

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

3.1 Main Character: Charlie Gordon

Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor. A major or main character is important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. In the novel *Flowers for Algernon*, Keyes creates Charlie Gordon as the main character to tell his daily story. Charlie in here is as a person who knows everything about the story because this novel uses someone's daily report. According to Diyanni, the main character is important figure at the center of the story's action or theme (55). In this novel, Charlie has role to influence the plot of the story with his life story.

This story starts when the main character, Charlie is asked to be an object of experiment. Actually, he is 32 years old and was born as a mentally-retarded man. Charlie with his mental retardation has made him a trusting and friendly man, as he assumes that the people in his life are as well intentioned as he is. Even, he imagines that he will be better after he passes the operation. So, that is why he accepts to be an experiment.

Prof Nemur says if it werks good and itsperminent they will make other pepul like me smart also. Mabye pepul all over the werld. And he said that meens Im doing somthing grate for sience and Ill be famus and my name will go down in the books. I dont care so

much about being famous. I just want to be smart like other people so I can have lots of friends who like me. (Keyes 12-13)

From paragraph of citation above, it is clear that since Charlie lives, he just wants to be a good person who has so many friends for laughing and spending their lifetime. He also accepts to be an experiment because he likes to do something that can give benefit for other people. In this case Charlie thinks that he will give great thing in science when he follows the experiment to increase his intelligence. So, he has ambition to be a smart man who will do the normal thing to make him getting a lot of friends. The reason why Charlie wants a lot of friends is also mentioned because Charlie remember with what his mother said to him as a paragraph mentions in below.

While I was sitting in the teaching room waiting for her I was wondering about how Miss Kinnian was a nice lady like my mother use to be. I think I remember my mother told me to be a good and always be friendly to people. She said but always be careful because some people don't understand and they might think you are trying to make trouble. (Keyes 37)

Actually, in this case, Charlie is characterized as a good man who loves with his friends as they do to him. But, Charlie does not know how his friends mock him because of his lack in understanding what the meaning of his friends treatment since he is in a mentally-retarded condition. Often, they do mock Charlie but he does not know that.

Some times somebody will say hey lookit Frank, or Joe or even Gimpy. He really pulled a Charlie Gordon that i laff too. This morning Gimpy hes the head baker and he has a bad foot and he limps he used my name when he shouted at Ernie because Ernie losst a birthday cake. He said Ernie for godsake you trying to be a Charlie Gordon. I dont know why he said that. I never lost any packiges.... (Keyes 23)

From paragraph above, Charlie knows his friends talk about something of him, but he actually cannot understand with what they are talking about. In this paragraph, Charlie just thinks that he never lost any package as Ernie does losing her birthday cake. He cannot understand why his friends say that Ernie tries to be himself. Even his friends think that Charlie cannot do anything.

A long time ago once I asked Joe Carp how he lerned to read and if I could lern to read to. He laffed like he always done when I say something funny and he says to me Charlie why waste your time they cant put any branes in where there aint none. (Keyes 26)

I said Miss Kinnian always told me Charlie be proud of the work you do because you do your job good...

Everybody laffed and Frank said that Miss Kinnian must be some cracked up pece if she goes for Charlie and Joe said hey Charlie are you making out with her. I said I dint know what that means. They gave me lots of drinks and Joe said Charlie is a card

when he potted. I think that means they like me. We have some good times but I cant wait to be smart like my best frends Joe Carp and Frank Reilly. (Keyes 39)

In this citation, Charlie has ever told Joe Carp that he wanted to learn something. But he thinks that Charlie cannot do anything with his mind which is actually empty. Many treatment from people surrounding him about his disability. In this situation, the author, Keyes wants to show how the difficult of Charlie's life with his disability. It also portrays many bad experiences of old Charlie. So, Keyes wants to show the pressure of people and creates the bad memories for Charlie.

After he follows the experiment from Profesor Nemur, his intelligence grows. However, Charlie gains perspective on his past and present. Many things in himself are changed. He begins to know how hard life is. Even, he realizes that people have often taken advantage of him and have been cruel to him because they know that he would not understand with what they do to him. Likewise, he realizes that when people have been kind to him, it usually has been out of his condition as an inferior. These realizations cause Charlie to grow suspicious of nearly everyone around him.

