

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is describing the analysis the *Catcher in the Rye* by J.D Salinger by using morality theory by Kohlberg and psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud approach. This discussion is explaining the morality of the main character Holden Caulfield and the reason Holden Caulfield doing the moral deviation. The researcher divides the analysis into 3 parts. The first part shows the Holden Caulfield's personality issues. The second part reveals Holden Caulfield's moral development structure, the cause Holden Caulfield doing moral deviation.

A. Findings

1. Structure of Holden Caulfield Personality

In this part *id*, *ego*, and *superego* will be applied in analyzing Steven's structure personality. This part is analyzing the structure of Holden Caulfield personality using *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. Holden Caulfield's *id* is the wish to satisfy his desire also to reduce the pressure so that the pressure became reduced or at least still remained. The *superego* is the impulse filter which generated by *id*. And the *ego* is the final decision for what Holden will do.

a. When Holden Caulfield Decided to Leave Pencey.

“But all of a sudden, I changed my mind. All of a sudden, I decided what I'd really do, I'd get the hell out of Pencey--right that same night and all. I mean not wait till Wednesday or anything. I just didn't want to hang around anymore. It made me too sad and lonesome. So what I decided to do, I decided I'd take a room in a hotel in New York--some very inexpensive hotel and all--and just take it easy till Wednesday. Then, on Wednesday, I'd go home all rested up and feeling swell.”
(Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 7, Pages: 28)”

In citation above, Holden decided to leave Pencey because he felt sad and lonesome with the situation in Pencey. He was afraid when his parents knew that he is expelled from Pencey. So that he went to New York to calm down himself. *Id, ego, and superego* contribute on Holden to decided leaving Pencey. Holden Caulfield's *id* was the wish to satisfy her desire also to reduce the pressure so that the pressure became reduced or at least still remained.

That citation shows Holden Caulfield's *id* when he wants to went away from Pencey. He thought of it suddenly and didn't care about any other things. He just wanted to avoid trouble when his mother found out that he had been expelled from school. He was too afraid to see his mother's expression. His *id* is too big than his *ego* and *superego*. He didn't think about the dangers he came out alone to New York. He didn't care about himself, because all he wants to do just went away from Pencey to avoid the problems.

Ego Holden followed his *id*. In citation above, he decided to leave Pencey so sudden without thought the risks when he left or when he arrived to New York. He didn't care about the negative impact when his family found out that he had been expelled from school. The citation indicating Holden Caulfield's *ego* when he start to pack his stuffs, got dressed, lit the cigarette and he ready to left. His *ego* follows his *id* and then his *ego* did his *id*. It can be seen that he planned it so suddenly and in a hurry. It means his *ego* is too small. He did what he wants to do. He didn't think anything but left Pencey.

Holden even refused his superego. It could be seen in the citation. He did what he wants to do. He didn't care that a student was not allowed to go away from the school. After Holden was punch by Stradlater and couldn't wait in Pencey until Wednesday, he couldn't stand in Pencey anymore so he decided leaving Pencey. Moreover, he went alone at night. He didn't care the moral value on society. He didn't care that a student went alone on night is dangerous. He just did what he wants to do regardless any condition. In this case, *id* was more dominant than superego and *ego* followed *id*. It could be seen by Holden decided leaving Pencey without thinking of risk that would be happened.

b. Holden Caulfield on Daring to Act on His Thought.

“Anyway if I did say something very cutting and snotty, he'd probably get up and come over to me and say, "Listen, Caulfield. Are you calling me a crook?" Then, instead of saying, "You're goddam right I am, you dirty crooked bastard!" all I probably would've said would be, "All I know is my goddam gloves were in your goddam galoshes." Right away then, the guy would know for sure that I wasn't going to take a sock at him, and he probably would've said, "Listen. Let's get this straight. Are you calling me a thief?" Then I probably would've said, "Nobody's calling anybody a thief. All I know is my gloves were in your goddam galoshes." It could go on like that for hours. Finally, though, I'd leave his room without even taking a sock at him.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 12, Pages: 48)

In Citation above, Holden showed that he had just revolved in his soul but he held his breath. He was merely thinking about what he wanted to do however he wasn't courageous to act. At the same time when he came across the person who stole his gloves, he should have punch him strongly however, he had just interrogated the thief by some questions and did nothing to him instead. At the time when the thief got out of the way what he did, Holden did nothing. Then he just kept silent and left the thief's room. Id, ego and superego play role in his inability and daring for Holden Caulfield to act. From the citation, it is said that Holden's Id is very small. The Id shows that Holden wanted to compel the thief to admit his mistake and punch him who had stolen his gloves. It is shown when Holden interrogated the thief and forced him to

admit what he did. However the thief did not admit for what he done, but also threaten back Holden.

