CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature has a dual function that is both entertaining and beneficial. Literature entertaining by presenting beauty and giving meaning to life.The process of creating literary works is essentially a process of imagination. This is in line with the understanding of prose fiction that is a series of stories played by a number of actors incertain sequence of events and rests on certain settings as a result of imagination author.

Thus, the process of creating fictional prose is the work of the imagination contained in oral and written form (Wahid, 2004: 65). Literary work has the function of conveying one's ideas or ideas poet, prose, and drama writer. These ideas can take the form of social, political, cultural, and criticism security and defense related to the problems that exist around his place. Efforts to express ideas or ideas through literary works can be said as a writer's creative effort to invite the reading public to discuss problems that are happening in life (Nyoman, 2012: 3).

Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that literary works constitute imaginative works in the form of beautiful, entertaining, and experiential writing or language life of its creator. With beautiful language can cause a vibration of the soul against one who reads and listens so as to give birth to newness, intimacy,hatred, anxiety, revenge, and so on.

Novel by Nurgiyantoro (2010: 4) suggested that the novel as a work of fiction offers a world of idealized life models, imaginative worldswhich is built through various intrinsic elements such as events, plots, figures andcharacterizations, settings, and perspectives, all of which are imaginative, despite allthe author realized deliberately analogous to the real world looked like really exists and really happens, this looks to the coherence system itself.

According to Tarigan (2000:164) the word novel comes from the Latin word noveliusrevealed in the word noveis which means new. Said to be new because when comparedwith other types of literary works such as poetry, drama, etc. then this type of novelappeared later.Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that the novel is a fruit. Author's thoughts are deliberately designed to express thoughts or ideas, processedwriters associated with events or events around them, it could beis the experience of others as well as the experiences of writers, the writing patterns flowfreely which is not bound by the rules as contained in poetry.

The researcher chooses this novel because the researcher interested to anxiety of Ever Bloom, the main characterof this novel. Ever Bloom in this novelfelt anxiety, because a monster always haunt Ever Bloom and tried to get the concoction from that monster however she never got it so that she felt anxiety.

The monster always and inside her and haunts her mind wherever she is. Ever worries about herimmortal life, so she tries to return herself become a normal human being.

The only one way to defeat the bad evil inside her is to drink the concoction that Roman. However, Ever Bloom struggle to got the concoction was not very easy, because Roman is very evil person. He always disavow his promise. In the end of this story, Ever Bloom didn't get the concoction so that monster is still alive inside of and haunted Ever Bloom continuously.

Ever Bloom's goal is to restores her true self as a normal human being, as well asshe want to restore identity of Damen who become an immortal human. Damen felt confuse and wonderabout Ever Bloom's characters which has changed. He didn't know what happened to Ever Bloom, because his girlfriend never tell him about the monster who always haunts her Summerland is the only one place where Ever Bloom can tell everything happened to her because Summerland is the holy place that make someone talks like a normal human being. Therefore, Ever Bloom do all efforts to brings Damen to that place.

1.2 Statement Of Problems

1.2.1 How does the anxiety of the Ever Bloom illustratedby Alyson Noel in the Novel "Dark Flame"?

1.2.2 What arethe causes of Ever Bloom's anxiety ilustrated by Alyson Noel in his Novel "Dark Flame"?

1.3 Scope Of The Study

In this research, the researcheris focusing on the statement of problem that identify the anxiety in the novel "Dark Flame" by Ever Bloom which contain the

types of anxiety such as Post-Traumatic Disorder, Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and the causes of anxietyin the novel.

1.4 Objective Of The Study

From the statement of problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1.4.1 To know the anxiety of the Ever Bloom illustrated by Alyson Noel in the Novel "Dark Flame."

1.4.2 To know the causes of Ever Bloom's anxiety ilustrated by Alyson Noel in the Novel "Dark Flame."

1.5 Significance Of Study

This research is expected have theoretical and practical significance in the literary works described below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

In theory, researcher hope that this research can contribute to academic studies, especially in the analysis of literary work with human psychology who are concerned about themselves who have a magic spell using a psychological approach and also be useful as a reference for readers who want to enrich their knowledge and analyze lives that are relating to magic spells that attack human life in literary works especially from Alison Noel.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This researcer can be practically used as a reference for readers who are interested in learning about the psychology of human life. As well as this research can be used as a review of related literature in subsequent studies whether it is the

same object or the same focus on anxiety. In addition, researcher also want to motivate readers to be more critical in reading adolescent-adult literary works such as "Dark Flame" by providing this analysis.

