

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Findings

The result of the study presented in this chapter aimed to answer the research question. The data got mostly from the narrations. It is analyzed by using Freud and Jung's theory. The analysis referred to the personality changes and problems happened to the main character from the beginning until the end of the story.

The narration and dialogues parts in the novel were analyzed to find the personality of the main character from beginning to the end of the story. Then, the personality of the main character categorized into two different parts. The first part is the introvert personality of the main character and personality that indicated avoidant and borderline personality disorder before he met Sara. The second part is the new personality of the main character. The changes happened because the main character fall in love with a woman named Sara. Those two parts of personality were described and compared in the appendix table A and table B. The comparison then shows the changes happened to the main character's personality. Those personalities of the main character are analyzed using Sigmund Freud's theories and Carl Gustav Jung's theories. The theory of Sigmund Freud are models of human minds; unconscious, preconscious, conscious and structural level; id, ego, and superego. Besides Sigmund Freud's theory, Carl Gustav Jung's theory also used to analyze the types and the stages of personality.

The result of the analysis shows that before changes happened, the personalities of the main character are withdrawn, individual and introvert. Besides, after rejection from his friends, the main character suffered from Avoidant Personality Disorder and Borderline Personality Disorder. The main character's personalities develop into better personalities after he met the one that he likes and he is no longer suffered from avoidant and borderline personality disorder. The personality of the main character became extrovert, sociable, open minded, and mature.

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1. Introvert Personality of the Main Character at Young and Middle Age

4.2.1.1. Youth age

The story began with the situation of the main character in his sophomore year in college. It explained about Tsukuru Tazaki's life which was full of depression because he had been rejected by his four best friends as shown in appendix Table A point 1.

*“From July of his sophomore year in college until following January, **all Tsukuru Tazaki could think about was dying.** He turned twenty during this time, but this special watershed – becoming an adult – **meant nothing. Taking his own life seemed the most natural solution,** and even now he couldn't say why he hadn't taken this final step” (chap.1, p.3)*

The narration above shows that Tazaki's life in his sophomore year was very tragic in his point of view. He was very depressed about his life because of the rejection from his high school best friends and even having birthday did not make him feels happy. All he could think was only death. The narration above

shows that Tazaki was in his pre-conscious level. Pre-conscious contains thoughts that are unconscious but can be easily recalled (Feist and Feist, 2008:24). In this narration, thought of dying and taking his own life are the unconscious of Tazaki because he is being depressed of something but when he did not know why he had not taken the final step to death means that his conscious still influences his thought.

If there had been a door within reach that led straight to death, he wouldn't have hesitated to push it open, without a second thought (chap.1, p.3)

The two narrations above indicate that Tsukuru has Borderline Personality Disorder because he has emotional issue about himself; *all Tsukuru Tazaki could think about was dying, taking his own life seemed the most natural solution and If there had been a door within reach that led straight to death, he wouldn't have hesitated to push it open* as quoted from Goodman et al (2015:13) Borderline Personality Disorder is a disorder of emotional dysregulation.

Besides, the author clearly described about what is going on with the main character after he was rejected by his friends, Tsukuru Tazaki was confused with his thought and he was in desperate-situation as shown in Table A, point 2.

I really should have died then, Tsukuru often told himself. Then this world, the one in the here and now wouldn't exist. It was a captivating, bewitching thought, the present world wouldn't exist, and reality would no longer be real (chap.1, p.4).

The narration above tells about what Tsukuru had thought and felt about his life. Tsukuru is in unconscious level because he could not distinguish between the real life and the life in his thought. What he could think is only about death, it

indicates that Tsukuru is in desperate-situation, precisely he has problems in his life that made him become such man. Because of his problem, Tsukuru become a man who did not pay attention with society. He has no contact with society and has his lonely life. The narration also shows that Tsukuru has Borderline Personality Disorder because he believes that the present world wouldn't exist. It is in line with Hatloy (2012:4) that people with Borderline Personality Disorder sometimes believe in things that are not real or true (called delusions).

*Like a person in a storm desperately grasping at a lamppost, he clung to this daily routine. **He only spoke to people when necessary, and after school, he would return to his solitary apartment, sit on the floor, lean back against the wall, and ponder death and the failures of his life.** Before him lay a huge, dark abyss that ran straight through to the earth's core. All he could see was a thick cloud of nothingness swirling around him; all he could hear was a profound silence squeezing his eardrum (chap.1, p.5).*

The narration in Table A, point 3 above shows the daily routines of Tsukuru's life, the daily-routine has made a problem. It clearly describes that Tsukuru is desperate about his life and made him into introvert person. As Jung said in Schultz and Schultz (2005:101) that introvert people perceive external world but they are withdrawn, tend to focus on themselves, on their own thoughts and feelings and individualize people. Tsukuru realize about external world, he always goes to college everyday but he did not socialize to other people. He prefers to be alone in his apartment.

