

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Underlying Theory

The author used a theory that supports the data of this research, namely Psychological Analysis. Some of the points that are explained in this chapter include the notion of Psychology on Literature, Notion of Psychoanalytic Approach, Definition of Inner Pressure, and Notion of Self Compassion

1. Psychology on Literature

Literature is a branch of science from literature and psychology. Both studied the social sciences of human behavior. Psychology examines human behavior and its causes, literature examines human behavior using fiction. Literary work is a thought of the author. Literary works can study humans in all their aspects.

According to Wellek and Warren (1983), the important points in the psychoanalytic approach of literary works were such as analyzing the personality in writing, the way literary works are made, the psychoanalytic types that exist in literary works and their characteristics, behavior, and the influence of literary works on readers. Literary psychology was created to describe the analysis of the thoughts, behavior, personality, and emotional states of all the characters in the story, the writer, and the impact on the readers.

2. Notion of Psychoanalytic Approach

Sigmund Freud was born in Moravia on May 6, 1856. Sigmund Freud studied at the University of Vienna in 1873, especially in the medical faculty. The term Psychoanalysis was used to treat hysterical patients when psychoanalysis was discovered. Freud concluded that this discovery was classified as practical. This definition of psychoanalysis is not always consistent. First, psychoanalysis refers to a method that studies psychic processes. Second, this method refers to the treatment of neurotic patients who suffer psychologically. Third, it refers to the additional psychological insight with the approaches and strategies discussed earlier.

Psychoanalytic is a thought about personality that was discovered by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is a therapy that aims to cure a person's

deviation. Psychoanalysis explains how the human personality continues to grow and function. The psychotic analysis also aims to organize theories about the function of each individual in communicating. Sigmund Freud was the one who openly discussed how art was created. Art is created as a result of pressure and worries and one's subconscious is then matched with a work of art. This psychoanalytic method from Sigmund Freud asserted that humans were influenced by their own inner thoughts. Humans had Id, Ego, and Superego which caused them to be at odds with themselves and also made humans restless. If all three parts worked together in a harmony, they would have a natural personality (Endraswara, 2003: 196-197).

The concept of Freud's psychology is more towards the aspect of the subconscious. Freud likened it to an iceberg, the least visible showed awareness, while the larger invisible part showed the unconscious aspect. According to Freud, the irrational part of the soul, or what we usually call the subconscious, accepted and stored hidden human desires, ambitions, fears, and irrational thoughts (Bressler, 1999). The most important part that was not visible provided control in the conscious thoughts and actions of this individual focusing on the concept of Psychological Analysis. Hall and Lindsey (1970) described when large areas of the unconscious, impulses, desires, ideas, and repressed feelings were discovered, a large and vital part of the mind exerted vital control over conscious human thought and action.

Here are the three parts of the personality structure:

a. Id

The Id serves to increase pleasure and avoid pain. The Id is an instinct related to the satisfaction of the body's needs. The Id is inaccessible to consciousness, unchangeable, illogical, and disorganized with energy that is received by impulses and released to fulfill one's pleasures. The Id is a personality system that has been present since birth containing instincts and drives. Freud said that the Id was the pleasure principle. The pleasure principle worked

reflexively such as yawning, sneezing, and blinking. This happens spontaneously.

b. Ego

The ego is a rational personality that aims to help the Id. The ego can decide how and when the Id can be satisfied. The ego follows the principle of reality (Engler, 2014). The ego thinks realistically and helps individuals to distinguish fact and fantasy through cognition and perception (Engler, 2014). The ego acts as an executor in choosing which instincts to take precedence. The ego determines when and how instincts are responded to or satisfied.

c. Superego

Superego is moralistic of two subsystems, namely conscience and ego-ideal. Conscience is useful for self-evaluation and criticism. This is a rebuke to the ego and creates a guilty feeling when morals are violated. The ego-ideal is an ideal self-image consisting of approved and valued behavior (Engler, 2014). The superego plays a role in controlling sexual and aggressive impulses through repression (J. Feist & G.J Feist, 2009).

3. Notion of Inner Pressure

Inner Pressure can cause a person to experience mental disorders. Mental stress can lead to depression and anxiety. If it is left untreated, this has the potential to endanger themselves such as attempting suicide or even killing other people. Mental stress can also be experienced by people who are bullied. It makes themselves do not believe that they are useful for society.

4. Notion of Self Compassion

Self Compassion is a concept taken from the Buddhist teachings of self-compassion that can endure difficult circumstances. This concept was used in a research of Kristin Neff. Neff explained that self-compassion related to individuals who experienced suffering so that the

individual felt the need for self-care and kindness, understood and did not judge shortcomings excessively. So self-compassion means an understanding of the individual's concern for himself and raises self-compassionate behavior.

Aspects of Self-Compassion

Neff described three aspects of self-compassion, namely:

a. Self-Kindness

Self-kindness is a component that explains that one is entitled to receive kindness and care not from others but from oneself. A good attitude that is done can understand the suffering experienced without having to be angry with him. Failure will give a self-awareness when the individual is kinder. Then solutions are found with compassion, so that healing can be done. Feeling comfortable will make people calm inside.

On the other hand, anger and low self-esteem are called self-judgment. People feel a failure and tend to reject their feelings. The failure they experienced made them feel angry and hate themselves.

b. Common Humanity

Common humanity is the view that suffering or failure that is a part of human life. It is natural when humans make mistakes and experience suffering because of human limitations. This suffering can be seen widely and this event is also experienced by others. What distinguishes everyone's suffering is the trigger. This situation can be experienced in reverse. The feeling that they are the only one who suffer, are isolated and separated, leading to the thought that only others can succeed. This situation will cause the individual to withdraw from the environment.

c. Mindfulness

Mindfulness is a concept that sees things objectively, neither exaggerating the problem nor reducing it. So that this perspective can be understood by reality. Mindfulness is a person's full awareness that will reduce self-regret. The balance of one's perspective will fight the ego which causes the individual to have no sense of connection with the environment. On the contrary, over-identification tends to have excessive problems so that individuals do not want to accept the condition as it is. The full awareness that is owned will suppress the perspective of oneself from the sense of suffering that continues to arise in his mind. This leads to disappointment, getting caught up in the excessive flow, the emergence of negative aspects, and loss of emotional control.

B. Previous Study

1. The first is a research of Yustina Fitriani (2019) entitled "Analysis of Psychological Aspects of The Main Character in Movie" using a qualitative descriptive method. Yustina used the Psychological Analysis theory from Sigmund Freud. The results of his research were the Id of the main character is the main character's negative thoughts. Then the main character's ego is killing the same person. The last result was that the main character's superego which explained that it kept good people alive. The data source of this research was the Joker film script. Yustina's research was almost the same with this research, but the difference is that this research discusses the condition of Arthur's soul before the deflection.
2. Second, the research of Cipta Nirmala Putri, et al (2020) entitled "Psychological Analysis on Arthur Fleck in "Joker" Movie". The method was descriptive qualitative. The theory used was psychological analysis. The results of this study revealed three of the six determined by Cherry (2019), namely schizophrenia, dissociative, and trauma. The data source of this research was Joker Movie. The similarity in this research is researching Arthur. The difference is that the author adds the theory of Self Compassion in this research.

3. Third, the research of Abdul Samad Saggu (2020) entitled “A Freudian Psychoanalysis of Arthur Fleck, “Joker” (2019)”. The method used was qualitative. The theory was Psychoanalysis. The objective of this research was to find the ego of Arthur. The data source of this research was Joker Movie. The similarities of it and this research were the theory and movie selection, but the author added the theory of Self Compassion in this research.