



**THE EFFECT OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS' ANXIETY
TOWARDS THEIR EXISTENCE IN THE COMMUNITY
AS FOUND IN THE KATHERINE MANSFIELD'S
SHORT STORIES**

a final project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by
Tami Nur Rizki
2211411028

**THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATES UNIVERSITY**

2015

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I Tami Nur Rizki hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Effect of the Main Characters' Anxiety towards Their Existence in the Community as Found in the Katherine Mansfield's Short Stories* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at my university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, May 4, 2015

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tami Nur Rizki', is written over the printed name below it.

Tami Nur Rizki


PAGE OF APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of Examiners of the English Department of the Languages and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University on May 4 2015.

Board of Examiners:

1. **Chairman**

Drs. Syahrul Sinaga, M.Sn.
NIP. 196408041991021001



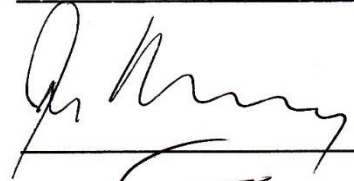
2. **Secretary**

Rini Susanti W., S.S., M.hum.
NIP. 197406252000032001



3. **First Examiner**

Dr. Jan Mujiyanto, M.Hum.
NIP. 195312131983031002



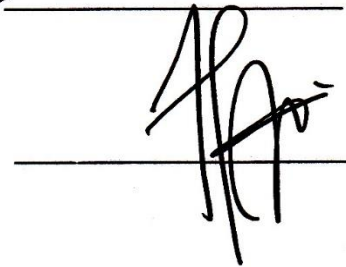
4. **Second Examiner**

Frimadhona Syafri, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197210172002122002



5. **Advisor as Third Examiner**

Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197807282008121001



Approved by

The Dean of Languages and Arts Faculty



Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M. Hum.

NIP 196008031989011001

DEDICATION

To

My beloved mother, Puji Muryati

My beloved father, Solehudin

My brother and my sister

My dearest friends

MOTTO

Knowledge is power but ignorance is security

(Virginia Woolf)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Prima facie, I am grateful to Allah SWT for the good health, miracle and wellbeing that were essential to finish this final project. My special gratitude then goes to my advisor; Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M. Hum. for valuable advice and continuous encouragements during the writing of this final project.

I place on record, my sincere thank you to the entire English Department lecturer for teaching me knowledge for years, it is an honor to be lectured by admirable lecturers. I am extremely thankful and indebted to them for sharing expertise and valuable guidance extended to me. I also wish to express my sincere thank you to my awesome and weird friends who share, support, guide, and listen. Without them, this work would head nowhere

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my family for unceasing encouragement, affection and motivation. My mom, Puji Muryati, my dad, Solehudin my sister, Rina Nur Azizah and my brother, Ali Nur Wahid, they are the world that give this work a meaning.

I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly and indirectly, have lent their hand in the writing final project.

Tami Nur Rizki

ABSTRACT

Rizki, Tami Nur. 2015. *The Effect of the Main Characters' Anxiety towards Their Existence in the Community as Found in the Katherine Mansfield's Short Stories*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Bambang Purwanto, S.S., M. Hum.

Key Words: *Anxiety, Society, Community, Existence, Psychoanalysis.*

Each individual on the society has the same chance to suffer from anxiety. Individual who possess anxiety needs to struggle to choose between selfish drives or the demands of society. On the one hand, individual argues to be existed on the society and to be fulfilled the demand of society. On the other, anxious individual has selfish drives not to act nor does react, in which he doesn't have a strong power to act or react due to the anxiety.

This final project discussed about anxiety that dominating characters' existence as found in the short stories entitled *Miss Brill* a short story about a lonely and neglected spinster who has to fight over her anxiety so that her existence can be acknowledged by another member on her community and *The Daughters of the late Colonel* told about Josephine and Constantia who are spinsters and are suffering from anxiety over their community by notable writer, Katherine Mansfield. They are having their mourning periods after their dictate father died and left them to live among their community by themselves. The main characters in each short stories are suffering from anxiety which influence their existence on the society. Their action and reaction are completely influenced by anxiety which is causing them to struggle for their existence on the society.

The objects of this final project are short stories by Katherine Mansfield entitled *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*. The method applied in this research was qualitative. The writer used phrases, sentences, and paragraphs found in the short stories as the data of this final project. The procedure of collecting the data included reading, identifying, classifying, selecting and interpreting the data.

There are some results found from the research. First, anxiety occurred not only in several people with some serious condition such as lack of affection and company but also occurs in people who obtain too much affection. Such as Miss Brill who lacks of affection while Constantia and Josephine from *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* who gets too much affection from their father. Second, the anxieties suffered by each characters on both short stories has strongly influence their characters on their society. Three of main characters' existence can be categorized to be not being acknowledged on the society. And the third, each character of the short stories has different defense mechanism to cope with their anxiety. Miss Brill uses reaction formation, displacement, fantasy and denial of reality, Contantia uses reaction formation,

rationalization, and denial of reality, and Josephine uses reaction formation, rationalization, and fantasy.

On the basis of the conclusions, the suggestions are offered. For the literature lecturers and students, anxiety can be analyzed using another approach to investigate anxiety from different point of view, such as existentialism. The writer also suggests to analyze the influence of anxiety towards society which is affecting the life of each member. The Writer suggestion for the readers of this final project is to understand individuals who are experiencing anxiety as part of the society member.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----------|
| Acknowledgement | vi |
| Abstract | vii |
| Table of Contents | vii |
| List of Tables | x |
| Chapter | |
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Background of the study | 1 |
| 1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic | 4 |
| 1.3 Statements of Problems | 4 |
| 1.4 Objectives of the Study | 5 |
| 1.5 Significance of the study | 5 |
| 1.6 Outline of the Research Report | 5 |
| 2. Review of Related Literature | 6 |
| 2.1 Review of Related Literature | 6 |
| 2.2 Theoretical Background | 9 |
| 2.2.1 The Definition of Short Stories and Its Genres | 9 |
| 2.2.2 Society | 10 |
| 2.2.3 Individual Existence on the Society | 11 |
| 2.2.4 Psychoanalysis | 13 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 2.2.4.1 Anxiety | 15 |
| 2.3 Theoretical Frameworks..... | 24 |
| 3. Method of Investigation..... | 29 |
| 3.1 Object of The Study | 29 |
| 3.2 Target of the Study..... | 29 |
| 3.3 Role of the Researcher | 29 |
| 3.4 Type of The Data | 30 |
| 3.5 Units of Analysis..... | 30 |
| 3.6 Procedure of Collecting Data | 30 |
| 3.7 Instruments for Collecting the Data | 30 |
| 3.8 Procedure of Analyzing Data | 30 |
| 3.8.1 Identifying The Data | 30 |
| 3.8.2 Classifying | 31 |
| 3.8.3 Selecting The Data | 31 |
| 3.8.4 Interpreting The Data | 31 |
| 4. Finding and Discussion..... | 33 |
| 4.1 Finding | 33 |
| 4.1.1 The Main Characters' Personality..... | 33 |
| 4.1.1.1 Miss Brill..... | 33 |
| 4.1.1.2 The Daughters of the Late Colonel | 37 |
| 4.2 Discussion | 43 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 4.2.1 The relation between main characters' anxiety and their existence on the society | 43 |
| 4.2.1.1 The Personality of The Characters in Creating Characters' Anxiety... | 43 |
| 4.2.1.2 The Correlation between Characters' Anxiety and Character's Existence | 53 |
| 4.2.2 The Characters' Existence on the Community Suppressed by Anxiety | 56 |
| 4.2.2.1 The Characters' Existence on the Society..... | 56 |
| 4.2.2.2 The Characters' Existence Affected by Anxiety on the Society..... | 60 |
| 4.2.3 The Characters' Effort to Be Rid of Anxiety | 65 |
| 4.2.3.1 Defense Mechanism Used by the Main Characters | 65 |
| 4.2.3.2 Attempts and Actions of the Main Characters to Overcome the Anxiety | 72 |
| 5. Conclusions and Suggestion | 76 |
| 5.1 Conclusion | 76 |
| 5.2 suggestion..... | 77 |
| Bibliography | 79 |
| Appendices | 82 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| 2.1 The Structure of Personality (Freud) | 79 |
| 4.1 Miss Brill Quotation Page and Number of Problem to Answer | |
| | 81 |
| 4.2 The Daughters of The Late Colonel Quotation Page and number of Problem to Answer | 85 |

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of the final project consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, and significances of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Human brain has its own system to manage several reactions upon human interaction. Persistent action creates a habitual response which characterizes one individual on the society. Character is an accepted expressive of individual inner attitudes and beliefs (Jacobs 2006). The characterization of one individual brings identity that placed each individual on a certain position on the society since the formed traits that constitute individual's character are lasting and extremely resistant to change, regardless of the circumstance (Jacobs 2006). In order to strengthen this position, individual needs to create relationship with any member on the society so that interaction can be held. With this relationship, each individual has a strong bond that tied up with a strong emotion to live on the society. On the society, the individual is given a world of shared meanings which he is located (Hinshelwood as quoted by Levine 2000:108). To share meaning, individual needs a communication as a bridge to understand each meaning. One individual may not be able to have a communication due to the lack of interaction with another. The lack of interaction with the society leads to intense anxiety and damaged interpersonal relationships.

Each individual on the society has the same chance to suffer from anxiety. Anxiety is certainly not just concerned with irrational fear, in many cases it would be irrational not to be anxious (Emanuel 2000:5). Real potentially threatening events perceived can be anxiety-provoking. This potential threatening danger can be in a form of satire, judgmental action and humiliation. The reaction upon those threatening dangers also determine the character of individual. Each individual is demanded to draw a certain character so that his existence acknowledged by the community.

Individual who possess anxiety needs to struggle to choose between selfish drives or the demands of community. It is individual protection against the often violent indifference of nature to individual needs and against the aggression and violence within individual that threaten continually to undermine human relations (Rennison 2001:54). On the one hand, individual argues to be existed on the community and to be fulfilled the demand of community. On the other, individual with anxiety has selfish drives not to act nor does react, in which he doesn't have a strong power to act or react due to the anxiety. Ewen in his book entitled *An Introduction to Theories Personality* (2003:20) defines anxiety as a highly unpleasant emotion that is similar to intense nervousness. This unpleasant feeling that makes individual choose not to give reaction to express her feeling of threatening danger. Anxiety is also causing individual not to take any action to maintain his existence. This individual may also being afraid to express his feeling of suffering himself over the anxiety.

Individual and community are giving influence on each other. Community is a social system of a type, which meets all the essential functional prerequisites of long

term persistence' from within its own resources (Parsons 2005:11). Different resources of each individual creates a total complex of human relationships. In addition, individual grows out of the action in terms of means-end relationship. It stands to reason that relationship among individual is very needed to live among the community. Individual who suffered from anxiety is hard to build the relationship with any other member on the community. The relationship cannot be create without any communication on each individual. Anxious individual cannot also create a proper communication since it is hard to take any action or reaction. Without action and reaction, interaction with another member on the community will not be occurred so that communication cannot be completed.

Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia are those who ride out the storm. Three of them are suffering from anxiety. They are spinsters whose existence on the community are being questioned as found in Short stories written by Katherine Mansfield entitled *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*. *Miss Brill* tells a story about a struggle of a spinster to live properly among her community. She wants her existence to be acknowledged and respected in her community. Josephine and Constantia of *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* are in the same boat with Miss Brill. Both of them are having the mourning period after the death of their father. Without their father, their existence on their community are being questioned. The writer concern to examine how anxiety suppress one individual and affect the individual's existence on the community.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing The Topic

The writer chooses the topic of this study based on the following reasons:

- 1) Short story is one of literary works which has characteristic and complexity that needed to be examined. Every short story has its own problem to be solved and question to be answered. Short stories by Katherine Mansfield has elements of life that important, these elements not being spoken by many people but the existence has its own lesson. It is about spinsters whom existence are forgotten, neglected and left.
- 2) *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of The Late Colonel* are great short stories created by Katherine Mansfield deal with how anxiety suppress individual's existence on the community that can be worked through the same theory.
- 3) Told about lonely and anxious spinsters which relies on Mansfield's imagination, these short stories have important elements of life. The background, plot, and the characterization represent part of human life. They have messages to be delivered and analyzed.

1.3 Statements of Problems

Based on the background of study above, the problem of the study is as follows:

- 1) What is the relation between anxiety and the existence of characters on characters' community?
- 2) How does anxiety suppress the characters' existence on the community?
- 3) What are the characters effort in order to free themself from anxiety?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems, this study will be aimed:

- 1) To explain the relation between anxiety and the existence of characters on the community.
- 2) To describe the existence of the characters on the community under condition of anxiety.
- 3) To explain the characters' effort in order to free themselves from the anxiety.

1.5 Significances of The Study

The result of this study are expected to give benefits for the readers, especially the English Literature Students and Lecturers.

- 1) Through this study, literature student will enable to understand the effect of anxiety towards one individual to live among the community as what depicted in the short story.
- 2) For literature lecturers, the results of the study will provide essential information about existence of one individual in the community affected by anxiety.
- 3) As the writer of the study, this study will help me to improve skill on analyzing literature concerning on psychoanalysis about anxiety's effect on the existence of individual on the community.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

This final project is organized into five chapters and subchapters. Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, reason for selecting topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of final project.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. First, review of previous studies which explains some previous studies focusing on the anxiety based on Freudian Psychoanalysis, individual existence on the community and social psychoanalysis. Third, theoretical framework. It describes how the theories are applied in analyzing and answering the problem's statements.

