

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODOUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Literature is anything that is printed, whether it is true, or just a product of one's imagination as long as it is related to the ideas and feelings of people. Novel is a long written story in literary prose whose author tries to create the scene while readers read it and make them feel like experiencing the story in their actual life (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: 271). Novel not only entertains, but also gives meaning, message, and impression to the readers.

Nowadays, reading novel does not only become one kind of entertainments for many people around the world, but also has become a life style. Many people from different age and social classes love and read it in their spare time to get pleasure or even to escape from the real life. Beside the facts above, story of the novel is also developed from time to time, such as love, mystery, history etc. The stories in the novel usually based on imagination of the novelist. However, there are certain novels written based on true stories or issues in society, so that it can be interesting to be investigated.

There are some important aspects which build up the story in the novel, known as the intrinsic aspect in a literary work. They are; plot, theme, setting, character and characterization. All of these aspects help and support

one way to another in heading for what some critics demand from novelist, a good novel. Taylor stated that “A character is a construction of words meant to express an idea or view of experiences and must be considered in relation of other feature of the composition, such as action and acting, before its full significance can be appreciated (Taylor, 1989:62).

In addition Griffith (1989:46) argued that characters are the people in narrative and characterization is the other’s presentation and development of character. By knowing the character and the characterization in the story, the reader can comprehend the content and find the purpose of the story. Semi (1988:36) states that the characters and characterization are very important in the story (Novel), because it is impossible that a story or no character that acts and therefore from the plot. Based on the statement above we see that to comprehend a novel, the function of characters story by following the action of the characters.

In a novel, the author gives the soul to the character, even it is a fiction character but it describes the personality of human in the real life. Therefore, the psychological of character should become one of the important aspects, if we want to appreciate a novel. Endraswara (2008:64) states that there are three important aspects to be analysed from psychoanalytical perspectives, They are (1) relationship between writer and reader, (2) Biography the writer, and ( 3) characters of actors. Characters of the actors become a main focus of this research according to psychological analysis. Psychological analysis is done by investigating consciousness and

unconsciousness, and behaviors which refer on the psychoanalytical theories of Sigmund Freud.

Sigmund Freud is a Psychoanalysis founder Father of Psychoanalysis who states that human behaviours are influenced by drives unconsciously felt by human (2005). From the influence of the unconscious, many the emergence of personality disorders in a person. Personality disorders typically emerge in adolescence and continue into adulthood.

Sigmund Freud (1917) says that personality disorders are conditions in which an individual differs significantly from an average person, in terms of how they think, perceive, feel or relate to others. Personality disorder is also a general term for a type of mental illness in which the way of thinking, to understand the situation, and relate to other people does not work. People with personality disorders often do not see themselves as troubled, let alone as suffering from a mental disorder.

While personality disorders according to Kaplan and Saddock (2007) is a variant of the character trait that is outside the range that is found in most people. Only if a personality trait that can not control itself and maladaptive and can cause significant functional impairment or subjective suffering later included as a class personality disorder.

In literature, psychoanalysis is a "talking cure"; language and narrative are fundamental to it and can be applied by analyzing word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph on the text. As a theory of personality disorder, psychoanalysis is the view that a person's individual traits and behavior are

shaped by childhood experiences and often-unconscious inner forces (Hall, 1998). An individual has two kinds of things that affecting an individual's behavior, the conscious and the unconscious (Freud, 2005). Freud believed that emotional relief followed the revealing of unconscious thoughts and desires. The unconscious continues to influence our behavior and experiences even though we are not aware of this influence. According to Freud's Psychoanalytic of personality in Suryabrata (2011:124-125), personality consists of three aspects, they are id, ego, and superego. This theory is known as Freud's structural theory of personality, places great emphasis on the role of unconscious psychological conflicts in shaping behavior and personality.

The *Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel become an object of this study. The novel is a coming-of-age epistolary novel by American writer Stephen Chbosky which was first published on February 1, 1999 by Pocket Books. The narrator is an introverted teenager known as Charlie, who describes his experiences in a series of letters to an anonymous stranger. Set in the early 1990s, the novel follows Charlie through his freshman year of high school in a Pittsburgh suburb. Intelligent beyond his years, he is an unconventional thinker; as the story begins, the reader learns that Charlie is also shy and unpopular. Chbosky took five years to develop and publish *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, creating the characters and other aspects of the story from his own memories. The novel addresses themes permeating adolescence, including introversion, sexuality, and drug use. Chbosky makes several references to other literary works, films, and pop culture in general.

Although Chbosky's first book was a commercial success, it was banned in some American schools for its content and received mixed reviews from literary critics. Chbosky's book was very popular with young people and has reportedly sold more than one million copies (David Waish, 2012). In 2012, he adapted and directed a film version starring Logan Lerman, Ezra Miller and Emma Watson. The film boosted the novel's sales, and the book reached *The New York Times* Best Seller list.

Charlie as the main character is the protagonist and the story revolves around him, therefore it is interesting to see the changes he goes through as well as the changes effect on his personality. One of the ways to see that is through the analysis of the personality disorder that Charlie has. The personality disorder also plays important roles in the story by affecting Charlie's actions and thoughts.

This study analyzes and more explore about the personality of Charlie in the novel who has personality disorder. In this study the writer is going to analyze the personality disorder of main character using psychological approach based on the Sigmund Freud's theory. As we know that Freud is the earliest of the modern day personality theorist. Besides, the impact of his idea has been the greater than that any other personality theorist. The source of the data was chosen because this novel has a strong and complex psychological element in the main character and also the novel reached *The New York Times* Best Seller list an American Library Association Best Book for Young Adults (2000) and Best Book for Reluctant Readers (2000). Through this

study we can know better and understand what personality disorder is and to raise a literary work in the psychoanalytical study approach.

## **1.2 Research Question**

1. What types of the personality disorders that Charlie suffer from ?
2. What is the dominant type of personality disorder of Charlie in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel?

## **1.3 Purpose of Study**

The purposes of this study are to find out the types of personality disorder that Charlie suffer from and determine the dominant type of personality disorder in Charlie

## **1.4 Scope of the Study**

The study will focus on Charlie's behavior as the main character that shows his personality disorder in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel. Therefore, the scope of the study will be revolved around Charlie as the main character in the novel.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study is significant to contribute as a references of the psychoanalysis and to enrich the knowledge about the psychoanalysis in

literature especially for the English Department Students who would like to understand the application of psychoanalysis in this novel.

## 1.6 Previous Study

There are four previous studies that discussed the same topic about personality disorder. The first one was conducted by Dewi Ilsiana Putri, a student from State University of Jakarta, 2015. Her research entitled *The Portrayal of The Main Character's Personality Disorder in Gillian Flynn's "Gone Girl"*. The writer only focuses on the main character. The writer analyzed the types of personality disorder in the main character and how is personality disorder in the main character revealed in the novel. The theory of personality disorder used in this study was based on Freud's Psychoanalysis theory is an approach, to analyze the types of Personality Disorder that represented in *Gone Girl* novel. The result of the study found that the main character, Amy Dunne, has personality disorders which are antisocial personality disorder, boderline personality disorder, narcisstic personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, and paranoid personality disorder that showed through all the dialogues and narrations in the novel. The types of personality disorders in this study are Cluster A (odd or eccentric disorders) and Cluster B (dramatic, emotional, or erratic disorders).