...I forgot all about elevator. Then, after, I found the stairs and ran out into the street and walked for a long time before I went to my room. I never knew before that Joe and Frank and the others liked

to have me around just to make fun of me.Now I know what they mean when they say “ to pull a Charlie Gordon” (Keyes 42)

From paragraph, it shows that Charlie begins to know what happened to him when he is with his mental retardation. Interestingly, the experimental operation itself elevates Charlie’s intelligence. He begins to remember about his past. Even his increased intelligence make him far from people surround. The change of condition between Charlie at the past or called old Charlie and Charlie at the present or called new Charlie makes him is unready to accept the different condition. New Charlie feels confusion with himself and creates imagination about Charlie who always sees him doing what a normal man do. This confusion makes some fears to him until he feels anxiety and doing something to avoid those fears. This happens to him until his intelligence come back in previous condition, a man with mental retardation.

The author, Daniel Keyes , uses the different condition or dilemma situation of Charlie to create the psychological problem as the main idea. The different condition shows how Keyes make two characterization of Charlie Gordon, Old Charlie thinks that his life is beautiful with many friends and New Charlie understands about the hard of life. Characterization of Charlie that was created by Keyes also plays important role in defining the habit of the character and enable the reader to dwell with the story. Characterization of Charlie also helps the reader to comprehend the character of the person in the text.

3.2 The Intrinsic elements that shows the different condition of Charlie Gordon

In a fiction, especially novel, the authors make their works having characteristic. This can show how the condition that they want to share with the readers. They also use intrinsic elements or literary devices such as: point of view, plot and soon; to make the readers more understand.

In this novel, Daniel Keyes makes some different ways to show the condition of main character, Charlie Gordon. He uses the literary devices or intrinsic elements to show the condition between in new self, genius Charlie and the old self, mentally-retarded self. So, the story can be read as the whole if the readers are conscious why Daniel chooses the devices to complete this story.

3.2.1 Combination of Viewpoint

The readers will be confused in their reading because there are two kinds of point of view from Daniel Keyes. At first, the readers will think that Keyes uses first-person point of view with Charlie as "I" or the narrator and the main character of the novel. He tells about himself as he writes a diary of his life.

Dr Strauss says I should write down what I think and remember and every thing that happens to me from now on. I don't know why but he says it's important so they will see if they can use me. I hope they use me because Miss Kinnian says maybe they can make me smart. I want to be smart. My name is Charlie Gordon I work in Donner's

bakery where Mr Donner gives me 11 dollars a week and bread or cake if I want. (Keyes 1)

Charlie takes a role as a writer in this novel and writes very detail every single event that he passes. He writes what he sees and hears from the others. Even he writes what his feeling is. In the first time, the readers will think that Keyes uses first-person point of view. But in the middle of the readers' reading, they will find name of Charlie will be told as "He".

I see Charlie—eleven years old. He has a little gold color locket he once found in the street. There's no chain, but he has it on a string, and he likes to twirl the locket so that it bunches up the string, and then watch it unwind, spinning around with the sun flicking into his eyes.(Keyes 51)

It seems like complicated story when the readers just do in speed reading. However, It may mean that there is a story in the story or may mean that the narrator (first-person point of view) tells him/her from another point of view (third-person point of view).

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:246), kind of the point of view will give limitation not only the plot and the appearance of the problems but also the freedom and the carefulness in telling the story. So, point of view is a technique or strategy of the author to extend their idea. In this novel, Keyes deviates the rule and makes the readers confuse to follow the story. But, the way that he uses is not purely false. He just wants to show how Charlie Gordon confuses because the

problems that he must face, including his miraculous transformation from mental retardation to genius sets the stage for Keyes to address a number of broad themes and issues.

3.2.2 Change in Grammar, Spelling, and Punctuation shows Plot of the Story

The uniqueness of this novel is Keyes uses someone's daily report or someone's diary to tell the whole of story periodically. He knows everything what he sees and hears. This novel starts the story by telling "I" who accepts the request of Beckmann University to be their experiment and writes the reports as his obligation.