Chapter three is research methodologies. This chapter consists of three subchapters. The first, gives the information about the research design. Second, gives the information about object of the study. The third, gives information about the role of researcher. The next is type of data, instrument for collecting data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter four is the analysis. In this chapter, the analysis of existence of characters on short story *Miss Brill* and *the Daughters of the Late Colonel* by Katherine Mansfield among others and on the community affected by anxiety.

In chapter five, the last chapter, the writer presents conclusion and some suggestion dealing with the subject matter of this final project.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. This chapter consists of three sub-chapters. First, it talks about the previous studies held by several researchers, second is the theoretical background and the third is the theoretical frameworks.

2.1 Reviews of Related Literature

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present some researches dealing with the anxiety and psychoanalysis. A research about psychoanalysis entitled *What Does Psychoanalysis Have to Learn from Existentialism?* Stated that agreement of theory under patient is the worst fear, what clarified as a truth within human being is only a standard to justify the delusion. This standard was used in order to confirm the theories by the experts without examine what is within individual. Those caused by many factors such as the constant superego of being standardize individual. The lines can be found as follows:

Sometimes our theories unintentionally confirm rather than deconstruct the patient's worst fears: that he has within him a barely controlled, dangerous, antisocial beast; or that he has a fragmentation-prone self; that there remains a deprived or abused child within him; or even that he is the victim of a sadistic superego. On one level there may be an element of truth in all these ideas, but such truth can often be used to justify what amounts to a delusion (Carveth 2009:50).

K.T Strongman from the University of Canterbury was also conducting a research entitled *Theories of Anxiety*. In his research, it is stated that anxiety and fears can be distinguish by its object. The object has various different kinds to make anxiety or fear to be occurred. Though anxiety is always associated with unpleasant emotion, anxiety can also become a motivation for individual to make some progress. Those statements can be found as follows:

A further conclusion is that there seems to be general agreement amongst most of the theories that anxiety can be distinguished from fear or fright in that the object of the latter is 'external', 'real', 'known', or 'objective'. Anxiety is characterized by its genesis being, yet again, uncertain to the individual. Moreover, although anxiety is clearly a negative, unpleasant emotion, it is motivating, can become associated with a wide range of new stimuli or events, and appears to be an inevitable or even in some views an essential part of the human condition (1995:9).

A research about anxiety was also conducted by *N. Derakshan & M.W. Eysenck* from the European Psychologist, it is stated that it is important to utilize tasks that are relatively simple conceptually complex task. The performance of conceptually complex tasks typically involves several different forms of processing, making it exceptionally difficult to identify which process or processes are most affected by anxiety. Several different tasks are not always mostly affected by anxiety, so that it should be carefully examined. Based on *N. Derakshan & M.W. Eysenck*, anxiety will affect one individual in doing action, but one should be underlined is that not all of those actions are influenced by anxiety. Different action influenced by different mood, atmosphere, and different surrounding as well.

As in the processing efficiency theory, anxiety can serve a motivating function and changes in the components of anxiety can have positive or negative affect as in reversal theory. The combination of these two forces can make anxiety hill-shaped in its components, leading to an inverted relationship with respect to effort and expected performance. The expected performance in taking decision to do several actions are part of positive effect of the anxiety. Good effect brings motivation so that it creates a new spirit to fight while bad effect bring nothing to increase performance. This statement can be found below.

As in the processing efficiency theory, anxiety can serve a motivating function and changes in the components of anxiety can have positive or negative “affect” as in reversal theory. The combination of these two forces can make anxiety hill-shaped in its components, leading to an inverted relationship with respect to effort and expected performance (Rauh & Seccia, 2006:24).

Another study conducted by Palupi on her final project entitled *Women’s Fear of Independence in Colette Dowling’s The Cinderella Complex*. In her research, she stated that women are part of individual on the community. Individual fear are rooted from the way parent rearing their children and the community norms and values are related. Parents do not train their children to experience fear and the result is that individual feel fear of everything because individual doesn’t have experience about it. Individual are forced to believe that they will be protected forever till die and when they lost the savior individual becomes afraid of anything. The anxiety are causing fear to one individual. Anxiety and fear are associated one to another.

Those researches conducted by several experts related to the topic of this study. Anxiety which influenced the existence of one individual on the society will be

analyzed using the psychoanalysis in order to observe how and why one individual takes action and reaction in order to draw his existence on the society. This individual existence on the society which affected by anxiety will be the main concern of this final project.

2.2 Theoretical Background

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to present the approaches underlying the topic of the study. The writer uses several sources to support explanation of the subject matter. This subchapter consist of the definition of short story and its genre, society, and Psychoanalysis.

2.2.1 The Definition of Short Story and Its Genres

Short story is a brief work of prose fiction and most of the terms for analyzing the component, elements, the types, *and* the various narrative techniques of the novel are applicable to the short story as well (Abrams 1999:286). The short story differs from the anecdote, the unelaborated narration of a single incident in that, like the novel it organizes the action, thought, and dialogue of its characters into the artful pattern of a plot. In the novel, the plot form may be comic, tragic, romantic, or satiric; the story is *presented* to us from one of many available points of view; and it may be written in the mode of fantasy, realism, or naturalism. Brander Matthews on *The Philosophy of the Short-Story* stated that a short story deals with a single character, a single event, a single emotion, or the series of emotions called forth by a single situation (2013:16). There is limited set of characters, one single action and a simple plot. A short story very often

has an open or abrupt beginning and an open or surprise ending. A short story is restricted to one setting only. It combines objective matter of fact description with poetic circumstances. It presents a unified impression of tone, color, and effect. It mostly shows a decisive moment of life.

The genre of short story is the same as novel, according to Jakob Sumardjo and Saini K.M (1986:29), the genres of novel consist of love, adventure and fantasy novel. One said that there are ten genres of novel. These are action-adventure, crime, detective, fantasy, horror, mystery, romance, science fiction, western and the last is inspirational. While according to Writer's Digest University (2009), the fiction categories and genres are, Adventure Story, Biographical Novel, Ethnic Fiction, Fictional Biography, Gothic, Historical Fiction, Horror, Mainstream Fiction, Mystery, Nonfiction Novel, Popular Fiction, Psychological Novel, Romance, Science Fiction, and Thriller. A true Short-story is something other and something more than a mere story which is short. A true Short-story differs from the novel chiefly in its essential unity of impression. In a far more exact and precise use of the word, a Short-story has unity a novel cannot have it (Matthews 2013:15). Different from another works, short story are short which is contain a complex problem to be solved. So that analyzing short story or novel cannot be measured from the number of words or page of its works.

2.2.2 Individual's Society in Creating Community

As a part of human being, individual cannot live by himself. Individual needs to live among others. Furthermore, individual also needs to act and interact connected with communication. The communication towards another are basically create a relation

which then make individual to be more civilized. Civilization is founded on relations between larger groups of individuals (Freud 1930:23). Large individual group connected in relation and build civilization develops into society. Stockard, as quoted by Doda (2005:3) described society generally as a world with all its structures, institutions, organizations, etc. and specifically to a group of people who live within some types of bounded territory and who share a common way of life.

On the society, individual needs to act, react and interact in order to struggle his life. It is part of an effort to live among the society. It is presumed that the ultimate source of the effort factor of action process is derived from the individual, and correspondingly that in some sense all gratification and deprivation have an organic significance (Parsons 2005:2). Every individual has its own significance that instinctively drove by ego.

The community of one individual are smaller number of society. It has the same function and structure. It also has the same bound with an emotional ties that unite each member of the community to have the sense of belonging. This sense will create a higher toleration to live side by side. A higher toleration will create a better environment so that anxiety has a little chance to be occurred.

2.2.3 Individual Existence on the Society

Each individual needs to make a progress to support his life on the society. There are many factors caused this progress. One obvious insight is that the life drive pushes personal progress. Its needs for harmony and balance within the nervous system. It creates incentive to do the things deemed acceptable as a society. The unbalance

nervous system may cause pathological and affect mind's health. There do indeed exist different pathological and healthy mind where the boundary between ego and object is lost, blurred, or distorted. There is a necessary and an unavoidable antagonism between the demands of instinct and the restrictions that civilizes society put upon them. It is the protection of one individual against the often violent indifference of nature to the needs and against the aggression and violence within individual that threaten continually to undermine human relations (Rennison 2001:53).

The basic human instincts, if followed through without restriction, would undermine civilization. In fact, some of human instincts should be followed in order to protect the individual's existence on the society. Some individuals are not be fulfilled in some instinct and caused to frustration. Frustrations are especially unendurable to the called neurotics among people (Freud 1929:23). These individuals manufacture substitute-gratifications for themselves in their symptoms, which, however, are either painful in themselves or become the cause of suffering owing to the difficulties they create with the person's environment and society at large (Freud 1929:23). The difficulties suffer by those individuals damage the relationship with the environment and the society at large.

The large society at a certain place creates its own culture. Culture is not content with such limited ties as these; seen that it endeavors to bind the members of the community to one another by libidinal ties, that it makes use of every means and favours every avenue by which powerful identifications can be created among individuals, and that it exacts a heavy toll of aim-inhibited libido in order to strengthen

communities by bonds of friendship between the members (Freud 1929:23). The bond of membership created with the ties of strong emotion such as love between members. While love itself seeks for objects: its chief function, which is favoured in every way by nature, is preservation of the species. Thus first arose the contrast between ego instincts and object instincts (Freud 1929:27). The bond of strong emotion in each member of society influences the role given by every members of the society. The role of member will create existence of members on the society. This existence determine the appraisal from another member of the society. Those who doesn't in the depth of bond get a lack of respect from others member on the society and a negative judgment as well.

Individual are motivated by desires for increases in tension, and actively seek out excitation and stimulation (Ewen 2003:45). The human id basically always look for excitation to be satisfied by the ego. The id drives ego to fulfil the needs. All instincts have the conservative function of restoring matter to a previous state of existence such as returning from hunger to satisfaction (Ewen 2003:46). This instinct mainly drives by the id. The fulfilment of id determine the personality of each individual on the society. If id drives are mostly cannot be satisfied it influenced the health of the personality. It is also caused by the superego. Freud theorized that healthy personality development requires a balance between the id and the superego. The individual life on the society is much influenced personality of each member on the society. Each personality will draw the character of each individual to influence the society.

Each individual has to make progress to live among the community. This progress will determine the individual's existence on the society. The existence of each individual is influencing the individual's feeling. When individual's existence is acknowledged individual will feeling pleased and never have to suffer from anxiety.

2.2.4 Psychoanalysis

The human subject is a very complicated creature. Human not only has learned to react differently from his fellowman, but also learned to meet simple situations with complex and unexpected responses that often get in the way of the behaviour as part of a process (Ost, Alison, Vance, & Restle, 1969:3). Many of the most significant and basic processes cannot be studied precisely because it is too important to interfere with for purposes of experimentation. Horney as written in *Theory of Literature* by Wellek and Warren (1977: 90) stated that sometimes the novelist can teach us more about human nature and the psychologist with all of his imagination stated in words.

Psychoanalysis attempts to explain hows and whys of human actions without developing aesthetics theory (Bressler 1999:148). Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychoanalysis and the psychodynamic approach to psychology. This school of thought emphasized the influence of the unconscious mind on behaviour. Much of Freud's work and theories were developed through individual case studies. In a case study, nearly every aspect of the subject's life and history is analysed to seek patterns and causes for behaviour (Cherry, 2015). Psychoanalysis can exist side by side with any other critical method of interpretation. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren included psychological criticism as one of the four extrinsic approaches to literature described (1948:75).

Psychological criticism typically attempts to do at least one of the following: provides a psychological study of an individual writer, explore the nature of the creative process, or theorizes about the psychological effects of literature upon its readers, generalizes about types and laws present within works of literature.

Types and laws present within works of literature deal with the character's mind. Basically, psychoanalysis refers to the systematic study of the mind. On the contrary, many psychoanalytic theorists argue that there are various fundamental connections between literature and psychoanalysis. Literature serving as something of a practice area for psychoanalysts, the practice of psychoanalysis outside the literary field serves to resolve the problems of an individual, while literary psychoanalysis does not necessarily focus on an individual psyche. It is dealing with a certain character on a certain situation under the plot of the story.

Analyzing literary works using psychoanalysis is the same analyzing the living things. By using psychoanalysis, the characters of the literary works is judged and analyzed as if the characters are living on the real worlds. It is work through the mind of the character and how their mind make the character's action.

2.2.4.1 Anxiety

Anxiety is generally accepted as an unpleasant emotion. Anxiety is an aversive motivational state that occurs in situations in which level of perceived threat to the individual is high. State anxiety is interactively determined by trait anxiety and by situational stress (Eysenck 1992). Anxiety can be conceptualized as a state in which an individual is unable to instigate a clear pattern of behaviour to remove or alter the

event/object/interpretation that is threatening and existing goal. Anxious individuals worry about threat to a current goal and try to use strategies to reduce the effects of anxiety to achieve the goal. There seems to be three aspects to anxiety which are unpleasant feeling, some sorts of discharge process and the perception of the phenomena involved with this discharge (Strongman 1995:4). Agnes Szirmai (2011:9) in her book entitled *Anxiety and Related Disorders* describes the following physical or psychological signs of anxiety; (1) Excessive and unrealistic worries, (2) Fear without a cause, (3) Unreal fear about an unknown danger, (4) Flash-backs of some past trauma, (5) Compulsive behaviour, (6) Shaking, muscular pain, sweating, nausea, tension, fatigue, (7) Digestive discomfort, feeling of choking, heart pounding, (8) Losing the ability to relax, (9) Insomnia.

In a mature, mentally healthy individual's id, ego and super-ego interact in a balanced way. However, for every individual, the three components of mind can create anxiety and guilt. A real potential threatening events perceived by the ego can be anxiety-provoking. The nagging conscience of the super-ego causes anxiety when it fall short of its demands. The thwarted instinctual demands of the id create an unfocussed, neurotic anxiety, the origins of which are not immediately accessible to the conscious (Rennison 2001:41).

