

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical framework

In order to make clear the discussion, the writer presents the concept of behavioral disorder by Owens Bouchard in his book, *Psychological Significance of Cancers: Nursing Care of the Cancer Patients*. and adds with the theory of psychoanalytic criticism theory by Sigmund Freud which is explained by Lois Tyson in his book, *Critical Theory Today*. The writer hopes that this chapter able to show some description about the analysis that is going to be discussed.

2.1.1. Three Phases of Emotional Reaction

The behavioral disorder theory contains The Three Phases of Emotional Reaction explained by Bouchard, because the writer wants to analyze about the behavioral disorder, the writer should know the cause of why behavioral disorder can appear. In this discussion, the writer relates the behavioral disorder caused by the medical disease, in this case, cancer.

Owens Bouchard explained in his book, *Psychological Significance of Cancers: Nursing Care of the Cancer Patients*, there are three phases of emotional reaction of the patient when they know that they are people who live with cancer:

1. The patient will have mental shock, and be surrounded by fears and depression. This phase usually will quickly be over.
2. The denial reaction, and sometimes the patient becomes panicky and does unimportant thing and useless one.
3. The patient will realize and accept the reality that their life is changes. And the patient will do what the doctor said about the management and control of their disease (26-31).

Bouchard also explains that if the patient failed passes those three phases, it is means that the patient would have a psychological disorder which can cause behavior disorder. And if it happens, it will be harmful to the other patients, the patient's family and relatives or for the patient him or herself (36-38).

This theory, gives the writer clear explanation and brings her into deep understanding to analyze why behavioral disorder can appear. Behavioral disorder is caused by organic (due to psychological diseases) or functional (without knowing psychological causes), or both. Medical models of functional behavioral disorder, which treat them as separate diseases, have not been very productive. Interpersonal models assume that behavioral disordered are caused by interpersonal conflicts (Desiderado 449). Medical models here, refer to medical disease, such as psychological disease which cause by the failure of the patient to deal with any kind of disease that they must live with.

2.1.2. Psychoanalytic Criticism Theory

The writer also uses an additional theory in order to have deep analysis about the character that the writer wants to talk about. The additional theory is Psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud which is explained by Lois Tyson in her book *Critical Theory Today*. Psychoanalytic concepts have become part of our everyday lives. Psychoanalytic concepts such as siblings' rivalry, inferiority complexes, and defenses mechanism are in such common use that most of us feel we know what they mean without ever having heard them defined. Psychoanalytic theories are particularly useful to literary criticism and to show how psychoanalytic view of human behavior is relevant to our experience of literature (Tyson 13).

The basic principles of psychoanalysis to which most other psychoanalytic concepts are in some way related in order to facilitate our reading of psychoanalytic theorists and literary critics with some understanding of the issues which they rise. While the writer reads psychoanalytically to see which concepts are operating in the text in such a way as to enrich our understanding of the work. Psychoanalyzing the behavior of literary characters of literary characters is probably the way to learn how to use the theory. This practice has been defended by many psychoanalytic critics on two important grounds, they represent the psychological experience of human beings is general, it is just as legitimate to psychoanalyze the behavior represented by literary characters as it is to analyze their behavior. Therefore, any literary text that accurately describes human behavior or that is the product of an author unconscious will include psychoanalytic principles whether or not the author had any awareness of those principles when writing work. For psychoanalysis, literature indeed all art

forms are largely products of unconscious forces at work in the author, reader or for some contemporary psychoanalytic critics in our society as a whole. The reader can use psychoanalytic criticism to read works of fiction, nonfiction, and so on. The reader can use it to interpret film, music, and so on. Any human production that involves images, that seems to have narrative content or that relates to the psychological of those who produce or use it can be interpreted using psychoanalytic tools.

Psychoanalyzing the behavior of literary characters is the best way to learn how to use the theory. There are two important things: literary characters (not real people) can help the reader to represent the psychological experience of human beings in general, and it is just as legitimate to psychoanalyze the behavior represented by literary characters in the literary works (Tyson 14-15).

2.1.2.1. The Origin of the Unconscious

Unconscious is a situation when someone did not realize that problem is able to influence our behavior. The goal of psychoanalytic is to help us resolve our psychological problems, which is often called as disorder or dysfunctions. The central concept of all psychoanalytic thinking: is the existence of unconscious. The song of the Rolling Stone “You Can’t Always Get What You Want” is expressed “You can’t always get what you consciously want, but you get what you unconsciously need” (Tyson 14-15). Therefore, the *unconscious* is the storehouse, the notion that human beings are motivated, even driven, by desire, fears, needs, and conflicts of which they are unaware. Usually childhood experience, adolescent and adult behavior, and the

role given in the family are influential to the early experience. For psychoanalysis, the unconscious isn't passive reservoir of neutral data (Tyson 15).