The second one was discussed by Septia Fani Nur Adzani, 2012. Her research entitled *Personality Disorder of Liam As The Main Character Described In Julie Ann Peter's Luna*. The writer described the general

description of Liam included Liam as Luna, the conflict experienced by Liam and Liam as Luna, and also the personality disorder of Liam as the main character by applying psychological approach proposed by Sigmund Freud. From this study, the writer wants to find out some contents of psychological character by examining the underlying invariant structure of character. The writer analyzed the structure of character through character and characterization, conflict, internal and external conflict. The result of this study that classified Liam's character as a personality disorder or we can call it as abnormal. Based on the theories of abnormal psychology, Liam has a gender identity disorder, the condition of someone who is confuse or having understandable of their gender.

The third one is *Gangguan Jiwa Pada Protagonis Novel Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi Karya Andina Dwifatma : Kajian Psikoanalisis* by Indiana Malia, 2015. The writer only focuses on the main character in the novel. The writer analyzed the forms and causes of mental disorder which is suffered by the main character. The findings of this study show that the forms of the mental disorder suffered by the main character are depression, schizophrenia, frustrated, anti-social personality disorder, and dissociative disorder. The study also analyzed personality dynamics contained within the main character using dream interpretation method to analyze the relation between literary works by authors as a form unconsciousness author.

The fourth study is from a journal that entitled *An Analysis of Personality Disorder of The Main Character in Frankie & Alice Film* by



Tubagus Satriyadi, LB LIA Pamulang, Tangerang. This study analyzed Psychological problems of the main character in the film. The writer wants to find out the causes of the main character's traumatic experiences that makes her feel high anxiety and establish multiple personality disorder .

From the previous researches above, they have similar approach, which is Psychoanalytical study. The previous studies have the same topic with this study, that is personality disorder. These previous studies help the writer to analyze the deeper aspects of the characterization relating to psychological issues, especially personality disorder in literary works. This study is different with the previous studies above, because the writer of this study analyzed the types of personality disorder of the main character with different source of the data by using some theories from three experts to analyze the symptoms and traits of each types of personality disorder that Charlie had and strengthened by using Freud's structure of mind theory, which are Id, Ego, and Superego to find the factor influence from personality disorder in Charlie.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Psychoanalytic Theory**

Psychoanalytic is a form of literary criticism that uses the interpretation of literature (Barry, 1995: 96). Psychoanalysis itself is a scientific discipline which was begun around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory related with function and mental development in a man. It is a part of general psychology that comprises the most important contributions that have been made to human psychology today (Brenner, 1969:11). Psychoanalysis also is method of studying the mind and treating mental and emotional disorders based on revealing and investigating the role of the unconscious mind (Atkinson, 1991). Psychoanalysis is commonly used to treat depression and anxiety disorders.

Freud (2005) argues that an individual has two kinds of things that affecting an individual's behavior, the conscious and the unconscious. The conscious mind is what we are aware of at any particular moment, our present perceptions, memories, thoughts, fantasies and feelings that we have. Working closely with the conscious mind is what Freud called the preconscious, what we might today call "available memory (Boeree, 1997:36), anything that can easily be made conscious, the memories you are not at the moment thinking about but can readily bring to mind.

Now no one has a problem with these two layers of mind. But Sigmund Freud emphasized in his theory that the concept of the unconscious was very instrumental in understanding the behavior of a person (Eagleton, 1996:437) and he suggested that conscious and preconscious are the smallest parts. The largest part by far is the unconscious, it includes all the things that are not easily available to awareness, including many things that have their origins there, such as our drives or instincts and things that are put there because we cannot bear to look at them, such as the memories and emotions associated with trauma (Boeree, 1997:37). A person's individual traits and behavior are shaped by childhood experiences and often-unconscious inner forces (Hall, 1998). Childhood wishes and memories live on in the unconscious life even if they have been erased from unconscious. According to Freud (1917), the unconscious continues to influence our behavior and experiences even though we are not aware of this influence.

Freud's theories are also considered to give priority to sexual problems. From the sexual theory approach, Freud often ridiculed by his peers. This theory provoked much criticism and rejection of him. Many people understand sexuality relates solely to the reproductive organs issue. Massive rejection of Freud occurred when he addressed the issue of sexuality in children. For Freud, sexuality issues further, wider and earlier age rather than genital sexuality.

## 2.2 Psychological Approach in Literature

Psychology of literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2008:16). Both of the definition shows that the notion of literature and psychology related of each other. According to Fananie (2002: 177), the development of literary work is not may be separated from the development of science that is in outside of literature and related to the context of life. Literature can be placed in the context of mimesis, the growing elements and contained in the life itself will always be reflected in literary texts. This is one reason why in understanding a literary work is required particular approaches (Fananie, 2002: 178).

Psychology of literature research has an important role in the understanding of literature for their several advantages: first, the importance of psychology literature to examine the deeper aspects of the characterization; second, this approach can provide feedback to researchers about the problem characterization developed; and lastly, this kind of research is very helpful to analyze literary works with a strong psychological issues (Minderop, 2013:2). Basically, psychology of literature pays attention to psychological problems fiksinal figures contained in literature (Minderop, 2013:54). Literature and psychology can be symbiotic in their roles to life because both of them have a function in this life. Both are dealing with the issue of individual human beings and social beings. Both utilize the same basis, which makes the human experience as study material. Therefore, the psychology approach is considered essential use in the literature research (Minderop, 2013: 2).

Besides analyzes the characters' personalities in literature, psychology of literature also analyzes the process of creation of literary works were performed by the author. Endraswara, in his book entitled *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Sastra*, 2008, hlm. 7-8, explains that the psychology of literature is important because: first, literature is the product of a mental state and thought the author was in a situation of subconscious after receiving clear form is poured into a specific shape consciously in the creation of literary works. Thus, the processes of creation of literary works take place in two stages, the first stage in the gathering of ideas in imaginative and abstract situation, then moved into the second stage, the writing of literary works that are konkritisasi what was previously in abstract form.

According to Freud (via Minderop, 2013: 15-16), the creation of a literary work is the result of the subconscious. There is a link between the core creations of literary works by region (nature) of the unconscious in psychological life. Unconscious desire is always active and always ready to appear. It seems only a conscious desire to appear, but through an analysis it was found of the relationship between conscious desire with a strong element that coming from the unconscious desire. Desire arising from natural the repressed unconscious is always active and never die.

### **2.3 Personality Disorder**

According to *Mac Millan Dictionary of Psychology*, personality is the various aspect of a person's character that combines to make them different

from other people. Personality is also a disposition that includes thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are characteristic of someone who shows how he or she adapt and compromise in life (Minderop, 2013:4). A personality disorder is a type of mental disorder in which have a rigid and unhealthy pattern of thinking, functioning and behaving (Mayo Clinic, 2014). A person with personality disorder has trouble perceiving and relating to situations and to people. This causes significant problems and limitations in relationships, social encounters, work and school. They often have stormy relationships with other people.

Sigmund Freud (1917) says that personality disorders are conditions in which an individual differs significantly from an average person, in terms of how they think, perceive, feel or relate to others. Personality disorder is also a general term for a type of mental illness in which the way of thinking, to understand the situation, and relate to other people does not work.

Personality disorder is any disorder which is unaccompanied by severe anxiety in which someone consistently adopts maladaptive patterns of behaviour (Sutherland,1989: 223). In other words, according to Freud in Hoeksema, personality disorders are a group of disorders of diverse, flexible and have a maladaptive pattern of inner experience and behavior that could damage social life and work. To know some people or adults who are diagnosed with personality disorder, they have to show these symptoms since adolescence or continue throughout adult life (Hoeksema, 2004:423).

