

**GOLDMUND'S ANXIETY AND DEFENSE MECHANISM IN
HERMANN HESSE'S NOVEL *NARCISSUS AND GOLDMUND***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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**GOLDMUND'S ANXIETY AND DEFENSE MECHANISM IN HERMANN
HESSE'S NOVEL *NARCISSUS AND GOLDMUND***

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety is one factor that human feel when he gets the problem. Anxiety can be an important experience because it can reveal the core issues. The novel, as the works can explain the meaning of life and it also solves the problem of anxiety for the people who are worried about something happened in the present or in the future. *Narcissus and Goldmund* is novel that tells about Goldmund's wandering to find the meaning of life and during his wandering, he suffers from anxiety. Nobody can solve the problem like Goldmund does. He uses the defense mechanism to cope his anxiety. In this research, the researcher tends to analyze the psychological aspect, i.e. anxiety which is suffered by Goldmund in *Narcissus and Goldmund* by using psychoanalysis theory by Freud. This research aims to describe types and factors of Goldmund's anxiety and to explain the defense mechanism as a strategy to reduce his anxiety. This research uses qualitative methods. The researcher conducts close reading; take the data concerning Goldmund's plot, character, behavior, and traits; and mark some information about anxiety and defense mechanism regarding to Freud's theory. The result of this research is that there are two types of Goldmund's anxiety: neurotic anxiety and realistic anxiety. Furthermore, to resolve the anxiety, Goldmund uses six defense mechanisms, i.e. repression, displacement, rationalization, denial, projection and fixation.

Keywords: *Character, Social Condition, Anxiety, and Defense mechanism.*

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**KECEMASAN GOLDMUND DAN MEKANISME PERTAHANAN
DALAM NOVEL HERMAN HESSE *NARCISSUS AND GOLDMUND***

Oleh: Arif Musthofa

ABSTRAK

Kecemasan adalah salah satu faktor yang dirasakan manusia ketika dia mendapat masalah. Kecemasan bisa menjadi pengalaman penting karena dapat mengungkapkan masalah inti. Novel, karya-karyanya dapat menjelaskan makna kehidupan dan juga memecahkan masalah kecemasan bagi orang-orang yang khawatir tentang sesuatu yang terjadi di masa sekarang atau di masa depan. *Narcissus and Goldmund* adalah novel yang menceritakan tentang pengembaraan Goldmund untuk menemukan makna hidup dan selama pengembaraannya, ia menderita kecemasan. Tidak ada yang bisa memecahkan masalah seperti yang dilakukan Goldmund. Dia menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan untuk mengatasi kecemasannya. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti cenderung menganalisis aspek psikologis, yaitu kecemasan yang diderita oleh Goldmund dalam novel *Narcissus and Goldmund* dengan menggunakan teori psikoanalisis oleh Freud. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan faktor kecemasan Goldmund dan untuk menjelaskan mekanisme pertahanan sebagai strategi untuk mengurangi kecemasannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Peneliti melakukan pembacaan yang dekat; mengambil data tentang plot, karakter, perilaku, dan sifat Goldmund; dan tandai beberapa informasi tentang kecemasan dan mekanisme pertahanan terkait teori Freud. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa ada dua jenis kecemasan Goldmund: kecemasan neurotis dan kecemasan realistik. Selanjutnya, untuk mengatasi kecemasan, Goldmund menggunakan enam mekanisme pertahanan, yaitu represi, perpindahan, rasionalisasi, penolakan, proyeksi dan fiksasi.

Kata Kunci: *Karakter, Kondisi Sosial, Kecemasan, dan Mekanisme Pertahanan.*

MOTTO

Sukses tidak diukur dari posisi yang dicapai seseorang dalam hidup, tapi dari kesulitan-kesulitan yang berhasil diatasi ketika berusaha meraih sukses
(Booker T Washington).

