

**OEDIPUS COMPLEX POTRAYED IN SONS AND
LOVERS BY D.H. LAWRENCE**



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English*

WRITTEN BY

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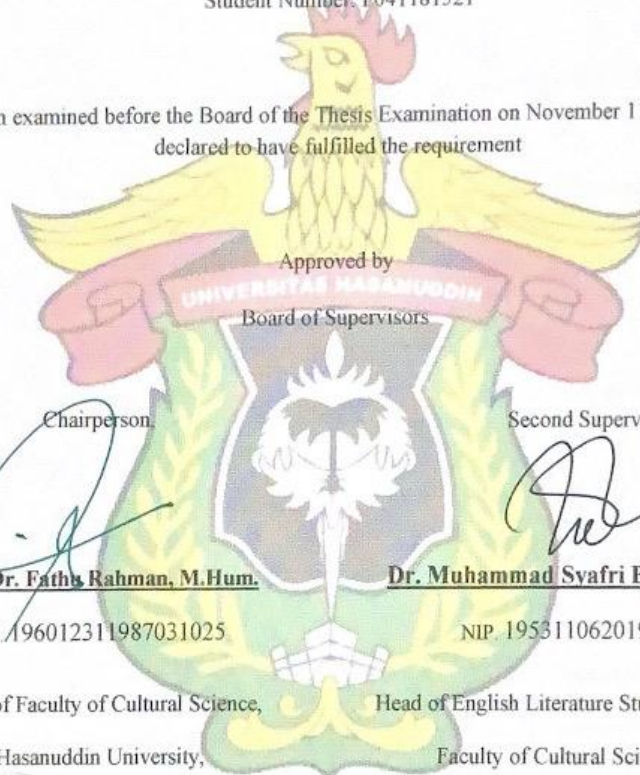
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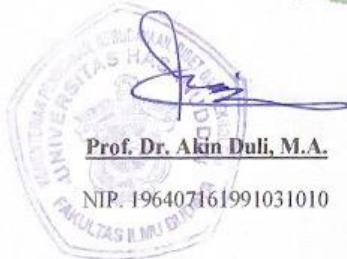
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Makassar, 22 November 2022

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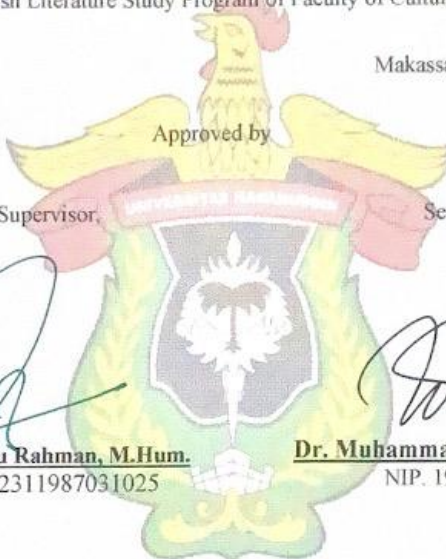
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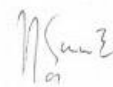
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, November 11th 2022



Nisa Andini Harnifita Noer

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ABSTRAK

NISA ANDINI HARNFITA NOER. 2022. *Oedipus Complex Potrayed in Sons and Lovers by D.H. Lawrence.* (Dibimbing oleh **Fathu Rahman** dan **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin**).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis penyebab tokoh Paul Morel mengidap Oedipus Complex dalam novel *Sons and Lovers* karya D.H. Lawrence. Penelitian ini juga mendeskripsikan dampak Oedipus Complex pada tokoh Paul Morel dalam novel tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif, yaitu menganalisis dalam bentuk deskripsi. Objek dan sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *Sons and Lovers* karya D.H. Lawrence yang diterbitkan tahun 1913 yang terdiri atas 423 halaman. Untuk mendukung data dalam analisis, penulis menggunakan pendekatan teori sastra untuk menganalisis tindakan yang terjadi di dalam novel ini.