The ego's task is a difficult one because it is have a duty to give service to three masters and consequently menaced by three dangers: from the external world, from the libido of the id, and from the severity of the superego (Ewen 2003:33). The ego responds to those threats with anxiety, a highly unpleasant emotion that is similar to

intense nervousness. Anxiety serves a self-preservative function which it readies the individual for appropriate action so that in limited amount is both normal and desirable. Ewen in his book, identifies anxiety based on Freud by its source, or which of the ego's three masters is responsible. The anxiety are defined by its source of object, three of them are follows.

(1) Realistic or objective anxiety

Realistic anxiety caused by danger in the environment, such as an ominous looking individual coming your way on a deserted street. In addition to such immediate threats, memories of previous traumatic experiences may enable the ego to respond with anxiety as a signal of future danger. This anxiety refers to real object that can found in everyday life.

(2) Neurotic anxiety

It is concerns the harm that will result from yielding to a powerful and dangerous id impulse. This anxiety is unconscious fear of losing control of the id's urges (the primitive and spontaneous part of the psychic apparatus), resulting in punishment for inappropriate behaviour.

(3) Moral anxiety

Moral anxiety caused by acts or wishes that violate one's standards of right and wrong, it is includes feelings of shame and guilt. These two sources of anxiety, neurotic and moral anxiety are more difficult to deal with because they are intra psychic, and cannot be escaped by such simple physical actions as running away.

The ego deal with the demands of reality, the id, and the superego as best as it can. But when the anxiety becomes overwhelming, the ego must defend itself (Boeree 2006:7). In order to cope with severe threats from the id, the superego, external world and also with the associated anxiety, the ego may resort to various defence mechanisms (Ewen, 2003:33). The explanation of each defense mechanism by Ewen (2003:22-24) can be found as follows:

(1) Repression

The most important of these is repression which consists of unconsciously eliminating threatening material from awareness and being unable to recall it on demand. Individuals are not aware of using repression because it originates from the unconscious part of the ego, which expends psychic energy in order to prevent a dangerous id impulse from surfacing (a process called anticathexis or counter cathexis, since it opposes a cathexis of the id). So long as the ego's anticathexis is stronger than the id's cathexis, repression succeeds and the dangerous material does not reach consciousness. Therefore, repressed material cannot be brought to consciousness simply by trying to do so; special methods are needed

During sleep, however, the ego's anticathexes weaken and allow repressed material to emerge in the form of dreams. This may also happen during such waking states as alcohol intoxication or extreme temptation. All important repressions occur during early childhood, when the immature and relatively powerless ego needs special methods to cope with danger (Freud, 1926/1963j, pp. 97–99; 1926/1969b, pp. 30–31).

Although repression can help to keep the id under control, it often creates more problems than it solves. Fleeing from an external threat can be a wise choice, but there is no good way to escape one's own psyche. The id impulses continue to demand satisfaction, forcing the ego to use some of its limited supply of psychic energy in order to maintain the anticathexis. Repressed material is not affected by experience, since it is under the aegis of the id. So it remains at a childish level, which makes immature behavior more likely (such as a temper tantrum by an adult). And since repressions operate unconsciously, they cannot be undone when they are no longer needed. Self-deception provides relief, but at a price: an inability to perceive that the danger has disappeared, or that one is now old enough to deal with it effectively. Childhood repressions therefore persist into adolescence and adulthood, where they prevent true self-knowledge and may even lead to the development of troublesome neurotic symptoms. Repression often occurs in combination with other defense mechanisms.

(2) Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is a condition where threatening emotions, beliefs, or motives are repressed and are unconsciously replaced by their opposites. A child who is afraid to confront an all-powerful parent may repress her intense anger, and feel only constant affection. Or a man may repress strong feelings of self-hate that originated in childhood, and believe that he is superior to everyone else. In each case, overemphasizing the opposite emotion (love) reduces anxiety and helps to maintain the repression of the true but threatening emotion (hate). Similarly, an extremist may

crusade against sexual immorality in order to conceal his own deviant sexual desires from himself. Although reaction formations may seem sincere, they can usually be identified by their extreme and compulsive nature. This defense mechanism also operates unconsciously, making possible the primary goal of self-deception.

(3) Displacement

The defense mechanism of displacement involves the transfer of feelings or behaviors from a dangerous object to one that is less threatening. A person who is angry with the boss may maintain a discreet silence, then go home and shout at a family member. Or aggressive impulses may be unconsciously diverted from a frightening object (such as a parent) to oneself, which may lead to self-inflicted injuries or even to suicide. Anxiety may also be displaced, as when a child who is victimized by abusive parents shies away from people in general.

(4) Projection

In contrast, the defense mechanism of projection conceals dangerous impulses by unconsciously attributing them to other people or things. For example, projected anger may lead to the belief that individual is disliked, hated, or being persecuted by other people. In displacement, individual realize that he is angry and choose a safer target while in projection, individual represses his anger and believes that other people are angry at him. Also, projection always operates unconsciously, whereas some displacements may be conscious. Although projection plays a significant role in the

development of paranoid behavior, it is a normal way for very young children to deny their mistakes (A. Freud, 1936/1966, p. 123).

(5) Denial of Reality

The ego may also protect itself by refusing to face an unpleasant truth. Denial differs from repression in that the threat occurs in the external world, rather than within individual's own psyche (A. Freud, 1936/1966, p. 109). For example, a child who resents the birth of a sibling may keep repeating "no baby, no baby." Or parents who are confronted with evidence that their son has committed a serious crime may refuse to believe it and insist that "he is a good boy." The terrifying specter of death is a frequent cause of denial, for it is very difficult to accept the fact that we and our loved ones will someday be gone (Becker, 1973).

(6) Fantasy

Denial is often accompanied by another defense mechanism, fantasy, where unfulfilled needs are gratified in one's imagination. A child may deny weakness not only by playing with reassuring symbols of strength like toy guns or dolls, but also by daydreaming about being a famous general or worthy parent.

(7) Rationalization

As with denial, however, an excessive amount of fantasy prevents the ego from fulfilling its main function—perceiving and dealing with reality. Rationalization consists of using and believing superficially plausible explanations in order to justify

unacceptable behavior (E. Jones, 1908). Unlike excuses, which are designed to persuade someone else, rationalizations reduce anxiety by concealing the truth from the person who uses them. For example, a man who abuses his wife may convince himself that he is in some way the real victim.

(8) Intellectualization

Threatening emotions may unconsciously be separated from related thoughts or memories, a defense mechanism known as intellectualization. Some patients in psychotherapy seek relief by repressing their pain and talking unemotionally about their problems, thereby failing to make progress because they do not feel what they are saying.

(9) Undoing

Another defense mechanism, undoing, involves rituals that symbolically negate a previous act or thought that causes feelings of guilt (Freud, 1926/1963j, pp. 53ff). A well-known literary example is that of Lady Macbeth, who murders the king and later tries to undo this heinous act (“get the blood off her hands”) with compulsive hand washing gestures.

(10) Identification

It is normal for children to identify with their parents and want to become like them. However, identification can be used as a defense mechanism. A child upset by the death of a beloved pet kitten may alleviate her pain by becoming like the lost object, claiming

to be a cat, and crawling around on all fours. Or a student criticized by a domineering instructor may try to gain some feelings of strength by unconsciously adopting his aggressor's facial expressions (A. Freud, 1936/1966, p. 110; S. Freud, 1921/1959, p. 41). Teenagers who dress like their favorite rock stars, and adults who wear jerseys with the names of famous athletes, feel more positive about themselves by identifying with people whom they admire.

(11) Regression

The defense mechanism of regression involves a return to behavior that is typical of an earlier and safer time in one's life. The birth of a sibling may cause a child to resume actions long since discarded, like thumb sucking or bed wetting, as a reassuring reminder of the time when no threatening rivals were present. Or an adult faced with a traumatic divorce may regress to childish behavior and become dependent on her parents.

(12) Sublimation

Sublimation serves defensive purposes by unconsciously channeling illicit impulses (such as murder) into more socially acceptable outlets (like contact sports). However, sublimation differs from true defense mechanisms in that it cannot be used to excess. Sublimation represents ideal behavior—the solution to our having inborn illicit and antisocial instincts, yet also needing the benefits of society.

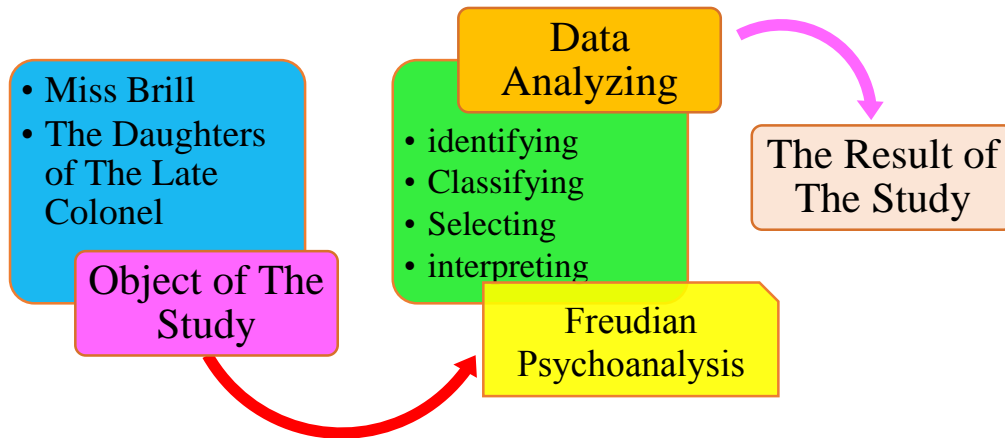
(13) Introjection

Partly to protect itself from such disasters, and partly because it identifies with the all-powerful parents, the ego begins to internalize (introject) their standards. This leads to the formation of the superego, a special part of the ego that observes and sits in judgment above the rest. The superego is partly conscious and partly unconscious. It starts to develop out of the ego during the third to fifth year of life and continues to introject characteristics of teachers, teenage idols, and other authority figures, though these usually remain of secondary importance. Since the parents indirectly reflect the demands of society, the superego helps perpetuate the status quo (Freud, 1923/1962, p. 25;1940/1969a, p. 3).

The defensive capacities of the ego are fortunate in view of the dangers that it faces. But since self-deception is beyond human conscious control, defense mechanisms can all too easily become excessive and self-defeating (Freud as quoted by Ewen 2003:24). Each defense mechanism used by individual as a way out from their unpleasant feeling. Defense mechanisms differ in the particular ways in which they function, but they all serve the same purpose to protect the individual from experiencing excessive anxiety, and to protect the self and self-esteem.

2.3 Theoretical Frameworks

Based on theoretical review, the writer can decide the theoretical framework. The diagram of the theoretical used to work through this final project found as follows:



The writer uses Short stories written by Katherine Mansfield short stories as the object of the data. The short stories are entitled *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of the late colonel*. *Miss Brill* tells a story about a struggle of a spinster to live properly among her community. She wants her existence to be acknowledged and respected in her community. Josephine and Constantia of *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* are in the same boat with *Miss Brill*. Both of them are having the mourning period after the death of their father. Without their father, their existence on their community are being questioned. The writer concern to examine how anxiety suppress one individual and affect the individual's existence on the community.

The short stories are then being identified, classified, selected and interpreted using the Freudian theory of psychoanalysis. Freud developed a revised theory which is called the structural model that describes personality in terms of three constructs: the id, the ego, and the superego. Freud emphasizes that the id, ego, and superego are not

separate compartments within the mind (Ewen 2003:18). After it is finished, the result of the study will be found.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This study uses qualitative method in analyzing the short stories. By using this method of investigation the writer will present procedure of investigation in detail. For further information, its described in the following points.

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of this study are two short stories written by Katherine Mansfield entitled *Miss Brill*, a short story about a lonely and neglected spinster who has to fight over her anxiety so that her existence can be acknowledged by another member on her community. While *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* told about Josephine and Constantia are sisters who are suffering from anxiety over their community. They are having their mourning periods after their dictate father died and left them to live among their community by themselves. In this study, the writer will focus on how anxiety suppress the existence of characters among others on the community.

3.2 Target of the Study

This study will be intended to reveal the existence of the characters among others and on the community affected by anxiety. The data is in form of phrases, sentences, and paragraphs found in the short stories.

3.3 Role of the Researcher

The researcher is the subject who will conduct a study or research. The researcher has a role as the reader, data collector, data analyzer, and the research reporter. The researcher will look for the data and any material support by conducting library studies in some libraries. In order to obtain additional information that cannot be found on the library, the researcher will look the data carefully and any material support the research on the internet of the official website as well.

3.4 Type of Data

The data of the research is written text, which are two short stories entitled *Miss Brill*, a short story about a lonely and neglected spinster who has to fight over her anxiety so that her existence can be acknowledged by another member on her community and another short story entitled *The Daughters of the Late Colonel*. Josephine and Constantia are sisters who are suffering from anxiety over their community. They are having their mourning periods after their dictate father died and left them to live among their community by themselves. The type of data in the research is each assumption on the Katherine Mansfield short stories which provide supporting arguments related to the tittle such as:

- 1) Description found in the short stories.
- 2) Author's description of background that made up the atmosphere of the story.
- 3) The dialogue between characters as found in the sort stories.

3.1 Units of Analysis

The units of analysis in this research is in a form of phrases, sentences, and paragraphs of the both short stories by Katherine Mansfield. The list below used to obtain the result of the research.

- 1) Character's description from the author.
- 2) Clues drawn from the plot of the story.
- 3) Background description on the story.

3.6 Procedures of Collecting Data

The leading step of collecting data, the writer will conduct careful or thorough reading the two short stories. The writer will examine carefully every words, phrases, sentences and paragraph to find the answers of the research problems. Those found correlated data will be marked and will be analyzed using the related approach and theories. The important data that support the research will be quoted on the research. The statement and the empirical research from the expert is the main key or reference for me in analyzing the data.

3.7 Instruments for Collecting the Data

In conducting this research, the researcher used two instrument. Firstly, the researcher has some roles to analyze the data and the second was the sources in form of qualitative descriptive.

3.8 Procedures of Analyzing Data

In this analysis the correlated data, the writer will follow some steps which can be found as follows:

1) *Identifying the data*

In this study, identifying means the activity of separating between data and non-data.

2) *Classifying*

The writer will classify the quotations relevant with the statements of the problems.

The writer will do it by grouping the identified quotations into collection of phrases, sentences or paragraphs which could support the statement of the problems.

3) *Selecting the data*

In selecting the data, the technique used here is relevancy technique. It means that only relevant data are selected to answer the problems.

4) *Interpreting the data*

It refers to giving the interpretation of the quotations that have been selected.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter would like to present the result of research about characters' existence in Katherine Mansfield's short stories, *Miss Brill* and *the Daughters of the Late Colonel*. The main characters' existence on the community which is influenced by anxiety will be the main concern of the analysis.

4.1 Finding

The finding of this research will explain about the character's personality based on Freud's Theory of personality. This personality will influence the effect of anxiety and how the character's creating defense mechanism in order to cope from anxiety.

4.1.1 The Main Characters' Personality

The world is a reality. It is full of object, color and people. People consist of every important Individual that needs to act in order to reproduce and survive. In order to survive, individual has to live his life on the community so that his existence will be acknowledged by others.

4.1.1.1 Miss Brill

Miss Brill, is a lonely spinster who survives in her life on the community. She has to act and react on Jardins Publiques, the place where she is struggling her existence. The Jardins Publiques, as the background of place in the story represents the society according to its various visitors. The visitors are started from a fine old man, a big old

woman, the old couple, little children, two young girls, two young soldiers, two peasant women, a beautiful woman, a gentleman, a couple of girl and boy and Miss Brill herself. At this rate, all of them unite as one in the Jardins Publiques to build a community where Miss Brill alive to become exist. In other words, the community in Jardins Publiques is Miss Brill's community. Based on this diversity, the main character of the story, Miss Brill has several choices of action to be developed on her life on the community.

Miss Brill is a kind of ignorance person. She follows the drive of her will without examine what the reality will react over what she's been doing. Her will drives her to use her fur so that her ego lets it become real. She needs to use her fur because she needs to use it. She likes the fur. The primary process then transforms her need to satisfy the wish. She doesn't put her ears on what people talk, think and judge about her. She still wears her fur although she already knew that the weather is nice. The sky is blue and the air was motionless, yet, the fur that she wears is not completely necessary except it is her own decision about her fashion. But on the contrary, people who see her fur think that it is an old fashioned and queer. This line shows what the weather on the Jardins Publiques is.

- (1) Although it was so brilliantly fine---the blue sky powdered with gold and great spots of light like white wine splashed over the Jardins Publiques Miss Brill glad that she had decided on her fur (Mansfield 1931:182).

However, by wearing her fur on that weather she has drawn attention towards people on her community. She has put herself on a line where everybody on the community presumably creates a mental judgment and perception about her

appearance. She has to receive several consequences from that. On Miss Brill's view, it is lovely to wear a fur that becoming her only friend. The fur is tiny, broken on some parts and also heard like it is crying when she felt bad about her life. The fur is almost nearly represents Miss Brill's feeling. She is tiny on the community. She has no one on her life to share anything. She is also broken that nobody could be talked to. Come from this reason, Miss Brill puts any risk to use her fur however the weather is. The main reason of this attempt is not the weather only, it is the appearance of Miss Brill itself. On another's view, it is a kind of weird to see someone wears an old fashioned fur with a head and has eyes on it. In addition she also has no friends, an introvert that cannot openly share her life and her feeling towards another. The lines below shows how the fur nearly represents Miss Brill. (2) *But when she put the lid on she thought she heard something crying* (Mansfield 1931:189). Miss Brill's ego depicted on the story is her decision of wearing fur however the weather is. She has put herself at any risk. She also doesn't completely put her attention about what others may think about her. Her ego's has succeeded to make the will comes true but she gets several consequences such as being judged as odd by couple of girl and boy. Her superego cannot overcome for what has happened to her. Her superego has already hold her not to wear it in preventing any consequences that come to her but it doesn't work so that it is a proper to her having a consequences.

Miss Brill is also a kind of precise woman. She does care about every small detail of another that come to and fro in her eyes. What she does in the Jardins Publiques is watching what cross her eyes as showed on the line follows. (3) *There*

were a number of people out this afternoon, far more than last Sunday (Mansfield, 1920:1). This line explained how she understands exactly the number of people in Jardins Publiques based on her analysis. She also observes a little thing that if she were not Miss Brill, she wants deeply concern about it. (4) *Wasn't the conductor wearing a new coat, too? She was sure it was new* (Mansfield 1920: 1). Thus happen as a result of her wishes. She has nobody to be talked to so that her will is looking for another source of happiness. This is then translates by her to go to examine anything caught by her eyes precisely.

There is no conversation of Miss Brill towards another people found in the story. The primary process here can be found when her instinct drives her to have conversation with another. She needs to exchange what she's got in her mind with another. But this process cannot be proceeded since her secondary process solves her need into another way. Instead of having conversation with another, she becomes a good observer. It is then come into one estimation that when somebody doesn't talk in great quantities, she will observe the surrounding deeper. At this rate, Miss Brill has instinct to excessively pay attention to what is seen on Jardins Publiques. As a person who always watching, she is precisely giving attention to it. She knows by heart every single detail such a button, coat of one visitor or even the number of visitors. There is a contrary between her will, her ignorance and her precise. On the one hand, she doesn't put her concern about what another people judge about her but on the other, she puts too much attention to what she sees.

The ego makes her becoming observer of what has been seen on Jardins Publiques. From her stands, she makes her own stage as if people on Jardins Publiques and herself are in a play. Based on her own fact and truth, she makes a conclusion by analyzing what the others wear and how do they look alike. Her mind drives her to observe her surrounding more in detail since she has none to talk to. At this case, she has no partner to deal with her own stuffs so that she keeps every single conclusion of what she has seen in her own mind. This is the part where her superego works, her superego makes her not to tell anything that she got in her mind since it could be hurting to somebody else. Her analyzing activity developed into her own judgmental action towards another.

Miss Brill's will also want herself to be acknowledged and to be respected by others. Her mind urged her that being invincible that nobody care about is not good and comfort. It is hurt inside. The primary process transform her needs into something that makes her comfort since she heard some bodies talk about her and make a judgment about her that could be found below. (5) *"It's her fu-ur which is so funny," giggled the girl. "It's exactly like a fried whiting* (Mansfield 1931:188-189).

Her will says that whenever she knows what anybody judges about her negatively, she should reject it. It is then makes her to be afraid of what other judges about her. She is a kind of self-conscious person since her activity of watching another's activity on the Jardins Publiques. She once accidentally hears a conversation of a boy-girl couple talking about her. She chooses doing nothing to overcome her bad

feeling about what she has heard. One for sure, she doesn't buy honey-cake that she always buys on her regular baker. She also found something is crying inside when she puts her fur back to the box.

The secondary process of this part makes her to be a silence person. Her will drive is that she deserves to be respected but her ego doesn't make it to become real. When she heard the couple talk about her, her will tells her that it should be stopped. She deserves to be respected but her ego restrain what her wants since it shouldn't be in that way she expresses her feeling so that her ego drives her to be silent. All she has done to calm her bad feeling down is nothing although she heard something is crying from her fur.

4.1.1.2 Josephine and Constantia of the Daughters of the Late Colonel

Deal with the same concept of individual who has to survive on the community, *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* work through spinsters who just being left by their father, Josephine and Constantia. Josephine and Constantia have to deal with their life after the death of their father. The dilemmatic thought of surviving their lives with the way their father told them or with their own. They are suffering from anxiety not only over their already dead father but also over their life on the community. Before discussing the anxiety, this study will work through their personality.

Josephine, the eldest one, is a kind of expressive woman. Unlike Constantia who can hold what she feels about her surrounding, Josephine is easily expressing what she got in her mind. Her act is mainly drove by her mind, her primary process mostly

success in a quick time. Josephine and Constantia have a contrary tendency, while Constantia will take a time to analyze the condition, Josephine will take a quick act to overcome the condition. The second process which is secondary process works in creating her to be as what an old sister should be. (6) "*Ring, Con,*" *cried Josephine. She couldn't trust herself to reply* (Mansfield 1931:88). Thus explains how Josephine felt about Nurse Andrews, a person that they call as a guest at their house. She cannot bear what Nurse Andrews is doing. By showing her frustration expression toward Nurse Andrews, she tries to explain her feeling that she doesn't feel comfortable. As the oldest one, she has responsibility to take an action first. Her position demands her to give the first alternative choice in a quick time, at least quicker than her sister. Her quick response strives against policy which say "a wise head on young shoulder". As the older one, she should be the one who thinks thoroughly but her act on the contrary. Thus, had happen since the reason of her life used to be under her father's control. Her act, doesn't at her age and Constantia as well which can be found below.

(7) "Don't you think—don't you think we might put it off for another day?" she whispered (Mansfield 1931:95-96).

The words whisper explain that Constantia is unconsciously whispering since she is afraid that her father will found them. Her mind unconsciously take this action in order to protect her from unpleasant feeling of getting anger from her father, the line below explain that Both Constantia are on the same boat of feeling afraid over their father.

- (8) "Why?" snapped Josephine, feeling, as usual, much better now that she knew for certain that Constantia was terrified. "It's got to be done. But I do wish you wouldn't whisper Con." (Mansfield 1931:95-96).

Both Josephine and Constantia act as if they are girls who still alive under protection of their father. They use to live under their father's rule. The secondary process is not working properly since they do not face the community as intense as Miss Brill. One that they face directly and routinely is Kate, a young maid at their house. Josephine's ego hold her expressive character on somebody whose position is a stranger in her mind. She doesn't protest when their maid decides what should be their decision. She is prone to do nothing to her maid and postpone her angry. The secondary process pushes her expressive character and makes her character on the community become less in power. Her little community of her own house consist of her little sister, Constantia and other visitors at their house. Those people are then becoming the representative of the community that should be faced by both Constantia and Josephine. They are Nurse Andrews and Mr. Farolles and their maid, Kate. The role of the eldest daughter cannot be fully settled by Josephine. Even a small decision is not taken by her which can be found below.

- (9) "I think it might be nice to have it fried," said Constantia. "On the other hand, of course boiled fish is very nice. I think I prefer both equally well... Unless you... In that case__"
 "I shall fry it," said Kate, and she bounced back, leaving their door open and slamming the door of her kitchen (Mansfield 1931:106-107).

Thus explain the communication held by both side. What Josephine reaction over her maid, Kate is indicating that she doesn't have enough power to control her

maid. As a maid, Kate supposed to have more respect to Josephine and Constantia so that Josephine, as an older one, should take an action to overcome this. Instead of showing her mind of Kate's action, Josephine takes no action, she postpones her angry. The secondary process creates her to do nothing but quietly planning to discharge Kate. Her wish drives her to make Kate, as a Maid in her house, has more respect to her but her Ego can't make it to become true. Their anxiety over their maid also found after they fail to go through their father's room. They are having a hesitation that tends to be afraid of their own maid.

- (10) "I don't feel I can settle to anything," said Josephine, "until I've had something. Do you think we could ask Kate for two cups of hot water?"
 "I really don't see why we shouldn't," said Constantia carefully. She was quite normal again. "I won't ring. I'll go to the kitchen door and ask her."
 "Yes, do," said Josephine, sinking down into a chair. "Tell her, just two cups, Con, nothing else—on a tray."
 "She needn't even put the jug on, need she?" said Constantia, as though Kate might very well complain if the jug had been there.
 "Oh no, certainly not! The jug's not at all necessary. She can pour it direct out of the kettle," cried Josephine, feeling that would be a labor-saving indeed (Mansfield 1998:98).

The sentences spoken by Josephine and Constantia indicates that both of them are having hesitation to call their own maid to do some favors. Both of them are afraid and don not feeling comfortable to just ask Kate to do their favor. While Constantia's personality is seeing things widely. She has full of ideas. Her mind drives her to observe things around her so that she can obtain a better result of their choice in their life. She has only Josephine as her partner that she can always talk to in her life after her father dead. On her life, she doesn't meet people as much as another do. Under his father's

rule, she never has to commit about dealing on the community. Her only person to communicate in comfort is Josephine. Based on this fact, her drives wishing to observing things widely. In order to do that, her primary process has created her to be a careful analyst as can be found below.

(11) "Because," said Constantia slowly, "he must often have to go to funerals. And I noticed at—at the cemetery that he only had a bowler." (Mansfield 1931:83).

Constantia cares about every little things in her house, just like the position of her amethyst in her drawer. Her ego makes her to be someone who turns a deaf ear to anything happen around her such as the situation of Nurse Andrews who cannot stop eating until her plate is really clean. She decides not to do anything for instance protest or angry. Unlike Josephine who sets mad and express her feeling, Constantia chooses to do nothing and gaze away to desert.

The existence of Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia on the community are different. Each of them has different personality that colorize the community. Miss Brill with her ignorance has make her own character on the community. Her character described as a freak old lonely woman, since her ignorance to choose wearing her fur on a good weather. Her silence makes her position weaker on the community. She considered to be invisible individual since nobody cares about her. Just like Constantia, Miss Brill becomes an observer due to her drives since nobody can be talk to. While Constantia is luckier than Miss Brill, at least she got Josephine in her life so that she can share what she feels towards another. Her existence on the community is not strong, her maid can ignore her while she is still talking. Compared to Miss Brill, she is in

better situation where she had a protection under her father's name so that she considered exist on the community. Josephine shares the same boat with Constantia, but as older sister who considered as a successor of her father she demanded more than Constantia. She has to draw a strong character on her community so that at least she can make her own maid gives more respect to her.

4.2 Discussion

The discussion of this research will be explained in three subchapter based on the problem statements of this research which are the relation between main characters' anxiety and their existence on the community,

4.2.1 The Relation Between Main Characters' Anxiety And Their Existence On The Community

The writer would like to analyze two short stories by Katherine Mansfield *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of the Late Colonel* based on their anxiety that influenced their existence on the community. Three main characters of the story, Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia will be analyzed one by one and then will be compared from one to another.

4.2.1.1 The Personality of The Characters in Creating Characters' Anxiety

The anxiety experienced by individual are common to be experienced in social life. What makes anxiety different is the level of its condition just as experienced by Miss

Brill, Josephine and Constantia. Three of them suffer from serious anxiety based on different causes.

4.2.1.1.1 Miss Brill

Miss Brill suffers from her lonely life where she got nobody to share her everyday life with. She has to face the world by herself. Her will forces her to be ignorant regarding her wishes of wearing her lovely fur. This condition has put her into a situation where anyone who has their sight on her gives her a queer sight to express their strange feeling of seeing a woman wear a fur on a good and warm weather. The ego receives this sight as a signal of a potential danger and then creates anxiety on Miss Brill. This unpleasant threat by another member of the community discomforts Miss Brill. It also jeopardizes her position in the community. Miss Brill's anxiety is categorized into real anxiety, the potential danger faced by Miss Brill comes from her surroundings in the community. As her strange look appears, a judgment and prejudice naturally appear as well. The character of Miss Brill is mentioned as a strange old lonely spinster, which creates a different judgment and valuation on her from other people in her community. This is normal for a person to have prejudice on Miss Brill as seeing her strange look. This prejudice has put Miss Brill into a discomfort situation in her community.

The discomfort situation then creates anxiety in Miss Brill. Her wish of wearing her lovely fur is formed to be real by her ego, but on the contrary, her ego receives a potential danger signal from reality so that anxiety is formed. She is

afraid to talk with another and choose to be a quite expert and listening to another as quoted below.

- (12) She had become really quite expert, she thought, at listening as though she didn't listen, at sitting in other people's lives just for a minute while they talked round her (Mansfield 1931:183).

Miss Brill determines herself to be someone who is expert only on listening. She has no attention to talk with another or make any relationship. Her only communion is her fur so that her drive to wear it is quite strong. Start from her listening expertise, she becomes a great observer who understand every detail in her community deeper than any other. As her activity of observing another people's activity goes on, she has strengthen her character on the community. Her character of being an observer and talk less person without company except her fur creates the pressure goes stronger to her. A common person would like to think it is uncomfortable and also being disturbed to have a strange woman look at him closely. In return, Miss Brill got the strange look from others or even disparagement as what a couple of boy and girl did to her.

The strong pressures which come from many members of her community has create her anxiety got higher. It is also associated with her personality, she almost never share about her feeling to another so that she caught to be introvert person. The introvert character also increase her level of anxiety. Miss Brill anxiety's formulated in a form of excessive worries of creating communication with others and her compulsive behavior of eavesdropping another members on the community. Her reaction of

couple's talk about her showing her disability to express her real feeling. She has an excessive worries of showing her reaction to them.

4.2.1.2.2 Josephine and Constantia of the Daughters of the Late Colonel

The danger signal from reality also received by Josephine of *The Daughters of The Late Colonel*. Josephine, the older one, has primary drives to be easily express her feeling about her surroundings. The strict rule of her father makes her hold her expression. Her ego cannot grant her wishes so that creates the anxiety. Three aspects of anxiety which have been explain in the chapter II before. Josephine has been experiencing sort of unpleasant feeling, it is clear since she is in grief of the death of her father. The anxious of her strict father are seen when the father's burial. She has a moment of terror of knowing that her father will be buried. Her ego received the dangerous signal from her reality that her father will be woke up in any minute soon and got angry to her as what quoted below.

(13) Josephine had had a moment of absolute terror at the cemetery, while the coffin was lowered, to think that she and Constantia had done this thing without asking his permission (Mansfield 1931:92).

The word (14) *terror* has strongly indicates that Josephine has an excessive worries over her father. She cannot control her fright of her dead father. She feels discomfort to see anything is not settled based on her father's expectation. The anxiety of her father is found not only once on the story, it is found twice time on the story as follows.

- (15) Father would never forgive them. That was what they felt more than ever when, two mornings later, they went into his room to go through his things (Mansfield 1931:94).

Mainly, the line of the story deal with Josephine and her sister to struggle from their anxiety and reach their independent life. The main anxiety are described more than once to emphasize how anxiety influences her life. Though her father had already dead, Josephine still has the feeling of scared of her father that she is afraid to do something that he doesn't like. Her drive always wants her to satisfy her father so that she won't be punished. This custom creates her to be individual who scared of her father whenever she couldn't satisfy him. The strict custom of her dictating father had pushed her drive to be oriented on her father's satisfaction. In term of her father is going to be buried, she is afraid that it is a kind of inappropriate thing to do with her father. The feeling of anxious makes her feeling unpleasant. She has too many worries of her father's fury, so that she is incapable of living independent lives.

The great worries of his father's satisfaction has been translated into anxiety. The ego received the potential dangerous signal from the reality not only from her father but also from the people surround her or the community. On the story, the community, portrayed as Kate, her maid which characterize as a foreigner on her life. Josephine cannot overcome her anxiety when she has to face Kate, as a representative of member of the community. Her ego fails to grant her wish to have respect from her maid. It is then translated to be kind of anxiety. She has worry of her maid that she couldn't have any reaction towards her near-rude maid. Her anxiety has hold her character to not show her expressiveness that she just remains silence and making eyes

contact with her sister. When it comes to the society, her mind is covered with blank. She has no idea about society as quoted below. (16) *But the idea of a little Communion terrified them* (Mansfield 1931:91).

However the anxiety of the communion experienced by Josephine has create a perception to the community. This perception comes up with excessive worries that terrifying her. At this rate, she has no chance to show up her personality on the community which then influenced her existence on the community. Josephine's ego reads a community which consist of many foreigners and outsiders to her life as matter contains dangerous signal. It is then translated into anxiety. To be arranged, the anxious of her father makes her life on her father's orientation. It makes her live dependent on her father so that she has no chance to interact with the society. She cannot do anything outside of her father's rule. Her anxious of her father then indirectly create the anxiety of the community. The chain isn't done yet, it is still catching from one to another.

The anxious of the community then formulated into one person in her life that is not one of her family members. She positioned Kate, her maid as a foreigner in her life although they live under the same roof.

(17) And Kate would be sure to come bursting in and interrupt them, thought Josephine (Mansfield 1931:91).

In fact, Constantia as the younger one has the same anxiety with her sister. Her will mainly drives her to do anything according to her father's satisfaction. She sees

things wider than her sister. It is proved when both of them are experiencing excessive worries to see their father's coffin was lowered. Constantia gives one reason to them.

(18) "But what else could we have done?" asked Constantia wonderingly. "We couldn't have kept him, Jug—we couldn't have kept him unburied. At any rate, not in a flat that size." (Mansfield 1931:93).

Though the answer is not quite expected, she has done her role to give a sensible reason of burying their father that they cannot let their father's body in a flat of a small size. However, she also suffers from anxiety over her dead father. She is afraid that her father will angry if they let him be buried. But at least it is better than let him stayed at a flat that the size described on the story, not proper to put their great father there. This lines explain how Constantia suffers from anxiety over his dead father. She has the same afraid of her father with Josephine.

(19) And Constantia, pale as a lemon in all that blackness, said in a frightened whisper, "Done what, Jug?" (Mansfield 1931:93).

It is found when she has the lemon pale face during the funeral ceremony. The words (20) pale as lemon has showing her anxiety is influencing her action when she is on the cemetery. Her anxiety also can be found when they have to go to their father's room to go through his things. She prefers to be weak for once rather than take any risk to face with their father. On the one hand, she completely realizes that her father had already dead so that none will be steamed up about what she and her sister have done. On the other hand she realizes that being weak will save her feeling from any danger. Her will drives her to go through her father's room but her ego receives a signal danger

which is not real so that her ego chooses a safe way to overcome the danger. This danger finished by being weak for once that found in line below.

- (21) “But why not be weak for once, Jug?” argued Constantia, whispering quite fiercely. “If it is weak.” And her pale stare flew from the locked writing-table—so safe—too huge glittering wardrobe, and she began to breathe in a queer, panting away. “Why shouldn't we be weak for once in our lives, Jug? It's quite excusable. Let's be weak—be weak, Jug It's much nicer to be weak than to be strong.” (Mansfield 1931:97)

The solution given by Constantia has showed that she suffers from anxiety on a high level. Her anxiety over her dead father also added with her anxiety over the community as well as Josephine. She also afraid of a little communion offered by Mr. Farolles. She has no idea about living among strangers on a community. Communion is something terrifying that she thought it won't be needed by her and her sister. Her ego prohibits her to causing more danger by meeting more strangers on the community so that it would be better that she never meet them. Accordingly she is afraid of Kate, a young maid in her house. Just like Josephine she suffer from almost nearly the same anxiety.

As well as Josephine, Constantia is afraid of the community. For her, community is a terrifying thing since it is consist of many strangers. A domino effect of her anxiety is started from the anxious of her father which make her become an obedient girl. She does everything her father told and ask her to do. As a result, she lacks the sense of communication in creating relationship on the community. This lack of communication and relationship makes her creates a presumable judgment and perception about community. On her life she never life outside the world of her father.

She meets people in a rare time. This anxious of community then translated by her ego to Kate. In her mind, Kate is a stranger that although she uses to live at the same house but she is infrequently making communication with her. There is one thing that Constantia succeed, her mind is not completely takeover by her father, something that Josephine fails. She knows something that really belong to her that cannot be taken by another even her own father. She always wanting this thing to come around. Her wish identifies that she has something that she can reach by herself. But when it is come to the reality, her ego fails to translate it. She realizes that she has a freedom. It should be told to Josephine that they have a chance to be free, but her constant fear of losing her usual life with Josephine makes her to tell nothing to her sister. At the end she chooses to forget what it is come to her mind rather than to expose and explore it more. The lines below show Constantia's feeling toward her freedom.

(22) But it all seemed to have happened in a kind of tunnel. It wasn't real. It was only when she came out of the tunnel into the moonlight or by the sea or into a thunderstorm that she really felt herself (Mansfield 1931:114).

As what has been explain in chapter II, the physical signs of anxiety are experienced by Josephine and Constantia, they are suffering from excessive and unrealistic worries of their dead father. They are still living their life dependently. They also have a fear without a cause. They are afraid of the sudden appearance of their dead father. They are also afraid to have a bad valuation from their father. They are afraid that everything that they have done to him is not perfect. It can be found when they are in the funeral ceremony of their father. They are afraid that their father is not satisfied

to the ceremony, moreover they are afraid to bury their father. They thought that their father are not supposed to be buried.

Their mind also still drives them to do what they always supposed to do when their father still alive as when they accidentally run to look after the barrel organ. Furthermore, they are also suffering from unreal fear about an unknown danger. The anxiety of their father positioned their father as potential danger. It caused of punishment that they obtained after doing any mistake. It could be found where they and their sister sneaking into their father's room. They are afraid that they won't obtain apology from their father although they definitely realize that their father had already dead. The lines below show how they are still oriented on their father.

(23) "Run, Con," said Josephine. "Run quickly. There's sixpence on the—" Then they remembered. It didn't matter (Mansfield 1931:110).

In addition, Josephine and Constantia also suffer from compulsive behavior. They couldn't stop doing anything based on their father's orientation. They have anxious of their father so that their life depend on their father's rule. Both of them cannot stop their anxiety of their father so that they are unconsciously doing anything that usually told by their father such as calling the barrel organ. They are settled to do anything decided by their father. Their ego are simply working on a path that will keep them safe without the anger of their father. Meanwhile their wish would like to have the satisfaction of their father as their main drives.

They are also losing their ability to relax when they have to face anything related to their father. For instance when they are on their father's funeral, on the

father's room and when they have to deal with the community in a form of communion offered by Mr. Farolles. In brief, it is clear that both of Josephine and Constantia are suffering from anxiety. Their anxiety can be categorized into realistic/objective anxiety. They receive a danger signal from their surrounding such as the appearance of their maid, the communion offered by Mr. Farolles. They also experienced a traumatic anxiety of their father. Their father had already dead, Kate is not going to hurt them. Her decision to fry the fish because they are hesitate to boil or to fry the fish. Kate has to take a quick decision to prevent her food that she has been doing in the kitchen overcooked. And the communion that offered by Mr. Farolles is form of condolences by Mr. Farolles that may be able to help them whenever they need company to help them during the mourning period.

4.2.1.2 The Correlation between Characters' Anxiety and Character's Existence

Miss Brill as a member on her community is a spinster whom her existence is neglected by other members of the community. She feels like she is one of parts of a big show at the Jardins Publiques as found below.

(24) They were all on the stage. They weren't only the audience, not only looking on; they were acting. Even she had a part and came every Sunday (Mansfield 1931:187).

On Miss Brill's point of view, every member of her community including herself is a part of a big show. She is on a play so that anybody will notice if she weren't around playing her role. She accepts her role as an observer who gives a sight and examines another. But other members thought's is not the same at all. They do not give

too much attention to a weird spinster with a queer fur and a strange look. For them, she is only a trifling person that do not give another mean but to be seen. Moreover, Miss Brill also got no company which is show that she is one of a weird person that nobody wants to talk to her.

Miss Brill is always visiting Jardins Publiques every Sunday. Her only activity on Jardins Publiques is watching other members of Jardins Publiques. In addition, nobody gives much attention to her existence. The line below explain that she feels that anybody will realize when she is not there, come and appear at the stage.

(25) No doubt somebody would have noticed if she hadn't been there; she was part of the performance after all (Mansfield 1931:187).

She feels like she is a subject on her life that play important role on the community but actually, she is one of objects to be talked about. For instance, the words about Miss Brill from the couple of boy and girl (quoted in p. 35-36). Come from this words, it is clear that Miss Brill's personality is not healthy. She cannot express her ego which is means that her will drives is not followed. She is been suffering from anxiety. There is a distance between her wishes and her actualization on the community. This distance cause her personality become imbalance. She got a pressure from both her will and her community. Under this circumstances, she fails to actualize herself on the community which is then affecting her role on her community. The imbalance within her mind is also affecting her relationship with another member on the community. She cannot make any communication with any other member on her community which then makes her being isolated in her own community.

However Josephine and Constantia also share the same experience with Miss Brill. They have the feeling of should be respected by her maid but her maid doesn't give the expected things to both of them. They may obtain a little respect if conditionally they can manage their position at their house. Just as when Kate asks them about the fish (quoted in p. 39). They cannot answer the question firmly. As the successor of their father, they should have been more firm in their word. As a householder they have to decide anything distinctly. The question from Kate reveals how they cannot manage to decide a small thing to do at their household. They should have realize that their dead father will not ever be able to help them. Living without their father means that Josephine and Constantia should live independently. Both of them are afraid to the opinion from their father as quoted below.

(26) "But what else could we have done?" asked Constantia wonderingly. "We couldn't have kept him, Jug—we couldn't have kept him unburied. At any rate, not in a flat that size." (Mansfield 1931:93).

Their personality is also not healthy since they are suffering from many anxieties such as anxiety of their father, anxiety of the community on their community and anxiety of their maid as well. Thus has causing them to damage their interaction within their community. They are incapable to make a good communication without having any fear and anxious. Their ability to relax is destroyed due to the existence of their anxiety. Under this condition, they cannot draw their own existence on the community. Furthermore, they even cannot maintain their existence on their own house.

4.2.2 The Characters' Existence on the Community Suppressed by Anxiety

Each characters, Miss Brill, Constantia, and Josephine, should have drawn their existence on the community so that their existence get appraisal from another member of the community. The characters of both short stories are suffering from anxiety which creates a condition where their existence are being suppressed and neglected.

4.2.2.1 The Characters' Existence on the Community

The character's existence on the community are defined by many factors. It is influenced by the psychology of the characters and the psychology of other members of their community.

4.2.2.1.1 Miss Brill

Miss Brill's existence on her community, Jardins Publiques, is not really appreciate by others. Nobody share any experience with her although she has already sit on the bench of Jardins Publiques more than once. It is her many times to come to visit Jardins Publiques but nobody gives her enough care except attention of her appearance (quoted in p. 35). By having no company to share, it is implicitly explain that she makes no progress at her life on the community. The progress that has been done by Miss Brill is only her activity of observing any detail of others. She also becomes more expert on eavesdropping (quoted in p. 43). She puts too much attention to another's people life but not too much concern of her own. Until the time comes to Miss Brill to realize that

her life is not balance, she is then suffering from real anxiety. She is living by her own, but to live on the community it is not enough. She needs to build a relationship and have a communication with another member of the community. Upon those relationship and communication, she will get a bond that tied her up with a strong connection of emotion that strengthen her existence on the community.

Miss Brill's bond with the community is never created. She merely has many chances to create it but it is impeded by her ego of eavesdropping others. In addition, Miss Brill is living her live solely. She almost nearly never obtains love from another. As a lonely spinster she really needs love to put aside her loneliness. Having no bond nor connection influenced Miss Brill's existence on her community, she has being ignored and neglected by other people. She also judged as a freak and odd spinster by wearing her fur. Her role to be a listener and observer on her community put her existence to be invisible.

4.2.2.1.2 Josephine and Constantia of the Daughters of the Late Colonel

Share the same problem with Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia are being asked about their existence on their community. Both Josephine and Constantia are not exposed to the community as many as Miss Brill but their community is built up with some representatives who come to visit their house, Mr. Farolles, Nurse Andrews and Kate.

Josephine and Constantia's existence are being suppressed by their maid, Kate. Both of them cannot show out their power as the owner of the house. Though Kate has

almost stay long as a maid at their house, they do not make any emotion bond that connect them. When come the time for them to make communication, the communication is not working properly. Both Josephine and Constantia do not make any progress about their relation with Kate. Their relation seems to be stuck up. Josephine and Constantia are actually angry with Kate since her rudeness to them but both of them cannot show what their feeling directly to Kate. They plan to fire Kate from working at their house but it needs many efforts to do. Based Josephine's vision, Kate is someone who uses to come in burst. She has determine Kate as a rude maid. She receives a signal danger in reality and imagination from Kate's existence. Constantia believe that when their under pressure of their anxiety, Kate will come and burst in. For Josephine and Constantia, the existence of Kate is jeopardizing them. Even though Kate help them in a cooking service, they believe they can have it done by them self, besides their father has already dead so that nobody need a cook, so they try to find the appropriate time to fire Kate.

Another member of Josephine and Constantia's representative community is Nurse Andrews. Nurse Andrews is the one who has looked after the colonel before he died. The first idea pop up from Josephine's mind to invite Nurse Andrews as a guest in order to give an honor to her existence for having look after their father before. The situation then change, when they realize that Nurse Andrews' manner cannot be tolerated nor acceptable. They have to do the regular sit-down meals at a proper time which for them it is now has becoming a bother as quoted below.

- (27) It meant they had to have regular sit-down meals at the proper times, whereas if they'd been alone they could just have asked Kate if she wouldn't have minded bringing them a tray wherever they were (Mansfield 1931:87).

During Nurse Andrews' visit, their existence is suppressed. They cannot restrain Nurse Andrews from gobbling up their butter. They also realize that nurse Andrew has taken advantage of their kindness. They cannot help themselves from serving anything they got to finish anything on Nurse Andrew's plate. It is clear that, they do not have a strong emotion bond. On the one hand, they have known Nurse Andrews long before but on the other, they do not know what her habit is. Their will urges them to stop her, but it is endured by their ego and superego so that they kind of having frustration towards her existence. This frustration trigger them to damage the communication. Thus has caused them to not make any progress about their relationship with Nurse Andrews. This bad relationship with Nurse Andrews has caused their existence to be suppressed which they cannot fight Nurse Andrews since they still have respect for her.

The last visitor of Josephine and Constantia's house is Mr. Farolles of St. John. The communication happen among them is a formal communication. Mr. Farolles as a vicar and an old friends of Pinner's family comes visit the house in order to ask about what the funeral they would like should be. He also offers them a communion that according to him may give a little help for their mourning period. It is indicates that the bond that connect them is strong enough before the colonel died. They have relationship that tied them as one community, but it is then questioned when Josephine

and Constantia are afraid to meet the communion that they never have to deal with before.

4.2.2.2 The Characters' Existence Affected by Anxiety on The Community

As what has been explained before, those characters of each short story are suffering from anxiety. Miss Brill, Josephine, and Constantia's existence on the community are being questioned since they cannot draw a strong and a certain position on their community due to their anxiety.

Miss Brill, she lives alone at her very own life. She is suffering from her loneliness and only got the fur as her company. Her life is about sitting at another people's life for eavesdropping another people's business. Her disability of communicating with others has caused her to be a lonely woman. She even cannot express her discomfort feeling when some bodies are crossing the boundary of her comfort zone. The existence of anxiety has already taken her existence over. Her wish to be acknowledged has distorted. It is normal for individual to endure her will but when it comes very often, it has triggered her anxiety. Due to her anxiety, her personality is imbalance. This imbalance personality cause damage to her relation with the community. Miss Brill's relation with others community is not completely damage, it is never been created. Miss Brill anxiety has been formed before she even makes any relation with other member of the community. Furthermore, the existence of Miss Brill is not completely being acknowledged. She has been neglected due to her hobby of sitting at another people's life. Her will never drives her to show herself off but on the

opposite, the community demands her to actualize herself as a member of the community. Thus, has create a great frustration on Miss Brill.

Miss Brill never takes any action to communicate with others, she is just enjoying herself to be analyzer. She never create communication with other member of Jardins Publiques. Upon the communication, she should have built any relationship with another which is strengthen her position on the community. Though she feels like everybody of Jardins Publiques is a part of a play which everybody has its own part to be played, she accepts herself to be someone who plays a role as an observer.

(28) Oh, how fascinating it was! How she enjoyed it! How she loved sitting here, watching it all! It was like a play. It was exactly like a play (Mansfield 1931:186-187).

An observer, Miss Brill's wish drives her to enjoy her eavesdropping activity. Then her ego puts her to come into a situation where she realizes that she is an important part of a show on Jardins Publiques. When she is not playing her role, anybody will realize that she is not show her action off. On the reality, Miss Brill's existence on Jardins Publiques is not giving many attribution. She is just somebody who come to their sight with the queer fur. She is not an important role to be appraised, moreover she is someone whose existence is annoying. She is always smiling to see another people's activity and she also has nobody at her side as a friend or a partner to talk. It is true that if all wishes are followed and actualized, it will undermine civilization. But the case on Miss Brill is she need to actualize more of her wishes. Just as Miss Brill's wishes of being respected by another. She feels bad to be neglected, and disrespected by another member on her community. On the reality, she is never trying to do

something that makes another people give her a respect. For another people, it is hard to respect someone who is clearly giving a strange look towards themselves.

Miss Brill existence is not fully respected by another since her disability of making any communication with another. She also fails to give a reaction when there are somebodies talking about her right under her nose. It makes her wish restricted and transformed it into anxiety. Her risk to be highly exposed on anxiety also increasing when she is not someone who willingly share anything with another. This anxiety has been pressing her to be someone who won't do anything when she is in a discomfort situation. Miss Brill's existence is not strong enough to be acknowledged by another community's member. She is not able to influence other even herself. She fails to tell herself that she need more affection and denies that she is crying (quoted on P. 34).

Although Josephine and Constantia belongs to each other, they cannot have their own life the way Miss Brill lives her life though actually she has nobody in her life to share anything with. A traumatic life of their dictator father has put them to suffer from real anxiety which caused them to be pressured. Indeed, Josephine and Constantia has been living their life under their father's control. They cannot build any relationship with other member at her community. Their life has been isolated from the community so that making any relationship with community is a hard thing to be settled. The community that they have are the maid at their house, Kate, nurse who used to take care of their father, Nurse Andrews, their nephew, Cyril and the last one is a vicar of St John at their community, Mr. Farolles.

On their community, they have to struggle for their existence to be acknowledged and respected. But before they meet the real community such as the communion offered by Mr. Farolles, they have to struggle from their anxiety of their own father. The anxiety of their father has caused them to feel over afraid of their father although they have already realized that their father is dead. Their over afraid can be found when they are deciding their father's hat to be given to the porter, when both of them at their father's funeral, they are afraid that their father will wake up and fed up to the back teeth at them, when they are going to their father's room to go through father's things and settle about them, and when they are having a thought about living independently without their father's rule but they reject to confess it to each other. This over afraid has trigger excessive worries which damage their ability to have relation with the community.

Josephine and Constantia cannot build a good relationship with their maid Kate who meets them every day by face. In order to struggle their existence on the community, they have to struggle their existence on their house first. But before that, the very first thing to be settled is that they have to struggle their existence over them self. The anxiety over their father has swollen their existence over themselves. They have been sinking over the thought of their anxiety. They cannot live themselves independently, they uses to live the way their father rule them how to live. To live among the community, they need to make a progress so that they can manage to be acknowledged by the community. Both Josephine and Constantia cannot make any progress over them self to overcome their anxiety. Their will drives her to live out of

the way their father's rule but then it is impeded since their ego refuse to confess it to each other. The lines quoted below show how they reject to confess to each other.

- (29) A pause. Then Constantia said faintly, "I can't say what I was going to say, Jug, because I've forgotten what it was. That I was going to say."
Josephine was silent for a moment. She stared at a big cloud where the sun had been. Then she replied shortly, "I've forgotten too." (Mansfield 1931:114-115).

The life drives that should be followed are denied by Constantia and Josephine. They prefer to impede the drives which cause them to be more exposed in the anxiety. From those reasons, Josephine and Constantia have to receive several consequences. They have to struggle their existence on their own house over their maid, Kate. They also have to experience the feeling of excessive worries to face the community. Their personality is imbalance since there are many of their wishes are impeded. Though if all wishes are followed, it will undermine the community but they still need to follow some of the wishes in order to strengthen their position on their community. Both Josephine and Constantia are afraid that they will hurt Kate's feeling though they realize that their feeling has been hurt by her.

- (30) She never had. The whole difficulty was to prove anything. How did one prove things, how could one? (Mansfield 1931:109).

Their will demands her to prove thing that may has been done by Kate. As a member of the community, they need to prove what may have been done by Kate in order to draw their position. On their community, they are also householder that should be respected by their maid. The anxiety suffered by both of them has stopping them from the attempt of firing her. In addition, they also fail to make a good communication

with their maid. The relation between them is not strong. They do not have bond to tie them up on the same boat. Beside they also do not have emotion that tied them to feel at the same community. Their existence do not bring any influence on each other except a duty as a maid and a demand as a householder. The communication which will make their relation stronger is not settled properly. They should have built a relationship with any member of her community including their maid. To live among the society, they should have overcome their anxiety so that they will not have to be afraid to have a little communion offered by Mr. Farolles. To be acknowledged by another member of the community, they should have not being stranger at their own community. They have to make communication that also strengthen their relation with another member of their community. Furthermore, they should not have to be a stranger at their very own life.

4.2.3 The Character's Effort To Be Rid of Anxiety

All individual actions are aimed to obtain pleasure and avoid unpleasant thing. The unpleasant feeling from anxiety suffered by Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia make them to do any attempt to freeing them from anxiety.

4.2.3.2 Defense Mechanism Used by The Main Characters

Every individual has its own mechanism to defend himself from unpleasant feeling. The anxiety is one that causing individual to experience unpleasant feeling.

4.2.3.2.1 Miss Brill

Miss Brill has been living her life by suffering anxiety. She has to face a great unpleasant emotion all by herself. The real anxiety suffered by her makes her to do any attempt to defend herself from any threat that received by the ego from the reality.

(1) Reaction Formation

The defense mechanism used by Miss Brill is not only one. She has a reaction formation defense mechanism for freeing herself from anxiety. She has an activity on the Jardins Publiques, watching and observing another people. By observing another people, she gets a little happiness from it. This drives of observing another member of the community is a form of her defense from the reality. She never obtain enough attention from others. She even never has enough affection from her surrounding people which causing her to examine deeper towards another. For instance, the new coat worn by the conductor, an old man wearing a velvet coat, and a big old woman with a roll of knitting on her embroidered apron etc. Not only observing others people, she even listens to what another member's talk about. She also becomes an eavesdropper to satisfy her wish. For example, she listens to the talk of an Englishman and his wife. Her anxiety which makes her cannot make any communication has form a mechanism to defend herself from unpleasant feeling. She enjoys herself becoming an observer and an eavesdropper as well.

(2) Displacement

Miss Brill's ego also forms another defense mechanism to cope with several threats from the reality. Her ego creates a displacement in order to decrease her unpleasant feeling. She transfers her anxiety to be released by passing the bakery that she always buys every Sunday by. She just walks by the bakery after she coincidentally hears a couple talk about her. She releases her unpleasant feeling to the bakery after hearing the couple's opinion about her. She has not a brave enough to releases her anger to the couple whose opinion is delivered right in front of her face. She then transforms her anger which is unpleasant for her feeling to the bakery that she uses to buy every Sunday. Based on her own view, she is less power than the couple so that she released her anger which is unpleasant for her to the bakery that she uses to buy.

(3) Fantasy

Another defense mechanism used by Miss Brill is fantasy. She is a lonely woman. Nobody puts enough attention to her. She also lacks of affection from anybody else on her surroundings. This discomfort feeling from her surrounding has been causing her to imagine that everybody and she on the Jardins Publiques are on the play. Due to the stage that she plays, anybody will realize whenever she is not there. Her needs of attention as a form of a care is not fulfilled which is causing her to imagine that all eyes on her. She thinks that she is an actress.

(31) But suddenly he knew he was having the paper read to him by an actress! "An actress!" The old head lifted; two points of light quivered in the old eyes. "An actress—are ye?" And Miss Brill smoothed the newspaper as though it were the

manuscript of her part and said gently; "Yes, I have been an actress for a long time." (Mansfield 1931:187).

She has just realized that she has been an actress for a long time which is mean that she has been abandoned by her community for a long time. Her need of attention hasn't been fulfilled for long which is causing her to fall too deep in her fantasy. She creates her own world that comforting for her. The reality that she has is not gratifying herself. Her needs in her reality are not completely fulfilled. She then creates another reality that gratify herself and fulfilling her needs as well. This reality is exist on her fantasy. She even imagines that the whole members of Jardins Publiques will join to sing together. Her fantasy is being perfected that makes her wants to cry.

(32) And what they played was warm, sunny, yet there was just a faint chill —a something, what was it? —not sadness— no, not sadness—a something that made you want to sing. The tune lifted, lifted, the light shone; and it seemed to Miss Brill that in another moment all of them, all the whole company, would begin singing (Mansfield 1931:187-188).

On her fantasy, her ego does not have to receive any danger signal from the surroundings. Her ego also doesn't have to feel any excessive afraid that causing her anxiety. However, an excessive amount of fantasy that created by Miss Brill has prevents her ego from fulfilling its main function. The consequence is that, it is hard for her ego to deal with the realm world. She also fails to show her emotion of anger to the couple who talks about her negatively.

(4) Denial of Reality

Miss Brill also uses denial of reality to overcome her anxiety. She denies to acknowledge the sore that she gets from the reality. She doesn't express her emotion

by not showing her tears when she hurts to hear the couple talk about her. Instead of crying herself over her inability to express her emotion, she hears that something is crying when she puts the fur inside the box back (quoted in p. 34). She denies herself that she is crying and hurt. By hearing her fur crying, she rejects the emotion and the fear that come to her. She is pretending that she isn't crying. She will be fine when she closes the fur inside the box which the cry that she heard is not going to be heard anymore. This way of defense mechanism makes her ego not to deal with the unpleasant reality for too long. The will of expressing her hurt is fulfilled with the denial.

4.2.3.2.2 Josephine and Constantia of the Daughters of the Late Colonel

As a common human being, Josephine and Constantia also create their own defense mechanism to overcome their anxiety. Both of them share the same defense mechanism since they are not separated from each other. They have been sharing everything at their live.

(1) Reaction Formation

The first defense mechanism used by both of them is reaction formation. They try to be weak for once in their life as quoted in p. 48. It is an opposites of their reality. They are not strong to make themselves becoming weak. For once, they try to be a weak people which is completely fail. They have already became a weak people that for fighting their own fear they are still struggling it. They cannot go through their father's room even though they have already seen their father been buried. Instead of

walk to their father's room, they are suddenly arriving at another room. The paragraph below shows how they fail to go through their father's room.

(33) It couldn't be helped. That girl was... Then the door was shut behind them, but —but they weren't in father's room at all (Mansfield 1931:95).

Constantia and Josephine cannot be categorized into a strong people to make themselves become weak. It is an irony to see the reality of them. Even for entering their father's room they are having a great worry. The ego received danger signal when they have to entering the father's room. They used to obey their father's command not to enter their father's room at the morning. The unpleasant feeling of afraid experienced by the ego makes them create another reason to not make them feel this unpleasant feeling. The reason to become a weak is one of her defense to protect the ego from the danger.

(2) Rationalization

The second defense mechanism used by both of them are rationalization. Their behavior of having afraid towards Kate makes them want to fire Kate. They have been discussing it for more than once. They believe that after their father was dead, they do not need any cook from their maid. As householders, they have unacceptable action which is not to be able have a control over the maid at their house. Their will wants them to have more control over their house so that their ego should takes an action to make it become real. But their ego is not capable able to do it. It is an acceptable for them to not having a control on their own house. This unacceptable action is creating unpleasant feeling which is disturbing them. The unpleasant feeling experienced by

both of them is familiar to be called anxiety. It is then activating the defense mechanism on their mind by having a rational action to get rid of Kate. If Kate's existence on their house is gone, they won't be no longer suffering from one of their anxieties.

(3) Fantasy

The third is fantasy, it's a kind of defense mechanism that only used by Josephine. Josephine is imagining that everything will be different if their mother were still alive. She may have been married to a man and have a different life that she lived now. She also imagines that she can meet a man who chases after her. She can be acquainted with one man in her life, not just be a stranger. Though there was one man who put a note at the jug of hot water, she never knows to whom the notes was addressed, is it for Constantia or for her. By the time they found the note, the writing has already disappear. The chance to have a different life by knowing one man in her life has been disappeared with the disappearance of the writing on the note. The beautiful life that she imagines only exists on her mind, she never really has all of it. All the way that she has done in her life is looking after her father and keeping out of father's way. As found follows.

(34) If mother had lived, might they have married? But there had been nobody for them to marry (Mansfield 1931:113).

The unpleasant feeling of her anxiety over her father won't be suffered if she has a life that she imagined. Josephine imagination is a place where she could make her feels better over her anxiety. Her ego will not receive many dangerous signal on her fantasy. But Josephine and Constantia have one different defense mechanism over

their anxieties. While Josephine imagines what her life will be if the condition of their life is different, Constantia denies all the life that she lives on now. She is trying to refuse that everything that she has been walk through is only on the tunnel which will be disappear at the end of it. It can be found as quoted below.

(35) But it all seemed to have happened in a kind of tunnel. It wasn't real. It was only when she came out of the tunnel into the moonlight or by the sea or into a thunderstorm that she really felt herself (Mansfield 1931:114).

(4) Denial of the Reality

The fourth defense mechanism is only used by Constantia. It is denial of the reality. This is what brings a different on Constantia and Josephine. Josephine can only imagine that she has a different life but Constantia has more brave to deny her life. On her own mind, Constantia is still having a space that only for her own, not under her father's rule. Her mind refuses to believe that her life is real. It is only exist on a dark tunnel that will be ended when she found the end of it. Outside of the tunnel, it is what truly her life is. It is also where she is free to do anything that she wants. By denying the reality she has a pleasure and a little cure over her anxiety. Her ego makes her to deny it since the ego is receiving many dangerous signal over her surroundings on her reality.

4.2.3.3 Attempts and Actions of The Main Characters to Overcome The Anxiety

Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia have a different defense mechanism to cope with their anxiety. They also have a different action to get rid of their anxiety. Several attempts has been taken by them to overcome their anxiety.

4.2.3.3.1 Miss Brill

Miss Brill has done several things to deal with her anxiety. The decision to use her fur is one of her actions to deal with her anxiety. As a lonely woman who got no company, it is very pleasant for her to have her own company. Her fur is her company to put aside her loneliness. Since nobody is there to accompany her, her ego makes her wearing the fur. It is one way to overcome her anxiety of making communication with another.

(36) She had taken it out of its box that afternoon, shaken out the moth-powder, given it a good brush, and rubbed the life back into the dim little eyes (Mansfield 1931:182).

Miss Brill considers her fur as a living things, she treats it as if it will hurt when it has a broken part on its nose. She also believes that the fur has a feeling, the same feeling she experienced. The fur figures Miss Brill's condition, it is lonely which has a sad eyes. It is also broken on some of its parts just like Miss Brill whose heart is broken. As has been quoted on page 34, Miss Brill is hearing something cry inside the box where she put the fur when she has unpleasant feeling. Her will drives her to have a little company, it is her needs as a biological human being. The ego then translate her need by taking the fur out of the box and wears it to the Jardins Publiques. Miss Brill feels more comfortable to have a company on her side. All that she wants is on the fur. All that she got is only the fur so that she wears it in order to put aside her loneliness.

Miss Brill also has another effort to overcome her anxiety. She usually buys a slice of honey-cake at the bakery. It is her Sunday treat that gives her a pleasant feeling. To reduce her anxiety, she treats herself to have a prize. The danger signal received by

her ego is causing her to have unpleasant feeling. The prize that she gives to herself is gratifying her. The Sunday when she doesn't buy the cake is another way from her ego to get rid of her unpleasant feeling.

4.2.3.3.2 Constantia and Josephine of the Daughters of the Late Colonel

The same condition as Miss Brill, Josephine and Constantia also have their own effort to overcome their anxiety. Both Josephine and Constantia have been discussing to stop Kate from working on their house. They have been discussing it twice but they are never able to finish it. The discussion to fire Kate can be found follows:

(37) "What we've got to decide now, however, is whether we really do trust Kate or not." (Mansfield 1931:109).

Both Josephine and Constantia never be able to agree whether to fire Kate or not. On the one side, they have unpleasant feeling of their rude maid but on the other, they still need Kate to cook for them. They are also still need Kate in order to be part of their household. They have lost their father so if Kate at their house it will be better to have a company. They are still confuse to put a trust on Kate or not.

Constantia has settled a scene to give a valuation towards Kate. She arranges her amethyst on a certain position so that whenever it is moved she will find out its different as quoted below.

(38) Many times she had come back to find her amethyst cross in the most unlikely places, under her lace ties or on top of her evening Bertha. More than once she had laid a trap for Kate. She had arranged things in a special order and then called Josephine to witness (Mansfield 1931:109).

The effort settled by Constantia in order to consider whether they have to trust Kate or not. Though they have proven that Kate has done something to their amethyst the situation will be full of tension. Constantia has not been prepared to have a confrontation with Kate so that Constantia need to have an opinion from Josephine. But on the contrary, Josephine believes that the amethyst may have been moved by a little jolt. They are not at one to decide about Kate. Upon this effort, Contantia has dome more thing than Josephine to overcome their anxiety. Though at the end she cannot decide what to do to Kate.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Chapter 5 consists of Conclusion and suggestion. Based on the data analysis presented in chapter 4 some findings can be found as follows:

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis in chapter four before, it can be found that anxiety occurs not only in several people with some serious condition such as lack of affection and company but also occurs in people who obtain too much affection. The existence of Miss Brill, Constantia and Josephine on the community are on the different background. Miss Brill has nobody on her life, while Constantia and Josephine have family that support them. *Miss Brill* and *The Daughters of The Late Colonel* are short stories deal with the same case, anxiety. While Miss Brill's anxiety occurs due to the lack of affection that she doesn't get, Josephine and Constantia of *The Daughters of The Late Colonel* obtained too much affection from their father in a form of dictate over their life.

The anxieties suffered by each characters has strongly influence their characters on their community. The fail of their ego to grant their wishes restrain themselves to actualize their personality on their community. Three of the main characters have the same anxiety over community which is causing them to have a negative thought about anxiety. This negative thought then put them into situation where their character on their community is suppressed by other members of their community. Their anxiety is

also stopping them to act and react so that they cannot make any progress over their lives. Anxiety suffered by main characters on both short stories, has strongly influenced their existence on their community.

Each character has different defense mechanism to cope with their anxiety. The different defense mechanism used by those characters' are defined by their personality. Miss Brill uses reaction formation, displacement, fantasy and denial of reality. Josephine and Constantia has the same anxiety since they share the same everyday life but they have different defense mechanism. Constantia uses reaction formation, rationalization, and denial of reality, and Josephine uses reaction formation, rationalization, and fantasy. Both personality are different so that the way their ego translating the danger signal from their environment are different. Miss Brill with her loneliness life as different personality from both Josephine and Constantia, she uses defense mechanisms based on her ego to translate the environment which she deals by herself.

5.2 Suggestion

On the basis of the conclusion above, there are several suggestions that can be used to improve and investigate deeper about anxiety or the related topic. For the literature lecturers and students, anxiety can be analyzed using another approach to investigate anxiety from different point of view, such as existentialism. By using the existentialism approach, anxiety can be analyzed from the existence of individual to understand how anxiety occurs.

For the literature lecturers and students, the writer also suggests to analyze the influence of anxiety towards society which is affecting the life of each member. Anxiety naturally occurs in every individual human being as part of the id's wishes to be fulfilled. Each member on the community has different wishes and different action taken by the ego. At this rate, the superego which confines the fulfillment of wishes is used as a standard of individual to live among the society.

The writer's suggestion for the readers of this final project is to understand individuals who are experiencing anxiety as part of the community member. Those people need more affection and attention from another. They have defense mechanism to restrain their action on the community just like Miss Brill, Constantia and Josephine. Each individual need to fulfil his wishes so that to live on the community, each member is demanded to have toleration. By having toleration, each individual will be tied up strongly by the emotion so that nobody has to suffer from excessive worries or anxiety.

Bibliography

- Abrams, M. H., 1999. *A Glossary Of Literary Terms*. Massachusetts: Heinle & Heinle, a division of Thomson Learning, Inc.
- Boeree, C. G., 2006. *Sigmund Freud : Personality Theories*. Shippensburg: [Online.] Available at <http://www.ship.edu/%7Ecgboree/perscontents.html>. [accessed 21/115]
- Bressler, Charles. E., 1999. *Literary Criticism*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Carveth, D. L., 2009. *What Does Psychoanalysis Have to Learn From Existentialism?*. Toronto: the Toronto Psychoanalytic Society.
- Cherry, K., 2015. *What is Psychoanalysis?*. Online at: <http://psychology.about.com/od/historyofpsychology/a/psychodynamic.htm> [accessed 22/03/15]
- Derakshan, N. & Eysenck, M. W., 2009. Anxiety, Processing Efficiency, and Cognitive Performance. *European Psychologist*, 24, pp. 168-176.
- Doda, Z., 2005. *Introduction to Sociology*. Debub: Debub University Press.
- Emanuel, Ricky. 2000. *Ideas in Psychoanalysis: anxiety*. London: Cox & Wyman Ltd.
- Ewen, R. B., 2003. *An Introduction To Theories of Personality*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.
- Foulkes, Arthur. 2003. *The Individual and Society*. Available at <http://fee.org/freeman/detail/the-individual-and-society#> [accessed 15/3/15]
- Freud, S., 1929. *The Civilization and Its Discontents*. Buckinghamshire: Chryson Associates Ltd.
- Jacobs, Gary. 2006. *Manners — Behavior — Character — Personality — Individuality*. Available at <http://www.motherservice.org/content/manners-%E2%80%94-behavior-%E2%80%94-character-%E2%80%94-personality-%E2%80%94-individuality> [accessed 26/02/15]

- Levine, Michael P. 2000. *The Analytic Freud Philosophy and psychoanalysis* (2nd Ed.). New York: the Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Mansfield, Katherine. 1931. *The Garden Party and Others Stories*. New York: First Modern Library.
- Mattehws, B., 2013. *The Philosophy of Short Story*. London: FB&c Ltd.
- McLeod, S. A. (2009). Defence Mechanisms. Available at <http://www.simplypsychology.org/defense-mechanisms.html> [accessed 11/03/15]
- Mujiyanto, Yan. 2011. *Petunjuk Penulisan Skripsi*. Semarang:UNNES Press.
- Ost, J. W. P., Alison, J., Vance, W. B. & Restle, F., 1969. *Laboratory Introduction to Psychology*. New York and London: Academic Press.
- Palupi. 2008. Women Fear of Independence in Colette Dowling's *The Cinderella Complex*. Semarang: Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Unnes.
- Parsons, Talcott., 2005. *The Social System*. London: Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Rauh, Michael T. and Seccia, Giulio (n.d) Anxiety and Performance: An Endogenous Learning-by-Doing Model. Online at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/Delivery.cfm/iere_390.pdf?abstractid=895880&mirid=1 [accessed at 15/12/15]
- Rennison, N., 2001. *The Pocket Essential Freud & Psychoanalysis*. Great Britain: Pocket Essentials.
- Ridgway, I., 2006. *Theory & Practice 1: Lecture 3 : Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)*. New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press.
- Sandowsky, L. N., 2005. *Existential Psychoanalysis and Freudian Psychoanalysis*, New York: Trivium Publication.

- Strongman, K., 1995. Theoris of Anxiety. *New Zealend Journal of Psychology*.
- Sumardjo, Jakob and K.M., Saini. 1988. *Apresiasi Kesusastaan*. Jakarta: PT.Grmedia
- Szirmai, Á., 2011. *Anxiety and Related Disorder*. Rijeka: InTech.
- Wellek, Rene. & Warren, Austin, 1990. *The Theory of Literature*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- _____ 2009. *Fiction Genre Definitions*. _____
Accessed on <http://www.writersdigest.com/fiction-genre-descriptions-download> on November 25, 2014.

APPENDICES

Table 2.1

The Structure of Personality (Freud)

| Id | Ego | Superego |
|---|---|---|
| Present at birth. | Develops out of the id at about age 6–8 months. Results from experience with one’s body and of parental standards and with the outside world. | Develops out of the ego at about age 3–5 years. Results from introjections the resolution of the Oedipus complex. |
| Entirely unconscious | Partly conscious, partly precocious, partly unconscious | Partly conscious, partly unconscious |
| Operates the primary process: is chaotic, irrational, amoral, has no sense of time or logic, is capable only of producing wish-fulfillment. | Operates by the secondary process: Is logical, self-preservative, and problem-solving. | Operates by the interjected moral imperatives. May or may not be realistic and self-preservative. |
| Motivated entirely by the pleasure principle. Transform biological needs into psychological tensions. | Motivated by the reality principles. Delay the discharge of tension until a suitable object is found in order to avoid errors, dangers, punishment. | Motivated by the energy bound in its formation. Enforces its standards by stimulating the ego’s feeling on guilt or pride. |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Contains all innate instinct, which differ in strength, from person to person. | The locus of all emotions including anxiety. Uses defense mechanism. | Includes the ego ideal (standards of what is right) and the conscience(standards of what is wrong) |
| May be too powerful and cruel (or too weak), resulting in psychopathology | The stronger the ego, the healthier the personality. | May be too powerful and cruel (or too weak), resulting in psychopathology |
| In a sense, the biological component of personality. | In a sense, the psychological executive of personality. | In a sense, the social component of personality |

Table 4.1**Miss Brill Quotation page and Number of Problem to Answer**

| No | Quotation | Page | Number of Problem to Answer |
|-----------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Although it was so brilliantly fine---the blue sky powdered with gold and great spots of light like white wine splashed over the Jardins Publiques Miss Brill glad that she had decided on her fur. | 33 | 1 |
| 2 | But when she put the lid on she thought she heard something crying. | 34 | 1 |
| 3 | There were a number of people out this afternoon, far more than last Sunday. | 35 | 1 |
| 4 | Wasn't the conductor wearing a new coat, too? She was sure it was new." | 35 | 1 |
| 5 | "It's her fu-ur which is so funny," giggled the girl. "It's exactly like a fried whiting." | 37-37 | 1 |
| 6 | She had become really quite expert, she thought, at listening as though she didn't listen, at sitting in other people's lives just for a minute while they talked round her. | 43 | 1 |
| 7 | They were all on the stage. They weren't only the audience, not only looking on; they were acting. Even she had a part and came every Sunday. | 52 | 1 |
| 8 | No doubt somebody would have noticed if she hadn't been there; she was part of the performance after all. | 52 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 9 | Oh, how fascinating it was! How she enjoyed it! How she loved sitting here, watching it all! It was like a play. It was exactly like a play. | 59 | 2 |
| 10 | But suddenly he knew he was having the paper read to him by an actress! "An actress!" The old head lifted; two points of light quivered in the old eyes. "An actress—are ye?" And Miss Brill smoothed the newspaper as though it were the manuscript of her part and said gently; "Yes, I have been an actress for a long time." | 66 | 3 |
| 11 | And what they played was warm, sunny, yet there was just a faint chill—a something, what was it?—not sadness—no, not sadness—a something that made you want to sing. The tune lifted, lifted, the light shone; and it seemed to Miss Brill that in another moment all of them, all the whole company, would begin singing. | 67 | 3 |

Table 4.2

The Daughters of the Late Colonel Quotation page and Number of Problem to Answer

| No | Quotation | Page | Number of Problem to Answer |
|-----------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | "Ring, Con," cried Josephine. She couldn't trust herself to reply. | .38 | 1 |
| 2 | "Don't you think—don't you think we might put it off for another day?" she whispered. | 38 | 1 |
| 3 | "Why?" snapped Josephine, feeling, as usual, much better now that she knew for certain that Constantia was terrified. "It's got to be done. But I do wish you wouldn't whisper Con." | 39 | 1 |
| 4 | "I think it might be nice to have it fried," said Constantia. "On the other hand, of course boiled fish is very nice. I think I prefer both equally well... Unless you... In that case__" "I shall fry it," said Kate, and she bounced back, leaving their door open and slamming the door of her kitchen. | 40 | 1 |
| 5 | "I don't feel I can settle to anything," said Josephine, "until I've had something. Do you think we could ask Kate for two cups of hot water?" "I really don't see why we shouldn't," said Constantia carefully. She was quite normal again. "I won't ring. I'll go to the kitchen door and ask her." | 40 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| | <p>"Yes, do," said Josephine, sinking down into a chair.</p> <p>"Tell her, just two cups, Con, nothing else—on a tray."</p> <p>"She needn't even put the jug on, need she?" said Constantia, as though Kate might very well complain if the jug had been there.</p> <p>"Oh no, certainly not! The jug's not at all necessary. She can pour it direct out of the kettle," cried Josephine, feeling that would be a labor-saving indeed.</p> | | |
| 6 | "Because," said Constantia slowly, "he must often have to go to funerals. And I noticed at—at the cemetery that he only had a bowler." | 41 | 1 |
| 7 | Josephine had had a moment of absolute terror at the cemetery, while the coffin was lowered, to think that she and Constantia had done this thing without asking his permission. | 44 | 1 |
| 8 | Father would never forgive them. That was what they felt more than ever when, two mornings later, they went into his room to go through his things. | 44 | 1 |
| 9 | But the idea of a little Communion terrified them. | 46 | 1 |
| 10 | And Kate would be sure to come bursting in and interrupt them, thought Josephine. | 47 | |
| 11 | "But what else could we have done?" asked Constantia wonderingly. "We couldn't have kept him, Jug—we couldn't have kept him unburied. At any rate, not in a flat that size." | 47 | 1 |

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 12 | And Constantia, pale as a lemon in all that blackness, said in a frightened whisper, "Done what, Jug. | 48 | 1 |
| 13 | "But why not be weak for once, Jug?" argued Constantia, whispering quite fiercely. "If it is weak." And her pale stare flew from the locked writing-table—so safe—too huge glittering wardrobe, and she began to breathe in a queer, panting away. "Why shouldn't we be weak for once in our lives, Jug? It's quite excusable. Let's be weak—be weak, Jug It's much nicer to be weak than to be strong." | 48 | 1 |
| 14 | But it all seemed to have happened in a kind of tunnel. It wasn't real. It was only when she came out of the tunnel into the moonlight or by the sea or into a thunderstorm that she really felt herself. | 50 | 1 |
| 15 | "Run, Con," said Josephine. "Run quickly. There's sixpence on the—" | 50 | 1 |
| 16 | "But what else could we have done?" asked Constantia wonderingly. "We couldn't have kept him, Jug—we couldn't have kept him unburied. At any rate, not in a flat that size." | 54 | 1 |
| 17 | It meant they had to have regular sit-down meals at the proper times, whereas if they'd been alone they could just have asked Kate if she wouldn't have minded bringing them a tray wherever they were. | 57 | 2 |
| 18 | A pause. Then Constantia said faintly, "I can't say what I was going to say, Jug, because I've forgotten what it was. That I was going to say." | 62 | 2 |

| | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| | Josephine was silent for a moment. She stared at a big cloud where the sun had been. Then she replied shortly, "I've forgotten too." | | |
| 19 | She never had. The whole difficulty was to prove anything. How did one prove things, how could one? | 62 | 2 |
| 20 | It couldn't be helped. That girl was... Then the door was shut behind them, but —but they weren't in father's room at all. | 68 | 3 |
| 21 | If mother had lived, might they have married? But there had been nobody for them to marry | 69 | 3 |
| 22 | But it all seemed to have happened in a kind of tunnel. It wasn't real. It was only when she came out of the tunnel into the moonlight or by the sea or into a thunderstorm that she really felt herself. | 70 | 3 |
| 23 | "What we've got to decide now, however, is whether we really do trust Kate or not." | 72 | 3 |
| 24 | Many times she had come back to find her amethyst cross in the most unlikely places, under her lace ties or on top of her evening Bertha. More than once she had laid a trap for Kate. She had arranged things in a special order and then called Josephine to witness. | 73 | 3 |