“Don’t gain the world & lose your soul, wisdom is better than silver and gold”.
(Bob Marley)

“Success is a lousy teacher. It seduces smart people into thinking they can’t lose”
(Bill Gates)

DEDICATION

THE DEDICATION OF THIS GRADUATING PAPER
IS GIVEN TO MY BELOVED PARENTS:

Mr. Satar, Mrs. Saryati

Mr. Wasdi, Mrs. Dasiyem

My Brother and Sister: Widadi & Qomariah

My wife: Lilis (Gendhis)

My son: Elchy Qiu Pandu

And

My Lecturers,

All my friends,

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YOGYAKARTA
And for myself: my fight was completed
and conquering a phase of the eternal
holy battle is Awesome

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Human sometimes feels anxious in the daily life. they feel anxious when something unclear is happening or something threatening would happen in the future. If anyone who feels anxious cannot cope it, he/she will not feel comfortable. According to Freud, anxiety is a signal to the ego that the danger is coming (Hall, 1909: 47). It warns the ego to do something to prevent the danger from doing harm to the ego. Anxiety creates pain, uncomfortable feelings that people would prefer not bear it.

Another definition about anxiety is mentioned by Emanuel, “Anxiety can be the main motivation that promotes development, although excessive anxiety can have the opposite as well” (2000: 22). As defined above, anxiety can be a motivation to survive from the problem because the anxiety will be a problem in communicating to the society if a person cannot overcome the anxiety. Therefore defense mechanism is a way to cope the anxiety. Based on Freud, “anxiety relates to defense mechanism because the ego deals with the demand of reality, the id, and the superego as best as it can. Yet the ego must defend itself when the anxiety becomes overwhelming. It does so by unconsciously blocking the impulses or distorting them into a more acceptable, less threatening form. This technique is called the ego defense mechanism” (as cited in Boeree, 2006: 7). Therefore, the

ego can deal with the reality and society driven by superego and unconscious mind to defense positively.

Narcissus and Goldmund, a novel was published in 1930, it is one novel that reflect human's anxiety and combined with defense mechanism. This novel was written by Hermann Hesse. *Narcissus and Goldmund* is interested to be analyzed because the novel tells about Goldmund who search the meaning of life. It tells about two medieval men. The first man was the man who had quietly content with his religion and monastic life. The other was a man in fervent search of more worldly salvation. This conflict between flesh and spirit, between emotional and contemplative man, was an experience of Hesse. It is a theme that transcends all the time. Goldmund, as the main character was a man who lost a mother's affection from his childhood. He knew about losing mother's affection after Narcissus, as his friend, diagnosed him and he admitted it. Hence, he was anxious all the time and he attempted to wander.

Goldmund was a man who sought his identity. He felt an emptiness in his soul. He did not realize what he felt until he met Narcissus. They started being friends. Narcissus thought that Goldmund had a special thing in him. Narcissus was curious about emptiness in Goldmund's self.

Mother was a subject he was forbidden to mention something to be ashamed of. She had been a dancer, a wild beautiful woman of noble, though poor, birth; Goldmund's father said that he had lifted her from poverty and shame; and since he couldn't be sure she was not a heathen... had married her and made her respectable... had strayed from home for days and weeks at a time, had acquired the reputation of a witch, and, after

her husband had gone to find her and taken her back to his house several times, she had finally disappeared forever. (Hesse, 1971: 54)

The emptiness in Goldmund's soul was already known after Narcissus told him that "he forgets his childhood". It sounded agonized for Goldmund because it is a pain existed for years ago. The friendship could be disappointing for both of them. It would not stay for an uncertain period of time as Goldmund had found back his soul. He followed the mother's call but he did not know to where the call would bring him. Goldmund felt anxious about his condition. His anxiety was caused fundamentally by his loss of mother's affection.

Based on the narratives above, the researcher finds that anxiety and defense mechanism become the main problems in this novel. According to Freud, Anxiety is a feeling of dread that results from repressed feelings, memories, desires, and experience that emerge to the surface of awareness. It can be considered as a state of tension that motivates us to do something (Corey, 2009: 63). In this case, one of Goldmund's anxieties is caused by the loss of mother's affection. This case shows that anxiety has strong influence on his personality. Therefore, his anxiety led him to wander to find out his mother's call.

