

THE OBJECTIVE, NEUROTIC, AND MORAL ANXIETY OF MAIN CHARACTER IN *SERENA*'S NOVEL BY RON RASH

*Kecemasan Objektif, Neurosis, dan Moral Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Serena Karya
Ron Rash*

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to describe three kinds of anxiety that was experienced by the main character, and how the anxiety was experienced by the main character in *Serena*'s novel by Ron Rash. This research used a qualitative approach with content analysis methods. The data source of this research is word, phrase, and sentence in *Serena*'s novel by Ron Rash. The data technique used in this research is the library technique, namely close reading, listening, taking notes, and analyzing. The results of this research showed that *Serena* experienced the objective anxiety 7 datas (37%), Pemberton experienced the objective anxiety 6 datas (32%), *Serena* experienced the neurotic anxiety 3 datas (16%), Pemberton experienced the neurotic anxiety 0 data (0%), *Serena* experienced the moral anxiety 0 data (0%), Pemberton experienced the moral anxiety 3 datas (16%).

Keywords: Anxiety, Moral Anxiety, Neurotic Anxiety, Objective Anxiety

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tiga kecemasan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, dan bagaimana kecemasan tersebut dialami oleh tokoh utama dalam novel Serena karya Ron Rash. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis isi. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam novel Serena karya Ron Rash. Teknik analisis dalam penelitian menggunakan teknik perpustakaan yang biasa disebut dengan membaca secara mendalam, menyimak, pencatatan, dan analisis. Hasil penelitian menjelaskan bahwa ada 7 data (37%) yang menunjukkan Serena mengalami kecemasan objektif, 6 data (32%) menunjukkan Pemberton mengalami kecemasan objektif, 3 data (16%) menunjukkan Serena mengalami kecemasan neurosis, 0 data (0%) yang menunjukkan Pemberton mengalami kecemasan neurosis, 0 data (0%) yang menunjukkan Serena mengalami kecemasan moral, 3 data (16%) yang menunjukkan Pemberton mengalami kecemasan moral.

Kata-kata Kunci: Kecemasan, Kecemasan Moral, Kecemasan Neurosis, Kecemasan Objektif

INTRODUCTIONS

Every human actually has different anxiety according to the object and his anxiety levels. Someone experienced the anxiety might be caused of feeling scared, worried, and anxious. The conditions were very natural, because the anxiety its self had been in human self since they were born. It was very different to someone who had too much anxiety. Feeling much

the anxiety might cause someone aggressive and destructive toward other people. These matters happened to someone who had fear of abandonment. The fear was feeling too much of abandoned by someone who is loved, then the effects produced the act of deviating. Such the act of killing that happened at Singangambat, Tambangan's district, Mandaling Natal Regency, North Sumatra. (Rangkuti, 2018) reported that a husband murdered his wife because of heartburning. The case explained that feeling too much of worried in human self might cause the act of deviating in people behaviour.

Not only in the real life, anxiety in human behaviour might be described in literature works, because the literature work was considered as life reflections. Tales and stories in the literature work might be the life reflection for people, such they learned how to control their fear and restless in daily activity. Thus, people might be educated for the knowledge of anxiety in through the event of literature works. Such Pemberton and Serena as main character in the novel by Ron Rash, there was a conflict between Pemberton as the owner of lumber company and Bauchanan as his business partner. The conflict made both of the man involved in murder incident. Pemberton shot reflexively Bauchanan with his gun until he died. The anxiety and fear triggered Pemberton to do the act of murdering, that's cause of Bauchanan's attitude threatening his company stability. Through the conflict and the characters, anxiety problems could be studied to explore psychology of personality values. Then, novel as literature works was very worthy as creative and aesthetic media learning for people, students, and especially readers.

The focus of this research is the anxiety of main character in Serena's novel by Ron Rash. The main character in this novel is Serena and Pemberton. They are a couple of husband and wife that have too much anxiety till make conflicts in the plot. According to the focus and background problems of this research, so that got problem formulations as follows. What kind of anxiety that was experienced by the main character in Serena's novel by Ron Rash? How the anxiety was experienced by the main character in Serena's novel by Ron Rash? In addition, this research aimed to describe what kind of the anxiety that was experienced by the main characters in the novel. To describe how the anxiety was experienced by the main character in the novel.

Ulya dan Pujiharto (2018) that entitled *Hasrat Pengarang dalam Novel a Thousand Splendid Suns*. The aim of research was to reveal author's desire as the deficient subject and trying to get integrity of identity, to describe the desire of Khaled Hosseini that manifested in the novel, and to describe "desire to be" and "desire to have" of Khalid Hosseini that how both were manifested in the novel. This research focused toward author's desire in the novel, and it had two sub-foci that studied the author's desire was manifested and the author's desire "desire to be" and "desire to have" in the novel.

