CHAPTER II

Literature Review

This chapter provides and explains about the theories which are used in collecting and analyzing the data. Such us, theory of psychology by Sigmund Freud and some experts who has one line with Freudian principle are main theory in this research. In addition, this also provides criticism in Lolita and previous study concerning to analyze character using psychological approach as the consideration of this research.

The Concept of Psychology

An Austrian neurologist and the co-founder of the psychoanalytic school of psychology, Sigmund Freud is a best known with unconscious mind theory and commonly well-known as” The Father of Psychoanalysis”. His work has been taken a crucial part, not only in psychology but in literary work, too.

Board (1978, p. 2) elaborated Freud theory of unconscious. Human psychology as affected by the concept of unconscious. It is a factor affecting behavior and particularly centrality of sex in all human actions. The theory exposed that behavior and all of human psychology aspects upsetting by the concept of unconscious.

Other thought about conscious and unconscious has elaborated by Thompson. “The conscious mind includes everything that we are aware of. This is the aspect of our mental processing that we can think and talk about rationally. Preconscious is our memory, which is not always part of consciousness but can be retrieved easily at any time and brought into our awareness. The unconscious
mind is a reservoir of feelings, thoughts, urges, and memories that outside of our conscious awareness. Most of the contents of the unconscious are unacceptable or unpleasant, such as feelings of pain, anxiety, or conflict. According to Freud, the unconscious continues to influence our behavior and experience, even though we are unaware of these underlying influences.” It has shown that Thompson elaborated three part of mind. There are conscious, preconscious and unconscious. In conscious, Thompson assumed that this is the part of mind which related to reality. In this case, conscious mind controlled our behavior regarding to our awareness. Meanwhile, preconscious may be part of conscious but not always being part of our awareness.

Theories from the experts above clearly show the concept of psychology. Thompson clearly explains about the concept of psychology related with the concept of conscious, preconscious and unconscious of mind. Instead of unconscious, it is reservoir of humans feeling, thought, urges, anxiety as well as conflict.

**The Component of Psychology**

There are three major component of psychology design by Sigmund Freud in Thompson.

1. **The Structure of the Personality**

   This component covered id, ego and superego. In addition, Freud in Dobie (2011, p. 51), the id is the repository of the libido, the source of our psyche energy and our psychosexual desires. The ego which operates according to the reality principle, is oe such regulating agency. The superego provides additional
balance to the id, for it furnishes a sense of guilty for behaviour that breaks the rules. It showed about the characteristics of id, ego, superego which are related to the desire, reality principle and moral principle.

Westren (1990, p. 22) underpinned Freud theory about id, ego and superego. “The id is the reservoir of sexual and aggressive energy and, like the topographic on unconscious, operates on the basis of primary process thought (i.e. associative, wishful illogical non voluntary, thought). The superego is the conscience, and is established through identification. The ego is the structure that must somehow balance the demands of desire and morality.” The theory belongs to Western provides that human has their desire and morality has controlled by logically and culture as well as rules in a society. Meanwhile the differentiation of every human has shown by how they act in society and how society accepts them. For example, some people have desire in affection and obsessed of someone have tendencies to act normally but other unconsciously do anything to express their feeling and break the rule and agreement of a group of life.

Other theories are about human feeling, tendency, and motivation has elaborated of some experts. Such us McLeod (2008) elaborated his thought about Id, Ego and superego. “The id is the impulsive (and unconscious) part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to the instincts. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop ego and super-ego. Ideally the ego works by reason whereas the id is chaotic and totally unreasonable. The ego operates according to the reality principle, working our realistic ways of satisfying the id’s demands, often compromising or postponing
satisfaction. The superego incorporates the values and morals of society which are learned from one’s parents and others.” The theory clearly described about id is unconscious part of mind. When the newborn the personality which formed by id and develop by ego and superego. The ego is concerning to reality principle it is working based on reality. That’s the part of awareness of a person. Meanwhile superego is concerning to moral of society.

Additionally, Glencoe (2001, pp. 378-380) also provided about id, ego and superego. Id (pleasure principle) is the lustful, impulsive, fun, or drive-ridden part of the unconscious. Doing something that may hurt someone’s feeling, lying and having fun are the example of id. The id is concerned with what the person wants to do. Ego (reality principles) is the part of the personality that is in touch with reality and strives to meet the demands of the id and the superego in socially acceptable wags. The ego is concerned with what planning she can do. Superego (moral principles) is the part of the personality that is the source of conscience and inhibits the socially undesirable impulses of the id. The superego is concerned with what she should do. The superego can also create conflict and problem. The superego is source of guilt feelings.