Dr. Strauss says I **shoud rite** down what I think and **remembir** and **evrey** thing that **happins** to me from now on. I **dont** know why but he says its **importint** so they will see if they can use me. I hope they use me **becaus** Miss Kinnian says **mabye** they can make me smart. (Keyes: 1)

The reports are not wrong in typing, but it is pure from what character's thought. He cannot write well as a mentally-retarded man. Keyes depicts the intelligent change of Charlie by fixing the grammatical error in writing. During in the reading, the readers can understand the development of Charlie becoming a genius man from the development in correcting grammatical errors. In the middle, the author write down the words in the grammatical correct. It means that Charlie

begins his genius condition with having writing ability, using complex word and punctuation.

They called each other names—*opportunist, cynic, pessimist*—and I found myself frightened. Suddenly, I realized I no longer had the right to stand there outside the office and listen to them without their knowing it....(Keyes 69)

As his intelligence increasing, Charlie more and more understand what he wants to write and how he should write it.

The next part of this novel, the readers will find the repetition of the old condition of Charlie, in mentally-retarded condition by finding the grammatical error again in the last part of this novel. It can be seen from the decreasing of ability in writing.

I dont no why **Im** dumb **agen** or what I did **rong**. **Mabye** its because I **dint** try hard **enuf** or just **some body** put the **evel** eye on me. But if I try and **practis** very hard **mabye Ill** get a **littel** smarter and no what all the words are. I **remembir** a **littel** bit how nice I had a feeling with the blue book that I **red** with the **toren** cover.
(Keyes 310)

Grammatical error is used by Keyes as a tool to depict how the condition of Charlie's condition. He does not use physical portrait or description in depicting Charlie's condition. But, this grammatical error is the uniqueness that brings Keyes' idea.

3.2.3 Plot

The readers will find the combination of plot between forward and flashback. The first part of the story tells about the main character's story from he is as an experiment in his age, 32 years old. But then, it continues with the story of his life as mentally-retarded man or in the past childhood.

This morning I could recall the dream, but now there's more than that—I can remember through the blur, back to when I was six years old and it all happened. Just before Norma was born. I see Mom, a thin, dark-haired woman who talks too fast and uses her hands to much...

I see Charlie, standing in the center of the kitchen, playing with the spinner, bright colored beads and rings threaded on a string.....(Keyes 72)

This flashback is appearance of his memories of his childhood which are caused the collision in his present. Some events in the present make him recalling those memories that create the fearness of Charlie in the present condition. The climax of this story is when the memories of his traumatic past events appear in the new Charlie. This condition causes Charlie experiencing unconsciously anxiety. Finally, Keyes complete this novel by telling Charlie's condition in the future when Charlie defense his anxiety in continuing his life and become in previous condition as the mental retardation.

That's why Im going away from here for good to the Warren Home school. I don't want to do nothing like that agen. I

don't want Miss Kinnian to feel sorry for me. I know everybody feels sorry for me at the bakery and I don't want that either so I'm going someplace where there are a lot of other people like me and nobody cares that Charlie Gordon was once a genius and now he can't even read a book or write good. (Keyes 309)

This paragraph shows that it is the future condition of Charlie after he does his life in genius condition or after operation. Charlie comes back to the previous condition in mental retardation. In a short way, this novel starts from Charlie in 32 years old with mental retardation accepting the operation to increase his intelligence. After that, Charlie becomes smarter and remembers his past childhood. After knowing his memories, he feels fear because of his hard past experience and goes away from the people whom he knows. Finally, his intelligence decreases and he comes back to the previous condition in mental retardation.

Those plots occur and complete this novel as the unique feature of it. The other uniqueness is this novel uses someone's daily report or someone's diary to tell the whole of the story periodically. As mentioned above, it also uses a combination of the first-person and third-person point of view.