1.6   Review of Related Studies

To support this research,researcher try to look at previous studies related to this research. There were using a novel "Dark Flame" by Alyson Noel. His name is Tresya Indriyani Roring english education departement faculty of language and arts manado state university, with the title "Romance as seen in Alyson Noel's "Darkflame" by Alyson Noel,the diference with this script same with the novel but a diferent titlle the resercher" The anxiety of ever bloom in the novel " Dark flame" by Alyson Noel analysis using the psikology approch.In addition, the researcher also find another related literature to this research, that is anxiety of the main character with different object.

Risky Arfian Kurniatama, Yogyakarta state university with the title "Anxiety Of The Kirdjo Shop In A Bulletless" novel by Joko Gesang Santoso. Diferent with the novel but the same titlle the resercher " The anxiety of ever bloom in the novel "Dark flame" by Alyson Noel analysis using the psikology approch.

Ika Sari Puspita English literature students semarang unissula program with the title of the script "Anxiety the main character" in the novel "peter pan "by J.M Barrie, this script analyzes anxiety the main character but the difference from this

script is the authdor uses anxiety the main character but using a different novel "peter pan" while i use the novel "Dark flame"

1.7   Theoretical Bases

In supporting research in analyzing the novel "Dark Flame", researcher applied several definitions related to the approaches and concepts outlined below.

1.7.1 Psychological Approach

Wellek and Warren (1962: 81-82) show four models of psychological approaches, which are associated with the author, creative process, literary works, and readers. Nevertheless, the psychological approach basically deals with three main symptoms, namely: the author of literary works, and the reader, with the consideration that the psychological approach is more closely related to the author and literary works. If attention is directed to the author, the research model is closer to the objective approach.

Literary works are considered as the result of the writer's activities which are often associated with psychiatric symptoms, such as: obsession, contemplation, compensation, sublimation, even as neuorosis. Because of that literature is referred to as one of the symptoms (illness) of the psyche.

The contemporary psychological approach, as carried out by Mead, Cooley, Lewin, and Skiner (Schellenberg, 1997), began to provide a day-to-day interaction between individuals, as a symbolic interaction, so that it was mentioned as an analysis of social psychology.

The intensity of individual symptoms on the one hand, the dominance of psyche on the other, causes psychological approaches to talk more about aspects

of characterization, the tendency for schools to emerge, such as romanticism, expressionism, absurdity, and so on. Therefore, in subsequent research psychological theories need to be extended into the socio psychological and social behaviorism areas as developed later by Freud himself, especially by Mead.

The theory most frequently referred to in psychological approaches is psychological determinism of Greg Freud (1856-1939). According to him, all mental phenomena are unconscious which are closed by the nature of consciousness. Even so, personality theory according to Freud is generally divided into three, namely: id, ego, super ego. The contents of the id are primitive impulses that must be satisfied, one of which is the libido above. Id is thus a primary subjective reality, the inner world before the individual has experience of the outer world. The ego is in charge of controlling the id, while the super ego contains the heart.

1.7.2 Definition of Anxiety

Expressed anxiety comes from the Latin word "*anxius*", which means narrowing or strangulation. Anxiety is similar to fear but with a specific drain focus, whereas fear is usually a response to some immediate threats, whereas anxiety is characterized by concerns about the unexpected danger that lies in the future. Anxiety is a negative emotional state that is characterized by a hunch and somatic tension, such as the heart beating fast, sweating, breathing difficulties.

Yusuf (2000: 43) expressed anxiety is a neurotic helplessness, insecurity, immature, and inability to face the demands of reality (environment), difficulties and pressures of daily life. Strengthened by Kartono (1989: 120) that anxiety is a

form of daring added by worrying about things that are not clear, in line with that, Sarwono (2012: 251) explains anxiety is fear that is unclear object and unclear reason too.

The most stressful definition of anxiety is presented by Jeffrey S N.evid. et al (2005: 163) anxiety is an emotional state that has the characteristics of physiological arousal, an unpleasant feeling of tension, and a comprehensive feeling that something bad will happen. In line with the previous opinion, Gail W Stuart (2006: 144) explained that anxiety is an unclear and spreading consternation, which is associated with feelings that are not with feelings that are uncertain and helpless.

From various notions of anxiety that have been described above it can be concluded that anxiety is an emotional condition with the emergence of discomfort in a person, and is a vague experience accompanied by feelings of helplessness and uncertainty caused by something that has not been clear.