Furthermore, the impact of anxiety also forces him to use a defense mechanism so that he can cope with his anxiety. A defense mechanism is used to reduce anxiety. Freud argues, "defense mechanisms help the individual cope with anxiety and prevent the ego from being overwhelmed" (Corey, 2009: 63).

Actually, people sometimes feel anxious in daily life. People feel anxious when something unclear happens or something threatening would happen in the

future. If people who feel anxious cannot cope with their feelings, they will feel uncomfortable. It occurs because their anxieties always threaten them. In relation to Islamic perspective religion, the anxiety is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an, for example in *Al-Baqarah* verse: 38

قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا فَإِمَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَنْ تَبِعَ هُدَايَ
فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾

We said, "Go down from it, all of you. And when guidance comes to you from Me, whoever follows My guidance there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve" (Al-Baqarah verse 38)

In this verse, everyone with anxiety is interpreted as a worried feeling about something happening in the present or in the future. In Islamic perspective, accepting the God's will is a way to cope with anxiety.

According to Freud anxiety caused by three factors, that is neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety. But in the case of Goldmund's character in *Narcissus and Goldmund's* novels, Goldmund does not show how anxiety is caused by morals. Goldmund was not even scared miserable life if only he could be free of moral pressure on the church (Hesse, 1971: 271). It is of interest to researchers when people troubled by the moral, Goldmund even considers it as a destination.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the psychological aspect, i.e. the anxiety which is used by Goldmund in *Narcissus and Goldmund* by using

psychoanalysis theory proposed by Freud. The researcher focuses on the anxiety of Goldmund about his present life. Furthermore, through the psychoanalysis theory which is offered by Freud, the researcher also explores the defense mechanism that is used by Goldmund to reduce his anxiety.

1.2. Problem Statements

From the statement above, the researcher formulated the question as how Goldmund applies the defense mechanisms to cope with his anxiety. This questions also want to answer how the absence of moral anxiety affects neurotic and realistic anxiety.

1.3. Objectives of Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are to describe the factors of Goldmund's anxiety, to identify and to analyze the forms of defense mechanisms that Goldmund uses to cope with his anxiety.

1.4. Significances of Study

This research has significances of study.

1. Theoretically, this research is aimed to enrich the theoretical base of literature and psychoanalysis theories studies, especially about Freud's psychoanalysis theory. This research helps to find out how the anxiety and defense mechanism is presented in literary works.
2. Practically, this research helps academic readers (students, lecturers, researchers, etc) in understanding the Sigmund Freud theory in literary works. This research can be a reference to psychoanalysis theory.

3. For the next researchers, this study would be useful references and alternative information on conducting the similar research with the same subject or object of the study.

1.5. Literature Review

To prove that this research is worth to study, the researcher gathers several studies that relate to his study. Those are:

The first research is graduating paper in 2016 entitled "*The Development of Lucas' Personality as Seen in the Bully Movie*" by Syaeful Anwar from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. He analyzed the development of Lucas' personality as the main character in the movie by using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud and Attachment by John Bowlby. He explored more deeply about development personality, environmental factors (nurture), attachment, anxiety and defense mechanism which influences the development of the main character's personality. In his research, he used the qualitative method to analyze the movie. The result showed that when a person lives in a bad nurture, he is included to bury his anxiety by satisfying his id impulse. When he lives in good nurture, he is included to bury his anxiety by fulfilling the moral aspect or superego.

The second research is a thesis in 2011 entitled "*Representation of Gender in Hermann Hesse's Demian and Narziß und Goldmund*" by Isabel Meusen from the University of South Carolina. She analyzed how the thematic motif of duality can frequently be found in the works of the German author Hermann Hesse. The disparity between the spiritual and the worldly, light and darkness, the temporal

and the timeless are some of the themes scholars have explored in Hesse's novels. However, she analyzed more deeply about the masculine and feminine, along with its implications for the relationship between the characters. The result of this analysis showed that the way Hermann Hesse endows his male characters with both male and female characteristics in the novels *Demian* and *Narziss und Goldmund* (<http://search.proquest.com/docview/914724226>).

