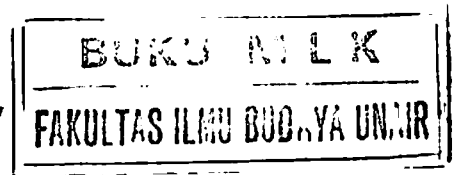


CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW



Psychoanalysis is a theory established by Sigmund Freud in 1896. His theory has many terms which explain human's behavior related to the human life experience in childhood. The discussion focuses on sexual ambiguity. It uses the terms of Freudian *Psychoanalysis* theory such as Oedipus complex, fixation and defense mechanism which is only used repression, denial and displacement types. It may give significant influence to the personality development of the main character in the *Giovanni's Room* novel.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Some theory subjects of Sigmund Freud psychoanalysis support the process of sexual ambiguity associates which is always related to the childhood experiences.

Freud's insights and psychoanalysis today sees a close connection between our sexuality and our identity because the origin of our sexual being is in the nature of the affirmations or disruption of our sense of self that occurs in childhood (Tyson 24).

Freud states that the based on the idea that an individual's psychological problems is caused by a conflict between the id, ego and superego (Kosslyn 2). From the three components above, they should be working in a balanced way.

There are structure of the personality components and different purposes.

It is the id which is the driving force behind what Freud called the pleasure principle. The ego is the rational part of the mind, the part that reacts to the outside world and allows the individual to adapt to reality, to acknowledge the 'reality principle.' The superego is the internalized voice of parents, careers and society which provide the individual with the rules and regulations that guide it when it moves beyond primary narcissism (Renninson 39).

2.1.1 Personality Development Stage

Freud divided the personality development into three; infantile stage (0 - 5 years old), latent stage (5 - 12 years old), and genital stage (> 12 years old). The most determinable stage related to personality development is infantile stage which are divided into three; oral stage (0 - 2 years old), anal stage (2 - 4 years old), and phallic stage (4 - 5 years old). Fixation is potential personality problems occur during any of the first three stages; Oral, Anal, Phallic which refers to a Freudian process (Faulds 18). The process of personality development produces a fixation from infantile stage, especially in phallic stage.

2.1.1.1 Infantile stage (0 - 5 years)

2.1.1.1.1 Oral Stage (Birth - 2 years)

Oral stage is such as nursing, eating, and mouth movement. To the infant, mother's breast is not only source of food and drink, but also represents her love

because the child's personality is controlled by the id and therefore demands immediate gratification, responsive nurturing is important (Della 3). Fixation is such adults who continue to engage in oral activities, such as overeating, gum chewing, or smoking; oral activities can be symbolic as well, such as being overly demanding or "mouthing off" (Faulds 19).

2.1.1.1.2 Anal Stage (2 – 4 years)

Anal stage is such as toilet training (process through which children are taught when, where and how excretion is deemed appropriate by society). Children start to notice pleasure and displeasure associated with bowel movements. Through toilet training, they discover their own ability to control such movements.

Anal Fixation (the "controlling" personality) divides into two; *Anal-Expulsive Personality*: if parents are too lenient and fail to instill society's rules about bowel movement control, child will derive pleasure and success from expulsion; individuals with a fixation on this mode of gratification are excessively sloppy, disorganized, reckless, careless, and defiant and also *Anal-Retentive Personality*: if child receives excessive pressure and punishment from parents during toilet training, he/she will experience anxiety over bowl movements and take pleasure in being able to withhold such functions; individuals who fail to progress pass this stage are obsessively clean, orderly, and intolerant of those who are not; they may also be very careful, stingy, withholding, obstinate, meticulous, conforming, and passive-aggressive (Della 3).

2.1.1.1.3 Phallic Stage (4 – 5 years)

Phallic stage is such as child's feeling of attraction toward parent of opposite sex, together with envy and fear of same-sex parent; in boys, this situation is called "Oedipus Complex," named after the young man in a Greek myth who killed his father and married his mother, unaware of their true identities. The story of Oedipus comes from Greek mythology. King Laius of Thebes and his wife Jocasta are the parents of Oedipus Rex who the child will grow up to murder his father and marry his mother. Boys do form intense relationships with their mothers and do resent their fathers (Rennison 37). *Phallic Fixation*; Men: anxiety and guilt feelings about sex fear of castration, and narcissistic personality or Oedipus complex (Della 4). At the age of 5 or 6, near the end of the phallic stage, fixation is such vanity and self centeredness; anxiety and self doubt (Sammons 1). Boys experience the Oedipus complex which is a process of learning to identify with the same gender parent by acting as much like that parent as possible.

