

**DEFENSE MECHANISM OF CHARACTER IN
CHRISTIE'S *AND THEN THERE WERE NONE***



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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MAKASSAR
2023**

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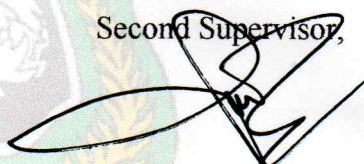
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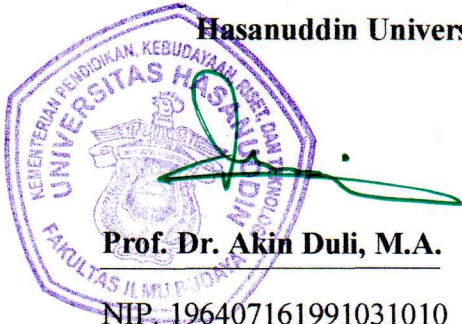


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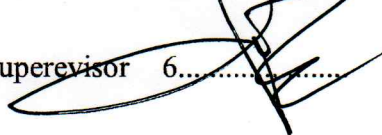
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DEFENSE MECHANISM OF CHARACTER IN CHRISTIE'S *AND THEN THERE WERE NONE*

Submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the author expresses gratitude to Allah SWT. For all the grace, health and time that has been given so that the author can complete this final project writing properly so that the author can finish his college period at Hasanuddin University. In the preparation of this thesis, the author had many difficulties both in choosing a novel to be researched, determining its title and compiling it until a thesis was formed. However, the existence of this thesis does not escape the help of people around who always provide input, motivation and other assistance.

1. For the writer's mother Marlina Muhtar, thank you for giving birth, raising and educating your child in your own way, eventhough there are many unpleasant talks to hear you still believe and always support the writer needs no matter how you can always make it happen.
2. The writer's supervisor Dr. Muh. Syafri Badaruddin, M.Hum. and Abbas, S.S, M.Hum., for their advice, suggestion and supervision for the improvement of this undergraduate thesis.
3. The writer's examiner, Sir/Madam for their time examining the writer in order to complete his thesis examination.
4. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., as the Chairman of English Department Ph.D., Sitti Sahraeny, S.S, M.AppLing., the Secretary of English Department and all the English Literature Study Program's Lecturers who have given their teachings and valuable lesson to the writer all this time.
5. To all the Staff of English Department, who always kind and actively help the writer in administration stuffs during time in campus.
6. To all friends in English Department who always share their laugh, happiness, and support to the writer all this time during his study in Hasanuddin University. The writer would forever remember all the happiness and helps that the friends have shared and given to the writer.
7. Agatha Christie as the author of *And Then Were None*.

Makassar, 25th July 2023

The writer,

Muh. Rakasiwi R. A.

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ABSTRAK

Muh. Rakasiwi Ramadhana Al-Ghazali. 2023. *Defense Mechanism of Character In Christie's And Then There Were None* (Dibimbing oleh **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin dan Abbas**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa mekanisme pertahanan karakter pada novel *And Then There Were None* karya Agatha Christie. Penelitian ini juga membahas dampak yang terjadi pada karakter yang menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan diri.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan struktural dan Mekanisme pertahanan. Pendekatan struktural yang menitikberatkan kajian pada unsur-unsur intrinsik sastra seperti penokohan, plot, setting tema, dan Mekanisme pertahanan digunakan untuk menganalisis strategi psikologis yang secara tidak sadar digunakan untuk melindungi seseorang dari kecemasan yang timbul dari pikiran atau perasaan yang tidak dapat diterima. Data utama penelitian diperoleh dari novel *And Then There Were None* karya Agatha Christie. Data tersebut kemudian diolah secara kualitatif, yakni mendeskripsikan data berdasarkan fakta fiksi dalam novel.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa tindakan sadar karakter menyembunyikan rahasia memiliki efek yang tidak disengaja pada kondisi mental mereka. Fakta bahwa karakter telah terlibat dalam kematian orang lain telah dirahasiakan, dan sebagai hasilnya, rasa bersalah yang terkait dengan insiden itu telah ditekan ke dalam pikiran bawah sadar. Kemudian, mekanisme pertahanan diaktifkan untuk menyembunyikan rasa bersalah yang menyedihkan dan mencegahnya memasuki alam sadar. Ketika akhirnya muncul ke permukaan alam sadar, rasa bersalah yang telah ditekan menumpuk secara bertahap dan muncul dalam berbagai akibat.

