

## CHAPTER II

### FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter will tell further insight from the previous chapter, which is about two approaches to literature intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Those approaches are used by critics to analyzing a literary work, to help us understanding and clarify the meaning, message, and in-depth information about the story. The two approaches have a different function, intrinsic approach is focused on the internal elements of a story based on a text or script that consists of characterization, setting, plot, and theme. While the extrinsic approach is focused on external elements that come from outside of the story, to get more context of the literary work. The two approaches are closely related to each other. Both are so important to complete the development of concepts of a story in literary works, with intrinsic as the text while extrinsic as the context of the information. Therefore, I will explicate the concept and theory of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. In this research intrinsic, it consists of characterization, setting, plot, and theme. And for extrinsic, it consists of a psychological approach: internal conflict and defense mechanism.

#### **2.1. Intrinsic Approaches**

To analyze this Script movie I will be using intrinsic approach that including characterization, setting, plot and theme. Those concepts will be explained as follow:

##### **2.1.1 Characterization**

According to Albertine Minderop (2013: 2) characterization in the study of literary works is a method of character traits that appear in a work of fiction. In presenting and determining the characters, generally, the author uses two methods in their work. Which are the direct method (telling) and the indirect method (showing). Characterization is the concept to identify a character in a story. Characterization is used to describe the character based on their physical appearance and how they act or behave. *The term character applies to any individual in a literary work. For purposes of analysis, characters in fiction are*

*customarily describe by their relationship to plot, by the degree of development they are given by the author, and by whether or not they undergo significant character change* (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 24). Brooks and Warren stated that *“Though our attention was focused there upon problems of plot, we found that we could not discuss these stories without going into the problem of character.”* (Brooks and Warren, 1959:168). In other words, characterization is one of the important elements of a story. Without knowing about the character we cannot understand what the story is about and whose story is this. I can describe the character directly or indirectly by mentioning characteristic features of the character through physical appearance, race, behavior, the way of talking, trait, background, and anything that associated with the character. There are two methods that every author uses to present the character in their work. But for the film, I just can use showing method.

#### 2.1.1.1 Showing Method (Indirect)

Showing method is when the author introducing the character indirectly, even this method seems like ignoring the author to describe the characterization of their character. The character itself that will reveal their personality by their action, speech, and appearance. Through appearance, it can be seen from the character's clothes, hairstyle, body language, facial expression, and reaction. Pickering and Hoepfer stated that *“The other method is the indirect, the dramatic method of showing, which involves the author’s stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their action...”* (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 27) this types of method include:

##### 2.1.1.1.1 Characterization through Dialogue

According to KBBI dialogue is *“Conversation (in plays, stories, etc.); papers that are presented in the form of a conversation between two or more characters;”* <https://kbbi.web.id/dialog> (05 November 2019) it means that the author representing their character through character’s conversation. It shows the character’s characterization based on how the characters talk to each other, what

style of language they use, and what response or reaction between those characters throughout the conversation.

a. What being said

The reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it small talk or its an importants clue that can affected to the story. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 32).

b. The identify of the speaker

Usually what the main character say must be considered to be potentially more important than what minor character say, although the conversation of minor character often provides crucial information and reveals other character personality or their character itself. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 32).

c. The Occasion

The place and atmosphere condition where the character talk also have significant results revealing character personality. we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 33).

d. The identity of the persons the speaker is addressing

The narrative performed (Monologue) by character in story, where certain Character talking someting about other character while their not around. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 33).

e. The quality of exchange

Character can be look through their mind as the way they doing conversation. They can be presumed as open minded, doctrinaire, or closeminded. The character open and secretive to hide something. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 33).

f. The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect, and Vocabulary

The character can be figure through their voice, dialect, voice stress, also their vocabulary may reveals their attitude toward themselves. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 33).

#### 2.1.1.1.2 Characterization through Action

This method using a character's action or behavior, and also some incident that will affect them and how they react to those conflict. Because the character's action can be defined by two: 1) Body action or the way they move their body such as the way of walking, running, gestures, and manner. 2) The character's reaction towards big events such as tragedy, or incident. *The action or incident determines the way the character develops as the story goes on. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values* (Pickering and Hooper 1981: 34).