3.3 The Past Traumatic Events which influences the Anxiety of Charlie Gordon

In this novel, Charlie is actually a mental retardation man with low IQ. This condition makes him cannot remind one by one events that he passed. Even he cannot remember the portrait of his family, either his parent or his sister. Then

he is told as an object of increasing intelligence experiment. The main character of Charlie in the new condition or genius one is created experiencing a condition when he can recall his childhood memories.

With his ability in thinking by his increased mind, this main character begin to understand the reality. In this case, Keyes uses the intelligence as a tool to show how Charlie can come back to his childhood. Then, the author makes two different condition between Charlie in the past and present.

In Psychological field, a man who has mental retardation is usually difficult to think and even remember something. Likewise, Charlie also cannot think and understand as a normal person. But then, when he passes the operation to increase the intelligence, Charlie has a normal mind and is able to remind his past. New Charlie begins to understand about his past. How his condition in his childhood. According to Tyson (1999), in Psychoanalysis perspective, the individual human beings have a psychological history that begins in the past experiences when they were in the childhood in the family, and the early experiences that influence their adolescent and adult behavior (13). In this novel, Charlie has more bad past experiences in his childhood. As long as he was in mental retardation, he experienced bad treatments actually from his family. The effect of the operation itself makes Charlie begin to remember one by one his memory. So, Charlie remembers how his mother treated him in his childhood. He also understands that actually he was remoted by his family because of his lackness in thinking. He also was remoted from his sister who is a normal girl and has higher intelligent then him. His mother never considers him as his son and

treat him as a normal boy. Unconsciously, this memory gives an impact for the new Charlie who can understand this traumatic.

In this novel, the memory of Charlie is recalled by new Charlie in his dreaming. According to Freud, dream in people's sleep is believed that defense do not operate in the same manner they do when people are awake. During sleep, the unconscious is free to express itself, and it does so in people's dreams. Even, in the dream there is some censorship, some protection against frightening insights into our repressed experiences and emotions (Tyson 19-20). It also happens to Charlie in his dream. Actually in his dream, Charlie cannot remember his mother's face. But he can see how the condition of old Charlie was. When his mother and his father argued to each other about Charlie's condition and how they should treat his son. According to what his father said to his mother.

“He's not a dummy. He's normal. He'll be just like everyone else.”.....

“You're fooling yourself, Rose. It's not fair to us or to him. Pretending he's normal. Driving him as if he were an animal that could learn to do tricks. Why don't you leave him alone?”.....(Keyes 73)

From this paragraph, Charlie's mother treated Charlie as an unusual boy. This condition is clear to portray that Charlie was unaccepted by his mother. Many things that his mother did in rejection his existence. This condition has effect to the new Charlie experiencing trauma to his mother. Trauma that was caused by

his family, especially his mother and sister, brings new Charlie to the world where he can remember one by one his past events.

Actually, the author, Keyes, wants to show Charlie's memory by using the characterization, new Charlie. New Charlie is a man who can remember about old Charlie's memory. Within his increased intelligence, New Charlie experiences events which can recall his understanding the condition of old Charlie. Unconsciously, his understanding makes new Charlie is more emotional. Actually, old Charlie is a good person who always follows what his friends ask him to do something. But then, new Charlie is different with old Charlie. He is more emotional when he knows that old Charlie's friends are unfair with old Charlie. Keyes characterizes him as an insurgent man. New Charlie begins to fight what people do surrounding him. This condition shows that New Charlie actually is unready to be a normal man. So, it impacts to his soul and makes conflict in himself.

In Freudian Psychoanalysis, id, ego and superego always do dynamic conflict. Actually **id** is representation of human nature that is known as pleasure. But then, **ego** gives and shows the reality. When ego cannot deal with the demands of people's desires; the constraints of reality and their own moral standards, they find something that makes them frightened. It is known as anxiety which is an unpleasant inner state that people seek to avoid. Anxiety acts as a signal to the ego that things are not going right. This condition is experienced by new Charlie. He experiences some fears that cause him afraid to face the reality.

The important memory is influenced him to experience the anxiety because what his id wants is not appropriate with his real condition.

