

**JOSEPHINE'S DEVIANT BEHAVIORS IN AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
NOVEL
"CROOKED HOUSE"
(A PSYCHOANALYTICAL STUDY)**



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Don't you ever wish, you were someone else

You are meant to be the way you are exactly

(Joey McIntyre)

DEDICATED

My beloved parents, Dr. H. Mapeaty Nyorong, MPH and Dra. H.
Hajrah Mahyuddin, M.Pd without you I can do nothing.

SKRIPSI

JOSEPHINE’S DEVIANT BEHAVIORS IN AGATHA CHRISTIE’S

NOVEL “CROOKED HOUSE”

(A Psychoanalytical Study)”

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**JOSEPHINE’S DEVIANT BEHAVIORS IN AGATHA CHRISTIE’S
NOVEL
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untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana Jurusan Sastra Inggris program studi kesusastraan pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

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ABSTRACT

Aisyah Fedyani Mappedy. F21108291. *Josephine's Deviant Behaviors in Agatha Christie's Novel "Crooked House" (a psychoanalytical study)*. (supervised by Sudarmin Harun and Lukmanul Hakim).

The objectives of this study are firstly to get a clear description about the deviant behaviors of Josephine, one of the characters in Agatha Christie's "Crooked House", secondly to know the causal factors of her deviant behaviors and thirdly to find out how psychoanalysis explains her deviant behaviors. This study is expected to give contribution to the readers who would like to know about the psychological condition and development faced by little children.

The writer applied descriptive method in analyzing the story. First, the writer prepared the identification sheet to identify and classify the data based on the topics such as disruption, aggression, socially maladjustment, immaturity, being less affection, being overconfidence, being bored, being discomfort and unsafe and family relationship. The data were in the form of sentence and dialogue. After that, the writer tried to explain, describe and compare the data with the related literature. The writer tried to answer the statements of the problems that was to find out the causes of Josephine's deviant behaviors, one of the characters in the "Crooked House" by using psychological approach.

The result of this study shows that Josephine has complicated characteristics of child with deviant behavior such as disruption, aggression, socially maladjustment, and immaturity. It is proved by her misbehaviors, for instance: she is able to kill her own grandfather. According to psychological approach, Josephine's deviant behaviors are called *psychoneurotic symptoms*. It proves that her *id* functions stronger than her *superego* and dominate. Therefore, the *ego* that works based on reality principle fails to repress the death instinct of *id* and let it be the winner.

ABSTRAK

Aisyah Fedyani Mappedy. F21108291. *Josephine's Deviant Behaviors in Agatha Christie's Novel "Crooked House" (a psychoanalytical study)*. (dibimbing oleh Sudarmin Harun dan Lukmanul Hakim Jaya).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah pertama untuk mendapatkan gambaran yang jelas tentang perilaku menyimpang dari Josephine, salah satu karakter di Agatha Christie's "Crooked House", kedua untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor penyebab perilaku menyimpang dan ketiga untuk mengetahui bagaimana psikoanalisis menjelaskan perilaku menyimpangnya. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pembaca yang ingin tahu tentang kondisi psikologis dan perkembangan yang dihadapi oleh anak-anak kecil.

Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam menganalisis cerita. Pertama, penulis menyiapkan lembar identifikasi untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasi data berdasarkan topic seperti gangguan, agresi, ketidakmampuan sosial, ketidakdewasaan, kurang kasih sayang, percaya diri yang berlebihan, rasa bosan, ketidaknyamanan dan hubungan yang tidak aman dalam keluarga. Data itu dalam bentuk kalimat dan dialog. Setelah itu, penulis mencoba untuk menjelaskan, menggambarkan dan membandingkan data dengan literaturterkait. Penulis mencoba menjawab pernyataan dari beberapa masalah yang mungkin ada dalam novel tersebut untuk mengetahui penyebab perilaku menyimpang Josephine, salah satu karakter dalam "Crooked House" dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Josephine mempunyai karakteristik anak yang kompleks dengan perilaku menyimpang seperti gangguan, agresi, ketidakmampuan sosial, dan ketidakdewasaan. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan perilaku menyimpangnya, misalnya : dia mampu membunuh kakeknya sendiri. Menurut pendekatan psikologis, perilaku menyimpang Josephine disebut gejala sakit jiwa. Ini membuktikan bahwa fungsi id-nya lebih kuat dari pada superego dan dominasinya. Oleh karena itu, ego yang bekerja berdasarkan prinsip realitas gagal untuk menekan insting membunuh pada id dan membiarkannya menjadi lebih kuat.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Background of the Study