Hasil dari penelitian ini bahwa penyebab terjadinya karakter Paul Morel mengidap Oedipus Complex adalah abnormalitas rasa sayang yang berlebihan dari ibunya. Adapun faktor-faktor pendukung Paul mengidap Oedipus Complex adalah perilaku kasar sang ayah, memiliki kecemburuan terhadap saudara laki-laki, ketidakharmonisan dalam rumah tangga, kebencian terhadap sosok ayah serta keikut campuran ibunya dalam masalah percintaannya. Dampak dari Oedipus Complex yang diderita Paul Morel adalah selalu dihantui rasa bersalah dan merasa ingin menghukum diri sendiri dan kehilangan arah sepeninggal ibunya.

Kata kunci: *Sons and Lovers, Oedipus Complex, Psikoanalisis*

ABSTRACT

NISA ANDINI HARNFITA NOER. 2022. *Oedipus Complex Portrayed in Sons and Lovers by D.H. Lawrence.* (Supervised by **Fathu Rahman** and **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin**).

This study aimed to analyze the cause of Paul Morel's character suffering from the Oedipus Complex novel *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence. It also describes the impact of the Oedipus Complex suffered by Paul Morel in the novel.

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method specifically analyzing in the form of a description. The object and source of this research data is a novel titled *Sons and Lovers* by D.H. Lawrence published in 1913 which consistsof 423 pages. To support the data of the analysis, the author used the approach of literary theory to analyze the actions that occur within this novel.

The results of this study showed that the cause of Paul Morel's character with Oedipus Complex was an abnormality of excessive affection from his mother. The supporting factors for Paul's Oedipus Complex are the father's abusive behavior, having jealousy towards the brother, disharmony in the household, hatred towards the father figure as well as his mother's interfering behavior in Paul's love life. The impact of Paul Morel's Oedipus Complex is that he is always haunted by guilt and feels like punishing himself and losing his way after his mother's death.

Keyword: *Sons and Lovers, Oedipus Complex, Psychoanalysis*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The word literature has two meanings, namely as a work of literature and as a literary science, which is one branch of science. When used in literary framework, literature is the result of artwork created by the author or certain groups of people who use language as a medium. Literature is not just a social reflection but rather represents an idea of the world.

According to Sugihastuti (2007: 81–82), literary works are media used by authors to convey their ideas and experiences. As a medium, the role of literary works is to connect the author's thoughts to be conveyed to the reader. Literary work as a medium serves as a bridge for an author's ideas to reach the reader. Literary work is the author's view and reflection on the surrounding issues. In addition, literary works can also reflect the author's view of various problems observed in their environment.

The relationship between literature and society that supports cultural values cannot be separated because literature presents life and mostly consists of social reality (society), although literary works imitate nature and the subjective world of humans (Wellek and Warren, 1990: 109).

A novel is a literary work in the form of prose that has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The word novel is derived from the Italian *novella*, which means a tale or story. A writer who writes a novel is referred to as a novelist. The content of the novel is longer and more complex than the short story, and it has no structural or

rhyme boundaries. A novel usually tells or describes the interaction between humans and their environment and also with each other.

According to the repertoire of modern Indonesian literature, novels are different from romances. A romance presents a more complex storyline, and the number of cast (story characters) is also greater. This is very different from the novel, which is simpler in its presentation of the storyline, and the number of characters shown in the story are not too many.

As a literary work, the novel has its own characteristics compared to other literary works. In terms of the number of words or sentences, the novel contains more words and sentences so that the process of delivering the meaning is relatively much easier than interpreting a poem, which tends to contain a variety of figurative language.

According to E.Kosasih(2004), the characteristics or things that differentiate a novel from other literary works are:

- a. The plot is more complicated and long marked by a change in the fate of the characters.
- b. It has more characters with various characteristics.
- c. The setting covers a wide geographic area and occurs over a long period of time.
- d. The theme is more complex, characterized by subordinate themes.

In psychology, the tendency to be attracted to a partner who is much older is called Oedipus complex. The Oedipus complex appears in the theory of psychosexual stages of development. The term is taken from a legend in Greece that describes the strong attachment between a son and his mother. The feeling was also accompanied by jealousy and anger towards his father. According to Freud, a son craves his mother fully and sees his father as a competitor with whom he fights to win over the love of his mother. Previous research found that Oedipus complex commonly occurs in boys because they are more open minded. The factors that cause the emergence of Oedipus complex are if someone is being too close or too protected by his mother, overly dependent, and not accustomed to make their own decisions which makes him need an older figure to solve the problem at hand. Oedipus complex begins to appear in the third to fifth year (phallic period) of the oedipal phase.

