

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks

2.1.1 Intrinsic Element

2.1.1.1 Character

According to M.H Abrams, characters are the people that live and are portrayed in either a dramatic or narrative work. This character is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. Characters present the idea of the story through their dialogues, gestures, actions, and conflicts (Abrams, 1999: 32).

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

2.1.2.1 The Structure of Personality

According to Freud, there are three divided personalities with the basis of conscious, preconscious, and unconscious (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 44).

2.1.2.1.1 Id

Id is linked to instincts, which force people to satisfy their needs. The Pleasure principle, according to Freud, is the way people use to increase pleasure and avoid pain. Id is a selfish, pleasure-seeking structure—primitive, amoral, insistent, and rash. Id has no awareness of reality (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 46). Id does not change in time and is selfish in nature. It is indeed the primary process which drives people to always put their needs first to gain satisfaction.

2.1.2.1.2 Ego

Ego acted as a reality principle which functions to provide appropriate constraints on the expression of Id instincts. Through Ego, people will be more aware of reality and control their cravings by pressing the tension to obtain their needs. Unlike Id which is hard to be postponed or delayed, Ego operates in postponing and delaying people's craves. It perceives and manipulates the environment practically and realistically by the reality principle (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 46).

2.1.2.1.3 Superego

Superego is the stage of striving for moral perfectionism and will likely define a person as either good or bad. This is where people started to accentuate the existence of idolization. Superego provides a moral standard in which the Ego operates. Superego strives neither for pleasure (as Id does) nor for the attainment of realistic goals (as Ego does). It strives solely for moral perfection. Id presses for satisfaction, Ego tries to delay it, and Superego urges morality above all (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 47).

2.1.2.2 Psychoanalysis Conflict

Psychoanalysis is a psychological theory that centers around the role of the unconscious mind. There are three categories of personalities, which are Id, Ego, and Superego that may act and drive human's desire, as well as affect human's behavior (Freud, 1940:13).

2.1.2.3. Anxiety

According to Freud, anxiety is an object less fear. The cause of anxiety is various. The feeling of anxiety indicates a person to feel anxious of not granting the Id desires which causes some threat to develop (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 48).

2.1.2.3.1 Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety arises when there is a clash between instinctual gratification and reality. This anxiety generates a feeling of fear when a person wants to gratify Id impulses. It is an unconscious fear of being punished for impulsively displaying Id-dominated behavior (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 48). This fear is caused by a conflict between Id and Ego of a person.

2.1.2.3.2 Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is based on the reality and moral code of a person. It is a fear of one's conscience. When a person urges to act on Id desires, it may cause a feeling of shame and guilt from Superego. The shame and guilt in moral anxiety arise from within; it is a person's conscience that causes the feeling of fear and anxiety. Moral anxiety is a function of how well-developed the Superego is. (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 48). This fear is created from a conflict between Id and Superego of a person.

2.1.2.4 Defense Mechanism

Ego acts as a navigator between Id and Superego. When Ego feels threatened, it initiates conflicts of the divided personalities. According to Freud, this conflict is ever present because the instincts are always pressing for

satisfaction, while the taboos of society are always working to limit such satisfaction (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 49).

Ego's failure in navigating Id and Superego generates the feeling of anxiety which then forces a person to use defense mechanisms that deny, falsify, or distort reality. Defense mechanisms assist a person to deal with the anxiety by managing, distracting, or overpowering emotions or circumstances.

In this study, the writer discusses four defense mechanisms of the main character in *Malibu Rising* novel, Nina Riva, which are repression, denial, rationalization, and sublimation.

2.1.2.4.1 Repression

Repression is the most fundamental and frequently used defense mechanism by removing something from conscious awareness. It is caused by neurotic anxiety which generates the conflict between Id and Ego. A person uses repression as a continual form of defense to prevent displeasing events or situations.. Repression is an unconscious type of forgetting the existence of something that brings people discomfort or pain (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 49).

The example of repression according to the *Malibu Rising* novel is the way Nina represses her memories with her father so that she can move on with her life and continue her life without minding the painful or discomfort memories her father had caused her.

2.1.2.4.2 Denial

Denial is the act of denying the unfortunate or traumatic external events. It is caused by neurotic anxiety which generates the conflict between Id and Ego. By avoiding reality, a person can feel safer and more comfortable in living life (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 50).

The example of denial according to the *Malibu Rising* novel is the way Nina denies the fact that she is being cheated by her husband. By forgetting the threatening events, Nina avoids herself from the unfortunate or traumatic events. Thus, she can live her life to its fullest as if she is unbothered by the event that hurt her.

2.1.2.4.3 Rationalization

Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves reinterpreting people's behavior to make it seem more rational and therefore more acceptable. Of this, people tend to blame others rather than look at themselves to seek the cause of the problem (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 50).

The example of rationalization according to the *Malibu Rising* novel is the way Nina turns the scene as if everyone's disappearance is their loss and does not affect her in every kind of way. By this, Nina will get the justification of everyone's behaviors and reduce her pain.

2.1.2.4.4 Sublimation

Sublimation is the act of diverting Id impulses or desires into other channels, expressions, or activities that society considers acceptable and admirable. It is caused by neurotic anxiety which generates the conflict between Id and Superego. Freud stated that a variety of human activities, particularly those

of an artistic nature, are manifestations of Id impulses that have been redirected into socially acceptable outlets (Schultz, Duane P and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2015: 50).

The example of sublimation according to the *Malibu Rising* novel is the way Nina chooses to stay productive by mending the restaurant that her mother left her instead of dwelling too much on the situation of being left by everyone she loves.

2.2 Method of the Study

The writer uses a library research method to analyze this study. Library method means collecting data through studying and understanding which also involves identifying and locating sources that provide information on a research question (George, 2008: 6). To obtain information about the research, the writer uses primary and secondary data collection. Primary data is the first data used by the writer to collect the information for the study. Usually, primary data is precise and detailed as it is collected originally and considered specifically about the topic discussed (Tran, Trung and Quy Khuc, 2021: 2). The primary data is the *Malibu Rising* novel. Secondary data is the data that adds value to primary information, especially in clarifying issues, specifying research objectives and choosing primary data (Tran, Trung and Quy Khuc, 2021: 2). The secondary data that used in this thesis are from blogs and articles related to the *Malibu Rising* novel and the theories discussed.

In analyzing the main character in the novel, the writer uses a psychoanalysis approach in elaborating the psychological phenomena in *Malibu*

Rising novel. Psychological approaches consist of investigating character's behavior in a story by elucidating and interpreting the work (Daiches, 1981:348). The writer uses a psychological approach to analyze the extrinsic elements of the novel using the theory of Structure of Personality and Defense Mechanism by Sigmund Freud.