The evident of introvert personality of the main character is also supported by the narration below. It was the thought of the main character itself. The narration shows his opinion about outside world, he was preferred to ignore the outside world in that time. As shown in Table A, point 4 *He didn't read any*

newspapers, didn't listen to music, and had no sexual desire to speak of. Events occurring in the outside world were, to him, inconsequential (chap.1, p.5). It tells about the introvert feeling of the main character. The introvert feeling type represses rational thought. It appears withdrawn of the main character and cold person. The phrase *outside world were, to him, inconsequential* become the proof that he is introvert because he rejected the outside world.

The narration in Table A point 5 *The pain he felt was, if anything, more intense, and weighed down on him evenmore greatly because of the physical distance. Alienation and loneliness became a cable that stretched hundreds of miles long, pulled to the breaking point by a gigantic winch.* (chap.1, p.6) shows the condition of Tsukuru after he was rejected by his four best friends. He felt the pain become more intense and he was very hurt because of the rejection. This feeling can be categorized as unconscious as Freud stated (in Siegfried, 2014:2) unconscious is a reservoir of feelings, thoughts, urges and memories. The content of unconscious is mostly unpleasant such as feeling of pain, anxiety and conflict. It can also be called avoidant personality disorder as Gunderson, J. et al. (2000:673) said if someone with avoidant personality is slightly rejecting, disapproving or critical, they may feel extremely hurt. It is as same as Tsukuru because after being rejected his pain becomes stronger than before.

The narration in Table A point 6 *Sometimes, when he looked at his face in the mirror, he detected an incurable boredom. He had no deep interest in the arts, no hobby or special skill. He was, if anything, a bit taciturn; he blushed easily, wasn't especially outgoing, and could never relax around people he'd just met* (chap.1, p.15) shows

what happened when he was in the youth age. It proves that Tsukuru is an introvert person, taciturn and was not outgoing. According to Jung in Schultz and Schultz (2005:101) introvert people perceive the external world, of course, but they do so selectively and with their own subjective view, just like Tsukuru, he still can accept external world but feel uncomfortable with it. It become the reason why he was not special outgoing because he could never relax around people he had just met. The phrase *could never relax around people he'd just met* also shows that he suffered from avoidant personality disorder because he could never relax in social situations as quoted from Gunderson, J. et al. (2000:672) the *Avoidants* display a high level of social discomfort that is why he could not relax around people he just met .

Tsukuru also described as a person with low self-esteem as shown in the narration Table A point 7 *But when it came to Tsukuru himself, there was not one single quality he possessed that was worth bragging about or showing off to others. At least that was how he viewed himself. (chap.1, p.16)* it shows that Tsukuru values himself as a worthless man. It means that Tsukuru has low self-esteem or condescending. Besides low self esteem, Tsukuru also described as careless person, as shown in Table A point 8 *.....that's why he didn't care that he hadn't made a single friend in Tokyo. Sara narrowed her eyes and looked at him. "you never made even one friend in Tokyo?" "I don't know why, but I just couldn't, I guess I'm basically not very outgoing," Tsukuru said. (chap.1, p.30).* The dialogue between Sara and Tsukuru is about his story in his college life. Implicitly, it explained that Tsukuru is an introvert person and a kind of intrapersonal. The dialogue tells about

Tsukuru who had not any friend even one in Tokyo. It had happened in his early year of his college life, he did not try to find friends in Tokyo. He only focused on studying. This description influenced by his feeling in word *didn't care*, it shows that he did not even feel disturb if he has no friend in Tokyo. It also tells that Tsukuru has introvert thinking as Jung said in Schultz and Schultz (2005:103) the introverted thinking type does not get along well with others. Tsukuru had said to Sara that he could not make friends because he is not very outgoing.

In the narration Table A point 9 *...he discovered, to his surprise, that he had a knack for learning language. Yet, he didn't meet anyone he was drawn to. Compared to his colorful, stimulating group of friends from high school, everyone else seemed spiritless, dull, insipid. He never met anyone he felt like getting to know better, so he spent most of his time in Tokyo alone (chap.1,p.31)* Tsukuru describes as introvert because he lacks of attention with people around him in Tokyo because he thought by having his four-best friends is enough therefore he didn't pay attention to anyone else even he is far away from them. He even judged and considered other people to be spiritless, dull, and insipid. It made Tsukuru became careless with others and individual person. As Jung said (in Fiest and Fiest, 2008:122) Introverts are tuned in to their inner world with all its biases, fantasies, dreams, and individualized perceptions.

After being rejected by his friends in Nagoya and he returned to Tokyo, he felt that his life is no longer as same as before. Everything in his life changes from his point of view and made him to have hallucinations. As the narration on Table A point 10 *....colors he'd once seen appeared completely different, as if they'd been*

covered by a special filter. He heard sounds that he'd never heard before, and couldn't make out other noises that had always been familiar. When he moved, he felt clumsy and awkward, as if gravity were shifting around him. All around him, for as far as he could see, lay a rough land strewn with rocks, with not a drop of water, nor a blade of grass. Colorless, with no light to speak of. No sun, no moon or stars. No sense of direction, either. (chap.2, p.45) tells that colors that he seen become different as if they'd been covered by something and he can hear sounds that he could not hear before. It indicates that he suffered Borderline Personality Disorder as Hatloy said (2012:4) people with Borderline Personality Disorder fear being abandoned or rejected and sometimes believe in things that are not real or true (called delusions) or see or hear things that are not really there (called hallucinations).