#### 2.1.2 Setting

*Merriam-Webster* defines; *setting as the time and place of the action of literary, dramatic, or cinematic works*, (Merriam Webster online, 2019). In addition, the setting also shows the location, historical period, and social environment in which the story developed (Klarer 1999: 25). Setting is a description of the time, place, and atmosphere of the events in the story. The characters in the story live at a certain place and time (period). Therefore the events experienced by the characters occur at certain times and places. There are several types of setting based on the function:

##### 2.1.2.1 Setting as Antagonist

Setting as antagonist is setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of causal agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict a determine the outcome of events. Showing your story's setting is just as important as creating convincing characters. The character itself is a product of place and culture, so the interplay of both contributes to your story's meaning and significance. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 39)

##### 2.1.2.2 Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state

of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. According to [careerauthors.com](https://careerauthors.com), *there are two ways you can use setting to reveal character: by showing the environment she has created for herself, and by showing how she reacts to new places.* (<https://careerauthors.com/revealing-character-through-setting/>).

#### 2.1.2.3 Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. Setting as a means of creating an appropriate atmosphere it can be to create an atmosphere to make the reader's imagination more intense. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 40)

#### 2.1.2.4 Setting as Background for Action

Setting as background for action can be said to exist as a decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as a whole. This also can create a mood from the story. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 38)

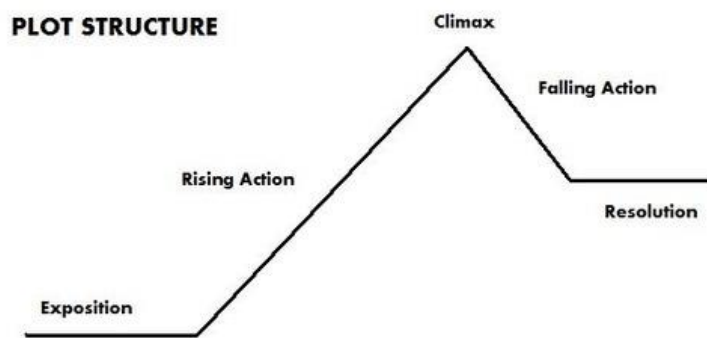
#### 2.1.2.5 Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. For example in *Hardy's The Return of the Native*, Egdon Heath not only serves as an antagonist and as a means of creating and sustaining the atmosphere, but also as a way of illustrating Hardy's vision of the role of blind causality in an unfriendly universe. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p.16).

### 2.1.3 Plot

According to Klarer (1998: 15), plots are logical interactions of various thematic elements of a text that lead to the initial situation changes as presented at the beginning of the narrative. Meanwhile, the plot also defined a struggle between two people, two groups of people, or two ideas in a person's mind. Plots are events that form a significant pattern of action with a start, a middle and end. Plot is also

a literary term that is defined as events that make up a story, especially when they relate to each other in a pattern, in sequence, until cause and effect, how the reader sees the story, or just by chance. They move from one place or event to another to form a pattern, usually with the purpose of overcoming conflict. There is a traditional plot structure that commonly used by the writer in literary work. The structure is as follow:



#### 2.1.3.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story, this section is when characters were introduced. And also when the situation, background, and setting was revealed for the first time. This is when everything began, the conflict or main problem is introduced. And will continue to develop up to the main story from the next scene.

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p.16).

#### 2.1.3.2 Complication or Rising Action

Complication or can be referred to as rising action is when the story is getting more complicated, it will begin to break the balance and start to reveal some new character that will be inciting conflict. This is when the conflict starts to begin or rising. Rising actions is also a situation where there will be some sign of a bigger conflict that will come in the next couple of scenes of the story.

Sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p.17)

#### 2.1.3.3 Climax or Crisis

Climax or also referred to as crisis is the moment when the plot reaches the highest level of emotional intensity in the story. This is where the moment at which a super intense scene was displayed. Stimulates the adrenaline and emotions of the characters and the reader or audience. And become the turning point of the plot.