Windiyarti (2011) research that entitled *Dendam Perempuan-Perempuan yang Tersakiti Kajian Psikoanalisis Sosial Novel Tempurung* Karya Oka Rusmini. This research aimed to describe the inner's conflicts of female characters in *Tempurung's* novel. The research methods used Qualitative-descriptive methods with library technique. The approach that researcher did used Karen Horney's social-psychoanalysis theories. The result of the research showed the relations among parents and daughter, and traditions and cultures that created various of events causing appearance of the inner's conflict toward female characters. In addition, the acts that female characters did in order to decrease the inner's conflict that was expressed in acts of revenge.

The research of Aryani (2018) that discussed the character's ideology of Tina in the novel of *Kleting Kuning* by Maria A. Sardjono that told about a beautiful girl that had a male's look and behaviour. The aim of research was to describe feminism perspective

toward ideology of Tinas's character in the novel. Data analysis was done using qualitative-descriptive methods and feminism's approach with content analysis. The technique that used was analysis technique of gender. The research's datas were verbal datas. The language exposure was from the character's explanation that was dialogue, monologue, and naratives in the novel. The instrument of this research was the researcher him self, because the datas obtained were verbal and written data.

Pradita, Setiawan, & Mujiyanto (2012) rsearched by the title Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Film *Sang Pencerah* by Hanung Bramantyo. This reserch aimed to describe inner's conflict experienced by main character in the movie and the solution that's used to deal with the conflict its self. This research was qualitative-descriptive with the focus in inner's conflict of the main character. Sampling tatchnique that's used was purposive sampling. Data collecting technique that's used was document analysis and interviews. The technique of data analysis in the research used interactive analysis model that consisted of four components, they were collecting datas, decreasing datas, serving datas, and verification.

While, in this research had a focus, namely the objective, neurotic, and moral anxiety of main character in *Serena's* novel by Ron Rash. In this research, the researcher aimed to describe various points related to the anxiety of main character in the novel, such a kinds of anxiety experienced by main character, and how the anxiety was experienced by main character in the novel. The data's sources of this research were words, phrases, and sentences in the novel. The analysis technique in this research used library techniques that often reffered to close reading, listening, taking notes, and analysis. Afterwards, the anxiety that was experinced by main character would be analysed according to the concern of research.

Novels in psychoanalysis could reveal the mental problems and human behaviours through the character of novel. (Manik, 2016) explained that Riantiarno's desire in *Cermin Cinta* novel became a writer and an artist, made him into symbolic signs such a writer that never give up, dilligent, consistent, and persistent. Human personality related to psychological phenomenone, and also relate to the character in the novel. (Fajarini, 2015) stated his psychological phenomenone in his research that entitled "*Devotion in Nicholas Sparks' The Notebook*", the character Noah Calhoun fight hard psychologically to get true loves, and showed his devotion to the woman whom he loved, Alie. On the other hand, (Hikma, 2015) analyzed psychological aspects of the main character in *Sepatu Dahlan* novel by Khrisna that's described as a mature person, stronge, independent, perceived somet more objective, open minded, respect himself and others, and never gave up for all the problems happened, then he could fulfilled his basic needs.

In this research, the researcher would analyze the anxiety aspects of the main character in *Serena's* novel by Ron Rash (psychoanalysis approach of Sigmun Freud). The anxiety of main character would be described according to three forms of Freud anxiety; objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. Three forms of the anxiety related to Freud's behaviour structure; id, ego, and superego. Therefore, according to researches and the reasons had been stated, this journal entitled "The Objective, Neurotic, and Moral Anxiety of Main Character in *Serena's* Novel by Ron Rash".

THEORETICAL BASIS

Novel is one of the most epic literature works. Through the creative process, novel became a media or space for telling the thoughts, ideas, concepts, and anxiety of the author in his life. In this case, novel was more considered as one of the literature works that had the real impacts to represent the complex character. In the novel there was an interaction

between author and reader through imaginative tales or stories and built the sense, then the novel was much loved by the readers. A reader could create an interesting tales or stories because there were the expressions about the relation between human and god, the relation between human and environment, the relation among humans, and the relation between human with education, politic, social, culture and psychology.

In the literature, novels became an interesting object for the experts to review literature works. Klerer (2005) explained its matters as follows:

The novel has always attracted the interest of literary theorists, the short story has never actually achieved the status held by book length fiction. The short story, however, surfaces in comparative definition of other prose genre such as the novel or its shorter variants, the novella and the novelette. A crucial feature commonly identified with the short story is its impression of unity since it can be read in contrast to the novel in one sitting without interruption. Due to the restrictions of length, the plot of the short story has to be highly selective, entailing an idiosyncratic temporal dimension that usually focuses on one central moment of action.

The point of theory Klerer explained that novels always be interesting for the experts in literature theories. Short story was never similar to another fictional works that has long stories. The short story experts meant was novels, novella, novelette. Novel is an important figure which always identified with long stories in the limited novel, then the short stories must be selective, specifically involving a special temporal dimension, generally focused on one story.