The third research is "*Thomas' Personality in Dashner's the Death Cure*" by Riska Arisna from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. She analyzed the personality of Thomas, one of character in the novel. She analyzed more deeply about nature and nurture which influence the development of the main character's personality by using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. she used qualitative research method. Her research concluded that the main character's nature influences the *id* and the main character's nurture influence the *superego*. Here, the *ego* tends to defeat the *id* and win the *superego*. The result of this analysis showed that the main character can control the *id*'s desires and behave based on rules or norms.

Being different from the previous research above, the research focuses on Goldmund's anxiety and his defense mechanism in Hesse's novel *Narcissus and Goldmund* by using Freud's Psychoanalysis theory, especially the theory of anxiety. Later, the researcher also explores defense mechanism, as the casual factor of anxiety.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The theory guides the researcher to find the answer to the research question.

1.6.1. Theory of Psychoanalysis

The research applies psychoanalysis theory. In the psychoanalysis theory, the personality development is influenced by three cores; *id*, *ego*, and *superego*.

According to Tyson, the first core is *id* that contains the libido or sexual energy and the instinct that come from the unconsciousness. This desire usually ignores the consequences so that they are forbidden by social convention. The second core is *ego*, the part of consciousness. The *ego* becomes the determination maker in personality because it experiences the external world through the senses, so that the *ego* usually causes the conflict between the *id* and *superego*. The last is *superego*, the moral and the ideas aspect of personality. The *superego* is the core that determines the *id*'s desire and also produces the feeling of guilt when the *id* is opposed to *superego* (2006: 25). These cores of personality also relate to anxiety because the *ego* usually feels anxious when there is the conflict in the personality. As a result, Freud also elaborates the anxiety in his theory.

1.6.2. Anxiety

According to Freud, Anxiety is a feeling of dread that results from repressed feelings, memories, desires, and experience that emerge to the surface of awareness. It can be considered as a state of tension that motivates us to do something. It develops out of a conflict among the *id*, *ego*, and *superego* over

control of the available psychic energy (Corey, 2009: 63). The function of anxiety is to warn of impending danger. Based on Freud theory, there are three types of anxiety. They are neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and reality anxiety. The definition of each anxiety is below:

1.6.2.1. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is the fear that the instincts will get out of hand and cause one to do something for which one will be punished (Corey, 2009: 63)

1.6.2.2. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety is the fear of one's own conscience. People with a well-developed conscience tend to feel guilty when they do something contrary to their moral code (Corey, 2009: 63)

1.6.2.3. Reality Anxiety

Reality anxiety is the fear of danger from the external world, and the level of such anxiety is proportionate to the degree of real threat (Corey, 2009: 63)

From the beginning of this theory, anxiety is always related to defense mechanisms because it is needed to cope with it.

1.6.3. Defense Mechanism

A defense mechanism is used to reduce anxiety. Freud argues, "defense mechanisms help the individual cope with anxiety and prevent the ego from being overwhelmed" (Corey, 2009: 63). There are kinds of defense mechanism;

1.6.3.1. Repression

Repression is the most basic defense mechanism because it is involved in each of the others, is repression. Whenever the ego is threatened by undesirable id impulses, it protects itself by repressing those impulses; that is, it forces

threatening feelings into the unconscious (Freud, 1926/1959a). In many cases, the repression is then perpetuated for a lifetime. For example, a young girl may permanently repress her hostility for a younger sister because her hateful feelings create too much anxiety (Feist and J. Feist, 2009: 35).

1.6.3.2. Displacement

Displacement is the redirection of an impulse onto a substitute target. If the impulse, the desire, is okay with you, but the person you direct that desire towards is too threatening, you can displace to someone or something that can serve as a symbolic substitute (Boeree, 2006: 9).