. As Pickering & Hooper states The crisis, also referred to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p.17)

#### 2.1.3.4 Falling Action

Falling action is the situation after the climax or the highest turning point of the story was reached. The tension of the story will be decreased and start towards the end of the story. Where the character and story still in the state of post-crisis and start to recover. And then it will move towards the conclusion.

Once the crisis, or turning point, has reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 17)

#### 2.1.3.5 Resolution

Resolution is the final section of plot. It is the moment where the story will end and the recap of everything that was happened in the story. And show the result of the conflict with new insight and equipoise. In other words, the resolution is the conclusion of the story. Resolution can end up as tragic (bad/sad ending) or a happy ending.

Resolution according to Pickering and Hooper is The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or

stability. The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p.17)

#### **2.1.4 Theme**

According to *the balance careers* a theme is the main idea or idea explored in the story. The themes in literary works may be the subject, appearing by themselves or are messages in the larger story (*Theme*, <https://www.thebalancecareers.com>). Theme is a very important element in the formation of a literary work because the theme is the basis for an author to develop a story. Sometimes the reader encountered various errors in interpreting a theme. Themes are often equated with topics, whereas the understanding of the two is clearly different. The topic in a literary work is the subject of discussion, while the theme is a central idea, that is, something to be fought for through the work.

*Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to people. To some, who think of literature mainly as a vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work, as with one of Aesop's fables or Parson Weems' famous (and, sadly, apocryphal) story about George Washington and the cherry tree. (Pickering and Hooper 1981: 60)*

#### **2.2 Extrinsic Approaches**

In this research, I will be using psychological approach as extrinsic approach. The concept that I will use through psychology is internal conflict and death instinct. In extrinsic approach, consists of the definition of psychology and psychological literature. That concept will be explained as follow:

#### **2.3 Psychology**

##### **2.2.2 Psychology on Literature**

Psychology and literature are two different aspects of knowledge but they have a various interconnection both of it. These two aspects are on different line



while Psychology according to (Kenneth Rexroth, 2019) he stated that Literature is a body of written works the name has traditionally been applied to those imaginative works of poetry and prose distinguished by the intentions of their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. Psychology itself according to (Atkinson, in Albertine, 2011:3) he stated Psychology is the study that analyze about human mind and human behavior.

*According to (Jatman in Hadi Susanto, 2016). karya sastra dapat didekati dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Hal ini dapat diterima, karena antara sastra dan psikologi memiliki hubungan yang bersifat tak langsung dan fungsional.*

Jatman stated that Literary work can be related to Psychology. It because of using Psychological approach in literary work it can be accepted. Because these both of study have relation and function indirectly. From the explanation above it can be seen that literature is more inclined towards imagination and aesthetic, while psychology is more inclined to reality and based on facts. But There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology, for the fact that both of them deal with human beings as the centre.

Literary work such as fiction, Film, drama and etc. Displaying the existence of character in story, and in that process the author also put a character with unique characterization. This behavior of character is exist because the author of story reflected his own experiences about psychological condition or the he is trying to convey to audience about his knowledge related specific psychological condition. Psychology of literature hold an important role to comprehension the literary work because

*According to Endraswara as I cited (in Albertine, 2011:2) Ada 3 fungsi psikologi sastra dalam pemahaman karya sastra 1) mengkaji lebih dalam aspek perwatakan, 2) dapat memberi umpan balik terhadap peneliti tentang masalah perwatakan yang di kembangkan. Terakhir. Sangat membantu untuk meneliti karya sastra yang kental dengan masalah psikologis.*

Endraswara stated There are few advantages such as: First, the important of Psychology of literature is to study deeper about characterization aspect. Second, with this approach could give the reseacher feed back about the problem of development behavior the character. Third. This method is helpfull in analyzing a literary work with a dense of psychological problem.

### 2.2.3 Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud

Psychology is defined as the field of science and applied science that studies the behavior, mental functions, and mental processes of humans through scientific procedures. Another opinion says the meaning of psychology is the study of human behavior and psychology. In practice, psychology makes observations and analyzes of an organism based on experience gained through the five senses. Etymologically the term "psychology" comes from the Latin language, namely "psyche" which means soul and "logos" which means knowledge. So that the understanding of psychology can be defined as the study of psychology, both humans and other organisms.