Kata Kunci: *And Then There Were None*, Mekanisme Pertahanan.

ABSTRACT

Muh. Rakasiwi Ramadhana Al-Ghazali. 2023. *Defense Mechanism of Character In Christie's And Then There Were None.* (Supervised by **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin** and **Abbas**)

This study aims to analyze the mechanism of character defense in the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie. This study also discusses the impact that occurs on characters who use defense mechanisms.

The method used in this study is a structural approach and defense mechanisms. A structural approach that focuses on studying intrinsic elements of literature such as characterizations, plots, theme, and settings. Defense mechanisms is used to analyze psychological strategies that are unconsciously used to protect someone from anxiety arising from unacceptable thoughts or feelings. The main research data were obtained from the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie. The data is then processed qualitatively, namely describing data based on fictional facts in the novel.

The results of this study revealed that the characters' conscious act of hiding the secret has unintentional effects on their mental state. The fact that the characters have been involved in the deaths of other people has been kept a secret, and as a result, the guilt associated with that incident has been repressed into the unconscious mind. Then, the defence mechanism is activated in order to conceal the distressing guilt and keep it from entering conscious mind. When it eventually does come to the surface of the conscious mind, the guilt that has been repressed builds up gradually and presents itself in a variety of impact.

Key Word: *And Then There Were None*, Defense Mechanism.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of study, identification of the problem, statement of the problem, objectives of study, and sequence of writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

In society, everyone wants to have a good life, but sometimes people have to bear the expectation of their family, their love or other people near them which caused them anxiety and fear when people do not live up by the expectation. Therefore some people would show some unpleasant or undesirable emotion. People tried to cover up those unpleasant emotions or feelings by engaging in some protective system which known as defense mechanism. Most of the time people are unaware or unconsciously using defense mechanism. Defense mechanisms are how people react to situations that caused negative emotions in them. When people experience a stressor, the subconscious will first monitor the situation to see if it will harm. If subconscious believes the situation will cause emotional harm, it may respond with a defense mechanism to protect them. The defense mechanism can be seen when people choose to avoid unpleasant memories or feelings which make them traumatized. Those unpleasant memories or feeling will be not be remembered.

Literary works is a fictitious world structure, which means that the reality in literary works is an imagined reality, which is not fully inconsistent with the reality of the real world. As a reflection of life, it does not mean that literary works are descriptions. Life, but this is the author's overall view of life. Although the literary work itself is fictitious, it is still related to the real world (Noor, 2009:13). Literary

work seems to be growing rapidly. Literary work is no longer seen as a means of entertainment or filling in the blanks of time. Now literature has become a tool of analysis and is seen as a unifying tool for understanding life with all its ambiguous dynamics. Most people are reading and studying literature and following the flow continuously, so that researchers are trying to find answers to a conflict. The desire to find satisfaction through a deeper understanding of literary works propels people to the pinnacle of scientific research.