This research will discuss about two kinds of anxiety which are experienced by the main character, Charlie Gordon. They are realistic anxiety and neurotic anxiety.

3.3.1 Realistic Anxiety

Charlie experiences realistic anxiety in which he fears toward real-world events. The cause of this anxiety is to avoid the threatening object. It appears because he is afraid with his different condition between old condition, mentally-retarded man, and the new one, genius Charlie. New Charlie is more understanding about the real world than old himself.

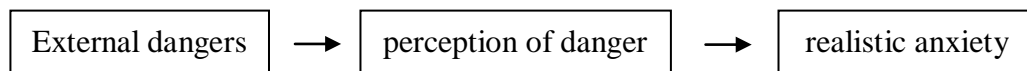
The more he understands about the world, the more he stays away from human contact. This situation is different with his hope to get more friends because in the reality his friends think that he is strange.

I feel a lot better today, but I'm still angry that all the time people were laughing and making fun of me. When i become intelligent the way Prof. Nemur says, with much more than twice my I.Q. of 70, then maybe people will like me and be my friends (Keyes 49).

From paragraph above, Charlie has big hope to be a normal person so his friends will like him more as a normal person. Then he accepts to be an object experiment in increasing intelligence. In his new condition as a normal IQ, for the

most part, other people have still treated Charlie not only as an intellectual inferior but also as less of a human being than they are. While some, like his coworkers at the bakery, have treated him with outright cruelty, others have tried to be kind but ultimately have been condescending in their charity. In this condition, the new Charlie becomes angry because this condition does not appropriate with his hope.

According to Walter Mischel, he makes a map that realistic happens when external danger happens. In a short way, he says



The diagram above describes how the condition of Charlie in the different term: between old Charlie, mentally-retarded man with good personality and can laugh together with whatever his friends do to him; and the new one, genius Charlie having increasingly emotional, such as in a page of this novel.

I couldn't take my eyes off Gimpy as he clomped around behind the counter, perspiration streaming down from under his papper cap. He seemed animated and good natured, but looking up he caught my eye, frowned and turned away.

I wanted to hit him. I wanted to go behind the counter and smash his face in. I don't remember ever hating anyone before—but this morning I hated Gimpy with all my heart. (Keyes 88)

The condition of old Charlie is different with the new one. New Charlie starts to know about the feeling and emotion. These two conditions make Charlie should

adapt with them in facing the hard life. But his unready condition with the new soul make him face what is called as **External danger**. His fear about situation from the outside of the reality creates a feeling in danger.

Then, Charlie thinks about what will happen after he becomes genius man. He thinks that his friends will feel strange with his personality.

This intelligence has driven a wedge between me and all the people I knew I loved, driven me out of the bakery. Now, I'm more alone than ever before. I wonder what would happen if they put Algernon back in the big cage with some of the other mice. Would *they* turn against him? (Keyes 108)

Charlie actually afraid with what happens to him. He feels there is a fence between him and his friends and makes him far away from his friends. This condition is called **perception of danger**. As the result of the reality, his friends in where he works feels strange with the change of his personality because they can not make some jokes and laugh with him. This reality makes Charlie afraid losing his usual condition with his friends. It causes Charlie's **Realistic anxiety**.

Then, reality anxiety is connected to neurotic anxiety. After Charlie experiences the reality anxiety, he goes deeper with his fear. Neurotic anxiety happens or he did something that makes his instinct out of control, he feels afraid with the punishment and also will feel fear with the reality that he did it. Charlie's fear appears when his emotional and his memory of childhood appear. He is afraid with the reality that he becomes a normal who can do everything that his mother

forbid to do. He remembers about the prohibition. So, that is why he is afraid and confuse when he becomes a normal. He still cannot accept the reality.

Actually Charlie's disability affects both his intellectual and emotional development is difficult. Charlie with his disability is known as warmhearted and trusting boy. But as long as his intelligence increases, he becomes cold and arrogant. Then, he also cannot cope his emotion with everything which do not walk one way with his desire, including what his friends' treatment to him. The more he understands about the world, the more he far from human contact. This feeling creates a fear for him.