The three stages of oral, anal and phallic lead on to the final challenge facing the individual child overcoming the demands of what Freud called the "Oedipus complex". Transition from stage to stage in this development is not easy and it is only too possible to become 'fixated' at any given stage, with consequences ongoing into adulthood (Rennison 37).

2.1.1.2 Latency stage (6 years - puberty)

Sexual feelings are suppressed to allow children to focus their energy on other aspects of life, a time of learning, adjusting to social environment outside of home, absorbing culture, forming beliefs and values, developing same-sex friendships, engaging in sports. Period of sexual latency in which children become capable of reproduction and their sexuality is reawakened. (Della 4).

2.1.1.3 Genital Stage (Puberty onwards)

It is marked by renewed sexual interest, desire and pursuit of relationship. Fixations are whether people experience difficulties at this stage; the damage was done in earlier oral, anal, and phallic stages. These people come into this last stage of development with fixations from earlier stages; such attractions to opposite sex can be a source (Della 5).

This generally reaches its peak when the child is somewhere between three and five years old; with puberty, it stands to be dissolved as the boy begins to make his first adult identifications and choices of love objects (Thwaites 97). The child from three to five years old can be identified to choose the exclusive parents, for example, the boy has a love desire to his mother and he has negative feeling to his father.

For Freud, sexuality is not something which emerges for the first time in puberty: until about the age of four or five, infancy is intensely charged with what he famously characterizes as polymorphously perverse sexual activities: sensual sucking, auto-

stimulation of those bodily zones which yield pleasure (the mouth, the genitals, the anus erogenous zones, in short) (Thwaites 62).

However, Freud was insistent that sexual impulses were present in the child from a very early age and that there were, in fact, several stages of infantile sexual development. Between the ages of six and eight these early sexual activities and thoughts entered what Freud called the 'latency period', only re-emerging in puberty (Rennison 36).

The child goes through the psychosexual stages of development which is described by Sigmund Freud. During the first three stages, the child's personality develops as the source of its libido moves around its body and different impulses come to bear from the parents (Sammons 1). The failure to resolve the conflict can also cause a person to be afraid or incapable of close love; Freud also postulated that fixation could be a root cause of homosexuality (Stevenson 2). The process of personality development produces a fixation of the individual human in his infantile stage, especially in phallic stage.

According to Freud (1909), the behavior is determined by the unconsciousness forces of which are unaware. The latent motives for our behavior reflect our instinctive biological drives and our early experiences, particularly before the age of five. Most particularly, it is the way we are treated by our parents as children that shapes our adult behavior (qtd. in Sammon 1).

The stages

Age	Name	Pleasure source	Conflict	Result of Fixation
0-2	Oral	Mouth: sucking, biting, chewing, swallowing	Weaning away from mother's breast. Ego is created.	Smoking, Nail biting, Dependency, Aggression.
2-4	Anal	Anus: defecating or retaining faeces	Toilet training	Messiness and Generosity or Possessiveness, Tidiness and Meanness.
4-5	Phallic	Genitals: the penis or clitoris. Masturbation.	Oedipus (boys), Electra (girls) Superego and gender identity are created.	Egoism and self-centeredness; anxiety and self-doubt.
6- puberty	Latency	Sexual urges sublimated into sports and hobbies. Same-sex friends also help avoid sexual feelings.	Getting knowledge and understanding of the world.	
puberty onward	Genital	Physical sexual changes reawaken repressed needs. Direct sexual feelings towards others lead to sexual gratification.	Social rules	'Normal' adult personality and sexuality.