Literary works, especially prose, always tells characters who struggle in life and tries to adapt to their social environment. The author makes the story come alive by filling the story with characters that have unusual characters or characters, thereby arousing the interest of readers who begin to wonder about the factors or reasons that underlie the abnormal behaviour of these characters. It is related to mental health problems or the psychology of the characters, the literary psychology approach is used to study the behaviour of these characters. Through psychological analysis, researchers and readers of literary works can examine the characters and personalities of the characters, as well as the psychological friction that occurs in these characters. One form of behaviour that these characters often engage in is avoiding the reality of what is happening to them. Efforts to avoid reality are a form of an individual's inability to judge himself and thus hide the real situation. This behaviours, if allowed, can make a person unable to understand himself (self-understanding). The defense mechanism is behaviour that is not consciously or subconsciously so that individuals feel that they are getting something they need, even when it doesn't actually exist. Under certain conditions, a person's defense

mechanism is much neglected. A defense mechanism basically arises when faced with a situation that causes anxiety. People tend to hide negative things in it.

An example of the defense mechanism can be found in the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie who has completed name is Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie. She is a British novelist born 15 September 1890 in Torquay, England. She is a novelist in the crime genre who has succeeded in producing masterpieces and scoring best sellers, earning him the nickname queen of mystery. Her successful novels in the market include *Murder On The Orient Express* (1934), *Death On The Nile* (1937), *The ABC Murder* (1936), *Endless Night* (1967) and *And Then There Were None* (1939).

Novel *And Then There Were None* which is the highest-selling novel with an estimated 100 million copies sold to be the object of this study. *And There Were None* is a novel with a mystery genre that tells of 10 people who were invited by someone named U.N Owen to an island where there are mansions but when they arrived, Mr. Owen was not there. At first everything went well, until dinner time they saw a set of ten china figures of Indians in the middle of the dining table which made them think of the rhyme hanging in their room. Then a voice came from the gramophone which sounded like a judge reading the charges of death caused by the ten people in the house. After that, a series of mystery began to occur, killing the ten people who were at home. The process of killing is exactly like the rhyme hanging in each their room. Until finally what was written in the rhyme happened and it was known that the one who invited them to the island and the mastermind behind the

mysterious series of murders on the island was Justice Wargrave. He did to punish those on the island who were previously freed from the justice.

After reading the novel, the writer was interested in examining the psychological aspects of one of the novel's characters,. Therefore, this research focuses on anxiety and the defense mechanism of Character. The writer wants to examine how the defense mechanism performed by Character using the defense mechanism according to Sigmund Freud. This research is important to do, because there have been many studies that discuss defense mechanism but there is no research that discusses the defense mechanism of characters from the novel with entitled “*Defense Mechanism of Character In Christie’s And Then There Were None*”.

1.2 Identification of The Study

In this study, the writer focuses on defense mechanism in a literary work entitled *And Then There Were None*.

1. The changes in attitude of the characters in the novel as a result a series of murders that occurred on the island due to their past sins or crimes
2. The characters consciously and unconsciously activates defense mechanism.
3. Defense mechanism has an impact towards the decision and the behavior of the character.
4. Defense mechanisms is reflected by the character of Justice Wargrave who committed the murders was his way of punishing those who were reach out of the law.

1.3 Research Question

After reading the novel *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie, the writer determines several issues that will be discussed including:

1. What defense mechanism that occurs in the novel *And Then There Were None*?
2. What is the impact of defense mechanism reflected by the characters in the novel *And Then There Were None*?

1.4 Objective of The Study

Based on the statements of research question, the writer constructs the aim of this study as follows:

1. To find out defense mechanism that occurs in the novel *And Then There Were None*
2. To explain the impact of defense mechanism reflected by the characters in the novel *And Then There Were None*

1.5 Sequence of The Writing

This thesis contains five chapters such as introduction, literary review, methodology, analysis, and conclusion. The first chapter is introduction which consists of Research Questions, Research Objectives, Research Benefits, and Writing Sequence. Chapter two consists of a literature review that provides an overview of some previous research and applies some theories to support this analysis. Chapter three consists of the types of methods that the writer uses in analyzing the novel, including data collection methods, and data analysis methods. Finding and discussion. The writer makes an analysis of what has been found in the

novel and makes connection with the underlying theory. The last is chapter five, that consists of conclusions and suggestions based on the data that has been analyzing in the previous chapter.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains the previous study that is relevant to the writer's research and structural approach, which consists of characters, plot, theme and setting and Theory of defense mechanism to analyze the novel.