The condition of Tsukuru which indicates he suffered from Borderline Personality Disorder also shows in the narration on Table A point 11 *In the half year when he wandered on the verge of death, Tsukuru lost fifteen pounds. It was only to be expected, as he barely ate. Since childhood his face had been full, if anything, but now he became wasted and gaunt. Tightening his belt wasn't enough; he had to buy smaller trousers. When he undressed, his ribs stuck out like a cheap birdcage. His posture grew visibly worse, his legs grew spindly, like a stork's. as he stared at his naked self in mirror, a thought hit him; this is an old man's body. Or that someone near death (chap.3, p.48)* the narration explain the condition of Tsukuru after he was rejected by his four best friends. It happened when he was in the college. The phrase he barely eat become the indicator as Kreisman and Straus said (2010:6) that Borderline Personality Disorder coexists with eating disorder.

The narration in Table A point 12 *A sudden thought struck him—maybe I really did die. When the four of them rejected me, perhaps the young man named Tsukuru Tazaki really did pass away (chap.3, p.49)* tells about what Tsukuru thought about himself. He thought that he already died when his four best friends rejected him. The pain he suffered, which comes from his unconscious, motivates his feelings and actions and influences his behavior as Freud stated (in Feist and Feist, 2008:24) that the unconscious contains all those drives, urges, or instincts that are beyond of person awareness but that nevertheless motivate most of person words, feelings, and actions. He really feels depressed until he was no longer able to differentiate between the real and unreal situation. According to Hatloy (2012:4) people with Borderline Personality Disorder believe in things that are not real or true (called delusions). It revealed that Tsukuru has Borderline Personality Disorder.

Being rejected also influence his believe in social community as shown in the narration in Table A point 13 *...though he no longer believed in a perfect community, nor felt the warmth of chemistry between people (chap.3, p.56)*. The narration shows that he, refers to Tsukuru, no longer believed about social close relationship and he could not feel the chemistry between people. It is a kind of avoidant personality disorder as Gunderson, J. et al. (2000:673) said that Avoidants show restraint within intimate relationship because fear of shamed or ridiculed and inhibit in new interpersonal situations because of feeling of inadequacy. His believe has disappeared actually because of his thought unconsciously force him to think something like that. It happened because he was

rejected abruptly by his four-best friends which made him traumatic. The rejection also made judgment that there is no perfect community. This thought is a kind of introvert thinking, according to Jung (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) people with introvert thinking focus on thought rather than on feelings and *have poor practical judgment* and they *focus on understanding themselves* rather than other people.

The evident that Tsukuru has Borderline Personality Disorder also appears in the narration Table A point 15 *Tsukuru Tazaki was twenty years old at this point, but had never held a woman in his arm. Or kissed a woman, or held someone's hand, or even gone on a date (chap.4, p.77)*. According Hatloy (2012:4) People with Borderline Personality Disorder find it difficult to make and maintain relationships. It becomes a reason that in his youth age, Tsukuru suffered from Borderline Personality Disorder.

In June, Nearly a year after his four friends in Nagoya abandoned him from July in his sophomore year, he made a new friend. This new friend name is Haida. Haida and he went to the same college but Haida two years younger. They met at the college pool. When they started to talk at first, Tsukuru thought that Haida was poking fun at him but actually Haida seemed serious and has open and straightforward expression. *Neither of them was very sociable, but as they continued to meet, a natural friendliness grew between them (chap.4, p.60)*. Haida was a cheerful person with unaffected smile therefore Tsukuru felt comfortable near him. The narration in Table A point 14 above implicitly tells that Tsukuru can be consider for having avoidant personality because for a year he avoid to have a friend

because he fears of disapproval and rejection as the four friends had done with him. He can open with Haida because Haida shows his kindness and his respect to Tsukuru so Tsukuru did not feel that he is criticized. It is in line with Gunderson, J. et al. (2000:672) avoidant individuals avoid making new friends unless they are certain they will be liked and accepted without criticism.

The narration in Table A point 16 *Something must be fundamentally wrong with me, Tsukuru often thought. Something must be blocking the normal flow of emotions, warping my personality (chap.4, p.77)* shows that in Tsukuru's youth, because of rejection from his friends, he often thought that there are something wrong about him. His thought made him worried about himself even he did not know what something is. It is influenced by his unconscious because he views himself negatively as Freud believed that most of the contents of the unconscious were unpleasant, such as feelings of pain, anxiety, or conflict (Siegfried, 2014:2). Another evident that Tsukuru's thought influenced by his unconscious is shown in the narration table A point 21 *Something about him that wasn't exactly normal, something that set him apart. And this contradiction continued to perplex and confuse him (chap.1, p.17)*. The thought above is Tsukuru's. The thought is in unconscious level because there is something about him that was not normal, it is beyond his awareness but affected him and made him confused. According to Freud (in Feist and Feist, 2008:24) the unconscious contains all those drives, urges, or instincts that are beyond of person awareness but that nevertheless motivate most of person words, feelings, and actions.

