

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People are never far from the name of anxiety, the high anxiety can make people into a high level of neurotic. Neurosis is a "psychic disturbance brought by fears and defenses against these fears, and by attempts to find compromise solutions for conflicting tendencies" This describes an individual having trouble with coping and handling certain psychosocial environmental stressors resulting in problems within their selves. Also, neurotic cannot be diagnosed without looking at their culture background. Neurotic feelings and attitudes are determined by the way they live, according to Horney in (Langenderfer, 1999: <http://www.muskingum.edu/~psych/psycweb/history/horney.htm>).

Horney insisted that modern culture is too competitive and that competition leads to hostility and feelings of isolation. These conditions lead to exaggerated needs for affection and cause people to overvalue love. Horney's concept of humanity is rated very high on social factors, high on free choice, optimism, and unconscious influences, and about average on causality versus teleology and on the uniqueness of the individual.

Psychoanalysis of Freud was different with Horney, where Freud was aware of the inner conflicts, but saw them as repressed or repressing. Freud's regards to man's inner self with a "disbelief in human goodness and growth".

He mentioned man was condemned to destroy and suffer. She saw these conflicts in a different way. The conflicts were between contradictory neurotic trends and the attitudes toward self, qualities, and set of values. Horney believed that each of us has the capability and potential to become a decent person. This comes from the relationship with ourselves as well as with others which is disturbed with problems. However, "man can change and go on changing as long as he lives". So, Horney disagrees with Freud and establishes her own perception on these ideas when looking at psychoanalysis and neuroses that involve inner conflicts, (Langenderfer, 1999: <http://www.muskingum.edu/~psych/psycweb/history/horney.htm>).

The above compulsive drive is one of personality theory which is able to used one of literary work approach. Especially on this study, the researcher wants to use the approach above, to analyze the neurotic of the major character on the *Uncle Vanya* drama by Anton Checkov.

Uncle Vanya is thematically preoccupied with what might sentimentally be called the wasted life, and a survey of the characters and their respective miseries will make this clear. Admittedly, however, it remains somewhat difficult to organize these concepts into a coherent theme as they belong more to the play's *nastroenie*, its melancholic mood or atmosphere, than to a distinct program of ideas. One obvious characteristic of the play is that almost all the characters are consumed with lethargy, boredom, and regret over their unsatisfactory lives. They bemoan their old age, mourn the years that they have wasted in drudgery, pine over lost loves, and muse bitterly over

what might have been if their lots had been different. They thus suffer from a sense of loss without knowing exactly what has been forfeited. Throughout the play, their private reflections burst through the surface of the everyday, giving way to torrents of unhappy introspection (<http://www.sparknotes.com/drama/unclevanya/themes.html>).

The major character Ivan Petrovich Voynitsky (Vanya) is obsessed with his wasted years and the thought of what might have been—a major object of this jealous obsession being the professor's wife, Helena. As Helena notes, this obsession betrays a certain "destructive" impulse in his character. One also wonders if it might involve a hopeless fantasy to liberate them both from their bondage under Serebryakov. Throughout the play, Voynitsky will find himself silenced, dismissed, and rejected. He suffers two major humiliations. First, he returns with a bouquet of roses for Helena, only to witness her near-seduction by Dr. Astrov, and second, he fails to shoot his "bitterest enemy," Serebryakov, his botched murder is also the play's farcical pseudo-climax, as Voynitsky misses his foe twice at point blank range. Voynitsky thus emerges as less a tragic hero than a pathetically broken man. Reduced to nothing by the fourth act, Voynitsky falls into a terrible depression and throws himself into his drudgery to keep his misery at bay.

The depression of Vanya creates a high neurosis which creates many kinds of strange attitude and behavior. So, that is why the researcher interest in analyzing the major character Ivan Petrovich Voynitsky (Vanya) in *Uncle Vanya* drama. Beside, the drama is the greatest drama by Anton Checkov, the

story that was given by Chekov can give a lot experience for people in their real life. The title of this study is “Neurotic Solution of Voitski against His Family in *Uncle Vanya* Drama by Anton Chekov: An Interpersonal Psychoanalytic Approach”

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the main problem that is analyzed in this study is “How is the neurotic solution by Ivan Petrovich Voynitsky (Vanya) reflected in *Uncle Vanya* drama by Anton Chekov?”

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are the following:

1. To analyze the structural elements of the drama.
2. To analyze the neurotic solution related with Karen Horney theory interpersonal psychoanalytic approach.

D. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To give information and knowledge to the reader, especially the literary study on *Uncle Vanya* drama by Anton Chekov.

2. Practical Benefit

To get better understanding of the drama in literary field as references to other researchers in analyzing the other greatest drama especially based on Horney's theory interpersonal psychoanalytic approach.

E. Research Method

In analyzing the study, the researcher used qualitative method:

1. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the major character Ivan Petrovich Voynitsky (Vanya) in the *Uncle Vanya* drama.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Source

The data in this study can be divided into two kinds of data, namely primary and secondary data.

a. Primary Data Source

Primary data is the *Uncle Vanya* drama. The data were taken from the dialogues, character's action, condition, plot and all of the statement related to the problems.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data were collected from other sources related to the research like the dictionary, website, and also the book related to the research in Ivan Petrovich Voynitsky (Vanya) approach.

3. Type of the Study

This study descriptive qualitative research, in brief; descriptive qualitative research is the research employing the method of collecting, describing, classifying and analyzing the data and then drawing conclusion. The data can be sentences, discourse, pictures diary and memorandum. Which refers to research based on qualitative data taken from the *Uncle Vanya* drama by Anton Chekov.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The method used by the researcher for collecting the data is library research, the techniques are as follows:

- a. Reading the drama several times, until the researcher gets adequate information or data to be analyzed then read the drama to adjust it with the drama.
- b. Reading some other resources related to interpersonal psychoanalytic.
- c. Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data book or note book or by using computer, save the data on the disc.
- d. Classifying the data into categories and develop them into a good unit.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research paper the technique that used to analyze the data is qualitative analysis technique that is the method when analyze the status

of human's group, object, and one set of condition in one think or one event at the present (Nazir, 1983: 63). The researcher tries to describe the structural elements of the drama with interpersonal psychoanalytic of literature. The collected interpreted and analyzed in detail through interpersonal psychoanalytic of literature in this case by showing the neurotic solution of Vanya and the influence if it in *Uncle Vanya* drama is Interpersonal Psychoanalytic Perspective. Then drawing conclusion based on the analysis.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper consists into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, literature review, problem statement, objective of the study, Benefits of the Study, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of compulsive drives, neurotic needs, and neurotic trends theory, and then structural elements of the drama and theoretical application. Chapter III is structural analysis of the drama. Here, the writer explains the drama based on its structural elements. Chapter IV serves the analysis of the drama based on an interpersonal psychoanalytic approach and chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.