Lemma (2006) stated ego uses temporary ways for resolving the contradiction between the biological drives and the reality. The ego cannot totally reject the id impulse. Superego constantly commands that sexual and other biological urges should be stopped and pleasure is postponed according to the ideals and morality of society.
This theory concerning in principle or characteristics of the id, ego and superego. From the theory above, it can conclude that id is pleasure principle it is source of desire, lustful, impulsive, feeling and it happened unconsciously. Ego is consciously, it is reality principle as well as the mediator between desire and moral principle in solving problem among them. Super ego is moral principle; it is objectionable of the id. Meanwhile superego can be a source of guilty feeling and create a trouble when a person too much controlled by the superego, meanwhile it is more consider about moral perspective to himself.

2. **Defense Mechanism**

There are eight common types of defense mechanisms design by Sigmund Freud in Glencoe (2001). There are rationalization, repression, denial, projection, reaction formation, displacement, regression and sublimation. In rationalization, a person tends to create a reason to secure his behave and reduce the nervousness. Instead, in repression a person who has sore story in the past then tried to forget the story. Denial is kind of defense mechanism that a person used when himself could not accept the reality and looking for other reason to convince himself that everything will be well. Meanwhile, a person has experienced reaction formation when he replaces his feeling with the opposite one. For example, when he afraid about something, he keep calms and hides his afraid. Regression is when a person could not act as normally he is, and then he may act to help himself for the weird situation. Displacement is replacing the source of anger or frustration with unrelated person. Meanwhile, sublimation is reducing anxiety with doing social
activity which have not related with source of problem. For example, if someone did not like his partner in his job, he will work hard to reduce his annoyed.

Rana (1997) stated that “Reaction formation is when due to anxiety feelings are replaced by the extreme opposite. Projection is when an individual tends to assign one's own shortcomings on to someone else. Rationalization is when an irrational act is made to appear rational. Denial occurs in cases where the ego is threatened and a person refuses to acknowledge the reality or seriousness of the situation. Identification involves empathizing with the qualities or characteristics of another favorable person. Fixation and Regression are related mechanisms which occur during psychosexual development.”

3. The Stages of Psychosexual Development

The last component of psychology design by Sigmund Freud is psychosexual stages of development. It centered on human sexual which influence behavior. Freud in Stevenson (1992) has divided five stages of psychosexual development. There are oral, anal, phallic, Latency period, and genital stage.

“The oral character who is frustrated at this stage, whose mother refused to nurse him on demand or who truncated nursing sessions early, is characterized by pessimism, envy, suspicion and sarcasm. The stage lasts approximately one and one-half years. The anal stage, the child meets the conflict between the parent's demands and the child's desires and physical capabilities in one of two ways: Either he puts up a fight or he simply refuses to go. This character is generally messy, disorganized, reckless, careless, and defiant. The phallic stage is the setting for the greatest, most crucial sexual conflict in Freud's model of
development. In this stage, the child's erogenous zone is the genital region. As the child becomes more interested in his genitals, and in the genitals of others, conflict arises. Latency Period, during the latency period, children pour this repressed libidal energy into asexual pursuits such as school, athletics, and same-sex friendships. But soon puberty strikes and the genitals once again become a central focus of libidal energy. The Genital Stage In the genital stage, as the child's energy once again focuses on his genitals, interest turns to heterosexual relationships."

The theory has shown that stages of psychosexual development initiated when a person birth. The stages begin on birth until adult. There is range of age in every part of stages. Parent’s guidance and nurturing take a crucial part in psychosexual development. Freud believed that psychosexual development will be influence behavior when the child has grown adult.

These three components of psychological which are designed by Sigmund Freud are used in categorizing and analyzing the data which portray by conversations of main characters in the film. The theory belongs to Dobie, Glencoe, Stevenson are the main theories in categorizing the data and other theories from Lemma, Ranna, Board and Mcleud will be used as the supporting theory in analzing the data.

Relationship between Psychological and Literature

Psychological has a crucial part in literary work. Human mind is an important thing which influenced an author to determine the story of a work.
Moghaddam (2004, p. 506) stated that Literature being a source of psychological ‘data’ and ‘theory’, in other way psychology acting as a guide to the better understanding of literature. It means that the role of literature is as the data or source of psychology. Then, psychology lead author to create the good work in literature.

Relationship between psychological and literature also provided by Easthope (1990, pp. 65-66). “Literature is almost coincident with the personal itself, and with an experience of pleasure: psychoanalysis offers to analyze and restate both ‘the personal’ and ‘pleasure’ in terms of fantasy and forms of unconscious drive. Psychoanalysis counts against the authorial conception—very obviously if the author intended a text, psychoanalysis must split that intention between conscious and unconscious, thus pointing to the literary text not as a unity but as an effect of identity won from actual disjunction.”. It shown that psychological has been taken apart in analyzes literary work an example to observe the character in a literary. To analyze character of human in literary work using psychological approach will help researcher to analyze and understand it well.