In a fictional work, “character” could be differentiated to be various category such as a main character, protagonist character, antagonist character, and additional character. The character’s performance in a story based on how an important the character appeared in the section of story, or how often the character was prioritized in its story. The characters that’s most dominant in a story is called by main character. The main character’s presence in every novels could be different in its presentation. In several novels, there was a main character that always present in every events and in every novel’s pages. However, there was also the main character didn’t always appear in every events, but its event still closely related with the main character.

According to the theories about the definition of main character, then the person who became the main characters in this research were Serena and Pemberton. Such the theories revealed before, Serena and Pemberton were called as main characters because both of them were more dominant than other characters and often told in the stories. In addition, these characters Serena and Pemberton were appeared in synopsis of *Serena’s* novel by Ron Rash. Both of the characters became the influential character toward the plot and story in this novel.

One of the psychoanalysis studies is the anxiety. The anxiety is related to something that’s felt threatening (Kurniatama, 2014). The anxiety is different with the fear that its object is clear. Someone felt anxiety, occasionally the object of anxiety was not clear such as a fear. Moreover, if someone often felt the anxiety toward somethings, someone’s individual psychology would be disturbed cause of the anxiety development. Freud in (Wasterink, 2009) added that anxiety and fear had the different roles and conditions. The fear was someone’s condition that experienced disturbance because of external objects which threaten himself from comfort zone. While, the anxiety is a subjective condition that’s caused by the fear toward seen and perceived objects. The anxiety form that’s experienced by someone will be subjective because people’s perception toward the fear is not always same. It was based on people’s individual evaluated the fear its self. Results

of the evaluated fear would impact people's psychology (*Id, Ego, and Superego*) so that caused the disturbance of neurotic.

On the other hand, Navid, Rathus, & Green (2003) explained that anxiety could be described as cognitive phenomenon. Someone would feel something happened beyond will and couldn't be predictable. The anxiety would be worse if someone was not able to handle his anxiety because doubting one's ability. The cognitive phenomenon happened because of the disturbance in psychodynamic, conflict between *id*, *ego*, and *superego* so that hallucinations appeared, traumatic, and phobia created in thoughts. Freud in (Nagera, 2014) mentioned that anxiety was the pure result from a biological process of human. The anxiety happened in neurotic because there was a problem or disturbance in sexual needs (libido) that was not fulfilled until the conditions of libido changed to be an anxiety in people individual. Such happening on regression process that caused sexual attitude beyond moral toward the opposite-gender. Then, stated in Freud (Nagera, 2014: 129) "*Anxiety as a signal is the response of the ego to the threat of an impending traumatic situation*". The anxiety is results of the respond *ego* toward a threat that appeared from traumatic situation of people's individual.

Based on the explanation of theories above discussed about anxiety, Freud divided the anxiety into three kinds; objective anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. As explained by Freud in (Nagera, 2014: 23) "*only the ego can produce and feel anxiety and that objective anxiety is felt by the ego in relation to the external world, neurotic anxiety in relation to the id and moral anxiety in relation to the super-ego*". This Freud's theories could be described as follow: (1) Objective Anxiety, Andri & Dewi (2007) explained that objective anxiety is an anxiety that is sourced from fear toward something threatening in the real world. Such this anxiety as afraid of wildfire, tornado, earthquake, or wild animals. This anxiety decided us to behave or to act how a danger could be handled. The fear sourced from the reality to be extreme. Someone could be very afraid to leave from home because he's afraid of the accident happened to him, or someone's afraid of lighting a match because he's afraid of wildfire. (2) Neurotic Anxiety, Andri & Dewi (2007) stated that neurotic anxiety has a fundamental of childhood, conflict among instinctual and reality satisfaction. In the childhood, sometimes son got many times of punishment from his parents because of *id's* impulsive need fulfillment especially related to instinctual fulfillment of sexuality and agresivity. Child generally was punished because excessively expressed sexual impuls or his agresivity. Such that anxiety or fear described, evolved because of being a hope to satisfy the particular *id's* impulse. The neurotic anxiety that appeared was the fear of getting punishment because showing an impulsive behaviour dominated by *id*. The serious things to be noticed are the fear happens is not caused by the fear toward that satisfied instincts, but it's the fear of what will happen if the instinct is satisfied. The conflicts happened were between *id* and *ego* that's noticed having the fundamental in reality. In (Andri & Dewi, 2007), Freud divide neurotic anxiety into three kinds, such anxiety that's got because of sacary inside factor and outside ones, the anxiety that related to certain objects manifesting such a phobia, and neurotic anxiety that didn't relate to dangerous factors from inside and outside. (3) Moral Anxiety Andri & Dewi (2007) stated that moral anxiety was result from conflict between *id* and *superego*. The moral anxiety was basically fear of individual conscience its self. When individual was motivated to express instinctual impuls that competed with moral value in *superego*. The *superego* would feel guilty. In daily life, the *superego* would find out it self as "*conscience stricken*". The moral anxiety explained how *superego* evolved. Usually that matters happens to somebody that has the strong conscience, and the individual with having high moral generally would experience the bigger conflict than the individual with having wide