Superego plays role more dominant rather than *id*. The Holden's *superego* is visible when he kept silent and did nothing. Holden's *ego* follows his superego. Holden's *superego* is visible when he decides to do nothing to the thief. From the citations above, he only interrogated the thief, stood up still then he went to the toilet to see his anger face. At the time when the thief asked Holden back, as a matter of fact he felt confused and frightened. Holden was worried about to gain problems when racketed with the thief. At last, his *ego* decided to do nothing and left the thief's room. Holden's *ego* realizes that he is truly a little bit coward and ignorant. It is showed when he lost something but he didn't think about it so much causes his coward and ignorant. Holden's *ego* influences his daring and inability. His behavior even made his mother got angry whenever he lost something. Holden's *ego* follows his *superego* that is showed when Holden took his gloves which is stolen, he just left him away. In this case, *superego* was more dominant than *id* and *ego* followed *superego*. It could be seen by Holden didn't do anything to the thief then he just went away from the thief room.

c. Holden Caulfield's Joyful in Deceiving Other People.

“Well. He's a very sensitive boy. He's really never been a terribly good mixer with other boys. Perhaps he takes things a little more seriously than he should at his age.”

Sensitive. That killed me. That guy Morrow was about as sensitive as a goddam toilet seat. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 8, Pages: 30)”

"That's all right. We can smoke till they start screaming at us," I said. She took a cigarette off me, and I gave her a light.

She looked nice, smoking. She inhaled and all, but she didn't wolf the smoke down, the way most women around her age do. She had a lot of charm. She had quite a lot of sex appeal, too, if you really want to know. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 8, Pages: 30-31)”

Then I really started chucking the old crap around. "Did he tell you about the elections?" I asked her. "The class elections?"

She shook her head. I had her in a trance, like. I really did. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 8, Pages: 31)”

Holden met a woman in the train a short time after he left Pencey. He chatted with her a moment so that Holden was interested in that woman. As a matter of fact, that the woman was the student mother of his friend named Ernest Morrow. Holden very interested with Mrs. Morrow so he tried to get the attention of her. Then Holden was talking about Ernest Morrow. Holden start to shot the bull and deceived Ernest Morrow' mother. From the citation above it is showed that Holden got used to shoot

the bull in front of other people. Holden's id seems more dominant. The id is the wish to satisfy his desire. Holden is really like shooting the bull in front of other people or stranger. It might be for getting attention or looking for the source of conversation with the stranger as he needed something to gain other people's attention.

From the quotations above, he was interested in Ernest Morrow 'mother. He was attracted in her smile and whenever she was sucking a cigarette in her mouth. Holden also had a little bit sexual attraction to an adult woman, so that he really needed something which enabled to gain the attention from the woman. That was the reason why Holden needed an interesting chatting so that Ernest Morrow 'mother could hear it and had the attention from her. Holden fluently shoot the bull about how attracted her son was, Ernest Morrow. The Holden's ego follows his id. The ego is the final decision for what he will do. He without doubt shot the bull in front of the stranger. He just thought about the situation at present and the attractiveness with Morrow 'mother. Even though he hated the Ernest Morrow's behavior but in front of Ernest's mother Holden showed his concern of her son as Holden knew all the mothers would be interested in the story of their kids.

He ignored his *superego*. He shot the bull in front of strangers and it was like common thing. He didn't think about the person's sense even if they knew what Holden's talk was really nonsense. Because of in this case the Holden's *Id* is too dominant rather than his *ego* and *superego*. He is really very proficient in bragging in front of strangers. He smartly knew what he wanted to be heard and known by everyone. From the citation above he hoped Ernest Morrow's mother believed all what

Holden Caulfield said. He didn't think about the effect that would happen whenever he continuously bragged like that even it was only a trivial case. In this case, *id* was more dominant than superego and *ego* followed *id*. Holden seemed enjoyed on deceiving strangers and didn't care the strangers feeling when they knew the truth.

d. Holden Caulfield's Fixation about Sex.