One branch of literary works is novel. Nowadays, novels are very popular. The story of a novel about love and adventure has attracted readers. The language used in novels is usually simple and denotative. It contains a little complexity and ambiguity. Therefore, the novel is easier to read than poetry or play.

Novel as a literary work may become a very useful source for studying literature as stated by Kennedy in his book *Literature: an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama* (1979: 231). He states that a novel is “a book length story in prose whose authors try to create the sense that, while the readers read, they experience actual life”.

A novel can entertain the readers richly and help them pass the time. It affects their emotional lives and broadens their perspectives of the world. Moreover, a novel provides moral values to understand. The readers can find the characters with their own problems and conflicts that sometimes happen in the real life.

Hence, the writer uses a detective novel entitled “Crooked House” as the object of study. The writer assumes that the title of this novel could attract the readers’ curiosity to find out the criminal acts in the “Crooked House”, which presents mystery of murder cases so that the readers will keep on reading it until they find who the murderer is. Moreover, the language used is simple and easy to understand as the readers can see from the quotation:

I first came to know Sophia Leonides in Egypt towards the end of world war. She held a fairly high administrative post in an official department out there (Christie, 1949: 7).

There are some elements of a novel. They are setting or background, mood or atmosphere, characters, theme, style or language, plot and tone. One of the important elements of a novel is character. Characters are presumably defined as imagined person who inhabits a story (Kennedy, 1979: 22). Through the understanding of characters in a novel, the readers can get some benefits. Eller (1963: 5) quoted by Zaedasih (2005: 2) points out that through the characters, the readers become more tolerant and are able to satisfy their curiosity about others.

There are many characters with unique personalities who live in “Crooked House”, as the readers see from the quotation:

And they all lived all together in a little crooked house (Christie, 1949: 22).

They are the Leonides family. The owner of this house, Aristide Leonides is enormously rich and very kind and he is the first victim of the murderer. Furthermore, Sophia Leonides, one of his granddaughters tells the detective, Charles Hayward that her family is a queer family.

You see, we're very queer family... There's a lot of ruthlessness in us. My grandfather had stabbed two men for some unforgivable insult, It's such a queer thing to hear about. My grandmother, she was full of rectitude and arrogance, and not a bit afraid of taking responsibility in matter life and death. Isn't that a bit far-fetched? And then there is my own mother, Magdashe's an actress- but she's got absolutely no sense of proportion. She's one of those unconscious egoists who can only see things in relation to how it affects them. That's rather frightening. And there's Clemency, Uncle Roger's wife. She is scientist- she's ruthless too, in a kind of cold-blooded impersonal way. Uncle Roger's the exact opposite-he's the kindest and lovable person but he's got really terrific temper. And there's my father, Phillip, is almost too well controlled and never shows any emotion at all, but it worries me a little (Christie, 1949: 27-28).

There are also Eustace and Josephine Leonides who live in the "Crooked House". They are the other grandchildren of Aristide Leonides. As others, children also have unique personalities.

Eustace is so moody and odd. Sometimes, he seems to hate us at all, said Sophia (Christie, 1949: 113).

...I admit Josephine's got into rather difficult ways- she's got a horrible habit of snooping, said Sophia further (Christie, 1949: 117).