1.6.3.3. Rationalization

Rationalization is the cognitive distortion of “the facts” to make an event or an impulse less threatening. We do it often enough on a fairly conscious level when we provide ourselves with excuses. But for many people, with sensitive egos, making excuses comes so easy that they never are truly aware of it. In other words, many of us are quite prepared to believe our lies (Boeree, 2006: 11).

1.6.3.4. Denial

Denial involves blocking external events from awareness. If some situation is just too much to handle, the person just refuses to experience it. As you might imagine, this is a primitive and dangerous defense no one disregards reality and gets away with it for long. It can operate by itself or, more commonly, in combination with other, more subtle mechanisms that support it (Boeree, 2006: 7)

1.6.3.5. Projection

Projection, which Anna Freud also called displacement outward, is almost the complete opposite of turning against the self. It involves the tendency to see your own unacceptable desires in other people. In other words, the desires are still there, but they're not your desires anymore. I confess that whenever I hear someone going on and on about how aggressive everybody is, or how perverted they all are, I tend to wonder if this person doesn't have an aggressive or sexual streak in themselves that they'd rather not acknowledge (Boeree, 2006: 9-10).

1.6.3.6. Sublimation

Sublimation, it is a people divert unwanted impulses into socially approved thoughts, feelings, or behaviors. The eighth is *reaction formation*, unconscious impulses are expressed as their opposite in consciousness (Feldman, 2005: 397).

1.6.3.7. Isolation

Isolation (sometimes called intellectualization) involves stripping the emotion from a difficult memory or threatening impulse. A person may, in a very cavalier manner, acknowledge that they had been abused as a child, or may show a purely intellectual curiosity in their newly discovered sexual orientation. Something that should be a big deal is treated as if it were not (Boeree, 2006: 9).

1.6.3.8. Fixation

Fixation is the permanent attachment of the libido onto an earlier, more primitive stage of development (Freud, 1917/1963). Like other defense mechanisms, fixations are universal. People who continually derive pleasure from

eating, smoking, or talking may have an oral fixation, whereas those who are obsessed with neatness and orderliness may possess an anal fixation (Feist and J. Feist, 2009: 36).

In this research, the researcher attempts to analyze the Goldmund's personality in Hermann Hesse *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel by using psychoanalysis theory. The theory describes the problem of anxiety and defense mechanism that used by the main character to cope with his anxiety. The researcher also tries to elaborate the defense mechanisms that are used by the main character. Therefore, the researcher uses the theory to find out the answer to research questions in this research.

1.7. Method of Research

This section explains the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique, as follows:

1.7.1. Type of Research

In holding this research, the researcher applies qualitative method. As mentioned Creswell in his books *the Research Design*, qualitative research is interpretative research, with the inquirer typically involved in a sustained and intensive experience with participants. This introduces a range of strategic, ethical, and personal issues into the qualitative research process (Locke et al., 2007). With these concerns in mind, inquirers explicitly identify reflexively their biases, values, and personal background, such as gender, history, culture, and socioeconomic status that may shape their interpretations formed during a study (2009: 177). In this analysis, the researcher only making the analysis,

interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. The researcher uses the strategy of inquiry of case study because the research conducts it depends on some cases that appear in *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel.

1.7.2. Data Sources

The researcher takes some data and classifies them into the main data and the secondary data. The main data are taken from Hermann Hesse's novel *Narcissus and Goldmund*. Originally, it is published by Bantam Books in 1971 ±312 pages. Primary data are original data collected for a specific research goal. Then, the supporting data is the books, supporting data is data originally collected for a different purpose and reused for another research question such as a paper, article, journal, and websites that supported by the analysis.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

The researcher applies the close reading technique to collect the data. For Fisher and Frey, close reading is also well known as analytic reading in some circles. They argue, in a close reading, the reader has to develop a fairly sophisticated understanding of what the author actually said (2013: 57). It means, the reader must pay attention to each detail which is provided by the author in his writing.

1. The researcher does close reading *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel.
2. The researcher takes the data which related to Goldmund's events, characterization, behavior, and traits, and the form of sentences.
3. The researcher marks the variables of anxiety and defense mechanism related to Freud's theory from the data.

