be discussing the problem formulation as follows:

1. What kinds of neurotic needs which reflected by Mariam's anxiety in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel?
2. What is the basic anxiety experienced by Mariam in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel?

3. What are neurotic trends reflected by Mariam in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on analyzing the characters in this novel, especially Mariam, *harami* who lives her life full of struggle and does not feel the warmth of the family. Then she is forced to marry a man she does not know since childhood Mariam shows that neurotic needs cannot be fulfilled, which makes the onset of anxiety.

D. The objective of the Study

This study focused on the novel titled *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini that will be analyzed using psychoanalytic social theory by Karen Horney with two objectives studies as follows:

1. To identify what kinds of neurotic needs reflected Mariam's anxiety in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.
2. To identify the basic anxiety experience by Mariam in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.
3. To analyze what are the neurotic trend reflected by Mariam in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel.

E. Significance of the Study

Providing knowledge of how critical neurotic needs in childhood, when these needs can not be fulfilled, will cause anxiety

symptoms. The role of the family has an essential role in children's growth and how they act if they are faced with a mass in the future. From this study, it is expected that readers will add knowledge about the importance of the childhood stage in the future because it is the essential phase for them. The family has an important role, so the family should provide love and warmth for children.

In addition, this study is supposed to give the reader and the public information if the neurotic needs that cannot be fulfilled can cause some problems, as depicted in this novel, in the main character having anxiety. And readers can increase their knowledge of the dangerous result of child marriage, especially in Afghanistan, where women dominate the victims of child marriage interaction. And also, this study gives the contribution to another research Which focused on psychoanalytic social theory by Karen Horney theory.

F. Organization of the study

There are five chapters in this study; chapter one is Introduction, which contains Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Organization of the Study. Chapter two consists of a novel's synopsis, a review of related studies, and an assessment of related theory. Chapter three is the research method, details data types, data organizing, and data analysis.

Chapter four consists of Findings and Discussion. The last chapter, chapter five is consisting two parts, they are Conclusion and Suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the related theory with the character in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, which will be gassed. Chapter II will explain the Psychoanalytic social theory approach by Karen Horney; it's also discussed the social situation that is the setting for supporting the theoretical approach.

A. Synopsis of *A Thousand Splendid Suns* Novel

The novel, titled *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, tells the story of a *harami* girl who lives without a father figure in her daily life but only comes once a week. The word *harami* is like a nickname or title for children born outside marriage. Children who were taken from unmarried parents, they can be called illegitimate children. The novel tells how the life of a *harami* living with Inhumane treatment and the existence of feminism, where girls rarely attend school.

Mariam is the daughter of Nana, a former domestic assistant, who is pregnant with her employer, a successful businessman of that time, Jalil. Mariam was a cherished child but hated her mother because her birth destroyed her. Jalil has no intention of marrying Nana due to very high caste differences; Jalil has three wives who live side by side and live under one roof. For Jalil and his wives, the birth of Mariam is a disgrace that endangers the position of Jalil.

To cover up his disgrace, Jalil made a very far house very far from his main home; on the other hand, he is responsible for making Nana pregnant. He also

provides financial assistance for Nana and Mariam. Jalil does not love Nana, nor does she consider Mariam, his daughter; however, Mariam loves her father very much. Although Jalil does not visit her, Nana sometimes throws harsh words. One day, when Jalil came to Mariam, he promised he would bring her to the city to watch the cinema, so she was happy. The next day Mariam had been wearing the best clothes she thought to go with Jalil to watch the cinema in the city, but after waiting so long, she finally came to Jalil's house. At that point, she confidently saw her father's car in front of the house, so she thought her father was at home. Mariam waited by crouching in front of the fence, then a man, Jalil's driver, approached her saying that Jalil was not at home; at first, she didn't believe what the driver said, but she had no other option. The driver drove Mariam to her house; Mariam agreed to be escorted home with a heavy heart.

When she was walking close to her house, she heard the bad news that her mother, Nana, had hanged herself. She felt so guilty for leaving her; she felt sorry for leaving her mother to visit Jalil's house when she found out. Soon Jalil picked her up and asked her to stay with him at first; Jalil's wives agreed. Living with Jalil was Mariam's biggest dream, but in reality, she felt empty without the presence of Nana, her mother. Time after time, Jalil's wives did not like her arrival and existence; they arranged a quick marriage, on the other hand, to cover up their family's disgrace.

Jalil's wives asked Mariam to marry a man whose age was very far apart from Mariam; his name is Rasheed. He is a significantly older man. They have

different periods of about 15 years. At first, she was afraid of him because he had a significant posture.

Mariam and Rasheed's marriage seemed like a typical couple, but gradually various physical and verbal violence was getting by Mariam. However, she went through her day patiently, praying and reciting as taught by her teacher while her mother was still alive.

In the first part of the novel, the author talks about Mariam, and in this second part, Khaled provides additional main characters that will make this story more interesting. This crucial figure is Laila; she will be Rasheed's second wife and Mariam's friend.

When she was 15 years old, she came to her house wounded by the war in the Taliban; Mariam cared for her day after day, but Rasheed and the culture of their place if women who did not have a relationship living with men in one house would cause disgrace. The same thing happened to her when she was 18; it was too early to marry her. Laila agreed to the marriage, which she was initially treated very well by Rasheed. Still, after giving birth to a daughter, Laila was poorly treated physical and verbal abuse felt by Laila in her marriage with Rasheed.

At first, she did not like the presence of Laila because she was afraid to be ignored and at home that Mariam could take refuge, but they became familiar with the existence of Azizah, Laila's daughter. The latter turned out to be not the son of Rasheed, which caused Rasheed hatred more to the child.

Unlike Mariam, Laila has a father who loves her very much, and he is always by her side; her father is the one who prepares her daughter to be educated and prepares her for an independent life someday. But she also suffered from her mother's frigid attitude towards her. Her mother's cold demeanor was because his two sons who went to war were killed; her mother felt such hubris that she ignored Laila.

B. Review of Related Studies

To analyze this study using several articles to discuss the novel, the purpose of using the paper is to help add knowledge that will be used in this study.

The first study, an analysis of neurotic syndrome reactions in Mariam's character in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini, written by Wahyu Rizki Umbara (2010), discusses how the response of neurotic syndrome, anxiety reaction, the obsessive-compulsive reaction from Mariam, using the theory of Adler Alfred.