After recognizing those characters with their interesting personalities, the writer thinks that Josephine Leonides is the one who has the most impressive personality. She is the youngest person in the "Crooked House", but she always speaks and thinks like adults, she does not want to go to school and the people surround her are often annoyed with her behavior, as seen in the quotation:

...But if you want to find things out, you have to listen at doors. I bet Chief- Inspector Traverer does, don't you?" Josephine spoke with cold superiority (Christie, 1949: 72).

In the writer's opinion, eleven- year old girls normally should be the loveliest people in their family, they love to go to school and play around with their peers but Josephine is the exception. She is very different from the girls of the same age. Therefore, it interests the writer to reveal and analyze the character of the abnormal, Josephine, by implementing *psychoanalytical approach*.

Furthermore, as a detective story, the readers see that everyone in the "Crooked House" stands a chance to be the murderer, included Brenda (the second wife of Aristide Leonides), Edith de Haviland (the sister in law of Aristide Leonides), Magda Lionides (the daughter in law of Aristide Leonides), and also Lawrence Brown (the private teacher of Eustace and Josephine) since they have

strong motive. For instance, Magda Leonides wants to take revenge to Aristide, because he does not give any money for her project, a drama performance entitled “Jezebel”.

The Chief Inspector also suspects Roger Leonides and his wife, Clamency as they have a plan to go abroad, a day after the murder because they have failed in doing Aristide’s business. Brenda Leonides and Laurence Brown who have an affair are also accused as the doer of the murder. Besides that, Brenda is the person who gives injection, which kills Aristide. By reading the beginning and middle parts of this novel, the readers will find out that everyone in the “Crooked House” could be regarded as the suspect of killer.

In the end of the story, the readers will know that the murderer is Josephine who is the least suspected as the murderer by the other characters and the readers as well. This is also the reason why the writer wants to focus her attention on the characteristic of Josephine. The writer intends to explore the causal factors behind the acts of Josephine, as the readers can find out from the Josephine’s note.

Today I killed grandfather (Christie, 1949:185).

The writer considers that this little girl has deviant behaviors because she has killed her own grandfather and her Nanny that always takes care of her in which this crime is usually committed by adults. The writer tries to find out the causal factors of this little girl’s deviant behavior as one of the character of “Crooked House” by using psychological approach, because behavior is affected by the human psychological condition.

Furthermore, deviant behavior in children often happen in our society nowadays as seen in mass media both written and electronics which show several criminal acts done by a little child. Hopefully by reading the writer's analysis, the teachers and parents in particular will have a better understanding of children's emotional condition.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are several reasons why this topic is chosen. First, the topic of the study represents the recent phenomena, in which a child as seen in the story is able to do crime acts such as killing someone or committing suicide. Therefore, this topic needs to be explored.

Second, this topic could help to reveal the deviant behaviors of children as described in this novel, so that the writer can find out the motive behind the criminal actions done by Josephine, one of the characters who lives in the "Crooked House" and also the contribution of the other characters in the main character's emotional development.

Finally, the topic of this study proves that psychoanalysis is able to uncover the deviant behaviors of a character so that it will be very useful to be applied in real life as well.

1.3 Research Questions

To analyze the attitudes of Josephine systematically, the writer needs to state the problems as the frame of the study, as follows:

- a. What deviant behaviors performed by Josephine?
- b. How is the deviant behaviors of Josephine occurred?

1.4 Objective of the Study

Concerning the reasons for choosing the topic, the objective of the study can be stated as follows:

- a. To indicate the deviant behaviors that performed by Josephine.
- b. To describe the deviant behaviors that occurred by Josephine.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be useful for its significance as follows:

- a) This study would be able to facilitate the readers with understanding of the novel and this study would provide some additional knowledge about psychoanalysis.
- b) After understanding the psychology of children, parents would be able to educate and treat their children properly.
- c) The result of the study would serve as reference for students especially English Department Students of UNHAS to implement psychoanalysis to analyze novel.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This thesis is divided into five chapters:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter II presents review of the related literature. It consists of the definition of novel, kinds of novel, the definition of character, theory of psychology of children, theory of children with deviant behaviors and theory of psychoanalysis.