While personality disorders according to Kaplan and Saddock (2007) is a variant of the character trait that is outside the range that is found in most people. Only if a personality trait that cannot control itself and maladaptive and can cause significant functional impairment or subjective suffering later included as a class personality disorder (First, 1998:423).

The disorder is regarded as ingrained in the individuals make-up and therefore very resistance to change. People who cannot enjoy or satisfy with his life and always sad, happy, fear, anger, and felt something extravagantly, it concluded that people has personality disorder (Sutherland,1989: 228).

In short, Personality disorders are deeply ingrained, maladaptive patterns of behaviour. People with personality disorders experience themselves and the world in ways that are highly distressing to them and/or impair their ability to function in daily life. The initial signs of personality disorders can be recognized in adolescence or earlier and symptoms often continue throughout adult life. Personality disorders can have an adverse effect both on the individual and society. Diagnosis of personality disorder can be very subjective. However, inflexible and pervasive behavioural patterns often cause serious personal and social difficulties, as well as a general functional impairment.

### **2.3.1 The Causes of Personality Disorder**

The cause of personality disorder usually begins in adolescence and earlier adulthood. There are several factors that allegedly could be trigger or

increase the risk of these conditions. In general, there are two factors that cause personality disorder. It still has not agreed about what causes personality disorder whether it is the influence of external factors or internal factors. External factors here are the influence of social environment and cultural. While internal factors are genetic factors and brain function is damaged. Most experts in psychological research states that both these factors influence each other in the cause of a personality disorder (Hilgard and Atkinson, 1989).

Personality disorders are thought to be caused by a combination of these genetic and environmental influences. Genetic factor (internal) may make sufferer vulnerable to develop a personality disorder, and a life situation (external) may trigger the actual development. There may be genetic dispositions as well as particular life experiences, which may or may not include particular incidents of trauma or abuse. From those explanations, the writer conclude that personality disorder will happen if there are some causes which indicates as internal and external factors.

### **2.3.2 Types of Personality Disorder**

In general, personality disorders have several types. According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders fifth Edition (DSM-V, 2013), the types of personality disorder are Odd or Eccentric disorders which consists of several kinds; Paranoid, Schizoid, and Schizotypal personality disorders. The second one is Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic disorders; they



have Antisocial, Borderline, Histrionic, and Narcissistic personality disorders. The third one is Anxiety disorders, which is categorized into some categories: they are Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Phobia, Panic Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders. The other types of personality disorder are also depression personality disorder.

### **2.3.2.1 Odd or Eccentric Disorder**

Odd or Eccentric behavior and subjective experiences, such as unwarranted suspicious or extreme detachment from other people, characterized this cluster. The Paranoid, Schizoid, and Schizotypal personality disorder fall into this grouping. *Paranoid personality disorder* is defined as the fear that is nowhere to be found and cause us to feel there are people who want to harm us. It also includes suspicion of others will disappoint or annoy us (Magdalena, 2008). A person who suffers paranoid disorder is characterized by a distrust to others and excessive suspicion that people around have evil motives. People with this disorder tend to have excessive confidence in their own knowledge and abilities and usually avoid close relationships. Paranoid personality disorder usually appears in early adulthood.

In contrast, the *Schizoid personality disorder* does not desire or enjoy social relationships and usually has few if any close friends, preferring solitary activities. Unlike avoidant, schizoid really prefer to be alone and do

not secretly want popularity. The term 'schizoid' designates a natural tendency to direct attention toward one's inner life and away from the external world (Bleuler, 1908). People with Schizoid personality disorder avoid relationships with others and do not show much emotion. They are considered to have no sense of humor and are often referred to as a "loner. They are humorless people because they have not colorful life with other people.

Thus many people believe that *schizotypal personality disorder* represents mild schizophrenia. This disorder is characterized by forms of thinking and understanding in a strange way, and people with this disorder often seek isolation from others. They sometimes believe to have extra sensory ability or activity that is not related in touch with them in some important way. They generally behave in an eccentric and difficult to concentrate for a long time. Under stress, he or she may appear psychotic-person who has very serious problem in personality disorder (Neale, 1996:294)

#### **2.3.2.2 Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic disorders**

Some people exhibit symptoms that are best characterized as dramatic or emotional. The disorders in this cluster consist of Antisocial, Borderline, Histrionic, and Narcissistic personality disorders. It is frequently involve erratic, extreme, and sometimes destructive behavior.

Many people misunderstand that *Antisocial personality disorder* refers to people who have poor social skills. In contrast, antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a lack of conscience. This personality is also called a Psychopath, a person with this disorder is superficially charming and habitual liar, has no regard for others, shows no remorse after hurting others, has no shame for behaving in an outrageously objectionable manner, is unable to form relationships and take responsibility, and does not learn from punishment (Neale, 1996:300).

*Borderline personality disorder* is characterized by mood instability and poor self-image. People with this disorder are prone to mood swings and anger is constant and they will vent anger on somebody even on themselves, injure their own bodies, suicide threats and actions are not uncommon (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:415). They are quick to anger when their expectations are not met.

Meanwhile, according to Kraus & Reynolds, people with borderline personality disorder also tend to receive diagnoses of one of the acute disorders, substance abuse, depression, generalized anxiety disorder, simple phobias, post traumatic stress disorder, and panic disorder (Kraus & Reynolds, 2001). People with this disorder tend to have stormy marital relationships, more job difficulties, and higher rate of physical disability than average.

A constant fear of abandonment is also common in individuals with borderline personality disorder. They may constantly worry that significant

caregivers in their life may leave, neglect, or reject them in some way. This feature can be thought of as a kind of separation anxiety, usually in response to a physical separation from a loved one (Gunderson, 2001).

*Histrionic personality disorder.* It is overly dramatic and attention seeking. Although histrionic people display emotion extravagantly, they are actually emotionally shallow, and their relationships generally are not as intimate as they believe. They are self-centered, overly concerned with physical attractiveness, and uncomfortable when not the center of attention (Neale, 1996:298).

*Narcissistic personality disorder.* Narcissistic personality disorder characteristics similar to the characteristics of histrionic personality disorder. In both disorders, individuals act dramatically and in a very large or excessive, seeking amazement of others, but has a shallowness in the expression of emotions and in relationships with others. Sigmund Freud saw narcissism as a phase through which all children before distributing their love to themselves and the people who mean (significant person).

### **2.3.2.3 Anxiety Disorder**

According to Neale (2006: 183) explained that anxiety disorders are a group of disorders that have as their central feature the inability to regulate fear or worry. Anxiety can occur in many psychopathologies. Anxiety disorders are characterized by the experience of psychological arousal, apprehension or feelings of dread, hypergillance, avoidance, and occasionally

a specific fear or phobia. Anxiety is a common featured of human experience (Halgin, 1993:190). Anxiety symptoms include emotional (fear), cognitive (anxious thoughts), and bodily symptoms. Anxiety disorder is categorized into some categories; they are Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Phobia, Panic Disorder, Generalized Anxiety Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder, Avoidant, Dependent, Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders that involves anxious or fearful reactions, such as being preoccupied with the possibility that others will criticized you or lacking the self confidence to make your own decisions.

*Avoidant* is personality disorder characterized by extreme social anxiety. People with this disorder often feel "not enough", avoiding social situations, and seek jobs with little contact with other people. People with avoidant personality disorder have feelings of inadequacy and pervasive, there is fear from criticism that caused him or her away from nearly all types of social interaction. Avoidant fear of rejection and worry if they are embarrassing themselves in front of others. They exaggerate the potential difficulties of new situations to make people think in order to avoid that situation. Often, they will create fantasy worlds to substitute the original and unlike schizoid personality disorder, avoidant yearn for social relations, but do not feel they can get and they often get depressed and have low self-esteem (Steve Bressert, 2015) .