The second study, Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval of The Three Siblings in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*, is written by Siti Khamidah (2019); this study discusses Three Sibling's Neurotic needs, especially affection and approval and it's also discuss about their childhood experience. This study uses psychoanalytic social theory by Karen Horney

So, the two studies mentioned above can help determine the study that will be written. From the first study that discuss about neurotic syndrome

reactions in Mariam's character, can provide an example of the neurotic tendencies experienced by Mariam so that it can help find evidence of the neurotic needs experienced by Mariam. The second study focus on the neurotic needs of three siblings from Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* novel also gives a significant contribution to this study because it uses the same theory from Karen Horney, Psychoanalytic Social Theory.

C. Review of Related Theory

Psychology and literature both study and analyze humans, but some differences are from the study. Psychology learns about human behavior in the real world, and the sites they face are also real. At the same time, literature understands and analyzes characters in artwork or literary work, such as novels and films where the surface is made from one's imagination.

Literary psychology has four meanings, the first being the author as a type. The second study is a creative process in the creation of literary works. The three studies of psychology can be applied to a literary work, and the last is a study of the impact for readers of literary works (Wellek and Warren) (2010).

C.1 Psychoanalytic social theory by Karen Horney

The definition of psychoanalytic social theory from Karen Horney is an understanding that comes from the assumptions of a culture. According to Karen Horney's psychoanalytic social theory formed from the social and cultural circumstances that exist in an area, childhood is the main factor that

creates a person's personality. Therefore one's personality can be seen from childhood experience; if one does not feel his childhood experiences, then there will be a problem, such as basic anxiety.

Suppose people who do not get the necessary and appropriate behavior in their childhood, such as they feel violence. In that case, unfulfilled affection from their parents or dissatisfaction will cause animosity between their parents or those who nurture them in childhood. There are consequences of such treatment; they will suffer from basic anxiety. (Feist & Feist)

Basic anxiety is a feeling that should not exist, such as isolation from the outside world, loneliness, and helplessness in a world full of threats. This feeling results from the practice of the master person who is less dominant or loves them; it is also the beginning of an unfriendly relationship with people. For people who cannot fulfill the needs of love and affection as long as they are young will feel basic anxiety which is a consequence of unmet neurotic needs; when they are facing or being in a social environment, they will take from three aspects, they are, moving toward people, moving against people and moving away from people (Karen Horney) everyone uses protection to protect themselves from rejection, bullying or competitiveness of others.

According to Horney, everyone has three neurotic trends mentioned above; in everyday life, people who are average or do not have a disorder in him can use the trends in turn, but not with someone who has an illness. They tend to use them as one of these trends continuously.

C.1.1 Importance of Childhood Experience

Horney believes that all stages of development can be a source of neurotic conflict. Still, Horney thinks childhood is vulnerable to time, having a crucial role in some of those problems.

Various traumatic events can have long-term effects on them in the future. Horney's debilitating experience can come from several sources, such as no family warmth and genuine affection. According to Paul R. Smokowski, the quality of parent-child relationships relates directly to adolescent mental health outcomes. (p. 333)

Horney thinks that if a person's neurotic needs occur when a person is having a difficult childhood (Jess Feist & Gregory J Feist), this need will be greater because they have to get a feeling of safety in childhood. However, of all the experiences that have occurred none of them will be held accountable for one's personality in the future.

On the importance of childhood, Horney agrees with Freud's opinion that childhood is an important year for shaping future personality. (Theories of Personality, 139) Horney also believes that childhood should be dominated by a sense of security, which one day they Will not be burdened with fear. Horney (1939) hypothesized that a difficult childhood is primarily responsible for neurotic needs. These needs become powerful because they

are the child's only means of gaining feelings of safety (Horney: Psychoanalytic Social Theory, 175)

C.1.2 Impact of culture

Culture is a growing way of life that belongs to a group or society, passed down to the next generation. Culture consists of many elements. "Conventionally, culture has been studied in psychology as ethnicity or nationality, yet culture is much more than this. A more inclusive study of culture, one that appreciates its broad definition, examines many forms of culture" (A.B. Cohen, 2009)

The culture of a place also has an essential role in forming one's personality; Karen Horney also does not ignore this factor several times. She emphasized if the influence of culture is also a significant basis for neurotic and character development. "Personality is shaped by both genetic and environmental influences" (p. 135)

Based on Horney's competitiveness and hostility, everyone can engender feelings of isolation, and solitude in this world can engender hostility that leads to an increased need for compassion.

C.1.3 Basic Anxiety and Basic Hostility

Everyone starts their life by having healthy development, just like any other living organism; everyone needs decent conditions such as warm environment compassion to support their growth. This will give them a safe

feeling that allows them to grow as they wish or according to whom they are. (Horney 1950)

However, not everyone can feel the conditions that support their growth; many influences become obstacles. The inability of parents to give affection is the main obstacle. Parents often dominate, ignore, reject, indulge themselves, and overprotect the neurotic needs experienced by people. If the parents do not meet the child's safety and satisfaction needs, it will cause a feeling of fundamental hostility towards the parents. Horney previously mentioned the more graphic, "the feeling of being small, in important, endangered, abandoned" is also called basic anxiety.

Horney believes that basic hostility and basic anxiety have a very close relationship. Motivation from persuasion becomes the basic source of basic anxiety; basic anxiety can also cause feelings of hostility. Fundamental uneasiness itself isn't a depression, yet "it is the nutritive soil out of which a distinct despondency may create whenever" (Horney, 1937, p. 89). Essential nervousness is consistent and unwavering, requiring no specific boost, for example, stepping through an examination in school or giving a discourse. It saturates all associations with others and prompts Unhealthy methods of adapting to individuals. Even though she later revised her rundown of protections against fundamental uneasiness, Horney (1937) initially distinguished four general ways individuals secure themselves against this sensation of being separated from everyone else in a conceivably hostile world. The first is friendship, a strategy that doesn't

generally prompt legitimate love. As they continue looking for love, a few individuals may attempt to buy love with self-destructing consistency, material merchandise, or sexual blessings.