2.1.2.2. The Defenses

Our unconscious desire not to recognize or change our destructive behavior is served by our defenses. In other words, they are processes by which we keep the repressed in order to avoid knowing what we feel we can not handle knowing. Defenses are the processes by which the contents of our unconscious are kept in the unconscious. Defenses include *selective perception* (hearing and seeing only what we feel we can handle), *selective memory* (Modifying our memories so that we don't feel overwhelmed by them or forgetting painful events entirely), *denial* (believing that the problem doesn't exist or the unpleasant incident never happened), *avoidance* (staying away from people or situation that liable to make us anxious by stirring up some unconscious experience or emotion), *displacement* ("taking out" on someone or something less threatening than the person who caused our fear, hurt, frustration, or anger), and *projection* (ascribing our fear, problem, or guilty desire to someone else, and condemning them for it, in order to deny that we have it ourselves) (Tyson 18).

Many psychological experiences can function as defenses, even when they are not formally defined. Sometimes our defenses momentarily break down, and this is happened when we experienced anxiety. Anxiety always involves the return of the repressed, to break down our defenses in order to reflect a basic change in the structure of our personality and the way we act. Our defenses keep us unaware of our

unconscious experience, and our anxiety, even if it is somewhat prolonged or recurrent, doesn't succeed in breaking through our repression (Tyson 19).

Anxiety is a complex motivational state aroused by threat of pain, loss of affection, or threat to self-esteem. The trait of anxiety is usually measured by means of psychological inventories, and varies in strength from person to person. Anxiety scales are self-report inventories is a scale of general anxiety that attempts to measure the predisposition to behave anxiously in a wide variety of situations (Desideardo 389).

2.1.2.3. The Meaning of Death

Crisis brings into the spotlight wounds, fears, guilty desires, or unresolved conflicts that people have failed to deal with and demands action. The word trauma is also to refer to painful experience that scars some people psychologically. Human beings relationship to death is a traumatized by it in childhood, is a principal organizer of our psychological experience. Death is the subject that given psychoanalytic theorists the most trouble probably because of its importance in their own psychological experience. The concept of death drives an abstraction, an idea that operates only on the conceptual level, with no connection to the concrete world of experience. It takes our thoughts and feelings out of the everyday world of action and responsibility, just as abstraction do. People will see the death, in particular their fear of death, is intimately connected to a great amount of other psychological realities. Fire and foremost, for many of us, the thoughts of their own death keys into their fear of abandonment, their fear of being alone. And also there is a fear of loss,

such as loss of job, loss of attention, loss of love, loss of money, etc. Fear of abandonment also plays a role when people fear the death of others. Fear of death is often responsible with other reasons for fear of intimacy. The fears of death often result in fear of life. People fear of death of losing their life can result in their fear of being intimately attached to life. Fear of death is not merely fear of biological death but emotional death. The greater someone fear is the greater of someone fascination. The greater the role that death work plays in our psychological being, the greater our attraction, despite the horror that accompanies it to death in all its forms. People fascination with media representations of death and death work is another example of how people project their fears and problems onto other people and events outside us. This fascination thus operates as a defense (Tyson 25).

Because the concept of death, human beings are afraid to getting closer or loves someone else, because people afraid to fall apart with his or her which is cause by death. And it will make us feel hurt and lonely.

Fear about the risk of life which always bring a new problem and fear of the painful that people will have because of death makes them choose suicide to end their life. Because they think by doing a suicide, they can choose what way they want to die.

2.2. Related Studies

There are two researches that are related to this study. First is a thesis entitled *Sybil's Multiple Personalities Disorder in Schreiber's Sybil*, written by Fatma Handayani. She uses descriptive analysis, applying psychological approach combined

with theory of multiple personality disorder by Eugene L. Bliss. The approach and theory are applied to analyze the cause and the manifestation of Sybil's multiple personality disorder in Flora Rheta Schreiber's *Sybil*.

Second is *Dr. Hannibal Lecter's Psychopathic Personality in Thomas Harris's Hannibal: A Study of Personality Disorder*, written by Dina Foliana. The writer uses two theories in the analysis, first is psychological disorder to give description of Dr. Hannibal Lecter psychopathic personality and second is theory of personology by Henry Murray to give deeper explanation about the cause of psychopathic personality which is happened in Dr. Hannibal Lecter.

Both thesis describe the closes relationship of the past life experience and the present life, especially in personality of the character whose talked about. Both of those two thesis are analyzed that someone's past life can influence the person dealing his present life and becoming the reason what the person do in the present life. And those two writers conclude that past life experience could influence in someone's personality in their present life.

The differences from this study and those two thesis are the subject which talked about. Those two writers are talking about the personality disorder and this study is talking about behavioral disorder. But this study has the same method as those two thesis in doing the analysis which is using psychoanalytic theory way to get deeper understanding on the character that the writer wants to talk about.