1.7.2.1 Types of Anxiety

In anxiety there many types of anxiety disorder, they are, panic disorders, generalized anxiety disorders(GAD), obsession compulsive disorders, phobia disorders, acute Stress Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.accornding to (Nevid,dkk 2005, anxiety disorder includes:

1.7.2.1.1 Panic Disorder

Panic disorder covers the appearance of repeated and unexpected panic attacks. Panic attacks involve intense anxiety reactions accompanied by physical syntoms, such as rapid heart palpitations, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, excessive sweating and a sense of weakness and dizziness (Nefid et al., 2005), a diagnosis Panic disorder is based on the following criteria.

1. Experiencing panic attacks repeatedly and unexpectedly (at least twice).

2. At least one of these attacks is followed by at least one month of fear that is persistent with the next attack or is anxious about the implications or consequences of the attack (for example, fear of losing one's mind 'going crazy' or heart attack) or significant changes in behavior (Nevid, et al, 2005). Panic disorders usually usually begin in the late teens to mid-30s. Women are twice as likely to develop panic disorder (Nevid, et al, 2005).

1.7.2.1.2 Generalized Anxiety Disorder(GAD)

One specific type that is recognized by PPDGJ III and DSM-V as an anxiety disorder is generalized anxiety disorder. GAD (Generalized anxiety disorder) is an anxiety disorder that is characterized by general feelings of anxiety and that something bad will happen and a state of increased bodily arousal. GAD is characterized by persistent anxiety that is not triggered by a specific object, situation or activity, but rather what Freud calls "free floating". GAD is a stable

disorder, arising from mid-teens to mid-twenties and then lasting for life (Rapee in Nevid, et al, 2005).

This disorder appears two times more in women than in men (in Nevid, et al, 2005). People with GAD are chronic worries, they may worry excessively about their living conditions, such as the financial, welfare of children and their social relationships. Children with this disorder worry about academic achievement, athletics and other social aspects of school life. Other characteristics associated with feeling tense, anxious, or worried; easily tired; have difficulty concentrating or find that his mind has gone blank; irritability, muscle tension; and the presence of sleep disorders, such as difficulty in sleeping, for continuing to sleep, or restless and unsatisfactory and unsatisfactory sleep (Nevid, et al, 2005). Although GAD is typically less intense in its physiological response compared to panic disorder, the emotional distress associated with GAD is severe enough to interfere with daily life. GAD often coexists with other disorders such as depression or other anxiety disorders such as agoraphobia and obsession-compliant.

1.7.2.1.3   Obsessive Compulsive Disorders (OCD)

Obsession is an intrusive idea, or drive that is beyond one's ability to control it. Obsession can be so strong and persistent that it can interfere with daily life and cause significant distress and anxiety. For example people who always ask without interruption whether the door has been locked or not. A person may be obsessed with implants to hurt their partner. A person can have a variety of mental

images such as the recurring fantasy of a mother easily that her children run over by a car on the way home. Examples of obsessive thinking are thinking that his hands remain dirty despite being washed many times, the difficulty of dispelling the thought that someone loved has been killed, thinking repeatedly that the door of the house was left open without being locked and so on. Clinically, the obsession that occurs most often relates to fear of contact, fear of expressing sexual or aggressive implants, and fear of hypochondrial bodily dysfunction (Jenike, Baer, and Minichiello, 1986 in Nevid, et al 2005) Obsession can also be doubts extreme, procastination and insecurity.

Comprehensive is a repetitive behavior (such as washing) hands or checking keys) or mentalritualistic actions (such as praying or repeating certain words) felt by someone as a necessity or impulse to be done (in Nevid, 2005). Comprehension occurs as a gradual response to obsessive thoughts and arises with sufficiently intense alignment that disrupts daily life or causes significant distress. Examples of inclusive behavioral patterns are checking back to work repeatedly, continually washing your hands so that you clean, checking again and again. Mataix-cols, do Rosario-campos and Leckman (in Halgin and Whitbourne, 2012) state that four main dimensions of OCD symtomps.

1.7.2.1.4   Phobia Disorders

The word phobia comes from the Greek word "*Phobo*s", meaning fear. Fear is feelings of anxiety and agitation in response to threats. A phobia disorder is a persistent fear of an object or situation that is not worth the threat. People with

phobia disorders do not lose contact with reality, they usually know that their fears are excessive and out of place (Nevid, et al, 2005). People with phobias experience fear for things that are normal for others. Other people don't think about it anymore, such as riding an elefator or driving on a highway, phobias consist of three types, namely specific phobias, social phobias and agrophobia (Nevid, et al, 2005).