Chapter III discusses research methodology. It consists of the object of the study, source of data, procedure of collecting data, and technique of reporting the result of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents the findings and discussion, which is divided into three parts. The first is the analysis of the behaviors of Josephine that indicate her deviant behaviors. The second is the discussion of the factors, which cause Josephine's deviant behaviors. And the last one is the analysis of Josephine's deviant behaviors from the point of view of psychoanalysis theory.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. There are also appendices and bibliography.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

2.1.1 The Definition of Novel

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995: 792), a novel is an invented story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book. According to Clara Reeve (1785: 14), "Novel is the picture of the real life and manners of the time in which it was written. Novel is a prose narrative fiction". While, Burhan (2005: 9) said that "*Novel dan cerita pendek merupakan dua bentuk karya sastra yang sekaligus disebut fiksi. Bahkan dalam perkembangannya yang kemudian, novel dianggap bersinonim dengan fiksi.*"

2.1.2 Kinds of the Novels

According to an article entitled *Types of Novel* that can be seen on http://encarta.msn.com/related_761560384_16/types_of_novels.html#ttsel, there are several kinds of novel. They are:

1) Apprenticeship novel

A novel that recounts the youth and the young adulthood of a sensitive protagonist who is attempting to learn nature of the world, discover its meaning and pattern, and acquire a philosophy of life and "art of living".

2) Detective novel

A story in which a crime, usually a murder- the identity of the perpetrator unknown - is solved by a detective through logical assembling and interpretation of palpable evidence, known as clues.

3) Epistolary novel

A novel in which the narrative is carried forward by letters written by one or more of the characters.

4) Gothic novel

A novel in which magic, mystery, and chivalry are the chief characteristics.

5) Historical novel

A novel that reconstructs a past period.

6) Novel of character

A novel that emphasizes on character rather than exciting episode, as in the novel of incident, or unity of plot.

7) Novel of incident

A term for novel in which episodic action dominates, and plot and character are subordinate.

8) Novel of manners

A novel dominated by social customs, manners, conventions, and habits of a definite social class.

9) Novel of sensibility

A novel in which the characters have heightened emotional response to events, producing in the reader a similar response.

10) Novel of the soil

A special kind of regionalism in the novel, in which people struggling for existence in remote rural sections are starkly portrayed.

11) Picaresque novel

It is a full-length fictional work, often satirical in nature, in which the principal character is cynical and amoral.

12) Problem novel

A narrative that derives its chief interest from working out some central problems.

13) Propaganda novel

A novel dealing with special social, political, or moral issue or problem and possibly advocating a doctrinaire solution.

14) Psychological novel

Prose fiction that places unusual emphasize on interior characterization and on the motives, circumstances, and internal action that spring from, and develop, external action.

15) Sentimental novel

A novel that reflects the sentimentalism of the eighteenth century not only in the sentimental comedy and the domestic tragedy but also in the early novels as well.

16) Sociological novel

A novel that concentrates on the nature, function, and effect of the society in which characters live.

17) Stream of consciousness novel

The type of novel talking as its subject matter the flow of the stream of consciousness of one or more of its characters.

“Crooked House” can be categorized as a detective novel. It is a story in which crime; usually a murder (the identity of the perpetrator is unknown) is solved by a detective through a logical assembling and interpretation of palpable evidence, known as clues. Detective novel is a kind of novel that centers upon the investigation of a crime, usually by a detective, either professional or amateur. It is closely related to mystery fiction but generally contains more of a puzzled element that must be solved, generally by a single protagonist, either male or female.

2.1.3 Characters in a Novel

The elements of a novel are plot, character, setting, atmosphere or mood, point of view, and theme. Character is one of important elements of a novel. Kennedy (1983: 45) defines a character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. Foster as quoted by Ellyah (2000: 12) divides the characters of fiction into “flat” and “round” character. Flat or simple character is a less representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character; and round or complex character is obviously more lifelike than the simple character, because in life, people are not simple embodiments of single attitudes.