The oedipal phase can affect the child's psychological state in adulthood. Children will have excessive feelings of guilt and experience emotional conflict. In Freud's theory of development, a person who fails to cope with conflict at some stage (oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital) will result in the cessation of such development into adulthood.

Sons and Lovers is a novel written by DH Lawrence who is also an English poet, critic and playwright. *Sons and Lovers*, which first published in 1913, has made the author known and admired in the world. The 80 parts of this novel were seriously and heavily edited by Edward Garnett in 1913. Prior to its initial publication, Lawrence originally titled the novel *Paul Morel* in accordance with the name of the character in the story, but it was canceled for some reason.

The novel tells about someone named Mrs. Morel who is unhappy with her household. She married a mining worker. The middle economic situation was one of the factors that made her unhappy in her marriage. As a result of the unhappy marriage, she vented all his affection to his children and became dependent on them. Paul is the second son as well as Mrs. Morel's favorite child. Due to his domineering mother, Paul suffers from the “Oedipus complex”, a state in which a boy is attracted to his mother both emotionally and sexually. This situation also affected Paul's love life. When Paul was in relationships with several women, he never felt satisfaction because he always overshadowed the figure of his mother whom he admired.

The reason why the writer chose novel as the object to be studied is because it is aliterary work where most of the objects in the story are about human life, so it willbe more easily accepted by the community. Besides, novels are also one of the most popular reading genres.

Based on the discussion above, the reason why the writer chose the novel *Sons and Lovers* as the object of this research is because in this novel, it raises the issue of the Oedipus complex where the theory of the Oedipus complex is still a controversy and hence the writer is interested in bringing up this theme.

1.2 Identification of Problem

The writer identifies some problems in the novel *Sons and Lovers* as the object of this research in the following as:

1. The marital disillusional happen to Mrs. Morel
2. Oedipus complex that happen to Paul Morel
3. The self destruction of Paul Morel

1.3 Scope of Problem

After identification all the problems in *Sons and Lovers*, researcher limits the problem that will only discuss about cause and effect of Oedipus complex.

1.3 Research Question

After narrowing down the scope of problem that is being discussed in this study, the writer has formulated it into the following research questions as:

1. What does cause Paul Morel suffer from Oedipus complex?
2. What are the impacts of Oedipus complex to Paul Morel?

1.4 Objective of the study

The writer determines the aims of this research based on the objective of the study as follows:

1. To explain the causes of Paul Morel suffer from Oedipus Complex
2. To describe the impact of Oedipus Complex that happen to Paul Morel

1.5 Significance of Study

Researcher hopes that this research will be useful as the comparison and discussion for the other researcher who will do the research this literary work.

1.6 Sequence of chapter

Chapter one is introduction which consists of Background of the study, Identification of problem, research question, scope of problem and significance of the study. Chapter two consists of Literature Review that includes previous related studies, theory that uses in this research, which is Psychoanalytic Criticism. Chapter three consists aspects to research which covers method of research, object of research, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data. Chapter four is the

analysis, where the researcher explains and elaborate the idea about the problem in this novel which Oedipus complex in *Sons and Lovers* by D.H Lawrance. Chapter five is where the researcher concludes the analysis of this researcher.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

First research by Ekawatie (2013) titled “Kajian Psikoanalisis Dalam Roman Un Homme Qui Dort Karya George Perec”. This research aims to describes intrinsic elements such as plot, character, settings and the correlation These elements in the story are bound by the theme in George Perec's Un Homme qui Dort novel and describe the development of the character's character in George Perec's Un Homme qui dort novel in terms of psychoanalytic theory. The results of this study indicate that the novel Un Homme qui Dort by George Perec has a progressive plot or a forward plot. This romance tells about the life of a poor college student who lives in the midst of a modern big city society. The main character (Tu) who is not named in the novel feels uncomfortable and tired of living in a big city so that he experiences frustration and depression, the main character feels alienated living in Paris because he lives in the midst of the lives of the rich and elite, while the additional characters One who influences the development of the main character's character is a neighbor of the main character.