Psychoanalysis was founded by Sigmund Freud 1856-1939. He was born in Austria on 1856. He is a neurologist that develops his idea about theory of psychology based on his experiences encountered all of his patients that concerned by psychological problems (Eagleton, in Albertine, 2011:10). A method that Sigmund Freud uses to know the psychological problem of his patients is the Talk Therapy method. where is Freud would have a patient lie on a couch to relax, and he would sit behind them taking notes while they told him about their dreams and childhood memories. The aim of psychoanalysis therapy is to release repressed emotions and experiences that hidden in unconscious states of human mind. Sigmund Freud believes that every psychological problem that happened to his patients caused by their childhood memories and sexual problem that stored in deep unconscious mind.

Psychoanalysis itself according to Brenner (in Albertine, 2011:11) psychoanalytic theory is a body of hypotheses concerning about function and human mental development, this discipline is part of psychology that give a important contributions to human psychology today. With this Psychoanalytic theory also has a important contributions and inspire other psychology of literature researcher. Unconscious mind and dream theory is part of Sigmund Freud Psychoanalytic theory. Freud states that human mind influenced by Unconscious mind instead of conscious mind, also he compared the mind to an iceberg. The tip of the iceberg that is actually visible above the water represents just a tiny portion

of the mind, while the huge expanse of ice hidden underneath the water represents the much larger unconscious (Kendra Cherry, 2019). unconscious mind played a critical role in psychoanalysis, and he considered dream theory to be one of the key ways to take a peek into what lies outside of our conscious awareness.

According to Wilhem Wundt (1829), *the notion of psychology is a study of various experiences that occur in humans; such as the senses, feelings, thoughts, and will*. Whereas according to Kurt Koffka (1925), *the notion of psychology is a science which studies the behavior of living things in their relations with the outside world*. Psychology has many subdivisions such as social psychology, psychoanalysis, psychology on literature, etc.

Psychoanalysts emphasize that the use of a defense mechanism is a normal part of personality function and not in and of itself a sign of psychological disorder. Various psychological disorders, however, can be characterized by an excessive or rigid use of these defenses.

a. Id

The id is the most primitive of the three structures, it is concerned with instant pleasure of basic physical life needs, and desire. It operates entirely unconsciously “Freud in Courses Lumenlearning, 2015”.

b. Superego

The superego is concerned with social rules and human morals. similar to conscience and It develops as a child learns about what their culture considers right and wrong “Freud in Courses Lumenlearning, 2015”.

c. Ego

In contrast to the both id and the moral superego, the ego is the rational, practical part of our personality. Ego less primitive than the id and it lies on between concious and unconcious.

Freud considered ego it is the human itself and its job is to balance the demands of the id and superego in the practical context of reality “Freud in Courses Lumenlearning, 2015” When there is a conflict between the goals of the id and superego, the ego has crucial function as Mid man to mediate this conflict. The ego can deploy various defense mechanisms “Freud In Saul McLeod, 2018”. Ego has important roles in the conflict between these two also

According to “Freud In Coursers Lumenlearning, 2015” He believed that the id, ego, and superego are in constant conflict and that already existed in adult personality and behavior are rooted in the results of these internal struggles throughout childhood also He believed that a person who has a strong ego has a healthy personality and that imbalances in this system can lead to neurosis (as anxiety and depression) and unhealthy behaviors.