*Dependent* is personality disorder characterized by difficulty in parting with the others, and the social interaction that is characterized by

anxiety, but not for fear of criticism from the environment, but because they want to always be missed, loved, that eventually has to depend on others. They often persist in a relationship, though often brutalized or hurt. They often feel helpless and depressed.

*Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorder* is they are too focused on the regularity and perfection. In normal conditions, not in a condition recurrence, they are the ones who appear to be a workaholic and that do not require activities for fun or friendship. Usually found also that they appear as someone very moralistic, formal, and possessive. Although very care about efficiency, but perfectionism and obsession to follow the rules often interfere improve the implementation of tasks. They avoid making decisions because they fear making mistakes and rarely generous with time or money. They often have difficulty expressing emotions.

*Phobia.* A phobia is an irrational fear, a kind of anxiety disorder in which the individual has a relentless dread of a situation, living creature, place or thing. Individuals with a phobia go to great lengths to avoid a perceived danger which is much greater in their minds than in real life. People with phobia realize that their fear is excessive and unrealistic. Yet they feel that they cannot cope with it and must instead avoid its source. A phobia starts when a person begins organizing their lives around avoiding the object of their fear. A phobia is much more serious than a simple fear. Sufferers have an overpowering need to steer clear of anything which triggers their anxiety.

*Panic disorder.* The diagnosis of panic disorder is made when panic attacks occur on a recurrent (at least four times within a month) or when the person has suffered weeks of apprehension and worry about the possibility of recurring attacks following a single episode. People who have a panic attack dread the possibility of having another one, fearing that a catastrophe will occur (Halgin 1993:173). In panic disorder the person experiences recurrent, sudden, and often inexplicable attacks of a host of jarring symptoms- difficulty breathing, heart palpitations, chest pain, feelings of choking and smothering; dizziness, nausea, sweating, and trembling; and intense apprehension, terror, and feelings of impending doom (Neale, 1996:137)

*Generalized anxiety disorder.* Generalized anxiety disorder occurs where worry is chronic, uncontrollable, and excessive. People with generalized anxiety disorder regard to their concerns as something that cannot be controlled (Ruscio, Borkovek, & Ruscio, 2001).

*Post Traumatic Stress disorder.* Post Traumatic Stress disorder is a natural reaction to the events that contain violent, such as military combat, rape, or a natural disaster, brings in its aftermath intrusive re-experiencing of the trauma, a numbing, of responsiveness to the outside world, estrangement from others, a tendency to be easily startled, and nightmares, recurrent dreams, and otherwise disturbed sleep (Stamm, 1999). Traumatic experience is an event experienced or witnessed by an individual, who threaten the safety of himself (Lonergan, 1999). Therefore, it is a natural thing when a person experiences a shock both physically and emotionally as a reaction to the

stress of the traumatic event. Sometimes the effect of aftershock occurred after a few hours, days, or even weeks.

As said by Halgin (1993) a traumatic experience is a disastrous or extremely painful event that has severe psychological and physiological effects. Each traumatic event carries with it a toll of human suffering, as the survivors cope with the loss of close ones who were victims of the disaster, or the sense of personal violation after being assaulted or raped. Survivors must cope with the painful vivid images of seeing other people killed or seeing their own lives nearly ended (Halgin, 1993:186). Overall it can be concluded that PTSD is a kind of generalized anxiety disorder that develops after a terrifying incident or physical attacks or feeling threatened. Wherein, the symptoms can be the experience back traumatic events, more sensitive and emotional blunting.

Furthermore, Costello (1996) explained that there are three categories of traumatic events that someone has which also shows 17 symptoms that experienced by sufferer with post traumatic stress disorder by each group:

- A. The traumatic event is persistently re-experienced in one (or more) of the following ways:
1. often disturbed thoughts or memories about a traumatic event;
  2. recurrent distressing dreams of the event;
  3. acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reliving the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and flashback);



4. feelings very depressed when reminded of the traumatic event;
  5. being physically responsive, such as experiencing a surge in heart rate or sweating and hard breathing when remembering the traumatic event.
- B. At least two of the following symptoms are not present before the trauma occurred or avoidance symptoms, namely:
6. trying hard to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations about the traumatic event;
  7. trying hard to avoid places or people that remind of the traumatic event;
  8. difficulty in remembering important parts of the traumatic event;
  9. loss of interest in activities essential or important;
  10. feeling distant from other people;
  11. difficulties having positive feelings such as happiness or love;
  12. feeling unsafe or alert.
- C. Persistent evidence of stimuli associated with the trauma and numbing of general responsiveness (not present before the trauma), as indicated by three (or more) of the following ways:
13. difficulty falling or staying asleep;
  14. irritability or outbursts of anger;
  15. difficulty concentrating;
  16. alertness or exaggerated shocked reaction;

17. feeling guilty because get out from danger of death, while others do not, or feel guilty about the act of doing in order to stay alive.

*Acute Stress.* Acute Stress Disorder is characterized by the development of severe anxiety, dissociative, and other symptoms that occurs within one month after exposure to an extreme traumatic stressor (e.g., witnessing a death or serious accident). Individuals with Acute Stress Disorder have a decrease in emotional responsiveness, often finding it difficult or impossible to experience pleasure in previously enjoyable activities, and frequently feel guilty about pursuing usual life tasks.

#### **2.3.2.4 Depression Disorder**

Everyone feels down or depressed occasionally. For most, these feelings are not cause for alarm. Carlson (1992:537) described that depression mostly caused by events that sadden us. This one is called major depressive disorder which include more than just profoundly sad mood. Depression is more than occasionally feeling blue, sad, or down in the dumps, though. Depression is a strong mood involving sadness, discouragement, despair, or hopelessness that lasts for weeks, months, or even longer. It interferes with a person's ability to participate in normal activities.

## 2.4 Structure of Mind

According to Freud's Psychoanalytic of personality in Suryabrata (2011:124-125), personality consists of three aspects, they are id, ego, and superego. The id, ego, and superego are names for the three parts of the human personality which are part of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic personality theory. According to Freud, these three parts combine to create the complex behavior of human beings. According to Freud in Cloninger (1993:38) stated that the *id* which contains biological drives is the only structure of personality present at birth. The id is the impulsive (and unconscious) part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to the instincts. The id functions according to the pleasure principle. It is hedonistic; it aims to satisfy its urges, which reduces tension and thus brings pleasure. The id remains infantile in its function throughout a person's life, and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind. The id demands immediate satisfaction and when this happens we experience pleasure, when it is denied we experience 'unpleasure' or tension. On the contrary, it operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences.

While *ego* defined as the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. It operates according to the reality principle. It can accurately understand reality and can adapt itself to the constraints of the real

world. The ego can delay gratification and plan. These abilities are termed secondary process. In other words, the ego comes into existence to bring the person into contact with experience that will truly satisfy his or her needs (Hergenhahn, 1990:30). When the person is hungry, the ego finds food: when the person is thirsty, the ego finds liquid. The ego goes through the process of reality testing to find appropriate objects. Because the ego aware of both the images of the id and external reality, it operates on both conscious and unconscious level. Further, Carl Jung described ego is everything of which we are conscious. It is concerned with thinking, feeling, remembering, and perceiving. It is responsible for seeing that the functions of everyday life are carried out. It is also responsible for our sense of continuity in time (Hergenhahn, 1990:67).