2.1 Previous Studies

In this chapter, the writer discusses some previous researches related to the current research. The first research was conducted by Wa Ode Nia Fadillah (2018) entitled *Self Defense Mechanism of Character in Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover*. With the uses Structuralism and and Psychoanalysis approaches. This study analyzes the self defense mechanism experienced by the character Clifford Chatterley in *Lawrence's Lady Chatterley's Lover* based on Sigmund Freud's theory. The researcher concluded this research is the main character managed to survive his life by using defense mechanisms such as, repression, sublimation, projection, denial, regression. This has a direct impact on the character's decisions in living his life.

The second research was conducted by Khendy (2020) a thesis entitled *Defense Mechanism System of The Main Character in The Whispering Skull Novel: Psychological Approach*. This research focuses on the types of defense mechanism in Jonathan Stroud's *The Whispering Skull* novel by using psychological approach. The theory used in this research is Sigmund Freud's defense Mechanism to analyze human behavior or reaction when they face some unpleasant feelings or emotions. Based on the result of analysis, the researcher draws some

conclusions; (1) five types of defense mechanism found in the novel, which are sublimation, repression, denial, displacement, and projection, (2) defense mechanism of Anthony Lockwood is clearly reflected through his utterances and behaviour in the novel.

The third research was conducted by Geovanny Reinita Deborah Luntungan (2019) with the title *Lawrence Wargrave's Forbidden Aggressive Urge to Kill in Christie's And Then There Were None: A Psychoanalytic study*. The Researcher analyze the object of study using psychoanalytic approach. This research is to identify the characterization of Lawrence Wargrave and to reveal the process of Lawrence Wargrave's forbidden aggressive urge based on Sigmund Freud's theory. There are two findings in this study. The first finding is there are three ways from nine ways on characterization by M. J. Murphy that can be applied to identify the character of Wargrave. They are speech, past life, and thought. After finding the ways on characterization, the researcher concludes that there are four characters that lead Wargrave to kill his victims. They are sadistic, deceitful, and astute. The second finding is the process of Wargrave's psyche to commit murders. It is divided into four steps, unconscious, id, ego, & super-ego, drive & motive, and forbidden aggressive urge. In the forbidden aggressive urge, Wargrave's urge becomes frustrated because of the dissension in another sub-part process, in this case, id, ego & super-ego.

After seeing the previous research, we can find similarities and differences between previous research. This writer has the same method topics, and literary works, namely to discuss about psychology aspects on the character from the novel. In addition, the different with the previous study can be found in Wa Ode Nia

Fadillah and Khendy object of study. Another different reflected in Geovanny Reinita Deborah focused on theory of characterization and theory of forbidden aggressive urge.

2.2 Structural Approach

Structural approach of literary works can be done by identifying, reviewing, defining the functions and relationships between structures or intrinsic elements concerned (Stanton, 2007:21). Novel will be more enjoyable if the reader can understand and know the intrinsic structural elements contained therein. The intrinsic or building blocks of novel which can be analyzed are characterization, plot, setting, and theme. By knowing these elements, it can be known the content of the contents of a novel and the moral value of life in it with how to use a structural approach method where the flow of this approach focuses on text and context. By reading a work of fiction in the form of a novel means that people enjoy the story, amuse oneself for inner satisfaction, give awareness of the context is an outside part of the text that is related to the psychological social and cultural life of the author and a picture of life and learn to deal with problems. As an imaginary work, the novel brings out various problems in inside with full excellence and then re-expressed through literary means with his views. Based on this view, he initiated a research in the field of novel which is seen in perspective this structuralism.