3.3.2 Neurotic Anxiety

According to Mischel, neurotic anxiety is an emotional condition in which there is fear and uncertainty about the future. It is caused by the instincts that get out of control and make that person to behave in ways that will be punished. Neurotic is a derivative of Realistic anxiety, relate to his development of his emotional that also influences by past experience. It is fear of real-world events. This anxiety makes people painful. Charlie also experiences this anxiety after he begins to understand about his memories in his childhood and becomes emotionally.

While i was sitting in the teaching room waiting for her I was wondering about how Miss Kinnian was a nice lady like my mother use to be. I think I remember my mother told me to be a good and always be friendly to people. She said but always be

careful because some people dont understand and they might think you are trying to make trouble. (Keyes 37)

This paragraph above shows that Charlie remember about his mother's advice to be a good person. This advice appears as the rule or norm for Charlie to be a good person everywhere. So, it becomes the guide for Charlie in doing his activities. For old Charlie, this guide helps him to control his attitude with his lackness. But then, new Charlie feels that he will do this rule if people around him do as the same. Because old Charlie cannot easy to understand what happens in surrounding him, he just thinks that people around him are good to him. But when his intelligence is increasing, he begins to know the bad treatment of his friends.

His mother's oppression can impel the anxiety of Charlie emotionally or known as Neurotic Anxiety. Neurotic anxiety is an emotional condition in which there is a fear if his instinct out of control and make him do in ways that will make him get the punishment. It clears that from the novel, in the past Charlie got the prohibition from her mother to go playing with his sister because he is abnormal and cannot do as a normal people does. His mother's norm that is applied in his mind is he is abnormal and must not to do what the normal people do.

When he grows up and accepts as the object of experiment, he looks what people do. He wants to try doing the same. But in this case, he feels afraid when he wants to do that. It is like there is a norm that was created in his mind by his mother. For the example: he loves Miss Kinnian and he wants to do sex with him. In this case, he unconsciously has his own norm to keep him from something that

can make him get punishment. It is also motivated him to imagine a character, Charlie in mental-retarded condition who always oversees him. His fear makes him making imagination as a signal to remember him about the norm. It is called as neurotic anxiety. The imaginary character is told as Charlie with his mental disability. Charlie will appear when "I" does something unusual for a mentally retarded man. It appears because of the traumatic past events of his childhood that appears when his mind is able to remember about his childhood, especially about his mother. These memories hold new lessons for Charlie about his past and create new light on his present neuroses.

This anxiety makes him to avoid with what his condition and love. Finally, he chooses to find a place there is no one he knows. He wants to prove that he can do what a normal people can do. He thinks that he is also a normal person. He wants to find the evidence by doing sex with Fay in a new place. Indirectly, he does alienation.

3.4 The Defense Mechanisms of Charlie Gordon

Unconsciously, people try to find some ways to defense when realistic methods cannot be found. Whereas, not only the anxiety of Charlie Gordon is discussed in this study, but the writer also discusses about the defense mechanisms of him. Keyes uses some kinds of them to complete his story. They are denial: Repression, alienation, displacement, and fantasy. Those main defense mechanisms happen in Charlie to continue his life.

3.4.1 Denial : Repression

In this novel, Charlie Gordon was born as a mentally-retardation man. With his low IQ, 62, he actually cannot remember about anything that happened to him. As long as he follows the psychological experiment, his intelligent increases immediately. This experiment causes the changing of his mental condition. Since he experiences the mental changing, he begins to open one by one the memories of his past, in mental retarded condition.

His ability to remember what he experinced in the childhood makes him open his memory. He is afraid with his memory because he is feeling traumatic with his mother's treatment.

Actually, Charlie was born as a mentally-retarded man, so he cannot remember what happened to him. But when his intelligence is increasing after he follows the psychological experiment, he gets his memory and thinks that is why he cannot remember his childhood. Just because thinking that his past is very traumatically, he can understand that is why old Charlie unconsciously does not remember that. After his memory come back to him, he actually want to throw away them from his mind.