On the other hand, in the view of Freud, the *superego* is the moral or ethical part of personality. Superego began to develop when ego internalizing social norms and moral (Semiun, 2006: 66). Superego same as the 'conscience' that recognize the value of good and bad. As the id, the superego does not consider the reality because they do not get along with realistic things, except when the sexual impulse and aggressiveness id can be satisfied in moral judgment (Minderop, 2011: 22). The superego tends to stand in opposition to the desires of the id because of their conflicting objectives, and its aggressiveness towards the ego. The superego acts as the conscience, maintaining our sense of morality and proscription from taboos. Thus, the

superego tends to oppose both the id and the ego, and create their own world in his or her image.

## **2.5 The Perks of Being a Wallflower Novel**

The Perks of Being a Wallflower is a coming-of-age epistolary novel by American writer Stephen Chbosky which was first published on February 1, 1999 by Pocket Books. Chbosky's book was very popular with young people and has reportedly sold more than one million copies (David Waish, 2012). Chbosky took five years to develop and publish *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, creating the characters and other aspects of the story from his own memories. The novel addresses themes permeating adolescence, including introversion or personality disorder, sexuality, and drug use (Tara, 2012). In 2012 it was turned into a feature film by the same name directed by Stephen Chbosky and starring Logan Lerman, Ezra Miller and Emma Watson. The film boosted the novel's sales, and the book reached *The New York Times* Best Seller list, an American Library Association Best Book for Young Adults (2000) and Best Book for Reluctant Readers (2000).

This is a story about a boy who likes to be alone, not easy to get along, which has traumatic experience in childhood. He has a habit that is very rarely a lot of people do to get out of his past problems. From his past led him to become the person who can not relate with others. Since childhood he was a very quiet man who less jaunty.

## **2.6 Theoretical Framework**

The purpose of this study is to know what types of personality disorder and the dominant type of personality disorder of Charlie in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel. The data are taken from the words and sentences which were taken from the narrations and dialogues in the novel that are representing Charlie's personality disorder.

In order to analyze personality disorder in the main character, the writer used Sigmund Freud's theory structure of mind who states that personality consists of three aspects, they are id, ego, and superego. While to analyze the symptoms and traits of the personality disorder in Charlie's character, the writer used theory from Sutherland, Kaplan and Saddock who state that people who cannot enjoy or satisfy with his life and always sad, happy, fear, anger, and felt something extravagantly. It is concluded that people who have personality disorder.

In order to analyze each types of personality disorder of Charlie, the writer used some theories by Steve Bressert, Freud, and Costello. Those theories are used to analyze the symptoms and traits related to the types of personality disorder underwent by Charlie.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research method**

This study is using descriptive analytical study method. Descriptive analytical study is a research method done by describing the facts and then followed by analysis (Ratna, 2004: 53). This method is used to describe and analyze the narrations and dialogues in the novel that are representing personality disorder in Charlie's character.

#### **3.2 Source of the Data**

The source of the data is *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel that was written by Stephan Chbosky which was first published on February 1, 1999 by Pocket Books.

#### **3.3 Data**

The data are Charlie's narrations and dialogues as the main character in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel that are representing personality disorder in Charlie's character

#### **3.4 Data Collecting Procedures**

1. Determine the novel: *The Perks of being a Wallflower*.

2. Read the novel carefully and thoroughly.
3. Find and identify dialogue and narration from the main character Charlie in the novel.
4. Find and identify dialogue and narration representing the main character Charlie's personality disorder in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* novel based on related theory.
5. Categorize the types of personality disorder of Charlie in the novel based on related theories about symptoms and traits
6. Make the table of the results categorization the types of personality disorder of Charlie.

### **3.5 Data Analyzing Procedures**

1. Identify utterances from the main character based on Freud structure of mind theory to find the factor influence from personality disorder in Charlie.
2. Identify utterances from the main character Charlie based on Steve Bressert, Freud, and Costello to analyze the symptoms and traits of each types of personality disorder that Charlie had.
3. Calculating the types of personality disorder underwent by Charlie through his utterances that described in Table Analysis of Charlie's Types of Personality Disorder
4. Analyzing the dominant type of personality disorder based on the Table Analysis of Charlie's Types of Personality Disorder.



5. Interpreting the data.
6. Drawing a conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the study that is presented in this chapter aimed to answer the research questions: “What are the personality disorders that Charlie have?”, “What is the dominant type of personality disorder of Charlie in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel?”. The data are Charlie’s narrations and dialogues in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel that are representing personality disorder in Charlie’s character. The analysis will focus on personality disorder that was undergone by Charlie as the main character.

#### **4.1 Findings**

After completing the several steps relating to the data collecting procedures, the writer found 50 data in the form of dialogues and narrations in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel containing two types which consists of several kinds of personality disorder; they are Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Avoidant Personality Disorder) and Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder). There are 9 data that categorized as Avoidant Personality Disorder, 6 data that categorized as Borderline Personality Disorder, and 34 data that categorized as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. From the data above, it could be concluded that the data containing Avoidant Personality Disorder only occurs

about 18%, the data containing Borderline Personality Disorder occurs about 12%, while the rest 68% are containing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

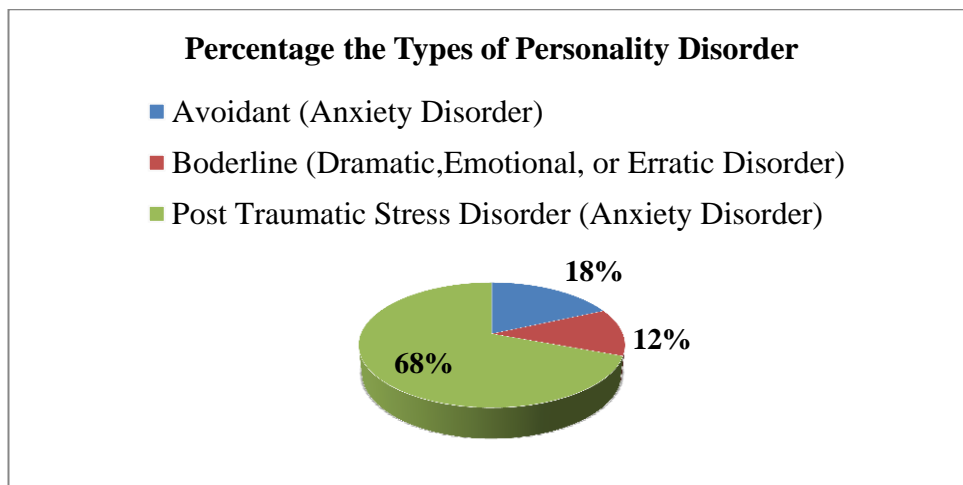
**Table 4.1 Finding the Types of Personality Disorder**

No.	Types of Personality Disorder	Total Amount	Percentage
1.	Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder)	6 narrations and 3 dialogues	18%
2.	Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder)	6 narrations	12%
3.	Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	5 narrations and 29 dialogues	68%

Based on the table above, the findings of this study show that there are two types which consist of several kinds of personality disorder that shown in the main character in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel. They are Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Avoidant Personality Disorder) and Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder). The most dominant type of personality disorder in the main character is Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) with 5 narrations and 29 dialogues or percentage about 68%. The second type of personality disorder that mostly appears in the main character is Anxiety

Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder) with percentage about 18%. While the type of personality disorder that rarely appear in the main character is Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder) with only 6 narrations or about 12%.

**Figure 4.1 the Types of Personality Disorder**



The pie chart above illustrates the percentage of the types of personality disorder in the novel. The pie chart shows that the dominant types of personality disorder is Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) (PTSD) with percentage about 68% while the least dominant types of personality disorder is Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder) with percentage only about 12%.

This means Charlie as the main character in the novel mostly suffered from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder which is caused by a traumatic event that occurred in his best friend and family. Aspect of PTSD itself is very strong in the main character in the novel. The writer categorized Charlie suffered from PTSD based on the theory Costello (1996), a person who suffered in post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) having very strong feelings of distress when reminded of the traumatic event. Most of the symptoms experienced by Charlie in the novel showed that he suffered from PTSD severe enough.

## **4.2 Discussion**

This sub-chapter elaborates all the findings that the writer found about the main character's personality disorder in *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel. The writer will explain all the dialogues and narrations that points out kinds of personality disorder in Charlie including the characteristics.

### **4.2.1 Personality Disorder**

Sigmund Freud (1917) says that personality disorders are conditions in which an individual differs significantly from an average person, in terms of how they think, perceive, feel or relate to others. Personality disorder is also a general term for a type of mental illness in which the way of thinking, to understand the situation, and relate to other people does not work.

In other words, according to Freud in Hoeksema, personality disorders are a group of disorders of diverse, flexible and have a maladaptive pattern of inner experience and behavior that could damage social life and work. To know some people or adults who are diagnosed with personality disorder, they have to shown these symptoms since adolescence or continue throughout adult life (Hoeksema, 2004:423).

Charlie has shown his personality disorder since he was little. In the novel, Charlie told a bit about childhood life where he always felt different from other kids as shown in this following narration:

**I remember when I was three I saw a mother cow and its baby calf in the zoo. The baby calf was standing right underneath its mother, just kind of walking around, and the mother cow took a “dump” on the baby calf’s head. I thought it was the funniest thing I had ever seen in the whole world, and I laughed about it for three hours. At first, my mom and Aunt Helen kind of laughed, too, because they were happy that I was laughing. Supposedly, I didn’t talk hardly at all when I was a little kid, and whenever I seemed normal, they were happy. But into the third hour, they were trying to make me stop laughing, but it only made me laugh harder. I don’t think it was really three hours, but it seemed like a long time. I still think about it every now and then. It seems like a rather “auspicious” beginning. (Page 49)**

This narration was a flashback from Charlie when he was experiencing excessive feeling happy with something he saw. It was proved when Charlie was laughing with quite a long time. When his mother and aunt tried to make Charlie stopped laughing, instead it only made him laugh harder. It was originally considered by his mother and aunt when Charlie was in a normal state as usual Charlie was a little boy who rarely spoke and he was not cheerful, but when Charlie was laughing too much like

that, instead allowed them to worry about Charlie. The attitude of Charlie in his childhood life shows the criteria of a person who suffer from personality disorder which in general; most of the children have the nature of a cheerful and active. Meanwhile, when Charlie was a child, he was a kid who rarely spoke and rarely feels happy in himself. Once he could feel happy, it made him look too much like a laugh very exaggerated and in quite a long time.

All experienced by Charlie was influenced by unconscious mind when he was laughing in quit a long time. It shows that the thoughts and feelings of Charlie interrupted. It certainly makes him different than children in general. This is appropriate with the statement that people who cannot enjoy or satisfy with his/her life and always sad, happy, fear, anger, and felt something extravagant, it concluded that people have a personality disorder (Sutherland, 1989).

The main character in The *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel, Charlie Kelmeckis, unconsciously underwent some types of personality disorder that influence his mind, feeling, and also influence his relation with the society. The types of personality disorder that occurs in Charlie are Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), and Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder).

## 1. **Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder)**

*Avoidant* is personality disorder characterized by extreme social anxiety. The person who suffered from avoidant disorder often creates fantasy worlds to substitute the original. Unlike schizoid personality disorder, avoidant yearn for social relations, but do not feel they can get and they often get depressed and have low self-esteem (Steve Bressert, 2015). After analyzing Charlie's behavior, he clearly has the avoidant disorder. There were some avoidant disorder behaviors of Charlie that being reflected in the novel like in this narration:

**I am writing to you because she said you listen and understand and didn't try to sleep with that person at that party even though you could have. Please don't try to figure out I am, and I really don't want you to do that. I just need to know that people like you exist. Like, if you met me you wouldn't think I was the weird kid who spent time in the hospital. And I wouldn't make you nervous. I hope its okay for me to think that. You see, I haven't really outside of my family of all summer (page 4)**

In this part, Chbosky as the writer of this novel described that the main character Charlie created a world of fantasy or delusion to replace the real world by writing the letter either to whom he sent it and he thinks that the person does exist. Charlie was also mentioned that he did not talk to anyone during the summer. From the narration also showed that he did not have any friends, so he decided to write a letter to replace him talking to a friend which matched the criteria of avoidant disorder where he had low self-esteem to interact with social life.



Referring to the theory of Psychoanalytic of personality by Freud (2011), in the passage above, the way Charlie behaves is formed to be the **id**. As he writing letter to himself, he aims to satisfy his urges, which reduces tension and thus brings pleasure. Indicating that by writing letter to himself, Charlie feels good at the time because he finally has someone to talk to. As written in the passage below:

**“I’m sorry, but I have to stop this letter now. But first, I want to thank you for being one of those people who listens and understands...” (page 117)**

Other characteristics of the avoidant disorder also characterized by extreme social anxiety. People with this disorder often feel "not enough", avoiding social situations, and seek jobs with little contact with other people. Avoidant fear of rejection and worry if they are embarrassing themselves in front of others. They exaggerate the potential difficulties of new situations to make people think in order to avoid that situation. It is proved in Charlie’s behavior like in this narration:

**I should probably go to sleep now. It’s very late. I don’t know why I wrote a lot of this down for you to read. The reason I wrote this letter is because I start high school tomorrow and I am really afraid of going (page 6).**

This narration shows that Charlie has a fear and anxiety in carrying out his new environment that is in high school. Social situation that makes Charlie insecure. This action is considered to be the avoidant disorder where a person feels fear and anxiety to establish social relationships outside and also not confident in interacting.

Another example of Charlie's avoidant disorder was seemed when he yearns for social relations, but he feels he cannot get it. It is shown in this dialogue:

**"You're a freak, you know that? You've always been a freak. Everyone says so. They always have." "I'm trying not to be." (page 18).**

From the dialogue, Charlie's sister considered Charlie was different from people in general. She considered that Charlie strange and cannot adjust himself to the social relationships. But charlie tried to not like that. He will always try to interact with others. These symptoms can be categorized into avoidant disorder because charlie is trying to build a social relationship, although he has a sense of low self-esteem.

Charlie felt worry when he will date with Mary Elizabeth for the first time and Charlie was afraid of being rejected and disliked by her when the first date. This is shown in this dialog:

**"What if I don't want to do anything sexual with her?" "Just say you're not ready." "Does that work?" "Sometimes." (page 64).**

And also there is a dialogue that shows Charlie from avoidant disorder:

**Then, she asked me if I wanted to go out again sometime, which Sam and I hadn't discussed, so I wasn't prepared to answer it. I said yes because I didn't want to do anything wrong, but I don't think I can think of a whole other night's worth of questions. I don't know what to do. How many dates can you go on and still not be ready to kiss? I don't think I will ever be ready for Mary Elizabeth. I'll have to ask Sam about this (page 64-65)**

Both of the dialogue and narration show that Charlie would go on a date for the first time with Mary Elizabeth. Charlie worried about his first date. He worried to be rejected and fear makes Mary Elizabeth angry. Charlie was not confident when interacting with new people or new situations. It proved in the narrative that Charlie always asks Sam about what should be done to Mary Elizabeth when go on a date and he thinks that he refused or made Mary Elizabeth mad what should he do at the time. All that is done by Charlie included into avoidant disorder which Charlie had the anxiety /extreme concern to socialize, he worried to be rejected in a new social environment, and he has a sense of low self-esteem, especially in social life.

Referring to the theory of Psychoanalytic of personality by Freud (2011), in the passage above, the way Charlie behaves is formed to be the **superego**. As he didn't want to do anything wrong to Mary Elizabeth and he didn't want to made her disappointed, the superego acts as the conscience, maintaining our sense of morality and proscription from taboos. Thus, the superego tends to oppose both the id and the ego, and create their own world in his or her image.

## **2. Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder)**

A person with borderline personality disorder is characterized by mood instability and poor self-image, prone to mood swings and anger is constant and also they will vent anger on somebody even on themselves,

injure their own bodies, suicide threats and actions are not uncommon (Freud in Hoeksema, 2004:415). They are quick to anger when their expectations are not met. Charlie has shown some of those behaviors, especially by mood instability and vent anger on himself that often he felt. This is shown through this narration:

**Some kids look at me strange in the hallways because I don't decorate my locker, and I'm the one who beat up Sean and couldn't stop crying after he did it. I guess I'm pretty emotional (page 7).**

From the narration shows that Charlie had difficulty in controlling emotions he had after bullied by his seniors so he can not stop crying and pretty emotional. This is considered to be the borderline disorder where a person involved unusual levels of instability in mood and instability in thinking.

In this novel, Charlie often feels emotionally unstable so he wants to kill himself when he did something considered very bad for himself and others. Charlie's behavior is shown through this narration:

**I feel ashamed, though, because that night, I had a weird dream. I was with Sam. And we were both naked. And her legs were spread over the sides of the couch. And I woke up. And I had never felt that good in my life. But I also felt bad and I started crying and and I wanted to kill myself so as not to make Sam feel disappointed and not feel bad thing like this because I saw her naked without her permission (page 15)**

This is where Charlie on the one hand feels happy because dreaming about him and Sam, who were both naked, but on the other hand, that feeling changed when Charlie strongly feel bad and evil and he also started crying and intending to kill himself because dreaming about Sam naked without her

permission. Charlie often experienced feelings and emotions are easy to change and therefore, this is categorized as a borderline disorder.

The problem was happened as result he could not balance out his Id, Ego, and Superego. Referring to the theory of Psychoanalytic of personality by Freud (2011), in the passage above, the way Charlie behaves is formed to be the **ego**. As he wants to kill himself, he aims to satisfy his needs, the ego comes into existence to bring the person into contact with experience that will truly satisfy his or her needs ( Hergenhahn, 1990:30).

When Charlie was very angry and could not control himself, he could hurt people easily even himself. Charlie was furious when Charlie meets with Dave and Charlie wants to hurt Dave in front of many people. A characteristic of avoidant disorder experienced by Charlie is presented through this narration:

**The next day at the homecoming dance, I saw them dancing together. Dave and his girl. And I got really mad. It kind of scared me how mad I got. I thought about walking up to Dave and really hurting him like maybe I should have really hurt Sean. I wanted to hurt himself in front of the crowd and did not want to give him a chance to run away from his mistake. And I think I would have, but Sam saw me and put her arm around my shoulder like she does. She calmed me down, and I guess I'm glad she did because I think I would have gotten even madder if I started hitting Dave, and his girl stopped me because she loved him. I think I would have gotten even madder about that (page 21)**

From this action, charlie cannot control his emotions towards Dave. Charlie really wanted to hit, injure and humiliate Dave because he is very rude and

disrespectful to every girl. Fortunately, Sam can restrain from Charlie's anger who very overwhelming. It can be said that Charlie is in borderline disorder.

The problem was happened as result he could not balance out his **Id**, **Ego**, and **Superego**. Referring to the theory of Psychoanalytic of personality by Freud (2011), in the passage above, the way Charlie behaves is formed to be the **ego**. As he wants to hit, injure and humiliate Dave, he aims to satisfy his needs, he did not care about good or bad he did that. Here, the ego comes into existence to bring the person into contact with experience that will truly satisfy his or her needs ( Hergenbahn, 1990:30).

Another example of Charlie's borderline disorder was seemed when he had difficulty in controlling emotions and mood instability and labile in thinking. Charlie often feels sad, very deep, but can quickly change to be very angry. Attitudes and feelings are toward other people changing rapidly in a short period. It is shown in this narration:

**Then, I started crying again. I really am a roller-coaster sometimes.  
But Sam was patient (page 110).**

Charlie showed instability in his mood. "Roller-coaster" in this narration is meant to change rapidly. Attitudes and feelings toward other people changing rapidly in a short period. His/her emotions too irregular and the changes are not flexible. The attitudes can be found in boderline disorder sufferers. Charlie is one of the people with borderline disorder which he suddenly cry and his feelings and thoughts are very labile /unstable.

### 3. **Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)**

According to Costello (1996), a person who suffered in post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) having very strong feelings of distress when reminded of the traumatic event. After analyzing Charlie's behavior, he clearly has the post traumatic stress disorder. In fact, it is the most dominant personality disorder portrayed in the novel. There were many post traumatic stress disorder behaviors of Charlie that being reflected in the novel like in this narration:

**I'm talking about the bad thing that happened to Aunt Helen they wouldn't tell me about when I was little. Every time it comes to Christmas it's all I can think about ... deep down. It is the one thing that makes me deep down sad (page 51-52).**

In this part, Charlie remembered the memory of bad things that ever happened to aunt Helen. Events that made Charlie very sad and always disrupt on his mind. Charlie was very fond of his aunt, and therefore each of the suffering of her aunt greatly affected him and it made Charlie was devastated and depressed in his life. Charlie was experiencing PTSD because he was very stressed after remembering the traumatic event of his aunt.

There was also a situation when we see Charlie's post traumatic stress disorder through this narration:

**Despite everything my mom and doctor and dad have said to me about blame, I can't stop thinking what I know. And I know that my aunt Helen would still be alive today if she just bought me one present like everybody else. She would be alive if I were born on a day that didn't snow. I would do anything to make this go away. I miss her terribly. I have to stop writing now because I am too sad (page 53)**

In this part, Charlie felt very guilty where his aunt's death because the second gifts will be given to him. Charlie hopes aunt Helen just gave one gift for him like everyone else and hope also that Charlie was not born during the snowy, all of which cause aunt Helen died. That's appropriate with Costello's statement (1996) regarding the symptoms experienced by patients with PTSD, which feeling guilty because get out from danger of death, while others do not, or feels guilty about the act of doing in order to stay alive. It is forms of guilt and regret enormously from Charlie. The more he remembers this incident, the more chaotic also his thoughts and feelings. He felt the events reoccur where he is who caused the death of aunt Helen. These characteristics was often experienced by someone who suffering PTSD after memories of the traumatic event that happened over and over.

Another post traumatic stress disorder moment happened when Charlie was tried to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations about the traumatic event. It goes into the category of avoidance symptoms were done by him which is trying hard to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations about the traumatic event. The Charlie's behavior shown in this following narration:

**I don't know if you've ever felt like that. That you wanted to sleep for a thousand years. Or just not exist. Or just not be aware that you do exist. Or something like that. I think wanting that is very morbid, but I want it when I get like this. That's why I'm trying not to think. I just want it all to stop spinning. If this gets any worse, I might have to go back to the doctor. It's getting that bad again (page 54)**



In this section, Charlie tried to avoid thoughts, feelings, or conversations about Aunt Helen. Charlie wished he could sleep for a thousand years so his thought about Aunt Helen does not continue to haunt him. In fact, he wished he had never existed and never aware of his existence so that thoughts and feelings have not got worse because of traumatic events experienced. Avoidance conducted by Charlie included into the characteristics of PTSD.