C.1.4 Neurotic Needs

Basic anxiety is the most crucial factor in the emergence of a neurotic personality. Karen Honey says ten neurotic needs are an effort to fight basic anxiety. Neurotic needs are strategies that a person does in maintaining themselves on a basic basis. The ten neurotic needs that exist are related to each other (overlap with each other), and a person can apply more than one neurotic need.

1. The neurotic need for affection and approval, in this quest, compassion and consent is sought after; this neurotic seeks to strive hard to please others. In this case, they try to meet the expectations of others; on the other hand, they tend to avoid/feel uncomfortable when there is hostility, want it with others or with themselves.
2. The neurotic needs for powerful partners, People who have this neurotic are the type that lacks confidence; neurotic try to someone powerful as their self-impersonation. Usually, they give excessive love. They tend to fear themselves or being abandoned.

3. The neurotic need to restrict one's life within narrow borders; this neurotic need is to limit one's life; they try not to be conspicuous and to be satisfied with a few things.
4. The neurotic needs for power, compassion, and power are indispensable to this neurotic. Both of these things are combined with the need for prestige and ownership and manifesting one's self-control of others as a necessity and to avoid feeling weak or feeling stupid.
5. The neurotic needs to exploit others, Neurotics often evaluate others on the grounds of how they are used or when they are exploited. Still, on the other hand, they are afraid when controlled by others people.
6. The neurotic need for social recognition prestige, some people try more challenging to find out for their anxiety by trying to be the center of attention, being essential or being the first place.
7. The neurotic need for personal admiration, People with this neurotic usually need to be admired for them, but not because of what they have. People with this neurotic need will continue to soar in pride simply because the admiration and praise of others live them.
8. The neurotic news for ambition and personal achievement, People with this neurotic tend to have the motivation or

drive to become stronger and be the best. They even try to keep working hard due to feeling anxious insecure and have to beat others to show their abilities.

9. The neurotic needs for self-sufficiency and independence, many neurotics have a solid connection to distance themselves from people, so they separate themselves and become loner persons. On the other hand, they can show if they can live without someone else who doesn't have the same opinion.

10. The neurotic need for perfection and unassailability, these neurotic needs traits that will continue to strive for perfection. They will continue to persevere so that the mistakes they have made are not seen by others and will continue to show their model.

C.1.5 Neurotic Trends

After presenting ten neurotic needs, Karen Horney grouped three general categories related to a person's attitude toward oneself and others. Karen Horney identified three basic attitudes in 1945. People can use any neurotic trend to solve problems or conflicts they face.

1. Moving toward people

The concept of moving toward people does not mean those who approach people with a spirit of genuine love.

But the meaning of moving toward people is those who have a neurotic need to protect themselves from a sense of helplessness. In this effort, they are desperately fighting to get the affection and approval of others, or they are looking for a more powerful partner who will be responsible for their lives. “morbid dependency” is a concept coined by Horney (1937) this need refers to an idea that anticipates the term “codependency dependency.”

This neurotic trend tends to be portrayed as a great figure, a loving, humble, and unselfish person. They could have relented for the sake of others, subjected themselves to others, did not want to be conspicuous to see others as more competent or more attractive and rate themselves lower than others.

2. Moving against people

This neurotic aggressive person assumes that everyone is good; aggressive people accept for no reason that everyone is hostile. And finally, they adopted a strategy of moving people away. Those who are neurotic of this and their behavior are caused by the basic anxiety that drives it. They choose to move against by appearing harsh or cruel rather than they are required to submit and rant to others.

They have powerful motivation because they need to excite others and use them for their gain.

According to ten neurotic needs, there are five included in the trend of neurotic moving against people, among them: the need to be strong, to exploit others, to receive recognition and prestige, to be admired, and to excel. People who are aggressive in playing to win matches rather than just enjoying it tend to seem to work hard and have a lot of sense in their work. Still, they work not wholeheartedly because the motivation is only for power, personal ambition, and prestige.

Moving towards people and moving against people is different and very opposite in many ways. Some obedient people are forced to accept the affection of many people, while those who consider everyone to be the enemy are aggressive people.

Both trends need others. Obedient people need someone's presence to satisfy their feelings of helplessness. In contrast, people who tend to be aggressive need others to shield themselves from hostility, but a third trend assumes others lack the meaning or lack importance of their presence.

3. Moving away from people

To resolve the basic conflicts of isolation, some people choose to behave by avoiding others. The strategy of this trend is an expression of the need for privacy and self-reliance. This need can lead to positive and negative things. However, this need becomes negative when a person tries to satisfy themselves with compulsiveness where they give the emotional distance between themselves and others/ they stay away from many people.

They distance others because of the tension of the amount of neurotic feeling close to others, which is not tolerable. As a result, they are compulsively encouraged to stay away from people. They tend to have the world that they build, but they reject the presence of others approaching it. Freedom and self-reliance are things they appreciate sometimes, they often seem so alone, and it's not easy to come. They tend to avoid social commitment but needing others is their biggest fear.

All neurotics have a need to feel superior, but unlike people who don't want to be bound have a great need to become more robust and more powerful. They can tolerate the basic feelings of isolation by deceiving themselves that they are perfect and, therefore, go through criticism. Those

who fear competition fear of illusions that hit them. Staying away from others is a trend that aims to solve the basic conflicts of isolation that exist.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter III discussed about the research methods that used in this study. This chapter filled with a list of research procedures that begin by collecting data analyzing evidence that shows the existence of information related to problem formulation. There were three parts of this research method: data type, the analysis of data, and data organizing.

A. Type of The Research

There are many types of research methods used in a study. This study used a qualitative method because the existing data were presented descriptively. Qualitative research is a method that uses language as a source of research, “It provides information about the “human” side of an issue – that is, the often-contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships of individuals” (Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector’s Field Guide) This results in data that cannot be; deciphered with mathematics. In this regard, qualitative research was analyzed the main character, Mariam, in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, written by Khaled Hosseini.

B. Data Organizing

In organizing the data, data collecting method, types of data, and data analysis have been discussed.

B.1 Data Collecting Method

In collecting data there were several methods taken including that used in this study, they are:

B.1.2 Reading the Novel

Reading the novel was the first step to determining it to find out the topic to be discussed. The novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, has been read intensely and repeatedly, aiming to understand the contents of the novel and be able to determine what topics to discuss.