Second research by Zulhana (2021) titled “An Analysis On Hierarchy Of Human Needs Of The Main Character In Charlotte’s Web by E.B White.” The aims of this thesis are to find internal conflicts felt by the main characters in the story and to know the influence of personality structure on internal conflicts on the main characters. The method of this thesis used descriptive qualitative methods. The data sources of this study are three short stories, namely A Pair of Silk Stockings; The Story of an Hour; and A Respectable Woman by Kate Chopin. In addition, the data

analysis techniques used in this study are based on the theory of structuralism, psychoanalysis theory includes internal conflict theory. Also, follow the principles of data analysis methods, primary data, and secondary data. There are two findings of this study. First, internal conflicts felt by the main characters can be categorized into two types of internal conflicts, namely approachavoidance and double approach-avoidance. Second, the personality structure of id, ego, and superego affect the main characters in resolving the conflicts they are experiencing.

The last research by Mantarina (2017) titled “A biographical study on D.H Lawrence’s Sons and Lovers”. This research aims to know the characteristics of Paul Morel as the main character. The second objective is to find out the similarities in life between D.H Lawrence and Paul Morel. The last objective is to find out the important characters that influence the life of D.H. Lawrence as in Sons and Lovers. The results of this study show that the main character in sons and lovers is described as a character that develops from childhood to adulthood. The similarities between D.H Lawrence and Paul Morel prove that the novels sonsand lovers and Paul Morel are a reflection of D.H Lawrence's life. The character in the novel sons and lovers are the embodiment of the people in D.H Lawrence's life.

It can be concluded that the difference between the previous study mentioned above and the writer's study lies in the object of the literary work used. In this study, the writer used Sons and Lovers by D.H. Lawrence. Moreover, in previous studies, there were also those who used the same object, but the issues raised weredifferent. In this case, the writer raised the theme of the Oedipus Complex. This study focused more on the story of Paul Morel who was too dominated by his mother and how this impacted his life, particularly his love life. Meanwhile, the previous study discussed

the characteristics of Paul Morel only as the main character.

2.2 Psychoanalysis criticism approach

Literary psychology was born as a type of literary study that is used to read and interpret literary works, the authors of literary works, and their readers by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology.

Before describing the relationship between psychology and literature, which gave birth to the psychological approach to literature, the definition and branches of psychology are first described. In *Introduction to General Psychology*, Walgito (2004:10) suggests that psychology is a science that examines and studies behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychological life.

In psychology, behavior or activities that exist in individuals or organisms are considered not to appear by themselves, but as a result of a stimulus or stimuli that affect the individual or organism. In this case, the behavior or activity is considered as an answer or response to the stimulus that hits it. In psychology, human behavior is divided into two, namely reflexive and non-reflexive behavior.

Reflexive behavior occurs spontaneously, such as blinking eyes when exposed to light, knee movement when hit by a hammer, pulling fingers when exposed to fire, and so on. Reflexive behavior happens by itself. In this case, the stimulus received by the individual does not reach the center of the nervous system or brain, as the center of consciousness or the center of controlling human behavior.

The condition is different from non-reflexive behavior which is controlled or regulated by the basic center or brain. After the stimulus is received by the receptor, it is then forwarded to the brain as the nerve center, the center of

consciousness, and then a response is called a psychological process. Behavior or activity based on this psychological process is called psychological activity or psychological behavior (Branca, via Walgito, 2004:12-13). In its development, psychology as a science has developed according to the scope of its study.