tolerant condition to the moral. Such the neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety also has a fundamental in real life. Children will be punished if they don't obey regulation and discipline built by their parents. So adults will get the punishment if they violate the norm in their environment. Feeling guilty and shame are attached in the moral anxiety. Then, it could be concluded that something impacted the anxiety was the individual's conscience.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research doesn't depend on the place because the research instrument is the researcher himself by the technique of content analysis; with close reading Serena's novel by Ron Ron Rash to get deep understanding. The researcher used qualitative approach with content analysis method Philipp Myring. Philipp Myring's analysis is a deep analysis which can be used to analyze the citation as conversation form, written texts, interviews, and etc (Emzir, 2016). In addition, content analysis in this research used to describe the finding result as objective data about the anxiety that was experienced by the main character in Serena's novel by Ron Rash.

Steps in this research contains some aspects. The researcher studied the theories about the anxiety experienced by two main characters in the novel. The researcher studied some of the previous researches that was relevant based on the focus in this research. The researcher selected the datas more precise to make the datas really contained the anxiety of the main characters in the novel. The researcher analyzed and processed the datas to get descriptions of the anxiety that was experienced by two main characters in the novel. The analysis is done to know the anxiety form of the main characters in the novel. On the other hand, the analysis was needed to know forms of the anxiety appeared, and how the anxiety itself was experienced by main characters in the novel. So, the researcher discuss the research datas that related to psychoanalysis theories.

DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the research findings and discussions are presented in accordance with the research focus and sub-focuses. Firstly, the research findings outlined in this section pertain to the forms of anxiety experienced by main characters in the novel "Serena" by Ron Rash. These findings are presented in the form of descriptions and further clarified through tables.

The researcher identified three forms of anxiety experienced by main characters in the novel, as follows:

Forms of Anxiety Experienced by Main Characters in the Novel "Serena" by Ron Rash

The researcher identified seventeen data related to anxiety experienced by the main characters in the novel. It was found that Serena, experiencing objective anxiety, accounted for 7 data (37%), while Pemberton, facing objective anxiety, accounted for 6 data (32%). Serena, experiencing neurotic anxiety, had 3 data (16%), whereas Pemberton had no data (0%) in this category. Moreover, Serena had no data (0%) for moral anxiety, while Pemberton accounted for 3 data (16%) in this form of anxiety. The conclusions drawn from the chart are as follows:

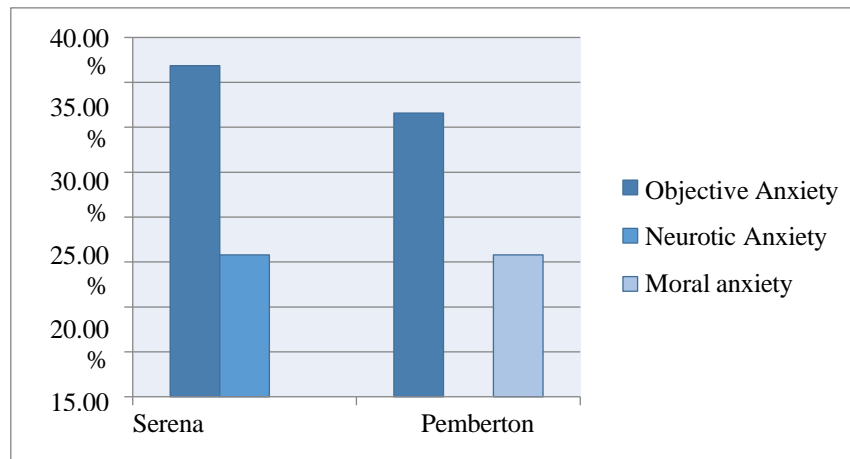


Chart 1 Forms of The anxiety Experienced by Main Characters in Serena's Novel by Ron Rash

The above Chart shows that the form of objective anxiety experienced by the character Serena (37%), based on the chart, arises from disruptions in objective perceived as threatening and intimidating to the stability of both her husband's timber business and Serena's personal life. Objective anxiety experienced by the character Pemberton (32%), according to the chart, originates from the objective perceived as threatening and intimidating to his timber business. Additionally, it is influenced by the destructive actions of other characters attacking him personally, as well as Jacob and Rachel Harmon. Furthermore, the form of neurotic anxiety experienced by Serena (16%) arises from the instinctual satisfaction of her Id, characterized by an excessive fear of being abandoned by her husband. Serena's excessive fear is rooted in the trauma of her past, where she was abandoned by those she loved, such as her family who perished in a house fire. In contrast, Pemberton did not exhibit neurotic anxiety (0%) based on the chart, as this form of anxiety was not found in the study. Additionally, the form of moral anxiety experienced by Serena (0%) based on the chart was not found in the study. The moral anxiety experienced by Pemberton (16%) originates from the super ego, which prohibits Pemberton's ego from actions outside societal norms, values, and the environment.