In Ade (2008) denoted that “Literature is as permanent expressions in words (written or spoken), especially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns or forms. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, ideas or other special aspects of human experiences”. Psychology and Literature is completing each other. Literature is a product of the mind, a peculiar by-product of the human psychological make-up (Dudek, 1974). Literature is powerful because it can give
us moments of joy, desire, or terror; moments that derive their power from our memory of the lost imaginary stage.

Dobie (2011, p. 49) stated that the concern with literature soon turned to Is themselves and to artists in general as he questioned why art exists and why people create it. Consequently, psychological took a part in influencing the author to create the work. In the result the work comes a source of the data has developed by literature. So, literature and psychological is completing each other.

Film and Literary Text

Based on Klarer (1998, p. 54) assumed that it is impossible to neglect film as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. Film is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, literary practice developed particular features under the impact of film.”

Consequently, the field of this research is in Lolita film. This research will be analyzed characterization of main characters in this case Humbert and Lolita. This characters have been chosen because most of their conversation containing three major components of psychological.

Criticism in Lolita

Pros and contras toward to Lolita film has shown from various critics of audience of film. The renowned directors Kubrick and Lyne gain critics from different side, how they adapted this novel to big screen has invited comments from audiences. They said one of them was succeeded brought Nabokov’s work in big screen otherwise others said there was a big failed within change it in big
screen. Who was gain thumbs up? and who is must cheerful enough with his work? I provided critics from experts, magazine and audience.

According to Pridge (1998), Lyne way to package Lolita to the big screen does not attain an anti climax like what he expected before. It is poured through an article that contains “What’s even worse is that seeing this "Lolita," especially the first time and if you're familiar with anything "Lolita," is admittingly very anticlimactic. This is a real pity because when you really sit down to watch this film, ignoring all the crap that has proceeded it, it's really quite a film, perhaps the best film by director Adrian Lyne (although, really, look at its competition: "Flashdance," "Fatal Attraction," and "Indecent Proposal"), at least besides "Jacob's Ladder." I've seen this "Lolita" twice: the first time, I wasn't so blown away. It seemed overly dramatic and surprisingly unaffecting. The second time, not really thinking about how I've waited for what seems like forever to see it and how I'm seeing it on a TV set on a premium cable channel and not a giant movie theatre, it really affected me emotionally”.

When Prigge has an assignment to lyne for directing the story to reach up the climax, Lyne has several assignments from critics of film and magazine to re dispose the story to big screen. There are some coments and critics about Lolita was directed by Adryan Lyne and produced in 1997.

“Adrian Lyne's adaptation of Vladimir Nabokov's novel of the same name was almost never distributed in the United States -- no major studio wanted to touch this story about a middle aged pedophile. This is understandable but regrettable: we live in times when we are offended by subject matter irrespective
of its context. This bleak tragedy could scarcely be a more vivid exploration of how pedophilia destroys lives. Perhaps the characters are too real to be comfortable to watch. None of the characters are villainized in the traditional sense. The film is too perceptive for that. It gets inside the heads of these characters we'd rather not empathize with. That they have feelings and obsessions we can identify with is horrifying, but it illustrates a harsh point: take one piece out of a healthy, well-adjusted individual and replace it with something warped and twisted, and the whole picture turns ugly.”

I didn’t really enjoy the 1997 version, but I could definitely appreciate the aesthetics of it. Jeremy Irons is always good to watch on screen, and Dominique Swain showed so much promise in her first role — what ever became of her? (Miller, 2011)

Now, kubricks turned to received audience twitted about his film was produced in 1962.

Stanley Kubrick filmed an adaptation of the novel in 1962, using a screenplay Nabokov himself wrote. I haven't read the novel, but I'm told this 1997 film is more faithful to it than Nabokov's own 1962 screenplay. It can't be more faithful by much: the two films are close to identical in story and structure, the only big difference being Peter Sellers' bizarrely entertaining but distracting left-field portrayal of a minor character. The important differences are in the details: James Mason does a better job playing the pedophile Humbert Humbert in the original, but this film gives Jeremy Irons more room to make the collapse of the character more tangible; for that matter, the Lolita's character arc is served better
here as well. The changing times that allows the 1997 more room to address the graphic elements of the theme both help and hurt it. Lyne shows admirable restraint, but somehow the hints and insinuations in the 1962 film make it that much more haunting. Ultimately, Kubrick's film wins: it's a cuttingly ironic morality play with overtones of black comedy that somehow amount to a powerful crystal clear vision of astonishing singularity. This one hurts itself by grounding itself too much in reality: it does what it sets out to do, but it doesn't accomplish more than that. (Reviews)