"I was starting to feel pretty sexy and all, but I was a little nervous anyway. If you want to know the truth, I'm a virgin. I really am. I've had quite a few opportunities to lose my virginity and all, but I've never got around to it yet. Something always happens. For instance, if you're at a girl's house, her parents always come home at the wrong time--or you're afraid they will. Or if you're in the back seat of somebody's car, there's always somebody's date in the front seat--some girl, I mean--that always wants to know what's going on all over the whole goddam car. I mean some girl in front keeps turning around to see what the hell's going on. Anyway, something always happens." (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 13, Pages: 50)

He told about his status. Although he was easily passionate to other woman, up till now he was still a single virgin man. He was really eager to break his virgin status, however, there were always many spectacles he faced every time he did it. Starting when Holden and the girl were in her home, they were afraid of the girl's parents going home in inappropriate time. Whenever Holden and his girlfriend were in a car, he

always got annoyed by their friend sitting in the front seat. The other girl surely was eager to know what happened in the rear seat.

From the citation, the main problem he cancelled to do it is he always obeyed what the woman said. It means when the woman ordered Holden to stop it, he stopped immediately. Holden regretted to stop immediately anytime the woman asked him to do even if Holden did it with other girl.

From the quotations above it is showed that Holden's *superego* is more dominant rather than his *Id*. Although Holden's *Id* is also big whenever the girl asks him to stop, Holden's *superego* responses quickly and the *superego* is able to suppress the *Id's* desire well. Holden is really eager to break up his virgin status but he always stops it because of the girl's influence. He was afraid of the girl's fear when he continues his desire. Holden's *superego* will be conscious if he continues to do it, as the result the girl may hate him. Finally, he did what the girl asked him to do. And in this case, Holden's *ego* follows his *superego*. Moreover, Holden asked the girl for apologize because he feels regret to do something inappropriate thing to the girl. Although he consciously regret why he always stop whenever the girl asked him to stop. In this case, *superego* was more dominant than *id* so *ego* refused *id* and followed *superego*. It could be seen by Holden obeyed his girl when she told Holden to stop. Holden suddenly obeyed her and ask for apologize immediately.

2. Morality Reflected on Holden Caulfield

Morality is the quality of actions which with that actions we can judge that it is good or bad, true or false. Morality is cupping the definition of good or bad human actions (Poespoprodjo, 1986: 102). So, morality is a tool that determines human behavior is said to be good or bad. Lawrence Kohlberg divides moral development into three levels; they are the pre-conventional, conventional, and postconventional (Slavin, 2006: 54) where each level contains two stages moral developments.

Holden Caulfield on his morality development according to Lawrence Kohlberg reflecting:

a. Conventional

At this stage, commendable actions fulfill the expectation of family, group, community, and nation. In Holden case, he failed to meet the expectation of his family. Starting from being dropped out from his school for four times, escaping from Pencey without anyone knows, drinking, smoking, even though he is still a junior high school student.

““And how do you think they'll take the news?”

"Well. . . they'll be pretty irritated about it," I said. "They really will. This is about the fourth school I've gone to." I shook my head. I shake my head quite a lot. "Boy!" I said. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 2, Pages: 5)”

“But all of a sudden, I changed my mind. All of a sudden, I decided what I'd really do, I'd get the hell out of Pencey--right that same night and all. I mean

not wait till Wednesday or anything. I just didn't want to hang around anymore.
.(Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 7, Pages: 28)”

“I ran all the way to the main gate, and then I waited a second till I got my
breath. I have no wind, if you want to know the truth. I'm quite a heavy smoker,
for one thing--that is, I used to be. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 1, Pages: 3)”

“I can drink all night and not even show it, if I'm in the mood. Once, at the
Whooton School, this other boy, Raymond Goldfarb, and I bought a pint of Scotch
and drank it in the chapel one Saturday night, where nobody'd see us. (Catcher in
the Rye, Chapter 13, Pages: 49)”

Although he did not his behavior with harming others, however, he
could not be able to give hopes to his parents to finish his education. The action
is done without relating with the consequences that appear, but needed loyalty
attitudes in accordance with the personal expectation and public order. From
the citation above, it is said that his moral development was hampered because
he did moral deviations as a student and did not have loyal attitudes in doing
his tasks as a student.