B.1.2 Collecting the Data

After reading and observing the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, the next step was collecting the data that can support the topic discussed. There are three forms of data identification: dialogue, monologue, and descriptive or narrative in the novel. After getting the data, the next step was giving a sign, highlight or fold the pages of the novel that contain the data that were used.

B.1.3 Classifying the Data

At this stage all of the data were classified. Classifying data is the activity of making existing data into tables based on existing problems. As written in chapter I, three problems were discussed or solved in this study.

B.1.4 Reducing the Data

The data-reducing method is the last method to be used. In this step, the data were re-selected or eliminated, which will only be used strong and relevant data to problem formulation.

B.2 Types of the Data

There are two types of data in this study: primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary data is data obtained from the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hussein.
2. The secondary data. The data used came from journals, articles, books, sites related to this study, e-books and e-journals.

B.3 Analyzing the Data

In the last step, all of the data were analyzed. The qualitative data, it analyzed using psychoanalytic social analysis. This study used Karen Horney's theory, psychoanalytic social theory, including neurotic needs, basic anxiety, and neurotic trends.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISSCUSION

Chapter four is written to answer the problem formulation mentioned in chapter one. In answering the problem formulation will use the theory from Karen Horney about Neurotic that will be applied in the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hussein. They are neurotic needs which indicate Mariam anxiety and what kind of neurotic trend that reflected in Mariam. According to that objectives of the study, in this chapter is divides into three part, they are the data of neurotic needs that indicate Mariam anxiety, the second is the experience of Mariam anxiety and the third part is about neurotic trends that reflected in Mariam

A. Neurotic Needs that indicate Mariam Anxiety

According to Karen Horney, there are 10 categories of neurotic needs in a person. This neurotic need becomes a characteristic of neurotics in their efforts to overcome basic anxiety that arises. Of these 10 neurotic needs overlap each other so a person can have more than neurotic needs. Mariam who is a character who will be discussed in this study has two dominating neurotic needs, namely neurotic need for affection and approval and the neurotic need for a powerful partner. In an effort to meet her neurotic needs Mariam does various ways so that people can accept it, provide affection that she cannot get and also to get a powerful partner to take responsibility for her, give attention to affection and who will listen to the problems she has. Even though Mariam did everything, in fact she failed to fulfil her neurotic needs.

A.1 Failure to Fulfill Neurotic Needs for Affection and Approval

Neurotic needs for affection and approval is one of the most likely people. Neurotic is one of the triggers of anxiety in a person, so if a person fails to meet these neurotic needs, they will get anxiety. Someone who has this neurotic need will do anything so that people can love themselves, usually they are more concerned with others than themselves and they do not like hostility with him or with others so they are more likely to give up. When her mother always said bad things about her or about her father, she always avoided any hostility between them. This also causes Mariam to feel basic anxiety because she fails to meet these neurotic needs.

Mariam who is an illegitimate child who only lives with her mother, in her daily life her mother always mentions if she is *Harami* something that is not desirable. But besides that, Mariam really wants attention from her mother but her mother does not seem to care about it. Nana, the mother of Mariam, always expresses her hatred for others or mentions *harami* this makes Mariam feel tired listening to it and she does not like what her mother does only choose to be silent for fear if there is a dispute between her and her mother.

“She understood then what Nana meant, that a harami was an unwanted thing; that she, Mariam, was an illegitimate person who would never have legitimate claim to the things other people had, things such as love, family, home, acceptance.” (6)

In the monolog above it can be seen that Mariam is a person born from outside marriage, which is also called *harami* which means she gets treated differently from other children. In the monolog, illegitimate children are unable to get affection, family, home and acceptance. When she realized this Mariam chose to remain silent because Mariam was afraid it would cause problems with her mother. This can also be seen in the monolog below.

“Instead, Nana grabbed Mariam by the wrists, pulled her close, and, through gritted teeth, said, " **You are a clumsy little harami. This is my reward for everything I've endured. An heirloom-breaking, clumsy little harami.**”” (5)

Nana is Mariam's mother, who she always says is *harami*, and always blames her. In the dialogue above it can be seen if nana does not treat Mariam like a mother in general who gives attention and affection and this can feel anxiety someday because of her poor treatment and way of speaking. The onset of anxiety can also come from the family, because the family has an important role in the formation of emotional and behavioral children.

“The treetops swayed in the breeze, and **she imagined they were nodding their welcome to her.** Mariam steadied herself against the waves of dismay passing through her. A barefoot young woman opened the door. She had a tattoo under her lower lip. **"I'm here to see Jalil Khan. I'm Mariam. His daughter."**”

A look of confusion crossed the girl's face. Then, a flash of recognition. There was a faint smile on her lips now, and an air of eagerness about her, of anticipation. "Wait here," the girl said quickly. (35)

Mariam always hoped that one day she could live with her father, Jalil and her half-brother and sister, but Jalil's family and his wives do not think so, because Mariam is not entirely part of them. From the monolog, it is told that Mariam imagines that she will be welcomed kindly by the Jalil family because Mariam is her daughter as well as her daughter. But this is impossible to realize because Mariam is an illegitimate child that is not known by the public, considering that Jalil is a famous businessman. Jalil's family will not fully accept the arrival of Mariam because they know that Mariam is a child born from a housekeeper whose economic conditions are far adrift with Jalil. When Mariam said that she was the daughter of Jalil, the woman who opened the gate looked shocked because no one knew of her birth. But Mariam's attempts to meet her father paid off in vain. Can be seen from the dialogue below if Jalil does not want to meet her.

"This is enough. You've made a scene. Bos. It's time to go."

Mariam sat up and rubbed her eyes. Her back and neck were sore.

"I'm going to wait for him."

"Look at me," he said. "Jalil Khan says that I need to take you back now. Right now. Do you understand? Jalil Khan says so."

He opened the rear passenger door to the car. "Bia Come on," he said softly. **"I want to see him," Mariam said. Her eyes were tearing over." (38)**

For someone neurotic of affection and approval they will think all they can do to get affection but not all the ways they do will be as bewitched as they want. After waiting a long time by withstanding the cold of the night wind and sitting alone in front of the house, Jalil finally asked Mariam to leave and not meet Jalil. Knowing this, Mariam felt very sad because her father who she loved, who is very proud if she will always be there for herself and who she always prays will live a long life in the end does not accept her day. Mariam's dream and expectations of living with Jalil and her other brother ended up being her wishful thinking.