4. Identifying: the researcher identifies and making some list of anxious events that are suffered by Goldmund. Then, the researcher takes samples and gives the context to explain the anxiety events.
5. Classifying: the researcher classifies from types of anxiety that are found in the novel, the researcher selects some factors that influence anxiety.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive analysis. The data are analyzed descriptively by using the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. After the data sorted, there are some steps that the researcher does in the process of data analysis.

1. Analyzing: the researcher analyzes the defense mechanism by describing the context and interpreting the events. From the variables of anxiety and defense mechanism found in the data, the researcher connects those variables according to its connection. Then the researcher finds the connections between the data for the variables of anxieties with the variables of defense mechanism.
2. Concluding: the researcher drawing a conclusion of the data.

1.8. Paper organization

There are four chapters in this paper. Chapter one is an introduction, which consists of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of study, literature reviews, theoretical approach, a method of research and paper organization. Chapter two provides the intrinsic elements of the *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel. It consists of theme, plot, character and

characterization explanation, setting, and point of view. Chapter three presents the analysis causes of Goldmund's anxiety and his defense mechanism to cope with his anxiety by Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis theory. The last chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion of this research.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of this research. This conclusion refers to answer the research questions that have been stated in the previous chapter. Here, the researcher also gives some suggestion for the next researcher who intends to analyze *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel by Herman Hesse as the main data of research.

4.1. Conclusion

There are two sorts of anxiety that Goldmund suffers: neurotic anxiety and realistic anxiety. Goldmund's neurotic anxiety arises because of his neurotic awareness. On the other hand, his realistic anxiety comes from the society around him. Neurotic anxiety in Goldmund character causes the loss of mother's affection. Realistic anxiety in Goldmund character causes by Goldmund stars wandering, unrequited love. There is no moral anxiety in Goldmund character because he never cares about moral, ethics and social condition.

Defense mechanism in Goldmund character is repression, displacement, rationalization, denial, projection, and fixation. First, repression leads Goldmund often to break the rule of the cloister, against his teacher Abbot and Narcissus. Second, displacement has him to fulfill his sexual desires and satisfies his id impulse to be a man who has sexual desires in order to reduce his anxiety. Third, rationalization has him to choose to think rationally and accept the truth that he losses mother's affection and that the disappearance of the mother cannot change

him to stay in the cloister. Fourth, denial of Goldmund character is that he does not want to handle many questions. Then Goldmund makes the decision to refuse the influences from the outside because he cherishes his freedom. Fifth, projection in the Goldmund character is that Goldmund admires his friend Narcissus and he creates the figure of St. John with profound love. He tries to reduce his anxiety by creating a figure and all of the bad impulse. Last, in fixation, Goldmund tries to cope with his anxiety by sharing his experience with his friend, Narcissus. He tells him about the Holocaust and all about the savage world in his wanderings.

4.2. Suggestion

The researcher realizes that the analysis in the graduating paper is so far from perfect. There are a lot of mistakes and minimum explanation of Goldmund's anxiety and defense mechanism in some parts of this graduating paper. Thus the researcher hopes that this graduating paper is capable of being a reference for everyone.

The further research about *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel can apply mirror stage theory by Jacques Lacan. This novel also can be analyzed by using semiotic theory to explain the symbols that appear in this novel.

Furthermore, since the readers can take a moral message from this research. The *Narcissus and Goldmund* novel dominantly talks about the mother's affection. As a human being, the mother is an important figure for the child. Without her figure, development of a child can be disturbed and always suffer anxiety in his life.

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APPENDIX

THE SUMMARY OF *NARCISSUS AND GOLDMUND* NOVEL

Narcissus and Goldmund is a novel by Hermann Hesse. This novel tells of two spiritual figures, Narcissus and Goldmund. Both of them had very different characters but both were deeply connected to each other as friend. Narcissus, a figure standing in religious life and living in order and order, met with Goldmund, a free-spirited person, a traveler who traveled the sensory path and presented his experiences and visions through images and sculptures.