After rejected by his four friends in high school, Tsukuru was also rejected by his college friend, Haida. This incident made Tsukuru fall deeper as shown in the narration Table A point 17, *Tsukuru returned to a solitary life, eating alone, swimming alone, taking notes in class, memorizing foreign vocabulary and sentences (chap.7, p.131)* The narration describes the life of Tsukuru after Haida left without giving any words to Tsukuru. He has been rejected twice; with his four friends in Nagoya and his college friend, Haida. It made Tsukuru's life back to lonely life. He did not make friend anymore. Everything that he does is only by himself. It seems like he avoids everything and only doing his daily routine eating, swimming, taking notes, and memorizing foreign vocabulary. This description tells that Tsukuru suffered from Borderline Personality Disorder because he has emotional issue in his life. The rejection becomes problems in his life. Borderline disorder also coexists with another personality disorder and Tsukuru also has avoidant personality as the reflection after being rejected by his friends as Gunderson, J. et al. (2000:673) mentioned about one of symptoms of avoidant is unwilling to get involved with people.

Being alone made Tsukuru think about his family as shown in the narration Table A point 18 *Back in Nagoya, except for walking the dog in the park in the evening, he never went out. (chap.8, p.137)* Tsukuru himself went to Nagoya for three days in the middle of March. He did not want to visit, but he could not stay away forever from his family, he has to visit his family but as the narration explained when he stayed in Nagoya he never went out because he was afraid to meet his friends and he cannot imagine the reaction of his friends when they meet Tsukuru. Tsukuru's

thought, in this narration, is influenced by his superego. As Freud says (in Fiest and Fiest, 2008:30) that the superego, represents the moral and ideal aspects of personality and is guided by the moralistic and idealistic principles as opposed to the pleasure principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego. Actually Tsukuru did not want to come to Nagoya but his mother lives in Nagoya. What he wants is his id but it has contradiction with morality in family's relationship that a son must visit his parents therefore he visit his mother and his family even he doesn't want to. Tsukuru also indicated for having avoidant personality disorder. People with avoidant personalities are often hypersensitive to rejection and unwilling to take social risks (Gunderson, J. et al., 2000:720). Tsukuru is too afraid that he will be rejected again and afraid if they meet, his friends will pretend to do not know Tsukuru that is why he prefers to stay in his house and never went out except for walking dog in the park.

4.2.1.2. Middle Age

Before Tsukuru met Sara, Tsukuru's personality is still same as he was in youth age. It is shown in the dialogue table A point 22 *"What about now?" Sara asked. "Do you feel like you're maintaining a good balance between yourself and the world around you?" "I've been with this company for fourteen years. **The job's fine and I enjoy the work. I get along with my colleagues.**" (chap.1, p.32).* According to Kreisman and Straus (2010:16) many borderlines are able to function productively in a work situation— particularly if the job is well structured, clearly defined, and supportive. The work world can provide sanctuary from the anarchy of their social relationships. As Kreisman and Straus said about many borderlines in a work

situation, Tsukuru become one of them. He enjoys his job and his boss believes in him, he is doing great with his job because his job is his hobby. He is a man who likes railway and stations therefore his job become sanctuary of his social relationship.

The narration in Table A point 24 *The more he thought about boundary between the conscious and the unconscious, the less certain he became of his own identity (chap.6, p.116)* also tells about Borderline Personality Disorder. The narration is about Tsukuru's thought of himself. Tsukuru can be suffered from Borderline Personality Disorder as National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence said (Hatloy, 2012:4) People who suffered Borderline Disorder have an unstable sense of identity, such as thinking differently about yourself depending on who you are with. Tsukuru become less certain of his own identity because he was with Sara at that time.

Besides suffered from Borderline, Tsukuru also suffered from Avoidant Personality Disorder as shown in Table A point 23 *"Like I told you, I want to put it all out of my mind. I've managed to slowly close up the wound and, somehow, conquer the pain. It took a long time ago. Now that the wound is closed, why gouge it open again?" Tsukuru said (chap.6, p. 111)*. It was the answer for Sara's question about his problem with his four friends in high school and he answered it as he did not want to solve his problem, he only buried his feeling about his friends and did not dare to ask why his friends rejected him. Sara asked him to solve his problem and used word *wound* to describe that he was very hurt because of the rejection. His question to Sara seems like he does not want to talk about it as Gunderson, J. et al.

mentions (2000:720) that avoidant personalities are often hypersensitive to rejection and unwilling to take social risks.