2.2 Psychology and Psychology of Children

2.2.1 Psychology

According to *BBC Dictionary* (1992: 701), psychology is the scientific study of the human mind and the reasons for people’s behavior, kinds of mind that people have, which make them think or behave in a particular way. Hornby (1995: 336)

in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 5th edition* states that psychology is the science of behavior and mental process including the experiences of human and animals. The ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle (who has been called the first psychologist) identified psychology as growing, sensing, remembering, desiring, knowing, thinking, and reacting (Watson as quoted by Ellyah, 2000:15).

2.2.2 Psychology of Children

Chapman and Chambell (2000: 19) point out “Children often do wonderful and delightful things. They perform acts bravely, kindly, honestly and respectfully.”

According to Morryson (1988: 25), there are several characteristics of children. They are:

- a) angry,
- b) fearful,
- c) jealous;
- d) happy
- e) curious, and
- f) selfish.

Morryson (1988: 68) also states “the self-concept of children is built by the personal characteristics (emotion and behavior), motivation, intelligence, and talent as they unfold”.

According to Narramore (1980: 39) in relation, children can be categorized as follows:

- a) easy children

They tend to have positive response of every new situation and they are predictable;

b) uneasy children

These children tend to have negative response of every new situation and they are unpredictable. These children are able to act badly because of their uncontrolled emotion.

In addition, Narramore states that there are several reasons why children misbehave (1980: 60-138), as follows:

a) being less affection

Children lacking for affection will feel lonely, worried, unimportant and isolated. These negative feelings can make children do unpleasant acts, which can hurt themselves and other people as well.

b) being overconfidence

In this case, children may become aggressive and they think that all their demand should be fulfilled, to replace their weaknesses and unpretension. Feeling over confident will always cause children always want to show-off their ability and underestimate other people especially their peers.

c) being boredom

Children who feel tired or have lost interest of their routine activities are able to misbehave to compensate their boredom. Furthermore, sometimes they do not realize their mistake.

d) being discomfort and unsafe

They feel disappointed and threatened because of their discomfort and unsafe can affect children to avenge. They will be able to hurt someone for what they feel wrong.

2.2.3 Family Relationship

The attitudes and behavior of children are influenced by their heredity and environment into which they were born and grew up. (Hurlock, 1956: 37).

Therefore, talking about family relationship and children development also cannot be separated from their genetic influence.

Based on an article entitled *A Genetic Influence* that can be seen on http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761557692/Development_Child.html “heredity guides every aspect of physical, cognitive, social, emotional, and personality development. Family members, peer groups, the school environment and the community influence the children think, socialize, and become self-aware.”

Many psychoanalysts have stressed the importance of early family experiences on the behavior and attitudes of children. The importance of family relationship in determining the attitudes of children and in setting the pattern of their behavior can be seen especially in the case of problem children, most of them are the result of “problem parents”.

According to Flugel as quoted by Hurlock (1956: 481), too severe or too careful parents make the child rebellious, not only toward his parents but toward all adult authority. All manners of behavior deviation are often accounted for by the subtleties of home relationship.

The influence of environment especially family toward personality of children can be advantageous and dangerous as well. Therefore, it is necessary to concern about psychology of children in order to avoid their unpleasant feeling, which may cause anxiety on them. (Hurlock, 1956: 513)

Based on the description of psychology, psychology of children and family relationship above, the writer tries to unveil the misbehavior of Josephine, one of the characters in “Crooked House”.

2.3 Children with Deviant Behavior

As the readers can find in [http:// www. mental-health. com/ articles. php/ artID = 403](http://www.mental-health.com/articles.php/artID=403), emotional and behavioral disturbances represent significant behavioral excesses or deficits. Many labels are used to denote deviant behavior; these labels include: emotionally disturbed, behaviorally disordered, socially maladjusted, delinquent, mentally ill, psychotic, and schizophrenic.

According to a paper entitled *Children with Deviant Behavior (CDB)* that the readers can find on [http: // www. isec2000. org. uk/ abstracts/ papers_d / drossinou_1. htm](http://www.isec2000.org.uk/abstracts/papers_d/drossinou_1.htm), the children with deviant behavior (CDB) are children who have different behavior and attitude in moral and social standards from what is considered normal and acceptable in their circumstances.