So, that is why traumatic past events make Charlie Gordon unconsciously forgetting everything in his childhood. This condition is a development of a particular type of denials. **Repression** happens when Charlie cannot remember his experience in his past.

In his childhood, actually Charlie was born as a mentally-retarded man, his mother cannot receive him as her son because she is ashamed of his weakness. He always becomes number two after his sister, Norma, a smart girl. His impulse cannot accept the treatments of his parent. Even his mother does not confess his existence. His childhood's memory becomes the cause of his nowadays behavior in society.

I recall once overhearing Norma and one of her girl friends playing in her room, and Norma shouting: "He is not my real brother! He's just a boy we took in because we felt sorry for him. My mamma told me, and she said I can tell everyone now that he's not really my brother at all. (Keyes 119)

So, when he is thrown to abnormal school, he tries to get more attention from peoples. Even, when he works in a Pastry Shop, he struggles to get attentions from his friends. And the important thing that he wants from the peoples is he wants to be accepted in where he lives now, including The Pastry Shop. As the effect, he wants to be accepted in the Pastry Shop by making his friends happy. He will do everything for it although he must do something stupid. It is caused by his trauma from his family in the refusal of his existence, especially from his mother and Norma. Another traumatic event in his life is his mother's oppression. She did not allow him to play together with his sister and to do something that cannot be done for a mentally retarded man.

3.4.2 Displacement

In this novel, old Charlie does not know about how he feels love to a woman, even making love with her. It is different when new Charlie is falling in love with his teacher, Alice. Their togetherness makes new Charlie can do everything as a normal man does. Then, he says his feeling to Alice. But what will happen with him after he let himself love Alice? His emotional cannot be defended by himself. New Charlie actually is more emotionally and wants everything is going to be normal. But unconsciously, his mind thinks that it is an unusual thing to make relation with a woman. Alice also thinks like that. She hopes Charlie should be patient with his unstable condition. His mind and Alice make him frightened.

One day, Charlie meets a woman who treats him like a normal man and thinks that there is no wrong with Charlie. This situation make Charlie thinks again about how he can love a woman. His feelings is mingled and he tries to think what happen in "I"(himself), he tries to defense "The Evil" by showing that he can do a sex with woman.

Charlie might not interfere if i wanted to make love to Fay. He would probably just stand in the doorway and watch...(Keyes 203).

Although he cannot do sex with Alice because of old Charlie always oversees him, so he tries to do sex with other woman, Fay, his neighbor when he does his alienation. He tries to find someone else who can help him to prove that Charlie in mentally retarded condition can do unusual thing. Actually, Charlie successes make love with Fay not with Alice, just because Charlie always

remembers about his mother when he sees Alice. He thinks that his memory about his mother always bother him. His mother is someone who always thinks that Charlie is a child whatever happen in him and always does the mistakes.

This defense mechanism is known as Displacement which is the redirecting of thoughts feelings and impulses directed at one person or object, but taken out upon another person or object. This defense often is used when people cannot express their feelings in a safe manner to the person they are directed at.

3.4.3 Regression

In this novel, Keyes creates a new character of Charlie who begins to know everything what happened with old Charlie. New Charlie recalls the memories of Charlie and then they have impact to himself in the present. Actually new Charlie with his intelligence higher than the old one knows the feeling of old Charlie in the past which the old soul could not do. But then, new Charlie has unstable with this condition and his emotion. His sexual destiny also increases. Charlie is unready with this situation. In one side, he wants to be a normal man with having sex with woman, but other side he is unready with it. This condition makes him remember about his mother's advice to be a good boy. He feels comfort with his old Charlie because he will not get punishment from his mother for his sexual desire. So, when he will do sex with Alice who always remember him about his mother, he thinks there is old Charlie who sees him. This is usually called as a **Regression**.

This morning I could recall the dream, but now there's more than that—I can remember through the blur, back to when I was six years old and it all happened. Just before Norma was born....