"So how long will you stay here?"

"I don't know."

"My mother says you're not really my sister like you say you are."

"I never said I was," Mariam lied.

"She says you did. I don't care. What I mean is, I don't mind if you did say it, or if you are my sister. I don't mind." (46)

After Mariam left nana alone to visit her father's house Jalil in Herat, Nana decided to commit suicide by hanging herself. After this incident Mariam was taken to the Jalil house for a while, but from the conversation between Mariam and Niloufar, one of Jalil's daughters if her mother said that Mariam was not

entirely her sister. As told from the beginning if Mariam is a girl born from outside marriage commonly called illegitimate child or *harami* that means something unwanted.

A.2 Failure to Fulfill Neurotic Needs for Powerful Partner

“The neurotic need for a powerful partner. Lacking self-confidence, neurotics try to attach themselves to a powerful partner. This need includes an overvaluation of love and a dread of being alone or deserted. Horney's own life story reveals a strong need to relate to a great man, and she had a series of such relationships during her adult life” (Feist & Feist) As happened to Mariam, she who was initially not fulfilled neurotic need for affection and approval has hope in her marriage she will be treated well and get a partner who wants to take responsibility for her life.

“What I meant was, what do they want?” Mariam asked.

"These communists, what is it that they believe?"

Rasheed chortled and shook his head, but Mariam thought she saw uncertainty in the way he crossed his arms, the way his eyes shifted.

"You know nothing, do you? You're like a child. Your brain is empty. There is no information in it."

"I ask because-"

"Chupko. Shut up."

Mariam did.” (102)

Mariam, who married when she was 15 and she had no chance of school and was only able to learn to read, write and read the Koran, certainly didn't know

what communists were, but Rasheed's answer was so cruel that she denigrated her by saying her brain was empty. This proves that Mariam fails to meet the neurotic need for a powerful partner, and during her marriage Mariam often feels domestic violence both verbally and physically.

“It wasn't easy tolerating him talking this way to her, to bear his scorn, his ridicule, his insults, his walking past her like she was nothing but a house cat. But after four years of marriage, Mariam saw clearly how much a woman could tolerate when she was afraid And Mariam was afraid She lived in fear of his shifting moods, his volatile temperament, his insistence on steering even mundane exchanges down a confrontational path that, on occasion, he would resolve with punches, slaps, kicks, and sometimes try to make amends for with polluted apologies and sometimes not.” (102)

During her marriage Mariam was always treated harshly by Rasheed. Mariam, who had lost her mother, was not accepted by the Jalil family and forced her to marry the man she had determined and instead of getting the chance to be happy and feel safe, she was violent during her marriage and was not appreciated by her husband. Rasheed who has volatile temperament and other bad habits makes Mariam feel scared by Rasheed.

““Get up," he said.

"Come here. Get up."

He snatched her hand, opened it, and dropped a handful of pebbles into it.

"Put these in your mouth."

"What?"

"Put. These. In your mouth."

"Stop it, Rasheed, I'm-"

His powerful hands clasped her jaw. He shoved two fingers into her mouth and pried it open, then forced the cold, hard pebbles into it. Mariam struggled against him, mumbling, but he kept pushing the pebbles in, his upper lip curled in a sneer. "Now chew," he said." (106)

Mariam who strives to be a good wife to Rasheed by trying to cook and serve food but getting angry and violent. When Mariam served rice for Rasheed which turned out to be rice there was gravel made him very angry, because his frustration was Rasheed asking Mariam to get up and force Mariam to chew the pebble, but Mariam did not stay silent he tried to dodge but the energy was not strong enough to fight Rasheed. During this stabbing Mariam only felt able to rely on Rasheed and felt loved only at the beginning of the marriage and after some time and Mariam suffered a miscarriage various violence and insults given to Mariam, this did not make Mariam feel safe but instead made her feel depressed.

"CHEW!" he bellowed.

A gust of his smoky breath slammed against her face. Mariam chewed. Something in the back of her mouth cracked.

"Good," Rasheed said. His cheeks were quivering.

"Now you know what your rice tastes like. Now you know what you've given me in this marriage. Bad food, and nothing else."

Then he was gone, leaving Mariam to spit out pebbles, blood, and the fragments of two broken molars. (109)

After Rasheed forced to swallow the rice, Mariam's mouth began to bleed due to the compulsion carried out by Rasheed and also Mariam suffered injuries due to Rasheed violence to her. Mariam had no one else but Rasheed so she had to endure all his behavior.

"Rasheed raised the belt again and this time came at Mariam.

Then an astonishing thing happened: The girl lunged at him. She grabbed his arm with both hands and tried to drag him down, but she could do no more than dangle from it. She did succeed in slowing Rasheed's progress toward Mariam.

"Let go!" Rasheed cried.

"You win. You win. Don't do this. Please, Rasheed, no beating!

Please don't do this." They struggled like this, the girl hanging on, pleading, Rasheed trying to shake her off, keeping his eyes on Mariam, who was too stunned to do anything." (136)

After Rasheed decides to marry 14-year-old Laila Mariam begins to feel neglected by Rasheed and Mariam is afraid if she is replaced. When Laila rejects

Rasheed, Mariam is blamed for it and again Rasheed starts beating her with a belt and continues to blame her for teaching Laila. For Rasheed, Mariam has incited Laila to ignore Rasheed but Mariam is innocent.

B. Basic Anxiety Experienced by Mariam

After discussing neurotic needs that fail to be fulfilled that result in indications of anxiety in Mariam, in the second formulation problem discusses the basic anxiety reflected in Mariam. Everyone starts their life by having healthy development, just like any other living organism; everyone needs decent conditions such as warm environment compassion to support their growth. This will give them a safe feeling that allows them to grow as they wish or according to whom they are. One of the factors of the onset of basic anxiety seen in this novel is parents who cannot provide a sense of security and are unable to give affection to Mariam. This can be seen from the following quotes

But where do I belong? What am I going to do now?

I'm all you have in this world, Mariam, and when I'm gone you'll have nothing. You'll have nothing. You are nothing!