The causes of deviant behavior have not been adequately determined. Although various factors such as heredity, brain disorder, diet, stress, and family functioning have been suggested as possible causes, research has not shown any of these factors to be the direct cause of behavior or emotional problems. Some of the characteristics and behaviors seen in children who have emotional disturbances include:

- a) Disruption (causing noise, problem, impulsiveness, inappropriate behavior or feelings under normal circumstances);

- b) Aggression/self-injurious behavior (acting out, fighting, hurt themselves or others);
- c) Socially maladjustment (people are unable to adapt to the demands of a social environment and behave in an acceptable way); and
- d) Immaturity (poor developed self, temper tantrums, poor coping skills).

Morse and Coopchik (1949) as quoted by Paul (1954: 11) say that approximately twenty six percent of the emotional and behavioral disturbed are considered reactive, that is reacting to a crisis or chronically stressful situation. Circumstances are usually involved in causing the disturbance in children. Examples of these circumstances are family conflict, divorce and moving.

Families of children with deviant behavior may need help in understanding the condition of their children and in learning how to work effectively with them. Help is available from psychiatrists, psychologists or other mental health professionals in public or private mental health settings. Children should be provided with services based on their individual needs, and all persons who are involved with these children should be aware of the care they receive. It is important to coordinate all services between home, school, and therapeutic community with open communication.

By learning about the characteristics and behavior seen in children who have deviant behavior, the writer will analyze the emotional disturbance happen in an eleven year-old girl, one of the characters in “Crooked House”, who is able to do some crimes.

2.4 The Theory of Psychoanalysis

An article entitled *The Purpose of Criticism* that can be seen on www.literatureclassic.com, in which psychoanalysis views work through the lens of psychology. It looks either at the psychological motivations of the characters or the authors themselves. According to *BBC English Dictionary* (1992: 698) psychoanalysis is the method of treating someone who is disturbed or has a mental problem by asking him or her about his or her feeling feelings and past experience in order to discover what may cause their condition. The discussion of psychoanalysis cannot be separated from its founder, Sigmund Freud. Moreover, the writer will use psychoanalytical theory of personality to be applied in this analysis. It is the theory of psychoanalysis by Freud, which is easy to understand and suitable to be used in analyzing the emotional disturbance of children and adults.

Freud's system of psychoanalysis was the first formal theory of personality and until today it still remains the best known of any personality theory. Psychoanalysis was developed by Freud when he handled his patients who had neurosis and other mental problems. Freud underlines psychoanalysis on the three basic principles as quoted by Zaedasih (2005:17), as follow:

- a. Psychoanalysis is one kind of therapies to cure neurosis problems and mental illness.
- b. Psychoanalysis explains how the personality works and grows.
- c. Psychoanalysis provides a theory about how person interacts with others and society.

An article entitled *An Introduction to Psychoanalysis* that can be seen on [Http://homepage.eircom.net/petecassidy/psychoanalysis/html/introduction](http://homepage.eircom.net/petecassidy/psychoanalysis/html/introduction) explains that psychoanalysis according to Freud is a study of personal selfexplorer. It is basically a theory of thinking. With Freud's fondness for tripartite divisions, he envisaged the mental apparatus as embracing three distinct systems and their interactions. The three systems are the unconscious, the preconscious and the conscious.

In 1923, Freud developed a more formal structural model for theory of personality, defined by the concepts of *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. First to mention is *id*, it is seen as the sources of instincts and impulses. It is the primary source of physical energy that exists from birth. It operates based on the pleasure principle and shows no regard for reality and can seek satisfaction through imagining which has gotten what it wants, then the fantasy of gravitation. In conclusion, *id* is demanding, impulsive, blind, irrational, asocial, selfish, and finally pleasure loving.