#### 2.2.3.1 Internal Conflict

As the originator of psychoanalysis and psychodynamic tradition, Sigmund Freud discussed internal conflict in relation to the three structures of the mind. Anxiety according to this view is caused by the psychic tension. among the forces representative of the Id, Ego, and Superego (Sato, 2005: 33).” Conflict emerge when people have different needs, values, interests, opinions, and are unable to find a middle way to solve it, and its means that person still cannot bury the hatchet with themselves. Conflict in literature usually is defined as any struggle between the character in literary works and everything that goes against them. Usually, the main character feels the struggles against some problems that come up without their willingness. This conflict can affect the character’s life and is what drives them to do a certain act and a certain mental state in every story. Without it, the story would have no point or purpose. In a story conflict is one of the plot structures. In this case, when talking about internal conflict is a conflict between the main character and himself. It can be caused by a tragedy that leaving trauma or anxiety to the main character. Understanding internal conflict according to Alwi, et al (2005: 587) *is a conflict caused by the existence of two or more ideas, or conflicting desires to master themselves so as to affect behavior.* Sigmund Freud (1966) discussed internal conflict in relation to the three structures of the

mind. Anxiety according to this view is caused by the psychic tension among the forces representative of the id, ego, and superego. When the main character experienced internal conflict or anxiety.

#### 2.2.3.2 Defense mechanism

Defense mechanism, in psychoanalytic theory, any of a group of mental processes that enables the mind to reach compromise solutions to conflicts that it is unable to resolve. The process is usually unconscious, and the compromise generally involves concealing from oneself internal drives or feelings that threaten to lower self-esteem or provoke anxiety. The concept derives from the psychoanalytic hypothesis that there are forces in the mind that oppose and battle against each other. The term was first used in Sigmund Freud's paper "The Neuro-Psychoses of Defence" (1894). Defense mechanisms are behaviors people use to separate themselves from unpleasant events, actions, or thoughts. These psychological strategies may help people put distance between themselves and threats or unwanted feelings, such as guilt or shame. The idea of defense mechanisms comes from psychoanalytic theory, a psychological perspective of personality that sees personality as the interaction between three components: id, ego, and super ego. First proposed by Sigmund Freud, this theory has evolved over time and contends that behaviors, like defense mechanisms, are not under a person's conscious control. In fact, most people do them without realizing the strategy they're using. Defense mechanisms are a normal, natural part of psychological development. Identifying which type you, your loved ones, even your co-workers use can help you in future conversations and encounters.

#### **1.Repression**

Is the withdrawal from consciousness of an unwanted idea, affect, or desire by pushing it down, or repressing it, into the unconscious part of the mind. An example may be found in a case of hysterical amnesia, in which the victim has performed or witnessed some disturbing act and then completely forgotten the act itself and the circumstances surrounding it.

## **2. Reaction formation**

Is the fixation in consciousness of an idea, affect, or desire that is opposite to a feared unconscious impulse. A mother who bears an unwanted child, for example, may react to her feelings of guilt for not wanting the child by becoming extremely solicitous and overprotective to convince both the child and herself that she is a good mother.

## **3. Projection**

Is a form of defense in which unwanted feelings are displaced onto another person, where they then appear as a threat from the external world. A common form of projection occurs when an individual, threatened by his own angry feelings, accuses another of harboring hostile thoughts.

## **4. Regression**

Is a return to earlier stages of development and abandoned forms of gratification belonging to them, prompted by dangers or conflicts arising at one of the later stages. A young wife, for example, might retreat to the security of her parents' home after her first quarrel with her husband.

## **5. Sublimation**

Is the diversion or deflection of instinctual drives, usually sexual ones, into no instinctual channels. Psychoanalytic theory holds that the energy invested in sexual impulses can be shifted to the pursuit of more acceptable and even socially valuable achievements, such as artistic or scientific endeavors.

## **6. Denial**

Is the conscious refusal to perceive that painful facts exist. In denying latent feelings of homosexuality or hostility, or mental defects in one's child, an individual can escape intolerable thoughts, feelings, or events.

## **7. Rationalization**

Is the substitution of a safe and reasonable explanation for the true (but threatening) cause of behavior.

## **8. Reaction formation**

Is a people who use this defense mechanism recognize how they feel, but they choose to behave in the opposite manner of their instincts. A person who reacts this way, for example, may feel they should not express negative emotions, such as anger or frustration. They choose to instead react in an overly positive way.

## **9. Compartmentalization**

Is a Separating your life into independent sectors may feel like a way to protect many elements of it. For example, when you choose to not discuss personal life issues at work, you block off, or compartmentalize, that element of your life. This allows you to carry on without facing the anxieties or challenges while you're in that setting or mindset.

