

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter covers the explanation of theory and related studies used in analyzing *The Tiger Rising* novel. The discussion of the thesis focuses on the neurotic anxiety which happened in childhood. The neurotic anxiety is one of Freud's Psychoanalysis issues which is suitable issue in conducting this study. There are also significant terms of Freudian Psychoanalysis that support the process of neurotic anxiety.

This study mainly discusses about *The Tiger Rising*, one of novel by Kate DiCamillo. This novel contains of conflict between the main character, Rob and his father after his mother passed away. However, that conflict is not the thing that will be discussed in this thesis; it is neurotic anxiety experienced by the main character, Rob, that becomes main focus to be analyzed using Freudian Psychoanalysis. Moreover, several concepts of Freudian Psychoanalysis will be applied in this thesis such as defense mechanism, repression, identification, and displacement.

1. Psychoanalysis Theory

Psychoanalysis is a theory established by Sigmund Freud. During his life, Freud is known as productive and controversial person. Although many scholars have different opinion with him, Freud is still recognizing as an intellectual

person. Freud came from poor family. The financial circumstance in his family was not good enough. Since he was child, Freud showed remarkable intelligence. Freud had taken medical major and specializes in the Neurosis. During that period, he had developed the ideas and theories about psychoanalysis.

In the beginning, there were two persons who had great influence toward Freud's thought. They were Bruer and Charcot. Together with Bruer, Freud dealt with patients who have hysteria disorder. While he was with Charcot, he learned about hypnosis to deal with hypnosis patients. He left the concept of hypnosis because it was difficult. He started to developed free association technique where he believed that the unconsciousness was not forgotten. It was repressed in order to avoid unconsciousness appear (Bertens 105-107).

In the early twentieth century, psychoanalysis is becoming more popular, Freud's works are more influential in the society. Freud had many famous students such as Adler and Jung. At the beginning of his century, the regular discussions were held among scholars of psychoanalysis. In 1970, the situation had changed. Secretly, the scientists were following psychoanalysis. After 1970, psychoanalysis has remarkable development which continuously until today (Bertens 131).

2. Intrinsic Component of Novel

In analyzing *The Tiger Rising* using Psychoanalysis theory, the writer examines the intrinsic component of novel: Character and Characterization. According to Griffith, characters are people in the narratives, while

characterization is the author's presentation and development of characters. The character must not be a person; it can be animal, robot, or alien. However, the author gives them human abilities and human psychological traits. The authors have two ways in describing characters: directly and indirectly. Direct method is the way authors tell to the reader what characters are like. Indirect method is the way authors show us to the reader what characters are like through external details such as thought, bearing, looks, dress, speech and deeds (33-34). The major and minor characters in the novel will be involved. In this study, the writer focuses only on the main character of the novel, Rob.

3. Unconscious, Preconscious, Conscious

In his book, Feist states that Freud exploration to unconscious is the greatest contribution to personality theory (23). Freud was not the discoverer of the unconscious, his uniqueness lies in his attributing to it such a decisive role in our lives (Barry 97). Freud states that human psyche divide into three levels: the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious. The unconscious and preconscious are irrational parts and the conscious is rational part. The irrational part of our psyche, the unconscious, receives and stores our hidden desire, ambition, feeling, fears, passion, and irrational thoughts (Bressler 144). The unconscious is the most important and the deepest part of human psyche. We may be conscious of our overt behaviors, we are often not aware of the mental processes that lie behind them (Feist & Feist 24). For example, a man may know that he is attracted to a

woman but may not be fully understand the reasons for the attraction of which may even seem irrational.

Preconscious is the second level of human psyche. Feist states that the preconscious level of the mind contains both levels conscious and unconscious. The preconscious becomes the mediator between the unconscious and conscious. The preconscious consists of two content: the unconscious and the conscious. The unconscious can enter into preconscious level in disguise form. However, if the conscious aware of anxiety brought by the unconscious, it will push the form back into the unconscious. Other images from the unconscious gain admission to consciousness, but only because their true nature is cleverly disguised through dream process, slip of tongue, and defense mechanism. The conscious can also enter preconscious through an idea, but, if an idea no longer becomes concern of conscious, it will be push back into preconscious (Feist & Feist 25).

The last level of human psyche is conscious. The conscious plays minor role in the level of human psyche. The conscious is the part of human psyche which is aware of feelings and thoughts. An idea can reach into conscious level through two ways as Feist states that:

The first way is perceptual conscious which is turned toward the outer world and acts as a medium for the perception of external stimuli. In the other words, what we perceive through our sense organs, if not too threatening, enters into consciousness. The second source of conscious elements is from within the mental structure and includes nonthreatening ideas from the preconscious

as well as menacing but well-disguised images from the unconscious. (26)

4. The Id, Ego, and Superego

Freud mentions that human psyche is divided into three parts: id, ego, and superego. According to Bressler, each individual has a personality component consisting of Id, Ego and Superego. Id is the irrational, instinctual, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche. Ego is the rational, logical, waking part of the mind, although many of its activities remain in the unconscious. Superego acts like a censor, causing us to make moral judgments in light of social pressures (146).