1) Interpersonal Concordance or Good-Boy/Good-Girl Orientation

At this level, moral actions are actions that pleasant, helpful, or
acts acknowledged and accepted by others. So, every child will try to
please others to be considered that he has moral. Holden on the story,
he really did not want to make happy other people. He prefers to make

himself happy. On the story, it can be seen that Holden force Sally Hayes to ran away together from their houses to Massachusetts then to Vermont.

““Look," I said. "Here's my idea. How would you like to get the hell out of here? Here's my idea. I know this guy down in Greenwich Village that we can borrow his car for a couple of weeks. He used to go to the same school I did and he still owes me ten bucks. What we could do is, tomorrow morning we could drive up to Massachusetts and Vermont, and all around there, see. It's beautiful as hell up there, It really is." I was getting excited as hell, the more I thought of it, and I sort of reached over and took old Sally's goddam hand. What a goddam fool I was. "No kidding," I said. "I have about a hundred and eighty bucks in the bank.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 17, Pages: 71)”

From citation above, Holden likely lost his mind and morality. A junior high school student who persuaded his friends to run away from their house and he did not thing about the risks that will happen and it is really a bad thing. In this case, his moral development in making other people happy is hampered because he was very selfish.

2) Law and Order Orientation

At this level, the children tend to view at the authority, rules fulfillment, and also the effort to keep social order. Moral actions are considered as actions that lead to obligations fulfillment, honor for an authority, and also the effort to keep social order which recognized as the only one social order. In some of his behavior, Holden is considered to do moral deviation such as he does not fulfill his duty like finishing his education, ran away from Pencey, smoking and drinking. Call the prostitute, even he wants to run away from his house although he didn't do it in the end.

“I forgot to tell you about that. They kicked me out. I wasn't supposed to come back after Christmas vacation on account of I was flunking four subjects and not applying myself and all. They gave me frequent warning to start applying myself--especially around midterms, when my parents came up for a conference with old Thurmer--but I didn't do it. So I got the ax. They give guys the ax quite frequently at Pencey. It has a very good academic rating, Pencey. It really does. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 1, Pages: 2)”

“But all of a sudden, I changed my mind. All of a sudden, I decided what I'd really do, I'd get the hell out of Pencey--right that same night and all. I mean not wait till Wednesday or anything. I just

didn't want to hang around anymore. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 7, Pages: 28)”

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“I can drink all night and not even show it, if I'm in the mood. Once, at the Whooton School, this other boy, Raymond Goldfarb, and I bought a pint of Scotch and drank it in the chapel one Saturday night, where nobody'd see us.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 13, Pages: 49)

“When I opened the door, this prostitute was standing there. She had a polo coat on, and no hat. She was sort of a blonde, but you could tell she dyed her hair. She wasn't any old bag, though. "How do you do," I said. Suave as hell, boy.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 13, Pages: 51)

“I got excited as hell thinking about it. I really did. I knew the part about pretending I was a deaf-mute was crazy, but I liked thinking about it anyway. But I really decided to go out West and all.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 25, Pages: 107)

From the citation above, it is showed that Holden doesn't fulfill his duty. His moral development is hampered because he thinks too much

about his eagerness so that it causes he did some moral deviations. And then he got some problems after run away from Pencey he feels depression so that he tried to avoid from his problem. At last he was eager to run away from his house.

b. Postconventional

At this last stage, the children have effort to decide values and principles of moral which have validity to realize without relating with group or individual authority and regardless of personal or group relationship. In the story, Holden had a cynical character to adults. It caused his moral development consisted of having effort to choose the principle that adults were bad, hypocritical, arrogant and so on. However, he did not show bad reactions when he faced the adults directly.

“Life is a game, boy. Life is a game that one plays according to the rules.”

"Yes, sir. I know it is. I know it."

Game, my ass. Some game. If you get on the side where all the hot-shots are, then it's a game, all right--I'll admit that. But if you get on the other side, where there aren't any hot-shots, then what's a game about it? Nothing. No game. "Has Dr. Thurmer written to your parents yet?" old Spencer asked me. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 2, Pages: 5)”

“One of the biggest reasons I left Elkton Hills was because I was surrounded by phonies. That's all. They were coming in the goddam window.