Like the wind through the willows around the kolba, gusts of an inexpressible blackness kept passing through Mariam. (44)

The quotes above explain whether Mariam thinks about where she belongs after. After leaving her mother to visit her father's house, Nana decides to end her life. Mariam, who from the beginning had remembered the word nana, if Mariam left, then she would die, at that time haunted by guilt and also anxious because of

her decision. Mariam condition is called basic anxiety, which means feeling helpless and being small. Based on Karen Horney, everyone can feel basic anxiety because some factors cannot be met, for example, the unfulfillment of affection and dominant parents to their children. In this novel, it is mentioned that nana, Mariam's mother, is depicted always dominating Mariam, such as she said that she would die if Mariam left her, this also can be seen from the quotes below:

"I'll die if you go. The jinn will come, and I'll have one of my fits. You'll see, I'll swallow my tongue and die. Don't leave me, Mariam jo. Please stay. I'll die if you go."

Mariam said nothing.

"You know I love you, Mariam jo." (30)

Nana's words make Mariam feel burdened, because Mariam assumes if her mother does not want to see herself happy, get affection and family. Nana is one of the people who is always around her even though sometimes Mariam does not like what she said and her attitude.

Mariam's anxiety grew even more so that she was being forced to marry by her stepmothers and her father; not long after her mother died, they asked her to move on and have her own family. When someone experiences a feeling of basic anxiety, someone will get the experience of feeling the fear of being alone and isolated.

"You have a suitor," Khadija said.

Mariam's stomach fell. "A what?" she said through suddenly numb lips.

"A khasiegar. A suitor. His name is Rasheed," Khadija went on. "He is a friend of a business acquaintance of your father's. He's a Pashtun, from Kandahar originally, but he lives in Kabul, in the Deh-Mazang district, in a two-story house that he owns."

Afsoon was nodding. "And he does speak Farsi, like us, like you. So you won't have to learn Pashto."

Mariam's chest was tightening. The room was reeling up and down, the ground shifting beneath her feet. (60)

Mariam, who has not recovered from her grief, asks her stepmother to get married; this certainly makes Mariam shocked. After her mother died, Mariam lived with her father, but unfortunately, her stepmothers did not like the existence of Mariam in their house and said that she was not part of their family. This makes Mariam feel anxious because she is afraid to be abandoned and meet people she does not know and will become her husband someday. In this condition, Mariam is powerless to refuse this marriage because Jalil has answered Rasheed if Mariam agrees to marry. People who experience basic anxiety feel isolated from the world that has the potential of hostility and helplessness.

But after four years of marriage, **Mariam saw clearly how much a woman could tolerate when she was afraid And Mariam was afraid She lived in fear of his shifting moods, his volatile**

temperament, his insistence on steering even mundane exchanges down a confrontational path that, on occasion, he would resolve with punches, slaps, kicks, and sometimes try to make amends for with polluted apologies and sometimes not.

(102)

Mariam, who can't do much in marriage, causes her to feel anxiety due to Mariam's fear of her husband, who is very temperamental and hurts her. "Regardless of how we express basic anxiety, the feeling is similar for all of us. In Horney's words, we feel "small, insignificant, helpless, deserted, endangered, in a world that is out to abuse, cheat, attack, humiliate, betray" (Feist & Feist) in quotes can be seen if Mariam feels helpless and endangered in the world that abuse her. Mariam was unable to escape from this feeling because after marriage, and only her husband was willing to bear her life. Mariam's anxiety arises because she does not get good treatment from those around her, and also Mariam cannot feel affection.

C. Neurotic Trends That Reflected by Mariam

After categorizing 10 neurotic needs, Karen Horney writes that neurotic needs can be grouped into three, namely moving toward people, moving away from people and moving against people

C.1 Moving Toward People

In this study will discuss neurotic trends that reflect Mariam, that is moving toward people. Moving toward people is describe as a compliment person "This

neurotic trend tends to be portrayed as a generous figure, a loving, humble, and unselfish person. They could have relented for the sake of others, subjected themselves to others, did not want to be conspicuous to see others as smarter or more attractive and they rate themselves lower than others” (164) People with this neurotic trend want love from others, therefore they are always looking for ways to be loved and get a partner who will be responsible for their lives. Usually, people with this neurotic trend are described as people who always think about other people's feelings and they do not want to be considered conspicuous.

“Mariam would listen dutifully to this. She never dared say to Nana how much she disliked her talking this way about Jalil. The truth was that around Jalil, Mariam did not feel at all like a harami. For an hour or two every Thursday, when Jalil came to see her, all smiles and gifts and endearments, Mariam felt deserving of all the beauty and bounty that life had to give. And, for this, Mariam loved Jalil.” (7)

People who have these needs are usually afraid to be alone, abandoned or ignored. Feelings of self-distrust and expecting love from others are a form of basic anxiety experienced by neurotic sufferers. This can be seen in the conversation between Mariam and nana. Nana is one of the people needed by Mariam but sometimes Mariam feels lied to by nana. About how bad Jalil is or about *harami*, because Mariam believes in Jalil, when with it she feels more valuable, moreover Mariam is very fond of Jalil and Mariam always hopes to be able to live with him.

"What's a mugwort?" Mariam asked "A weed," Nana said.

"Something you rip out and toss aside."

Mariam frowned internally. Jalil didn't treat her as a weed. He never had. But Mariam thought it wise to suppress this protest.

"Unlike weeds, I had to be replanted, you see, given food and water. On account of you. That was the deal Jalil made with his family."

(10)

A person who tends to approach people usually chooses to be inconspicuous and is also described as having an unselfish personality, thinking more about the feelings of others. As Mariam did who refrained from saying what she wanted to say because she thought that there would be other problems. Mariam also never dared to convey how she did not like nana when she vilified Jalil because Jalil is a valuable person to Mariam.

In the conversation between Mariam and nana, Nana says that they are a weed that must be trimmed because their appearance is disturbed. Mariam of course doesn't agree with what Nana says but she chooses to stay if what Nana says is wrong. But Mariam thought that what she was thinking didn't need to be revealed at the time.