Objective/ Reality Anxiety

The objective anxiety discussed in this study consists of 17 data points, as revealed in the presented findings.

“My business ain’t with you. It’s with him standing there beside you.” “His business is mine,” Serena Said, “just as mine is his.” (Page 7).

The first instance of objective anxiety experienced by Serena occurred when she approached Abe Harmon and his daughter sitting on the porch, intentionally drawing Serena's attention. Serena stated, “I don’t know you” (page 7). These words were uttered by Serena as a manifestation of objective anxiety, triggered by the sight of a pregnant woman sitting next to her father on a bench. Rachel Harmon displayed her demeanor with a sullen face in front of Serena. Then, her father responded to Serena's statement with a barely audible voice, causing Serena to feel offended. The narrator describes the situation with the sentence, “the daughter continued to stare sullenly at Serena. *It was the father who spoke, his voice slurred.*” From the attitudes of Harmon and his daughter towards Serena, an objective anxiety is evident within Serena, as expressed in the dialogue, “*My business ain’t with you. It’s with him standing there beside you.*” “His

business is mine,” Serena Said, “just as mine is his.”

“You’re a lucky man then,” Serena said to Harmon. “You’ll not find a better sire to breed her with. The size of her belly attests to that.” Serena turned her gaze and words to the daughter. “But that’s the only you’ll have of his. “I’m here now. Any other children he has will be with me.” (Page 7).

In this instance of Serena's objective anxiety, the narrator recounts that Harmon deliberately provoked Serena's anger through his body language by gesturing towards Rachel Harmon's pregnant belly, emphasizing her pregnancy from Pemberton. The narrator describes this action from a third-person perspective, stating, "Harmon nodded to his daughter's, then turned back to Serena." (Page 7). Implicitly, Harmon indirectly threatened Serena with contradictory words that triggered objective anxiety in her. *“Not this business. It was done before you got here.”* (Page 7). This threat essentially conveys that the topic of discussion does not concern Rachel Harmon's pregnancy, as that matter had been resolved before Serena arrived in Waynesville as Pemberton's wife. Harmon's words are a form of sarcasm or a veiled mockery directed at Serena, who recently married Pemberton. Serena's ego consciously experiences objective anxiety provoked by Harmon's words. Serena's anxious reaction is evident in her statement, “You’re a lucky man then,” Serena said to Harmon. *“You’ll not find a better sire to breed her with. The size of her belly attests to that.”* Serena turned her gaze and words to the daughter. *“But that’s the only you’ll have of his. “I’m here now. Any other children he has will be with me.”*

“I would offer you my hand, sheriff,” Serena said, “but from what my husband has told me you probably wouldn’t take it. (Page 12).

Serena's statement can be interpreted as her willingness to be brought by McDowell to his office, but, as per what her husband had informed her, McDowell would likely reject Serena's offer. McDowell's described demeanor by the narrator triggers the instinctual urge of Serena's Id to defend her husband, who is threatened by McDowell's attitude. Subsequently, Serena's Ego feels anxious and promptly responds to the Id's desire to address her objective anxiety. Serena's o anxiety, as mentioned in accordance with the statement by Andri & Dewi (2007), arises from a fear of imminent danger in the real world.

That night Pemberton dreamed he and Serena had been hunting in the same meadow where they’d killed the bear. Something hidden in the far woods made a crying sound. Pemberton thought it was a panther, but Serena said no, that it was a baby. When Pemberton asked if they should go get it, Serena had smiled at him. That’s Galloway’s baby, not ours, she had said. (Page 126)

In this data, the narrator explains that Pemberton dreamed he and Serena were hunting in the same meadow where they had previously killed a bear. Something hidden in the distant woods emitted a crying sound. Pemberton believed it was a panther, but Serena contradicted, stating that it was the sound of a baby. When Pemberton suggested going to investigate the sound, Serena smiled and clarified, "That’s Galloway’s baby, not ours," (Page 126). The narrator's description indicates Pemberton's subconscious in the dream being threatened by Serena's actions, attempting to kill Jacob, Rachel Harmon, and their close associates. Unconsciously, Pemberton's ego feels threatened and fearful of Serena's actions towards Jacob and Rachel Harmon. Serena's actions are perceived as an external threat, causing Pemberton to experience objective anxiety.

“Wilkie wasn’t as resolute as he usually is either,” Pemberton said. “Hardly,” Serena said. They stroked him like a housecat and he purred.”

She paused and lifted the saddle, placed it below the horse's withers. "So if Bauchanan sides against us," Pemberton said, "you believe Wilkie could be swayed as well?"

"Yes"

"So what should we do?"

Serena led the Arabian to the mounting block and handed the reins to Pemberton. (Page 140).