## **10. Intellectualization**

When you're hit with a trying situation, you may choose to remove all emotion from your responses and instead focus on quantitative facts. You may see this strategy in use when a person who is let go from a job choose to spend their days creating spreadsheets of job opportunities and leads.

### 2.3 Literatur review

*Skin Film* tells about a young man named Byron Widner that was raised by racist parents named Fred Krager and Shareen Krager, they both are head of Vinlander Social Club one of White supremacist group which is spread the hatred toward black skin people and other minorities people. Fred and Shareen have a Crucial role in this group to recruit a new member. Their typical targets is a destitute homeless kid with no parent and both of them managing in every aspects about everything related to this group. The environment affect the psychological of a person. Bryon widenes is a member of whitesupremacy, Bryon trapped between difficult choices which emerges Internal conflict in Bryon minds, also unconscious drives has an impact to Bryon behavior. The Analytical methods that used in this research are Intrinsic approach consisting Characterization, plot, and setting. As for extrinsic approach. The internal conflict in Bryon in the *Skin* film which was researched in 2020 by (Muhammad Wijaya) . describes his brutality when he has a family and environment that is very racist and cruel to others and in the end he decides to leave his family and environment and chooses the woman he loves. it took a hard struggle until he wanted to be killed by his family and people in his environment. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980; p. 36). Setting is a fundamental aspect of fiction, along with plot, character and etc. Psychoanalysis itself according to Brenner (in Albertine, 2011:11) psychoanalytic theory is a body of hypotheses concerning about function and human mental development, this discipline is part of psychology that give a important contributions to human psychology today.

One of the films that catch my attention is *Death Wish*, a 2018 remake of the 1974 film and based on Brian Garfield's 1972 novel with the same title, directed by *Eli Roth* and written by *Joe Carnahan*. This film takes the setting in Chicago around 2016 – 2017. The film is about a Chicago doctor named *Paul Kersey* who takes revenge on the group of robbers. They robe his house, injures his daughter and kill his wife. The internal conflict on Dr. Paul in Joe Carnahan's *Death Wish* film was researched in 2020 by (Resky Abdul Balad). describes the revenge of Dr. Paul to the person who killed his wife and child. The existence of



an addiction in him makes him even more thirsty to kill the person who killed his family, therefore he is on a mission to complete his revenge. psychological problems experienced by *Dr. Paul*, but also the death instinct that drives him to be a killer. In this paper, I will analyze the psychological problems of *Dr. Paul* and the effects on his life as a father and a husband and as a professional doctor. There are several psychological scenes and theories that can support this analysis using *Sigmund Freud's* psychoanalytic theory. According to Wilhem Wundt (1829), *the notion of psychology is a study of various experiences that occur in humans; such as the senses, feelings, thoughts, and will*. Whereas according to Kurt Koffka (1925), *the notion of psychology is a science which studies the behavior of living things in their relations with the outside world*. Psychology has many subdivisions such as social psychology, psychoanalysis

The internal conflict that I analyze was very different from the two, the internal conflict experienced by the main character of the green book film, namely Dr. Shirley is traumatized by the failure of her household and the pressure she receives from people who are racist towards her hence the formation of an internal conflict that makes her very weak for a man, and finally there is a turning point in all of that which makes her get up and want to solve it. its mission is so that the black race can be recognized by all circles and not underestimated. The term was first used in Sigmund Freud's paper "The Neuro-Psychoses of Defence" (1894). Defense mechanisms are behaviors people use to separate themselves from unpleasant events, actions, or thoughts. These psychological strategies may help people put distance between themselves and threats or unwanted feelings, such as guilt or shame. The reflection can be the life problems, philosophy, sociology and psychology that sometimes can be relatable to our own life experiences. Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic tradition, Sigmund Freud discussed internal conflict in relation to the three structures of the mind. Anxiety according to this view is caused by the psychic tension. among the forces representative of the Id, Ego, and Superego (Sato, 2005: 33)." Conflict emerge when people have different needs, values, interests, opinions, and are unable to find a middle way to solve it, and its means that person still cannot bury the hatchet with themselves.