A work of literature, novel, or poetry, according to structuralist is a totality constructed coherently by various elements. On the one hand, the structure of literary works can be interpreted as the arrangement, affirmation, and description of all the ingredients and parts that become components that together form a beautiful

roundness (Abrams, 1981:68) Structural analysis of literary works, in this case novel, can be done by identifying, reviewing, and describing the function the relationship between the intrinsic elements of the novel in question. Accordingly, structural analysis aims to describe as carefully as possible the function and the relationship between various elements of literary works that collectively produce a whole. Structural is one form of approach in literature which emphasizes the relationship between the elements. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:57) the text of the novel has a unique and distinctive structure marks its presence. The novel text structure can organize a variety elements to relate to each other this is what causes the novel to be meaningful, reasonable, logical according to facts, to be understood and can be reveal the real message you want to convey. Nurgiyantoro, asserts that the structure can be understood as a system of rules causing the various elements to form a “systemic” unity which makes it meaningful.

2.2.1 Character

The author always presents the character as the subject who has an activity in every scene within the story. Every character has a characterization automatically because it could not separate from them. The character is presented by the human in the real life if the character is about human character. In contrary, if the character in the story is the animal or plant so the character would be same with the reality too. Therefore, the functional in giving the characterization is to make the readers easy to understand in the nature of the character to present the plot based on the author want.

The function of the character in the story as the reader and the messenger,

moral and something that the author wants to convey to the readers. According to difference of the point of view and consideration, the character categorizes into many namely, such as; the main character and minor character, protagonist and antagonist, flat character and round character.

a. Main Character and Minor Character

In reading a story, especially novel, usually the readers meet with many characters. However, in correlating the whole story, the characters have their own role. Based on the role aspect in developing plot, there is an important character and appears significantly so the readers feel that the character dominates the whole story. On the contrary, the author presents the character that appears infrequently. The first character is called the main character or central character whereas the second character is called the minor character.

The main character is the prime or major character in the story. It has many stories in the story, as the subject or the object. The main character usually appears in every scene of the story. If the main character does not appear in every scene, it can be told by other character and it still relates to the main character. The main character usually influences the development of plot because it also relates to another character. The minor character is not the center character in the story but their presence is important to advocate the main character. Therefore, the presence of the minor character only appears infrequently, unimportant, and present when it has relation with the main character directly or indirectly.

b. Protagonist and Antagonist

Based on the function of the characters' appearance, the character is divided

into two; the protagonist character and the antagonist character. The protagonist character has a big role in leading the story. The protagonist character usually presents something which is appropriate with our view, our hopes, and the value of life. Sometimes people feel that they are the same with the protagonist. The antagonist is the opponent character of the protagonist; it causes conflict and suspense in the story. The conflict of protagonist does not only come from the antagonist, it can be caused of another problem. The cause of the conflict undone by the character is called antagonistic force.

2.2.2 Plot

The plot is one of the intrinsic elements that have important role to story in the novel, Short story, Film, and others because without plot there is no story to be told. Nurgiyantoro said (2013:113) Plot is a story that contains a sequence of events. However in every event just connected by cause and effect in which an event is caused or causing another event to happen. Plot refers to how the events and actions of the characters in the story are made and how they are arranged. This causal and temporal pattern can be motivated by the narrative discourse itself or conclude by the reader. Therefore the plot lies between narrative events at the story level and their presentation at the discourse level. According to Abrams (1999:224) plot it constituted by its events and actions, as there rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects.