Walgito (2004:23-24) distinguishes various branches of psychology into general psychology and special psychology. General psychology researches and studies human activities or activities that are reflected in behavior in general, adult, normal, and cultured. General psychology views humans as if they are detached from their relationship with other humans. Special psychology researches and studies the specific aspects of human psychological activities. In accordance with the specificity of the study, in special psychology there are several subtypes, namely:

- (1) Developmental psychology, which discusses human psychological development from infancy to old age, which includes (a) child psychology (covering infancy), (b) adolescent psychology, (c) adult psychology, (d) parental psychology.
- (2) Social psychology, which discusses human behavior or activities in relation to social situations.
- (3) Educational psychology, which specifically describes human activities and activities in relation to educational situations, for example how to attract attention so that lessons can be easily accepted, how to learn, and so on.
- (4) Personality psychology, which specifically describes the human, along with the types of human personality.
- (5) Psychopathology, which specifically describes abnormal psychological

states (abnormal).

(6) Criminal psychology, which is specifically related to crime or criminality.

(7) Corporate psychology, which deals with company issues.

In addition to being distinguished by scope, based on the theory used, there are also various types of psychology, namely (1) functional psychology, 2) behaviorism psychology, (3) gestalt psychology, (4) psychoanalysis, (5) humanistic psychology, and (7) cognitive psychology. Functional psychology was developed by William James of America. Functional psychology views the mind as a function or used by organisms to adjust or adapt to their environment (Walgito, 2004:64-82).

Literary psychology is the study that examines literary works from a psychological point of view. It can also be defined as the theory of psychological concepts applied to the authors and characterizations in literary works. According to Ratna (2004), literary psychology is the analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies.

Wellek and Warren also distinguish psychological analysis which is solely concerned with the author and is concerned with inspiration and supernatural forces. In this case, they pay attention to the second case, which discusses the character's psychological elements in a literary work which, in general, is the main psychoanalysis focus in literary psychology.

One approach to analyzing literary works that are full of psychological aspects is through a literary psychology approach. Literary psychology approach is a form of creativity that is presented through an interdisciplinary research model by

establishing literary works as the dominant position (Ratna, 2011:349). Through the previous explanation, it can be seen that literary psychology does not only offer a research model but also incorporates creativity into the texts.

Literary psychology was born as a type of literary study that is used to read and interpret literary works, the authors and the readers using various concepts and theoretical frameworks that exist in psychology (Wiyatmi, 2011:1). The appeal of literary psychology lies in the portrait of the soul that is depicted in humans. Not only the soul within yourself but also the souls of others can be represented in the literature (Minderop, 2013:59).

Literary psychology is a literary study that views a work of creation as a psychological activity. The author will use creativity, taste, and intention in his work. Likewise, the reader will also use their souls in responding to the work. Even literary psychology recognizes literary works as a reflection of the soul. The author will capture the symptoms of the soul and then process them into the text that describes the condition of the soul. The projection of the author's life experiences and also the people around him will be projected imaginary into literary texts (Endraswara, 2013: 96). Psychoanalytic theory is the most comprehensive theory among other theories of personality. Nevertheless, the theory still received both positive and negative responses. The important role of the unconscious and the sex instincts and aggression involved in regulating behavior became the work of Freud's monumental findings.

Freud (born in Freiberg, 1856, and died in London, 1939) began his psychoanalytic career in 1896 after several years of being a doctor. In the early years of being a doctor, he was dissatisfied with the way he treated his patients, so he

thought of a new way to treat patients more effectively. In the previous years, he treated patients by means of medical therapy. Afterward, he was thinking of doing some kind of psychotherapeutic endeavor for his patients who turned out many of them were experiencing mental stress. He named this therapy *psychoanalysis*.

Psychoanalysis is a discipline that was started around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis theory is concerned with the function and development of the human mind. (Minderop, 2010:10).

According to Freud (in Suryabrata, 2012: 3), psychoanalysis is a method of medical treatment for people who suffer from nervous disorders. Psychoanalysis is a type of therapy that aims to treat someone who has mental and nervous disorders. In the literature, this theory is used to express psychological symptoms. Psychoanalysis can be used to evaluate and analyze characters of psychological literary works in dramas or novels. Sometimes writers are not aware or consciously of the psychological theories that are chosen.