The narration in Table A point 20 *Though he probably would never have admitted it, he was hoping to prove to himself that he wasn't gay, that he was capable of having sex with a real woman, not just in his dreams. This was his main objective. And he achieved his goal. (chap. 8, p.143)* shows the id of Tsukuru. He was hoping that he is a normal man and still has desire to woman. Because he never avows it therefore it happened in his id as Freud believed that the id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires (Feist and Feist, 2008:33). His hope to be a man that can capable of having sex with a real woman is his desire and it becomes his main objective and actually it is a natural bodily needs and when he achieved his goal it satisfied him as Freud says that id is the reservoir of the instincts, it is vitally and directly related to the satisfaction of bodily needs (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:55)

The narration in Table A point 25 *Sara was silent for a while. "So for ten years," she finally said, "you had fairly long-term, serious relationships with women you weren't all that attracted to." and "so, consciously or unconsciously you always kept a distance between yourself and the women you dated. Or else you chose women you could keep that distance from. So you wouldn't get hurt. Does sound about right?" (chap.6, p.117)* is the answer of Sara while she had dialogue with Tsukuru when Tsukuru told her about his life before he met Sara. Tsukuru told her that after ten years he had been rejected by his four friends and he could move on about his life, he had longer relationships with a few women even he were not attracted at all. It means that what he has been done is influenced by his Id. He only made

relationship with women even he did not attracted to fulfill his desire and only to satisfying himself as in Feist and Feist (2008:33) the id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desire. Besides as he said that he kept a distance between himself and the women he dated because he did not want to get hurt. It is what exactly the function of id. According to Freud in Schultz and Schultz (2005:55) the id operates in accordance with what Freud called the pleasure principle; through its concern with tension reduction, the id functions to increase pleasure and avoid pain. Tsukuru kept relationships with women to pleasure and satisfy himself but he kept the distance between him and the women so he did not get hurt in other words to avoid pain.

4.2.2. Trigger that made Tsukuru changes his personality

Tsukuru's personality gradually changes after he met Sara. Sara was two years older than Tsukuru and worked in a large travel agency. She specialized in package tours abroad and took a lot of business trips overseas. He and Sara met at the first time at a party to celebrate his boss' newly constructed house, where they had exchanged email addresses. At the first time he saw Sara, he had liked Sara's look and one part of him was relaxed and another tightening up. He realized that he has feeling for Sara but when they had dinner, Sara told him that she cannot continue the relationship.

Anyway, what I want you to know is that I can't continue a relationship like that for very long, even I'm very fond of you. I'm more possessive, more straightforward than I might seem. If we're going to have a serious relationship, I

don't want whatever it is to come between us. This unidentifiable something. Do you know what I'm saying?" (chap.6, p.116)

From the narration above, Sara told Tsukuru that she could not continue their relationship because there is unidentifiable something that bothered her. Sara could say unidentifiable something after she had asked Tsukuru about his life and Tsukuru told her about his problem in high school life. Implicitly she told Tsukuru if he wants to continue the relationship, Tsuku has to solve his problem first.

"I think you're a good person, and I really like you. Not just as a friend," Sara said, and paused. "But I think you have---some kind of unresolved emotional issues." (chap.6, p.113)

This is what Sara thought of Tsukuru when they had conversation about Tsukuru. Sara thought that Tsukuru has *some kind of unresolved emotional issues* in his life because of incident that happened in Tsukuru's college life. She also thought if the issues did not resolve it can disturb their relationship therefore Sara told Tsukuru if he has to solve his problem first then he can continue to have relationship with Sara. In this case, emotional issues in Tsukuru's can be called Borderline Personality Disorder. According to Goodman, et al. (2015:13) Borderline Personality Disorder is a disorder of emotional dysregulation, with additional components of impulsivity and interpersonal sensitivity. Sara said that Tsukuru has unresolved emotional issues after Tsukuru told her about his problem with his four friends and it made Tsukuru did not made any friend from the college. Tsukuru's condition is suitable with what Goodman said about person with Borderline Disorder. This statement becomes trigger for Tsukuru to solve his problem and change his personality. According to Freud, (as stated on Putria, 2010:14) personality changes is caused by traumatic experiences that influenced a

person's mental health, related with psychological theory. Personality changes of Tsukuru is caused by his traumatic experiences of being rejected that influenced his mental health, this traumatic experience made him has avoidant and borderline personality disorder and Sara wants Tsukuru to solve his problem therefore he can recover from his pain and become a better person. There is another reason why Tsukuru unconsciously wants to changes his personality.

“You mean you can't make love with me?”

“I can't,” Sara said bluntly.

“Because I have some—emotional issues?”

“That's right. You have some problems you're carrying around, some things that might go much deeper than you realize. But I think they're the kind of problems you can overcome, if you really make up your mind to do so. Just like you'd set about repairing a defect in a station. To do that, though, you need to collect the necessary data, draw up an accurate blueprint, create a detailed work schedule. Above all, you need to identify your priorities.”

“And to do that, I need to see those four people again and talk with them. Is that what you're saying?”

She nodded. (chap.6, p. 114)

The dialogue between Sara and Tsukuru above become the main point for Tsukuru to change his personality. His need of sex with Sara makes him to think about his problem in the past and motivates him to solve his problem. As stated by Maslow (in Martin and Joomis, 2007:72) that human are motivated by various inmate needs, one of them is Psychological Needs which include needs for sleep, sex and food. This dialogue also becomes starting point for Tsukuru to try talking with his friends and people around him.

