

THE MAIN CHARACTER'S NEUROTIC ANXIETY IN THE NOVEL TERMINAL CINTA TERBARU BY ASHADI SIREGAR ANALYSIS: PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The novel as a result of the author's thoughts contains a series of stories about the life of the characters. This characterization is clearly illustrated by how the psychological shape of the character is. The main character in the novel Terminal Cinta Terbaru by Ashadi Siregar experiences a form of mental disorder. The form of psychiatric disorder experienced is neurotic anxiety. Neurotic anxiety is a feeling of anxiety that arises in oneself unconsciously because of a character's instinct to consider all the actions performed by the character. The analysis of research on the behavior of characters who see in terms of psychology that occurs in characters in literature is psychosastra.

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1. Introduction

Novel is a new form of prose. Novel refers to the reality of the perpetrator's life. According to Sumardjo (1995: 123-125) the novel is the most popular literary form in the world. This literary form is the most widely printed and most widely circulated in society. Based on the categories, there are two types of novels, namely serious novels and popular novels. Kayam (in Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 17) states that the term popular novel or pop novel began to spread after the success of the novel Karmila (1973) by Marga T. dan Cintaku di Kampus Biru (1974) by Ashadi Siregar in the 70s. After that, every entertainment novel regardless of its quality is also called a pop novel. The word 'pop' is closely associated with the word 'popular' because these novels were deliberately written for the taste of popular merchandise and became known as popular reading. In contrast to a serious novel, which is defined as a novel that requires serious reading, readers are required to operate their intellectual power. Serious novel labels are seen as literary novels, whereas popular novels are concerned only with commercial value and readers' tastes. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 17-22) states that the characteristics found in serious novels which are usually contrasted with popular novels are found in popular novels or vice versa. Perhaps, people think that serious novels are appropriate as literary works as well as works of art, as forms of culture, and are discussed. However, this view seems to be beginning to shift. Many experts think that pop literature also needs to be researched and even deserves to be taught in schools. This study seeks to prove that popular novels have quality values. This research will specifically examine the novel TCT. The story in the TCT novel is about the culture of the Toba Batak people. There is a demand in society that every child must obey their parents. Children who are born unconsciously commit disobedience to their parents who deserve to be respected. This incident becomes a study of literary psychology because the main character in the story experiences a form of mental disorder.

2. Methods

This research method is a qualitative method and library study. Qualitative method is defined as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in research which is currently based on the facts according to the data in the TCT level.

Library study is research that uses books as the object of research. Qualitative research is closely related to data analysis through library studies. There are two methods of literature study research, namely heuristic and hermeneutic methods. According to Pradopo (in Tantawi, 2014: 61-65) the heuristic method is the reading of literary works based on the structure of the language, while hermeneutic reading of literary works is based on literary conventions. L'Geneus Vol. 8, No. 1, June 2019 • ISSN 2302-9609, pp 14-19 L'Geneus is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0). The heuristic method is carried out by reading the novel which is the main object (primary) of this research. In this section, the novel is understood based on the convention of the languages used by the author as a medium to convey messages to readers. Language is understood through sharing aspects of language. For example, through the meaning of words, both express and implied. Furthermore, in the hermeneutic method, which is reading a novel object of research by understanding the conventions that apply to a literary work. A literary convention which concerns the character with the character of its character. Wicaksono (2014: 24) states that in an effort to interpret hermeneutics, the study procedure is broadly as follows:

- a. First, the text must be read with seriousness, using sympathetic
- b. imagination (sympathetic imagination).
- c. Second, involved in structural analysis regarding the purpose of presenting the text.
- d. Third, see that everything related to the meaning and ideas in the text.

2.1. Data source

The data in this study are elements that form the neurotic anxiety of the main character in the study of literary psychology. The data sources in this study are written data in the form of TCT novels and other written data that support this research.

ovel title	: Terminal of Last Love
Author	: Ashadi Siregar
Publisher	: Gagas Media
Number of pages	: 352
Print	: VI
Publication Year	: 2004
Cover Color	: Yellow, brown

2.2. Data collection technique

The steps in data collection are as follows:

- a. Read and appreciate the novel.
- b. Collecting data that reveals the anxiety experienced by the main character in the TCT novel by coloring / using a highlighter.
- c. Summing up the comparison of the character's character with other characters.
- d. Collect data from books and sources of information related to this research.

2.3. Data analysis technique

The data in this study were analyzed according to their content. This analysis is also called content analysis. Analyzing data is a critical step in research. The data analysis technique used in this study is based on the opinion of Wicaksono (2014: 25) following six main signs, namely:

- a. An interpretation that starts from the opinion that the text itself is clear.