According to Nevid, et al (2005), Specific phobia is fear that is reasonable and is caused by the presence or anticipation of a specific situation object (Nevid, et al, 2005). DSM-V divides phobias based on the source of fear, namely specific phobia, Animal; specific phobia, natural environment; specific phobias, blood; specific phobias, injection-transfusion; specific phobias, other medical care; specific phobias, specific injury phobias, situational; specific phobias, other.

Social phobia is a permanent and irrational fear that is generally associated with the existence of others. Individuals suffering from social phobia usually try to avoid situations that make it possible to be assessed and show embarrassing signs or behaviors (Nevid, et al 2005). Social phobia can be general or specific, depending on the range of situations that are feared and avoided, people with common types experience this phobia at an earlier age, more comorbidities with a variety of other disorders, such as depression and alcoholism, and impairment (more severe interference). Disorders of social anxiety tend to become more chronic if the treatment is unsuccessful. Social phobia generally begins with the masses of adolescents and inhibits the formation of friendly relations with peers.

Agrophobia comes from the Greek language which means fear of the market, which is suggestive for fear of being in open and crowded places (Nevid, et al, 2005). Agoraphobia involves fear of places or situations that make it difficult or embarrass someone to run away from it if there is a panic symptom or a severe panic attack or fear of situations where help cannot be obtained if the problem occurs. Agoraphobia can occur concurrently or not together with the accompanying panic disorder. In panic disorder with agrophobia, people live with fear of repeated attacks and avoid public places. People with agrophobia who don't have panic disorder can experience a bit of a panic symptom like dizziness that prevents them from getting out of their place.

1.7.2.1.5   Acute Stress Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Acute stress disorder is a reaction that is expected from someone who has experienced a very severe trauma, now individuals need the amount of different types of stress to cause the disorder. Stress disorder typically disappears after 1 hour 2 weeks (if it continues), but if the disorder lasts more than a month, the diagnosis needs to be changed to post traumatic stress disorder.

Acute stress disorder (ASD) is a maladaptive reaction that occurs in the first month after a traumatic experience. Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is an ongoing maladaptive reaction to a traumatic experience. ASD is a major risk factor for PTSD because many people with ASD are likely to develop PTSD (Harvey & Bryant in Nevid, et al, 2005). In contrast to ASD, PTSD may last for

months, years or decades and may only appear after a few months or years after exposure to a traumatic event (Zlotnick in Nevid, et al, 2005).

Almost all people who experience trauma, experience stress sometimes to a very heavy degree. This is normal. If the compressor causes significant damage to social and work functioning for less than one month, the diagnosis made is acute stress disorder. Although some people deal with the acute stress disorder that they experience, the amount that is then significant is PTSD (Blewin DHO in Davision et al, 2004). The inclusion of severe stress in significant cause of PTSD is included to show official recognition that the main cause of PTSD is the event that occurred, not the person concerned.

In ASD and PTSD these traumatic events involve death or death threats or serious physical injury, or threats to the safety of themselves or others. Responses to these threats include intense fear, feelings of helplessness or horror. Children with PTSD may experience this threat in other ways, for example by showing confusion or agitation.

1.7.3 The Causes of Anxiety

Adler and Rodman (in M. NurGhufron&RiniRisnawita, S, 2014: 145-146) stated that there are two factors that can be causes the anxiety there are:

1. Negative experiences in the past.

   The main causes of the emergence of anxiety back in childhood, namelythe emergence of a sense of not fun about events that can happen

again in the future, if individualsface the same situation and also cause inconvenience, like experience everfailed the test.

2. Irrational Thoughts.

   Irrational thoughts are divided into four forms namely:

   a. Catastrophic failure, which is an assumption from an individual that something bad will happenon him.Individuals experience anxiety and feelings of inability andinability to overcome his problems.

   b. Perfection, the individual expects himself to behave perfectly and nothave a disability. Individuals make the measure of perfection as atarget and sourcecan provide inspiration.

   c. Approval

   d. Incorrect generalization, that is excessive generalization, this happens to people whohave a little experience.