As described by the narrator and the characters Serena and Pemberton, both main characters feel fear if Wilkie or their business partner betrays them. This fear intensifies the anxiety within Serena and Pemberton because Wilkie is seen as capable of disrupting the stability of their timber business. The fear and anxiety experienced by Serena and Pemberton constitute objective anxiety. Nagera (2014) States that "*objective anxiety is felt by the ego in relation to the external world.*" Subsequently, (Andri & Dewi, 2007) explains that objective anxiety arises from a fear of imminent danger in the real world.

"Are you still hunting with Harris Sunday?"

Serena said. "Yes."

"Ask Bauchanan to come along as well. Tell him it'll give the two of you a chance to discuss the Secretary's offer. On the way out there, talk to Harris some more about the Towsand Land, maybe also mention the Jackson Country tract Luckadoo tell you about, you probably won't have a chance to talk afterward."

Because? Pemberton almost asked, but then understood. Serena stared fixedly at Pemberton, her pupils waxing in the barn's muted light. "I need to get the second skidder up and running Sunday Morning, but I could join you in the afternoon. I can do it, if you want me to." (Page 141)

In the conversation between Serena and Pemberton above, Serena's objective anxiety is apparent. This objective anxiety arises from the instinctual desire of Serena's Id to kill Bauchanan, who has been revealed as a traitor. Serena's Id desire is responded to by Serena's Ego by using Pemberton to invite Bauchanan for a hunting trip under the guise of discussing the company's offer. Serena's Id desire to kill Bauchanan is influenced by external disturbances perceived as threatening the stability of Serena's and her husband's business. The objective anxiety experienced by Serena is clarified by the narrator, who describes Serena's body language when Pemberton asks why they should invite Bauchanan for hunting while discussing Towsand Land and Luckadoo's land.

Pemberton nodded. The coming negotiations would be easier than expected, good news he'd soon enough share with Serena. He'd call Lawyer Covington tonight and have him prepare the necessary documents to make an offer for Bauchanan's third interest. His right hand felt the rifle holstered to the saddle. One well-aimed shot. Then it would be just Serena and him. (Page 146).

In this data, Pemberton's anxiety is described by the narrator as Pemberton follows Serena's command to invite Bauchanan for a hunting trip. Subsequently, Pemberton successfully negotiates with Bauchanan, which turns out to be easier than anticipated. After the negotiation, Pemberton reflexively directs the rifle towards Bauchanan because Pemberton's ego feels threatened by Bauchanan's presence in his timber business. Due to the perceived threat to Pemberton's ego and the associated anxiety, Pemberton consciously shoots Bauchanan. Therefore, what Pemberton does to Bauchanan is a form of objective anxiety.

“But such a cure is beyond any nostrum you possess,” Serena said. “My lady, your jests are unjust,” Cheney said, adopting a mockingly archaic tone. “And they lack humor.”

“The lack of humor is yours, Doctor, not mine. Yours is choleric while mine’s ou possephlegmatic.”

“A rather antiquated form of diagnosis,” Cheney said.

“In some ways,” Serena answered, “but I believe it still applies to the essence of our natures. Fire found fire when Pemberton and I met, and that will be the humor of our child.” (Page 188).

From the criticism expressed by Dr. Cheney, Serena's ego consciously feels threatened because Dr. Cheney's words are considered highly intimidating to Serena, even though the language used is in a joking manner. This is evident in Serena's statement, “The lack of humor is yours, Doctor, not mine. *“Yours is choleric while mine’s ou possephlegmatic,” “A rather antiquated form of diagnosis,” Cheney said.* It is explained that Serena claims the deep humor belongs to Dr. Cheney, not her. Dr. Cheney easily takes offense when Serena's jokes refer to peaceful and relaxed matters. Dr. Cheney's remarks indicate his frustration as Pemberton's business partner, considering Serena's overly dominant involvement in business affairs. However, Serena herself considers Pemberton's business to be hers. Ultimately, Dr. Cheney's attitude is perceived as a threat to Serena's presence in her Pemberton's business. Therefore, Dr. Cheney's jests refer to a threat in Serena's objective, causing her to experience objective anxiety.

“If Scruggs liked him, then it is a loss. He’s a good judge of workers,” Serena said, pausing as she glanced east toward camp. “Has Campbell shown up?”

“No,” Pemberton said. “Then it’s true.”

“What’s true?”

“A sawyer claimed that he’s deserted us,” Serena said. “We’ll give him until morning before we send Galloway after him.”

“Why bring him back? If he doesn’t want to work for us, the hell with him.” (Page 226).

In the conversation between Pemberton and Serena above, they discuss Campbell's disappearance from the settlement. Campbell's disappearance is considered a form of betrayal by Serena and Pemberton. Serena receives information that Campbell has betrayed her and Pemberton from one of their sawyers. The departure of Campbell is perceived by Serena and Pemberton as a threat to the stability of their business because Campbell is knowledgeable about the ins and outs of Pemberton's business, especially important documents during Pemberton's business operations. These documents include confidential records of Pemberton with his colleagues in running the business, particularly Pemberton's history of bribing law enforcement to cover up his case when he killed Bauchanan. Therefore, Serena and Pemberton experience objective anxiety.