The Id already exists when someone is born, it is part of human mind that has responsibility to supply energy which is used to operate another system of personality. The id operates in the level of unconscious and do not deal with reality. The id cannot avoid increasing tension of undesirable energy so that it has a way to reduce the tension called pleasure principle. Therefore, if there is a raising tension, the id will make effort to reduce the tension, revoke itself to the lower energy, constant, and pleasure level. To avoid or reduce the tension, id has another way called primary process. Primary process is a process done by creating a fantasy of object that can reduce the tension, for example is providing a fantasy about food for hungry people. However, the primary process cannot be used for long period because it could not reduce the tension. A hungry people cannot eat a fantasy about food and it cannot fulfill the real desire. However, those ways are

not enough to reduce or decrease the tension. Then, this is the role of the ego (Hall & Lindzey 65).

The ego comes up because the desire need to be change from the fantasy to reality. For example when people get hungry, they will look for food to reduce the hunger desire. People cannot just eat fantasy and fulfilled their desire by it. The ego deals with reality principle and works accordance secondary process, which preventing the emerging of tension until the desire fulfilled with a suitable object. For a while, reality principle delay pleasure principle whilst pleasure principle finally fulfilled with a suitable object to reduce the tension. Secondary process deals with reality which ego arranges a plan to fulfill the desire then test the plan through an action called reality testing For example if someone gets hungry, he thinks the place where he can get food then goes to that place.

The ego is part of the id which purpose to satisfy id's desire and energy source of ego is supplied by id. Ego cannot and never separate from id. The important role of ego is becomes mediator between id and superego (Hall & Lindzey, 66). The ego is a decision maker of personality and the ego can make a decision on each of three levels: unconscious, preconscious, and conscious. Feist explains:

In comparing the ego to the id, Freud used the analogy of a person on a horseback. The rider checks and inhibits the greater strength of the horse but is ultimately at the mercy of the animal. Similarly, the ego must check and inhibit id impulses, but it is more or less constantly at the mercy of the stronger but more poorly organized

id. The ego has no strength of its own but borrows from id. In spite of this dependence on the id, the ego sometimes comes close to gaining complete control, for instance, during the prime of life of a psychologically mature person. (29)

The last part of human psyche is superego. Superego represents the moral and ideal aspects of personality and is guided by the moralistic and idealistic principles (Feist & Feist 30). Superego is the moral and ethical side as parents said toward child. Superego offers reward for someone who has good behavior and gives punishment for bad behavior. Superego reflects ideal not real; and struggle for perfection not enjoyment. The main attention of superego is becoming decision maker whether something is wrong or right, so that it can act appropriate toward norms that obtain in the society. Superego has two systems called conscience and ego ideal. Conscience is punishments toward child for inappropriate behavior and those are that consider wrong; ego ideal is give reward toward child as he has appropriate and done something good. Superego has three main functions, first, block id's impulses, especially sexual and aggressive impulses that contradict with norms that obtain in the society. Second, pushes ego to replace realistic objectives with moralistic objectives. Third, instructs perfections. Thus, superego dispose oppose id and ego, but same as id and ego superego also irrational. Unlike ego that only delays instinct satisfaction, superego efforts to block it. Although these parts of human psyche have their own function, characteristic, work principle, dynamism, and mechanism, they are tightly interact

and impossibly to separated their influence toward human behavior (Hall & Lindzey 68).

5. Anxiety

The dynamics of personality is mostly authorized by necessity to fulfill the desire through transaction with the objects in outer world. All of organisms' necessity has provided by environment. For example, environment providing foods and drinks for hunger organisms. However, environment also contains dangerous and unsecure areas. Environment is like two side of a coin, in one side it can be threats and increasing tension, in the other side it gives satisfaction and decrease tension. Sometimes, an individual's reaction toward undesirable situation which is not ready to be rejected is called fear. Ego will be involved by anxiety if it has not ready yet to block the fear (Hall & Lindzey 80). According to Freud, anxiety is a felt, affective, unpleasant state accompanied by physical sensation that warns the person against upcoming danger. Sometimes, unpleasantness is obscure and hard to define, but the anxiety is always felt. Freud divides anxiety into three kinds: neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety. Anxiety is produced by ego, however, the id, superego, and external world involve in one of three types of anxiety. Neurotic anxiety is produced by the ego, moral anxiety is produced by the superego, while realistic anxiety is produced by external world. (Feist & Feist 33).

Neurotic anxiety is feeling afraid of punishment if an instinct is satisfied. Neurotic anxiety is caused by punishments that happen in the past or childhood,

usually punishment from parents, teacher, and etc. As the matter of fact, the feeling is derived from id impulses, yet it exists in ego. A person who experiences neurotic anxiety will feel as if being threatened, although the threat is not real. Moral anxiety is feeling afraid toward conscience. Someone whose superego well developed will feel guilty if he does something that contradicts with the norms taught by his parents. While realistic anxiety is afraid of danger in external world (Hall & Lindzey 81). According to Maramis, someone who experiences neurotic anxiety has characteristics of anxious, tension, panic, depression, and feeling of incapability (257-258).