4.2.3. Extrovert Personality of the Main Character in Middle Age

Tsukuru slowly changes his thought and his personality after he met with his friends who rejected him when they were in the college life. As shown in the dialogue Table B point 1 *“People change,” Sara said. “True enough,” Tsukuru said. “People do change. And no matter how close we once were, and how much we opened up to each other, maybe neither of us knew anything substantial about the other.” (chap.9, p.155)* Tsukuru’s thinking becomes extravert because he tried to be objective by looking people around him. He learned from his past and tried to use logical thinking to understand his problems in the past. He can accept people’s attitude and try to understand it as Jung said (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:102) people with extraverted thinking tend to repress feelings and emotions, to be objective in all aspects of life, to be dogmatic in thoughts and opinions and using logical rules to describe and understand it.

The narration in Table B point 2 *As the rush-hour surge finally receded, Tsukuru Tazaki slowly got to his feet, boarded one of the cars, and went home. The pain was still there, but now he knew there was something he had to do (chap.9, p.160)* tells about the thought of Tsukuru after he met Sara. He knew that he has problem in his life that unresolved yet and slow but sure he tried to repress his pain to resolve his problem that is why he said that there was something he had to do. Tsukuru in this case has extrovert thinking as Jung said (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:102) people with extraverted thinking tend to repress his feelings and emotions and to be objective in all aspects of life and to be dogmatic in thoughts and opinions.

Besides extraverted thinking, Tsukuru's sensing also become extrovert as shown in Table B point 3 *Sara leaned across the table and gently laid her hand, small and warm, on his. Tsukuru was happy at this intimate touch, and grateful* (chap.9, p.157). Spending his time with Sara made Tsukuru could feel some feeling that he did not know before. The narration above is one of the examples of feeling of Tsukuru. He received physical stimuli when Sara gently laid her hand on Tsukuru and it made him happy. What Tsukuru felt can be called extraverted sensing because he feels happy with what Sara had done to him and it seems like something new for Tsukuru as Jung stated (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) that the extraverted sensing type focuses on pleasure and happiness and on seeking new experiences. The narration in Table B point 4 also support that Tsukuru's sensing has been transformed *Sara had never given him a present before, and what she gave made him happy* (chap.6, 107) He felt happy because Sara gave him a present that it is his first time to get present from Sara as Jung said (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) that the type of extraverted sensing focuses on pleasure and happiness on seeking new experiences.

Tsukuru also has extrovert feeling as shown in the narration Table B point 5 *Tsukuru had decided that—no matter which of his friends he saw—he would casually show up without an appointment. He wanted to get an honest response when they saw him again, without giving them a chance to mentally prepare themselves for his visit. If he wasn't able to meet with them when he showed up, or if they refused to see him, he'd just have to live with it. If it came to that, he'd figure out another approach.* (chap.10, p.162) The narration shows that Tsukuru has extraverted feeling. If before Tsukuru met Sara he only did not pay attention for others' feeling, now it

has changed. Phrase *He wanted to get an honest response* shows that now Tsukuru's paying attention with others' response about him. According to Jung (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) the extraverted feeling, they are unusually sensitive to the opinions and expectations of others.

With the purpose to resolve his problem, Tsukuru decided to go to Ao. He came to Ao's workplace, Lexus Showroom. After spoke with receptionist and waited for about ten minutes, he finally met Ao. *"Sixteen years have gone by, but it feels like the wound is still there inside me. Like it's still bleeding. Something happened recently, something very significant to me, that made me realize this. That's why I came to Nagoya to see you. I apologize for showing up out of the blue like this."* (chap.10, p.171) According to Freud, Id is a reservoir of feelings, thoughts, urges, and memories that are outside of our conscious awareness. Freud believed that most of the contents of the unconscious were unpleasant, such as feelings of pain, anxiety, or conflict (Siegfried, 2014:2). In this dialogue, Tsukuru is trying to be more honest to himself and also to his friend, Ao. He still has problem with his past-life because his unconscious actually still can feel the pain of rejection even he tried to buried them, still it disturb him. Therefore he comes to Ao to talk and hopefully it can resolve his problem. After he met Ao, he thought as shown in Table B point 7 *Surely there was much more that they hadn't had time to talk about. Still, Tsukuru felt as if they had covered everything important that needed to be said.* (chap.10, p.187) This narration comes from Tsukuru's thought. This conscious thought exists after he had talked with one of his four friends, Ao. In this narration, it implicitly explained after the conversation, one of thoughts which disturbed him is gone. He, rationally, knew that he had covered everything important that he needed to be

said in the talk and he could be relieved that his misunderstanding for a long time ago with Ao can be resolved.

After he met Ao, the next day Tsukuru decided to come to Aka's office. He was greeted by a young woman in reception desk. After giving his business card and wait for a while, Tsukuru was led to Aka's room, and finally he met Aka. The dialogue in Table B point 8 "*Maybe there's not much point in doing this now, but I wanted to clear up a misunderstanding,*" Tsukuru said. "*I don't know what Shiro told you, but I never raped her. I never had a relationship like that with her of any kind.*" (chap.11, p.203) is what Tsukuru said to Aka. He braves himself to talk to his friend to clear up a misunderstanding between them. By attending Aka's office with the purpose to clarifying the problem, it means that Tsukuru has a wise attitude. Even he clarifies the problem after sixteen years but when Tsukuru can gently buried his pain and come to his friend's office to clean up everything, he becomes a thoughtful man.