Pemberton looked at Jacob and saw the sheriff was right about his features, even more obvious now in January. He thought about the photograph of himself and wondered if Serena had found it last night as she searched the hunting knife. She might have opened the desk drawer and found the album, turned the pages until she came to the las two. It suddenly occurred to Pemberton that Serena might have taken not only the knife but also a photograph with her. (Page 259).

This excerpt explains that Pemberton feels threatened by Serena's destructive and aggressive behavior towards Jacob, even to the point of wanting to kill him. This threat arises from Pemberton's reality, where Serena threatens Pemberton's child with his

mistress, Rachel Harmon. Pemberton becomes aware of this from Sheriff McDowell's words, suspecting that Serena recognized Jacob's face from a photo Pemberton kept in the drawer. From that photo, Serena perceives Jacob and his mother as obstacles to her happiness with Pemberton because Serena herself cannot conceive again after her miscarriage. Serena's excessive attitude towards Jacob and his mother causes Pemberton to experience objective anxiety.

"If you say a word, one single word, I swear to God I'll kill you," McDowell said. Pemberton believed him. He stepped away from the desk and walked across the room, the Harmon girl clutching the child tighter in her arms as if Pemberton might snatch away the boy. Pemberton opened the door and stepped blinking into the midday light. (Page 260).

In this conversation, Pemberton experiences objective anxiety, as seen in his willingness to comply with McDowell's threat, "If you say a word, one single word, I swear to God I'll kill you," McDowell said. This statement is a clear warning to Pemberton, as McDowell points his revolver at Pemberton. McDowell's warning is described by the narrator "*McDowell opened the desk drawer and pulled out his revolver. The Sheriff pointed it at Pemberton.*" McDowell's warning to Pemberton, as described by the narrator, induces a sense of objective anxiety in Pemberton. This is because Pemberton must adhere to the mentioned threat, which directly impacts his safety and involves potential disturbances in his reality.

Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety that will be discussed in this research contains of 3 datas according to finding results that has been revealed.

"Why aren't you undressing?" Pemberton asked. "I have one more thing to do tonight."

"It can't wait till morning?"

"No, I'd rather get it done tonight."

Serena rose from the ladderback chair, came over and kissed Pemberton full on the mouth.

"Just us," she whispered, her lips still touching his. (Page 250).

In the conversation between Serena and Pemberton, it is elucidated that Serena is undergoing neurotic anxiety. This anxiety emerges as Serena's id harbors a desire to kill Jacob and Rachel Harmon. This desire stems from Serena's fear of being abandoned by Pemberton due to her inability to bear children. The id's desire subsequently impels the ego to undertake aggressive actions. This is evident in Pemberton's inquiry to Serena about not undressing when it's time to sleep. Serena responds that there is one more important thing to be done tonight, and she cannot wait until morning. Serena then rises from her chair, approaches Pemberton, and kisses him. While kissing him, she whispers, "Just us," her lips still touching his. Serena's behavior is rooted in the anxiety originating from her id, triggered by the childhood trauma of losing her parents in a house fire. This experience has led to a conflict between Serena's id and ego, fueled by the trauma of losing her most beloved ones. In Serena's case, this conflict manifests as a desire to harm Jacob and Harmon due to feeling threatened by the presence of Pemberton's illegitimate child and lover, Jacob and Harmon.

McDowell let his gaze settle on Jacob.

“I’ve got my own ideas about why she’d do this, but I’d be interested in yours” “I think it’s because I could give him the one thing that she couldn’t,” Rachel said. (Page 265)

In this data, neurotic anxiety experienced by Serena is explained through the perspective of Rachel Harmon. Rachel suggests that Serena wants to kill Jacob because she cannot provide Pemberton with something Rachel can – a child. Harmon's statement is a response to McDowell's curiosity about why Serena is so determined to kill Jacob. In both conversations between McDowell and Harmon, it is elucidated that Serena is undergoing neurotic anxiety. Neurotic anxiety arises from a conflict between the instinctual satisfaction of Serena's id and reality. There is an instinctual urge in Serena's id prompting the ego to engage in destructive actions towards the object of anxiety, namely Jacob, as a part of reality. This id-driven desire emerges due to Serena's past, where she was abandoned by her beloved family due to a house fire. As a result, Serena experiences excessive fear of being abandoned by those she loves.

“We’ve both killed now,” Serena said urgently. What you felt at the depot, I’ve felt too. We’re closer, Pemberton, closer than we’ve ever been before. (Page 278).