Freud adds that *id* which consists of instincts, connects the physical energy with personality. Instinct is psychological representation from condition of the body, which is caused by individual's needs. There are two kinds of instincts:

- a) Life instinct, which is aimed to the conservation of the individual and the conservation of species, for instance: hungry, thirsty and having sex.
- b) Death instinct, which is aimed to destroy or damage the individual and species, for instance: suicide and murder.

Next, the structure conceptualized in the theory is *ego* that seeks reality. The function of *ego* is to express and satisfy the desire of *id* in accordance with reality and the demands of *superego*, and it is also capable of separating wish from fantasy, can tolerate tension, compromise and change every time.

If negative impulses always come to individual's mind, it can cause anxiety. Therefore, good mechanism of defending ego is needed to repress those impulses. The mechanisms are:

a) Repression

It is the way to decrease anxiety by repressing the bad impulses or motivation.

b) Sublimation

It is about how to avoid anxiety by changing and adjusting primitive impulses into acceptable actions.

c) Projection

It is transferring impulses, behavior or attitude, which cause anxiety to other people.

d) Displacement

Expressing impulses or motives that cause anxiety to other person who is weaker than his/herself.

e) Rationalization

It is the effort to deviate the reality with certain reason, so that individual's ego can be defended.

f) Formation of reaction

It is about how individual's ego controls his/her primitive impulse in order not to appear as an opposite action consciously.

g) Regression

It is the way of individual's escape from threatening reality.

The last is *superego* that represents the moral branch of our functioning; containing the ideal we strive for punishment (guilt) we expected when we have gone against the ethical code. It functions to control behavior in accordance with the rule of society, offering rewards (pride, self-love) for "good" behavior or punishment (guilt, feelings of inferiority, accident) for "bad" behavior.

Strong boundaries between the three parts keep the *ego* fairly free from disturbing thoughts and wishes in the *id*, thereby guaranteeing efficient functioning and socially acceptable behavior. When some impulses from the *id* manage to cross the repression barrier to invade the *ego* and cause faulty actions such as slips of the tongue.

Abnormal behavior and the anxiety, depressions, and phobias are called psychoneurotic symptoms in psychoanalysis theory. When the damage abnormally distorts self-esteem, the resulting disturbance is called a narcissistic personality disorder, or a disorder of the self. Psychoneurotic symptoms occur if a psychologically hurtful experience during childhood has left the repression too weak or has distorted the ego, or if over stimulation has left the *id* wishes too strong, or if the delicate balance between *ego*, *id*, and *superego* has been upset by injury or other events.

Furthermore, the damage done to the basic psychological structures by traumatic experiences leaves those structures weakened and with defective functioning. Such conflicts and defects can cause intense anxiety and severe depression. In order to keep functioning effectively, the *ego* attempts to maintain control by achieving some sorts of compromise between the contending forces.

Based on psychoanalytical theory of personality as a part of psychoanalysis by Freud, the writer will try to unveil the causes of emotional disturbance of Josephine, one of the characters in “Crooked House”.

2. 5 Psychoanalysis and Literature

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 5th edition* (1995: 935), psychoanalysis is a method of treating somebody’s mental problems or disorders by making them aware of experiences of their early life and tracing the connection between these and their present behavior or feelings. Referring to this definition as the learning theory of a personality of a character in a literary work, psychoanalysis can be related with the term of literature.

The relationship between psychoanalysis and literature can be found in the text’s content of a fiction. As found in the previous thesis by Ellyah (2000: 8-9) literary study, which uses psychology as an approach, is a study to search and to find out same concepts or perception of psychological aspects in the characterization of the characters in the literary works with certain theory of psychology. This is in line with what Jung states: “It is absolute that psychology

can be applied in analyzing literary work, since human's psyche has potential power of all knowledge and arts.

Based on the quotation above, it is obvious that psychoanalysis keeps literature and psychology enable any method within psychology to be applied in probing literary works and gives feedback toward development of psychology.

According to all the theories above and the definitions, the writer finds the psychoanalysis that can be used to explain the emotional disturbance of Josephine, which may cause her misbehaviors.