Other characteristics of the post traumatic stress disorder also alertness or exaggerated shocked reaction. This is shown when Charlie felt wary of the traumatic events that happened also to his friends. Charlie reaction can be said to be excessive because everything he thinks will be the same case as her past events. He did not like the things that are associated with memories of the past especially the traumatic event. When his friends came to a prom party, he hoped things related to traumatic events are not experienced by his friends. Charlie does not want a car accident occurred when his friends home from the prom party. It happened to Charlie because of a car accident is that makes Aunt Helen died and that made him always on his mind. He did not want the traumatic event he experienced was happened to them too. This is shown through this narration;

**I hope the deejay is as good as everyone said I was last Friday. And I hope everyone's pictures turn out great and never become old photographs and nobody gets in a car accident. That is what I really hope. And at the time I feel so down and thinking much about aunt Helen (page 98).**

Here, Charlie showed that he did not like the things that are associated with memories of the past. Evidenced when he wished prom party held by his friends does not end only with everyone's pictures turn out great and never become old photographs and nobody gets in a car accident. It is reminiscent of the traumatic events that happened on the death of Aunt Helen, who died in a car accident. And at that moment Charlie began to think a lot about traumatic events and his thoughts increasingly chaotic. All that experienced by Charlie showed that he was suffering with PTSD.

Charlie often experience events as if the traumatic event that happened to happen again. This is consistent with the category of PTSD which the traumatic event is persistently re-experienced in one (or more) which have symptoms of acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reviling the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and flashback). It was seen through this dialogue;

**That's when I stopped her. "What's wrong?" she asked. "Did that hurt?" I shook my head. It felt good actually. I didn't know what was wrong. "I'm sorry. I didn't mean to--" "No. Don't be sorry," I said. "But, I feel bad," she said. "Please don't feel bad. It was very nice," I said. I was starting to get really upset. "You're not ready?" she asked. I nodded. But that wasn't it. I didn't know what it was (page 115).**

In this section, Charlie experience impaired thoughts of a traumatic event since was child. When Charlie kiss Sam and Sam touches Charlie's thigh which at the time stimulate memories of Charlie about the same touch which did by Aunt Helen since Charlie was child. Charlie felt as if the traumatic event occurs again. It can be categorized as PTSD where memories

are often distracted about a traumatic event and often acting or feeling as if the traumatic event happened again.

Another example of Charlie's post traumatic stress disorder was seemed when he had a dream about a traumatic event he experienced since a child where he was with aunt Helen. This is consistent with the category of PTSD which the traumatic event is persistently re-experienced in one (or more) which have symptoms of recurrent distressing dreams of the event. All of these reflected in this narration:

**When I fell asleep, I had this dream. My brother and my sister and I were watching television with my Aunt Helen. Everything was in slow motion. The sound was thick (page 116).**

The narration shows that Charlie had a dream about a traumatic event he experienced since a child where he was with aunt Helen. The dream comes after the memory of traumatic events happen again and intrusive his thoughts. A person suffering with PTSD is characterized as what has been experienced by Charlie, where dreams about events trumatis often present.

After he dreamed about aunt Helen who touched him when he was a kid, he feel if the dream is very real and make his mind more and more disturbed. It makes him feel if the traumatic event in the dream real happening again. Charlie also often experience hallucinations after dreaming about the incident with his aunt. This symptoms are re-experienced which acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reviling the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and flashback) and often

disturbed thoughts or memories about a traumatic event. These were shown through the narration below:

**I got in my dad's car, and drove away. And I could hear all these songs on the radio, but the radio wasn't on. And when I got into the driveway, I think I forgot to turn off the car. I just went to the couch in the family room where the TV is. And I could see the TV shows, but the TV wasn't on. I don't know what's wrong with me. I'm starting to feel like what I dreamt about aunt Helen last night was true. And my psychiatrist's questions weren't weird after all (page 116)**

Charlie experienced auditory hallucinations which everything that does not make a sound, but he heard a sound on the basis of hallucinations he experienced at the time. Charlie suffered severe stress after he dreamed about aunt Helen who touched him when he was a kid. Charlie feel if the dream is very real and make his mind more and more disturbed. All that happened to Charlie is a characteristic of PTSD in which thinking and feeling increasingly depressed about a traumatic event and acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring (includes a sense of reviling the experience, illusions, hallucinations, and flashback).

From the descriptions and explanations above, there is a problem was happened as result he could not balance out his **Id, Ego, and Superego**. Relating with the personality disorder faced by Charlie, it can be seen as factor which caused of his trauma. This personality disorder happened because traumatic experience in childhood. This traumatic that cause the imbalance of three personality component namely Id, ego and superego. The victims of this personality disorder spend half of their lives by doing everyday activities unconsciously.

In his normal life, Charlie did his activity with the control of id, ego and superego inside him. Actually, Charlie could control them as long as he did not obtain the treatment he that is reminiscent of the childhood trauma. When finally his aunt was died and he got sexuality abuse from his aunt in the story, his Id could not accept it. By this situation, his ego took the role. Those things were caused the childhood trauma in Charlie. Therefore, it could be summarize that the main personality aspect which dominant in Charlie personality disorder was ego.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis and interpretation in Chapter IV was gained based on narrations and dialogues from *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel that is analyzed in Table Analysis of Charlie's Types of Personality Disorder which contains several types of personality disorder. The writer concludes that the main character of *The Perks of being a Wallflower* novel, Charlie Kelmeckis, positively undergoes personality disorders. Charlie had shown behaviors of two types of personality disorder that consists of three kinds of personality disorders which are Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder). The most dominant type of personality disorder in the main character is Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). The second type of personality disorder that mostly appears in the main character is Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder) with percentage about 18%. While the type of personality disorder that rarely appear in the main character is Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder) with only 6 narrations or about 12%. Anxiety Disorder (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) appears in Charlie after the events of his best friend when he was in junior

high school who committed suicide. Not only that, the death of aunt Helen and sex abuse done by aunt Helen to Charlie since a kid also caused the emergence of post traumatic stress disorder on Charlie. Charlie often having very strong feelings of distress when reminded of the traumatic event. This disorder happened because the response to an extreme trauma, a terrible incident that Charlie experienced, witnessed, or learned, especially those that threaten his life or cause his physical suffering. That experience led to Charlie felt a very strong fear, or feeling more and more depressed. The main personality aspect which dominant of Charlie in this personality disorder is ego.

Anxiety Disorder (Avoidant Personality Disorder) appears in Charlie when he created a world of fantasy or delusion to replace the real world by writing the letter either to whom he sent it or he thinks that the person does exist. Charlie did not have any friends, so he decided to write a letter to replace him talking to a friend which matched the criteria of avoidant disorder where he had low self-esteem to interact with social life.

While Dramatic, Emotional, or Erratic Disorder (Borderline Personality Disorder) appears in Charlie when he had difficulty in controlling emotions and instability in thinking. When he made somebody disappointed, he cannot control his emotions so that he wants to hurt himself. Here, the main personality aspect which dominant in this personality disorder is ego.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

This study is expected to give contribution especially for English Department Students who are interested in doing research in literature's field especially about the psychoanalysis of a character in the novel. This study is recommended for students who want to do further research about character that has psychological condition from literature point of view.



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