1.8   Conceptual Framework

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                    │    Character    │
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        │  Anxiety ◄──────────── Psychological      │
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     ┌──────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────┐
     │  Types of Anxiety │        │ Causes of Ever Bloom's   │
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  │ 1. Post-Traumatic    │      │ 1. Negative Experiences  │
  │    Stress Disorder   │      │    In The Past.          │
  │ 2. Obsessive         │      │                          │
  │    Compulsive        │      │                          │
  │    Disorders         │      │                          │
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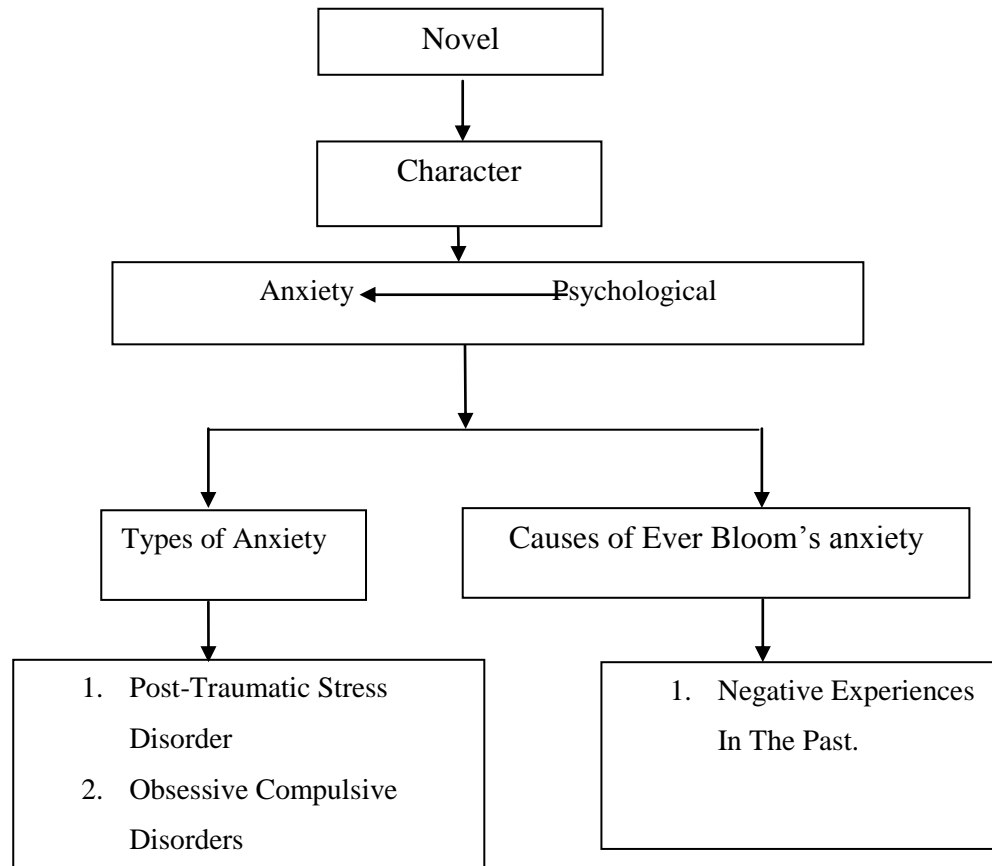
Based on the conceptual framework above, the researcher analyzes the anxiety of main characterby using Psychological Approachin the Novel " Dark Flame" by Alyson Noel, which consists of the types of anxiety, namelyNegative experiences in the past.Then, the causes of anxiety that exist in the novel there are traumatic of car accident and fear of failure to get concoction.

1.9   Method of the Study

In this study, using descriptive methods, can be explained as inclusion of affairs because they at that time with the researcher did not have control over the

variables. In addition, descriptive research can be sketched only as an effort to determine, descri or identify.

1.10 Technique Of Collecting Data

The researcher have conducted research to collect data in this study, namely:be

1.10.2 Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension in this data collection technique aims to find information related to the topic. In this study, the primary data used by the researcher themselves is the novel "Dark Flame", while secondary data is taken from several books and other references to supplement the data.

1.10.3 Library Research

In this study, researcher used library research to collect primary and secondary data, primary data taken from the novel while secondary data was taken from several book references. Some data used by researcher in previous research in the form of undergraduate theses and journals, related reviews, dictionaries, and literary works that will be formulated in this study.

1.10.4 Internet Research

Internet research is used to complement library research in the case of data in the library and to understand deeper topics.

1.11 Technique of Analysing Data

In this research there are three techniques in analyzing the data as follow:

1.11.2 Classification

The researcher uses classification technique to analyze the data. The researcher arranges and classifies the data according to the topic or based on the statement of the problem, namely The Anxiety of the main character in the novel "Dark Flame" by using a psychological approach.

1.11.3 Interpretation

After being classified, theresearcher continues to interpret the data. The interpretation technique itself is by reading the story comprehensively and carefully in order to get a good and rational interpretation of the problem, so that the researcher is able to understand the purpose and message of the story to get an answer to the problem.

1.11.4 Explanation

After being interpreted, the explanation is a technique used by the researcher to provide the work or results of interpretation in forms such as text, quotations, meanings and messages related to the researcher's statement about the problem.