The function of anxiety is to warn the person about any danger in external world. If ego cannot reduce the anxiety, it will result to traumatic. If the anxiety exists, it could motivate person to do something that can reduce the anxiety, for example blocking the impulses and following the conscience.

6. Defense Mechanism

Defense Mechanism is strategy that unconsciously used by ego to decrease and against anxiety. According to Feist, defense mechanism has two ways to decrease and against anxiety: (1) denies, imitate, and distort the reality, and (2) works unconsciously so people do not realize what actually happened (86). There are some defense mechanisms identified by Freud such as repression, reaction formation, identification, displacement, fixation, regression, projection, introjection, and sublimation. However, this study only focuses on repression,

identification, and displacement as defense mechanism of the main character in order to deal with neurotic anxiety.

a. Identification

According to Hall and Lindzey, identification is a method used by someone in order to reduce tension by behaving like others. Identification remains in the unconscious. Freud prefers to choose the term identification rather than imitation, because imitation means behave like others only for short period, while Freud wants a word that describes about acquisition that permanently remain in the personality. We are choosing people that could satisfy our necessity than us, for example, children may identification their parents because their parents have power. Yet, as they growth, they will find another person to identification. In this case, new person could satisfy the desires that parents could not do. People do not need identification in every aspect of their life toward others. In the process of identification, they will choose aspects that will help them to reduce the tension and will ignore the aspects that do not help. People can identification themselves toward animals, artist, and fantasy objects (84).

b. Displacement

Displacement is searching for other objects to reduce the tension. Displacement occurs when the real objects chosen by instinct cannot be reached because of anti cathexis (an obstacle from inside and outside), then a new cathexis will be shaped. If a new cathexis still cannot be reached, there will be another

displacement; thus, it will be continuous until the object can reduce the tension. A displacement object rarely give satisfy or reduce the tension as same as real object and if the replacement object is different from the real one, it affects to the tension. The more different replacement object, the less tension will be reduced. The displacement fixed by two factors. First, the resemblance of replacement objects toward the real one. The last is punishment that prevailing in the society (Hall & Lindzey 86).

c. Repression

According to Feist, repression is the most basic defense mechanism. Repression occurs when the ego is threatened by undesirable id impulses, then ego protects itself by repressing id impulses and forces threatening feelings into the unconscious. This is one of the terms in defense mechanism that is used to repress certain undesirable instinct from id that may result danger and traumatic to the person. Repression may remain for a long time in a person and difficult to heal. For example, a young girl may permanently repress her hostility for a younger sister because her hateful feeling creates too much anxiety. Freud believed that there are several possibilities after the impulses become unconscious. First, the impulses are unchanged and remain in the unconscious. Second, the impulses could become conscious then make the person will be covered by anxiety. In this case, the anxiety is more than the person could handle. Third, the impulses could force their way through displacement. However, displacement must be success in order to reduce anxiety (35).

B. Review of Related Studies

Several previous related studies can be used as the comparison and references. The first study is written by Setiyantono from *Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan* entitled *Kegelisahan Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Kembang Padi Karya Ahjab*. In his writing, Setiyantono explains about neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety which are experienced by the main characters of *Kembang Padi* novel, Rahmat, Nurani, and Jarwo. The similarity between this study and the writer's study is the issue discussed and the object of the study, novel. There are two differences between the writer's study and the related study is the title of the novel. First, Setiyantono used novel entitled *Kembang Padi* by Ahjab, while the writer of this study uses *The Tiger Rising* by Kate DiCamillo. The second difference is the issue which is discussed in these studies, Setiyantono discussed about neurotic anxiety, realistic anxiety, and moral anxiety, while this study focuses merely on neurotic anxiety.

The second study entitled *The Analysis of Neurotic Anxiety of Ivan Vassilyevitch Lomov (Lomov) as The Major Character of Chekhov's The Proposal*. This study is written by a student from The State Islamic University of Malang, it explains about neurotic anxiety which is experienced by the main character of the drama, Lomov. The writer also discussed about the cause and the influence of neurotic anxiety toward Lomov. The similarity between the related study and this study is the issue discussed, that is the neurotic anxiety experienced

by the main character. The differences between this study is that the related study uses drama entitled *The Proposal* by Chekhov as the primary source.

The last related study is done by Farid Fadhila from English Department Universitas Diponegoro. The title of his study is *The Analysis of Neurosis of John Wade in Tim O'Brien's In The Lake of Woods*. His study discusses about the psychological phenomenon which is experienced by the main character of the novel John Wade. The result of the analysis shows that traumatic events could turn into neurosis, such as madness. This is shown in the character of John Wade who cannot accept sad events happening to him, such as the death of his father, the murder of his friend in Vietnam war, and his lost at United States senate election. These sad and traumatic events had caused John Wade highly emotional, and become mad. From the analysis, it can be concluded that someone's behavior can be influenced by events that he or she experienced. The difference between his study and the writer's study are the title of the novel and the issue discussed. Farid's study uses novel entitled *In The Lake of Woods* and the issue discussed is only about neurosis of the main character of the novel caused by bad events in the past.