This data elucidates the conflict between Serena's Id and Ego, where the instinctual satisfaction of the Id cannot be fulfilled by reality. Serena's desire for a happy life with Pemberton remains unfulfilled because she cannot have children. This is due to the removal of Serena's uterus following a miscarriage. Given this situation, the instinctual drive of Serena's Id towards her Ego is immense, seeking satisfaction. However, reality cannot provide the instinctual satisfaction Serena desires, which is fundamentally having a child and living happily with Pemberton. Serena experiences excessive anxiety when she sees Rachel Harmon, Pemberton's former illicit lover, able to provide him with a child named Jacob. Serena perceives Harmon and Jacob as potential threats, fearing they might win Pemberton's sympathy and love, leading to her exaggerated fear of being abandoned. As an alternative to find happiness, Serena contemplates killing Rachel Harmon and Jacob, envisioning a life alone with Pemberton. Serena's neurotic anxiety, as presented, aligns with Freud's theory in (Nagera, 2014) that neurotic anxiety is related to the Id.

Moral Anxiety

The Moral anxiety that will be discussed in this research contain of 3 datas according to finding results that has been revealed.

“Your siblings, Bauchanan,” Pemberton said. “A brother and sister?” Bauchanan switched the reins to his right hand and turned.

“Two brothers,” he said. “And their occupations?”

“One teaches history at Dartmouth. The other is studying an architecture in Scotland.” “And Mrs. Bauchanan’s father?” Pemberton asked. “What’s his occupation?” (Page 145)

This excerpt shows that Pemberton is experiencing moral anxiety. There is a conflict between the ego and the super-ego within Pemberton, as depicted by his demeanor when contemplating the murder of his business associate, Bauchanan. Pemberton's reluctance to kill Bauchanan is evident when he asks about the important details regarding Bauchanan's siblings and their occupations. In this situation, Pemberton feels a sense of pity or remorse about killing his business associate, driven

by the super-ego's function, which reminds the ego to be sensitive to societal values. Hence, a conflict arises within Pemberton between the ego and super-ego, leading to moral anxiety.

When Pemberton opened the ledger, he saw a new name printed on the last line. Jacob Ballard Age Fifteen. After a few moments, Pemberton raised his eyes to the top of the ledger. He wrote a name on an envelope, placed two fives and two ones inside. But even as he sealed the envelope, Pemberton's eyes drifted to the bottom of the page, unable to shake the sensation of seeing the child's first name in print. He studied the five letters, the way the raised J and b shaped the word to look like a bowl waiting to be filled. (Page 216)

In this data, the narrator describes Pemberton's moral anxiety. There is a conflict between Pemberton's ego and super-ego when he sees a photo of Jacob Ballard on the last page of his ledger. Pemberton views the photo when he opens the desk drawer in his office. The super-ego makes Pemberton feel guilty for neglecting his son, Jacob, with Rachel Harmon. This guilt causes Pemberton to experience moral anxiety, evident in his actions as described by the narrator when he sets aside an envelope for Jacob, placing it in the compartment of his ledger in the desk drawer. Moral anxiety in Pemberton, as explained by Freud in (Andri & Dewi, 2007)), is a result of the conflict between the id and superego, causing fear of one's own conscience. When an individual is motivated to express instinctual impulses that contradict the moral values specified in their superego, they may feel shame or guilt.

"your wife and that henchman of hers thought she'd tell them where the Harmon girl and her child were. That's what I think. They went to the girl's cabin first. The door was wide open this morning, and I know for a fact it was fastened last night. Cigarette butts by the barn as well. Only I don't know which one they were after." McDowell paused. "Which one was it, the child or the mother? Or was it both?"

"The Harmon girl and the child," Pemberton said. "You're saying they weren't harmed?" "Ask your wife."

"I don't need to," Pemberton said, his voice not as assertive as he wished. "Whatever happened, she wasn't involved. Any tramp off a tarin could have killed that old woman. If you're looking for a suspect, you should go down to the depot."

In this data, Pemberton responds directly to McDowell's statement with great anxiety about Jacob and Rachel Harmon. This anxiety arises from the conflict between Pemberton's id and superego, making him feel sympathy for his son and former lover, whom he once ignored. Pemberton's anxiety is driven by the superego, which prompts the ego to consider environmental and social values in reality. Therefore, Pemberton's emerging sympathy leads him to experience moral anxiety. According to Freud, as cited in (Andri & Dewi, 2007), moral anxiety is a result of the conflict between the id and superego, causing fear of one's own conscience. When an individual is motivated to express instinctual impulses that contradict the moral values specified in their superego, they may feel shame or guilt.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this research showed that Serena experienced the objective anxiety 7 datas, Pemberton experienced the objective anxiety 6 datas, Serena experienced the neurotic anxiety 3 datas, Pemberton experienced the neurotic anxiety 0 data, Serena experienced the moral anxiety 0 data, Pemberton experienced the moral anxiety 3 datas

(16%). To all lectures especially in english education studies, english novels should be often used as object studies for developing english skills and literature. Not only to increase students' appreciation to the literature works, english novels could make students understand in words, phrases, and sentences meaning of english language structures. Students should be able to understand the character's anxiety not just in a novel. For the next researchers, should be recommended to develop comprehensions about the character's anxiety in novels. Then, the next researchers are recommended to be able in developing the character's anxiety with different focus, such the causes and the effects of main character in a novel.

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