The plot can be divided into five elements:

a. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of a story, exposition, or introduction in the story that introduces the character, explains and manages the problems that exist in the story. In the exposition, the setting in which the story takes place is explained so that the reader can get a mental picture of where the story takes place. These elements are very important because they contain all the information needed to understand the story.

b. Rising Action

Rising action is where the plot moves in a story that is built and becomes worse or more complicated. Often there are several steps or parts in upward action. In the rising action, the readers have the opportunity to see where the problem or conflict arises within the story. The rising action can be identified as the ingredients that complicate matters in the plot.

c. Climax

Climax is the turning point in the story. Especially the climax in the most interesting part of the story makes the reader want to read the story and makes the reader want to know what is going to happen next and all of the major action in the story comes to a head. Every good narrative takes the reader on a journey, steadily building the story and the reader's interest. The climax is the point during a narrative when the action or conflict reaches its peak, and this point in the story leads to the story's resolution.

d. Falling Action

Falling action is an event that occurs after a climax that is raised at a resolution or ends in a story. At this point in the story, this is where the problems begin to unwind. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing the goal. The question is which side the protagonist has put himself on, and this may not be immediately cleared to the audience.

e. Resolution

Resolution is the result of a story. This is how things end or change for characters. At this point, all of the problems that the characters faced throughout the story are worked out and the story is concluded.

2.2.3 Setting

The setting is one of the aspects which are needed in making a story because it can help the readers in understanding the whole story. Without the setting, the story could not be built clearly and descriptively so the authors usually put this aspect in their story. The setting is the environment of the story that is completed by the place of the event, the time of the event and the social condition which is told in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:13), the setting is divided into two principal aspects, there are: setting of place and setting of time

a. Setting of Place

Setting of place usually focuses on the location of the event which describe in the story. The place which is used consists of special location name, specific initial, and maybe specific location without distinctly name. The place of specific

name usually begins with the capital letter of the place name, also it makes reference to specific place until the reader must presume itself. The setting of place without distinctly name usually only describe addressing the place and general identifying feature of specific place, such as; village, bank of river, city, forest, road and etc.

In using setting of place with specific name, it must be reflected on the characteristic and the geographical condition of the real place. Every place usually has their own characteristic which distinguished from other places. If there is inexpediency description between the real places with the novel, it makes the novel less convince to the readers. Therefore, the description of place is important to impress the reader and think that the story in the novel really happens in the real life.

b. Setting of Time

Setting of time relates to the time (when it's happen) of the scene happen which describe in the story. The word "when" usually links to the factual time or it can be related to the time of history scene. The knowledge and the perception of the reader about histories time will be used to the reader to enter the story. Next, the reader tries to understand and enjoys the story depend on the time which the reader knows

2.2.4 Theme

According to Stanton and Kenny (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 67), theme is a meaning of the story. The meaning of the story could be more than one interpretation. So, it is difficult to decide the central theme which is underlying the story.

The theme could be classified into many different categories based on where it belongs. Based on the point of view, the theme is classified into three, dichotomy aspects (traditional and non-traditional), spirit experience levels of Shipley, and the superiority levels. Here, the writer only focuses on the classification of the theme according to the superiority levels. Therefore, the sub-chapter will be presented about the superiority levels which is divided into two; major theme and minor theme.

a. Major Theme

Major theme is the principal or basic of general ideas in the story. To decide the major theme must select, consider, and evaluate the interpretation of meaning in the story. The principal meaning of the story is usually implied in a great measure of the story, not only focus on specific part. The meaning in specific part of the story could be identified as additional meaning. The additional meaning is called additional theme or minor theme.

b. Minor Theme.

Minor theme is the additional theme to support in understanding of interpretation meaning. The amount of minor theme is depending on the number of additional meaning which interpret in the story. The interpretation of the meaning is limited on prominent meaning, it means we could not interpret the meaning haphazardly. The minor meaning could not stand by itself because it functions to support the major theme. Actually, the minor theme relates to each other to reveal the meaning of major theme. Therefore, the characteristic of minor theme is to affirm the existence of the major theme. We could identify a meaning as the major theme

if we compare it with another interpretation meaning of the story.