For instance, they had this headmaster, Mr. Haas, that was the phoniest bastard I ever met in my life. Ten times worse than old Thurmer. On Sundays, for instance, old Haas went around shaking hands with everybody's parents when they drove up to school. He'd be charming as hell and all.” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 2, Pages: 8)”

In the citation above, Holden thought bad to Mr. Spencer's opinion and hated so much to the headmaster of Elkton Hill, Mr. Haas. Holden indirectly had an opinion that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Haas were hypocritical adults. Holden responded bad about Mr. Spencer's opinion that life was like a game which had rules. Holden thought that he was in the loser side. Holden hated Mr. Haas because Mr. Haas behaved discriminately to the student guardians who had poor economical level. And also Holden hated Mr. Haas for some hypocritical behavior that done to the student guardians.

1) Social-Contract, Legalistic Orientation

This stage is a stage of high moral maturity. At this stage, any moral activities are activities which able to reflecting individual rights and fulfill the rules that have been tested critically and agreed upon society. Holden seemed having no enough mature moral awareness. He behaved at his conscience, however, he did not obey the rules and all his behaviors deviated to the moral society. Someone who is at this

stage is aware of individual differences and opinions. In the story, Holden did not have tolerance so much in having difference opinions. It happened when Holden had disagreement opinions with Mr. Spencer and when Holden thought very badly about Jesus' disciples.

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“I like Jesus and all, but I don't care too much for most of the other stuff in the Bible. Take the Disciples, for instance. They annoy the hell out of me, if you want to know the truth. They were all right after Jesus was dead and all, but while He was alive, they were about as much use to Him as a hole in the head. All they did was keep letting Him down. I like almost anybody in the Bible better than the Disciples. If you want to know the truth, the guy I like best in the Bible, next to Jesus, was that lunatic and all, that lived in the tombs and kept cutting himself with stones. I like him ten times as much as

the Disciples, that poor bastard. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 14, Pages: 55)”

In the citation above, Holden seemed intolerance to other people opinions even to difference opinion about religion. When Mr. Spencer advised him, he responded so badly to the advice. Holden had not reached the morality development. He actually knew what he did was wrong. Holden did not care of others ‘advice. He only felt that what other people said was nonsense. And also he thought other people did not understand what he really felt.

Holden also thought that Jesus’ disciples were really a group of useless people. Although they were chosen directly by Jesus, he thought Jesus chose them randomly. The Disciples were only a group of useless people when Jesus still alive. All they had done were only done troublesome to Jesus. Whenever his friends gave some advices that he must love Jesus’ disciples, however, he refused it. Even he bet that Judas who betrayed Jesus would be sent to Hell by the Jesus’ prophets. Whenever Jesus decided that would not be.

It seemed that Holden insisted that his opinion is the true one. He did not care others’ opinion. It can be seen from the citation above that he did not reach the mature of the morality development. He did not care of other’s opinions even he didn’t care with the bible that Jesus

brought down. Holden in his morality development could be said that his opinion could not be accepted in the society. He thought that Jesus' disciples were useless. It should be a must that every Christians love Jesus' disciples. He was confidence about his opinion and he dared to bet with his friends.

2) Orientation of Universal Ethical Principles

At this highest stage, moral can be viewed correct not necessarily restricted by laws and rules from society. But it prefers restricted by personal awareness based on ethical principal. Basically, any actions are considered good or bad determined by the conscience. Holden could not be able to determine all his behavior through his conscience. His conscience could not be able to determine whether it was a good or bad behavior. In some of his decisions, he did something that tended to make troubles to himself and other people in a certain situation. It happened when he had a quarrel with his roommate, Stradlater. In the end, he was precisely battered. When renting a prostitute, he was extorted by the prostitute and the pimp. And also he forced his friend Sally Hayes to run away from the house.

“Then he really let one go at me, and the next thing I knew I was on the goddam floor again. I don't remember if he knocked me out or not, but I don't think so. It's pretty hard to knock a guy out, except in the goddam movies. But my nose was bleeding all over the place. When I looked up old

Stradlater was standing practically right on top of me. He had his goddam toilet kit under his arm. "Why the hell don'tcha shut up when I tellya to?" he said. He sounded pretty nervous. He probably was scared he'd fractured my skull or something when I hit the floor. It's too bad I didn't. "You asked for it, God damn it," he said. Boy, did he look worried." (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 6, Pages: 25)"

"All of a sudden I started to cry. I'd give anything if I hadn't, but I did. "No, you're no crooks," I said. "You're just stealing five--"

"Shut up," old Maurice said, and gave me a shove.