Neurotic trends moving toward people are the way to overcoming basic anxiety by approaching someone else. People who approach others have a sense of helplessness, people who are desperately in need of a partner in their life, People who always feel defeated, and often degrade their ability. (Feist & Feist)

She wished she were allowed to offer them water. But she said nothing, and if they waved at her she didn't wave back. **Once, to please Nana, Mariam even yelled at Muhsin, told him he had a mouth shaped like a lizard's ass-end was consumed later with guilt, shame, and fear that they would tell Jalil.** Nana, though, laughed so hard, her rotting front tooth in full display, that Mariam thought she would lapse into one of her fits. She looked at Mariam when she was done and said, "You're a good daughter." (16)

This neurotic usually does anything that makes them feel affection, approval, and partner in their lives. In the monolog, it explains that Mariam is not allowed to give drinks to them because nana forbids it. Because Nana is one of the precious people to Mariam, she shouts at them bad things but at the same time, Mariam also feels guilty and scared if they will complain to Jalil. But on the other hand, Nana laughed proudly at what Mariam did.

"On Thursdays, I sat for hours waiting for you. I worried myself sick that you wouldn't show up."

"It's a long trip. You should eat something." He said he could buy her some bread and goat cheese.

"I thought about you all the time. I used to pray that you'd live to be a hundred years old. I didn't know. I didn't know that you were ashamed of me."

Jalil looked down, and, like an overgrown child, dug at something with the toe of his shoe.

"You were ashamed of me." (59).

To relieve the anxiety that always arises, Mariam is willing to do anything to protect them from helplessness. In this effort, they are desperately fighting to get the affection and approval of others, or they are looking for a more powerful partner who will be responsible for their lives. Mariam who tried to get affection from her father was willing to wait for hours, if Jalil had not yet appeared Mariam thought he was sick. Mariam thought about Jalil at all times and prayed for long life so that they could live together. But everything Mariam did to get affection and approval from Jalil did not work which made Mariam sad and anxious because she had lost many people in her life.

"With each disappointment, Rasheed had grown more remote and resentful. Now nothing she did please him. She cleaned the house, made sure he always had a supply of clean shirts and cooked him his favorite dishes. Once, disastrously, she even bought makeup and put it on for him. But when he came home, he took one look at her and winced with such distaste that she rushed to the bathroom and washed it all off, tears of shame mixing with soapy water, rouge, and mascara." (103)

To be able to get attention and affection from Rasheed, Mariam tries to clean the house, make sure Rasheed's clothes are clean and neat, and also cook

her favorite food. This is done because they feel helpless affection that usually Mariam from Rasheed has disappeared since Mariam miscarriage and cannot fulfill Rasheed's desire to have a son. Mariam tried to beautify herself in the presence of Rasheed because Mariam accidentally saw many magazines depicting women, so Mariam tried to make herself. But Mariam did not succeed, Mariam felt embarrassed and finally decided to remove her makeup in the bathroom.

"How are things with Mariam?"

She said they were fine.

"Good. Good."

She didn't tell him that they'd had their first true fight. It had happened a few days earlier. Laila had gone to the kitchen and found Mariam yanking drawers and slamming them shut.” (229)

Mariam is a person who is not arrogant and always thinks of others rather than herself. This is conveyed in the conversation between Mariam and Rasheed, Mariam chose not to tell if she had fought with Laila because this will make Rasheed angry at her, so he avoided this discussion.

C.2 Moving Against People

The second neurotic trends is moving against people. “Neurotically aggressive people are just as compulsive as compliant people are, and their behavior is just as much prompted by basic anxiety. Rather than moving toward people in a posture of submissiveness and dependence, these people move against others by

appearing tough or ruthless. They are motivated by a strong need to exploit others and to use them for their own benefit.” (Feist Jess & Feist Gregory J)

“In the toolshed, Mariam grabbed the shovel. Rasheed didn't notice her coming back into the room. He was still on top of Laila, his eyes wide and crazy, his hands wrapped around her neck. Laila's face was turning blue now, and her eyes had rolled back. Mariam saw that she was no longer struggling. **He's going to kill her, she thought. He really means to. And Mariam could not, would not, allow that to happen. He'd taken so much from her in twenty-seven years of marriage.** She would not watch him take Laila too. Mariam steadied her feet and tightened her grip around the shovel's handle. **She raised it. She said his name. She wanted him to see.**

"Rasheed."

He looked up. Mariam swung. **She hit him across the temple.** The blow knocked him off Laila.” (341)

During her marriage was subjected to various violence, ignored, and denigrated. When she planned to run away with Laila, Rasheed knew this; Rasheed was so angry that he hit Mariam and Laila. Rasheed strangled Laila, tired of Rasheed's behavior, and he knew he could have killed Laila. At the time, she immediately took the shovel to hit Rasheed. Without thinking any further and relenting, Mariam directly hits him to kill him; on the other hand, Laila gets

injured quite severely, his heavy breathing because Rasheed strangled him for too long.

At the time of the incident, Mariam was motivated to fight Rasheed's ruthlessness on him and Laila. In the past, Mariam, who just kept quiet and obeyed Rasheed, was now a more aggressive person to deal with her anxiety and safety.

"I wonder," the young Talib said. "God has made us differently, you women and us men. Our brains are different. You are not able to think like we can. Western doctors and their science have proven this. This is why we require only one male witness but two female ones."

"I admit to what I did, brother," Mariam said. "But, if I hadn't, he would have killed her. He was strangling her."

"So you say. But, then, women swear to all sorts of things all the time."

"It's the truth."

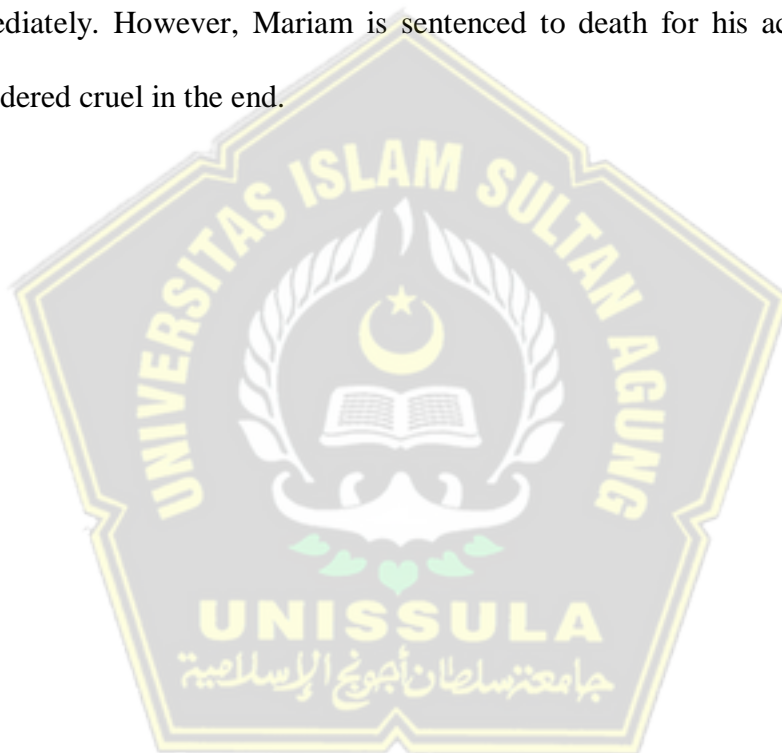
"Do you have witnesses? Other than your ambagh?"