Figure 1.1 Freud's Development Stage Theory

2.1.2 Defense Mechanism

The devices to protect ego from anxiety, dangerous, and pleasure called defense mechanism (Fodor 43). Sigmund Freud proposed a set of defense mechanisms, in a body of work that has long been influential. His work focused on how the ego defended itself against internal events, specifically, impulses that were regarded by the ego as unacceptable. He emphasized sexual or aggressive desires that would violate the ego's internalized standards, such as if those desires were directed toward one's parents. In his view, the efforts by the self to avoid recognizing its own sexual and aggressive desires were systematically important in shaping the personality (Baumeister 2).

2.1.2.1 Repression

Repression is the memory of a distressing sexual experience which occurs in mature years is only possible for those in whom that experience can activate the memory trace of a trauma in childhood (Freud 166). The effect of repression is *like* that of an internal censorship. It is *as if* there was a censoring agency at the threshold of consciousness, scrutinizing everything which presents itself and determining whether it can be admitted to consciousness (Thwaites 24). Freud state that in repression, painful feelings are conscious initially and then forgotten. However, they are stored in the unconscious, from which, under certain circumstances, they can be retrieved.

2.1.2.2 Displacement

Displacement is the core of the problem, and the most striking of all the dream performances. A thorough investigation of the subject shows that the essential condition of displacement is purely psychological; it is in the nature of a motive (Eder 35). When a natural urge is not vented, and is then repressed, it is often displaced to another, disguised, outlet. A man's anger at his boss, unacceptable because of his position, may be displaced in a later beating of his child. Here the unacceptable urge is vented in a manner which is acceptable to the ego and superego (Stevenson 2).

2.1.2.3 Denial

Negation is a way of taking cognizance of what is repressed. Freud here introduces explicitly a third constitutive element of denial: repression. The first constitutive moment was the correct labeling of the repressed. The second constitutive moment was the refusal of the revealed truth. A denial is then understood as a mechanism whereby an unknown repressed phenomenon "makes its way into consciousness" (Mills 105). Further on in his reflections, Freud describes this contribution of denial as contributing to the freedom of thinking because it provides consciousness with content that it lacked, insofar as consciousness is now aware of what it previously was not (108).

2.2 Review of Related Studies

This study uses Freudian Psychoanalysis theory, therefore the writer of the thesis considers that it is important to give certain work with the same perspective to support the fact that Freudian Psychoanalysis is relevant in doing literary critiques. However, there are several previous research papers done discussing which uses Freudian Psychoanalysis views sexuality in the first place of human personality development.

The first work is a thesis that concerning near relation issue subject used in this study comes from English Department the Faculty of Humanities Airlangga University Surabaya titled *Saman's Oedipus complex and castration in Ayu Utami' Saman: Freudian Psychoanalysis* which is written by I.A.AG. Paramitaswari. This study focuses on sexuality issues as the major issue in the novel. She discusses about the main character's personality development is associated with Oedipus complex and has close relation with castration. She uses Freud's terms are Oedipus complex, castration, substitution, and sublimation.

The second work is a thesis that also concerning the similar subject used in this study comes from English Department the Faculty of Humanities Airlangga University Surabaya titled *Analysis of By Parrish's Adulthood Behaviors as a Victim of Child Abuse in One Hour Photo A Psychoanalysis Approach* which is written by Lidya Yulianti. She discusses about the main character's adulthood behavior with the assumption of the existences of correlation childhood experience with the behaviors using the Freud's terms are psychosexual stages and ego defense mechanism.

Those previous mentioned works share similarities with this study in the way the main character deal with personality development in adulthood because of childhood experiences. Both researchers conduct an analysis on the main character's behaviors and apply Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis theory in the process of analysis. Both works will be applied as comparative and supporting elements in conducting this study. It also as an evidence that the idea contains in this research is original. The reason of the writer of the thesis chose this novel because there is no academic research discuss about sexual ambiguity yet in English Department, Airlangga University.

This study on *Giovanni's Room* novel uses Freudian psychoanalysis as the theory in conducting the analysis of the process of David's sexual ambiguity in adulthood is associated by his childhood Oedipus complex and fixation. In addition, this study also tries to find the negotiation to David's sexual ambiguity in adulthood life by using Freud's terms are Oedipus complex, fixation, defense mechanism such as repression, denial and displacement. Complication in usual course of the Oedipus complex may lead later to development of homosexuality, authority problems, and rejection of social approved masculine and feminine roles (Krech 712).

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS