



**THE OBSESSION OF WOMEN CHARACTERS
IN DAPHNE DU MAURIER'S *REBECCA***

Final Project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Sarjana Sastra in English Literature

by
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2020**

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Semarang, December 23, 2019



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Everything has a price, so never give up facing life.

This final project is dedicated to

My beloved parents

My brothers and little sister

My best friends

You

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, I praise the Almighty Allah SWT for the blessings and guidance for my life, especially during the process of finishing this final project. All thanks to my beloved parents and brother, for all the support and prayer.

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisors, Fatma Hetami S.S., M.Hum., for her guidance, supports and advices during the writing process of my final project patiently. My appreciation and gratitude is also dedicated to the Head of English Department Widhiyanto, S.Pd., M.Pd., Ph.D., the Head of English Literature Program Fatma Hetami S.S., M.Hum., all lecturers and staff in Universitas Negeri Semarang for their endless support, guidance, assistance and precious lessons during my study.

I would like to show my deepest love and gratitude upon my beloved parents Muh Hasim and Kusnaeni, My brother Heri Sepriatna and my beloved family for their endless supports and encouragements.

Last but not least, I also thank to all of my beloved friends of English Literature 2015 and my classmates of English Literature 2 for wonderful years and experiences.

Suci Legiana

ABSTRACT

Legiana, Suci. (2019). *The Obsession of Women Characters in Daphne du Maurier's Rebecca*. A final project. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Supervisor: Fatma Hetami S.S., M.Hum.

Key words: *Obsession, The Women Characters, Daphne du Maurier's Rebecca*

This study was conducted to investigate the woman characters namely Rebecca, Danvers, and Mrs de Winter obsession are related to each other. This topic of this study was the obsession of women characters in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca* which was reflected by the character's behavior in the novel. The objectives of this study are to analyze how the obsession of women characters is described in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca* and to explain how the obsession of women characters influences their behavior in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*. The object of the study is a novel entitled *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier. This study was conducted using the descriptive qualitative method by applying Freudian psychoanalytic theory. The data of the study were collected by reading, identifying, inventorying, classifying, selecting, and reporting. By using Freudian psychoanalytic theory, the analysis focused on the women characters' obsession. The result of the first analysis describes Rebecca's obsession in gaining power through fake appearances to get wealth and honor. Then, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love influenced by her father's figure so that she has an electra complex. Further, Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca makes her selfish. The result of the second analysis that is the influence of Rebecca's obsession makes her has a narcissistic personality disorder. Then, the influence of Mrs de Winter's obsession makes her envy. Finally, she imitates Rebecca to increase her confidence in getting her husband's love. Further, the influence of Danvers' obsession makes her a Rebecca worshiper. In conclusion, women characters obsession which is interrelated to each other affect their lives and behavior, so that psychoanalytic theory is needed to discover personality problems of Women characters in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents introduction of the study, which consists of background, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study and significance of the study, and the outline of the research report.

1.1 Background of The Study

According to Rachman & Hodgson (1980, p.251), Obsessions are defined as intrusive, repetitive thought, images or impulses that are unacceptable and/or unwanted and give rise to objective resistance. The necessary and sufficient conditions are intrusiveness, internal attribution, unwantedness, and difficulty of control.

Obsession is very important to be analyzed because obsession is part of human personality and psychology. Personality psychology is a latecomer among the various disciplines within psychology. Personality is a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences their environment, cognitions, emotions, motivations, and behavioral science in various situations. Personality also refers to the pattern of thoughts, feelings, social adjustments, and behaviors that influence one's expectations, self-perceptions, values, and attitudes. Personality also predicts human reactions to other people, problems, and stress.

At the present time, obsession is one of the most common personality problems in society. Many people have a fake life and full of lies. Some so many people show the perfect life. Especially in the social media that was contradict to their life in reality. Because of this obsession, they will force themselves and do anything to achieve the perfect life. This is one of the phenomena that occur in a society that has a bad impact on their self and also others. Examples are lots of scams, debt everywhere, until a crime. This obsession leads to a loss of self-identity, self-confidence, and honesty. Then, it is very important to do this

research to find the reasons and solutions of personality problems that harm human beings. In addition, the researcher also doing this study so as not to be influenced unconsciously by the phenomenon of society at this time by doing research and discover the reasons, causes, and effects of the obsession itself.

With regard to that symptom, it can be observed in our surroundings. People might express their experience in many ways, including literary work. Literary work is the representation of our life. It may contain social, psychological, etc. It is a work of art which contains many humanity aspects, especially feeling, such as faith, spirit, etc, literary work is very beneficial for life, because it can give awareness to the readers about the true life which is about social, psychology, history and many more.

Koesnosoebroto (1988) states that it is absolute that psychology can be applied in analyzing literary work since human's psyche has the potential power of knowledge and arts. The material of literary work usually deals with human activity and experience. Through literature, people can express their ideas, emotions, feeling, and attitudes. In line with this, Koesnosoebroto further states as the following (1988, p.02):

Unless literature gives something more than pleasure, it hardly justifies itself as something important to our life. Literature, we believe, will expand or refine our mind or quicken our sense of life. To have a compelling claim on our attention, it must yield not only enjoyment but also understanding.

Literature can be a way to find out the author's soul. Literature is an "imitation" of life as it is and of social life in particular (Wellek & Warren, 1989, p.160). The relation between literature and society is inseparable since it presents life largely consists of social reality, formed by the existed value systems in a society that upholds with a certain culture.

Peck & Coyle (1984, p.38) divide literature into three genres of types, they are; poetry, drama, and novel. In this research, I limited my scope of research into a novel. The novel is a fictitious prose narrative, which usually represents the character and action with some realism degree (Homby, 1995, p.02). The novel also has many points of view from the psychology or sociology approach.

Generally, a novel tells about characters and their actions. It focuses on the story. The story comes from the author's original ideas and sometimes it is inspired by human experience in a real life. Further, a novel has several genres, namely romance novel, fantasy novel, documentary novel, historical novel, social novel, etc. However, in this study. I would like to limit my scope of study in a romance novel. A romance novel is a type of genre fiction place their primary focus on the relationship and romantic love between two people and must have an "emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending". Romance novel is novel which commonly has imaginative romance such as Samuel Richardson's *Virtue Rewarded*, Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, and Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*

Rebecca is an adult romance novel written by Daphne du Maurier in the late summer of 1937. The novel is her most famous work and still the one that she is best remembered for. *Rebecca* has views about the psychological approach. This novel tells about the characters and their activities in daily life. The researcher is interested in researching *Rebecca* because the novel has a complex conflict of each character. The researcher also finds the obsession of each character especially of women characters namely, Mrs de Winter, Rebecca, and Danvers. They have a different obsession but interrelated with each other in construct conflicts in the novel. Based on that, the researcher is interested in analyzing the obsession of women characters personalities using psychological analysis.

1.2 Reason For Choosing The Topic

I choose Daphne du Maurier's novels entitled *Rebecca* as the object of my research and character development of Mrs de Winter, Rebecca, and Danvers as the topic of my research because of the following reasons.

Firstly, the reason I choose the topic about the obsession of women characters because I have seen some cases of obsession in social life. That is very important to analyze obsession, it is very often and constantly happened in society. Many people have a fake life, they only show their perfect life with

perfect love, abundant wealth and perfect beauty. Just as happens to the character of Rebecca who tries to show her perfect life and perfect personality. Whereas behind it she has the opposite character as rude, she does not know manners, even looks like a psychopath. For years, she hid her true character from society and became another person. This was done because Rebecca was obsessed with controlling Manderley and her husband. Then, the researcher finds the obsession of Danvers in loving Rebecca so he is very loyal and adored her. She is willing to do anything to maintain the position of Rebecca. Next, Mrs. de Winter has an obsession to get love from her husband, because of her jealousy, she imitated herself to be like Rebecca. It is very important for choosing the topic to find out the problems about the obsession that happened to Rebecca, Danvers and Mrs. de Winter in this novel.

Secondly, the reason is that the conflict between the characters especially women characters in this novel includes human personality and psychology that still very interesting to analyze. The analysis of characters in this novel also can be used to know and understand the cause of human psychology problem that occurs around us. I applied psychosocial theory under the psychoanalytic approach to this research because I as the researcher of this research, think that this approach is relevant to the aim of this research that is to explain the relationship between obsession of women characters namely Mrs de Winter, Rebecca and Danvers with psychology approach theory. This theory proposed by Sigmund Freud. The important role of unconsciousness along with sex instincts and aggression in it aims to regulate and control behavior. In psychoanalytic theory, personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems namely id, ego and the superego of these three personality systems with each other are interrelated and form a totality. When the three structures are out of balance, problems occur in the human personality.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

In line with the background of the study, the statement of the problems are as the following:

- 1) How is the obsession of the women characters described in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*?
- 2) How does the obsession of the women characters influences their behavior in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- 1) To analyze how is the obsession of the women characters described in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*.
- 2) To explain how the obsession of the women characters influences their behavior in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*.

1.5 Significant of the Study

By conducting this study, I expected three significances, they are for me as the researcher, the readers and also for the university.

- 1) This study is conducted to fulfill the requirement for the degree *Sarjana Sastra* in English Department of Semarang State University. Moreover, by conducting this study, I can learn more about literature especially about the psychological approach and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The study process also gives an opportunity for the researcher to apply knowledge on analyzing literature concerning the obsession of women characters in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*.
- 2) This study is expected to be useful for the readers who want to use this research as a reference and the researcher hopes that this study can help them to more understand about literature analyzed from obsession and psychological approach.

- 3) This study is expected to be the reference for the next researcher who conducts a similar study. Besides, it is also expected to give a better understanding of the theory applied so hopefully it can give a contribution to the department especially and also the university.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This study is systematically organized as follows:

Chapter I is the Introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter II is a Review of Related Study. It contains a review of previous studies, review of theoretical study that discusses theories applied, and theoretical framework analysis.

Chapter III is a Methodology. This chapter consists of the research design, object of study, research instruments, type of data, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter IV is Discussion. This chapter consists of analysis and discussion of the research from the beginning until the end of the study.

Chapter V is the Conclusion and Suggestion. This last chapter puts forward some conclusions based on the study results and gives the suggestion for the readers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories supporting the topic of the research. It consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter is about review of previous studies. The second one is about review of related theories, which consists of intrinsic elements of novel, psychology of literature, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, the concept of repression, oedipus and electra complex, narcissists, and the obsession. And the last one is the framework of analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

In this part, previous studies related to this topic are reviewed. There are some journals that have already become the object of some research, as the following:

Sulistiyorini (2007) conducted a study entitled A Formalism Approach On Daphne Du Maurier's Rebecca. This study describes about the The main character 'I' that plays almost the whole role in this story, from the beginning until the end. The author used the formalism approach. Formalism is one of the approaches aimed at finding out what and why the motor of the story works in the literary texts. The main character obsession is the one that runs the story, which arouses various conflicts among characters. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The content of this novel describes about the narrator's obsession to be the late Rebecca. Her obsession to be Rebecca is caused by her motivation to make her husband, Maxim de Winter happy. Her obsession began when she came to the morning room on the first day she arrived at Manderley. Even she tried many efforts to make Maxim always love her. Finally she realized that her husband only wanted her to be herself, not Rebecca. Because of I's love to her husband, it made her left her obsession and she decided to live with her husband with a true love in Manderly since Maxim won the judgment of being involved in Rebecca's murder. It was decided that Maxim is not guilty. Maxim and his wife won and being a happy married couple.

Youngjoo (2010) conducted a study entitled *Romance with Daphne du Maurier: Revisiting the Ruins of Englishness*. This study describes the love story in which a young, innocent, faithful woman is triumphant over an older, immoral, promiscuous woman by winning love and redeeming her from a treacherous past. The author used feminist theory for analyzing feminism and patriarchal culture in the novel "Rebecca". This study aims to place du Maurier's Rebecca in the tradition of English country house fiction and argue that du Maurier renders the pastoral cornish landscape as a site wherein mythical Englishness is given a concrete, palpable form, only to disclose the phantasmagoric nature of such Englishness. The content of this novel describes the women in England in the pre-war years for concern of English literary culture. At that time, literary critics and historians paid attention to the relationship between gender, genre, and class. In Rebecca, the narrator's romance with de Winter developed with their psychology in Manderley's fantasy. Manderley itself is a symbol of prestigious authority and a respectable order of the past. The narrator identifies Manderley's beauty as too beautiful and too strong with Rebecca's perfect image making Manderley even more charming. So, the narrator realizes that Manderley is always Rebecca. All differences awaken the narrator's anxiety to establish herself as a worthy Manderley woman. Until the end, the narrator finds herself worthy of being Mrs de winter when she and her husband have to face problems from the past related to Rebecca's death.

Margawati (2010) conducted a study entitled *A Freudian Psychological Issue Of Women Characters In Daphne Du Maurier's Novel Rebecca*. This study describes about relation of a boundary among three ladies mentioned on the story, they are Rebecca, the second Mrs. De Winter and Mrs. Danvers. The author used psychological literary approach. This study aims to identifying human unconsciousness, it can be found through novel Rebecca, that Id, Ego and Super Ego as personality theory appeared to be psychological aspect in fictional women characters. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The whole story reflects how Mrs. Danvers required much efforts to displace the new mistress as urges of her ego and her Id, that nobody was permitted to replace Rebecca's

position in Manderley because the memories of Rebecca would be forever kept alive by this woman, and that neither Maxim nor his wife may have not lived happily by the death of Rebecca. Based on the concept of personality theory represented by id, ego and superego as proposed by Freud, women characters in the Rebecca reflect a portrait of life which is full of emotion, disappointment, determination, hatred, and revenge. Childhood experience, social and culture condition are the factor of depressed character women (Rosyidi & Perdana, 2018, p.23). A human unconscious leads those characters toward psychological conflict which occur throughout the story.

Hadiyanto (2010) conducted a study entitled *The Freudian Psychological Phenomena And Complexity In Daphne Du Maurier's "Rebecca"*. This study describes about Psychological phenomena found in the novel Rebecca among other things are dream analysis, Narcissist complex, Cinderella complex, Electra complex, impulsive id, ego, and super ego, cathexis, as well as various types of ego defense mechanism. The author used a Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Rebecca is a very psychological novel, since a lot of psychological phenomena appear from the beginning to the end of the novel particularly if it is viewed from Freudian psychological perspective. Each character within the novel such as Rebecca, Maxim de Winter, Maxim's second wife, Mrs. Danvers, has his or her psychological characteristic, reaction, and problem. Dream in the beginning and the burning Manderley at the end of the story are symbol of the ultimate psychological phenomena in the novel Rebecca.

Saraswati (2011) conducted a study entitled *Pergeseran Citra Pribadi Perempuan Dalam Sastra Indonesia: Analisis Psikoanalisis Terhadap Karya Sastra Indonesia Mulai Angkatan Sebelum Perang Hingga Mutakhir*. This study tells about the personality of female characters in the novel. The author used psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud which includes the structure of the soul and mechanism defense and from Adler about personality types. The type of research used is qualitative descriptive. Data analysis is done in heuristic and hermeneutic (Riffaterre) ways. The results of the study show that female characters have a

mental structure which is dominated by superego and id. The defense mechanism is carried out through repression, rationalization and compensation. The personal picture of women in the novel according to female authors and male authors are no different. Author who owns the background of Western education raises women who have high independence. In the times before the war, the women were more dominated by the superego and in recent times more dominated by id.

Anshori (2011) conducted a study entitled Fleming's Defense Mechanisms In Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge Of Courage*. This paper is an attempt to discuss the personality of Henry Fleming, a fiction character in the novel the "Red Badge of Courage. The theories of psychology were taken from Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis. The result of the study shows that there are a total of 25 acts of defense mechanisms conducted by Fleming in this novel. This novel portrays Henry's growth and maturity as a soldier through the changes in his personality and behavior. During this transition, Henry's emotions changes dramatically from glory to fear to depression to anger to exhilaration to courage to honor. His personality and behavior move from innocence to experience, in essence from doubt to duty. Henry's maturing process occurs very quickly. In only a few days, Henry experiences a lifetime's worth of growth from his enlisting for self-centered reasons of glory, to the exhilaration of his first battle, to his running from his second battle, for fear of being killed, and, ultimately, to his facing the enemy and leading a charge as he becomes one of the bravest soldiers in his regiment. Several examples from the novel illuminate the changes which take place in Henry's character and in their relationship to his defense mechanism. The defense mechanisms are based on Anna Freud's theory.

Haddad (2012) conducted a study entitled *Echoes in Gothic Romance: Stylistic Similarities Between Jane Eyre and Rebecca*. This study describe stylistic similarities between Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* and Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*. Both of them are Gothic romance. They also have similarities in characterization, setting, and plot. Gothic aims to combine the narrative, dramatic and lyric styles of writing into a powerful tale of dark themes, sometimes supernatural element, and social repression. The author used a feminist approach

to analyze both of women characters in both novels. In this discussion, the author analyzed the similarities of both novels. Both of them make the main character as a female Gothic romance heroine who has to break free herself from the grip of the past. The character is always a woman in trouble, controlled by the environment, and suffers from almost constant anxiety. Both of the main characters feel uncomfortable with a constant comparison of their appearance, moral characters, and decentralization of affection. Both novels have a Gothic heroine, almost always young orphans who have to find a way to care for themselves without money, so they have to work. And finally, the two young women married the older ones. The couple of them kept dark secrets about their wife beforehand. So, they have to find a way to accept themselves and create bonds based on equality with their partners. The setting of both novels also has similarities, Rochester and de Winter has a large house as the identity of the owner that is Thornfield Hall and Manderley.

Marsanti, Suyitno, & Wardani (2012) conducted a study entitled *Aspek Kejiwaan Tokoh Dalam Novel Sebelas Patriot Karya Andrea Hirata*. This study describes about the dynamics and psychiatric processes of figures who are also influenced by past factors. This paper discusses psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud. The aims of the research are to learn aspect of psychological character in this novel using psychology literature review. This research form of qualitative descriptive by using content analysis strategy. The research showed that the analysis can be obtained characterizations in the novel idea of the psychological processes of each character is influenced by internal and external factor. Characterization analysis in novels can be obtained an overview of the psychiatric processes of each character influenced by internal and external factors. Through characterization analysis using the literary psychology approach, the mental processes of the characters from each character can be understood and can provide realistic effects in this work. The literary psychology of the novel is able to provide a description of the character of each character. The mental processes of the characters can be understood through the deepening of Sigmund Freud's

theories (id, ego, and super ego) which can describe the mood and feelings of the characters.

Widiastuti (2014) conducted a study entitled *Obsessive Compulsive Disorder of Nikha Character in "Sekotak Kertas" Novel by Narnie January: Psychology Personality Approach*. This study describes about personality disorder. This study aims to find out the description of main character, psychological disorder undergone by the character, and how it is solved, it is analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. Result shows that analysis using psychology personality approach shows that Nikha character undergoes psychological disorder called obsessive compulsive disorder. The content of this novel describes a girl who has obsessive compulsive disorder. This disorder arises when Nikha thinks about disasters or anxious about something, so she is compelled to take actions such as counting paper that is deliberately stored in a box and the action repeats itself. OCD disorders in Nikha is caused by an imbalance of chemicals in the brain and unhappy childhood experiences. Her parents divorced until she lived with her mother. However, Nikha can finally escape obsessive compulsive disorder because of her strong will to be free from the disorder.

Hastuti (2014) conducted a study entitled *Dampak Permasalahan Hidup Empat Tokoh Utama Terhadap Kepribadian Dalam Novel Auto Karya Natsuo Kirino*. This study describes structure of personality of the four main characters. The author used Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalisis. This research has aim to get the description of characteristic structure of the four main characters that includes id, ego, and superego, and also about what are the effects of life problem toward their characteristics. From the characteristics research result of the four main characters, they are Masako, Yayoi, Yoshie, and Kuniko, it is proved that their characteristics are more dominated by id impuls than ego impuls or superego. This story tells about structure of personality of Masako, Yayoi, Yoshie, and Kuniko more many are controlled by the impulse of the id rather than ego impulses and superegos. This matter because the characteristics of the work id is the principle pleasure (Pleasure Principle) for reduce tension / problems. The life

problems of the four main characters occur because they cannot find a solution to the problem, they are not open to each other about the problem and prefer to keep it in their hearts. Though this has a negative impact on their personality, that is the burden of problems that cannot be borne causes the four main characters to commit heinous acts.

Nurcholis (2014) conducted a study entitled *Konflik Intrapersonal Tokoh Aku Dalam Novel Cinta Tak Pernah Tepat Waktu Karya Puthut E. A.* This study describes the life story of the character “I” in the novel by Puthut E.A. This was elaborated imaginative from a portrait of dynamics personality. This research was aimed to shows the intrapersonal conflicts of “I” in this novel, by using analytical descriptive method and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory. The analysis shows that the “I” in this novel is experiencing some intrapersonal conflicts, that is, neurosis, psychosis, internal conflict, and depression. This novel tells about reflection of the figure's autoanalysis “I” about tragic episodes romance and upheaval thinking as an intellectual young is a phase of introspection on reality his selfhood. In that phase the character I really am doing the process of interpretation returns to the top ideological perceptions and expectations always make it "broken charcoal" and dragged into a number of problem blocks abnormal psychology.

Byrne (2015) conducted a study entitled “Improbabilities abound”: Daphne du Maurier’s *Rule Britannia* and the Speculative Political Future. This study describes Daphne du Maurier's *Rule Britannia* which is different from Rebecca's previous work. Rebecca is a romantic fiction that describes the setting called Manderley, British culture, and the lives of the high-class people in England. While *Rule Britannia* speculate on a prospective political situation in Britain in the mid-1970s. This study is speculative fiction. This research used a narrative perspective and postmodernist perspective. This study aims to analyze the content of novels related to political conflicts between the United States and Britain at that time. In *Rule Britannia*, Daphne du Maurier expresses apprehension that the United States is the only the United Kingdom, imagining the country 's political future and invasion by the United States, du Maurier's speculating upon

the British colonizer turned colonized. And also, she voices exasperation with many crises within the United Kingdom. Daphne du Maurier given the futuristic setting of the novel and Emma, one of the Protagonists brings changes to Britain. In this novel, Television as figuratively in speculative fiction becomes authoritarian state means to impose society. Daphne du Maurier also introduced elements of totalitarian propaganda. Rule Britannia reacted to the cold war with regard to nation building. Failures in the political, economics and culture field made Daphne du Maurier observe and make a change.

Isaoglu (2015) conducted a study entitled A Freudian Psychoanalytic Analysis of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. The study describes the conflicts that occurred as a result of illicit relationships carried out by the main characters namely Hester Prynne and Arthur Dimmesdale who violated strict rules of Puritan society. This paper discusses the psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud. This study aims to analyze the main characters of *The Scarlet Letter* that reveals the life and personality of a character that influenced by id, ego, and superego that unbalanced. Each of them directly contributes to the development of self-identity. These three parts are connected to one another. The method used is the descriptive qualitative method. This method is used to discover the reasons for abnormal behavior that cause mental disorder in memory, desire or emotion stored in the unconscious. *The Scarlet Letter* tells about the illicit relationship between Hester Prynne and Arthur Dimmesdale. Hester Prynne is the wife of Roger Chillingworth, while Arthur Dimmesdale is a priest which is considered a holy figure in society. When both of them having an affair until Hester Prynne got pregnant by Dimmesdale and known by society, both of them got misery and punishment for their mistakes.

Syaifuddin (2015) conducted a study entitled Four Characters on Butonese Fairytale *Wa Ndiundiu*: A Sigmund Freud Psikoanalysis Interpretation. This study describes about the four character personality in the "*Wa Ndiundiu*" fairy tale. The author used a psychological literary approach. Literary psychology is used to describe psychological fact of their characters. The problems of the study are to find how the structure of personality, the anxiety, the emotional classification of

four characters in this story. The study is intended to describe the personality of four characters in “Wa Ndiundiu” by using Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The writer analyzes the data by applying textual approach. Viewed in terms of personality structure according to Freud, id Father figures play more roles than the ego, and superego. The father figure in the fairy tale "Wa Ndiundiu" is the accumulation of karate that is filled with anxiety, instinctive and basic needs (id), anger, and uncontrolled hatred. Wa Turungkoleo character has a feeling sadness, love, and eros. Anxiety too surfaced in him. However, he able to control herself and his family because he has an ego and good superego. The La Mbatambata figure is still dominated by subconscious and phase id. He is place of primitive impulses. Wa Ndiundiu figures gather all psychological conditions in him. Phase id (das es) can be controlled by the ego (das ich) and its superego (das ueber ich). The problems in his life influence his actions, namely guilt, punishment to yourself, shame, and sadness, but wrapped in true love.

Dermawan (2015) conducted a study entitled *The Ambivalence of Sexual Orientation in H. G. Wells’ The First Men in the Moon*. This study describes about the journey of two men -Mr. Cavor and Mr. Bedford- from earth to the moon. The author used a the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud encompassing the concepts of Id, Ego and Superego, dream symbolism and sexual imagery. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Focus of the research is to look at the contradiction in Mr. Bedford’s sexual orientation, the main character and narrator, from the perspective of psychoanalysis. *The First Men in the Moon* contains the issue about the hostility of Bedford’s sexual orientation. Hence the writer intends to examine that *The First Men in the Moon* is not merely about an ordinary journey to the moon, but it includes psychological problem i.e. homosexual issue. The writer, then, has a special interest to explore *The First Men in the Moon*, a distinguished science fiction work written by H. G. Wells. Utilizing Freudian psychoanalysis, the writer analyzes the novel to reveal the ambivalence that happens within that work. The main research consists of three sections; they are the analysis of Id, Ego and Superego of main characters,

interpretation of sexual imagery and dream symbolism and Mr. Bedford's—the main character and narrator—sexual orientation. As the final conclusion, the writer has a thought that *The First Men in the Moon* is not merely a story of ordinary journey to the moon but contains the issue of homosexuality.

Waslam (2015) conducted a study entitled *Kepribadian Dalam Teks Sastra: Suatu Tinjauan Teori Sigmund Freud*. This study describes personality in literary texts based on the analysis of the id, ego, and superego found in Telegram novels and stories of Sangkuriang. The topics of this study is about the personality in literary text. The aim of this study is to describe the personality aspects in three levels of minds, namely preconscious, and conscious mind in the context of id, ego, superego, and the interpretation of dream. Research methods of this study is qualitative descriptive. The aim of this study is to describe the personality aspects in literary text. The result of this study is the description of personality aspects of characters in the literary text based on psychoanalytic theory. The novel tells a family tradition of boys who are obliged to carry out the ceremony of his mother's death. If you do not implement it, the child is considered to have broken up his family relationship. For a child who is unable to carry out the ceremony and does not dare to bear the risk of violating or rejecting it, causing an inner conflict with the character, and to overcome this inner conflict the character fantasized through a letter he made as if he could carry out the tradition of his mother's death ceremony. When there is an inner conflict in the character, there is an imbalance in the id, ego and superego of character's personality.

Aditira (2015) conducted entitled *Psychopath In Gone Girl: A Study Of Genre*. The researcher investigated the relationship between psychopath genre movie and society. It aims to describe and analyze the development of formula in psychopathic genre and to find the reason why this genre entertains the audience. This research deals with analyzing genre in psychopathic movies through *Gone Girl*. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research method. This study describe about female psychopaths then shifts to more complex story that raises a lot of the enigma along the storyline of *Gone Girl*. Complexity of the story and plot in each formula makes this genre has a special place to audience. The main

problem of psychopathic obsession combined with other elements to make the story more complex and diverse. This development and change in line with the changes of society that demand new innovations in the story of psychopathic genre based on their environmental condition. Many crimes occur such as violence, theft, harassment, and fraud may cause the increase of psychopathic disorder. Increasing number of environmental pressures and demands causes a person suffers the psychopathic disorder. *Gone Girl* portrays the impact of environmental condition to Amy who has psychopathic disorder. To satisfy her obsession, she commits criminality that harm others.

Sharma (2016) conducted a study entitled *Narrator's Search for Identity in Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier. The study analyzed the identity of the main character in *Rebecca*. This study not only discusses identity but also about feminism which includes patriarchy, gender roles, and social status. The method used is the descriptive qualitative method. This method focuses on the characters of analysis. Novel *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier tells about the main character without a name that works for a rich person named Mrs. Van Hopper, she was an orphan and does not have anyone. She was young, obedient, helpless, coward and timid. Then, her life changed after she being Maxim's second wife. Her predicament begins when she acquires an identity of Mrs de Winter. Because she was very young and immature, Maxim often treats her like a young girl not like a wife. While, Mrs de Winter was very obedient to her husband and bound by the patriarchal system in marriage, without realizing that there is an inequality shown by Maxim on differences in social class, gender, and thought. This study indicated that there is an existence of patriarchy system which controls social relationships within the family (Widayanti, et al, 2018, p.24) . And finally, when Rebecca's murder of Maxim's first wife by Maxim began to uncovered, Maxim trusted Mrs de Winter as a wife who would accompany him when facing a problem, not as a young girl anymore. Because of the problem that happened to their marriage, Mrs de Winter finds her new identity as a woman who was mature, brave, calm and firm.

Diana (2016) conducted a study entitled *Analisis Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Wanita Di Lautan Sunyi Karya Nurul Asmayani*. This study describes the human in various aspects of life so through literature work people know individual personality, culture, and period. The author used psychological literary approach.. The personality can be analyzed from the level of id, ego, and super ego theory by sigmund freud. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The objective of this study is to know internal conflict that undergone by the main actor in this novel. This novel tells about the conflicts that occurred in the three main characters in the story. The cause of the conflict in the main character in the novel is the desire to get appreciation, love and affection, and happiness from loved ones. In addition, conflicts often occur because of the helplessness of Latifah's leaders who has physical limitations, so she often misunderstandings when communicating with Yan's who has an emotional and unstable character. In this novel almost all female characters experience inner conflicts caused by the effects of id, ego and superego that are not balanced and eventually lead to conflict between characters.

Sutiari, Cika, & Soreyana (2016) conducted a study entitled *Analisis Psikologi Sastra Tokoh Lian Dalam Novel Nyawakarya Vinca Callista*. This study describes the fact that the stories are interrelated in the formation of the characteristics of Fregoli Delusion syndrome. The theories used in this study were the structural theory, psychology of literature theory, and conflict theory. This study using psychology approach that focuses on the study of psychology of literature and psychological conflict. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. Based on the results of the literature psychology analysis, the personality of the figure Lian behaves to meet the Id's identity perfectly and ignores the superego. The Lian figure is depicted as having a "western" female character because Lian's father was a Dutch national. Socially, the character Lian was raised in a deviant state by his parents who always considered Lian often to experience unhealthy conditions. Since Lian's parents died, the deviant upbringing also got from his relative, Kaatje. Kaatje is a single actor who unconsciously makes Lian grow into an abnormal person. When Kaatje

died from falling off the stage, Lian's soul began to break and resulted in Lian suffering from Fregoli's syndrome which made Lian believe that the Kaatje had disguised herself as someone else. Not only has Delgoli Delusion, Lian also obsessed with death.

Pusporini (2017) conducted a study entitled *Grenouille's Obsessions* in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*. This study describes about Grenouille's obsession such as, obsession towards teenage girls' body odor, obsession to make greatest perfume, obsession to make his existence recognized, and obsession to get love from the other people. This analysis is related to the obsession owned by the main character, Grenouille. The purpose of this study is to reveal the statement of problem about the depiction of Grenouille's obsessions and the reasons of the obsessions. The author used literary study with psychoanalysis approach. This study uses several theories and concepts which are the symptoms of obsession by Scott Kiloby, cognitive theory of obsession by Stanley Rachman and the origins of obsession by Daniel Wegner. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. This analysis concluded if Catastrophic misinterpretation that is happen in Grenouille is a misunderstanding to interpret his obsessions. That makes Grenouille's obsessions are able to make him become a serial murderer. This analysis also reveals if the traumatic experience in the past is also capable of being the cause of Grenouille's obsessions. This traumatic experiences are able to increase the unwanted intrusive thought that was the beginning of the emergence of an obsession.

Lalenoh & Julhijah (2017) conducted a study entitled *David Fincher's Gone Girl: Description of Psychopathic Symptoms Reflected on Amy Elliot Dunne's Character*. This research was intended to reveal the psychopathic symptoms. The writer used descriptive-qualitative method to simply collect all the data from accessible books, journal, and official website. The writer revealed Nick's disloyal lifestyle to his marriage and followed by Nick's cheating on Amy drive Amy to be a psychopath. *Gone Girl* is one of the most thrilled-psychological story telling how Amy and Nick as a couple are lying to each other, hating on each other, and finally solving the problem then having their reunion in a horrible

way. the issues of their relationship happened when Nick started to lose his interest in Marriage, on the top of that conflicts when Amy found out that Nick was cheating with Andie. Amy turned out to be murderous calculating psychopath in order to have revenge on Nick because he cheated on Amy and to be someone she did not agree to marry, thus, wanted Nick to be a husband she desired over again.

Setyorini (2017) conducted a study entitled *Analisis Kepribadian Tokoh Marni Kajian Psikologi Sigmund Freud Dalam Novel Entrok Karya Okky Madasari*. This study describes about personality aspect based on the theory of Sigmund Freud in the main character Marni. The author used discusses psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud. The study aims at describing a protagonist's personality (physiological aspect). The research used a descriptive-qualitative approach. The result of the study shows that as a protagonist, Marni takes the personality aspects that comprise id, ego, and superego. This novel tells about personality of Marni. Aspects of the id contained in the character Marni described as a person who is full of deep desires herself. The desire that originally only wanted to have entrok turned into desire others that lead to Marni's actions that violate the rules, nature, and norm. The ego aspect in Marni's character is depicted when she forces to do male work which is considered against the nature of women. Then the superego aspect in Marni's figure is when she violates the norm because she lives one-stop with Marijo as a sugar factory employee and relates like a husband and wife while she already has a husband.

Maftuhah (2017) conducted a study entitled *Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Rembulan Tenggelam Di Wajahmu karya Tere Liye (Kajian Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud)*. This paper discusses a psychological literary approach. This study aimed to describe the personality of the id, ego and super-ego character in this novel. This study was a qualitative descriptive study and included in this type of library research. This novel tells about the journey of life Ray is often faced with various problems that cause Ray changes characters. The author describe how characters and the process of character change experienced by the character Ray. Based on the description above, this study has initial

hypothesis that events and psychological conflict experienced by Ray can change his character. In addition, Ray's character also has a personality interesting to study with theory psychology, especially psychological theory the personality of the main character as delivered by Sigmund Freud.

Sartika (2017) conducted a study entitled Parental Role And Narcissism In Constructing Self-Image In Joice Carol Oates's Short Story. This research attempts to find the parental role and narcissism in constructing selfimage in *Where Are You Going Where Have You Been* by Joice Carol Oates. This research was qualitative. By using object relation theory, this research finds that less attachment and abandonment leads to depression. This study tells about The process of constructing self-image arises internal and external conflicts. Teens have eager desire and curiosity to construct self-image to set their own way of life. Narcissistic instinct arises due to the lack of mother-daughter attachment in maturing process. Abandonment feeling leads Connie to frustration. To be accepted, she splits into another different personality. Therefore, the nature of parental role determines child's self-image construction in their social and psychological well-beings.

Wiyani, Sili, & Valiantien (2017) conducted a study entitled The Psychoanalytical Study On The Characteristics And Causes Of Adolescent Deviant Behavior Found In *Divergent* Novel By Veronica Roth. This research investigates how the major character described to get causes of Beatrice's deviant behaviors in Veronica Roth's *Divergent* Novel. This research used the personality theory by Sigmund Freud. The method of data collection of the research is library research. The technique of data analysis is descriptive qualitative method. The researcher served the data in dialogues, and narratives by Beatrice. This story tells about Beatrice's deviant behavior. the deviant behavior of Beatrice described that her Id showed her desire to leave Abnegation. Beatrice always could not follow the rules in Abnegation faction. Beatrice's Ego also have tried to help her, so Beatrice can achieve her desire to the right way with pay attention to the social values that exist. deviant behavior of Beatrice also shown when she has moved to the Dauntless faction. her big curiosity and her behavior that break the rules of

factions still showed there. the causes of Beatrice's deviant behavior is influenced by biological factors, the family and the selfconcept.

Fajriyah, Mulawarman, & Rokhmansyah (2017) conducted a study entitled *Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Wanita Dalam Novel Alisya Karya Muhammad Makhdlori: Kajian Psikologi Sastra*. This study describes about story facts and personality structure of female lead character, and the factor behind personality changes of female lead character in the novel by Muhammad Makhdlori. This research is a descriptive qualitative research covering psychology of literature studies. This paper discusses psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud. This novel displays various traits and behaviors related to psychology and experience of conflicts that are displayed through figures the main woman named Alisya and raised the story of the journey her life. The dynamics of Alisya's life stems from poor families, trying draw the fate by finding work in the city until finally dragging it to dark valleys and finally his eyebrows live with wealth. This made her personality change dramatically. The researcher used psychoanalytic theory according to Sigmund Freud and looked for what factors it only affects the personality and psychological changes of the main character in Alisya's novel by Muhammad Makhdlori.

Respatio (2018) conducted a study entitled *Applications of Freudian Psychoanalysis in Rebecca*. This study describes about what happened to the I, the main character in the novel. The author used psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the dreams and halucinations the main character has in Rebecca. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The results show that the young woman as the main character in Rebecca is able to overcome her bad dreams and hallucinations. She grows being a strong mature woman. The content of this novel describes One of the obvious facts about personality is that it is constantly changing and developing. This is especially noticeable during the periods of infancy, childhood and adolescence. The main character personality is changing and developing. Through learing, she develops greater skill in dealing with frustations and anxieties. She has at last grown up. She is very different from the shy, frightened girl who firs

goes to Manderly. The fear, painful make her into a matured woman. She is a mentally healthy person, because her three systems (id, ego and superego) form a unified and harmonious organization. By working together cooperatively they enable the I to carry on efficient and satisfying transaction with her environment.

Cahya & Margawati (2018) conducted a study entitled *Dualism In The Strange Case Of Dr. Jekyll And Mr. Hyde By Robert Stevenson: A Demolition Of Alter*. This study describes about the development of multiple personality disorder in the main character. The author used a Freudian psychoanalysis theory. The study shows that the main character has two personalities. This multiple personality disorder has the bad impacts to the character. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. This story begin when Dr. Jekyll was born with his royal life. He is successfully creating Mr. Hyde as another personality of himself, but he lose control of Mr. Hyde, so he make more formulass that change him back to be Dr. Jekyll again. Then, Dr. Jekyll has several ways dealing with his multiple personality disorder. He uses the formulas to separate his good andevil side. several ways of Dr. Jekyll dealing with his multiple personality disorder. It can be concluded that people who suffer multiple personality disorder will find the way to survive from it. multiple personality disorder causes some impacts into the main character"s life. These impacts affirm that multiple personality disorder causes a messy life psychologically and physically.

Megah & Daniati (2018) conducted a study entitled *An Analysis Of Oedipus Complex Of Michael Berg In The Reader Movie*. This study describes about oedipus complex characteristics of Michael Berg that occur during his childhood. The author used a psychological approach to the theory of literary psychology, especially psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud. The method used in this study was qualitative research using the telling and showing method. The result of the analysis this study show that the main character in " The Reader" movie has the Oedipus complex's characteristics. The content of this novel about Michael Berg that tried to hold the desire for the mother and has excessive jealousy towards his father which results in the child having excessive feelings of guilt and experiencing conflict or emotional disturbances or mental disorders until they are

adults. Then, the causes of oedipus complex problem faced by michael berg. The causes of the emergence of Oedipus Complex on Michael Berg due to Michael's relationship was not too close to his father, so Michael tend to get more attention from his mother.

Erianto, Aditiawarman, & Rahman (2018) conducted a study entitled *Racialism Slavery As Reflected in Paul Laurence Dunbar's Poems to Social Life*. *Slavery to Social life's Racialism* analyzes the disclosure of a black-life tragedy of slavery and racism in their social life. The author used a psychological approach that discusses the psychology of human personality which is the theory of Sigmund Freud including Keywords: slavery, racism consequence of slavery the id, ego, and the human superego. This research method is descriptive qualitative. Dunbar in his poems presents about Racialism Slavery as reflected in Paul Laurence Dunbars poems to social life is the different person and communities. Dunbar issues the realistic to the real life. Viewing back to those three Racialism Slavery that's kind of slavery in Paul Laurence Dunbar poems, kinds of racialism that can be found in the poems and the effect of social slavery to social life that can be found in the poems, all are really true and they take place wherever and even whenever they will be. Perhaps someone will say that it's indeed realistic since it talks about social problem. In the writer's mind, realistic in this case means, beside it's true of life, its also consistently with condition that the author has set up.

Nuraida, Aditiawarman, & Reni (2018) conducted a study entitled *The Discrimination of women as seen in Hrndriect Ibsen's a Doll Hause*. This study describes about the freedom oppression which ultimately destroy Nora's and Torvald's marriage steam from pride, unrequited love, and betrayal. In analyzing this drama author using psychology approach discusses the human personality which is the theory of Sigmund Freud includes the id, ego, superego man. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Research results from the play *A Doll House*, the authors have found that the presence of the Suppression of freedom. The content of this novel describes the discrimination at the beginning of *A Doll House*, Nora seems completely happy. She responds affectionately to

Torvald's teasing, speaking with excitement about the extra money her new job will provide, and takes pleasure in the company of her children and friends. She does not seem to mind her doll-like existence, in which she is coddled, pampered, and patronized. In order to fight for her rights a woman. Nora willing to leave her husband and children. Regardless of what Torvald's said to him. In fighting for his rights Nora's willingly sacrificed all including his marriage and those in his unfortunately.

Reni & Syam (2018) conducted a study entitled *The Affair And Betrayal In The Murder Investigation As Seen In Paula Hawkins' The Girl On The Train*. This study describes about the psychological condition of the main character. This research is focused on revealing the character that has an affair that appears in novel *The Girl on the Train*. The theory used is psychology theory by Sigmund Freud which explains that the life of the human soul has three levels of consciousness namely; id, ego and superego. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The content of this novel describes about the psychological condition of the main character are: Rachel, She is an alcoholic, has severe depression because she has fertility problem. Anna, she likes being the other woman, she is selfish and controlling (Anna defines herself by her looks and her sexual power over men). Megan: Megan is an unpredictable character. She can be any character even though she doesn't like that character. Tom: Tom's whole life was constructed on lies, falsehoods and half truths told to make him look better, stronger, more interesting than he was.

Helmita & Putri (2018) conducted a study entitled *The Failure Of Ambition To Be A Queen As Seen In Phillipa Gregory's The Other Boleyn Girl*. This study describes about the psychological analysis of the ambitious character Anne Boleyn, he has the greatest power of all in England. In analyzing this data, the writer uses psychological theories by Sigmund Freud. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality argues that human behavior is the result of the interactions among three component parts of the mind: the id, ego, and superego. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. the This story tells about the ambition of Anne Boleyn. From the government even in

religion, so he could do whatever he wants including divorcing his first wife Catherine of Aragorn which is a first in royal history of England. Ambition could even destroy relationship between family. in this case between two sisters. Anne stole Mary's position to be a King's Mistress because she knows that she more ambitious than Mary who was happy with the things where they are. Although it's good to have ambition to drive someone to reach their goal to succeed but ambition without limit could destroy everything and everyone around you. And it even could destroy yourself too. Anne must face her own death with humiliation and leave her name tarnished to the whole England.

Maulana, Dewi, & Damayanti (2018) conducted a study entitled *Perilaku Psikopat Tokoh Seiichi Kirishima Dalam Komik Hideout Karya Masasumi Kakizaki*. This study describes the behavior of psychopathic character Seiichi Kirishima which consists of anti-social, egocentric, lacks fear, behaves cruelly, often lies, and has chronic problems from his past. The author used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the theory of Hare's psychopathy, Chekley's psychopathic classification theory, and Marcel Danesi's semiotic theory. The results of this study are Seiichi Kirishima in the primary psychopath category. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This story tells Factors forming the psychopathic character of Seiichi in the Hideout comic are caused by both internal and external factors. Internal factor is that there is an imbalance in the personality structure of the character Seiichi Kirishima in the Seiichi character seen in the personality structure of Seiichi's figure whose ego is more likely to lead to the id than the superego. and external factor, for example, consists of the character's unsuccessful work and the death of his child.

Those previous studies are really helpful and give many contributions to the researcher. Some of the previous studies have the same object, but a different approaches to analyze, such as used postmodernism perspective and feminist approach that focus in patriarchy system, gender, and social status. Moreover, one of the previous studies have the different object, but the same approach to analyze, like pasychoanalytic approach. Indeed, the research is different from previous studies because some of the previous study often use feminist approach,

or another approaches to analyzed. Whereas, this research uses pasychoanalytic approach to analyzing personality and more focused on the obsession of women characters in the novel Rebecca. The research uses psychoanalytic theory from Sigmund Freud, it has three parts: id, ego, and superego. This research focuses on the lifestyle and personality of a character that has id, ego, and superego that unbalance, so that raise conflict as in the Rebecca.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Study

Theoretical reviews are provided in order to support this research with theories and approach relevant to the topic. It includes the discussion about the intrinsic elements of the novel, Psychology of Literature, Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis, and Obsession.

2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements of Novel

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. Literary works are expressions that are thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, experience, belief in a life description form, which can arouse enchantment with language tools and described in writing form. "Literary works are produced in various forms of writing styles, themes, settings, and etc (Hetami, 2009, p.42)". Foster (2002, p.16) states that the important elements in prose are character, theme, plot, setting, and point of view. Those are called an intrinsic element. Intrinsic elements are used to analyze novels in order to better make easy to analyze the novel. There are several intrinsic elements of the novel. However. The researcher emphasized the five points of the intrinsic element in the novel Rebecca which are theme, character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. Those are briefly explained as follows.

2.2.1.1 Theme

The theme is the main idea which is in a story, the main idea of a thing to make an article. Such as novel, short stories, and other literary works. Kenney (1966, p.88) explains the theme is something that can be derived from the story. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often

the theme can be easily seen from the title. Yet, there also a story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means.

According to Staton (1965, p.19), the theme of a story corresponds to the meaning of human experience, it may be anything that could make an experience. The purpose of the theme is to give shape and effect in our mind, so make the story easy to remember. A good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes the theme shapes into the fact that comes from the human experience. It is explored by the story and then gives the impression for each event in life.

2.2.1.2 Character

The character is a figure who participates in the action in the story. According to Kenney (1966), the character is expected to be natural or lifelike. The human being is free but the fictional character is never entirely free because it is a part of an artistic whole and must always serve the needs of the whole. A character is a person or creature that interacts with others within a story. There are different kinds of character in stories, and different ways to describe them.

Abram (1981, p.76) says that character is people who are appeared in narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do.

The main character is the individual who contributes the most to the story or who is the most important of the story. Characterization refers to a character's personality or the method by which the writer reveals this personality. Direct characterization is when an author told you directly about the character's personality. Indirect characterization is when an author reveals a character's personality through his or her actions or dialogues.

The characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken; major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character.

According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966, p.59), the protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does an ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. Whereas, antagonist character usually causes conflict for the protagonist. The antagonist is the opposite character of the protagonist either physically and psychologically (Luxemburg, 1992, p.145).

Forster (1927, p.48-49) distincts the characters into round and flat, the round character is the complex fully developed, and unpredictable that we may not be able to predict action and reaction. In the other hand, the flat character means the simple character that only has one certain nature character.

Koesmobroto (1988, p.67) distinguishes two types of character, main or major character, and minor character. The major character is the most important character in the story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he can not stand on his own, he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are of less importance than those of the main.

2.2.1.3 Plot

Semi (1993, p.43) says that the plot or plots are a series of events in the story structure arranged as a functional interrelation, which also marks the order of the part in the whole fiction. The plot is one of the elements of the novel and organized the sequence of events and actions that make up the story. A novelist uses the plot to arrange the sequence of events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. As the character makes choices and tries to resolve the problem, the story's action is shaped and the plot is generated. In some stories, the author structures the entire plot chronologically, with the first event followed by the second, third, and so on. However, many other stories are told with flashback techniques in which plot events from earlier times interrupt the story's "current" events.

According to Foster (2002, p.87), a plot is a narrative of events the emphasis falling on causality. The king died and the queen died of grief is not plot, the time is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it. Stanton (1965, p.14) suggests the plot is a story that contains the sequence events, but

each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event that caused or led to the occurrence of other events. The plot decided by three essential elements: events, conflict, and climax. Conflict and climax are of paramount importance in the structure of the plot, both of which are the main elements of plot in fiction. According to Luken (2003: 99-100), a conflict is a struggle against opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist against an antagonist, or opposing force. Stanton (1965, p.16) states that climax is when the conflict has reached the highest-level intensities, and when (it) is something that is inevitable happened.

2.2.1.4 Setting

A basic concept of narrative is setting. Setting is also important as one element in literary work. Through setting, we can find the place, time or even condition of life in a literary work. The setting of a story is not only the physical locate but also the time of day-may or may not be symbolic (Purwanto & Aimah, 2018, p.6).

“The setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general location, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs, the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place” (Abraham,1999, p.75)

According to Wellek & Warren (1989, p.131), the setting is concerned with the places where story takes a place. The setting of the novel includes all the detail of a place and time. There are two kinds of setting, the specific and general. In a specific setting, the authors give a specific place and time in the story. In the place such as specific country, state, region, community, neighborhood, building, institution, or home. Whereas, in the time such as the year, the time of day, even the weather. In the general setting, authors state that the story happened somewhere in the time.

Kenney (1966, p.40) proposes an element of setting into four elements, they are: (1) the actual geographical location, including topography, scenery, event the details of room interior, (2) the occupation and modes of day existence of the character, (3) the time in which the action takes place e.g. historical period,

season of the year, (4) the religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of the character.

2.2.1.5 Point of View

Every story is certainly told by someone that usually called a narrator. Point of view is a device for the narrator to indicate the position from which an action is observed and narrated. Point of view is the perspective from which a story told. It is the relationship of the narrator to the story. An author of fiction must choose a point of view from which he will narrate his story. First-person is told by a character who uses the first person pronoun “I” and third-person is the point of view where the narrator uses third person pronouns such as “he” and “she” to refer to the characters.

2.2.2 *Psychology of Literature*

Literature and psychology are related to each other. An author puts his or her thought, emotion, and passion through a character in a literary work. Eagleton (2005, p.135) explains that the relationship between literature and psychology is quite close, as both have the same source of the problem, human, as the material of the studies. Freud in Eagleton (2005, p.135) states that human behavior influence the unconscious mind contain encouragements to be fulfilled.

According to Wellek & Warren (1989), psychology in literature can be used to analyze some studies. For the first, the psychology of literature may be used to investigate the author as a human being. Secondly, the study of the creative process of the author in creating literature is also can be considered as research of psychology of literature.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. First, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Second, the psychologist striving to develop a procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Third, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, the way of “shaping” or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression behavior. Psychology of

literature is a result of observation towards the author's or characters' mind and behavior. It needs to grab the possibilities of their mind, past experience, and future development, written or not written to understand the character deeply.

According to Wellek & Warren (1970, p.81) Psychology of literature may mean the psychological study of the writer as type and an individual or the study of the creative process or study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally the effect of literature upon its readers (audience psychology). Psychoanalytic literature as it concerns attachment theory and research, and of the attachment literature as it pertains to psychoanalytic ideas, demonstrates an increasing interest in attachment theory within psychoanalysis.

2.2.3 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a method of medical treatment for those who suffer from a nervous disorder which was proposed by Sigmund Freud in 1896. Freud's influence on psychology and on literature and culture was two-fold. First, Freud proposed a theory of how human personality develops. Second, Freud created techniques for treating mental illnesses, which he believed, resulted from difficulties in normal personality formation. For Freud, the human character was determined by complex genetic and environmental forces, the strongest of which exist in the unconscious, a place in the mind seething with biological instincts and physical drives. The unconscious, as its names suggest, is part of the mind that contains all (memories, desires, thoughts) of which one is not aware. The energy that power behavior is the libido, which is inborn and is primarily sexual and aggressive in nature. Society limits how the libido is expressed.

Freud (2009) states that in human personality, there is three important systems, they are Id, Ego, and Superego. There is a system become a harmonic structure the corporation between id, ego, and superego creates an individual who behaves balance with the environment.

2.2.3.1 The Id

The irrational, instinctual, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche Freud calls the id. Containing our secret desires, our darkest wishes, and our most intensifiers, the id wishes only to fulfill the urges of the pleasure principle. In addition, it houses the libido, the source of all our psychosexual desire and all our psyche energy. Unchecked by any controlling will, the id operates on impulse, wanting immediate satisfaction for all its instinctual desire.

The id is the impulsive and unconscious part of our psyche which response directly and immediately to the instincts. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop ego and superego. It operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. Freud said id acts the king or queen (Minderop, 2011, p.21). It has absolute authority, has to be respected, and is spoiled, arrogant, and egoist. The id engages in primary thinking process which is primitive, irrational, and fantasy oriented. This form of thinking process has no comprehension of objective reality and is selfish and wishful in nature.

2.2.3.2 The Ego

The second part of the psyche Freud calls the ego, the rational, logical, waking part of the mind, although much of its activities remain in the unconscious. The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world (Freud, 1961, p.25). The ego operates according to the reality principle that attempts to help the id get what it wants by judging the difference between real and imaginary. The ego develops in order to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world.

Freud (2009) states that the ego is partly conscious and partly unconscious. Ego has the function to balance Id and Superego. It adapts someone's condition to reality. Ego operates on the reality principle in which it delays privilege and prevents new suspense. This reality principle works based on secondary process. It is a process of thinking logically by planning and testing whether the plan can be done to fulfill Id. While, the process of testing is called reality testing, doing the plan after thinking logically as a decision of a secondary process.

Freud analogizes the id to being a horse while the ego is the rider. The ego is 'like a man on horseback, who has to hold in check the superior strength of the horse' (Freud, 1923, p.15). If ego fails in its attempt to use the reality principle, and anxiety is experienced, unconscious defense mechanisms are employed, to help ward off unpleasant feelings (anxiety) or make good things feel better for the individual.

2.2.3.3 The Superego

The third part of the psyche, the superego. Act as an internal censor, causing us to make moral judgments in light of social pressures. The superego is partly unconscious: it issues blind commands, just as the id issues blind desires, and produces feelings of guilt when its commands are disobeyed (Jackson, 2000, p.49). In contrast to the id, the superego operates according to the morality principle and serves primarily to protect society and us from it. Representing all of society's moral restrictions, the superego serves as a filtering agent, suppressing the desires and instincts forbidden by society and thrusting them back into the unconscious. Overall, the superego manifests itself through punishment. If allowed to operate at its own discretion, the superego will create an unconscious sense of guilt and fear.

The function of the superego is to decide whether an action is true or not according to the ethical or moral values of the community in which individuals live. Freud states: "The superego is always in close touch with the id and can act as its representative in relation to the ego" (Freud, 1949, p.70). The superego deals with both because individual deeds do not always fit into the moral codes that the superego represents. The superego developed according to the moral and ethical values which were taught us by our families when we were young. It is the pitiful part of the personality since the superego directs ego to base the behavior on how actions can affect the whole society.

2.2.4 The Concept of Repression

Repression is the psychological attempt to direct one's own desires and impulses towards pleasurable instincts by excluding them from one's consciousness and holding or subduing them in the unconscious. Repression is the action that produces the unconscious by rendering experiences, thoughts, desires and memories irretrievable (Margawati, 2010, p.122).

Freud in Bressler (1998, p.153) asserts that the unconscious expresses its suppressed wishes and desires. Even though the conscious mind has repressed these desires and has forced them into the unconscious. Freud in Billig (1999, p.01) believes that people repress, or drive from their conscious minds, shameful thoughts that, then, become unconscious. This was his key idea. As he wrote, repression was the 'center' to which all the other elements of psychoanalytic thinking were related. Freud's idea of repression remains vital for understanding human behavior.

According to Wright (1984, p.11), the id wants its wishes satisfied, whether or not they are compatible with external demands. The ego finds itself threatened by the pressure of unacceptable wishes. This is the operation known as repression: the essence of repression lies simply in turning something away and keeping it at a distance from the conscious. Freud makes a distinction between two senses of the term. 'Primal repression' initiates the formation of the unconscious and is ineradicable and permanent. Primal repression consists of denying a 'psychical representative' entry to the conscious: a fixation is thereby established, splitting conscious from the unconscious. For Freud primal repression marks a pre-linguistic entry into the symbolic world.

Wright (1984, p.12) states that the term 'repression' in its second and more generally known sense is used by Freud to designate repression proper or 'after-pressure': it serves to keep guilt-laden wishes out of the conscious experience. The symptoms, dreams and parapraxes (Freud slips) that turn up in the course of this process represent the 'return of the repressed', a mechanism that marks both the emergence of the forbidden wish and the resistance to it: Within the unconscious, the flow of energy becomes bound up with certain memory-

traces, developing the character of unconscious wishes that strive continually to break through against the counterforce exerted by the ego. Where the primary process allows the psychical energy to flow freely, the 'secondary process' transform it into 'bound energy' in that its movement is checked and controlled by the rational operations of the ego.

2.2.5 Oedipus and Electra Complex

Freud sees the child's relationship with its parents as critical for the achievement of its proper sexual identity. According to Freud, the boy becomes the rival of the father for the mother's love. Whereas, the girl becomes the rival of the mother for the father's love (Wright, 1984, p.14).

According to Freud, in our early childhood, all of us go through three overlapping phases: the oral, anal, and phallic stages. As infants, we experience the oral phase: As we suck our mother's breast in order to be fed, our sexuality (or libido) is activated. In the second or anal stage, the anus becomes the object of pleasure when children learn the delights of defecation while simultaneously learning that they are independent persons who are separate from their mothers. In the final phase, the phallic stage, a child's sexual desire or libido is directed toward the genitals when the child learns the pleasure that results from stimulating one's sexual organs. At this point in a child's development, Freud asserts that the pleasure principle basically controls the child. Being self-centered, sadistic, and assertive, the child cares for nothing but his or her own pleasure. If a child, however is to grow up as a normal adult, he or she must develop a sense of sexuality, a sense of his maleness or her femaleness. Freud maintains that this awareness can be achieved by successful handling of either the Oedipus or the Electra complex (Bressler, 1998, p.151).

A boy must successfully negotiate the Oedipus complex in order to become a normal man, and a girl must successfully negotiate the Electra complex if she is to make the transition from a girl to a normal woman. A boy possess an erotic attachment to their mother. He recognizes a rival for his mother's affection: the father. If a child's sexual development is to proceed normally, Freud

maintains, each must then pass through the castration complex. From observing themselves, their mother, and perhaps their sisters, little boys know they have a penis like their father whereas their mother and sister do not. What prevent the male child from continuing to have incestuous desires for his mother is fear of castration by his father. The child therefore represses his sexual desire, identifies with his father, and hopes someday to possess a woman as his father now possesses his mother. Then, a young girl is also erotically attracted to her mother, she too recognizes a rival for her mother's affection: the father. Unconsciously, however, the girl realizes that she is already castrated, as is her mother. Because she knows her father possesses that which she desires a penis, she turns her desires to him and away from her mother. After the seduction of her father fails, she turns back toward the mother and identifies with her. The girl realizes that one day she like her mother will possess a man (Bressler, 1998, p.152)

2.2.6 *Narcissism*

Narcissism is a type of personality disorder in which those who experience will have increased feelings for their own interests, the need for attention from others and excessive admiration of themselves. Narcissism is the pursuit of gratification from vanity or egotistic admiration of one's idealised self image and attributes. The term originated from Greek mythology, where the young Narcissus fell in love with his own image reflected in a pool of water. Narcissism is a concept in psychoanalytic theory, which was popularly introduced in Sigmund Freud's essay *On Narcissism* (1914).

The term narcissism is derived from clinical description and was chosen by Paul Näcke in 1899 to denote the attitude of a person who treats his own body in the same way in which the body of a sexual object is ordinarily treated—who looks at it, that is to say, strokes it and fondles it till he obtains complete satisfaction through these activities (Freud, 1914, p.1)

We may approach the study of narcissism is by observing the erotic life of human beings, with its many kinds of differentiation in man and woman. Just as object-libido at first concealed ego-libido from our observation, so too in

connection with the object-choice of infants (and of growing children) what we first noticed was that they derived their sexual objects from their experiences of satisfaction (Freud, 1914, p.12)

A human being has originally two sexual objects—himself and the woman who nurses him— and in doing so we are postulating a primary narcissism in everyone, which may in some cases manifest itself in a dominating fashion in his object choice. A comparison of the male and female sexes then shows that there are fundamental differences between them in respect of their type of objectchoice. Complete object-love of the attachment type is, properly speaking, characteristic of the male. It displays the marked sexual overvaluation which is doubtless derived from the child's original narcissism and thus corresponds to a transference of that narcissism to the sexual object. This sexual overvaluation is the origin of the peculiar state of being in love, a state suggestive of a neurotic compulsion, which is thus traceable to an impoverishment of the ego as regards libido in favour of the love-object. A different course is followed in the type of female most frequently met with, which is probably the purest and truest one. With the onset of puberty the maturing of the female sexual organs, which up till then have been in a condition of latency, seems to bring about an intensification of the original narcissism, and this is unfavourable to the development of a true objectchoice with its accompanying sexual overvaluation. Women, especially if they grow up with good looks, develop a certain selfcontentment which compensates them for the social restrictions that are imposed upon them in their choice of object (Freud, 1914, p.13)

The primary narcissism of children which we have assumed and which forms one of the postulates of our theories of the libido, is less easy to grasp by direct observation than to confirm by inference from elsewhere. If we look at the attitude of affectionate parents towards their children, we have to recognize that it is a revival and reproduction of their own narcissism, which they have long since abandoned. The trustworthy pointer constituted by overvaluation, which we have already recognized as a narcissistic stigma in the case of object-choice, dominates, as we all know, their emotional attitude. The child shall fulfil those wishful

dreams of the parents which they never carried out—the boy shall become a great man and a hero in his father's place, and the girl shall marry a prince as a tardy compensation for her mother. At the most touchy point in the narcissistic system, the immortality of the ego, which is so hard pressed by reality, security is achieved by taking refuge in the child. Parental love, which is so moving and at bottom so childish, is nothing but the parents' narcissism born again, which, transformed into object-love, unmistakably reveals its former nature (Freud, 1914, p.15).

2.2.7 The Obsession

Obsessions are upsetting thoughts, images, or urges that intrude, unbidden, into the person's stream of consciousness. According to *Oxford Advances Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Obsession is a fixed idea that occupies one's mind. An obsession is a stubborn and habitual thought, which a person is incapable of controlling. This leads a person to anxiety or misery. For example, if a person has the obsessive fear that all tangible things are contaminated with germs, he becomes anxious with thoughts of illness, and even death, causing him to manifest acts of cleaning and sanitizing himself and the things that surround him.

Obsessional thinking is the hallmark of obsessional neurosis, which may be accompanied by compulsive behavior. Compulsions are repetitive, intentional behaviors or mental acts that the person feels compelled to perform, usually with a desire to resist. Compulsions are typically intended to avert some feared event or to reduce distress.

Wegner's (1989, p.167) words "an obsession can grow from nothing but the desire to suppress a thought". Lopatka & Rachman (1995) found that people with obsessional problems tend to think that the probability of a nasty misfortune is increased when they are responsible. They are also inclined to think that they, but not other people, can be held responsible for misfortunes over which they have no control whatsoever.

Rachman (1997, p.793) proposes that "obsessions are caused by catastrophic misinterpretations of the significance of one's thoughts (images,

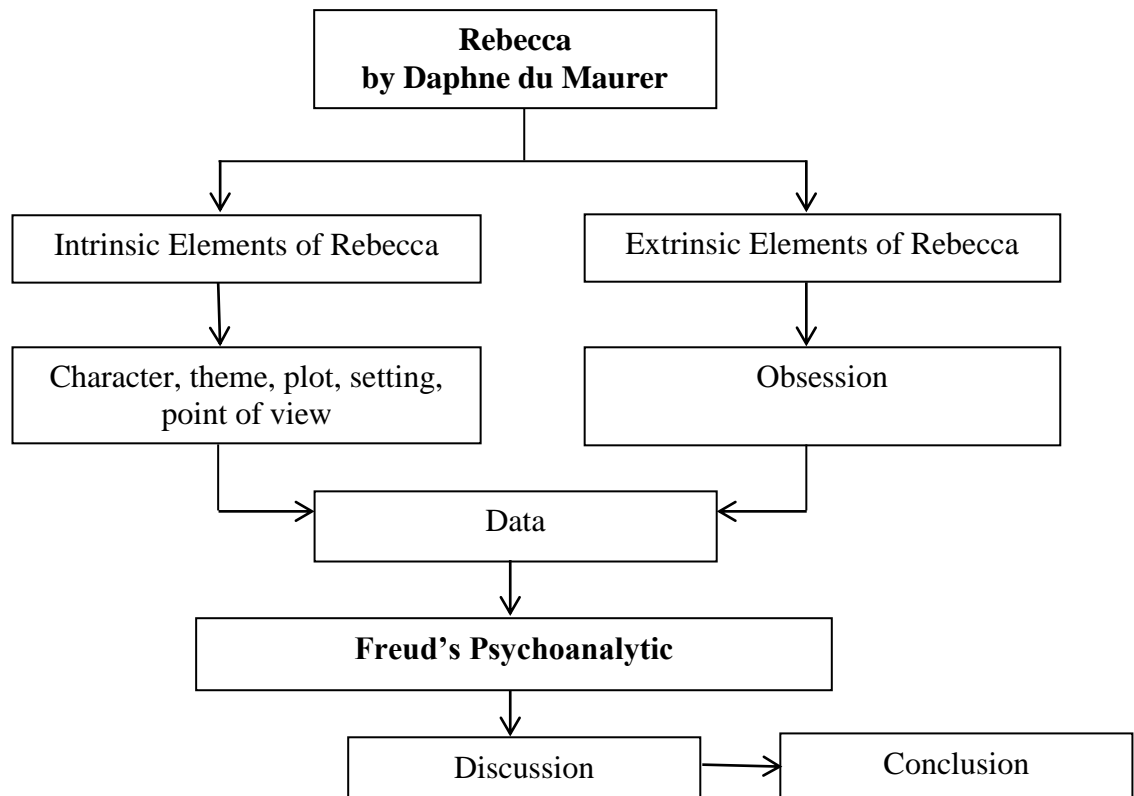
impulses)". In this model, the misinterpretations are not limited to responsibility valuations but can include any interpretation that the intrusive thought is personally significant, revealing, threatening, or even catastrophic.

Such an interpretation has the effect of "transforming a commonplace nuisance into a torment" (Rachman, 1997, p. 794). The person usually interprets the intrusive thought in a personally significant way and as implying that he or she is "bad, mad, or dangerous."

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this final project, the researcher focuses on the intrinsic elements of the text are involved to support the data. This study using psychoanalysis approach from Sigmund Freud, it has three parts: id, ego, and superego.

This theory used to explain how is obsession influence behaviour of the women characters in this novel. The women characters in this novel consist of Rebecca, Danvers and Mrs. de Winter. They have a different obsession in their life. Such as Rebecca, she has an obsession to controlled Manderley and Maxim. So, she try to look perfect in public and covers her fake life. Then, Danvers, she has an obsession in loving Rebecca. So, she is very loyal and adores rebecca, she also thinks that no one can replace Rebecca. Next, Mrs. de Winter, she is the second wife of the Maxim after Rebecca, after she lives with Maxim in Manderley, she has an obsession to get love from her husband. because of jealousy, she is trying very hard to be like Rebecca to get happiness and love from her husband.



2.1 Theoretical Framework of Analysis

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter talks about the devices of the methods which are used to support the analysis. To give further explanation, this chapter is divided into six sub-chapters. They are research design, object of the study, research instrument, type of data, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A research design is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the problem research. Creswell (2014, p.377) says that the research design is types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study.

Arikunto (1992, p.89) states that there are two kinds of research: quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative research is a means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. Whereas, qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014, p.376).

Research methods involve the form of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researchers propose for their studies (Creswell, 2014, p.388). In analyzed the data, I used descriptive qualitative method. It was qualitative because it dealt with the natural phenomenon. According to Hancock et al (2007, p.7), qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. It was concerned with the social aspects of our world. The main purpose of a descriptive qualitative method is to describe a kind of situation (Arikunto,2002, p.182).

According to Polkinghorne in Elliot & Timulak (2005, p.147), descriptive qualitative rely on linguistic rather than numerical data and employ meaning-based rather than statistical forms of data analysis. The qualitative data are the sources of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of processes in the identifiable context of words, phrases, and sentences, utterances, and dialogues.

Hence, the source of data is the novel entitled *Rebecca*, while the data are in the form of words, phrase, and sentences. In this study, the researcher conducted a discussion of literature including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work. Based on the method, the research explained the result of this study by described the cause and effect of the obsession of women characters in the novel *Rebecca*.

According to Creswell (2014, p.39), research approaches are plans and procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. In this research, I also used the psychology of literature as the approach, specifically using Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis: id, ego, and superego theory. The psychology theory was used because the conflict of this novel most of it occurs due to personality problems in the women characters. The theory by Freud used to analyze the aspect of women characters in personality. The focus of this research was the obsession of women characters that influence their behaviour and life in *Rebecca*.

3.2 Object of the Study

Object of the study was divided into two namely the formal object and material object.

First, Formal object of the study is about obsession. Obsession is one of the personality problems that is reflected in the life of this modern society. And by examining the obsession in the novel *Rebecca*, we can know the influence of obsession on characters behaviour and the effect of obsession through the psychological approach and the theory of Sigmund Freud which explains the imbalance in the three psychological elements: id, ego, and superego.

Second, Material object of the study is about the novel. Novels are one of the works of literature created by authors to convey their ideas, thoughts, or experiences in writing. the novel entitled *Rebecca* is a thriller novel which is written by English author Dame Daphne du Maurier. It was published by Victor Gollancz in 1938. The genre of this novel is a crime, gothic, mystery and romance.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the instrument was the observation sheet. It revealed the literal meaning of the citation, how that meaning took part in the story, and how that meaning related to the study. It was expected to get a better understanding of the story. According to Sugiyono (2006, p.292), in qualitative research, the researcher or the members of the group of the researchers take the role as the key instrument of the research. The research instrument that the researcher used in this research was using the observation sheet in the form of table as follows:

Table 3.1 Research Instrument

No	Data	Chapter/ Page	Interpretation	Answer Question no

3.4 Type of Data

According to Bogdan & Biklen in Sugiyono (2008, p.13), the data collected is in the form of words of pictures rather than a number. Therefore, the data in this research are in the form of words, phrase, sentences and implicit meanings found in the novel *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier.

There are two types of data source in this research. This first source is called primary source. Primary source is collected for the specific research problem directly through the procedures appropriate to the research problem. It is taken from the object of the study, that is a novel *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier. The second source is called secondary source. Secondary source is a source that is used to support the data. It involves the theory of literary and approaches for resolving the research problems, in this case, the psychological approach and Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic theory. The data were taken from references such as books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and sites relating the topic.

3.5 Data Collection

Library research was used in collecting the data. The data were collected from the novel, selecting the books and sites are related to the topic of the study. In collecting data, there are some steps were carried out, they are as follows:

1) Reading

The first step of conducting this study is reading. The researcher read the novel of Rebecca comprehensively, and did it for several times carefully to understand the whole content and find out the hidden meanings of the story especially the related essence to the topic.

2) Identifying

After reading the novel, the researcher identified the data by marking important quotations and conversations in the novel pertained to the topic discussed in this study. The process of data identification includes underlining and numbering. Meanwhile, the data are identified as parts of the whole stories in order to obtain the relevant interpretation based on the issue appeared.

3) Inventorying

After identifying, I did data inventorying. All identified data are listed and arranged in the table. The table consists of a number of data, the data, chapter/page, interpretation, and answer question number. This table has been mentioned in the research instrument.

4) Classifying

The classifying data was used to answer the statements of the problem. The data were classified into two groups according to the statement of problems:

There is the obsession of the women characters described in the novel, and the obsession of the women characters influence their behaviour in Daphne du Maurier' novel Rebecca.

5) Selecting

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

6) Reporting

The last step is reporting. The data are presented in the form of description. These data include a description, analysis, and the interpretation of the data which are supported by theories.

3.6 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method by means of describing and explaining the data with the theories employed. There are steps to answer research problems.

First, the writer began by analyzing the intrinsic elements of the novel Rebecca including the theme, plot, character, and characterization, setting and point of view. The focus in analyzing the novel is the women characters of Rebecca. The writer classified the narration and character's dialogues that was related to the characterization of Rebecca. Besides, the writer also analyzed the extrinsic elements of the novel, which related to the topic. Those elements were used to reveal women obsession in the novel.

Second, the data interpretations were analyzed by using psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud through his tripartite model of the psyche (id, ego, and superego). Freud's psychoanalytic techniques explain everything in a text become a sexual image. From his perspective, all images and actions within a text must be traced to the author's id, for everything in a text is ultimately the hidden wishes of the author libido (Bressler: 1999: 162). By identified the id and libido of the author appropriate Freud's perspective, it will be found the background of the character psychology made by the author in her novel. Furthermore, it will be found an obsession of women character as first research problems. And after that, the results of the analysis of previous research problems can be used to find the obsession of women characters influence their life and behavior as second research problem using Sigmund Freud Theory.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provides the analysis of the data taken from the novel *Rebecca* to answer the research questions as stated in the first chapter. This chapter consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter is about the description of the obsession of women characters. The second one is about the obsession that influences women characters behavior. Like in the previous chapter, the theory of personality that explained by Sigmund Freud will be used to analyze the obsession of women characters.

4.1 Obsession of Women Characters as Reflected in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*

In the novel *Rebecca*, Daphne du Maurier has the characters that dominate the story because they are presented with conflicts and actions that build the novel. They are women characters namely Rebecca, Mrs de Winter, and Danvers. They have an obsession with something and achieve what they want. The obsessions found in women characters in the novel are caused by instinctual impulse, sexual, or aggressive which can not be controlled, and serious internal conflicts, especially that have been started since childhood. To analyze the obsession that women characters have in this novel, the writer uses Sigmund Freud's theory namely id, ego, and superego, and Electra complex theory. The obsession of women characters is influenced by an imbalance between the id, ego, and superego in the characters themselves so that causing problems in their personalities. Then, the writer also uses the Electra complex theory to analyze the obsession with one of the characters in the novel. Electra complex theory is used to analyze the character because there is a tendency of a young girl who loves a man who is much older than her, this happens because a young girl is influenced by the figure of her father.

In this research, I will describe the obsession of every woman character in this novel. The first, the obsession of Rebecca is described through her obsession in gaining power. The second, the obsession of Mrs de Winter described through her obsession in getting her husband's love. The last, the obsession of Danvers described through her obsession in loving Rebecca.

4.1.1 Rebecca's Obsession in Gaining Power

Rebecca is the main character in the novel who has been presented dead since the beginning of the story. But, Rebecca's character has a very important role in building plot and conflict in the story. Rebecca came from in the past with a tragic dark story. The shadow of Rebecca who was dead like still alive in Manderley. Because before her death, she declared her win toward Manderley and Maxim. Rebecca's arrogance was able to haunt and disturb the lives of Maxim and his second wife. Rebecca did various ways of gaining power, one of which was with fake appearances. She did it to fool everyone, hide her real character and show all the perfect sides that exist in her. Through fake appearances, Rebecca can get anything that she wants, including overcome Manderley and controlling the people around her. Then, Rebecca's obsession in gaining power was also influenced by her desire to get Wealth and Honor. Rebecca is a woman who longs for a perfect life. For her, wealth and honor is a symbol that shows power. Wealth and honor also indicate the level of social status in society. Therefore, Rebecca tried to dominate Manderley and Maxim fully to get wealth and honor and fulfill satisfaction in herself.

4.1.1.1 Rebecca's Fake Appearances

Rebecca is the first wife of Maxim de Winter. Maxim is a rich man in his neighborhood. Maxim is the owner of Manderley which is a magnificent house that has the symbolic wealth and honor of that era. Manderley is a place that has existed for a long time and was kept hereditary by the Maxim family. That place was very beautiful, magnificent, large, and accompanied by many housekeepers, so Manderley became one of the places dreamed of by many people. Rebecca is

one of the fortunate women who can marry with Maxim. as well as, Maxim is a fortunate man to have Rebecca because she is a woman who is admired and adored by society with all her perfection. According to society, Maxim and Rebecca are a very harmonious couple. Since their marriage, Manderley has become more identic with Rebecca. Manderley is becoming more perfect the same as Rebecca. Rebecca has perfection in every way. She is a woman who is very beautiful, smart, polite, and good at socializing with others. She can attract anyone's heart so that many people fall in love and like her. But behind all her perfection that she showed in front of everyone, she hid her real character. She has an obsession in gaining power, it influences her attitude so she can achieve her desires. Not many people know the real character of Rebecca except her husband. This was revealed when Maxim told the truth about Rebecca to her second wife. It can be seen from the quotation:

- (1) Our marriage was a farce from the very first. She was vicious, damnable, rotten through and through. We never loved each other, never had one moment of happiness together. Rebecca was incapable of love, of tenderness, of decency. She was not even normal. (Maurier: 1938: 219)

The real character of Rebecca is also revealed by a character named Ben. He is a man who has a psychiatric disorder. He lives around the cottage near Manderley. Here, Ben also knows Rebecca. Because when Rebecca was still alive, he often saw Rebecca sailing and spending the night in a cottage. At that time, Ben often roamed around the cottage and see Rebecca showing her real attitude which made Ben feel scared. Rebecca is sadistic, careless and looks down on Ben because Rebecca knows that Ben has psychiatric disorders. Ben describes the figure of Rebecca when accidentally the second wife of Maxim found him in the cottage. At that time, Mrs de winter was chasing her dog Jasper that ran toward the cottage near the sea. Finally, Mrs. de Winter talked with Ben and apologized because her dog had come into place. Then, Ben tells the figure of the woman who often he sees around the cottage, and the woman is Rebecca. The following citations describe this.

- (2) 'You're not like the other one,' he said. 'Who do you mean?' I said. 'What other one?' He shook his head. His eyes were sly again. He laid his finger against his nose. 'Tall and dark she was,' he said. 'She gave you the feeling of a snake. I seen her here with me own eyes. Be night she'd come. I seen her.' He paused, watching me intently. I did not say anything. 'I looked in on her once,' he said, 'and she turned on me, she did. (Maurier: 1938: 127)

In both of these citations, the characters Maxim and Ben describe another side that Rebecca hid from the public. Rebecca is described as a snake, a devil, even abnormal because of her behavior that is rude, underestimate, and does not care about anyone. That is the opposite of Rebecca which is her real character. After knowing the truth, Maxim hates Rebecca and feel cheated because he married the wrong woman. This is not appropriate with Maxim's expectations who feels lucky when getting a perfect wife like Rebecca. However, Maxim must follow all the lies made by Rebecca, because Rebecca is very good at playing her drama and controlling the people around her. Besides that, Rebecca's presence had a great influence on Manderley, so Maxim has no other choice.

In both of these quotations, Maxim and Ben also describe the real character of Rebecca. In this novel, Rebecca is able to show different characters for her own interests. Rebecca has an obsession with mastering Manderley. So, one of the ways Rebecca has done is to hide the real character and show the opposite character in front of the public, this is done so that she gets the sympathy, admiration and attention of everyone. So that she can maintain her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Because of her desire, she was able to live in lies and pretense. Psychologically, there was an imbalance in Rebecca's personality. In Sigmund Freud's theory, the id of Rebecca's character wants freedom in behavior in Manderley. Rebecca was trapped in bad thoughts by doing whatever she liked at Manderley to fulfill her wild desires. Like when she had a party and hang out with her friends freely on the beach. Meanwhile, the Superego is a wife from the high class like Rebecca who lives in Manderley, should maintain respect and have good ethics in behavior. For Maxim, Manderley is a place of inheritance from his ancestors that must be maintained by its honor and

admiration, including to maintain from the despicable behavior carried out by Rebecca and her friends from London. Here, the ego in the Rebecca character ignores the id and follows the superego. Rebecca has to resist the wild and free desire which is in herself to have fun with her friends, and she must keep her behavior to maintain her position as Mrs de Winter in Manderley. Therefore, the way that Rebecca does is deceive to the public and hide her real character so that she can achieve what she wants. In the superego there is repression, which is the superego plays a role in controlling sexual drive and aggressive through the process of repression. Here, the superego will observe the ego closely and evaluate the actions and intentions of the ego.

4.1.1.2 Rebecca's Wealth and Honor

In this novel, Rebecca's obsession with power is found, namely a desire to master Manderley and Maxim. Rebecca tried to dominate Manderley to gain wealth and control Maxim to gain honor. Rebecca wants to take over Manderley from Maxim and take full control of her own. Manderley is a place handed down by the Maxim family. For the surrounding society, Manderley is a symbol of wealth and glory, so that everyone will also respect and glorify Maxim as an owner of Manderley because of the social status in her environment. Because of that, Rebecca married Maxim. It's easy for Rebecca to get any man including Maxim. Because Rebecca is able to show all its best aspects in front of men, an appearance that is elegant, beautiful and smart and able to socialize well reflects her charming personality.

Rebecca's obsession with power was demonstrated when she succeeded in winning and winning Manderley. For Rebecca, Manderley is a real symbol of wealth and honor. through her power over Manderley, Rebecca was able to make everyone adore her and obey everything she wanted without being able to reject it because Rebecca was seen as someone respectable with wealth and high social class in her environment. The plan to win Manderley starts with controlling all the situations around her. She can change Manderley according to her will, such as in the layout of the room, furniture, decoration, garden and so forth. Manderley became much different from before. if once Manderley was made a hereditary

place of the ancient Maxim family and guarded its holiness. Now, Rebecca makes Manderley a modern and very beautiful place, so it becomes a dream place for many people. Besides, slowly Rebecca also brought culture in London to Manderley. Maxim also allows Rebecca to do anything while bringing goodness to Manderley. She is also able to influence society with her very good personality. She can control herself to be someone who has good, friendly, polite, ethical and charming behavior. So, from all the things that she displayed in front of many people, she could get anything easily. She will make herself perfect in any way. Rebecca tried to dominate Manderley by making Manderley as she wanted and getting lots of praise and admiration from the public for her efforts. Rebecca also wants to show her social class and wealth to the public to maintain her honor as Rebecca de Winter at Manderley. Here, Maxim must follow Rebecca's play by realizing a perfect marriage in front of the public. Rebecca's power shown in the quotation.

- (3) 'She made a bargain with me up there, on the side of the precipice,' he said. 'I'll run your house for you,' she told me, 'I'll look after your precious Manderley for you, make it the most famous show-place in all the country, if you like. And people will visit us, and envy us, and talk about us; they'll say we are the luckiest, happiest, handsomest couple in all England. What a leg-pull, Max!' she said, 'what a God-damn triumph!' She sat there on the hillside, laughing, tearing a flower to bits in her hands.' (Maurier: 1938: 220)
- (4) And she knew I would do as she suggested: come here to Manderley, throw the place open, entertain, have our marriage spoken of as the success of the century.
She knew I would sacrifice pride, honour, personal feelings, every damned quality on earth, rather than stand before our little world after a week of marriage and have them know the things about her that she had told me then. (Maurier: 1938: 221)

In addition, Rebecca also showed her obsession to dominate Manderley through her wishes that delivered to Maxim, before her death because of being shot by Maxim. At that time, Rebecca delivers her plan to take Manderley from Maxim. She showed an impolite attitude and undermined Maxim's pride. She

favored her ability to control the people around her so that they trusted her. Even if Rebecca deceive the society that if one day she had a child, the society would believe that was the child of Maxim and Rebecca. Although in front of Maxim, Rebecca told the truth of her plan, Rebecca was sure that Maxim would not be able to do anything. This conversation happened when Rebecca was with Maxim, she said that if one day she would have children, but from another man, not Maxim. And after that, if later Maxim died, then Manderley that had hereditary from the Maxim family, would belong to her and her child. As seen in the quotation:

- (5) "If I had a child, Max," she said, "neither you, nor anyone in the world, would ever prove that it was not yours. It would grow up here in Manderley, bearing your name. There would be nothing you could do. And when you died Manderley would be his. (Maurier: 1938: 227)

In this quotation, Rebecca wants to show her power to Maxim. Here, Rebecca considers herself more superior to Maxim, she wants to take control of Maxim and Manderley. She wanted to show that she was able to take Manderley from Maxim in any way, one of which was through her descendants someday. Here, Rebecca shows her dreams in the future. She said this to Maxim to get the recognition that no one could defeat her, she would win anything she wanted. Although in the end, her arrogance caused her to die at the hands of her husband. because of emotion over Rebecca's attitude which undermined Maxim's pride.

Rebecca's obsession toward power was also showed when she succeeded in controlling Maxim de Winter. Even after her death, the shadow of Rebecca still disturbs and disrupts Maxim's mind so that it makes him feel uneasy. Maxim could not eliminate Rebecca from his mind. The tragic story of his past with Rebecca affected his life today, even after marrying his second wife. Maxim has not been able to give love, attention, and affection fully to his second wife. This can be seen from the way Maxim treated his second wife as a child because she was very young. Maxim assumed that his second wife would not understand his problem in the past, and impossible his wife could help him escape from the

shadows of his dark past. Because of that, Maxim prefers to keep the story that killed Rebecca in the past.

The incident occurred when Maxim cannot control his anger, so he fired a bullet toward Rebecca. At that time Rebecca still shows her strength and pride in front of Maxim, it was seen from Rebecca's confidence gives her victory smile. Moreover, she also laughed proudly in front of Maxim before she dies. Here, Rebecca wants to show that Maxim will regret having lost her. Whenever the existence of Rebecca will not be replaced and she will haunt Maxim's life. It shown that Rebecca has control Maxim. According to Rebecca, Maxim will never be happy with another woman after his second marriage. Here, Rebecca shows her ego's defense of intellectualization-rationalization, which is by using logic as the same reality as a genuine impulse. This was done to overcome tension, anxiety, and frustration by reversing the facts to defend and protect her pride. Instead of suffering, she accepts by saying logical reasons that depart from facts to Maxim. Rebecca said that death was her absolute win, which succeeded in dominating Manderley and Maxim. Her absence would make Manderley empty because everyone who admires and loves Rebecca will feel lost and they will always remember Rebecca's figure in their memory. As well as Maxim who will feel a broken heart and lost the most valuable figure of Rebecca in his life. In addition, Rebecca also said that her shadow would haunt the Maxim peace and happiness at any time. From all her words, Rebecca a still trying to show her strength and pride just before death. Even though in reality, the death due to being shot or killed by her husband is painful suffering, torture, ridicule and embarrass her pride. Death due to bad behavior towards Maxim will leave dark memories in the past.

One day, the case of Rebecca's death reappeared. That is because foreign cruises who have an accident at the sea around Manderley, thus making divers who initially wanted to help them instead found a boat that was used by Rebecca to sail the last time and caused her to die. After that, the diver reported the strange

incident to Maxim and asked him to re-investigate to find out the cause of Rebecca's death. There, Maxim's feeling began to distract and recall Rebecca sayings before she died. Rebecca said that she will come back again and win over Maxim in the future, as seen in the quotation:

- (6) 'I knew it would happen one day,' said Maxim, 'even when I went up to Edgemoor and identified that body as hers. I knew it meant nothing, nothing at all. It was only a question of waiting, of marking time. Rebecca would win in the end. Finding you has not made any difference has it?
Loving you does not alter things at all. Rebecca knew she would win in the end. I saw her smile, when she died.'(Maurier: 1938: 230)

- (7) He put his hands over mine and looked into my face. 'Rebecca has won,' he said.
I stared at him, my heart beating strangely, my hands suddenly cold beneath his hands.
'Her shadow between us all the time,' he said. 'Her damned shadow keeping us from one another. How could I hold you like this, my darling, my little love, with the fear always in my heart that this would happen? I remembered her eyes as she looked at me before she died. I remembered that slow treacherous smile. She knew this would happen even then. She knew she would win in the end.'(Maurier: 1938: 215)

In the quotations and explanations before. It appears that Rebecca has an obsession with power. The first was her obsession with controlling Manderley, and the second was her obsession with dominating Maxim. Rebecca's obsession and desire for power are influenced by the id in Rebecca's character who wants to have full Manderley. Because by controlling Manderley, all of Rebecca's financial needs will be fulfilled and also increase her social class. Then the Superego is that she knows that Manderley is fully belonged to Maxim because Manderley belongs to the Maxim family which has always given hereditary ownership to always maintain its honor. and Rebecca does not have full rights to own and control the situation in Manderley as she pleases. But the ego in Rebecca follows the id and ignores the superego. So Rebecca always tried to do anything to control and own Manderley.

She also ignored Maxim as the owner of Manderley and behave arbitrarily, impolite and even didn't care about Maxim. she only prioritizes her interests to fully control Manderley. Rebecca slowly did various ways to control Manderley. After her marriage with Maxim, she tried to make all the people in the environment of Manderley sympathy for her hard work changing Manderley into a very perfect place. Until finally society assumes that Manderley is identical to Rebecca. She succeeded to slip her name to maintain her position as Mrs de Winter in Manderley. It seems when people start saying that Manderley is Rebecca now. It was an achievement that Rebecca got because of her obsession. moreover, Maxim was also successfully conquered. Rebecca was able to dominate maxim so that he followed all her desires. Her desire to conquer and dominate Maxim is influenced by the id that is in herself. Whereas the superego is wife who should obey her husband, not taking over everything for her own sake. Here, the ego in the character Rebecca ignores the superego and follows the id. The superego that Rebecca ignored made her a disobedient and disrespectful wife to her husband, she was rude, sadistic and careless. For Rebecca, to conquer and dominate her husband is a matter of glory, and she is very high pride as a perfect woman who is admired by all men. Even because of her arrogance, before her death, Rebecca make sure Maxim that there would be no woman as perfect as Rebecca and that there would not be able to replace her position. And after her death, the shadow of Rebecca always disturbed Maxim's peace even after his second marriage. All feelings of anxiety, uneasy, fear and worry felt by maxim after Rebecca's death are proof of Rebecca's win and power over Maxim.

4.1.2 Mrs de Winter's Obsession in Getting Her Husband's Love

Mrs de Winter is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Maxim was her first love, so Mrs de Winter was willing to do anything to show her feelings of love for Maxim. Mrs de Winter is a girl who lost her love after being abandoned by her parents, so she doesn't have anyone else. So, after she knows Maxim and she has found her love, she will take care of it seriously. Mrs de Winter was very sure that she would get the happiness that had been missing from her life through Maxim.

Maxim is a man who is ideal for Mrs de Winter and someone who can be trusted to protect her. Mrs de Winter dreamed of a beautiful marriage with the person she loved. When Maxim invited her to marry, Mrs de Winter had high expectations about a perfect marriage that would make her happy. Her imagination about marriage to Maxim led to an obsession to get her husband's love. Mrs de Winter will do anything to maximize giving full love to Mrs de Winter. Here, Mrs de Winter fell in love with Maxim who was older than her and more suitable as her father. In psychology, Mrs de Winter experienced an Electra Complex because her love for Maxim was affected by her father's figure, and longed for the love that had been lost due to her father's departure through Maxim.

4.1.2.1 Mrs de Winter's Concept of Electra Complex

Mrs de Winter is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Since the beginning of the story, the author only uses the first person pronoun "I" as the main character in the novel. The author did not mention the original name of "I" until finally she is married to Maxim and got her identity as Mrs de Winter at Manderley, as seen in the quotation:

- (8) That was what people would say. It was all very sudden and romantic. They suddenly decided to get married and there it was. Such an adventure. I smiled to myself as I hugged my knees on the window seat, thinking how wonderful it was, how happy I was going to be. I was to marry the man I loved. I was to be Mrs de Winter. It was foolish to go on having that pain in the pit of my stomach when I was so happy. Nerves of course. (Maurier: 1938: 44)

Previously she was a poor young woman, and her parents had died since she was a child. She is a submissive, shy, timid, and quiet young girl. At a young age, she had worked with a rich woman named Mrs Van Hopper. After her parents died, she did not have anyone except Mrs Van Hopper. Therefore she always obeys and follows Mrs Van Hopper everywhere, because she needs money to supply all the needs of her life. Then, her life changed since she got to know and finally married to Maxim de Winter, a wealthy and respectable widower who

lived in Manderley. Their meeting began when this young girl was accompanying Mrs Van Hopper at a restaurant and meeting with Maxim. Until one day, when this young girl was not with Mrs Van Hopper, she accidentally meets again with Maxim at lunch at a restaurant and they began talking, then continue until the next meeting. Their brief meeting made this young girl immediately fall in love with Maxim. After that, this young girl was faced with two choices when she had to choose to go to New York with Mrs Van Hopper or get married to Maxim de Winter and go to Manderley. Finally, this young girl chose Maxim and went to Manderley. Because for her, Manderley is one of the amazing places dreamed of by everyone including herself. And now, she feels very fortunate to be able to get married to Maxim and become Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Maxim is the first man to make her fall in love. She considers that Maxim is a figure that is exactly like her father that is adult, caring and affectionate. All the things that she needed and wanted after her father died.

In addition, Maxim's explanation of a husband who will not be much different from a father makes Mrs de Winter more confident with Maxim. So in her imagination, when she decides to get married to Maxim, she will get love and protection like her father always did. Maxim's explanation about a husband, as seen in the quotation:

- (9) 'What sort of thing? Explain to me, Maxim,' I said eagerly.
 He considered me a moment, his eyebrows raised, whistling softly.
 'Listen, my sweet. When you were a little girl, were you ever forbidden to read certain books, and did your father put those books under lock and key?'
 'Yes,' I said.
 'Well, then. A husband is not so very different from a father after all.
 (Maurier: 1938: 163)

She also hopes that in her marriage later, they will fall in love and give love to each other as did her mother and father when they were still alive. Here, Mrs de Winter hung her hopes on Maxim. All in her mind about a husband is influenced by her father's figure. In addition, her perspective on marriage and love

is also influenced by her experience when she was a child when she saw her parents. This is revealed as in the quotation.

- (10) My shyness fell away from me, loosening as it did so my reluctant tongue, and out they all came, the little secrets of childhood, the pleasures and the pains. It seemed to me as though he understood, from my poor description, something of the vibrant personality that had been my father's, and something too of the love my mother had for him, making it a vital, living force, with a spark of divinity about it, so much that when he died that desperate winter, struck down by pneumonia, she lingered behind him for five short weeks and stayed no more. I remember pausing, a little breathless, a little dazed (Maurier: 1938: 18)

Moreover, there is also a quotation that reveals that Mrs de Winter prefer man who is older than her. She assumed that older man like Maxim was a person she could trust to protect and love herself as her father had done. As Mrs de Winter expressed in this quotation, she showed her love for Maxim who was influenced by her father's figure as a consideration when she decided to accept Maxim as her husband. It can be seen through the following excerpt.

- (11) He took my hand and swung it as we went along. 'Does forty-two seem very old to you?' he said.
'Oh, no,' I told him, quickly, too eagerly perhaps. 'I don't like young men.' (Maurier: 1938: 42)
- (12) I knelt up on the window-seat and put my arms round his shoulders. 'Why do you say these things to me?' I said; 'you know I love you more than anything in the world. There has never been anyone but you. You are my father and my brother and my son. All those things.' (Maurier: 1938: 120)

In the quotation and explanation before. Psychologically, Maxim's second wife suffers from Electra complex which is the tendency of a very young girl to fall in love with a man who tends to be older than her. When they get married, Maxim's second wife was twenty-one years old, while Maxim de Winter was forty-two years old. And for Mrs de Winter, her meeting with maxim was her first love for a man.

Maxim is the symbolic father of Mrs de Winter. Psychologically, the id in the character of Mrs de winter wants to replace her father's figure with Maxim figure, because she has long lost her father and does not get affection from her father. For her, Maxim is the ideal figure to be a symbolic representation of her father who can protect, guard, full of affection and attention. If she cannot find a figure like that, the id impulsive will be truly painful because she cannot release tension, anxiety, and failure. The id in Mrs de Winter will search and look for the symbolic figure she wants until she finds an identification that suits her. So that after she found Maxim, Mrs de winter will love him with all her heart, she gives everything, and do anything as an expression of love for her husband. As seen in the quotation:

- (13) 'Don't be angry with me any more,' I whispered.
 He took my face in his hands, and looked down at me with his tired, strained eyes. 'I'm not angry with you,' he said.
 'Yes,' I said. 'I've made you unhappy. It's the same as making you angry.
 You're all wounded and hurt and torn inside. I can't bear to see you like this. I love you so much.' (Maurier: 1938: 95)

In this novel, the obsession shown by Mrs de Winter towards her husband can also be seen from her efforts to get love from her husband. At first, Mrs de Winter was a shy, timid, and quiet young girl. But because of her desire to have a happy marriage with Maxim, she would do anything so that her husband could love her hearty. Some of her efforts are trying to change herself into a figure that is different from her real self. she changed her appearance to be older than her real age. she did it to adjust her husband. Mrs de Winter dreamed that she was not a girl but a woman who deserved to accompany Maxim and to be a wife who would calm Maxim in any condition. Then, she also tried to eliminate the real character who was shy, timid and also quiet to reach her standards for her husband. she also tried to accompany and always beside Maxim, although sometimes Maxim ignored her. Mrs de Winter wants to be truly a wife who is considered important and needed by her husband. Because from the beginning of her marriage, Maxim

always treats her like a child. she tried very hard to realize her desires and dreams that become a perfect partner who lived happily and loved each other until old age. The following are the attitudes and expressions of Mrs Winter that show her love for her husband as in this quotation.

(14) 'I wish,' I said savagely, still mindful of his laugh and throwing discretion to the wind, 'I wish I was a woman of about thirty-six dressed in black satin with a string of pearls.' (Maurier: 1938: 28)

(15) We should grow old here together, we should sit like this to our tea as old people, Maxim and I, with other dogs, the successors of these, and the library would wear the same ancient musty smell that it did now. (Maurier: 1938: 54)

During her marriage, Maxim always treated Mrs de Winter like a child. while Mrs de Winter wants to be treated as a wife. Because of that, she tries to accompany and she always beside maxim, even though maxim sometimes ignores her. Mrs de Winter tried to be a wife who was considered important and needed by her husband. Mrs de Winter tried to convince maxim that over time she grew into an adult, and she could become a discussion partner when maxim was in trouble. Like in this dialogue:

(16) I kissed the back of it, and then the fingers, one by one. 'I don't want you to bear this alone,' I said.
'I want to share it with you. I've grown up, Maxim, in twenty-four hours. I'll never be a child again.' (Maurier: 1938: 214)

Psychologically, the experience of Mrs de winter who lost the love of her parents, especially her father, gave rise to the desire in Mrs de Winter that if one day she grows up, she must get love that had been lost after her father died. So, when Mrs de Winter feels she has found a suitable man, there will be a sense of belonging that makes her willing to do anything for her love. And when she met and fell in love with Maxim, the ideal figure who was older and more adult than her. Id impulses of Mrs de Winter's character appear. She wants to replace the figure of her father with Maxim de winter. But here, the superego shows that

Maxim is not the same as her father. Maxim's attitude is opposite to her father's attitude. Maxim is cold, rigid and can not show attention and affection as expected by Mrs de Winter. This causes a conflict in the mind of Mrs de Winter, the ego gets intense pressure from the id and superego. Here, the ego in Mrs de Winter's character ignores the superego and follows the id. When the id cannot be controlled, worries and anxiety will arise in the ego. So, to free herself from anxiety, ego defense is needed. Mrs de winter shows her ego defense mechanism in the form of identification by changing herself to be more adult than her young age. She changed her appearance to become older and changed her child's behavior like a coward and timid into an adult woman that a brave and confident. Here, Mrs de Winter had to resist her character like a child. She thinks that if she can change herself into an adult woman, then she can achieve her husband's standards. so that maxim can also treat her as expected. This was done that she could achieve and fulfill her desire to get the lost love from her father through Maxim.

4.1.3 Danvers' Obsession in Loving Rebecca

Danvers is one of the female characters who also have an important role in the conflict in the story. Danvers was Rebecca's nanny and became a servant in Manderley after Rebecca's departure. Here, Danvers's obsession in loving Rebecca can be seen from the emotional ties, attitudes, and ways Danvers treats Rebecca. After Rebecca was abandoned by her parents, Danvers became Rebecca's second parent. Since then Danver has devoted all of her affections and educated Rebecca to become a charming figure and admired by many people. Danvers's love for Rebecca made her blind so she would do anything for Rebecca, even she could hurt anyone who tried to hurt Rebecca. Her love for Rebecca made her a selfish person. She assumed that only Rebecca was entitled to happiness and that no one could hurt Rebecca. Danvers who has taken care of Rebecca to be a perfect person as she is now thinks that the only person who has the right to achieve and get everything is Rebecca. So Danvers always supports whatever

Rebecca does even though it harms others. Danvers always justifies anything done by Rebecca even though it was a mistake.

4.1.3.1 Danvers' Selfishness

Danvers is a servant in Manderley. She worked with Maxim since Rebecca died. Previously, Danvers was the nurse of Rebecca who had been left by his parents since childhood. When Rebecca got married to Maxim, Danvers continued to accompany and follow Rebecca to Manderley. Danvers is fully responsible for looking after Rebecca. After her parents' death, Danvers played the role of Rebecca's second mother. Danvers decided to work with Maxim and stay at Manderley because she loved Rebecca very much and wanted to keep all the memories about Rebecca at Manderley after Rebecca died. At Manderley, Danvers was the leader of all the servants in the Maxim's house. She is a woman who is deft, neat, and perfectionist. She was able to arrange everything in Manderley very well. Danvers is a figure who has a cold, assertive, quiet, and mysterious face. She just did her job properly and perfectly without talking too much or caring about the surroundings. As illustrated in this quotation.

- (17) Once more, I glanced up at her and once more I met her eyes, dark and sombre, in that white face of hers, instilling into me, I knew not why, a strange feeling of disquiet, of foreboding. I tried to smile, and could not; I found myself held by those eyes, that had no light, no flicker of sympathy towards me. (Maurier: 1938: 58)

Mental pressures in a person to take actions and desires that are not carried out causes the sufferer to experience continuous obsession. Danvers has an obsession in loving Rebecca. Because her deep love for Rebecca made her a selfish person who always put Rebecca ahead of herself. Besides, she also has an excessive sense of ownership of Rebecca so she behaves selfishly to defend Rebecca. Since Rebecca's parents died, Danvers became a symbolic mother who replaced Rebecca's parents. She loved Rebecca very much and gave her full love as her child. Danvers was very caring, maintaining, and paying attention to Rebecca's

growth from childhood to adulthood until finally Rebecca getting married to Maxim de Winter. Therefore Danvers has a strong inner and emotional bond with Rebecca. She is very familiar with Rebecca's behavior, traits, desires, and habits. Besides, Danvers can also describe Rebecca in great detail. This shows that Danvers loves Rebecca. Thus, everything on Rebecca is deeply attached to her heart and mind even when Rebecca has died. The description of Rebecca as mentioned by Mrs de Winter in this quotation.

- (18) Mrs Danvers knew how she walked and how she spoke. Mrs Danvers knew the colour of her eyes, her smile, the texture of her hair. I knew none of these things, I had never asked about them, but sometimes I felt Rebecca was as real to me as she was to Mrs Danvers. (Maurier: 1938: 111)

Rebecca died because of drowning in the sea near Manderley while sailing on her boat. At that time, Danvers's feelings were very broken and hurt, she felt very sad and lost Rebecca because her sense of ownership of Rebecca was very strong. Danvers also could not accept the fact that Rebecca had died. So after Rebecca's death, Danvers agreed to work at Manderley as her dedication, loyalty and love for Rebecca. In her daily life, Danvers still thinks that Rebecca is still alive and that no one can replace Rebecca whenever. Because of this obsession, Danvers was willing to do anything to keep Rebecca at Manderley as her love. Until one day, Maxim remarried and brought his second wife to Manderley. Danvers hates the existence of Maxim's second wife. Danvers hates the existence of Maxim's second wife. At first, Danvers did not clearly show her hatred towards Mrs de Winter, she still behaved as usual. Until the end, she began to show her hatred by doing things that bothered Mrs. De Winter. Danvers loved Rebecca so much that she would not let anyone replace Rebecca and would hate anyone who tried to replace Rebecca's position at Manderley. This is shown in the quotation.

- (19) Now that I knew the reason for Mrs Danvers dislike and resentment it made things a little easier. I knew it was not just me personally she hated, but what I represented. She would have felt the same towards anyone who had taken Rebecca's place. (Maurier: 1938: 111)

Danvers showed her hatred for Mrs de Winter through her attitude. Danvers tried to suppress Mrs de Winter mentally through her words and made Mrs de Winter insecure. Danvers assured Mrs de Winter that she could never be like Rebecca and take Rebecca's place. For Danvers, Rebecca will stay alive and become real Mrs de Winter at Manderley even after her death. Danvers very adores Rebecca and will do anything to maintain Rebecca's position at Manderley, even if all that remains is memories and shadows that will never disappear from Danvers' memories. Danvers's behavior shows that Mrs de Winter will not be able to replace Rebecca, as seen in the quotation.

(20) Mrs Danvers came close to me, she put her face near to mine. 'It's no use, is it?' she said. 'You'll never get the better of her. She's still mistress here, even if she is dead. She's the real Mrs de Winter, not you. (Maurier: 1938: 200)

Psychologically, the id in Danvers character is the desire to love and have Rebecca made her think that Rebecca is still alive. In her fantasy, Rebecca is always there with her and nothing has changed after Rebecca died. Rebecca always occupied the position of Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Here, the Superego shows that Rebecca is dead and Rebecca's position as Mrs de Winter has been replaced by Maxim's second wife. The ego in Danvers character follows the id and ignores the superego. In the Sigmund Freud theory is very painful for Danvers if she has to lose ownership, safety and satisfaction. Therefore she needs a way to release or reduce tension, failure, and anxiety when losing Rebecca. And to reduce her tension and anxiety as a form of her love for Rebecca, she took care of Rebecca's room very well, preparing all of Rebecca's needs the same as when Rebecca was still alive. She prepared clothes, combs, cleaned and made the bed for Rebecca's rest. Here Danvers represses her feeling of losing Rebecca by trusting her fantasy that Rebecca is always around her. In addition, Danvers also did not accept the existence of the new Mrs de Winter because for her there would be no one who could compete with and replace Rebecca at any time. Danvers thought that Maxim's second wife was a threat to her because she had hurt Rebecca by marrying Maxim and becoming Mrs de Winter at Manderley.

In addition, her obsession with Rebecca was also able to make Danvers hurt and harm anyone who disturbed Rebecca's existence. As well as when Danvers knew that Maxim had remarried and brought his second wife to Manderley. Danvers began to be disturbed Maxim second wife existence because it meant the Rebecca position at Manderley would be replaced by the Maxim second wife. Danvers cannot accept that reality, because she assumed that the lady at Manderley was Rebecca at any time. Rebecca who has everything, perfect in any way, is a woman who is cared for and raised by Danvers with all her heart. Until she was able to become a very charming woman and admired by many people, impossible to replaced by a quiet and timid girl who was nothing if compared to Rebecca. Danvers did not show her hatred for Mrs de Winter directly. but slowly Danvers tried to eliminate Mrs de Winter who tried to replace Rebecca. After a while Mrs de Winter at Manderley, Danvers began to disrupt Mrs de winter's life. starting from disturbing her mental, feelings and thoughts. Danvers began by influencing Mrs de Winter. She did it when Mrs de winter accidentally entered Rebecca's room, and at that time no one was allowed to enter Rebecca's room except Danvers. At that time Danvers told of all the advantages, goodness, abilities and perfection that Rebecca has. Danvers told her everything in great detail, so Mrs de Winter felt insecure, hopeless and unloved. After that Mrs de Winter feels that she is very different from Rebecca. She would also justify all the Danvers says that Mrs de Winter would never be able to match Rebecca. Until finally, Mrs de Winter's thoughts and feelings were chaotic, so that she could not control herself. Furthermore, Danvers told Mrs de Winter about the reasons that made her hate Mrs de Winter so much. Danvers also wanted to eliminate Mrs de Winter by making her jump from the top of the bedroom window, so that no one else would take the Rebecca position in Manderley. Danvers said that Mrs de Winter had made a big mistake because she was married to Maxim, and tried to replace Rebecca at Manderley. As seen in the following:

- (21) 'If you loved him you would never have married him,' she said. I did not know what to say. The situation was mad, unreal. She kept talking in that choked muffled way with her head turned from me. 'I thought I hated you but I don't now,' she said; 'it seems to have spent itself, all the feeling I had.' 'Why should you hate me?' I asked; 'what have I ever done to you that you should hate me?' 'You tried to take Mrs de Winter's place,' she said. (Maurier: 1938: 196)

Danvers also disturb Mrs de Winter through her words that humble and belittle Mrs de Winter. Danvers assumed that Mrs de Winter was just a foolish young girl who would not understand about life. Mrs de Winter is more suitable to be a child of a maxim than a wife. Danvers also assured Mrs de winter that maxim was never happy to marry her, not even everyone in Manderley liked her. Danvers tried to make Mrs de Winter feel depressed and believe what she said, so Mrs de Winter felt there was no point living in Manderley if her husband was unhappy with her.

- (22) And then you say you made him happy on his honeymoon,' she said; 'made him happy - you, a young ignorant girl, young enough to be his daughter. What do you know about life? What do you know about men? You come here and think you can take Mrs de Winter's place. You. You take my lady's place. Why, even the servants laughed at you when you came to Manderley. (Maurier: 1938: 199)

In that event, the Id mechanism in the Danvers character was the desire to injure and harm anyone who had hurt Rebecca including Maxim's second wife. For Danvers, Mrs de Winter is a threat that must be eliminated. When Maxim brought the young girl as his second wife to Manderley, Danvers assumed that both of them did not care about the deep sadness experienced by Danvers due to losing Rebecca. Danvers felt that their happy marriage hurt Rebecca as much as it hurt Danvers. she intends to avenge Rebecca's pain by trying to harm Mrs de Winter. Meanwhile, the Superego is that Danvers should accept and respect Maxim's second wife as the new Mrs de Winter and treat her the same as she carries out Rebecca when she was a mistress at Manderley. But here, the ego

ignores the superego and follows the id. Because of her deep love for Rebecca, blinding her mind, she hates anyone who hurt Rebecca and gets revenge on those who are considered guilty. therefore, Danvers could cruel to hurt Mrs de Winter because of her love for Rebecca.

4.2 The influence of Obsession towards Women Characters Behavior as Reflected in Daphne du Maurier's Rebecca

After knowing how obsession is described of women characters, the next is knowing the effect of obsession. One of them is the obsession that influences women characters behavior in this novel. Here, the writer will explain the women characters behavior influenced by obsession. Three women characters have obsessions that each influence their behavior. This behavior caused by their obsession makes them have personality problems that affect their lives too. Rebecca's obsession in gaining power caused Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder. Then, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love caused her to become a woman who was very envy of Maxim's first wife in the past. Furthermore, Danvers's obsession in loving Rebecca caused her became a Rebecca worshiper who was willing to do anything for Rebecca. Based on Sigmund Freud's theory, the obsession of the three women characters is also influenced by id, ego, and superego that are not balanced, thus affecting their behavior. Here, the writer will explain the influence of each character's obsession with their behavior and life, giving rise to interrelated conflicts that build a plot in the story.

4.2.1 Rebecca's Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Narcissistic personality disorder is an indication of a mental disorder that marked by an obsession in gaining power. Narcissistic personality disorder is a feeling of loving herself to feel superior and never thinking about the interests of others. Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder is influenced by her obsession in gaining power, which is to dominate Manderley and Maxim. The purpose of her obsession is to gain wealth and honor which are considered symbols of perfection.

In this novel, Rebecca's character has characteristics that indicate that she has narcissistic personality disorder. Rebecca is very respectful of her self-esteem and is more focused on fantasies about her strengths such as success, beauty or intelligence. With these advantages, Rebecca will get self-satisfaction through praise, admiration, and attention from the public. She will consider herself as someone special. Narcissism also makes Rebecca very perfectionist. Rebecca thinks that she and also everything around her must be perfect so that she will do everything to reach her perfection standards. In addition, Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder is also caused by mistake parenting and the manipulative behavior of the parents taught by the caregiver. To solve the narcissistic personality disorder problem in Rebecca's character, the writer uses the concept of narcissist complex by Sigmund Freud. This theory is very suitable for analyzing Rebecca's character so that the writer can find the cause of Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder.

4.2.1.1 Rebecca's Concept of Narcissist Complex

The author uses the concept of narcissist complex by Sigmund Freud to analyze Rebecca's character who has narcissistic personality disorder. A narcissist like Rebecca considers herself very important and needs to be greatly admired. Rebecca wants to be worshiped and praised by everyone. She considers that she is a very special person. She will strive to achieve the perfection she wants. She also would not hesitate to control Maxim and change Manderley as she pleased. Everything she does is only for self-interest. Someone who experiences narcissistic personality disorder like Rebecca lacks empathy and doesn't care about other people's feelings. Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder is described in the quotation:

- (23) 'She made a bargain with me up there, on the side of the precipice,' he said.' 'I'll run your house for you,' she told me, 'I'll look after your precious Manderley for you, make it the most famous show-place in all the country, if you like. And people will visit us, and envy us, and talk about us; they'll say we are the luckiest, happiest,

handsomest couple in all England. What a leg-pull, Max!" she said, "what a God-damn triumph!" She sat there on the hillside, laughing, tearing a flower to bits in her hands.' (Maurier: 1938: 220)

Narcissism also made Rebecca a perfectionist, and everything had to go exactly as she had planned. Rebecca is hard to be satisfied, and she also doesn't easily trust others and will do everything herself perfectly. Rebecca will be in control and do not want others to hold power and manage it. Rebecca is very perfectionist in everything, such as perfectionist herself, others, and the environment around her. She will make everything around her look perfectly appropriate to what she expected. Perfectionism in Rebecca is described in the quotation:

(24) The drawing-room as it is today, the morning-room that's all Rebecca. Those chairs that Frith points out so proudly to the visitors on the public day, and that panel of tapestry Rebecca again. Oh, some of the things were here admittedly, stored away in back rooms my father knew nothing about furniture or pictures but the majority was bought by Rebecca. The beauty of Manderley that you see today, the Manderley that people talk about and photograph and paint, it's all due to her, to Rebecca.' (Maurier: 1938: 222)

In both of these citations shows that Rebecca tried to dominate and hold control of Manderley. Here, Rebecca shows that she has more ability than Maxim to change and to increase Manderley so that many people will admire Manderley even more, admiring Rebecca. She tried very hard to satisfy and achieve the standards of perfection that she made as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Rebecca always shows her good side in front of society, she also adores perfection. She will do anything to achieve what she wants. Although she had to endure lies and pretense, it was one of the attempts she made to be perfect and was admired by society. She must restrain the id in her wild and free self as Maxim knew, which is the other side of Rebecca's very bad behavior to achieve her interests.

Besides, there is also a citation that reveals Rebecca thinks that she is a perfect wife and mother. Here, with her pride and arrogance, Rebecca assured

Maxim that she would be an amazing and perfect wife and mother. Here, Rebecca brags about herself by boasting of her strengths, abilities, and perfection as a woman who is adored and admired by many people. Someone who has a narcissistic disorder like Rebecca often prides herself on the benefits she has so that people can pay attention and praise her. It can be seen from the quotation:

(25) She began to laugh. She went on laughing. I thought she would never stop. "God, how funny," she said, "how supremely, wonderfully funny! Well, you heard me say I was going to turn over a newleaf, didn't you? Now you know the reason. They'll be happy, won't they, all these smug locals, all your blasted tenants? 'It's what we've always hoped for, Mrs de Winter,* they will say. I'll be the perfect mother, Max, like I've been the perfect wife. (Maurier: 1938: 228)

In addition to getting praise and admiration from society through the efforts, she made for Manderley. Rebecca also has a desire to conquer men with the charm of her beauty. Rebecca considers that her beauty is a symbol of self-respect and honor as a woman who is perfect in the men's eyes. Rebecca can control men with her beauty. This is found in the dialogue between Danvers and Mrs de Winter which shows that Rebecca's charm can conquer all men. All the men fall in love with her, they always rain, and want to have it. Rebecca can also be fun to play with any man. Rebecca thinks that all men are stupid. For Rebecca all her abilities and strengths are enough for her because she can get whatever she wants, so she doesn't need love from anyone. So that she feels enough to love herself. Rebecca just wants to satisfy her desire to play with men's feelings. she just wants to master all men and feel proud because she can make all men admire and adore her. As in this quotation which shows that love and men are only a game for her, there is no heart and no seriousness.

(26) She did not mind, it was like a game to her. Like a game. Who wouldn't be jealous? They were all jealous, all mad for her. Mr de Winter, Mr Jack, Mr Crawley, everyone who knew her, everyone who came to Manderley.' (Maurier: 1938: 199)

Rebecca never really fell in love with any man including her husband, because She only loved herself. From the outside, Rebecca appears friendly and loving. Actually, she is a selfish and indifferent woman. Rebecca always displays her fake character, she always pretends for her own sake. In front of all men, Rebecca is a woman full of love. She always tried to look charming in front of men so they worship her. Rebecca doesn't need love from them. She hates all men and considers them worthless, as seen in the quotation:

(27) 'She was not in love with you, or with Mr de Winter. She was not in love with anyone. She despised all men. She was above all that.'(Maurier: 1938: 277)

Rebecca does not understand the love meaning, for her love is not an important requirement in her life. As long as she has a relationship, she never involves her feelings and emotions. Rebecca thinks that love is only a worthless and meaningless game. She always looked down on every man who made love to her and laughed at them like insulting. Rebecca just wants to control and show her power over men. Rebecca's attitude shows that she is only playing with men as seen in the quotation:

(28) 'Well?' said Mrs Danvers, with sudden passion, 'and what if she did? She had a right to amuse herself, hadn't she. Love-making was a game with her, only a game. She told me so. She did it because it made her laugh. It made her laugh, I tell you. She laughed at you like she did at the rest. I've known her come back and sit upstairs in her bed and rock with laughter at the lot of you.' (Maurier: 1938: 277)

Psychologically, the id in Rebecca's character is the existence of a sexual urge to be perfect and attract all men. Rebecca felt proud when she was able to conquer all men. Rebecca considers that she deserves to be admired by anyone with the perfection and beauty that she has. she will feel satisfied when she can master all men. Then the superego in Rebeccas's character is as a wife, she should be perfect with her loyalty. Because when she is married, a married couple should be able to maintain the behavior and loyalty for the integrity of a happy

household. In society, loyalty in marriage is a symbol of seriousness in a relationship between men and women. the nature in society is that if someone is married, it is enough with just one partner that they love each other. In addition, loyalty to one partner is very important for the clarity of their child's identity in the future. Here, the ego in Rebecca ignores the superego and follows the id. Thus, Rebecca had an affair with many men even though she was married to Maxim. This happened to Rebecca because there is no sense of love and seriousness to build relationships with men. She satisfies her desires just because she considers all men stupid and just a game for her. There is never real love except for love for herself and makes herself e superior to dominate and control anyone. Rebecca has also made a mistake because committing an offense that is not improperly done by a wife, she has violated ethics and morals in society.

Then, there is also a citation that shows Rebecca only loves herself. even though she is married to Maxim, she doesn't love her husband. Whatever she does is only in her interest to achieve all her desires, even she does not care about her husband to be abusive, rude, careless, and does not respect to maxim as her husband. In this citation, Rebecca not only wants to dominate Maxim, but Rebecca also tries to destroy Maxim by eliminating people's trust in Maxim and making people trust her more. Rebecca can do that with the drama she plays, soft words, sweet behavior and charming appearance that can lie to society. she is very good at putting herself in to get the sympathy of society, she is also good at controlling the situation around her, as seen in the quotation:

(29) "Have you ever thought", she said, "how damned hard it would be for you to make a case against me? In a court of law, I mean. If you wanted to divorce me. Do you realize that you've never had one shred of proof against me, from the very first? All your friends, even the servants, believe our marriage to be a success."(Maurier: 1938: 227)

Rebecca also cooperates with Davers in carrying out her plans to achieve her interests and satisfaction until she gets what she wants. Rebecca wants to show her power by lowering maxim self-esteem. Rebecca considers every man

are stupid including Maxim. She wants to make Maxim helpless in front of her and take everything Maxim has, which is honor, wealth and power. It can be seen from quotation:

- (30) "We could make you look very foolish, Danny and I," she said softly. "We could make you look so foolish that no one would believe you, Max, nobody at all." (Maurier: 1938: 227)

In addition, narcissistic in Rebecca is also shown from the way Rebecca changes Manderley according to her wishes and the results are very perfect. Manderley has a high value of beauty and honor after being controlled by Rebecca. All ornaments, buildings, room arrangements, flowers and other ornamental plants are arranged in such a way as to be perfect. not only that, in organizing an event, meeting and party, Rebecca always directly organizes everything. She truly became Mrs de Winter at Manderley. She did it all so that Rebecca's name was always attached to Manderley. appropriate with her goal of mastering Manderley so she would do anything so that everyone could accept, admire, and praise her abilities. Certainly, everyone will fall in love and like Rebecca. Rebecca has an important influence and role in Manderley and the surrounding environment. she is very friendly with everyone, so she can easily get the trust of everyone. This is like what was in the quotation expressed by Mrs de Winter.

- (31) 'She was clever of course,' he said. 'Damnably clever. No one would guess meeting her that she was not the kindest, most generous, most gifted person in the world. She knew exactly what to say to different people, how to match her mood to theirs.' (Maurier: 1938: 221)

In fact, everything Rebecca has done in front of the public is fake. Her marriage that looks harmonious, romantic, and perfect is only the mask that Rebecca uses to cover up its ugliness. Here, Maxim must be involved in Rebecca's lies to fulfill her desires. Rebecca's ability to control and influence the people around her benefits her. Her shrewdness in tricking people with the drama

of her marriage to Maxim makes everyone believe her. Everyone admires her successful life and marriage. It can be seen from quotation:

- (32) The lie we lived, she and I. The shabby, sordid farce we played together. Before friends, before relations, even before the servants, before faithful, trusting creatures like old Frith. They all believed in her down here, they all admired her. (Maurier: 1938: 222)

Even like that, a person with a narcissistic personality disorder may not always feel proud and satisfied with herself no matter how hard she tries. Behind a sense of wanting to be the most superior of anyone, there is anxiety and an attitude of caution that is so great in Rebecca. When she feels dissatisfied with herself or what she has done, she thinks she has revealed her weaknesses, so that it will allow others to take control. Therefore she tried to cover up her weaknesses by being strong and powerful. Although Rebecca was satisfied because she could master and get whatever she wanted there was anxiety that she hid from everyone including Danvers, someone who was very close and was very trusted by Rebecca. Rebecca had anxiety when it was revealed that the fact that Rebecca had a deadly disease, and after knowing it, she immediately hid the truth from everyone. It can be seen from quotation:

- (33) Why didn't she tell me? Why did she keep it from me? She told me everything.' 'Perhaps she didn't want to worry you,' said Colonel Julian. 'No doubt she made an appointment with him, and saw him, and then when she came down that night she was going to have told you all about it.' (Maurier: 1938: 284)

At that time the results of the doctor's examination showed that Rebecca could never have children. That made Rebecca feel the failure of the perfection that she had been superior to, it was a disability for her. But under these conditions Rebecca still covered up her true condition by pretending that she was always fine in front of everyone. She was able to endure the pain alone. She like that because she does not want people to find her weak. no matter what the circumstances she had to remain in power and everyone still had to admire her perfection. Then, Rebecca made up a lie by disguising her name using Danvers

every time she checked her illness so that no one else would know about her disease and true condition, as seen in the quotation:

- (34) Mrs Danvers shook her head. 'Mrs de Winter never needed a doctor. Like all strong people she despised them. We only had Doctor Phillips from Kerrith here once, that time she sprained her wrist. I've never heard her speak of this Doctor Baker, she never mentioned his name to me.' (Maurier: 1938: 284)

Psychologically, the id on Rebecca's character feels pain due to the deadly disease. But her ego suppressed the id by not showing that she was in pain and behaving fine as if she was in good health. she tried hard to cover up her pain because she did not want to be considered weak. she considers that her illness is a deficiency and defeat so that no one is allowed to know. she did not want anyone to defeat her and be superior to her. she wants to be the most wonderful and perfect woman.

Besides that, Rebecca still showed her strength just before her death, she did not want everyone to know about her illness that she considered her weakness. so Rebecca tried to manipulate the cause of her death later. Rebecca knew very well that she was not long since her illness had gnawed at her. But Rebecca still wants to maintain its good image and existence as Mrs de winter in Manderley, which is admired by everyone for its charming intelligence, politeness, and beauty. Rebecca uses a way to make the death event known not to occur because of her illness but something else. Then, Rebecca used her husband. Rebecca goes to her husband and influences her mind to be carried away by Rebecca's behavior. Rebecca said that she was pregnant by another man and that Maxim's position would soon be replaced by his son, then Rebecca and his son would later rule Manderley. Rebecca's words made Maxim very angry because Manderley was the property of Maxim and his family, it was a place where his ancestors that maxim keeps its honor. Because Maxim could not control his emotions, Maxim shot a bullet right into Rebecca's heart and she died with a smile on his lips. The following citations describe this:

(35) When I killed her she was smiling still. I fired at her heart. The bullet passed right through. She did not fall at once. She stood there, looking at me, that slow smile on her face, her eyes wide open ...' (Maurier: 1938: 228)

Then, Maxim hid the truth by saying that the cause of Rebecca's death was due to Rebecca's negligence while sailing so she drowned in the lake. Rebecca's death makes Maxim haunted by insecurity, fear, and anxiety throughout his life because he worries that someday the truth about Rebecca's death is revealed that Maxim has killed her. The great secrets of the past hidden by Maxim affect his life in the future. even after Maxim remarried, he never felt calm and happy, he also could not love his second wife with all his heart because he was always overshadowed by Rebecca. In that way, Rebecca assumed that her death was a symbol of her win too. Rebecca assumed that she could control her husband. Maxim will regret losing Rebecca because she is very sure that Maxim loves her very much. Maxim also will never be able to live in peace for the rest of his life after her loss. And Rebecca made sure that nothing could replace Rebecca's position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. This shows Rebecca's win that she was able to conquer her husband even after her death. This can be seen from Rebecca's attitude of laughing in front of Maxim when she died as if she looked down on Maxim. This is shown in the quotation:

(36) 'I believe', said Maxim, 'that Rebecca lied to me on purpose. The last supreme bluff. She wanted me to kill her. She foresaw the whole thing. That's why she laughed. That's why she stood there laughing when she died.'(Maurier: 1938: 304)

Rebecca narcissistic personality disorder occurs not only because of an obsession with the power that exists in her but also because of her life experiences in childhood. After her parents died, Rebecca was taken care of by Danvers. The upbringing of Danvers against Rebecca since childhood affected Rebecca's personality as an adult. Danvers is Rebecca's second mother. Danvers educated Rebecca according to her will, Danvers tried to make Rebecca like her parents while still alive. This was done solely because Rebecca loved Rebecca, she wanted to give Rebecca the best, she wanted to make Rebecca a strong woman

who was brave so that no one would hurt her. But Danvers's way of educating Rebecca is too much to make Rebecca love herself as much and doesn't care about others. Rebecca does everything just for her own sake. Danvers built her confidence in Rebecca very strongly, she favored all the strengths and strengths of Rebecca as a perfect woman who deserves admiration from everyone. so that Rebecca grows into a woman who only loves herself, knowing all the advantages. As seen in the quotation:

- (37) She did not hear me, she went on raving like a madwoman, a fanatic, her long fingers twisting and tearing the black stuff of her dress. 'She was lovely then,' she said. 'Lovely as a picture; men turning to stare at her when she passed, and she not twelve years old. She knew then, she used to wink at me like the little devil she was. "I'm going to be a beauty, aren't I, Danny?" she said, and "We'll see about that, my love, we'll see about that," I told her. She had all the knowledge then of a grown person; she'd enter into conversation with men and women as clever and full of tricks as someone of eighteen. She twisted her father round her little finger, and she'd have done the same with her mother, had she lived. Spirit, you couldn't beat my lady for spirit. (Maurier: 1938: 198)

Danvers also influenced Rebecca's mind from childhood to be brave and not afraid of anything. Besides, Danvers also considerate educated Rebecca like a boy so that Rebecca had the energy and enthusiasm of a boy. Danvers always said that Rebecca deserved to be a boy. Danvers' incorrect and unreliable parenting affects Rebecca's character. Danvers instilled strength in Rebecca with praise and overindulgence. Rebecca received full attention and supervision from Danvers. Anything is done by Rebecca is always justified and supported by Danvers. Therefore, Rebecca acted arbitrarily. She only thinks of herself and doesn't care about others, as seen in the quotation:

- (38) She was never one to stand mute and still and be wronged. "I'll see them in hell, Danny," she'd say, "I'll see them in hell first." "That's right, my dear," I'd tell her, "no one will put upon you. You were born into this world to take what you could out of it", and she did,

she didn't care, she wasn't afraid. She had all the courage and spirit of a boy, had my Mrs de Winter. She ought to have been a boy, I often told her that. I had the care of her as a child.(Maurier: 1938: 197)

In the quotation, it is clear how Danvers interact with Rebecca. Danvers educates Rebecca according to her wishes through words and actions that affect Rebecca's mind and thus influence her behavior and life. Here, Danvers asks Rebecca to learn manipulative behavior from her parents. Danvers told the past of her parents when she was still alive to describe that Rebecca could imitate as Rebecca's power one day after she was an adult, and for Rebecca's strength in dealing with people and situations around her. Danvers' parenting makes Rebecca becomes someone who only thinks and loves herself.

4.2.2 Mrs de Winter's Envy

Mrs de Winter is one of the female characters in Rebecca's novel. She is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Her marriage to Maxim could never be separated from Rebecca, the first wife of Maxim who had died. Rebecca brings stories from the past that influenced the marriage and life of Mrs de Winter at this time. Her existence in the past which was a perfect figure and admired by many people made Mrs de winter feel not confident and envy of Rebecca. For her, Rebecca is a figure who is good at winning the hearts of everyone including her husband. Because of this, Mrs de Winter always felt that her husband would not easily forget Rebecca even after marrying her. Until finally Mrs de Winter found out the story of Maxim's second wife that is Rebecca. The story about Rebecca when she was alive was very charming and admired by everyone. Everyone adores the beautiful, intelligent and friendly Rebecca figure. Everything about Rebecca made Mrs de Winter envy and insecure.

When Mrs. de Winter feels envy, complex emotions emerge such as fear, anger, until humiliation. Envy is the perception of a threat in a romantic relationship they have. The purpose of this threat is a third person that interferes with your partner's relationship. Mrs de Winter felt that her threat came from Rebecca, the first wife of Maxim who continued to overshadow her marriage. The

envy felt by Mrs de Winter is caused by a lack of self-confidence, not feeling worthy of a partner, and having excessive anxiety. Mrs de Winter was so envy of Rebecca so that she tried to imitate Rebecca. She thinks that by being like Rebecca, she will get the fullest love from Maxim.

4.2.2.1 Mrs de Winter Imitates Rebecca

The influence of Mrs de Winter's obsession to get love from her husband was the emergence of envy from Mrs de Winter to Rebecca. An envy feeling arose after Mrs de Winter lived in Manderley and knew about Rebecca from servants, Maxim relatives, and society around her. After a few days living in Manderley, Mrs de Winter knew that the first wife of Maxim, Rebecca was a figure who was very charming, beautiful, smart and very admired by everyone as a respectable woman from the high class. At that time, Maxim and Rebecca were a couple who were considered very harmonious. Everyone is happy with their marriage and thinks that they will be a fantastic couple and will have a perfect life. They are one of the couples that everyone desires. Rebecca is a very charming, friendly, and intelligent person, likewise with Maxim which handsome, rich and respected in Manderley. After knowing that fact, Mrs de Winter began to feel uncomfortable with those around her who began to compare herself with Rebecca. Because she was just a young girl from ordinary circles who was shy, timid, unattractive and had no strength. This is very inversely related to Rebecca's, so it disturbed her mind. As seen in the quotation:

(39) And, as I told you before, you're not a bit what I expected.' She looked at me direct, her lips pursed in a whistle, and then took a cigarette from her bag, and flashed her lighter. 'You see,' she said, snapping the top, and walking down the stairs, 'you are so very different from Rebecca.' (Maurier: 1938: 85)

(40) I could picture them saying to one another as they drove away, 'My dear, what a dull girl. She scarcely opened her mouth', and then the sentence I had first heard upon Beatrice's lips, haunting me ever since, a sentence I read in every eye, on every tongue - 'She's so different from Rebecca.' (Maurier: 1938: 98)

The influence of society who compared her to Rebecca depressed her. Besides, Mrs de Winter began to lack confidence by comparing herself with Rebecca. Mrs de Winter began to find out about Rebecca. She finds out the justification of Rebecca figure told by society. Mrs de Winter tried to find out about the strengths of Rebecca. Mrs de Winter's jealousy made her lose herself because she only focused on Rebecca. According to Mrs de Winter, Rebecca is very charming and very attractive to everyone. This is very disturbing thoughts and feelings. Her curiosity for Rebecca is shown in this citation.

(41) 'Tell me,' I said, my voice casual, not caring a bit, 'tell me, was Rebecca very beautiful?' Frank waited a moment. I could not see his face. He was looking away from me towards the house. 'Yes,' he said slowly, 'yes, I suppose she was the most beautiful creature I ever saw in my life.' We went up the steps then to the hall, and I rang the bell for tea. (Maurier: 1938: 110)

From this quotation, Mrs de Winter began to feel pressured by society who compared her to Rebecca. Story from everyone about Rebecca raised anxiety in her. She began to compare herself with Rebecca. She began to justify what people were saying that she was very different from Rebecca. She began to feel anxious if her marriage to Maxim would not succeed, it would not provide happiness like her marriage that had been with Rebecca. She began to feel anxious if later she could not in front of society as friendly like Rebecca. She is not rich, beautiful, smart, what if people don't like her or even if Maxim doesn't love her either, because it will be difficult to forget an amazing, perfect and much-admired figure like Rebecca. There, Mrs de winter's mind was full of everything about Rebecca's perfection so she didn't believe in herself.

While at Manderley, Mrs de Winter felt uneasy, she felt that her marriage to Maxim was always overshadowed by Rebecca, even though Rebecca was dead. According to Mrs de Winter, Rebecca is too strong for her. Rebecca has everything that women need. She felt that there was no way she could be like Rebecca, she could not possibly replace Rebecca in Manderley. Rebecca will always live with all the memories that are in the corner of Manderley. Rebecca

always settled in the hearts of all those who loved her. It was difficult for Mrs de Winter to get Rebecca out of her mind. Rebecca always took her to hallucinations and thoughts as if Rebecca was always around her and still held her position as Mrs de winter in Manderley. As seen in the quotation:

- (42) Rebecca, always Rebecca. Wherever I walked in Manderley, wherever I sat, even in my thoughts and in my dreams, I met Rebecca. I knew her figure now, the long slim legs, the small and narrow feet.
I knew her face too, small and oval, the clear white skin, the cloud of dark hair. I knew the scent she wore, I could guess her laughter and her smile. If I heard it, even among a thousand others, I should recognize her voice. Rebecca, always Rebecca. I should never be rid of Rebecca. (Maurier: 1938: 190)

In the citation, it was very apparent that Mrs de Winter's thoughts were greatly disturbed by Rebecca. Rebecca brought it to hallucinations and negative thoughts so that she felt pressure when she had to feel what she didn't want. Psychologically the id in this young girl wants to be the real Mrs de Winter who is recognized in Manderley and liked by everyone. The superego is that everyone still admires and worships Rebecca as a mistress at Manderley. Here, the ego ignores the id and follows the superego. This can be seen from the attitude taken by Mrs de Winter when she felt distrust with herself and confirmed the words of society around her who compared her to Rebecca. she felt that Rebecca was still a mistress at Manderley and allowed herself to feel pressured and always thought of Rebecca's strength and perfection, which was admired and liked by many because of her perfection.

The lack of confidence in Mrs de Winter convinced her that she would not be able to replace Rebecca's position at Manderley. Even though Rebecca was dead, Rebecca managed to make Manderley always identical to herself. Rebecca's name is still very attached to Mrs de Winter. Rebecca seemed to be alive, her shadow was always there and settled in Manderley to accompany everyone who loved her. As in the dialogue which shows that Manderley is always identical with Rebecca as Mrs. de Winter. It can be seen through the following excerpt:

- (43) Her favourite flowers filled the rooms. Her clothes were in the wardrobes in her room, her brushes were on the table, her shoes beneath the chair, her nightdress on her bed. Rebecca was still mistress of Manderley. Rebecca was still Mrs de Winter. (Maurier: 1938: 189)

Mrs de Winter could never escape Rebecca's shadow. Everything about Rebecca tortures herself. Feelings of fear, anxiety, and uneasiness always overwhelmed her because she kept thinking about Rebecca. Even in all her activities at Manderley, Mrs de Winter always felt that what she had done had been done by Rebecca before. She felt that Rebecca was still Mrs de Winter at Manderley. She also felt that her every move in Manderley was overshadowed by Rebecca. Mrs de Winter never felt calm because her mind was always filled with Rebecca. Mrs de Winter began to lose herself because she was too focused on Rebecca. Mrs de Winter's imagination of Rebecca is illustrated in this quotation.

- (44) I thought: 'Rebecca did this. She took the lilac, as I am doing, and put the sprigs one by one in the white vase. I'm not the first to do it. This is Rebecca's vase, this is Rebecca's lilac' She must have wandered out into the garden as I did, in that floppy garden hat that I had seen once at the back of the cupboard in the flower-room, hidden under some old cushions, and crossed the lawn to the lilac bushes, whistling perhaps, humming a tune, calling to the dogs to follow her, carrying in her hands the scissors that I carried now. (Maurier: 1938: 112)

In addition, Mrs de Winter's imagination, overshadowed by Rebecca was also influenced by her envy with Rebecca. She also felt that what she was doing with Maxim also Rebecca doing with Maxim. When Mrs de Winter loved Maxim, Rebecca also loved Maxim. Maxim's second wife assumed that Rebecca's shadow still take her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. She felt that replacing Rebecca's position at Manderley was very difficult. Rebecca was very strong with Manderley, so it was difficult for her to remove Rebecca's shadow at Manderley. Mrs de Winter's imagination of Rebecca is described like this quotation.

- (45) As I sat down to dinner in the dining-room in my accustomed place, with Maxim at the head of the table, I pictured Rebecca sitting in where I sat now, picking up her fork for the fish, and then the telephone ringing and Frith coming into the room and saying 'Mr Favell on the phone, Madam, wishing to speak to you,' and Rebecca would get up from her chair with a quick glance at Maxim, who would not say anything, who would go on eating his fish. And when she came back, having finished her conversation, and sat down in her place again, Rebecca would begin talking about something different, in a gay, careless way, to cover up the little cloud between them. (Maurier: 1938: 162)

Mrs de Winter got a very great influence from her environment which told things about Rebecca's strengths. Until finally, she not only paid attention to the circumstances around her after her arrival as the new Mrs de Winter at Manderley, but she also began to pay attention and think about the attitudes and behaviors of the Maxim when with her. After she justifies herself to what people say about her differences with Rebecca. She began to feel and assume that Maxim still loves Rebecca because she can't replace Rebecca who is loved and admired by society including Maxim. She felt very much different from Rebecca. She is young, shy and does not have many abilities like Rebecca which is very easy to make anyone fall in love with her. This is as expressed in the quotation which shows that Mrs de Winter does not believe in herself.

- (46) I was too young for Maxim, too inexperienced, and, more important still, I was not of his world. The fact that I loved him in a sick, hurt, desperateway, like a child or a dog, did not matter. It was not the sort of love he needed. He wanted something else that I could not give him, something he had had before. I thought of the youthful almost hysterical excitement and conceit with which I had gone into this marriage, imagining I would bring happiness to Maxim, who had known much greater happiness before. (Maurier: 1938: 189)

Mrs de Winter's envy made her prejudiced against Maxim and made her give up. She assumed that she could not be like Rebecca, she could not give what Maxim needed what Rebecca had given. Like the love, attention, and happiness that Maxim got from Rebecca first. She assumed that so far the Maxim she loved so much was still in love and could not forget Rebecca. She was tortured and hurt

by all the prejudices she made herself against Maxim and Rebecca. all the prejudice makes her envy and distrust maxim and thought that maxim did not love her and still loved Rebecca, as seen in the quotation:

(47) He did not belong to me at all, he belonged to Rebecca. He still thought about Rebecca. He would never love me because of Rebecca. (Maurier: 1938: 189)

(48) 'He doesn't love me, he loves Rebecca,' I said. 'He's never forgotten her, he thinks about her still, night and day. He's never loved me, Frank. It's always Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca.' (Maurier: 1938: 193)

Mrs de Winter's envy also made her feel that Maxim was comparing herself to Rebecca. Mrs de Winter considers that what Maxim did for Mrs de Winter was merely to compare herself. Maxim had never really forgotten Rebecca, Maxim still loved Rebecca. The way Maxim loves Mrs de Winter now is the same as when he loved Rebecca. Mrs de Winter's jealousy made her insecure and thus produced negative thoughts about Maxim. As seen in the quotation:

(49) 'How could I come to you when I knew you were thinking about Rebecca?' I said. 'How could I ask you to love me when I knew you loved Rebecca still?' He pulled me close to him and searched my eyes. 'What are you talking about? What do you mean?' he said. I knelt up straight beside him. 'Whenever you touched me I thought you were comparing me to Rebecca,' I said. '(Maurier: 1938: 219)

Rebecca's envy makes the psychological condition disturbed. It makes Mrs de Winter get rid of all thoughts about Rebecca and convince herself that nothing could disturb her and Maxim. Rebecca will not be able to get the maxim love, because she is Maxim wife and Mrs de Winter at Manderley now. She knew that Rebecca was dead and only existed in Maxim's past. This time, Maxim's future is her. But it was difficult for Mrs de Winter to eliminate Rebecca from her mind, as seen in the quotation:

- (50) Dear God, I did not want to think about Rebecca. I wanted to be happy, to make Maxim happy, and I wanted us to be together. There was no other wish in my heart but that. I could not help it if she came to me in thoughts, in dreams. (Maurier: 1938: 112)

Because of Mrs de Winter's deep love for Maxim, she would do anything in gaining Maxim's love, and she would try to fulfill everything that Maxim needed and wanted. Out of all her prejudice and envy towards Rebecca. Mrs de Winter assumed that Maxim needed someone like Rebecca in his life. Then, the way to get maxim's love is to make herself like Rebecca, after that maxim will love her and forget his love for Rebecca. And they will live happily in their marriage. One of the efforts made by Mrs de winter to be like Rebecca is when she wears the same dress as Rebecca when having a party. as seen in the quotation

- (51) 'Why, the dress, you poor dear, the picture you copied of the girl in the gallery. It was what Rebecca did at the last fancy dress ball at Manderley. Identical. The same picture, the same dress. You stood there on the stairs, and for one ghastly moment I thought...' (Maurier: 1938: 176)

In this quotation, Mrs de Winter wore the same dress with Rebecca when she was having a party at Manderley. Not only that, the way Mrs de winter stood at the top of the stairs and welcomed by the orchestra performer on her arrival was the same as what Rebecca had done. The way Mrs de Winter imitate Rebecca was a symbol of her power as the new Mrs de Winter at Manderley. She wants to show her honor and social status as a lady at Manderley. She wanted to show that she was different from the old one. She wants to get recognition from society and love from Maxim. Now she was Mrs de Winter's estate and not Rebecca anymore.

Psychologically, the id in Rebecca's character is a desire to love maxim very deep. The superego is maxim still in love with Rebecca. Here, the ego ignores the superego and follows the id. Mrs de winter shows the defense mechanism of her ego by identifying, namely reducing the tension and anxiety of facing danger from the outside world by imitating or identifying with someone who is considered more capable of fulfilling her desires than herself. Finally, Mrs

de Winter imitates Rebecca that is Maxim's first wife who she considers charming, smart and perfect in every way. Without her knowing it, she felt insecure about herself and envy of Rebecca. To suppress her envy and get love from Maxim, she always tries to do anything for her husband. She thinks that Maxim can't forget Rebecca and still loves Rebecca, so Mrs de Winter tries to be what her husband wants, like when she thinks that Maxim needs a more adult woman, not like her who still like a child. So Mrs de Winter decided to be like Rebecca so that her husband forgot Rebecca. Mrs de Winter considers Rebecca to be a defense mechanism for her ego. By identifying Rebecca, she can relieve and reduce anxiety in herself.

4.2.3 Danvers a Worshiper

Danvers loves Rebecca. Because of her deep love for Rebecca, Danvers will do anything for Rebecca. Danvers will try hard to protect Rebecca from anyone who hurt Rebecca. Danvers who loved Rebecca so much had an obsession in herself, and the influence of that obsession made Danvers become a Rebecca worshiper. Besides from her deep love for Rebecca, Danvers was very adored of Rebecca for admiring Rebecca's perfection. Danvers is Rebecca's second parent, she is working very hard in educating Rebecca. She made Rebecca a charming, intelligent, brave and admired the woman. Danvers always justifies anything done by Rebecca, in her eyes Rebecca never makes mistakes.

Danvers always makes Rebecca first in her life. During her life, she dedicated to Rebecca even when Rebecca was dead. Danvers always accompanied Rebecca from childhood to marriage with Maxim. she always helps and supports anything Rebecca does. Like when Rebecca had a bad plan to take control of Manderley and Maxim, Danvers was involved in that plan to fulfill Rebecca's wishes. Even when Rebecca died, Danvers continued to devote her life to Rebecca. After Rebecca died, Danvers felt very deep pain because she could not accept that fact. As proof of her loyalty to Rebecca, Danvers decided to become a servant at Manderley because she wanted to retain her memories with Rebecca at Manderley. Danvers wants to show that Rebecca is very worth in her life.

whenever she would adore Rebecca and would not let anyone hurt her. To solve the problem of the Danvers character, the writer uses the concept of repression by Sigmund Freud. This theory is very suitable for analyzing Danvers character so that the writer can find the cause of the Danvers personality who adores Rebecca.

4.2.3.1 Danvers' Concept of Repression

The influence of the Danvers obsession in loving Rebecca made her a Rebecca worshiper. Danvers has high regard for Rebecca's presence and position at Manderley. She became very adoring Rebecca because she was the second parent after the parents of Rebecca passed away, Danvers love Rebecca. In Danvers parenting, Rebecca grew to be a charming and amazing woman in every way, she was a very perfect woman. Everything is not separated from Danvers' parenting. Danvers loved Rebecca more than herself. Because of this, Danvers will do anything to protect and fulfill Rebecca's wishes. Danvers would hate anyone who hurt Rebecca. The evidence that Danvers greatly adore Rebecca is in the following quotation.

(52) 'she resents your being here at all, that's the trouble.' 'Why?' I said, 'why should she resent me?' 'I thought you knew,' said Beatrice; 'I thought Maxim would have told you. She simply adored Rebecca.' 'Oh,' I said. 'Oh, I see.' (Maurier: 1938: 81)

The fact that Danvers who adores Rebecca hurts herself. Because when Danvers could not accept the fact that Rebecca had died and had been replaced by Maxim's second wife, Danvers had to repress her desire to live with Rebecca. After Rebecca's died, Danvers still adores Rebecca by thinking that Rebecca is still around her. The deep pain Danvers felt was when Maxim's second wife came and replaced Rebecca at Manderley. All the routines used to be carried out by Rebecca at Manderley are replaced by Mrs de Winter now. Danvers who was usually very loyal to serve Rebecca, this time she serves Maxim's second wife. This was very painful for Danvers when Mrs de Winter became the new mistress at Manderley. Because all the routines carried out by Mrs de Winter will remind her of her memories with Rebecca, as seen in the quotation:

- (53) 'Did not you know?' she had said; 'she simply adored Rebecca.' The words had shocked me at the time. Somehow I had not expected them. But when I thought it over I began to lose my first fear of Mrs Danvers. I began to be sorry for her. I could imagine what she must feel. It must hurt her every time she heard me called 'Mrs de Winter'. Every morning when she took up the house telephone and spoke to me, and I answered 'Yes, Mrs Danvers,' she must be thinking of another voice. (Maurier: 1938: 111)

In addition, Danvers also accompanied Rebecca from childhood to adulthood and married to Maxim. Danvers is very known and always satisfies all the needs of Rebecca. She prepared Rebecca's needs of Rebecca from waking up to before going to bed, such as preparing sleepwear, combing hair, and be a listener for Rebecca when she tells anything. Rebecca is very open to Danvers about anything and Danvers also always supports Rebecca. Because for her, Rebecca is a perfect and awesome woman. Even after Rebecca died, Danvers still doing her job to keep all the needs of Rebecca like she while still alive. As seen in the quotation:

- (54) 'I did everything for her, you know,' she said, taking my arm again, leading me to the dressing-gown and slippers. 'We tried maid after maid but not one of them suited. "You maid me better than anyone, Danny," she used to say, "I won't have anyone but you." Look, this is her dressing-gown. (Maurier: 1938: 137)

The quotation shows evidence that Danvers has always been loyal and adores Rebecca forever. Danvers remembered everything about Rebecca's needs and she always prepares it very well. Everything she did at Manderley was only for Rebecca to relive Rebecca's memories and shadows at Manderley. The superego of Danvers' character demanded that she always care for Rebecca's dead body. It is shown that Danvers is very adoring and consider Rebecca very precious. Therefore, her superego maintains her loyalty to be a servant in Manderley. She takes care of Manderley very well, she keeps everything in Manderley as a sign of memory for Rebecca. Anyone who corrupts memories and anything in Manderley will be blamed with hatred from Danvers.

When Maxim brought his second wife to Manderley. The anxiety of Danvers began to emerge, which is a feeling of displeasure and hate towards the new Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Moreover, Danvers saw that Mrs de Winter was very different from Rebecca. She is just a girl who is young, shy and timid. In her mind, it was impossible if a girl like Mrs de Winter could replace Rebecca who was perfect in every way. The arrival of Mrs de Winter is a threat to Danvers. Because no one deserves to be adored and admired by everyone except Rebecca. For her, Rebecca still has a position and strength at Manderley. the power that can hypnotize everyone including herself, no one can forget a figure like Rebecca after her death. Rebecca remained in her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. For Danvers, Rebecca is still alive and always resides in her heart and mind. Rebecca is always with her and accompanies her whenever and wherever. Danvers also believes that Rebecca is always around and watching her. even according to Danvers, right now Rebecca is watching the new Mrs de Winter and Maxim who are happy over the pain of Rebecca and Danvers due to their marriage. As seen in the quotation:

(55) She paused. She went on looking at me, watching my eyes. 'Do you think she can see us, talking to one another now?' she said slowly. 'Do you think the dead come back and watch the living?' I swallowed. I dug my nails into my hands. 'I don't know,' I said. 'I don't know.' My voice sounded high-pitched and unnatural. Not my voice at all. 'Sometimes I wonder,' she whispered. 'Sometimes I wonder if she comes back here to Manderley and watches you and Mr de Winter together.' (Maurier: 1938: 141)

As Rebecca's second mother, the emotional bond between Danvers and Rebecca is very strong. Danvers was able to clearly remember Rebecca's growth and development from childhood to adulthood. Danvers also knows Rebecca's way of life and character very well. According to her, Rebecca has more power than other women. Rebecca is able to live as she pleases because she is so perfect and has everything. Rebecca also lives for herself and doesn't care about others. Danvers have very favored Rebecca and underestimate Mrs de Winter. For her, nothing could be better than Rebecca, as seen in the quotation

(56) 'No one got the better of her, never, never,' she said. 'She did what she liked, she lived as she liked. She had the strength of a little lion too. I remember her at sixteen getting up on one of her father's horses, a big brute of an animal too, that the groom said was too hot for her to ride. She stuck to him, all right. I can see her now, with her hair flying out behind her, slashing at him, drawing blood, digging the spurs into his side, and when she got off his back he was trembling all over, full of froth and blood. "That will teach him, won't it, Danny?" she said, and walked off to wash her hands as cool as you please. And that's how she went at life, when she grew up. I saw her, I was with her. She cared for nothing and for no one. (Maurier: 1938: 198)

In the quotation, Danvers shows her parenting pattern, she made Rebecca a strong woman and make Rebecca a perfect woman so that nothing will be better than she and everyone will adore her. As well as with Danvers who adore Rebecca because of her perfection. So, Rebecca deserves adoration by everyone. for her, there was no mistake in Rebecca, even though there was another side to Rebecca's bad behavior. Danvers's mind was already blind about that, whatever Danvers always justified and supported Rebecca.

Danvers hates Maxim's second wife, she always tries to get Mrs de Winter out of Manderley. Her deep love and loyalty towards Rebecca made her have to defend Rebecca's position and get rid of anyone who threatened Rebecca. She assumed that the arrival of Mrs de Winter had hurt Rebecca, so she did everything to protect Rebecca. One of the ways to protect Rebecca from Mrs de Winter was to screw her up mentally. Danvers was always cold with sadistic eyes and a flat voice that made Mrs de Winter nervous and scared. Danvers always favored Rebecca in front of Mrs de Winter and dropped Mrs de Winter's pride by looking at her as useless and not equal with Rebecca. Danvers tried to disrupt Mrs de Winter's mentality in a subtle way that scared Mrs. de Winter. As seen in the quotation:

(57) I could see she despised me, marking with all the snobbery of her class that I was no great lady, that I was humble, shy, and diffident. (Maurier: 1938: 58)

(58) The gleam of light from the shutter still shone white and clear on the golden coverlet of the bed, picking out clearly and distinctly the tall sloping R of the monogram. Then I heard a step behind me and turning round I saw Mrs Danvers. I shall never forget the expression on her face. Triumphant, gloating, excited in a strange unhealthy way. I felt very frightened. (Maurier: 1938: 136)

Danvers also showed that Rebecca was a very special lady at Manderley. After Rebecca died, Danvers continued to carry out the usual activities for Rebecca. She wanted to show her loyalty to Rebecca. It was seen when Danvers was very maintaining Rebecca's room. She did not allow anyone to enter Rebecca's room and touch Rebecca's belongings. According to Danvers, Rebecca still accompany her. Therefore, Danvers always cleans and prepares Rebecca's clothes because she believes that Rebecca always comes home to rest. Her attitude towards Rebecca made Mrs de Winter scared and felt worthless in front of Danvers when compared to Rebecca. This is shown in this quotation:

(59) 'I come to the rooms and dust them myself every day,' she said. 'If you want to come again you have only to tell me. Ring me on the house telephone. I shall understand. I don't allow the maids up here. No one ever comes but me.' Her manner was fawning again, intimate and unpleasant. The smile on her face was a false, unnatural thing. (Maurier: 1938: 140)

This quotation shows the attitude of Danvers who intimidated Mrs de Winter. Danvers was satisfied when she saw Mrs de Winter scared and tortured because Danvers could not accept the existence of Mrs de Winter who was considered trying to replace Rebecca's position. Psychologically, the id in character Danvers is wanting to see Mrs de winter tortured so that her life is not calm and she cannot replace Rebecca. The superego is Mrs de Winter who has replaced Rebecca. Here, the ego ignores the superego and follows the id. It can be seen from the manner of Danvers who kept trying to disrupt Mrs de Winter so she left and did not replace Rebecca as Mrs de Winter in Manderley.

Besides, Danvers also made a disruption during a party event in Manderley. The disruption he had done was to make Mrs de Winter make a fatal mistake so that Maxim was angry and everyone present was surprised by Mrs de Winter did at that time. When the party was held, Mrs de Winter appeared wearing the same dress that Rebecca had worn, she also stood on the stairs just like what Rebecca had done before, coupled with the music as her welcome. it can occur because previously indirectly Mrs de Winter was influenced by Danvers. And Mrs de Winter believed the words and advice given by Danvers to wear the dress at the party. Mrs de Winter did not know that the dress she was wearing was the same as that used by Rebecca before. Mrs de Winter assumed that her appearance at the party would be a symbol of her honor and the beginning of her courage to show that she deserved to be Mrs de Winter at Manderley. but the fact is not as expected. In fact, what she did caused problems and made everyone recall the sad story of Rebecca's death. Here, Danvers deliberately did it so that Mrs de Winter made mistakes in front of many people and was hated by everyone, as seen in the quotation:

(60) I turned and ran blindly through the archway to the corridors beyond. I caught a glimpse of the astonished face of the drummer who had announced me. I brushed past him, stumbling, not looking where I went. Tears blinded my eyes. I did not know what was happening. Clarice had gone. The corridor was deserted. I looked about me stunned and stupid like a haunted thing. Then I saw that the door leading to the west wing was open wide, and that someone was standing there. It was Mrs Danvers. I shall never forget the expression on her face, loathsome, triumphant. The face of an exulting devil. She stood there, smiling at me (Maurier: 1938: 175)

In this quotation, Danvers shows her hatred of Mrs de Winter. From the expression on her face and behavior that caused trouble for Mrs de Winter. Danvers was like a cold-blooded killer, she was crafty like a devil. Anything she did was to satisfy her desire to avenge Rebecca to Mrs de Winter who had taken Rebecca's position at Manderley.

On the other hand, although Danvers was satisfied when she could hurt and torture Mrs de Winter's mind. Danvers also actually felt shaken up by herself. She felt deep pain when she saw the fact that someone had replaced Rebecca at Manderley. She always did anything for Rebecca, so he assumed that the presence of Maxim's second wife at Manderley had hurt Rebecca and Danvers felt the same way. she assumed that Rebecca's happiness was her happiness, and Rebecca's pain was her pain. This makes Danvers not hesitate to hurt Mrs de Winter. The shaken feelings of Danvers were expressed in the quotation.

(61) 'Mrs Danvers,' I said. 'Mrs Danvers.' She turned to look at me, and I saw her eyes were red and swollen with crying, even as mine were, and there were dark shadows in her white face. 'What is it?' she said, and her voice was thick and muffled from the tears she had shed, even as mine had been. I had not expected to find her so. I had pictured her smiling as she had smiled last night, cruel and evil. Now she was none of these things, she was an old woman who was ill and tired. (Maurier: 1938: 195)

The quotation shows that Danvers in a bad condition. Mrs de Winter saw Danvers's deep pain and sorrow. There Danvers does not look like usual. Danvers was seen releasing true emotions, emotions that he had long buried herself in her heart. In addition, Danvers not only mentally disturbs Mrs de Winter. She also tried to injure and harm Mrs De Winter, it was done by Danver so that no one would disturb and hurt Rebecca. This is done when Danvers and Mrs De Winter are in Rebecca's room. Initially, Danvers continued to corner and influence Mrs De Winter's thoughts and feelings by saying that she was very weak and could not possibly be Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Maxim also never loved her because her husband only loved Rebecca until now. everyone here laughed at her and underestimate her. nobody wanted her in Manderley and there was no point in Mrs de winter living because all her life would only be misery if she lived with a husband who didn't love her. Then, Danvers also asked Mrs de Winter to end her life by jumping from the window, so that she would not feel pain anymore because of living in Manderley. Because of Mrs de Winter's deep love for Maxim,

her soul was shaken by all Danvers's words that had succeeded in influencing her mind. All Danvers words slowly made Mrs de Winter unable to control her feelings and thoughts, so she began to obey the words and willingness of Danvers to end her life by jumping from the window of the Rebecca's room, as seen in the quotation:

(62) She pushed me towards the open window. I could see the terrace below me grey and indistinct in the white wall of fog. 'Look down there,' she said. 'It's easy, isn't it? Why don't you jump? It wouldn't hurt, not to break your neck. It's a quick, kind way. It's not like drowning. Why don't you try it? Why don't you go?' (Maurier: 1938: 200)

Danvers acts like a cold-blooded killer. She influenced Mrs de Winter with subtle attitudes and words. She was very aware of Mrs de Winter's weaknesses. She influenced Mrs de Winter through Maxim because she knew that Mrs de Winter really loved her husband. Danvers made Mrs de Winter very weak. she assured Mrs de Winter that if she ended her life, she would not have the burden of life that torment her mind, Mrs de Winter would not think of Rebecca, her marriage unhappy with Maxim, and society who looked down on her. Danvers's words began to influence Mrs de Winter's thoughts and made her waver, as seen in the quotation:

(63) 'Go on,' whispered Mrs Danvers. 'Go on, don't be afraid.' I shut my eyes. I was giddy from staring down at the terrace, and my fingers ached from holding to the ledge. The mist entered my nostrils and lay upon my lips rank and sour. It was stifling, like a blanket, like an anaesthetic. I was beginning to forget about being unhappy, and about loving Maxim. I was beginning to forget Rebecca. Soon I would not have to think about Rebecca any more ... (Maurier: 1938: 201)

The quotation shows how Danvers influenced Mrs de Winter and wanted to see her die so that no one could replace Rebecca. but Danvers crime failed because when Mrs de Winter will jump from the window, there was a noise from outside the room that blew the focus of Mrs de Winter so that she immediately rushed to get down. And it turns out that being outside is busy in rescuing

strangers whose ships were damaged around Manderley, and at the same time the results of rescuing strangers effect revealed the tragedy of the sinking of Rebecca, which made her die. From some of the evidence, a re-examination was carried out to find out the truth of the cause of Rebecca's death at that time.

After an examination involving several people including Maxim. Finally, at the end of the story after Danvers knew the facts about the death of Rebecca which made it possible that Maxim had killed Rebecca, her soul was shaken again. When the truth about Rebecca's death was hidden, the cause of Rebecca's death was not because of maxim killed, but because of her deadly victim. Finally, Danvers could not accept the fact that Mrs de Winter was the lady of Manderley Now. And they will live happily in Manderley after passing the case about Rebecca's death. Then Danvers left Manderley, but before that Danvers destroyed Manderley by burning it. Danvers assumed that Manderley was a damned place because she had lost Rebecca. For her, Manderley deserves to be destroyed. Danvers could not let maxim and his second wife live happily at Manderley. So it's better for her if maxim and Mrs de winter lose Manderley forever, as seen in the quotation:

(64) 'Something rather odd though,' said Maxim slowly, a line between his brows. 'He thinks Mrs Danvers has cleared out. She's gone, disappeared. She said nothing to anyone, but apparently she'd been packing up all day, stripping her room of things, and the fellow from the station came for her boxes at about four o'clock. Frith telephoned down to Frank about it, and Frank told Frith to ask Mrs Danvers to come down to him at the office. He waited, and she never came. About ten minutes before I rang up, Frith telephoned to Frank again and said there had been a long-distance call for Mrs Danvers which he had switched through to her room, and she had answered. This must have been about ten past six. At a quarter to seven he knocked on the door and found her room empty. Her bedroom too. They looked for her and could not find her. They think she's gone. She must have gone straight out of the house and through the woods. She never passed the lodge-gates.' (Maurier: 1938: 305)

Id in Danvers said that she would take revenge on them by burning that house and going away from Manderley. At the same time, Danvers also satisfies her superego's pressure to burn Manderley. Because Manderley is the source of evil that ends Rebecca's life. Manderley is the house of the devil, the house of the killer, the house of an evil couple. Because his second wife also hid the truth about Maxim who killed Rebecca. Then the ego defense mechanism used by Danvers is a form of refusing to reject reality, rejecting unpleasant stimuli, removing realistic perceptions, or replacing those perceptions with fantasy or hallucinations. Danvers did not assume that Rebecca was dead, she believes that Rebecca is still alive in Manderley.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter covers the conclusion of the discussion answering the statement problems of the study which has been explained in chapter four. The conclusions in this chapter are drawn based on the analysis. In addition, it also provides recommendations related to the topic of the study attempted for the readers or the future researchers who are interested to conduct the same book, theory, and approach.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion of the topic research in the previous chapter, it can be inferred as follow: First conclusion is about the obsession of the women characters described in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*. It was found that obsession in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca* is described through the women characters of the novel. They are Rebecca, Mrs de Winter, and Danvers. Those women characters have an obsession caused by the conflicts they face. These women characters have a different obsession but are interrelated to each other so that it causes conflict in the novel. From these women characters, the writer found Rebecca's obsession in gaining power, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love, and Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca.

Rebecca's obsession in gaining power described by fake appearances. Appearances usually don't represent reality. It means that she shows her opposite character and deceives everyone, so she gets everyone's attention, praise, and sympathy. Rebecca's obsession also described through her desire to becoming a high-class woman with wealth and honor that she gets by marrying Maxim. Here, the writer uses Sigmund Freud's theory because Rebecca's behavior is influenced by id, ego, and superego that are not balanced. Then, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love is described through her desire to get a husband who is like her father. She expects lost love from her father through Maxim. Mrs de Winter's obsession made her has Electra complex because she tends to love men who are more adult than her. Here, the writer uses the concept of Electra complex

by Sigmund Freud to analyze the character of Mrs de Winter. Next, Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca described by her selfishness. Her obsession makes her only think about Rebecca's interests and she doesn't care about anyone. She would protect and get rid of anyone who hurt Rebecca. For Danvers, Rebecca is everything. In addition, the writer uses id, ego, and superego theory to analyze the obsession of women characters in the novel.

Secondly, the conclusion is about the obsession of the women characters influence their behavior in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*. Here, the influence of Rebecca's obsession in gaining power made her has Narcissistic Personality Disorder. Narcissistic is a personality disorder that considers herself very important and she has a desire to be admired by everyone. Rebecca considers the power and ability to control the people around her, she can fulfill her desire to be perfect in public. The writer uses the concept of narcissistic complex by Sigmund Freud to analyze Rebecca's character. Then, the influence of Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love made Mrs de Winter's Envy. Because of her envy, Mrs de Winter tried to imitate Rebecca. She assumed that imitating Rebecca could replace Rebecca in her husband's heart. So that Maxim will forget his first wife and give his love only to Mrs de Winter. The result of her envy also made her feel anxious, afraid and insecure. She always felt uneasy because she was overshadowed by Rebecca. Finally, it disturbed her relationship with her husband. The writer uses id, ego, and superego theory to analyze Mrs de Winter's character. Next, the influence of Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca made Danvers a worshiper. This is shown through Danvers behavior who glorified Rebecca and devoted her whole life to Rebecca. Even after Rebecca died, she still thought that Rebecca was still alive and doing all the activities she used to do with Rebecca. It made Danvers feel like in her fantasy because she could not receive the reality of Rebecca's death. When Danvers faces a situation which is not appropriate with her wishes there is pressure and mental conflict within her. To resolve the personality problem of Danvers, the writer uses the concept of repression to analyze Danvers' character.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions served above, I would like to present several recommendations to the readers concerning to the topic and the future researches related to the topic. Firstly, written in 1938, *Rebecca* is a gothic novel by English author Dame Daphne du Maurier. The novel *Rebecca* was one of du Maurier's most successful works. In this research, the writer discussed the obsession of women characters in the novel *Rebecca* which is used the psychological analysis. This novel is a very good source for the readers who are interested in studying psychology. It is full of the psychological problem which is caused by an obsession of women characters. It has a complex conflict of each character that builds the plot of the novel. Therefore, this psychological thriller novel is a must-read novel because it is not only talks about romance story but also tells about the conflict between id, ego and superego of the characters and the way they deal with that conflict by applying the psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. In addition, this novel tells about the story of a bad marriage between Maxim and Rebecca in the past that always haunted Maxim's second marriage. This novel has an interesting plot because it is full of mystery behind the past and personality problems of characters, so that readers will be curious about the contents of the story. Further, Daphne du Maurier uses a language that is easy to be understood by the readers.

Secondly, for the students of English Department, especially English Literature Program, the writer hopes that this research could be used as a useful reference for those who conducted a further research on the topic of obsession. The plot contained in this story could give some knowledge related to the social problems of obsession. It is recommended for students to read and analyze literary work that will help them to understand the real meaning of a literary work. The writer also hopes this research can give a contribution to the library of the English Department of UNNES. Hopefully, it will be a reference for the next researcher who is interested in the same novel, theory, and approach.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES
Observation Sheet Table

Data No	Citation	Page	Interpretations	Answer of Question
1	Our marriage was a farce from the very first. She was vicious, damnable, rotten through and through. We never loved each other, never had one moment of happiness together. Rebecca was incapable of love, of tenderness, of decency. She was not even normal.	219	This citation describes Rebecca as a bad person. Maxim's character reveals Rebecca's cunning and his marriage that is full of lies. In this excerpt the real character of Rebecca has been hidden from the public, so she looks like a perfect woman.	4.1.1.1
2	'You're not like the other one,' he said. 'Who do you mean?' I said. 'What other one?' He shook his head. His eyes were sly again. He laid his finger against his nose. 'Tall and dark she was,' he said. 'She gave you the feeling of a snake. I seen her here with me own eyes. Be night she'd come. I seen her.' He paused, watching me intently. I did not say anything. 'I looked in on her once,' he said, 'and she turned on me, she did.	127	This citation also describes Rebecca in terms of her physical through Ben's character. Rebecca is described as a snake because she has sly eyes with tall and dark body postures. Her manner who looks cruel and sadistic when watching someone can make people who see it scared.	4.1.1.1
3	'She made a bargain with me up there, on the side of the precipice,' he said. 'I'll run your house for you,' she told me, 'I'll look after your precious Manderley for you, make it the most famous show-place in all the country, if you like. And people will	220	Through this citation, Rebecca's character shows her power over Manderley. Rebecca tried to dominate and control Manderley. She tried to create a good image for herself so that everyone praised and admired her.	4.1.1.2

	visit us, and envy us, and talk about us; they'll say we are the luckiest, happiest, handsomest couple in all England. What a leg-pull, Max!" she said, "what a God-damn triumph!" She sat there on the hillside, laughing, tearing a flower to bits in her hands.'			
4	And she knew I would do as she suggested: come here to Manderley, throw the place open, entertain, have our marriage spoken of as the success of the century. She knew I would sacrifice pride, honour, personal feelings, every damned quality on earth, rather than stand before our little world after a week of marriage and have them know the things about her that she had told me then.	221	In this citation Rebecca also shows her power over Maxim. She can make maxim obey her wishes that is to serve a marriage full of drama and lies so that everything will look perfect in public and she gets what she wants.	4.1.1.2
5	"If I had a child, Max," she said, "neither you, nor anyone in the world, would ever prove that it was not yours. It would grow up here in Manderley, bearing your name. There would be nothing you could do. And when you died Manderley would be his.	227	In this citation, Rebecca shows her power with an attitude that humble Maxim pride. She showed maxim that she would take and dominate Manderley from him through her son one day	4.1.1.2
6	'I knew it would happen one day,' said Maxim, 'even when I went up to Edgemoor and identified that body as hers. I knew it meant nothing, nothing at all. It	230	This citation shows that Maxim felt uneasy after Rebecca's death. Maxim knew that his secret in the past with Rebecca would be revealed. Here, Rebecca disturbs her	4.1.1.2

	<p>was only a question of waiting, of marking time. Rebecca would win in the end. Finding you has not made any difference has it?</p> <p>Loving you does not alter things at all. Rebecca knew she would win in the end. I saw her smile, when she died.'</p>		<p>husband mentally with her behavior which is very obsessed with power. Even before her death, she still tried to make Maxim lose and could not do anything.</p>	
7	<p>He put his hands over mine and looked into my face. 'Rebecca has won,' he said.</p> <p>I stared at him, my heart beating strangely, my hands suddenly cold beneath his hands.</p> <p>'Her shadow between us all the time,' he said. 'Her damned shadow keeping us from one another. How could I hold you like this, my darling, my little love, with the fear always in my heart that this would happen? I remembered her eyes as she looked at me before she died. I remembered that slow treacherous smile. She knew this would happen even then. She knew she would win in the end.'</p>	215	<p>In this citation, maxim recognizes Rebecca's win over herself. Even though Rebecca was dead, she managed to hold onto power by overshadowing and disrupting Maxim's life, even after her second marriage. Rebecca showed her vanity and arrogance through a smile like a devil that she showed the last time before her death. Rebecca made sure that Maxim would not calm down after her death.</p>	4.1.1.2
8	<p>That was what people would say. It was all very sudden and romantic. They suddenly decided to get married and there it was. Such an adventure. I smiled to myself as I hugged my knees on the window seat, thinking how wonderful it was, how happy I was going to</p>	44	<p>This citation shows an unnamed main character. She is a young girl who comes from ordinary people. Then, through her brief introduction and love journey. Finally, she has married a very rich adult man named Maxim. After that, she gained a new identity as Mrs de Winter.</p>	4.1.2.1

	be. I was to marry the man I loved. I was to be Mrs de Winter. It was foolish to go on having that pain in the pit of my stomach when I was so happy. Nerves of course.			
9	<p>'What sort of thing? Explain to me, Maxim,' I said eagerly.</p> <p>He considered me a moment, his eyebrows raised, whistling softly. 'Listen, my sweet. When you were a little girl, were you ever forbidden to read certain books, and did your father put those books under lock and key?'</p> <p>'Yes,' I said.</p> <p>'Well, then. A husband is not so very different from a father after all.</p>	163	This citation shows that Maxim describes a husband who is not much different from a father to Mrs de Winter. It makes Mrs de Winter imagine that after marrying to Maxim, she would get the protection, attention, and love that her father gave in the past.	4.1.2.1
10	My shyness fell away from me, loosening as it did so my reluctant tongue, and out they all came, the little secrets of childhood, the pleasures and the pains. It seemed to me as though he understood, from my poor description, something of the vibrant personality that had been my father's, and something too of the love my mother had for him, making it a vital, living force, with a spark of divinity about it, so much that when he died that desperate winter, struck down by pneumonia, she lingered behind him for five short weeks and	18	In this citation, Mrs de Winter is very dependent on Maxim. She wants to feel falling in love with each other like her father and mother used to. Her assessment of a husband is influenced by her father's figure. In addition, her perspective on the meaning of love and marriage is also influenced by her experience when she saw her parents' relationships when she was a child.	4.1.2.1

	stayed no more. I remember pausing, a little breathless, a little dazed			
11	He took my hand and swung it as we went along. 'Does forty-two seem very old to you?' he said. 'Oh, no,' I told him, quickly, too eagerly perhaps. 'I don't like young men.'	42	In this citation, Mrs de Winter reveals that she likes men who are older than her. Mrs de Winter's love for Maxim was also influenced by her father's figure. It makes Mrs de Winter has an Electra complex which is the tendency of a girl to fall in love with a man whose older than her and more suitable to be her father	4.1.2.1
12	I knelt up on the window-seat and put my arms round his shoulders. 'Why do you say these things to me?' I said; 'you know I love you more than anything in the world. There has never been anyone but you. You are my father and my brother and my son. All those things.'	120	Through this citation, Mrs de Winter expressed her deep love for Maxim. In addition, in this excerpt, Mrs de Winter shows her perspective on Maxim. She considers that Maxim is everything. For her, Maxim is her father, brother, and son. In this utterance, it clearly shows that her love for maxim is influenced by her father's figure.	4.1.2.1
13	'Don't be angry with me any more,' I whispered. He took my face in his hands, and looked down at me with his tired, strained eyes. 'I'm not angry with you,' he said. 'Yes,' I said. 'I've made you unhappy. It's the same as making you angry. You're all wounded and hurt and torn inside. I can't bear to see you like this. I love you so much.'	95	This citation shows Mrs de Winter regret and guilt to Maxim. Because of her deep love for maxim, Mrs de winter did not want to see her husband angry and hurt because of her behavior. Mrs de winter tried to convince Maxim that she would make Maxim happy, so she repeatedly revealed that she loved Maxim very much.	4.1.2.1
14	'I wish,' I said savagely, still mindful of his laugh	28	This citation shows the effort done by Mrs de	4.1.2.1

	and throwing discretion to the wind, 'I wish I was a woman of about thirty-six dressed in black satin with a string of pearls.'		Winter to get love from Maxim. The way is to change her appearance to be more adult than her real age. she assumed that she had to adjust herself to Maxim. In addition, she also changed the real character from a girl who was childish to an adult woman who had to be able to be calm.	
15	We should grow old here together, we should sit like this to our tea as old people, Maxim and I, with other dogs, the successors of these, and the library would wear the same ancient musty smell that it did now.	54	In this citation, Mrs de Winter shows a very deep love for Maxim through the imagination in her mind. Mrs de Winter tried very hard to realize her desires and dreams to become a perfect partner who lived happily and falling in love with each other until old age.	4.1.2.1
16	I kissed the back of it, and then the fingers, one by one. 'I don't want you to bear this alone,' I said. 'I want to share it with you. I've grown up, Maxim, in twenty-four hours. I'll never be a child again.'	214	In this citation, Mrs de Winter shows Maxim that she wants to be treated as a wife because Maxim has always treated her like a child. Therefore she tries to accompany Maxim in any circumstance. She wants to be considered important and needed by her husband. Until one day when they faced problems, Mrs de Winter grew into an adult woman.	4.1.2.1
17	Once more, I glanced up at her and once more I met her eyes, dark and sombre, in that white face of hers, instilling into me, I knew not why, a strange feeling of disquiet, of foreboding. I tried to smile, and could not; I found myself held	58	This citation describes Danvers. Mrs de Winter's first impression of Danvers made her tense. Danvers looked at her very deeply like there was hatred in her eyes. In this excerpt, Danvers is described as a figure who	4.1.3.1

	by those eyes, that had no light, no flicker of sympathy towards me		has a cold, decisive and reserved face. Besides, Danvers also looks mysterious and stiff.	
18	Mrs Danvers knew how she walked and how she spoke. Mrs Danvers knew the colour of her eyes, her smile, the texture of her hair. I knew none of these things, I had never asked about them, but sometimes I felt Rebecca was as real to me as she was to Mrs Danvers.	111	In this citation, Danvers shows a very deep love for Rebecca through a very strong memory of Rebecca. Danvers became a symbolic mother who replaced Rebecca's parents who had died. She was very familiar with Rebecca's behavior, desires, and habits. She can also describe Rebecca in great detail. So that Rebecca's beauty and charm are very real.	4.1.3.1
19	Now that I knew the reason for Mrs Danvers dislike and resentment it made things a little easier. I knew it was not just me personally she hated, but what I represented. She would have felt the same towards anyone who had taken Rebecca's place.	111	Through this citation, Mrs de Winter knew the reason for Danvers' hatred of her. Here, she would hate anyone who hurt and tried to replace Rebecca's position at Manderley. Her deep love for Rebecca made her blind and selfish. she didn't care about right or wrong, she would do anything to keep Rebecca.	4.1.3.1
20	Mrs Danvers came close to me, she put her face near to mine. 'It's no use, is it?' she said. 'You'll never get the better of her. She's still mistress here, even if she is dead. She's the real Mrs de Winter, not you.	200	In this citation, Danvers shows her hatred for Mrs de Winter in her manner. she put pressure on Mrs de Winter so that her mental condition was disturbed. she always favored Rebecca in front of Mrs de Winter so that maxim's second felt inferior and insecure. she also assured that there would be nothing better than Rebecca. For her, Rebecca's still mistress	4.1.3.1

			and the real Mrs de Winter at Manderley.	
21	<p>'If you loved him you would never have married him,' she said. I did not know what to say. The situation was mad, unreal. She kept talking in that choked muffled way with her head turned from me.</p> <p>'I thought I hated you but I don't now,' she said; 'it seems to have spent itself, all the feeling I had.' 'Why should you hate me?' I asked; 'what have I ever done to you that you should hate me?' 'You tried to take Mrs de Winter's place,' she said.</p>	196	In this citation, Danvers shows her hatred in front of Mrs de Winter. she did not like Maxim's second marriage to the new Mrs de Winter. she would hate anyone who tried to replace Rebecca at Manderley. she considers that whoever replaces Rebecca's position is the same as hurting her.	4.1.3.1
22	<p>And then you say you made him happy on his honeymoon,' she said; 'made him happy - you, a young ignorant girl, young enough to be his daughter. What do you know about life? What do you know about men? You come here and think you can take Mrs de Winter's place. You. You take my lady's place. Why, even the servants laughed at you when you came to Manderley.</p>	199	In this citation, Danvers tries to disturb Mrs de Winter mentally until depressed and feeling inferior in front of everyone. she assumed that Mrs de Winter was just a young girl who was stupid and did not understand about life. In addition, Danvers also convinced Mrs de Winter that Maxim was never happy after marrying her. Danvers made Mrs de Winter worthless and useless.	4.1.3.1
23	<p>'She made a bargain with me up there, on the side of the precipice,' he said.' 'I'll run your house for you,' she told me, 'I'll look after your precious Manderley for you, make it the most famous show-place in all the country, if</p>	220	This citation describes Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder. Here, she tries to achieve perfection through her power over maxim and Manderley. she did not hesitate to control Maxim and change Manderley as	4.2.1.1

	you like. And people will visit us, and envy us, and talk about us; they'll say we are the luckiest, happiest, handsomest couple in all England. What a leg-pull, Max!" she said, "what a God-damn triumph!" She sat there on the hillside, laughing, tearing a flower to bits in her hands.'		she pleased. All that is done is only for self-interest and fulfill her desire to look perfect.	
24	The drawing-room as it is today, the morning-room that's all Rebecca. Those chairs that Frith points out so proudly to the visitors on the public day, and that panel of tapestry Rebecca again. Oh, some of the things were here admittedly, stored away in back rooms my father knew nothing about furniture or pictures but the majority was bought by Rebecca. The beauty of Manderley that you see today, the Manderley that people talk about and photograph and paint, it's all due to her, to Rebecca.'	222	This citation describes one of the narcissism characteristics of Rebecca that is a perfectionist. Rebecca is hard to feel satisfied, she does not easily trust others and does everything herself perfectly. Rebecca is very perfectionist in everything, anything must be as planned. Rebecca will take control and dominate the people around her.	4.2.1.1
25	She began to laugh. She went on laughing. I thought she would never stop. "God, how funny," she said, "how supremely, wonderfully funny! Well, you heard me say I was going to turn over a newleaf, didn't you? Now you know the reason. They'll be happy, won't they, all these smug locals, all your blasted tenants? 'It's what we've	228	This citation shows Rebecca's narcissistic disorders who often prides herself on her strengths so that everyone pays attention and praises her. Here, with her vanity and arrogance, Rebecca considers herself a perfect wife and mother figure because everyone adores and admires her.	4.2.1.1

	always hoped for, Mrs de Winter,* they will say. I'll be the perfect mother, Max, like I've been the perfect wife.			
26	She did not mind, it was like a game to her. Like a game. Who wouldn't be jealous? They were all jealous, all mad for her. Mr de Winter, Mr Jack, Mr Crawley, everyone who knew her, everyone who came to Manderley.'	199	This citation shows the bad behavior of Rebecca. she considers love and men only a game and there is no seriousness in the relationship. Rebecca thinks that all men are stupid. For her, all her abilities and strengths are enough. So that she feels enough to love herself. Her relationship with men is only to satisfy her desires because she feels proud when she can conquer all men.	4.2.1.1
27	'She was not in love with you, or with Mr de Winter. She was not in love with anyone. She despised all men. She was above all that.'	277	In this citation, Rebecca shows the characteristic of narcissistic personality disorder that is Rebecca only loves herself. She never loved anyone, including her husband. Rebecca always shows her fake characters. In front of many people, she can be very kind so that all men are attracted and fascinated by her. In fact, she hid the devil character. Rebecca considers all men as worthless.	4.2.1.1
28	'Well?' said Mrs Danvers, with sudden passion, 'and what if she did? She had a right to amuse herself, hadn't she. Love-making was a game with her, only a game. She told me so. She did it because it made her laugh. It made her	277	This citation describes that Rebecca never understood the meaning of love. She considers that love is not an important requirement in her life. For her, love is only a game that is worthless and meaningless. she looked	4.2.1.1

	laugh, I tell you. She laughed at you like she did at the rest. I've known her come back and sit upstairs in her bed and rock with laughter at the lot of you.'		down on every man who made love to her. she laughs at them as insulting and considers them weak.	
29	"Have you ever thought", she said, "how damned hard it would be for you to make a case against me? In a court of law, I mean. If you wanted to divorce me. Do you realize that you've never had one shred of proof against me, from the very first? All your friends, even the servants, believe our marriage to be a success."	227	In this citation, Rebecca shows that she only loves herself and does not care about her husband. anything that she does is only for self-interest. Here, Rebecca not only wants to dominate Maxim, but Rebecca also tries to destroy Maxim by eliminating public trust in maxim and making them trust her more. she does everything with her lies.	4.2.1.1
30	"We could make you look very foolish, Danny and I," she said softly. "We could make you look so foolish that no one would believe you, Max, nobody at all."	227	Through this citation, Rebecca's crime is seen. she wanted to show her power by lowering Maxim's pride. Rebecca considers all stupid men including Maxim, so she wants to make Maxim helpless in front of her and take all owned by Maxim like honor, wealth and power.	4.2.1.1
31	'She was clever of course,' he said. 'Damnably clever. No one would guess meeting her that she was not the kindest, most generous, most gifted person in the world. She knew exactly what to say to different people, how to match her mood to theirs.'	221	This citation describes Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder. Besides having the characteristic perfectionist. Rebecca also needs public recognition and praise. Rebecca will do anything to achieve her wish. Starting from making her identity attached to Manderley until everyone falls in love and likes Rebecca's figure. Rebecca	4.2.1.1

			is very good at controlling herself to control the people around her.	
32	The lie we lived, she and I. The shabby, sordid farce we played together. Before friends, before relations, even before the servants, before faithful, trusting creatures like old Frith. They all believed in her down here, they all admired her.	222	This citation shows the lies of Rebecca and Maxim in their marriage. The perfection of their marriage in public is only the mask that Rebecca uses to cover up her badness. Here, Maxim must be involved in her lies to fulfill her desire to get praise for her successful marriage with Maxim.	4.2.1.1
33	Why didn't she tell me? Why did she keep it from me? She told me everything.' 'Perhaps she didn't want to worry you,' said Colonel Julyan. 'No doubt she made an appointment with him, and saw him, and then when she came down that night she was going to have told you all about it.'	284	This citation shows the real condition about Rebecca. Even though she is able to get anything that she wants. she also has a fear and anxiety that she hides because of her illness. she does not want anyone to know because she does not want others to take control of her, so he tries to cover up her weaknesses by being strong and powerful.	4.2.1.1
34	Mrs Danvers shook her head. 'Mrs de Winter never needed a doctor. Like all strong people she despised them. We only had Doctor Phillips from Kerrith here once, that time she sprained her wrist. I've never heard her speak of this Doctor Baker, she never mentioned his name to me.'	284	In this citation, Rebecca makes lies about her illness and true condition. When she knew the truth that she would not be able to have children. she considered it a disability. she tried to cover up her true condition and pretended to be okay in front of everyone. she was able to endure the pain alone. she did not want others to consider her weak, because she still had to hold power and the	4.2.1.1

			public must admire her perfection.	
35	When I killed her she was smiling still. I fired at her heart. The bullet passed right through. She did not fall at once. She stood there, looking at me, that slow smile on her face, her eyes wide open ...'	228	Through this citation, Rebecca still shows her strength just before her death. she manipulated the cause of her death through Maxim. she found out that she was not long due to her illness. But cause she did not want everyone to know about her illness, she used her husband. Rebecca influenced Maxim with her behavior so that maxim emotions and fired bullets at her. At the time of her death, she gave a devious smile to Maxim.	4.2.1.1
36	'I believe', said Maxim, 'that Rebecca lied to me on purpose. The last supreme bluff. She wanted me to kill her. She foresaw the whole thing. That's why she laughed. That's why she stood there laughing when she died.'	304	In this citation, on purpose maxim reveals that Rebecca on purpose commit lies about her death so that Maxim's life was not calm. The purpose of Rebecca is also to maintain her power even after her death. Rebecca believes that Maxim very loves her and he will regret after losing her. Rebecca also ensured that nothing could replace her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley.	4.2.1.1
37	She did not hear me, she went on raving like a madwoman, a fanatic, her long fingers twisting and tearing the black stuff of her dress. 'She was lovely then,' she said. 'Lovely as a picture; men turning to stare at her when she passed, and she not twelve years old. She knew then,	198	This citation shows the cause of Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder. Besides causing her obsession in gaining power. It can happen because of her experiences in childhood. Danvers' parenting influenced Rebecca's personality as an adult. Danvers tried to	4.2.1.1

	<p>she used to wink at me like the little devil she was. "I'm going to be a beauty, aren't I, Danny?" she said, and "We'll see about that, my love, we'll see about that," I told her. She had all the knowledge then of a grown person; she'd enter into conversation with men and women as clever and full of tricks as someone of eighteen. She twisted her father round her little finger, and she'd have done the same with her mother, had she lived. Spirit, you couldn't beat my lady for spirit.</p>		<p>make Rebecca like her parents. But the way Danvers educate Rebecca very excessive, so Rebecca loves herself very much and doesn't care about anyone.</p>	
38	<p>She was never one to stand mute and still and be wronged. "I'll see them in hell, Danny," she'd say, "I'll see them in hell first." "That's right, my dear," I'd tell her, "no one will put upon you. You were born into this world to take what you could out of it", and she did, she didn't care, she wasn't afraid. She had all the courage and spirit of a boy, had my Mrs de Winter. She ought to have been a boy, I often told her that. I had the care of her as a child.</p>	197	<p>This citation shows the wrong and unreliable parenting way by Danvers influence Rebecca's character. Danvers deliberately educates Rebecca like a boy. she also instilled strength in Rebecca with praise and overindulgence. Rebecca received full attention and supervision from Danvers. she also always justifies and supports anything Rebecca does.</p>	4.2.1.1
39	<p>And, as I told you before, you're not a bit what I expected.' She looked at me direct, her lips pursed in a whistle, and then took a cigarette from her bag, and flashed her lighter. 'You see,' she said,</p>	85	<p>This citation shows the opinion of others to Mrs de Winter who thinks that she is different from Rebecca. Mrs de Winter felt that she was not suitable with public expectations. because the</p>	4.2.2.1

	snapping the top, and walking down the stairs, 'you are so very different from Rebecca.'		first wife of Maxim that is Rebecca, she was a figure that was very charming and admired by everyone	
40	I could picture them saying to one another as they drove away, 'My dear, what a dull girl. She scarcely opened her mouth', and then the sentence I had first heard upon Beatrice's lips, haunting me ever since, a sentence I read in every eye, on every tongue - 'She's so different from Rebecca.'	98	In this citation, Mrs de Winter begins to feel uncomfortable and think of people's judgment on her. After she found out the facts about Rebecca who was perfect in public. Mrs de Winter began to feel annoyed because she felt that everyone would compare her to Rebecca.	4.2.2.1
41	'Tell me,' I said, my voice casual, not caring a bit, 'tell me, was Rebecca very beautiful?' Frank waited a moment. I could not see his face. He was looking away from me towards the house. 'Yes,' he said slowly, 'yes, I suppose she was the most beautiful creature I ever saw in my life.' We went up the steps then to the hall, and I rang the bell for tea.	110	This citation shows Mrs de Winter began to be envy and insecure by comparing herself with Rebecca. she began to find out and look for other people's judgment about Rebecca. Mrs de Winter's jealousy made her lose herself because she only focused on Rebecca.	4.2.2.1
42	Rebecca, always Rebecca. Wherever I walked in Manderley, wherever I sat, even in my thoughts and in my dreams, I met Rebecca. I knew her figure now, the long slim legs, the small and narrow feet. I knew her face too, small and oval, the clear white skin, the cloud of dark hair. I knew the scent she wore, I could guess her laughter and her smile. If I	190	In this citation, Mrs de Winter feels that her marriage is always overshadowed by Rebecca, even though Rebecca is dead. she felt that Rebecca was too strong and perfect, so she could not possibly replace Rebecca in Manderley. Rebecca and her memories will always live in Manderley and everyone's hearts. It was hard for Mrs de Winter to get rid of Rebecca from	4.2.2.1

	heard it, even among a thousand others, I should recognize her voice. Rebecca, always Rebecca. I should never be rid of Rebecca.		her mind.	
43	Her favourite flowers filled the rooms. Her clothes were in the wardrobes in her room, her brushes were on the table, her shoes beneath the chair, her nightdress on her bed. Rebecca was still mistress of Manderley. Rebecca was still Mrs de Winter.	189	This citation shows self-confidence in Mrs de Winter towards Rebecca. she assumed that even though Rebecca was dead, Rebecca successfully makes Manderley always identical with her. Rebecca's name is still very much attached to Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Rebecca seemed to be alive, her shadow was always there and settled in Manderley to accompany everyone who loved her.	4.2.2.1
44	I thought: 'Rebecca did this. She took the lilac, as I am doing, and put the sprigs one by one in the white vase. I'm not the first to do it. This is Rebecca's vase, this is Rebecca's lilac' She must have wandered out into the garden as I did, in that floppy garden hat that I had seen once at the back of the cupboard in the flower-room, hidden under some old cushions, and crossed the lawn to the lilac bushes, whistling perhaps, humming a tune, calling to the dogs to follow her, carrying in her hands the scissors that I carried now.	112	In this citation, Mrs. de Winter feels tortured by her feelings. she felt scared, anxious, and uneasy at the constant thought of Rebecca. she felt that all the activities she had carried out had also been carried out by Rebecca before, so she felt that Rebecca was still the real Mrs de Winter at Manderley. She never felt calm because her thoughts were always filled with Rebecca.	4.2.2.1

45	As I sat down to dinner in the dining-room in my accustomed place, with Maxim at the head of the table, I pictured Rebecca sitting in where I sat now, picking up her fork for the fish, and then the telephone ringing and Frith coming into the room and saying 'Mr Favell on the phone, Madam, wishing to speak to you,' and Rebecca would get up from her chair with a quick glance at Maxim, who would not say anything, who would go on eating his fish. And when she came back, having finished her conversation, and sat down in her place again, Rebecca would begin talking about something different, in a gay, careless way, to cover up the little cloud between them.	162	This citation shows Mrs. de Winter's imagination, which was overshadowed by Rebecca influenced by her envy. she assumed that anything she did with Maxim also Rebecca did with Maxim. she also assumed that Rebecca's shadow still occupied her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. For her, Rebecca was very strong and it was difficult to relieve the image of Rebecca.	4.2.2.1
46	I was too young for Maxim, too inexperienced, and, more important still, I was not of his world. The fact that I loved him in a sick, hurt, desperateway, like a child or a dog, did not matter. It was not the sort of love he needed. He wanted something else that I could not give him, something he had had before. I thought of the youthful almost hysterical excitement and conceit with which I had gone into	189	In this citation, Mrs de Winter gets a very big influence from her environment which compares her to Rebecca. Therefore, Mrs de Winter pays attention to Maxim's manner towards her. she considers that maxim still very love Rebecca because it is impossible for women like her to be able to replace Rebecca who is loved and admired by everyone. she felt very different from Rebecca. it makes her jealous and	4.2.2.1

	this marriage, imagining I would bring happiness to Maxim, who had known much greater happiness before.		insecure.	
47	He did not belong to me at all, he belonged to Rebecca. He still thought about Rebecca. He would never love me because of Rebecca.	189	In this citation, Mrs de Winter is prejudiced against Maxim. After marrying her, Mrs de Winter felt that Maxim was still thinking about Rebecca. Although maxim is her husband now, she thinks that maxim will never belong to her. Maxim never loved her because of Rebecca.	4.2.2.1
48	'He doesn't love me, he loves Rebecca,' I said. 'He's never forgotten her, he thinks about her still, night and day. He's never loved me, Frank. It's always Rebecca, Rebecca, Rebecca.'	193	This citation shows Mrs de Winter's enormous jealousy towards Rebecca. she was hurt and tortured by herself because she thought that Maxim always thought of Rebecca all the time even though Maxim was currently married to her. According to Mrs de winter, Maxim never loved her because Rebecca was always in his heart.	4.2.2.1
49	'How could I come to you when I knew you were thinking about Rebecca?' I said. 'How could I ask you to love me when I knew you loved Rebecca still?' He pulled me close to him and searched my eyes. 'What are you talking about? What do you mean?' he said. I knelt up straight beside him. 'Whenever you touched me I thought you were	219	Through this citation, Mrs de Winter also showed her envy. As a result, Mrs de Winter always has negative thoughts on Maxim. she assumed that maxim had been comparing herself to Rebecca. Maxim has never really forgotten about Rebecca because Maxim still loves Rebecca. For Mrs de Winter, the way Maxim loves her now is	4.2.2.1

	comparing me to Rebecca,' I said. '		the same as Maxim loves Rebecca in the past.	
50	Dear God, I did not want to think about Rebecca. I wanted to be happy, to make Maxim happy, and I wanted us to be together. There was no other wish in my heart but that. I could not help it if she came to me in thoughts, in dreams.	112	In this citation, the psychological condition of Mrs de Winter began to be disturbed because of her envy feelings towards Rebecca. Mrs de Winter repeatedly gets rid of all thoughts about Rebecca and assured herself that nothing could disturb her and maxim. she knew that Rebecca was dead and only existed in the past. Now, Maxim's future was her. but it was difficult for Mrs de Winter to eliminate Rebecca from her mind.	4.2.2.1
51	'Why, the dress, you poor dear, the picture you copied of the girl in the gallery. It was what Rebecca did at the last fancy dress ball at Manderley. Identical. The same picture, the same dress. You stood there on the stairs, and for one ghastly moment I thought..."	176	Through this citation, Mrs de Winter shows her deep love for maxim. she would do anything to get Maxim's love. And one way in getting her husband's love is to make her look like Rebecca. Like when at a party, Mrs de Winter wore the same dress as Rebecca. she assumed that maxim needed a figure like Rebecca, so after that maxim would love her and forget his love for Rebecca	4.2.2.1
52	'she resents your being here at all, that's the trouble.' 'Why?' I said, 'why should she resent me?' 'I thought you knew,' said Beatrice; 'I thought Maxim would have told you. She simply adored Rebecca.' 'Oh,' I said. 'Oh, I see.'	81	This citation shows that Danvers worshiped Rebecca. after Danvers replaced the role of parents from Rebecca. Danvers loved Rebecca more than herself. Because of that, Danvers will do anything to protect and fulfill Rebecca's wishes. besides Danvers will hate and even	4.2.3.1

			hurt anyone who hurt Rebecca. For her, Rebecca is everything.	
53	'Did not you know?' she had said; 'she simply adored Rebecca.' The words had shocked me at the time. Somehow I had not expected them. But when I thought it over I began to lose my first fear of Mrs Danvers. I began to be sorry for her. I could imagine what she must feel. It must hurt her every time she heard me called 'Mrs de Winter'. Every morning when she took up the house telephone and spoke to me, and I answered 'Yes, Mrs Danvers,' she must be thinking of another voice.	111	This citation shows the psychological condition of Danvers about Rebecca's death. the fact that Danvers worshiped Rebecca actually hurt herself. Danvers could not accept the fact that Rebecca had died and her position had been replaced by Maxim's second wife. Danvers felt a deep hurt when Maxim's second wife came and replaced Rebecca in Manderley. Even so, Danvers still adores Rebecca and thinks that Rebecca is still around.	4.2.3.1
54	'I did everything for her, you know,' she said, taking my arm again, leading me to the dressing-gown and slippers. 'We tried maid after maid but not one of them suited. "You maid me better than anyone, Danny," she used to say, "I won't have anyone but you." Look, this is her dressing-gown.	137	This citation also shows how Danvers treats and worships Rebecca. Danvers always accompanied Rebecca from childhood to adulthood. Danvers always knew Rebecca's needs and prepared everything for Rebecca in great detail. Rebecca is very open to Danvers, and she always supports anything Rebecca does.	4.2.3.1
55	She paused. She went on looking at me, watching my eyes. 'Do you think she can see us, talking to one another now?' she said slowly. 'Do you think the dead come back and watch the living?' I swallowed. I dug my nails	141	This citation shows anxiety at Danvers upon the arrival of Maxim's second wife. Danvers immediately felt displeased and hated the new Mrs de Winter. Moreover, she saw that Mrs De Winter was very	4.2.3.1

	into my hands. 'I don't know,' I said. 'I don't know.' My voice sounded high-pitched and unnatural. Not my voice at all. 'Sometimes I wonder,' she whispered. 'Sometimes I wonder if she comes back here to Manderley and watches you and Mr de Winter together.'		different from Rebecca. Mrs de Winter's arrival was a threat to Danvers, because for her nothing could replace Rebecca's position. She believes that at this time Rebecca is looking at Maxim and his second wife who is happy over the pain of Rebecca and Danvers due to their marriage.	
56	'No one got the better of her, never, never,' she said. 'She did what she liked, she lived as she liked. She had the strength of a little lion too. I remember her at sixteen getting up on one of her father's horses, a big brute of an animal too, that the groom said was too hot for her to ride. She stuck to him, all right. I can see her now, with her hair flying out behind her, slashing at him, drawing blood, digging the spurs into his side, and when she got off his back he was trembling all over, full of froth and blood. "That will teach him, won't it, Danny?" she said, and walked off to wash her hands as cool as you please. And that's how she went at life, when she grew up. I saw her, I was with her. She cared for nothing and for no one.'	198	This citation shows a very strong emotional bond between Danvers and Rebecca. Danvers knows and remembers Rebecca's growth from childhood to adulthood, so she knows the way of life and the character of Rebecca. For her, Rebecca has more power than other women. Rebecca can live as she pleases because she has everything. Danvers greatly favored the perfection of Rebecca and underestimated Mrs de Winter. For her, there was nothing better than Rebecca.	4.2.3.1
57	I could see she despised me, marking with all the snobbery of her class that I was no great lady, that I was humble, shy, and	58	This citation shows the perspective of Danvers to Rebecca. Danvers always favored Rebecca in front of Mrs de Winter. she also	4.2.3.1

	diffident.		dropped the pride of Mrs de Winter by looking at Mrs de Winter as useless and not equal with Rebecca. Here, Danvers also shows that she hates Mrs de Winter.	
58	The gleam of light from the shutter still shone white and clear on the golden coverlet of the bed, picking out clearly and distinctly the tall sloping R of the monogram. Then I heard a step behind me and turning round I saw Mrs Danvers. I shall never forget the expression on her face. Triumphant, gloating, excited in a strange unhealthy way. I felt very frightened.	136	This citation shows Danvers manner towards Mrs de Winter. Danvers was always cold with sadistic eyes and a flat voice that made Mrs de Winter nervous and scared. she assumed that the arrival of Mrs de Winter had hurt Rebecca, so she would do everything to protect Rebecca. the way to protect Rebecca from Mrs de Winter is disturbed her mentally until make Mrs de Winter uneasy and scared.	4.2.3.1
59	'I come to the rooms and dust them myself every day,' she said. 'If you want to come again you have only to tell me. Ring me on the house telephone. I shall understand. I don't allow the maids up here. No one ever comes but me.' Her manner was fawning again, intimate and unpleasant. The smile on her face was a false, unnatural thing.	140	In this citation, Danvers shows that Rebecca is a very special lady in Manderley. After Rebecca died, Danvers continued to carry out the usual activities for Rebecca. it was as proof of the loyalty of Danvers to Rebecca. Danvers believes that Rebecca is still with her and always goes home to rest.	4.2.3.1
60	I turned and ran blindly through the archway to the corridors beyond. I caught a glimpse of the astonished face of the drummer who had announced me. I brushed	175	This citation shows the crime of Danvers to Mrs de winter. Danvers makes trouble during a party in Manderley. She made Mrs de Winter make a fatal mistake so Maxim was	4.2.3.1

	past him, stumbling, not looking where I went. Tears blinded my eyes. I did not know what was happening. Clarice had gone. The corridor was deserted. I looked about me stunned and stupid like a haunted thing. Then I saw that the door leading to the west wing was open wide, and that someone was standing there. It was Mrs Danvers. I shall never forget the expression on her face, loathsome, triumphant. The face of an exulting devil. She stood there, smiling at me.		angry and everyone present was surprised by Mrs De Winter did. At the party, Mrs de Winter wore the same dress as Rebecca. it made everyone recall Rebecca's death. Mrs de Winter's mistakes were influenced by Danvers, and she also deliberately planned it.	
61	'Mrs Danvers,' I said. 'Mrs Danvers.' She turned to look at me, and I saw her eyes were red and swollen with crying, even as mine were, and there were dark shadows in her white face. 'What is it?' she said, and her voice was thick and muffled from the tears she had shed, even as mine had been. I had not expected to find her so. I had pictured her smiling as she had smiled last night, cruel and evil. Now she was none of these things, she was an old woman who was ill and tired.	195	This citation shows Danvers actual mental condition. Even though Danvers felt satisfied when she could torture Mrs de Winter's mind. in fact, her mind and soul were also shaken. she felt deep pain when she saw Mrs de Winter replace Rebecca at Manderley. she assumed that the presence of Maxim's second wife had hurt Rebecca, so she also did not hesitate to hurt Mrs de Winter.	4.2.3.1
62	She pushed me towards the open window. I could see the terrace below me grey and indistinct in the white wall of fog. 'Look down there,' she said. 'It's easy, isn't it? Why don't	200	In this citation, Danvers not only disturbs Mrs de Winter's mentality, but she also tries to injure and harm Mrs de Winter. here, Danvers tries to influence the mind of Mrs de winter	4.2.3.1

	you jump? It wouldn't hurt, not to break your neck. It's a quick, kind way. It's not like drowning. Why don't you try it? Why don't you go?'		to feel useless and sad. she made Mrs de Winter unable to control her thoughts and feelings so that Mrs de Winter obeyed the words and willingness of Danvers to end her life by jumping from the window.	
63	'Go on,' whispered Mrs Danvers. 'Go on, don't be afraid.' I shut my eyes. I was giddy from staring down at the terrace, and my fingers ached from holding to the ledge. The mist entered my nostrils and lay upon my lips rank and sour. It was stifling, like a blanket, like an anaesthetic. I was beginning to forget about being unhappy, and about loving Maxim. I was beginning to forget Rebecca. Soon I would not have to think about Rebecca any more ...	201	This citation shows Danvers manner who are like cold blood killers. Danvers knows the weaknesses of Mrs de Winter. She influenced Mrs de Winter through Maxim because she knew that Mrs de Winter very loved her husband. She convinced Mrs de Winter to end her life so that she would not have the burden of life that tortures her heart and mind. therefore, Mrs de Winter will no longer think of Rebecca, unhappy marriages with Maxim, and people who despise her. Danvers's words began to influence Mrs de Winter's mind and made her hesitant.	4.2.3.1
64	'Something rather odd though,' said Maxim slowly, a line between his brows. 'He thinks Mrs Danvers has cleared out. She's gone, disappeared. She said nothing to anyone, but apparently she'd been packing up all day, stripping her room of things, and the fellow from the station came for her boxes at about four o'clock. Frith telephoned	305	This citation describes the mental condition of Danvers who were shaken when she knew the truth about Rebecca's death. she also had to accept the fact that Rebecca had been replaced by Mrs de Winter and Maxim would live happily with his second wife. Danvers thought that at the moment Manderley was a damned place that had lost Rebecca. for her,	4.2.3.1

	<p>down to Frank about it, and Frank told Frith to ask Mrs Danvers to come down to him at the office. He waited, and she never came. About ten minutes before I rang up, Frith telephoned to Frank again and said there had been a long-distance call for Mrs Danvers which he had switched through to her room, and she had answered. This must have been about ten past six. At a quarter to seven he knocked on the door and found her room empty. Her bedroom too. They looked for her and could not find her. They think she's gone. She must have gone straight out of the house and through the woods. She never passed the lodge-gates.'</p>		<p>Manderley deserves to be destroyed. And finally, Danvers burned Manderley.</p>	
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