This one, directed by Adrian Lyne (who was at the helm of 9 1/2 Weeks, Fatal Attraction, Indecent Proposal and later, Unfaithful) was made at a much more liberal time, so it was more explicit in the eroticism. It was also more faithful to the original as Stephen Schiff, the first time screenwriter who penned the script, lifted a lot more dialogue directly from the book and had more voiceovers from Jeremy Irons (who interestingly also voiced the audio book version of the novel). (Miller, 2011)

Accordingly, both of renowned directors has specific characteristic to provide the story. Meanwhile, in this film, Lyne has his unique style to present the story in contrast with Nabokov. Such us, Lyne begin the film with Humbert scene in car and let onlooker to guess what he have done. However, both of their style has the same aim to make this film more fascinating to watch. Lolita by Stanley Kubrick and Lolita by Adrian Lyne, the differentiation of both of them is their style in present this film. Lyne is more modern in present the setting and canny to persuade onlooker with beautiful setting of American and European. He used the
voice from the novel of Nabokov’s in this case the whole of monologue that Lyne used to describe his feeling to Lolita has adapted from the original work in Lolita novel. Meanwhile, Kubrick as the renowned director provided this film with 19s setting. Because of he is a renowned director, it influenced the film tends to showed more about Kubrick’s style in making a film than the original story from the novel.

Based on the explanation from the first point about The Concept of Psychological until the fourth point about Criticism in Lolita, it can be concluded that psychological mainly three major components of psychological showed about human psyche condition, human mind and behavior as well as how childhood influenced human behavior when they grow up. How big human’s efforts to accomplish their needs even it can break the rules in society or ignore other actually it is not for being selfish but only for fulfill their desire. When human could not reach what they want, psychically and mentally they will use defense mechanism to reduce the anxiety and disenchantment. There are seven types of defense mechanism, how human use all the types? How important are stages of development to create characteristics of a human? It can be revealed in this research. This field of this research is in Lolita Film. The focus of analyzing is main characters, Lolita and Humbert. Sigmund Freud theory in Dobie, Glencoe, Stevenson and other supporting theory will be used in categorizing and analyzing the scene and conversation between lolita and Humbert in aim to find three component of psychological. At the end we will know description of human mind, motivation, behavior, psyche condition and fact about human tendency for doing
something based on Freudian Principle through the analyzing of the main characters.

**Relevance of study**

To prove the originality of the study, the research provides the previous studies that have been conducted in the different study on the psychological analysis. The first research is written by Stefán Birgir Stefánsson (University of Iceland, 2013) his thesis entitled The Id, the Ego and the Superego of The Simpsons. In his research, he analyzed three characters, Homer Simpson, Marge Simpson and Ned Flanders, represent Freud’s three parts of the psyche, the id, the ego and the superego, respectively. This research only concern on one components of psychological has design by Sigmund Freud. Meanwhile, the similarity with this research is the field of analysis using same theory by Sigmund Freud. However the differences are the research belongs to Stefansson do not provide the impact if the id, ego, superego involved in a conflict. In other hand, my research provided and showed how human survive their life by using defense mechanism.

The second research is written by Ayu Noviana (Diponegoro University, 2010) her thesis entitled Psychological Aspects of Character Faye Travers and Old Shaawano in The Painted Drum by Louise Erdrich. In her research, she analyzed intrinsic and extrinsic in literary work. In intrinsic aspects, she elaborated analysis of character, setting, plot, symbol regarding to her research. She examined mechanism that can influence human behavior in extrinsic aspects. She believed that another mechanism that can influence human behavior except id, ego, and
superego is self-defense mechanism. The differences of this researcher with mine are this researcher provide extrinsic unsure of literature in analyzing the psychological aspects of characters. Meanwhile, my researcher only focused on three components of psychological design by Sigmund Freud theory. Plot, setting and symbol did not be main subject of discussion.

Lolita takes a special space in literature. A leading media, New York Times noted that Lolita is one of the three influential novels in the world, with dramatic stories stirring the world at the time. The thing that makes some researchers are interested in conduct a research in Lolita, the following are some previous study of Lolita.

A research by Felisiana Shinta (Universitas Padjajaran) her study entitled Analisis Karakter Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Lolita karya Vladimir Nabokov (dengan pendekatan psikologi sastra). This research was describing the character of the main character, influence of the social conditions of the people who portrayed the character in the novel Lolita. She used descriptive analysis to obtain a variety of materials as needed. She stands on Skizoanalisis theory of Deleuze and Guattari. This research use same object of analyzing with mine. Meanwhile, the research use different theory in analyzing the main character. In other hand, my research is focused on analyze three components of psychological; id, ego, superego, how they use defense mechanism in effort to reduce anxiety as well as how childhood influencing and shaping someone’s mind and behavior using psychological theory of Sigmund Freud.