Goldmund sent by his father to study at the Mariabronn monastery and start his life to become a scholar met a young Narcissus who had unwittingly given Goldmund a picture of his life that was very different from Narcissus. Narcissus was individualistic and had a structured life while Goldmund was a wanderer, a man who had free spirit, and preferring to satisfy his passion for his sensual world.

In the Mariabronn monastery, there was a highly respected abbot called abbot Daniel. He was a simple and wise man, so well respected in the monastery even though he was not a scholar. Abbot Daniel often thought of a young figure of Narcissus. He thought that Narcissus was not like boys at his age. There was often a dispute between the older scholar and Narcissus. Narcissus was often considered disobeying older monastic officials from him for his thoughts. Narcissus felt he would stay and devote himself to the monastery forever, for he knew that he possessed an ability to reveal human's character and purpose of human's life, not

only for himself but for everyone else. It was exactly what he did to Goldmund. He knew that there was something wrong about Goldmund and he was the one who showed the way to Goldmund.

Narcissus, a gifted young teacher, dedicated to the mind and had the ability to reveal human's character by looking at their faces. He was a figure that Goldmund admired since his arrival at the monastery. The figure of this young teacher, who was not even closed to Goldmund, was not like a man at his age. His face was firm and quiet. It made Goldmund so amazed at Narcissus. Goldmund admired Narcissus's dedication in his spiritual life and hoped that someday he could become a scholar. On the other hand, in the monastery, the handsome young Goldmund was favored by Narcissus. Narcissus revealed what became Goldmund's problem. Narcissus set a trigger to reveal his anxiety.

Narcissus and Goldmund became friend and this friendship did seem difficult. While Narcissus was a teacher, Goldmund was a disciple at the monastery. Narcissus saw something missing from Goldmund and realized that Goldmund would not be a scholar or a monk. They often spent much time by discussing. Narcissus realized something missing from Goldmund. It was his mother figure. Narcissus told Goldmund that he would never become a scholar, and encouraged Goldmund by returning his memory of his mother. Otherwise, Goldmund's father tried to suppress him on his mother's memory and it made Goldmund haunted by the figure of mother. However, Goldmund realized that he was born and inherited his mother's soul. Goldmund only thought of his mother at

the time. He always asked about the figure and the image of the mother and tried to listen to the mother's call.

One day Father Anselm, the abbot, asked Goldmund to bring some medicinal plants from the fields. Goldmund enjoyed his journey. At that moment, he met the woman named Lise, the gypsy, who introduced Goldmund to the love and pleasure of sensuality. Furthermore it was the moment when Goldmund realized that he will never be a monk. Goldmund chose to leave the monastery and wander. He accepted the invitation of the beautiful gypsy woman to spend the night together.

Goldmund's wandering continued through the world, loving, working, until he arrived at the castle. There, he met the knight who had two daughters named Lydia and Julie. Goldmund talked to the knight that he wanted to stay in the castle. The knight permitted him to stay and gave him a job. Goldmund's job was to rectify the knight's autobiography.

Goldmund was interested in one of the knight daughters, Lydia. Sometimes he made body contact with Lydia and she was also interested in Goldmund. However Goldmund pretended that he courted another woman and it made Lydia jealous. He even has sexual contact with Lydia's sister, Julie - until Lydia told everything to her father and Goldmund was dismissed. He left the castle, went tramping around and met another vagabond named Victor. Victor was older than Goldmund. He was a cheerful fellow who tried to sell all sorts of things. However Victor wanted to know where the count's castle was and looked for Goldmund's money. In short, there was a problem. One night, Victor tried to

steal Goldmund's gold coin, a parting gift from Lydia. Goldmund first pretended to sleep and caught in the act Victor. Then both had a fight and Goldmund killed him.

