

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To analyze the problems, the writer applies theory of projection by Sigmund Freud. To analyze the cause of the character's projection and the early process of projection, the writer uses theory of repression, also by Freud.

A. Projection

Projection occurs when a person's own unacceptable or threatening feelings are repressed and then attributed to someone else (Wade & Tavris 488). Projection is 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). When an internal, instinctual impulse provokes too much anxiety, the ego may reduce that anxiety by attributing the unwanted impulse to an external object, usually another person. This is the defense mechanism of projection, which can be defined as seeing in others unacceptable feelings or tendencies that actually reside in one's own conscious (Allen 25).

The bad experience, event or memory is suppressed by doing projection, the feelings are unknown by their own conscious mind. Consequently, if this can be attributed to the external world rather than to the individual's own primitive impulses or to the threats of his conscience, he is likely to achieve greater relief for his bad condition like stated previously (Feist 101).

In projection, what is internal and unacceptable is projected out and seem

as external. Rather than recognize hostility in oneself, individual sees others as being hostile. There is in this process a fluidity of boundaries, or a breakdown in the differentiation between what is self and what is other. In addition, the study recognized that according to psychoanalytic theory, in specific, defense mechanism, people will project only those traits or motives they are seeking to defend against and will associate these characteristics with an unfavorable person; that is, projection as a defense is only used in relation to specific characteristics, under particular conditions, and in relation to specific others (Feist 102).

B. Repression

Repression occurs when a threatening idea, memory or emotion is blocked from consciousness. A woman who had a frightening childhood experience that she cannot remember, for example, is said to be repressing her memory of it (Wade & Tavis 487). Repression is the most powerful and pervasive defense mechanism, according to Freud; it pushes unacceptable id impulses out of awareness and back into the unconscious mind. Repression is the foundation for all of the psychological defense mechanisms, the goal of which is to push, or repress, threatening impulses out of awareness (Santrock 480). Repression means pushing back unacceptable thoughts into the unconscious (Matlin 414).

Repression is the earliest concepts of psychoanalysis. When Freud revised theory of personality, the concept of repression was retained as one of the defense mechanism of the ego. For example, a disturbing memory may be prevented from becoming conscious or a person may not see something that is in plain sight

because the perception of it is repressed (Feist 98).

Repression is the most basic defense mechanism, because it is involved in each of other defense mechanism (Feist 98). Repression is a selective type of memory mode in which threatening material is unavailable for recall because it has been pressed down into the unconscious. It protects the personality by allowing ego to be conscious only of those thoughts and urges that do not relate too closely to threatening material (Allen 25). In repression, a thought, idea, or wish is dismissed from consciousness. It is as if we say, "What we do not know or remember can not hurt us." Repression is viewed as playing a part in all of the other defense mechanism and, like these other defenses, requires a constant expenditure of energy to keep that is dangerous outside of consciousness (Pervin 83).

Repression does not eliminate our painful experiences and emotions. Rather, it gives them force by making them the organizers of our current experience: we unconsciously behave in ways that will allow us to 'play out,' without admitting it to ourselves, our conflicted feelings about the painful experiences and emotions we repress (Tyson 15).

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS