

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People living in this world always be with their partner of life. Partner of life means somebody who accompanied them to pass this life. They will share anything their have to get their purposes for togetherness. God provides a mate for everyone. People can share their love to someone or eveyone they want to share, they can also make a relationship with somebody. Love means a complex yet basically integrated emotion involving strong feelings of affection and tenderness for the love object. Pleasurable sensations in his or her presence, devotion to his or her well-being and sensitivity to his or her reaction to oneself although love takes many forms. Including concern for one's fellow humans (brotherly love), parental love, erotic love, self love, and identification with the totality of being (love of god), the triangular theory of love proposes three essential components: passion, intimacy and commitment (APA Dictionary of Psychology).

Marital (also called matrimony or wedlock) is a social union or legal contract between people that creates kinship. The definition of marriage varies according to different cultures, but is usually an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually intimate and sexual, are acknowledged. Such a union is often formalized via a wedding ceremony. Many cultures limit marriage to two persons of the opposite sex, but some allow forms of polygamous marriage, and some recognize same-sex marriage. People marry for many reasons, including one or more of the following: legal, social, libidinal, emotional, economic, spiritual,

and religious. These might include arranged marriages, family obligations, the legal establishment of a nuclear family unit, the legal protection of children and public declaration of commitment.

Disillusion is to disappoint someone by telling them the unpleasant truth about something or someone that they had respected (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary). In Longman Advanced American Dictionary, disillusion is to make someone realize that something that they thought was true or good is not really true or good.

A novel is a book of long narrative in literary prose. The genre has historical roots both in the fields of the medieval and early modern romance and in the tradition of the novella. The latter supplied the present generic term in the late 18th century. The further definition of the genre is historically difficult. Most of the criteria (such as artistic merit, fictionality, a design to create an epic totality of life, a focus on history and the individual) are arbitrary and designed to raise further debates over qualities that will supposedly separate great works of literature both from a wider and lower "trivial" production and from the field of true histories. To become part of the literary production novels have to address the discussion of art. The construction of the narrative, the plot, the way reality is created in the works of fiction, the fascination of the character study, and the use of language are usually discussed to show a novel's artistic merits. Most of these requirements were introduced in the 16th and 17th centuries, in order to give fiction a justification outside the field of factual history. The individualism of the

presentation makes the personal memoir and the autobiography the two closest relatives among the genres of modern histories.

Madame Bovary is one of the most important French novels of the 19th century. It is vastly regarded as Flaubert's most important work, and is also considered socially relevant because it inadvertently served to inspire, if not signal the dawn of feminism. Flaubert's adulterous heroine, the author's alter-ego of sorts, was happy in her transgressions, her actions seemingly justified by her dull and lifeless marriage. *Madame Bovary* is the story of Emma Bovary, an unhappily married woman who seeks escape through forbidden relationships with other men. The book could be viewed as an expose of the situation of women in the 19th century; women who had not yet been emancipated and were expected to obey their husbands, to stay in their homes while the men went to work, or left for months on end to fight in wars. Emma Bovary also serves as a voice for Flaubert, who patterned the character's personality after his own. Emma Bovary's "rebellious" attitude against the accepted ideas of the day, reflects Flaubert's views of the bourgeoisie. Ultimately, Madame Bovary's indiscretions and her obsession with Romance lead to her downfall, which not only appeases the guardians of morality, but shows us Flaubert's view of the world wasn't one of naive optimism.

The novel was attacked for obscenity by public prosecutors when it was first serialized in *La Revue de Paris* between 1 October 1856 and 15 December 1856, resulting in a trial in January 1857 that made the story notorious. After the acquittal on 7 February 1857, it became a bestseller when it was published as a

book in April 1857, and now stands virtually unchallenged not only as a seminal work of Realism, but as one of the most influential novels ever written.

Madame Bovary takes place in provincial northern France, near the town of Rouen in Normandy. The story begins and ends with Charles Bovary, a stolid, kindhearted man without much ability or ambition. As the novel opens, Charles is a shy, oddly-dressed teenager arriving at a new school amidst the ridicule of his new classmates. Later, Charles struggles his way to a second-rate medical degree and becomes an *officier de santé* in the Public Health Service. His mother chooses a wife for him, an unpleasant but supposedly rich widow, and Charles sets out to build a practice in the village of Tostes (now Tôtes).

One day, Charles visits a local farm to set the owner's broken leg, and meets his client's daughter, Emma Rouault. Emma is a beautiful, daintily-dressed young woman who has received a "good education" in a convent and who has a latent but powerful yearning for luxury and romance imbibed from the popular novels she has read. Charles is immediately attracted to her, and begins checking on his patient far more often than necessary until his wife's jealousy puts a stop to the visits. When his wife dies, Charles waits a decent interval, then begins courting Emma in earnest. Her father gives his consent, and Emma and Charles are married.

The novel begins to focus on Emma. Charles means well, but is boring and clumsy, and after he and Emma attend a ball given by the Marquis d'Andervilliers, Emma grows disillusioned with married life and becomes dull and listless. Charles consequently decides that his wife needs a change of scenery, and moves

from the village of Tostes into a larger, but equally stultifying market town, Yonville (traditionally based on the town of Ry). Here, Emma gives birth to a daughter, Berthe; however, motherhood, too, proves to be a disappointment to Emma. She then becomes infatuated with one of the first intelligent young men she meets in Yonville, a young law student, Léon Dupuis, who seems to share her appreciation for "the finer things in life", and who returns her admiration. Out of fear and shame, however, Emma hides her love for Léon and her contempt for Charles, and plays the role of the devoted wife and mother, all the while consoling herself with thoughts and self-congratulations of her own virtue. Finally, in despair of ever gaining Emma's affection, Léon departs to study in Paris.

One day, a rich and rakish landowner, Rodolphe Boulanger, brings a servant to the doctor's office to be bled. He casts his eye over Emma and decides she is ripe for seduction. To this end, he invites Emma to go riding with him for the sake of her health; solicitous only for Emma's health, Charles embraces the plan, suspecting nothing. A four-year affair follows. Swept away by romantic fantasy, Emma risks compromising herself with indiscreet letters and visits to her lover, and finally insists on making a plan to run away with him. Rodolphe, however, has no intention of carrying Emma off, and ends the relationship on the eve of the great elopement with an apologetic, self-excusing letter delivered at the bottom of a basket of apricots. The shock is so great that Emma falls deathly ill, and briefly turns to religion.

When Emma is nearly fully recovered, she and Charles attend the opera, on Charles' insistence, in nearby Rouen. The opera reawakens Emma's passions, and

she re-encounters Léon who, now educated and working in Rouen, is also attending the opera. They begin an affair. While Charles believes that she is taking piano lessons, Emma travels to the city each week to meet Léon, always in the same room of the same hotel, which the two come to view as their "home." The love affair is, at first, ecstatic; then, by degrees, Léon grows bored with Emma's emotional excesses, and Emma grows ambivalent about Léon, who becoming himself more like the mistress in the relationship, compares poorly, at least implicitly, to the rakish and domineering Rodolphe. Meanwhile, Emma, given over to vanity, purchases increasing amounts of luxury items on credit from the crafty merchant, Lheureux, who arranges for her to obtain power of attorney over Charles' estate, and crushing levels of debts mount quickly.

When Lheureux calls in Bovary's debt, Emma pleads for money from several people, including Léon and Rodolphe, only to be turned down. In despair, she swallows arsenic and dies an agonizing death; even the romance of suicide fails her. Charles, heartbroken, abandons himself to grief, preserves Emma's room as if it is a shrine, and in an attempt to keep her memory alive, adopts several of her attitudes and tastes. In his last months, he stops working and lives off the sale of his possessions. When he by chance discovers Rodolphe and Léon's love letters, he still tries to understand and forgive. Soon after, he becomes reclusive; what has not already been sold of his possessions is seized to pay off Lheureux, and he dies, leaving his young daughter Berthe to live with distant relatives and she is eventually sent to work at a cotton mill.

Flaubert was born on December 12, 1821, in Rouen, Seine-Maritime, in the Haute-Normandie region of France. He was the second son of Achille-Cléophas Flaubert (1784–1846), a surgeon, and Anne Justine Caroline (née Fleuriot) (1793–1872). He began writing at an early age, as early as eight according to some sources. He was educated at the *Lycée Pierre Corneille* in Rouen and did not leave until 1840, when he went to Paris to study law. In Paris, he was an indifferent student and found the city distasteful. He made a few acquaintances, including Victor Hugo. Toward the close of 1840, he traveled in the Pyrenees and Corsica. In 1846, after an attack of epilepsy, he left Paris and abandoned the study of law.

His first finished work was *November*, a novella, which was completed in 1842. In September 1849, Flaubert completed the first version of a novel, *The Temptation of Saint Anthony*. He read the novel aloud to Louis Bouilhet and Maxime Du Camp over the course of four days, not allowing them to interrupt or give any opinions. At the end of the reading, his friends told him to throw the manuscript in the fire, suggesting instead that he focus on day-to-day life rather than fantastic subjects. In 1850, after returning from Egypt, Flaubert began work on *Madame Bovary*. The novel, which took five years to write, was serialized in the *Revue de Paris* in 1856. The government brought an action against the publisher and author on the charge of immorality, which was heard during the following year, but both were acquitted. When *Madame Bovary* appeared in book form, it met with a warm reception. In 1858, Flaubert traveled to Carthage to gather material for his next novel, *Salammbô*. The novel was completed in 1862

after four years of work. Drawing on his youth, Flaubert next wrote *L'Éducation sentimentale* (*Sentimental Education*), an effort that took seven years. His last complete novel, it was published in 1869. He wrote an unsuccessful drama, *Le Candidat*, and published a reworked version of *The Temptation of Saint Anthony*, portions of which had been published as early as 1857. He devoted much of his time to an ongoing project, *Les Deux Cloportes* (*The Two Woodlice*), which later became *Bouvard et Pécuchet*, breaking from the obsessive project only to write the *Three Tales* in 1877. This book comprised three stories: *Un Cœur simple* (*A Simple Heart*), *La Légende de Saint-Julien l'Hospitalier* (*The Legend of St. Julian the Hospitaller*), and *Hérodiade* (*Herodias*). After the publication of the stories, he spent the remainder of his life toiling on the unfinished *Bouvard et Pécuchet*, which was posthumously printed in 1881. It was a grand satire on the futility of human knowledge and the ubiquity of mediocrity. He believed the work to be his masterpiece, though the posthumous version received lukewarm reviews. Flaubert was a prolific letter writer, and his letters have been collected in several publications. At the time of his death, he may have been working on a further historical novel, based on the Battle of Thermopylae.

There are four reasons why the writer interest to study this novel. The first reason is the novel reflect disillusion of the major character in her marital life. The second reason is the simple plot of the story. The third reason is the major character's rebellion to get love. The last reason is is the lesson that we can get from the story and experience in the *Madame Bovary* novel.

The first reason is the novel reflect disillusion of the major character in her marital life. The story focuses on a doctor's wife, Emma Bovary, who has disillusion in her marital life and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. The story enclose the reasons why does Emma commit that.

The second reason is the simple plot of the story. The basic plot is rather simple, even archetypal, the novel's true art lies in its details and hidden patterns. The author was notoriously a perfectionist about his writing and claimed always to be searching for the right word. The plot of the story makes the reader interested and the story would be understandable.

The third reason is the major character's rebellion to get her love. Emma Bovary is the character of the novel that has love affairs with other men in her marriage. It because of her dissatisfaction to her stolid, kindhearted without much ability or ambition husband. And her disillusion of her marriage makes her searching for the difference sense of love and got acquaintance with other men. She never gives a warmth to her family, especially to her daughter.

The last reason is the lesson that we can get from the novel. Every story has a moral lesson to be learned. *Madame Bovary* novel shows us that we should keep what the God gave to us, even if we do not like it, but time by time we can love what we do not like before. And the second lesson is, as a woman we do not have to be something that everything is choosed by other. We have a right to decide everything that can make us happy life, do not need to have love affairs, and no disillusion of something.

Based on those reasons, the writer will observe *Madame Bovary* novel. So, the writer appoints the title “**DISILLUSION OF MARITAL LIFE IN GUSTAVE FLAUBERT’S MADAME BOVARY NOVEL (1856): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**”.

B. Literature Review

The writer presents the previous study of the novel. There are many studies that have relation with the writer’s study.

First study is conducted by Ferichayati a Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta student (2003) entitled “A Psychoanalytic Approach of Love Affairs in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*”. In her research, she focuses on love affair because of dissatisfaction to her marital life. The result of the study is, it aims at finding motivations of the major character, Emma Roualt to commit love affair in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary* novel. The novel depicts about a married woman who has committed love affairs because of her dissatisfaction of her marriage having love affairs is also a symbol of infidelity and betrayal both of trust and integrity.

Second study is conducted by Nurbaity (2000). In her thesis entitled “The Coping Behavior in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*“. She uses an Individual Psychological Approach. The result of the study is coping behavior reflect in the novel, make us realize that everything in this life should be based on the rule of life. We are not be able to do everything we want out of the rule, because we live in a society.

Third study is by Rina Puspa R., The State Islamic University of Malang student (2008), in her research entitled “Moral Qualities of the Main Character in *Madame Bovary*”. She focuses on the moral qualities found in the main character, factors influence the moral qualities, and the effects of the main character’s acts. The result of this study is human behavior, except from the inside, is also affected from the outside. This story also makes us realize that everything in this life will not always appropriate with we want. Because according to the data found that Emma is a person who tries to look for or get the life she wanted but fail. This novel hoped can arouse the readers for more careful to pass this life. Every step that is done consciously will determine our life direction.

Fourth study is by Christina Jorges a Concordia University of Montreal (2008). In her research “19th Century Luxury And Materialism In *Madame Bovary*”, she focuses on aesthetization and criticism of materiality in the story. The result of the study, it is examine luxury and materialism in this novel to show that it is tied to its social, historical and economical context. This integration of social issues is not only found in the topics dealt with in the text, but also in the author's rhetoric. The research also reveals that the characters are emblematic in their relation to materiality, which allows one to discern the place of the individual in a society dominated by the economy. This thesis shows that *Madame Bovary* can be seen as a significant and sometimes critical representation of the era, and that it comments on the economy and on the role of luxury and materialism in the 19th century.

Fifth study conducted by Nanik Widiya Kusumawati a Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta student (2002). In her research “The Adultery of Emma Roualt in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*”, she uses psychoanalytic approach in her research. The result of the study, it aims at finding the motives that encourage Emma to commit adultery in Gustave Flaubert’s novel. The study tells that Emma’s committing adultery is dealing with her disappointment to her marriage life. Being thirst for sexual satisfaction and love from romantic man forces her to commit adultery.

Sixth study conducted by Agung Subagyo (2000) in his thesis entitled “The Alienation in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*”. He uses a psychological approach in his research. The result of the study is the alienation that have done by Emma Bovary caused by her thirst for love satisfaction and dissatisfaction of her will to get perfect life, it shows in her failure relationship with another man in her marital life. Emma has dreamt of the perfect romance, the perfect love that would give her a life of ultimate happiness. Clearly, in her mind this happiness can only be reached with a man by her side. When Emma is in her most desperate state at the end of the novel, immediately before committing suicide, she again turns to men for assistance. Most often, when she appeals to men, she is denied assistance--even when attempting to prostitute herself for the funds she requires to pay her debts. Emma comes to believe that her only source of power is her sexuality, but even that cannot prevent her destruction.

Seventh study conducted by Karina Elizabeth Zaphira a Petra Christian University (1998) entitled “A Study of The Reason And Results of Emma

Bovary's Dissatisfaction Towards Her Marriage As Seen In Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*". She focuses on dissatisfaction of Emma in the story. The result of the study is the analysis of the novel is done first by studying Emma Bovary's uncommon nature, that are her excessive romanticism and extravagance which is moreover supported by her neurotic tendency as the only reason of her dissatisfaction towards her marriage. The second is the analysis is also done by uncovering Emma's adulteries as the result of her dissatisfaction towards her marriage.

Eighth study conducted by Keith Hendershot (2003) entitled "The Frailty of Best Intentions in *Madame Bovary*". The result of the study is uncover the frailty of the best intentions reflected in the story of Madame Bovary. Struggle for making good and glamour of the life is not always well done. Extravagance that reflect in the story that have been done by Emma Bovary as the main character, shows us that it just makes her desperate and finally she ends her life.

Nineth study is conducted by Chad Hayes (2003) entitled "Continually Thwarted: A Minor Character Analysis of Berthe Bovary". He focuses on the contribution of Berthe Bovary in the novel. The result of the study is the contribution of Emma's daughter, Berthe Bovary, as the miserable character because of her mother's behavior. She grows as does not have a mother because she never get any cares as the daughter from her mother. In our life children should grow well, with their mother's care and love, and mother should be the one who enviable their own children. In the story of Madame Bovary, child just like being abandoned by her mother.

Tenth study is conducted by Greg Armistead (2005) entitled “The Dynamics of Fantasy and Reality in *Madame Bovary*”. He focuses on the clarity between fantasy and reality of Madame Bovary’s life. The result of the study is Emma Bovary as a wife and mother, she is pathetic woman. She lives on illusion world, blind to the realities that surround her. It can be shown whenever Emma spends money extravagantly, as if it is unlimited besides the Bovarys have been teetering on the edge of bankruptcy because of Emma's uncontrolled expenditures. Other example is when Emma believes that adultery will free her from the confines of her marriage besides she fails to recognize that upon each new conquest, she is once again bored and unfulfilled.

Eleventh study is conducted by Kristin Daur (2004) entitled “The Spiritual Doldrums of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*”. She focuses on the life spirit of Madame Bovary in her life. The result is the narrative of Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary* cannot be completely separated from the commentary on religion and spiritual deficiency in the novel. The story tells us about the struggle to assert freedom and power, though Emma is far from worthy of emulation in her methods. Emma keeps trying to develop a more glamorous life, but feels bogged down first by her husband and then by lovers who continue to fail her, but with no spiritual balance.

Twelfth study is conducted by Ben H. Wright (2010) entitled “An Analysis of the Heroine's Suicide in Gustave Flaubert's Classic Novel”. The result of the study is the appeal of *Madame Bovary* lies partially in its scrupulous examination of the northern French regional life and its relationship between high literary style

and low provincial subject. *Madame Bovary* could be casually viewed as a romance, mainly due to Emma's two affairs, although a closer examination would uncover its central anti-romantic sentiment and borderline nihilism, not to mention its frequent use of irony.

Thirteenth study is conducted by Jacqueline Merriam Paskow (2005) entitled "Rethinking Madame Bovary's Motives for Committing Suicide". The result of the study is there is always the possibility of Charles's discovering his wife's infidelities, which create some mild suspense in the novel. But whenever he wanders close the truth, he not only fails to see it, but repeatedly becomes the unconcious facilitator of Emma's amorous adventures. Only after her death does he learn of his wife's affairs upon discovering letters from Rodolphe and Leon in her rosewood desk. Far from erupting into fury at her betrayal, Charles imagines what it would be like to be one of her lovers and melts with amorous desire in her conjured presence. In short fear of Charles's wrath should he find out about her affairs, or a guilty conscience for them, cannot have been the motivating forces of her suicide.

Fourteenth study is conducted by Alex Hoffer (2002) entitled "Illusion and Disappointment in *Madame Bovary*". The result of the study is, Emma Bovary is the major character of the novel who commit adultery because of her disappointment of her life. Illusion of getting perfect life when she was young, make her commit love affair with another man. Her disappointment with Charles, her husband, is soon transformed into a sense of inner anger. The source of all this misery is Emma's misconception of what to expect out of life.

The fifteenth study is conducted by Friedrich Engels (2008) entitled “Class Conflict in The House of the Spirits and Madame Bovary”. The result of the study is, All history has been a history of class struggles between dominated classes at various stages of social development. In all societies, each social class has unique characteristics and distinctions, especially in lifestyles and privileges within their respective cultures. Madame Bovary is set in a rural community in the middle of the nineteenth-century and is preoccupied with the effect of provincial life on its characters, and it is causing class conflict in Madame Bovary’s life.

This research will be different from the previous studies above. The writer has different object in the research and method in analyzing the data. The writer will analysis on the disillusion of marital life in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary* novel by using psychoanalytic approach.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the title, the writer formulates the problem statement as follows “How does disillusion reflected in a marital life in Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*?”

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the researcher propose some objectives of the study bellow:

1. To analyze the novel based on its structural element.
2. To analyze the novel based on psychoanalytic approach.

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer will focus on analyzing disillusion of marital life in Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* novel.

F. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects some benefits are produced from this research, those are:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of the study could provide the information to improve the understanding and comprehending the knowledge in studying literature and give contribution to literary studies on Gustave Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* novel.

2. Practical Benefit

The elaboration of this research could be used to give clear knowledge guidance for deeper understanding in literary work as the reference to the other researchers in analyzing the novel into different perspectives.

G. Notion of Disillusion and Marital Life

Disillusion means to disappoint someone by telling them the unpleasant truth about something or someone that they had respected (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary). In Longman Advanced American Dictionary, disillusion is to make someone realize that something that they thought was true or good is not really true or good. It may occur when somebody have an unpleasant experience

and when something happen is not really what he or she wants. Disillusion is the act of disenchanting or the condition of being disenchanting.

Marital (also called matrimony or wedlock) is a social union or legal contract between people that creates kinship. The definition of marriage varies according to different cultures, but is usually an institution in which interpersonal relationships, usually intimate and sexual, are acknowledged. Such a union is often formalized via a wedding ceremony. Many cultures limit marriage to two persons of the opposite sex, but some allow forms of polygamous marriage, and some recognize same-sex marriage. People marry for many reasons, including one or more of the following: legal, social, libidinal, emotional, economic, spiritual, and religious. These might include arranged marriages, family obligations, the legal establishment of a nuclear family unit, the legal protection of children and public declaration of commitment.

Edvard Westermarck, in his book *The Future of Marriage in Western Civilization* (1936), defined marriage as a relation of one or more men to one or more women that is recognized by custom or law.

Disillusion of marital life can be occur because of many reasons in the journey of the marriage. It can be social reason, sexual reason, economics reason, and many reasons that suddenly appear in the marital life.

H. Theoretical Approach

1. Psychoanalysis

a. Notion of Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is the branch of psychological study that focuses on the personality of human being. According to Freud, “Psychoanalysis reflects to the changing valve in the society and it plays a role in the changing of valves” (Pervin, 1984: 21). Psychoanalytic theory emphasis on the following concepts psychological determinism, the unconscious, behavior as goal directed and expressive of interplay among forces or dynamics and the behavior as an outgrowth of events in the last time on the individual.

b. System of Personality

According to Freud (Hall, 1985: 33) the personality consists of three major systems: *the id, the ego and the superego*. According to Freud, *id, ego* and *superego* “are not persons, places, or physical things they are the names given to certain motivational forces whose existence is inferred from the way people behave” (Feist, 1985: 24).

1) *Id*

According to Freud (Pervin 1984: 76) *id* represents the biological substratum of humans, the source of all drive energy. The energy for a person’s functioning originally resides in the life and death, or sexual and aggressive instincts, which are part of the *id*. The *id* seeks the release of excitation, tension and energy. According to Freud (Pervin, 1984:76) the *id* cannot tolerate

frustration and is free of inhibitions. It shows no regard for reality and can seek satisfaction through action or through imagining that it has gotten what it wants, the fantasy of gratification is as good as the actual gratification. It is without reason, logic, values, morals, or ethics. The *id* is demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, and selfish and finally pleasure loving.

According to Freud (Burger, 1986: 56), *id* is “the most basic system of personality where the innate instinct exists. Freud says that the *Id* is concerned only with satisfying *personal desires*, regardless of the physical or social limitations that might prevent desire, getting whatever we want. The *id* functions entirely in the unconscious and is closely tied to instinctual biological urges (to eat, sleep, defecate, copulate) that energize our behavior (Hjelle, 1992:88)

Freud (Hjelle, 199:88) believed that “it is raw, animalistic, and chaotic, knows no laws, obeys no rules, and remains basic to the individual throughout life”. The *id* as the oldest and original structure of the mind, expresses the primary principle of all human life, the immediate discharge of psychic energy produced by biologically rooted drives (especially sex and aggression).

Freud (Burger, 1986: 55) states “the *Id* impulses are ever present and are held in check by other parts of the adult’s personality”. According to Freud (Burger, 1986: 56), “the *Id* uses wish fulfillment to satisfy the need: If a baby is hungry and doesn’t see food nearby, the *Id* Imagines the food and thereby at least temporarily satisfies the need”. Freud maintained that these *Id* impulses are unconscious, so that we are unaware of all the impulse we might wish to act upon.

Freud (Burger, 1986: 56) explains that “because of many of these impulses center on themes of sexuality and aggression, it is probably good that we are not aware of these ancones materials”.

2) Ego

According to Freud *ego* evolves out of the *id* to enable the organism to deal with reality. According to Freud (Hall, 1985:34) *ego* can distinguish between things in the mind and things in the external world. The *ego* must continuously differentiate between things in the mind and things in the outer world of reality. The hungry person in search of food, for example must distinguish between a mental image of food and an actual perception of food if tension reduction is to occur (Hjelle, 1992:88).

“The *ego* understands that this action can lead the problems and instead attempts to obtain good and this reduce tension, in such manner that the person does not end up in a lot of trouble” (Burger, 1986: 57). Freud explained that “*ego* is able to separate wish from fantasy, can tolerate tension and compromise, and changes over time”. Freud says “the function of the *ego* is to express and satisfy the desires of the *id* in accordance with reality and the demands of the *superego*” (Pervin 1984:77).

Freud maintains that human behavior is motivated by the instinct and directed toward tension reduction. According Freud the people called the “executive” of the personality because it chooses stimuli to which stimuli to which we respond and decides what instincts to satisfy and when and how the *ego*

nevertheless derives its power from the *id*, and its ultimate purpose is to forward the *id*'s aims.

3) Superego

According to Freud (Pervin 1984:77) *superego* which represents the moral branch of our functioning, containing the ideals we strive for and the punishments (guilt) we expect when we have gone against our ethical code. Superego has functions to control behavior in accordance with the rules of society, offering rewards (pride, self-love) for good behavior and punishment (guilt, feeling of inferiority, accidents) for bad behavior.

According to Freud (Hall and Lindzey: 1985: 35) *superego* is represents the ideal world rather than pleasure of the real world. It tries to reach perfection rather than pleasure. Freud divided the *superego* into two subsystems: the conscience and the ego-ideal. The *superego*, while attempting to inhibit completely any *id* impulse that would be condemned by society, also tries to guide the person toward absolute perfection in thought, word, and deed. In short, it tries to persuade the *ego* that the pursuit of perfectionistic goals is better than the pursuit of realistic ones (Hjelle, 1992:91).

Freud (Feist, 1985: 27) maintained that the *superego* is “also previous they ideals, and the *ego* use to determine if a behavior is virtuous, and therefore worthy of praise”. *Superego* is a morality element branch of justice from personality system. The *superego* thus places more restrictions on what an individual can or cannot do (Burger, 1986:57). *Superego* represents the ideal world rather than

pleasure, or the real world it tries to reach perfection rather than pleasure (Hall, 1985: 35).

The *superego* does not merely punish the individual for moral violations. It also provides the ideals the *ego* uses to determine if a behavior is virtuous and therefore worthy of praise. In other individuals, the *superego* can become too powerful, or “Super moral” and burden the *ego* with impossible standard of perfection” (Burger, 1986: 57).

The example, people may be able to forgive themselves or someone else if it is clear that something was an accident or done under circumstances of severe stress (Pervin, 1984:76). In the course of development, children learn to make such important distinctions and see things not only in all or none, right or wrong, black or white terms.

c. Frustration

Most of us have experiences of frustration. We know it as the feeling of annoyed, upset, disappointed, stress and even angry as there are a lot of problems in our mind. A frustrating problem exists whenever goal. Seeking behavior has been aroused but there exists some barriers to satisfaction. In this case, we can see that frustration is the human condition when one's motive is blocked.

Frustration is analyzed in Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. According to Freud in Lundin (1969:18) frustration is anything that prevented a painful or uncomfortable excitation within the personality from being relieved as the pleasure, the goal of *id*, is denied. Thus, this definition is more clearly explained that frustration or a blocking of goal directed behavior, in order to

prevent painful or uncomfortable excitation. In spite of its unpleasant nature, the frustration has real survival value, for it greatly strengthens the individual motivation to overcome the obstacles he encounters. So, no one can avoid frustration but he can build up the defense mechanism when he faces it.

Frustration arises when satisfaction of the pleasure principle, the goal of the *id* with the *ego* as the battlefield. Because based on Freud, there is no *superego* and *id* conflict. The opposition of these two systems always involves the *ego*. The *ego* could deny, falsify, or distorted the relationship between itself and the environment, making the frustration and the conflict less painful. These latter techniques are called the defense mechanism of the *ego*. Frustration caused pain for the *ego* and the defense served to protect it from this painful experience.

Freud in Hall (1954:45) divided frustration into two kinds, internal frustration and external frustration. Internal frustration is a condition of self obstacle, if someone want to do something, but the *ego* or the *superego* blocked him up. External frustration is a condition of lack or lost of something, if someone wants to do something but an obstacle blocked him up. There are many possible resources of frustration. In this case, the writer cannot deny the clarification to its causal factors because they have a hard relationship. Basically, the essence of frustration emerges when the goal is blocked. The consequences can be determined both desirable and undesirable, went one gets undesirable consequence, unhappiness or despair sometimes covers him. Then, when one cannot harmonize the situation, he will get frustration. The obstacle itself is arisen when one in affording to satisfy the desire, needs, goal and expectation are

blocked. It can be said that obstacle in achieving the goal forms a factor that cause frustration. The causes of frustration can be divided into three main points, such as:

1. Personal inadequacy that makes impossible to reach the goals, as long as people grew up, unattainable goals to be the situations giving rise to frustration.
2. Environmental forces that block motive fulfillment. Environment obstacles can be the motive of frustration.
3. Conflict between among motives. Conflict is a particular form of frustration that results when the two compatible response tendencies aroused.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that when any goal directed motive is blocked, a person experiences a psychological condition called frustration which continues as long as the need hasn't been satisfied yet.

d. Ego Defense Mechanism

According to Freud in Kusuma [2000: 383], defense mechanism is the *ego* uses unawareness strategy cannot change situation of stress, it only changes the way of thinking about that situation, so all of defense mechanism involves in elements of self deception.

Freud [in Hall and Lindzey, 1985:45] defined an *ego* defense mechanism or mental strategy used by the individual to against open expression of *id* impulses and opposing *superego* pressure.

Some principles of defensive strategies are reviewed below:

1. Repression

Generally, repression is the process of excluding from consciousness a thought or feeling that causes pain, shame or guilt (Ruch, 1970:468). It is explained by Sigmund Freud in Psychoanalytic theory that the *ego* is able to keep from consciousness those dangerous object choices, memories and ideas that would be painful if allowed out of the unconsciousness (Lundin, 1969:318).

From the explained above, it can be seen that repression is an activity of eliminating unpleasant memories from conscious awareness to be unconscious that make the frustrated person is unconscious of his frustration for a period of time in order to reduce frustration.

2. Denial

According to Freud (in Feist, 1985:65), denial is the expression of refusing to acknowledge that unpleasant events have occurred. In some faces, the *ego* will resort to denial rather than allow certain thoughts to reach consciousnesses.

When we use denial, we simply state that certain facts do not exist. Freud in Burger (1986:61) states that “The more we use it, the less we are in touch with the reality and the less likely are able to function fully. In some cases the *ego* will resort to denial rather than allows certain thoughts to reach consciousness.”

3. Fantasy

Fantasy is wish-fulfilling day dreaming, the use of imaginative thought as a compensation for personal inadequacy, as a substitute for failure to resolve real frustration, or as an escape from boredom. Fantasy requires the tools of thought,

hence, it also tends to occur frequently among intelligent people (Moskowitz and Orgel, 1969:306)

According to Ruch (1970:469), fantasy occurs when a person desires on frustrated by reality. In this case, he retreats into fantasy world where his thwarted wishes can be satisfied.

4. Identification

Identification is a matter of imitation or modeling. According to Hall and Lindzey (1985:42), identification is “on way of reducing tension to imitate or identify with people who are more successful in gratifying their needs than we are.” Identification occurs when individual tries to reduce tension by identify himself to another people who have the same goal or problem. Hall and Lindzey (1985:43) states that “usually we are not conscious of our identification and we don’t have to identify totally with another person; mostly we in cooperate only these features that think will help to achieve our goal.”

5. Regression

Regression is a mechanism to reduce the tension of frustration by never back to eth earlier in line. According to psychoanalytic theory, when more primitive ways are set aside in favor of mature activities, the *ego* develops on of the *ego*’s main functions is to allow the *id*’s satisfaction to achieved in the ways acceptable to the *superego* as well as to society in general. But often, the acceptable ways of satisfaction are not available. As the result, the *ego* frequently reverted to earlier and more childlike of behaving (Ludin, 1969:324)

6. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation occurs when a person unconsciously represses his socially unacceptable desire, because the very thought of him is guilt provoking. Then he may develop conscious attitude in overt behavior patterns that contradict his unconscious wishes to guard himself against his unacceptable impulses (Ruch, 1970:472). It can be explained by psychoanalytic theory that when one of the motives pressures the *ego* and caused threat either directly or indirectly, the *ego* may avert the danger by substituting the opposite motive (Ludin, 1969:334)

7. Sublimation

According to Freud [in Hall and Lindzey, 1957:106] sublimation is an *ego* defense that enables the person adaptively to divert impulses so that may be expressed via socially approval thoughts or actions. Sublimation is considered the only healthy, constructive object (or both) of impulses because it allows the *ego* to change the aim sublimating a need, which a person cannot satisfy directly, the individual accepts some alternate goals which provides a socially acceptable expression and which provides a partial satisfaction.

8. Projection

In general sense, projection occurs when an individual in accurately attributes his own personal characteristics to others. Sigmund Freud interprets it as an externalizing of conflicts or other internal condition that has given rise to conscious pain and frustration. If an individual were afraid of his *id*, it would be far easier to attribute the causation to some external object than to an internal threat. The *ego* can more effectively cope with an external danger than to an

internal (on Freud in Ludin, 1969:330). When a person's thoughts and feelings are intolerable, he tends to convince himself unconsciously that other people have these thought and feeling toward him. In this case, the person is able to direct his frustration toward others rather than toward himself (Ruch, 1970:473).

9. Rationalization

Rationalization is an unconscious process of devising seemingly logical explanations for a situation that would otherwise result in losses of social approval or self esteem. In rationalization, the frustrated person looks for logical reasons as an apology for things that frustrate him. Good but false reasons are substituted for real reasons. In this case, the logical reasons appear to make the person seem to have acted rationally so that his desirable motives can be approved by the people.

10. Suppression

According to Kusuma (2000:726), suppression is "a process of rising self control, to hold the impulse and uncontrolled want that probably hold them inside the personality while denying it in front of the public". In suppression, the individual avoids stressful thoughts by not thinking about them, because it is difficult to think.

11. Undoing

According to Pervin and John (1997:108), undoing is "the defense mechanism in which one magically undoes an act or wish associated with anxiety". It means that the individual reduces this frustration without doing one act and hope that his wish will come to reality. It also occurs when a person

acts in an inappropriate way that arise anxiety and then behaves in the opposite way in order to eliminate the anxiety.

I. Structural Elements of the Novel

In literary work we can find two elements: the intrinsic and extrinsic element. Extrinsic elements deal with the elements that build from the outside of the story. And the intrinsic elements deal with elements that form the story inside, such as: character and characterization, setting plot, point of view, style, and theme.

1. Character

Character is the people about someone who are showed in the story, the role of character in a story are very important it happening to them will develop to become plot.