"Leave him alone, hey," Sunny said. "C'mon, hey. We got the dough he owes us. Let's go. C'mon, hey."

"I'm comin'," old Maurice said. But he didn't.

"I mean it, Maurice, hey. Leave him alone."

"Who's hurtin' anybody?" he said, innocent as hell. (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 14, Pages: 56)"

"You can't just do something like that," old Sally said. She sounded sore as hell.

"Why not? Why the hell not?"

"Stop screaming at me, please," she said. Which was crap, because I wasn't even screaming at her.

"Why can'tcha? Why not?"

"Because you can't, that's all. In the first place, we're both practically children. And did you ever stop to think what you'd do if you didn't get a job when your money ran out? We'd starve to death. The whole thing's so fantastic, it isn't even--"

"It isn't fantastic. I'd get a job. Don't worry about that. You don't have to worry about that. What's the matter? Don't you want to

go with me? Say so, if you don't." (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 17, Pages: 71)"

Holden in every decision caused him or other people getting hurt. When he had quarrel with Stradlater his roommate and Maurice who was a pimp, Holden was in black and blue in the end. When he forced Sally Hayes to get away from the house, Sally cried then she hated Holden Caulfield in the end. It seems that Holden's conscience could not be able to reach the moral development stage maturely. Although his conscience thought that his behavior is always right. He always thought something superficially in every decision without thinking of the risk in the future.

3. Holden on Viewing Morality in *Catcher in the Rye*

Morality is cupping the definition of good or bad human actions (Poespoprodjo, 1986: 102). So, morality is a tool that determines human behavior is said to be good or bad. Morality can be both objective and subjective. Objective morality is the morality seen in action as it is, regardless of the circumstance and the situation of the perpetrator. Subjective normality is the normality seen actions affected by attention and perpetrator knowledge, his background, his emotional stability and other personal dealings. Subjective morality can be seen that is a good action or bad action depended from the perpetrator's intention.

a. Objective Morality

“All of a sudden I quit lighting matches, and sort of leaned nearer to her over the table. I had quite a few topics on my mind. "Hey, Sally," I said.

"What?" she said. She was looking at some girl on the other side of the room.

"Did you ever get fed up?" I said. "I mean did you ever get scared that everything was going to go lousy unless you did something? I mean do you like school, and all that stuff?"

"It's a terrific bore."

"I mean do you hate it? I know it's a terrific bore, but do you hate it, is what I mean." (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 17, Pages: 70)

In the citation above, Holden asked Sally Hayes if she couldn't stay in New York anymore. He tried convincing her all this time they live in wrong environment. It's not that New York was a bad place. But the people there were full of hypocritical. Holden hated it when they doing things nonsense. Holden hated it when the men seeing Sally Hayes in a pervert ways. He did hate the circumstance of the people there.

Holden viewed morality as objective morality. Holden viewed the circumstance of the people in New York not seeing actions affected by attention and perpetrator knowledge, his background, his emotional stability and other personal dealings.

Holden only viewed the people for what they done were wrong. Holden didn't like it when people did some bad attitude. Even though those attitude were fine in society. Holden hated the people did something useless although it was normal thing in New York. In this case, Holden viewed morality as objective because he didn't viewing the people action as it is, regardless of the circumstance and the situation of the perpetrator.

“"You ought to go to a boys' school sometime. Try it sometime," I said. "It's full of phonies, and all you do is study so that you can learn enough to be smart enough to be able to buy a goddam Cadillac some day, and you have to keep making believe you give a damn if the football team loses, and all you do is talk about girls and liquor and sex all day, and everybody sticks together in these dirty little goddam cliques. The guys that are on the basketball team stick together, the Catholics stick together, the goddam intellectuals stick together, the guys that play bridge stick together. Even the guys that belong to the goddam Book-of-the-Month Club stick together. If you try to have a little intelligent--"” (Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 17, Pages: 70 - 71)

In the citation above, Holden described that all this time he was in school meet the same boys. The boys had the same mindset which they were only talking about girls and sex. The boys only want to associate in group with the same hobbies and same passion. Holden felt that was something disgusting. They boys in a group assumed other students that are different were lowly people. The boys and their friends

assumed they were the greatest. Although they when met each other they were still be friends as usual. Moreover the students that had no friends, they were the losers in the school.