Psychoanalysis, based on his thought on unconscious processes that shape behavior and all behavioral deviations as a result of unconscious processes. Psychoanalysis does not aim or seek anything except the discovery of the unconscious in mental life. (Freud, 2002:424)

2.1.1 The subconscious.

Freud stated that the human mind is more influenced by the unconscious mind than the conscious mind. He described that the human mind is like an iceberg, which for the most part is under the surface of the sea that cannot be grasped by the senses. He said a person's life is filled with various stresses and conflicts; To relieve pressure and conflict, humans tightly store it in the subconscious.

Freud believed that a person's behavior is often influenced by the subconscious trying to emerge, and that behavior appears unconsciously. According to Freud, unconscious desires are always active, and always ready to arise. It seems that only conscious desires arise, but through an analysis, it is found that there is a relationship between conscious desires and strong elements that come from unconscious desires. The desire that arises from the repressed unconscious is always active and never dies.

Freud linked the unconscious state to the symptoms of neurosis. Certain subconscious activities of a neurosis symptom have a real meaning in the mind. However, the symptoms of neurosis will be known after the symptoms appear to the conscious mind which is actually a picture of the symptoms of neurosis suffered by a person in his subconscious. (Freud, 2002: 297).

2.2.2 Theory of Dreams

Dreams are mental phenomena. In dreams, mental phenomena are the speech and behavior of the person dreaming, but the dream of the person has no meaning to us and also we cannot understand it. (Freud, 2002:97).

However, in the case of dreams, the dreamer always says he does not know what his dream means. However, Freud believed that it was possible, even bigger, that the person who had the dream knew what the dream meant, only that he did not know that he knew so he thought he knew nothing. (Freud, 2002:98).

Freud believed that dreams can influence a person's behavior. Dreams are a representation of conflicts and tensions in our daily lives. So great is the suffering due to the conflicts and tensions experienced that it is difficult to relieve through the conscious mind, then this condition will appear in the realm of unconscious dreams.

The dreamworld is a part of the human unconscious that gives unlimited freedom even though the symbolization in dreams gets contradicted by the world of reality, because in dreams, the dreamer cannot limit the dreams that will appear. Dreams as unconscious behavior, in consciousness appear in the form of daydreams. Daydreams do not always have to sleep because subconscious daydreams also exist. Subconscious daydreaming is similar to the dream source of neurotic symptoms. (Freud, 2002: 405).

Freud developed the concept of the id, ego, and superego as the structure of personality.

A. Id

Freud compares the id to king or queen, ego to prime minister and superego as the highest minister. Id acts like a ruler absolute, to be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish alone; what he wants must be done immediately. Ego as prime minister who is likened to having a task must complete everything work that is connected to reality and responsive to desires Public. Superego, like a priest who is always full consideration of good and bad values must remind the id greedy and greedy that the importance of wise and wise behavior.

The id is a psychic energy and instinct that presses humans to meet basic needs such as the need for: eating, sex refusing pain or discomfort. According to, the id resides in the subconscious. no contact with reality. How the id works is related to the principle pleasure, which is always seeking pleasure and always avoiding discomfort (Minderop, 2013: 21). The characteristics of Id are:

- a) It is a biological aspect of personality because it contains elements

of biology includes instincts.

- b) Is the most original system in a person because brought from birth and does not get interference from the world outside (objective world).
- c) In the form of a true psychic reality because it is only a the inner world/subjective world of man and absolutely not relate to the objective world.
- d) It is a source of psychic energy that drives the Ego and Superego.
- e) The working principle of the Id to reduce tension is the pleasure principle, which reduces tension by eliminating discomfort and pursuing pleasure.

B. Ego

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and maintained and adhere to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. A criminal, for example, or someone who just wants to fulfill his own self-satisfaction, is stuck and hindered by the realities of life they face. Likewise with the existence of individuals who have sexual impulses and aggressiveness that high for example; of course these desires are not satisfied without supervision.

Thus, the ego helps humans to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing trouble or suffering for himself. The ego is between the conscious and the natural unconscious. the task of the ego gives place to the main mental functions, for example: reasoning, problem solving and decision making.