"I do not," said Mariam." (358)

After Mariam kills Rasheed, she tries for his actions. But the court did not side with her, whether she admitted her actions or not; clearly, Mariam revealed

her actions, but she gave an additional sentence, if she did not do that, Laila would be killed, plus Rasheed also not only once acted rude to them.

People with this neurotic trends rarely confess their mistake, but Mariam admits her deeds in this dialogue, but she still appears perfect and strong. Young Talib said that women and men have far-reaching differences in thinking; she said if women can't think like men, she's undaunted by that statement and responds immediately. However, Mariam is sentenced to death for his actions that are considered cruel in the end.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, two points will be discussed: conclusions and suggestions as a cover in this study and based on the analysis discussed in chapter four. In this study observed Mariam, she is the main character in *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel, written by Khaled Hosseini using a psychoanalytic social approach by Karen Horney.

A. CONCLUSION

In chapter four, finding and discussing the main character in the novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, is Mariam; there are three problem formulations presented in the previous chapter. The first is about the neurotic needs, the second is basic anxiety experience by Mariam and the third is the neurotic trend that Mariam reflects

The depiction of this need is shown in the character of Mariam, whose life experienced various obstacles. Mariam shows she failed to fulfil two neurotic needs that indicate the onset of anxiety, two of which are Mariam who fail to meet the neurotic need for affection and approval. It can be seen when Mariam lives with her mother; considering that Mariam is an unwanted child, she cannot get love and acceptance from her mother. In addition, Mariam's father and her stepmothers force her for married. The second is failure to meet the neurotic needs of powerful partners. Mariam, who cannot feel affection has high hopes for her marriage. Still, during her marriage,

Mariam failed to meet the neurotic needs for powerful partner because Mariam is always harshly treated, violence ranging from physical and verbal.

After mentioning and explaining what the neurotic needs in Mariam are, the second formulation problem discusses about basic anxiety experience by Mariam, During Mariam's life, Mariam always feels small, feels the fear of being thrown away, hopeless, and feels fear because life is full of hostility. Mariam's anxiety can be seen when she doesn't know where she belongs because of her dead mother, and while her mother is alive, she always says that she is the only one Mariam has and she also thinks that way. Marriage to Mariam was a compulsion from her father and her stepmother, and at that time, Mariam was unable to refuse

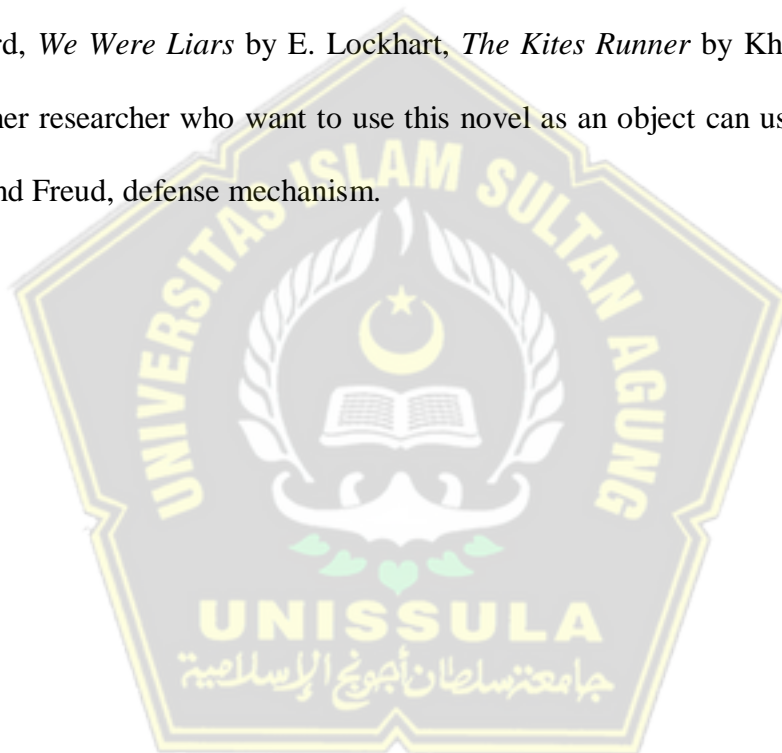
People's attitudes and behaviors are related to neurotic needs for affection and approval and powerful partners is they seek acceptance and people's compassion. They do everything they can to meet their neurotic needs, infrequently prefer others, consider themselves inferior, and don't mind if they are blaming themselves for something

Moving against people is usually described as aggressive. They consider other people as enemies, so they adopt moving against people; this happens because of the motivation to have power, exploit people and achieve goals. Just like Mariam did When she got violent when Rasheed tortured her, and Laila Mariam was motivated to fight Rasheed at that moment, so Mariam hit Rasheed with a shovel, ruthless and soon Rasheed died. Shortly after that incident, Mariam was sentenced to death by the court for her very cruel act. Although Mariam had said that her

husband was temperamental and always violent, this did not lighten her sentence. It can be concluded that Mariam uses two neurotic trends to deal with anxiety experienced because Mariam fails to fulfil two neurotic needs.

B. SUGGESTION

Based on this study, for the next researcher can analyze other novels using theory Karen Horney, psychoanalytic social such as *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard, *We Were Liars* by E. Lockhart, *The Kites Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. For other researcher who want to use this novel as an object can use theory from Sigmund Freud, defense mechanism.



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