I see Charlie, standing in the center of the kitchen, playing with the spinner, bright colored beads and rings threaded on a string. He holds the string up in one hand turns the rings so they wind and unwind in bright spinning flashes.....(Keyes 72)

Charlie always think that he is a boy not man who can do what man do. He is just a Charlie with his character, as a good boy. This condition makes him feel like he does not want to do bad thing and want to avoid this present condition. It means that with his increased intelligence, Charlie still cannot do sex as a normal can do. It is caused by his condition is unready to accept the reality that now he can do as a normal do. According to Wallace, this fear known as regression because the suffer or Charlie wants to avoid some present difficulty.

3.4.4 Fantasy

New Charlie recalls his childhood memories after his operation successes to make him understand the past event of old Charlie. Charlie's memories resurface in his present experience. Unconsciously, new Charlie creates the imagination, the form of the old Charlie. It is as a separate entity that exists outside of new Charlie's self. In a short way, the past, as represented by the old Charlie, still keeps watch over the present. For example: When Charlie will make

love to Alice, the old Charlie panics and distracts him. It is as a sign that the his mother, Rose's shadow in Charlie is still powerful, even if he cannot remember the origin of this shame. By making fantasy of old Charlie, he has a control of his attitude. So, when "I" wants to do sex with Alice, he will be afraid to do that unconsciously. He tries to ask himself why he feels such kind of this feeling. Even he does not know the reason because he feels it unconsciously.

First the nightmare: I'm running down a long corridor....the wall breaks down and suddenly there is a red haired girl with her arms outstretched to me - her face is a blank mask. She takes me into her arms, kisses and caresses me, and I want to hold her tightly but I'm afraid. The more she touches me, the more frightened I become because I know I must never touch a girl.... (Keyes: 83)

When I touched her shoulder she stiffened and trembled, but I pulled her toward me. Then it happened. It started as a hollow buzzing in my ears...an electric saw... far away. Then the cold: arms and leg prickly, and finger numbing. Suddenly, I had the feeling I was being watched....i look up to see a boy of fifteen or sixteen, crouching nearby. (Keyes: 100)

"I" always feels that Charlie always oversees when "I" does something unusual for Charlie in mentally retarded condition. According to Grohol, someone can makes an imagination to decrease or erase his/her fear because the reality is not appropriate with his hope. In this case, Charlie has neurotic anxiety that is

caused by his mother. In here, his mother has a role to create the norm that build in Charlie's mind since his childhood with his disability. So, Charlie always keep himself with this norm whatever his condition.

3.4.5 Alienation

This story shows that Charlie is unready to get himself in different atmosphere. Actually, Charlie is happy to be an experiment because he will get attention from peoples. He receives a bid from Beckmann University as their experiment. At the beginning, he always follows the procedure and writes everything in his reports.

Previously, he is a mentally retarded man and has many friends. As mentioned previously, he will do everything to get attention from his friends although he does something stupid since he can be accepted by others. But when he becomes genius as the success experiment, he knows that his friend only like him as a joke and mock everything that he does. In one side, he likes having many friends but he does not allow himself as a something that can be mocked by his friends. Because Charlie changes in his personality as a genius man, his friends think that he is strange. They start to keep him away from their lives. Those feelings dominate Charlie's soul seems like evil that want to make him scare. And he hates his condition at this moment. As the result, he becomes a man who has crisis of personality. Then he alienates himself from people that he knows. According to Grohol, someone will keep him/her far away from people who know him/her to avoid or erase his/her fear. It is called alienation or makes him/ her to

be alienated. He goes to a place where people do not know him to continue his normal life. He tries to find something new in new place where people do not know him. This is one of his defense mechanisms. When the anxiety of alteration appears on Charlie's soul, the solution that he takes to minimize his anxiety is with alienation. He wants to avoid everything that makes him uncomfortable.

In his alienation, he meets Fay. Conversely, Fay acts foolishly and illogically because she is ruled entirely by her feelings. Professor Nemur and Fay indicate the incompatibility of intellect and emotion. Nemur is brilliant but humorless and friendless. It is only with Alice's encouragement that Charlie finally realizes he does not have to choose between his brain and his heart, the extremes represented by Nemur and Fay. In this phase, Charlie learns to integrate intellect and emotion, finding emotional pleasure in both his intellectual work and his relationships.