After attended Ao and Aka, Tsukuru met Sara and told her about the meeting. This time, he doubted whether what he did is a best thing or not as shown in Table B point 9, Tsukuru sighed. "*I wonder if I've pried opened a lid that I never should have touched.*" "*Temporarily you might have,*" she said. "*There may be some pushback for a while. **But at least you've moved closer to solving it. That's what's important.** Keep going a little further, and I'm sure you'll discover the right pieces that fill in the gaps.*" (chap.12, p.239) From the dialogue, Tsukuru felt worried if what he had already done could make him feel more pain. Actually what he felt is influenced by his unconscious because as Freud believed that most of the contents of the unconscious were unpleasant, such as feelings of pain, anxiety, or conflict

(Siegfried, 2014:2) but Sara's rational answer can calm him. According to Freud (in Feist and Feist, 2008:26) the conscious mind includes everything that people are aware of. It is the aspect of our mind that we can think and talk about rationally. Sara is consciously believed that Tsukuru has to meet his high school friends to resolve his problem and it is the most important thing.

The narration in Table B point 10 *He was ready to sacrifice in order to have her. It was unusual for him to feel such a strong, raw emotion.* (chap. 13, p.245) shows that Tsukuru's feeling has transformed from introvert to be extrovert permanently. As Jung stated (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) that the extraverted feeling type tends to repress the thinking mode and to be highly emotional. It said that Tsukuru feeling was unusual. He feels strong emotion to sacrifice everything for Sara.

Tsukuru, now, has extraverted intuiting as the dialogue shown in Table B point 11 *"I feel like things will work out better that way. Just intuition, of course."* *"Then I wish you good luck," Sara said. "Could I see you once before you go? I'll be back from London at the beginning of next week."* *"Of course I'd like to see you," Tsukuru said, "but I get the feeling it would be better if I go to Finland first."* *"Did something like intuition tell you that too?"* *"I think so. Something like intuition."* *"Do you rely on intuition a lot?"* *"Not really. I've hardly ever done anything based on it, up until now. Just like you don't build a railway station on a hunch. I mean, I don't even know if 'intuition' is the right word. It's just something I felt, all of a sudden."* (chap.13, p. 250) From the dialogue, it shows that Tsukuru now has extraverted intuiting. According to Jung (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:103) people with extraverted intuiting tend to make decisions based more on hunches than on reflection. Their decisions, however, are likely to be correct. It is same like the dialogue above that

Tsukuru decided to not see Sara before he goes to Finland. Tsukuru also stated that he had hardly ever done anything based on intuition until now means that he has changed.

Tsukuru now also could think rationally as shown in Table B point 12 *Still, being able to feel pain was good, he thought. It's when you can't even feel any pain anymore that you're in real trouble. (chap.13, p.254)* In this narration, Tsukuru was thought about what he has felt after seeing Sara with another man. This time, he did not let his unconscious influenced his thought. He think rationally even he has seen something that made him hurt. His thought is influenced more with his conscious as Freud said (in Feist and Feist, 2008:26) that the conscious mind includes everything that people are aware of. It is the aspect of people's mind that they can think and talk about rationally.

Tsukuru is no longer introvert person as shown in the Table B point 13 *"Where are you from?" asked the taxi driver in English, shooting Tsukuru a glance in the rearview mirror. He was a middle-aged man with a full, thick beard. "Japan," Tsukuru replied. "That's a long way to come with so little luggage." "I don't like heavy baggage." The driver laughed. "Who does? But before you know it, you're surrounded by it. That's life. C'est la vie." And again, he laughed happily. Tsukuru laughed along with him. "What kind of work do you do?" the driver asked. "I build railroad stations." (chap.14, p.261)* The dialogue shows that Tsukuru is no longer introvert person. At first he is introvert because he could not feel relax with people he just met but now after he tries to resolve his problem and he has already resolved his problem with his friends, Aka and Ao, he is more open to other people even stranger. In fact, more than relax, Tsukuru can socialize and laugh along with taxi driver in

Finland. It is in line with Jung (in Schultz and Schultz, 2005:101) that extraverts are open, sociable, and socially assertive, oriented toward other people and the external world.

The narration in Table B point 14 shown that Tsukuru is more mature *“You don’t need to worry about me anymore,” Tsukuru said. “I survived the crisis. Swam through the night sea on my own. Each of us did what we had to do, in order to survive. I get the feeling that, even if we had made different decisions then, even if we had chosen to do things differently, we might have still ended up pretty much where we are now.”* (chap.17, p.327) According to Freud, the conscious mind includes everything that people are aware of (Feist and Feist, 2008:26), in the narration above, Tsukuru is aware about what he was talking about. The way he talks after he had met his 3 friends is change. The way Tsukuru think about anything particularly about his problem is more mature. His thought when he talked to Eri shows that he has changes from introvert to extrovert. As Jung stated (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:102) that people with extraverted thinking tend to repress feelings and emotions, to be objective in all aspects of life, and to be dogmatic in thoughts and opinions, they used logical rules to describe and understand it. Tsukuru is no longer thinking about his problem through his introvert thinking or feeling, he is no longer thinking about himself. From the dialogue, he shows that he becomes a wise man who accepted and survived with problem in his life and he will be fine.