Objective morality could be seen in citation above. Holden viewed the boys in school not by attention and perpetrator knowledge, his background, his emotional stability and other personal dealings. Holden hated the boys in school that couldn't tolerate with other boys having difference hobby and passion. The boys also thought the people who had no hobby were losers. Holden also hated the boys in school which only thought about two things, girls and sex. So in Holden viewed morality as objective morality, because Holden felt the boys in school should tolerate each other. No matter whom they were. Just like non-hypocritical people, having great friends that understand him and the living environment which make him happy. Holden didn't want to live with people who differentiate about hobbies, the background, knowledge, and other things.

b. Subjective Morality

“Look,” I said. “Here's my idea. How would you like to get the hell out of here? Here's my idea. I know this guy down in Greenwich Village that we can borrow his car for a couple of weeks. He used to go to the same school I did and he still owes me ten bucks. What we could do is, tomorrow morning we could drive up to Massachusetts and Vermont, and all around there, see.”

(Catcher in the Rye, Chapter 17, Pages: 71)

In the citation above, Holden invited Sally Hayes joining Holden to run away from New York. He couldn't stay anymore in living with the circumstance and the environment which he experienced all this time. Holden decided to leave his home because Holden felt it wasn't longer his place. So Holden was looking for new place which he felt match with his circumstance and the idealism. He left his home to find the place where he not met hypocrite people and found the people that understanding him. And also he was looking for the purpose of life there.

In citation above, Holden viewed morality as subjective morality. He decided to leave his home because he realized himself with his attention and his knowledge, his background, and his emotional stability. He felt New York was not his place anymore. Holden viewed the people's activities in New York and it felt so useless and disgusting. He tried to get away from home because he did not want to meet the hypocrites and people who did not want to understand him. In this case, Holden views the morality as subjective. Holden really want to live where the society and environment match to what he wants. Or at least Holden was looking for the place he wants. When he wants to did something, even if it was contradictory, at least he wants to be understood why he decided it. Not just judging without knowing what he felt all this time.

B. Discussion

According to psychoanalysis above, the researcher found that the major character, Holden Caulfield moral development is inhibited which cause some of his actions become deviate from moral society and self-morality. The researcher analyzes the major character used three elements of personality to describe the psychology condition of Holden Caulfield consisting id, ego, and superego. The researcher also analyze the moral development of Holden Caulfield used the three level of moral development consisting the pre-conventional, conventional, and postconventional. Holden Caulfield basically had id that more dominant that his ego and superego. Because of his characteristic that want to satisfied himself and his inability to fulfill the responsibility made him disobeyed his superego (morality) and moral society. That makes the researcher interested to do the research with the novel based on Sigmund Freud's Theory and Lawrence Kohlberg's Theory.

Morality that depicted in *Catcher in the Rye* is a teenager named Holden Caulfield that did some moral deviations. Morality that depicted in *Catcher in the Rye* could be seen enough because the major character Holden Caulfield made the decision tend to disobeyed moral society and his morality of conscience. Although in some scene Holden remembered his superego (morality). For examples, Holden Caulfield always obeyed his girl to cancel his will to break his virginity.

In Holden Caulfield's cases, his moral development is inhibited because of his decisions and actions that he had done:

a. Conventional

Conventional is the stage in moral development based on loyalty and responsibilities for family, society, and country.

Examples : The students must finish studying their school

Holden's case : Holden Caulfield had been expelled from Pencey and also from the other school for four times before.

b. Postconventional

Postconventional is the stage where the moral development having the decisions and principles without related to external factors.

Examples : A person could make decision about anything unaffected by others and able to think about it maturely.

Holden's Case : Holden in a bar forced Sally Hayes to obeyed Holden will that leaving from their home and live together in Vermont suddenly and without thinking the risk.

Holden also viewed morality prefer as objective morality. Holden didn't look at the people in New York and the boys in the school not by the background, knowledge, etc. Holden actually is a tolerate boy, because he didn't differentiate other people and also he didn't like to be differenced by others. But in other side, he viewed it when people did something useless or looked at the beautiful girl nasty. And also he thought the school was a disgusting place. He thought he always met the boys that always thinking about girls and sex. The boys were they grouping themselves with the same hobby and same passion, which Holden thought that something intolerant