With reason In this case, the ego is the main leader in personality; like a company leaders who are able to make rational decisions for the sake of the company's progress. The id and ego have no morality because they are both this does not recognize good and bad values (Minderop, 2013: 22). The characteristics of the

ego are:

- a. It is a psychological aspect of personality because it arises from the organism's need to relate well to the real world and to mediate between the instinctive needs of the organism and environmental conditions.
- b. Working with the reality principle, namely: relieve tension by finding the right object in the real world to reduce tension.
- c. The process that is passed in finding the right object is a secondary process, namely the process of realistic thinking through formulating a plan for satisfying needs and testing it (technically called reality testing) to find out whether or not it is successful through an action.
- d. It is an executive aspect of personality because it is an aspect that regulates and controls the path taken and chooses the right object to satisfy needs.

C. Super ego

This personality component serves to accommodate all the moral standards and ideals that we get from our parents and the surrounding community, including what values are right and wrong in society. The superego provides clues for making judgments. The superego includes the rules and standards of behavior expected in society. Following these rules creates a feeling of pride. The characteristics of the Super ego are:

- a. It is a sociological aspect of personality because it is a representative of traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted parents to their children through various commands and ban.

- b. It is a moral aspect of personality because its main function is to determine whether something is right or wrong, appropriate or not so that someone can act something with the morals of society.

2.3 Oedipus Complex

Oedipus complex is a condition when there is a young boy who has an attraction toward his mother, both emotionally and sexually. In psychological science, this term is still controversial, because some consider it normal and some do not. Basically, parents and children have an emotional bond, including the son with his mother. However, there are conditions when boys like and have a sexual attraction to their own biological mothers. This condition is known as the Oedipus complex.

Some people consider that the Oedipus complex is normal because it occurs as a form of a young boy's affection for his mother. However, others consider the condition to be deviant behavior. Therefore, the Oedipus complex is still a controversial concept in psychological science. In addition to the Oedipus complex, there is also the term Electra complex which is a condition when a daughter is attracted to her own father.

The term Oedipus complex was first coined by Sigmund Freud, a well-known psychiatric expert in his book entitled *The Interpretation of Dreams* in 1899. However, he did not formally use the term until 1910. The term Oedipus Complex was taken by Freud from the character Oedipus Rex in Greek mythology who accidentally killed his father and married his own biological mother. From this story, Freud described the Oedipus complex as a condition when a boy wanted his mother

only for himself. He regarded his father as a competitor and even expressed a desire to get rid of him. When he realized that his father was stronger and more powerful, the feeling of anxiety would arise. To relieve this anxiety, usually children with Oedipus Complex will imitate the characteristics or behavior of their father to attract their mother's attention.

Freud believes that humans are sexual beings from birth. Physical touches such as caressing, hugging, and kissing are very important for the growth and development of a child. According to Freud, psychosexual development in childhood occurred in stages. Each stage represented sexual development on a different part of the body. Freud also mentioned that there are several phases that babies and children will go through in the process of growth and development. The phases of psychological development of infants and children include:

- *Oral phase*

This phase occurs from newborn to 18 months of age. Babies who are in the oral phase will feel satisfaction when using their mouths. This satisfaction can be obtained by the babies by sucking, licking, chewing, and biting.

- *Anal phase*

This phase comes when the children are 18 months to 3 years old. This phase focuses on the sensation the children feel during bowel movements and when they begin to develop healthy toilet training habits.

- *Phallic phase*

This phase occurs when the children are 3-5 years old. In this phase, children begin to realize the gender differences between men and women. Based on his theory, Freud believed that the *Oedipus Complex* developed at this phase. In the

phallic phase, sexual desire and attraction to the opposite sex may arise in children, including boys to their mothers. However, this feeling is not realized by the children.

- *Latent phase*

The latent stage occurs when children are 5–12 years old or at puberty. At this stage, the child will develop passive feelings towards the opposite sex.

- *Genital phase*

This stage occurs from puberty to adulthood. The maturation of healthy sexual interest occurs in this phase. Teenagers who have puberty will begin to feel sexual desire for other people they find attractive.

According to Freud, a child must be able to overcome conflict at each stage of sexual development in order to develop normal sexual desires and behavior. When conflicts during the phallic stage are not properly resolved, deviant sexual tendencies can develop and persist. This causes boys to become too attached to their mothers and girls to become too attached to their fathers. In fact, children should have a balanced attachment to each parent.