The narration in the table B point 15 *Yet it was this pain, and this sense of being choked, that he needed. It was exactly what he had to acknowledge, what he had to confront. From now on, he had to make that cold core melt, bit by bit. It might take time, but it was what he had to do. But his own body heat wasn’t enough to melt that*

frozen soil. He needed someone else's warmth. First he had to get back to Tokyo. That was the first step. He turned the key and started the engine again. (chap.17, p.343) shows that Tsukuru little by little releases his pain and his problem with his four friends. He understands that he has to face the problem in his life but he knows he cannot solve his problem only by himself, he needs Sara. He needs someone who pushes him to face all of his problems. In this time, he is no longer focus on his pain, he repress his emotion and try to be more logic. His thinking has become extraverted as Jung said that extraverted people tend to repress feelings and emotions, use logical rules to describe and understand it (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:102)

After attending Eri in Finland, Tsukuru understand that he has already resolved his problem even not all the problem as shown in Table B point 16 *"Was it worth going all the way to Finland?" Sara asked. "I think so. There are some things you can only talk about face-to-face. It cleared up a lot of things for me. Not that I've found all the answers, but it was definitely worthwhile. On an emotional level, I mean."* (chap.18, p.349) The dialogue shows that by attending Eri in Finland, Tsukuru could clarify a lot of things. He found the answer of his problem which disturb him over sixteen years. Now he understands what has happened in the past, the reason why he was rejected by his four friends. By understand it, he can be more mature in facing his problem in the future, and the most important thing is he can cure his emotional problems. He becomes open-minded person and sociable.

Tsukuru also becomes more open with his feeling as shown in Table 17

"There's something I'd like to ask you," Tsukuru said, deciding to take the plunge.

*“Maybe it would be better not to, **but I think I should go with what I’m feeling.**”*

“Certainly, go ahead,” Sara said. “It’s best to go with your feelings. Ask me anything.”

*“I can’t find the right words, exactly, **but I get the sense that—you’re seeing someone else, besides me. It’s been bothering me for a while.**”*

Sara didn’t respond right away. “You get that sense?” she finally asked.

“Are you saying that, for whatever reason, you get that sort of feeling?”

“That’s right. For whatever reason, I do,” Tsukuru said. (chap. 18, p. 350)

The dialogue above tells that after dealing with the problem in the past, Tsukuru can become easier to explain what he feels. He did not hide his feeling anymore and try to be more honest with his feeling and with people around him.

Tsukuru also pays more attention with the situation around him as shown in Table B point 19 *Tsukuru wondered how much time people spend simply commuting to work every day. (chap.19, p. 363)* This narration is Tsukuru’s thought after he can resolve his problem with the past. Tsukuru pays more attention to people around him by wondering the time people will spend to work everyday.

Not only pay more attention to other people around him, Tsukuru also pays more attention to himself as shown in Table B point 20 *He realized that he had never actually been to Matsumoto, or Kofu. Or Shiojiri. Not even to the much closer town of Hachioji. He had watched countless express trains for Matsumoto depart from this platform, but it had never occurred to him that there was a possibility he could board one. Until now he had never thought of it. Why is that? He wondered. (chap.19, p.368).* He realized that he never go to Matsumoto or Kofu or Shiojiri even he has chance to go to those places. He just realized why he never thought about it. The narration shows that after dealing with his problem, he becomes more concern about everything in his life.

The narration in Table B point 21 *He longed for her more than he could say. **It was a wonderful thing to be able to truly want someone like this—the feeling was so real, so overpowering.** He hadn't felt this way in ages. Maybe he never had before. Not that everything about it was wonderful: his chest ached, he found it hard to breathe, and a fear, a dark oscillation, had hold of him. But now even that kind of ache had become an important part of the affection he felt. **He didn't want to let that feeling slip from his grasp.** Once lost, he might never happen across that warmth again. If he had to lose it, he would rather lose himself. (chap. 19, p. 385)* is the thought of Tsukuru which comes from his Id, he has feeling that he wants someone which he never felt that way before. As Freud stated that id drives a person to want what he/she wants when he/she wants it, without regard for what anyone else wants (Schultz and Schultz, 2005:55). Tsukuru feels fall in love with Sara and he did not want to let the feeling go, that is why he thought that he preferred to lose himself rather than to lose the feeling.

Tsukuru also becomes wiser and not selfish as shown in Table B point 22 *Eri was right. No matter what, he had to make Sara his. **But this wasn't something he could decide on his own. It was a question decided by two people, between one heart and another.** Something had to be given, and something had to be accepted. Everything depends on tomorrow. If Sara chooses me, accepts me, he thought, I'm going to propose to her right away. And give her everything I'm capable of giving—every single thing. Before I get lost in a dark forest. Before the bad elves grab me. (chap. 19, p. 385)* This narration shows that even Tsukuru is fall in love with Sara and he wants her, which it comes from his desire to have Sara, still his conscious has a role because

Tsukuru realized that he could not decide only by his own and he has to accept Sara's decision. In this thought, Tsukuru becomes wiser and not selfish.