Character is in an imagined person who inhabits a story therefore they can not be expected to have all attribute of real human beings (Kennedy, 1983:45). Character can be into two types, major character and minor character.

a. Major Character

Major character is the most important in a story. The existence of major character cannot stand without the others character. A major character needs supports characters called minor character (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 67). He becomes the central attention in narrative. However major character needs other character to make the story more convincing and life like because he can not stand own.

b. Minor Character

Minor character are character of less important than the major ones (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:67). The minor character is not the center character in a story but it is appear is really needed to support major character. There is another classification of character in novel called protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is a chief character of a story, while antagonists an opponent who provides opposition and is title against the protagonist.

2. Setting

Setting is also the important thing in a story because of happening or the setting of a story always colors the happening and sometimes the setting shapes it (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:80). There are setting of place and setting of time. Setting of place is where the action occur in the story, where as setting of time is when the action in the story. According to Kennedy (1983: 38), setting is the place and time in which the story takes place.

In other word, setting should be to form certain plot and theme which are interrelated to its place, time, area, and certain character with own characterization (Fananie, 2000: 98).

3. Plot

Plot or the structure of story is the arrangement of what happens in a story, which has causal and thematic connection (Hall, 1983:27). The structure of plot divided into four levels. The first is exposition the introduction of the problem or the conflict. Second is complication: a conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. Third is climax : the highest

emotional intensity and the last is resolution or denouement, the out come or conclusion or the solving of the problem (Kennedy, 1983:84).

4. Point of View

It is the way of the author chooses to tell the story as stated by Francis Connolly in Koesnosoebroto's (1988:85). Point of view deals with the relationship between the author and the reader thought and feeling. Thus, point of view refers to who tell the readers a story and how it is told. Point of view is classified into two types, there are:

a) First person point of view

First person point of view, one of the novel's character acts as the narrator of the story. The first person point of view provides otal subjectivity and all the immediacy, intinacy, and urgency of a single individual conflict as state by madder (Tarigan, 1986: 140).

b) Third person point of view

It can be recognized by the author use of the pronoun he, she, it, they or names. A third person narrator does not see into the character mind, the narrator report action and dialogue without telling the reader directly what the character think and feel (Tarigan, 1986:140).

5. Style

It is the language use of the story. Style can be defined as trait of a writer particularly way of meaning words that we come to recognize habitually as characteristic of a pieces of writing or customary (Kennedy, 1983:74). Style can be classified into three types: 1) diction 2) grammatical structure and 3) rhetoric.

1) Diction

Diction refers to the choice and use of words (Hornby, 200:347). It is deal with the author's of word.

2) Grammatical Structure

Grammatical structure refers to the suggestion of the sentence structure. It is up to the author in using the sentence structure like.

3) Rhetoric

It is refers to the way in the author expresses the language in order to make the reader know idea.

6. Theme

Theme is an idea of the story, so the reader can see the theme of story after investigating the element of the story. Theme is usually defined as the central idea of the story (Kennedy, 1983:196). Theme is the most important aspect of a novel because it is the reason for the author to write the novel.

J. Theoretical Application

In analyzing *Madame Bovary* novel, the writer uses psychoanalytic analysis by Sigmund Freud. The researcher focuses on analyzing the structure of the person caused by the *id*, the *ego*, and the *superego*. By knowing the personality system of the character, firstly, the researcher tries to explore the disillusion reflect in the novel. The investigation of personality could be done toward the action of the character, the dialogue, and the thought of the character. Secondly, the researcher will identify the disillusion of the character and describe it as well

as classify it. Then she will find the relationship between the systems of personality with the disillusion reflect in the story. Then, she will find how the disillusion reflect in the story by the *ego* defense mechanism.

K. Research Method

1. Type of Study

This type of research is qualitative study which takes the source data from words and other written text. Qualitative study is concerned with providing description of phenomenon that occurs naturally. This study is attempted to present the data from perspective of the observed subject.

2. Type of the Data and Data Source

These studies consist of two data source:

a.) Primary data source

The primary data source is itself; *Madame Bovary* novel by Gustave Flaubert.

b.) Secondary data source

The secondary data sources are from the article, internet, book, and reference which are relevant with this study.

3. Technique of the Data Collection

The method of collecting data as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly.
- b. Determining the major character that will be analyzed.
- c. Finding out and taking notes the important data.

- d. Arranging and developing the selected data into several classification of parts based on its category of elements of literary study.
- e. Reading some related books to find the theory, data, and information required.

4. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive technique, it is used to describe the element of the play to understand the play. Descriptive technique is a type of research method that does not include any calculation or enumerating (Moleong, 1989:2). The analysis uses word, sentences or picture as the data research, and the data reports will contain quotation and documentation.

L. Paper Organization

The research paper organization of “**DISILLUSION OF MARITAL LIFE IN GUSTAVE FLAUBERT’S *MADAME BOVARY* NOVEL (1856): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**” are as follows : Chapter I is Introduction; it consists of Background of The Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Limitation of The Study, Objectives of The Study, Benefits of The Study, Research Method and Paper Organization. Chapter II deals with underlying theory containing the description of the theory of psychoanalytic. Chapter III deals with structural analysis containing the structural elements and technical elements of the novel. Chapter IV presents psychoanalytic analysis. Chapter V contains Conclusion and Suggestion.