- b. Interpretation that attempts to reconstruct the historical meaning. In this approach, researchers can refer to the author's intent as it appears in the text or outside the text.
- c. Hermeneutic interpretation seeks to integrate the past and the present.
- d. An interpretation that is based on his own view of literature.
- e. Interpretation which is based on a particular problem, especially psychology.
- f. Interpretation that is not directly trying to accommodate a text is interpreted. Shows the possibilities listed in the text so that the researcher can interpret them.

Determination of data to be classified based on theory. The following is the structure of the theoretical relationship with data analysis techniques. theory (psychoanalysis) data (based on novel stories) causal relationship problem identification based on theory (psychoanalysis). The following is a table of data analysis structures based on content (content analysis):



Fig 1. Data Analysis Structure

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 The Nature of Characters in Novels

A novel is a form of creative work from a fiction created by an author, so how the author creates and develops the characters in the story cannot be separated from his creative freedom. The novel contains and offers a model of life such as what the story characters respond to and experience according to the author's view of life itself, because the author deliberately creates a world in fiction, he has full freedom to present the characters in the story according to his taste, whoever the person is. whatever his social status, however his character, and whatever problems he faces. In short, the author is free to present the characters of the story, even though it is different from his own world in the real world. According to Nurgiyantoro (1995: 167) although the character of the story is only a character created by the author, he must be a character who lives naturally, just as human life consists of flesh and blood, who has thoughts and feelings. The life of a story character is life in a fictional world, so he must behave and act in accordance with the demands of the story with the representation he carries.

Novel as part of fiction is a whole whole and has artistic characteristics. The wholeness and artisticness of fiction lies in the close interwoven between various elements of development. Characterization itself is a part, an element, which together with other elements form a totality. It should be noted, characterization is an important element in fiction. It is one of the facts of the story in addition to the other two facts of the story. Thus, characterizations have a big role in determining the integrity and authenticity of a fiction.

3.2 Main Character Neurotic Anxiety in TCT Novel

Neurotic anxiety is anxiety due to unknown dangers. The feeling itself resides in the ego, but the impulse of the id arises. A person may feel neurotic anxiety due to the presence of a teacher, boss, or other authority figure because they previously felt an unconscious desire to

destroy one or both parents. As a child, this feeling of anger is often accompanied by a fear of punishment and this fear generalizes into unconscious neurotic anxiety.

At the core of the completely unconscious personality is the psychic area known as the id. Id has no contact with the real world, but always tries to defuse tension by satisfying basic desires. This is because the only function of the id is to obtain satisfaction, so we call it the pleasure principle. Because it is unrealistic and pleasure-seeking, this id is illogical and capable of satisfying conflicting thoughts with one another. As an area for basic drives (main drive), id operates on the basis of the first process (primary process). The id survives in a developmentally dependent way. Secondary process (secondary process) whose manufacture can relate to the outside world.

3.3 Neurotic Forms of Anxiety

Eysenck (in Pervin 2010: 240-242) uses a factor analysis method that identifies two basic dimensions of personality. In other words, his secondary factor analysis yielded two distinct dimensions of individual difference, which he interpreted as the two central structures of the human personality. Eysenck named this dimension as: (1) introversion-extraversion and (2) neuroticism (also known as emotional stability with instability <emotional stability with emotional instability>). These factors are usually not correlated with one another (in other words, there are as many extraverted neurotics as introverted neurotics, there are as many extraverted neurotics as there are as many extraverted neurotics as there are as many extraverted neurotics as there are emotionally unstable). The fact that the two are not related means that Eysenck's two-dimensional system can be represented as two perpendicular lines that together define the psychological space for personality traits (Figure 1). In principle, everyone can be placed in this dimensional space, in Eysenck's theoretical system, everyone has extraversions or neurotics, to a different degree.

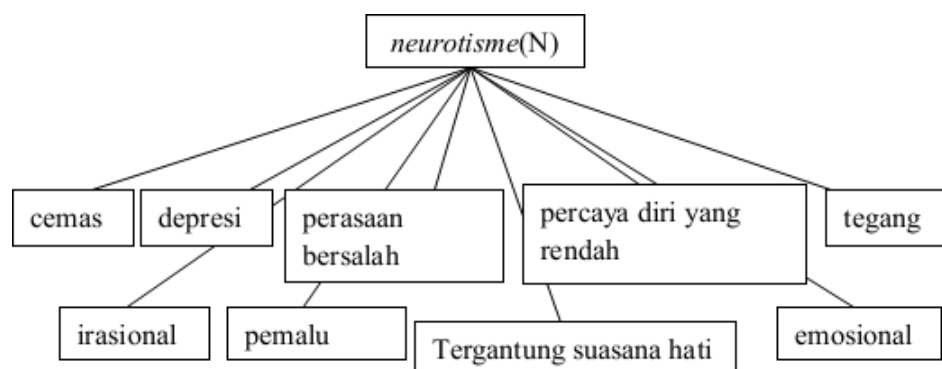


Fig 2. Hierarchy of Neuroticism Structure

- Anxiety is a feeling of uncertainty or fear due to a factor that causes a person to daydream and he becomes increasingly restless.
- Depression is a form of mental disorder in a person and he cannot control himself because of an event that has occurred so that his mind loses direction.
- Guilt. A person experiences feelings of guilt when he compares himself to others around him. Then came the thought about his deficiencies.
- Irrational, low self-esteem, and shy. A bad mood causes tense situations or circumstances. Irrational is a situation where the situation does not make sense.
- Emotional is the condition of a person or character who is able to touch other people's feelings.

The dimensions of neuroticism are defined by the nature of being tense, impulsive, and low self-esteem. After the initial emphasis on only two dimensions (introversion-extraversion and neuroticism), Eysenck added a third dimension called psychoticism (psychoticism). People who are high in this dimension tend to aloof, insensitive, indifferent to others, and refusing to accept social mores. The organizational hierarchy of characteristics associated with psychotic factors is presented in Figure 2. These three factors make up Eysenck's three-factor personality Psychoticism Extraversion Neuroticism (PEN) Eysenck. and Long (1986, in Pervin 2010: 242) states that there is a lot of evidence for the existence of these three dimensions.

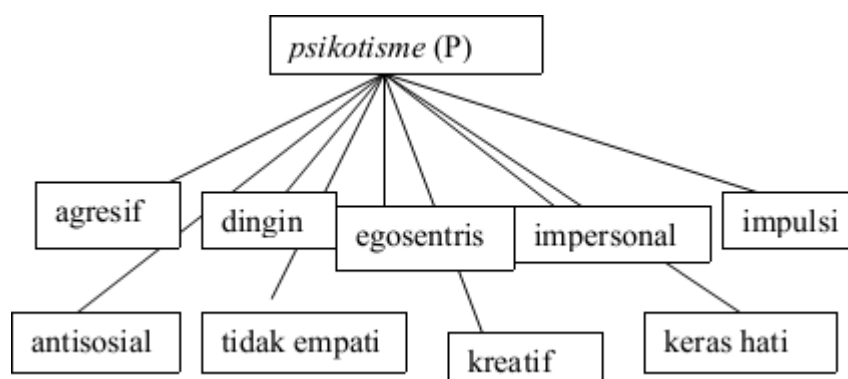


Fig 3. Hierarchy of Psychoticism Structure

Neurotic anxiety is part of Horney's theory of neurosis, however, there is an important difference between the attitudes taken by normal individuals and neurotic individuals. Normal individuals are often aware when executing strategies in dealing with others, while neurotic individuals are not aware of the attitudes they take. Normal individuals have the freedom to choose which action they will choose, while neurotic individuals are forced to act. Normal individuals experience mild conflict, while neurotic individuals experience severe and difficult to resolve conflicts. Normal individuals can choose one of a variety of self-defense strategies, while neurotic individuals are limited only to the tendency of self-defense strategies.

Horney (in Feist 2010: 204-207) describes three forms of anxiety that lead to neurotic tendencies:

a. Approaching other people

Horney's concept of approaching others does not mean approaching other people through genuine love. Rather, approaching others in this respect refers to a neurotic need to protect oneself from feelings of helplessness. The neurotic tendency to approach other people involves a series of strategies. This tendency is "a way of thinking, feeling, behaving - a way of living". Horney also called it a philosophy of life. Neurotic people who adopt this philosophy are very likely to see themselves as loving, generous, selfless, humble and understanding the feelings of others. They are willing to put others ahead of themselves, think of others as smarter or more attractive, and judge themselves according to what other people think of them.

b. Against others

If submissive people think of everyone as nice, then aggressive people think of everyone as unfriendly. As a result, they adopt strategies against other people. Aggressive neurotic people are just as compulsive as submissive people, and their behavior is similarly triggered by basic anxiety. Rather than approaching others always being obedient and dependent, aggressive neurotic people prefer to fight others by appearing strong and

violent. They are motivated by a strong desire to blackmail others and use them for their own benefit. They seldom admit to their mistakes and endlessly try to appear perfect, strong, and superior.

c. Stay away from other people

All neurotic people have a desire to feel better than others (superior), but people who separate themselves from others have a very strong need to be strong and influential. Their sense of separation can only be accepted by the false belief about themselves that they are perfect and therefore cannot be criticized. They fear competition, afraid it might disperse their unreal sense of superiority. They are more likely to have their own talents that others know about themselves without having to tell anyone else. Staying away from other people is a neurotic tendency that many people use in their attempt to cope with being alone / separated.

In conclusion, each of the three neurotic tendencies has a similar set of characteristics to those of normal individuals and each of the ten neurotic needs can easily be assigned to the three neurotic tendencies. Table 1 summarizes the three neurotic tendencies, the basic conflicts that cause neurotics, the essential characteristics of each neurotic tendency, the ten neurotic needs that constitute a neurotic tendency, and three similar characteristics that are characteristic of normal people.

Table 1
Summary of Horney's Neurotic Trends in Feist 2010: 216

Kecenderungan Neurotik			
	Mendekati Orang Lain	Melawan Orang Lain	Menjauhi Orang Lain
	Kepribadian penurut (<i>the compliant personality</i>)	Kepribadian agresif (<i>the aggressive personality</i>)	Kepribadian memisahkan diri (<i>the detached personality</i>)
Konflik dasar atau sumber dari kecenderungan neurotik	Perasaan ketidakberdayaan	Perlindungan dari permusuhan atau ketidakramahan orang lain	Perasaan terpisah
Kebutuhan neurotik	1. Kasih sayang dan penerimaan 2. Rekan yang berpengaruh atau kuat 3. Batasan sempit dalam hidup	4. Kekuasaan 5. Pemerasaan 6. Penghargaan dan ketidakmungkinan untuk salah 7. Kekaguman pribadi 8. Pencapaian pribadi	9. Kemandirian dan kebebasan 10. Kesempurnaan dan gengsi
Ciri normal yang serupa	Ramah, penuh cinta kasih	Kemampuan untuk bertahan di lingkungan yang kompetitif	Mandiri dan tenang

3.4 Causes of Neurotic Anxiety

Horney (in Feist 2010: 198-199) believes that every human being starts his life with the possibility of developing healthily. However, as with other living organisms, humans need favorable conditions for their development. These conditions should include an environment that is warm and loving, but not an environment that is too permissive. Children need to feel genuine love and good discipline. These conditions will give them a feeling of security and satisfaction and allow them to grow in accordance with their real self.

Unfortunately, a number of bad influences can interfere with these favorable conditions. One of the main bad effects is the inability or unwillingness of parents to love their children. Due to their own neurotic needs, parents often dominate, ignore, overprotect, reject, or too indulgent. If the parents are unable to meet the child's needs for safety and satisfaction, the

child will develop a feeling of basic hostility towards the parent. However, children seldom overtly manifest this hostility as anger, but they suppress their hostility towards their parents and are unaware of the existence of this hostility. Suppressed hostility then leads to a strong sense of insecurity and vague anxiety, a condition known as basic anxiety, which Horney describes as "a feeling of isolation and helplessness in a world considered unfriendly". Previously, he gave a clearer picture by describing basic anxiety as "feeling small, insignificant, helpless, abandoned, threatened in a world ready to torture, cheat, attack, humiliate, betray, and envy".

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, the researchers took several conclusions, namely The relationship between id, ego, and superego with neurotic anxiety, namely, the three personality subsystems described by Freud, provide a concept of understanding the character or traits of characters who experience psychiatric disorders in the form of neurotic anxiety. Jockey characters experience individual personality problems who seek pleasure dominated by the id. The Widuri character experiences individual personality problems who feel guilty and inferior, who are dominated by the superego. The Thistle character experiences a submissive form of neurotic anxiety with a tendency to approach others. In an effort to protect himself from feelings of helplessness, Widuri sought to gain love and acceptance from others. He is looking for a strong partner who will be responsible for his life. Jockey characters experience an aggressive form of neurotic anxiety with a tendency to fight against others. Jockeys try to oppose the harshness of life in Jakarta with the ability to survive in a competitive environment. The main causes of neurotic anxiety are these neurotic needs. Neurotic anxiety is a feeling of anxiety that arises from within oneself unconsciously because of an instinct or instinct in the heart of a character (human) to consider all the actions that the character (human) does.

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