In his wandering, he met some women and experienced some events. He met Master Niklaus, an artist whom he admired. He intended to learn art and asked Master Niklaus to be his teacher. He was accepted by Master Niklaus, and began to create statues of Saint John. He was very dedicated to the work of the statue. In his work, he felt, "It is not he who stands there, creates his own image of will, it is someone else, it is Narcissus who uses the artist's hand to step out of the transition at a glance of life, to express a pure image of himself." That is how true art comes. In this way the great statue of Madonna was made by master Niklaus. Goldmund hoped that one day he would be able to make a statue of a mother. At this time, the figure was not purely his mother figure but the mother figure of Eve who was the mother of all human beings.

Goldmund managed to complete his statue of Saint John and master Niklaus liked it very much. Master Niklaus requested Goldmund to accept an offer to be a member of the artist's union and marry his beautiful daughter, Lisbeth. However Goldmund refused and decided to continue his wandering.

On the next wandering he was confronted by the Blackdeath plague that attacked every village he was headed. He witnessed the madness and suffering that happened to the villagers, unburied bodies lying in every farmhouse. The villagers were infected by the plague. On the other hand, the inhabitants who were

fully with a lust of horror to live spent their time by drinking, dancing, partying, and committing adultery when the angel of death played the violin.

Goldmund returned to town, intending to find the master of Niklaus but what he found was the death of the master Niklaus. In the town, he met a woman, Agnes. She was the concubine of Count Heinrich. Secretly they got in touch until one day Goldmund was caught inside the castle because of being alleged thieves. He was sentenced to death by the cruel Heinrich. Unexpectedly, at a time that was closed to Goldmund's death, Narcissus came and saved him from punishment. Narcissus invited him to return to the Mariabronn monastery. Narcissus, an abbot of the Mariabronn monastery, had been known as the abbot of John. Since arriving at the Mariabronn monastery, Goldmund found a workshop to work, and began to carve his new works.

Goldmund completed another great work after the statue of Saint John. He carved a statue of Maria that resembled the figure of Lidya, the woman whom he loved when he worked as a Latin translator in the castle of a knight. When looking at the statue of Maria, Narcissus found out who the real figure of himself. Narcissus did not know the figure behind the statue of Maria made by his friend but he saw that the figure of the girl had lived in Goldmund's heart. "But it was more true than a loyal husband, Goldmund carried the female figure with his soul, and Goldmund looked after his image until finally, perhaps after years he'd never seen again, Goldmund could make a beautiful and touching statue of a girl and catch on his face, bearing, in his hands, all the tenderness, admiration, and longing for their love. "

Goldmund left the monastery and decided to continue his wandering. Goldmund's departure left his anxiety with Narcissus and there was doubt in his heart. Narcissus thought that the life at the monastery, his official priesthood, his scientific life, his well-constructed area of thought, life of order and service strictly, an endless sacrifice, a struggle that must be renewed for clarity and justice, the view of a monastery, in the viewpoint of reason and morality had to be judged more rightly, more regularly, much more purely from the lives of artists, homeless, and a female seducer.

When Goldmund returned to the monastery, he was in a very weak and miserable condition. He suffered from severe pain, often found his chest hurt. On the day approaching his death, Goldmund told Narcissus about his mother, how he kept her figure in his heart. In such deplorable condition, Goldmund continued his conversation and Narcissus faithfully listened. "Over the years, the thing that I cherish the most, my secret dream, is to make a statue of the mother. She is, to me, the most sacred of all the pictures: I always carry it inside of me, the mysterious and mysterious figure. a few moments ago, it was unbearable for me to think that I was to think that I would die without carving his statue, life would seem useless to me now see how strangely things had changed, not my hand that would shape his body, it was his hand that formed me, he was clenched his fingers in my heart, he loosened it, he emptied me, he seduced me to die, with me also my dreams, the beautiful statue, the big picture of mother-Eve I can still see and if it has power in hand I can carve it but he does not want it he does not want me to open his secret He wants me more to die I love to die he makes it easy for me. "

Goldmund considered that his soul would not be taken by death, but by his mother. Goldmund was glad to die, assuming that death was his mother's call that would bring him back with his mother. His mother's figure was a reason for him to live and to love. His death was a call from his mother, a longing to love and to be back with her.



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THE COVER OF *NARCISSUS AND GOLDMUND* NOVEL