2.3 Theory of Mechanism Defense

This research is analyzed using Sigmund Freud's theory of defense mechanisms. Defense mechanisms occur as a result of an altered emotion or impulse that seeks for a substitute object. Defense mechanisms are a concept used by Sigmund Freud to describe a person's subconscious method for reduce their worry. This mechanism shields the individual against external threats as well as impulses that arise from within worry and distort reality (Hilgard, et, al 1975:442). The main function of anxiety psychodynamics is to help the individual rejects the impulses that enter consciousness, and give satisfaction to the impulse indirectly. According to Freud in Minderop (2010:29), defense mechanisms are strategies that individuals use to defend against the expression of id impulses and superego pressures.

Defense mechanisms exist to ignore and distort reality that is too difficult and unpleasant to bear. Its purpose is to protect the Ego from excessive anxiety. According to Freud in Minderop (2010:29), controversy over personality theories desire can cause anxiety. When Ego arrests Id desire to accomplish his pleasure, for example, uneasiness is felt on the inside.

For example, when Ego hold Id to accomplish his pleasure, the tension will be felt from within. This condition spreads and causes awkward condition when Ego feels Id can try to an individual. Furthermore Freud in Minderop (2010:30, defense mechanism is a system which is utilized by an individual to protect Id impulse expression and oppose the pressing factor of Superego.

Freud divided defense mechanisms into several types:

a. Repression

Freud believed that repression is the most powerful and universal defense mechanism. Repression is the foundation of how all defense mechanism works. The purpose of all defense mechanisms is to suppress or to push out emotional and traumatic experiences in the past.

b. Sublimation

Sublimation is the process by which someone transforms their negative feelings into actions that may be accepted in daily life. For example, if a person has a strong desire to bully or racist, he or she may channel that want into actions that are acceptable to society, such as becoming a police but the suspect is different ethnic from the police, the police will arrest them first without questioning or investigate the case

c. Projection

Projection is assigning one's own blame to others. The classroom bully who teases other children for crying but is quick to cry is an example of projection. They're projecting their own sense of shame and weakness for crying onto others as a means of self-protection. Projections are often the result of a lack of insight and recognition of a person's motivations and feelings

d. Displacement

Displacement is expressing feelings of displeasure to another person or object due to the inability to express feelings to the target person. Example of a child

who wants to express his anger to his parents but cannot because he is afraid of being an rebellious child. So the child diverting those feelings to his friend

e. Rationalization

Rationalization is a process of seeking motives or justifying one's own behavior to replace the real reason. For example, an office worker refuses to pay taxes because he believes that his hard earned money will be corrupted by state officials

f. Reaction Formation

Reaction Formation is a process of covering the actual reaction which is the opposite of the desired one by forming the concept of consciousness with a positive reaction. For example, a mother who bears an unwanted child then in raising it, she pays too much attention.

g. Regression

The defensive mechanism is a system that repeats an attitude to the expansion stage before it is suitable and considered to be able to solve anxiety and feel comfortably. This mechanism's function is to provide a helping hand or notice when a life-threatening or terrifying mishap occurs. Someone who does this component will do an infantile mentality like a youngster to escape from the anxiety. A young wife, for example, might retreat to the security of her parents' home after her first quarrel with her husband.

h. Agression

Aggression can be divided into 2, namely direct aggression and displaced aggression. Direct is aggression that is expressed directly to a person or object as a source of frustration, for example, someone who is offended by something will respond or retaliate. while displaced aggression is when a person experiences frustration but cannot express his frustration to the source of frustration because he can't. The person does not know where to vent his anger even though he really needs something to channel his anger, so the attack is directed at innocent people.

i. Fantasy

At the point when somebody has a few issues in their life which make him gets unhappy, practically everyone have sort of delusion. To them thinking about something that can't be reach. That mechanism is called fantasy. In this component, fantasy or hallucination has a major job. Truly, it is a kind of getting away from the reality which cannot turn out to be true, by doing this system the tension can be decreased on the grounds that he can get what his need albeit simply in dream. This component additionally can be covered up as dream which accepted by Freud as a portrayal of contention or any drive in their daily life (Minderop, 2010: 29).