

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Studies

In conducting this study, the authors found several previous studies because they are very necessary and can be used as supporting data. One of the supporting data that according to the writer needs to be made a separate part is previous research related to the problems that will be described in this study. In this study, previous research used as a reference is the findings and theoretical methods used. Therefore, the writer conducted a review of some of the results of research that had been carried out in the form of a thesis or journal article via the internet web. Therefore, several previous studies with the same object were chosen as guidelines for the writer to conduct research. Previous research relevant to the concerns described in this study is one of the supporting data that, according to the writer, should be formed as a separate component.

The first previous research is “Aza's Mental Disorders Reflected in Turtles Along the Road Novel: Psychoanalytic Perspectives written by Ismawati Khusnul Khotimah (2019)”. This study aims to describe the type of mental disorder Aza is reflected in the novel *Turtles All The Way Down*, the researcher also lists the causes of Aza's mental disorder and explains how Aza overcomes his mental illness. The writer uses the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques in this study applying the results of Miles & Huberman's research based on reduction. The writer uses the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. The results of this study indicate that the Aza type mental disorder is Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD), the Id has the

strongest role compared to the Ego and Superego. The results also show that the cause of Aza's mental illness is obsessive thoughts and compulsive behavior. Although not fully recovered, Aza is better because he has undergone several treatments, such as therapy, medication, and strong motivation. This study helps new writer to understand the explanation of the concept of OCD and understand the explanation that requires specific elements to diagnose obsessive-compulsive disorder experienced by characters associated with DSM-V.

In the second previous study, this research is entitled “Humbert's Obsession with Dolores Haze (Lolita) in Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita* written by Hana Utami Dewi (2015)”. The researcher uses a structural approach to analyze the general picture, conflict and setting. This analysis is to analyze the main character's obsession, the researcher uses a psychological approach. The writer used a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that Humbert Humbert was described as a lonely, charming, affectionate, obsessed, anxious, insecure, curious, kind father, fragile, overprotective, and temperamental underage girl. Lolita experiences internal conflicts with herself as well as external conflicts with social, Charlotte, Lolita, and Clare Quilty. Lolita complex syndrome is discovered in Humbert's psychological state due to his obsession with Dolores Haze (Lolita). This analysis also helps new the writer to understand the factors that cause people to suffer from obsessions.

In the third previous research, this thesis is entitled “Hope's Obsessive-compulsive Disorder in Hope Donahue's *Beautiful Stranger* written by Romauli Butar Butar (2010)”. This study used a qualitative descriptive and used Davison and Neale's theory of Obsessive-compulsive Disorder to analyze. Psychological approach is used in this thesis because it analyzes a person's mental condition and its impact on a

person's mental health. The results show that the main character has a high obsession that has a bad impact on his life. This thesis can help new writer to know about the symptoms and factors of OCD such as biological factors, genes, environmental factors.

In the last previous research. This thesis is entitled “Gustav Von’s Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder Aschenbach in The Novel *Der Tod in Venedig* Karya Thomas Mann written by Maria Clara Yubilea Sidharta (2019)”. The research objective of this thesis is to describe character obsessive disorder Gustav von Aschenbach to Tazio's character, to describe character's compulsive disorder Gustav von Aschenbach to Tazio's character, to describe the factors that cause Obsessive compulsive disorder can be experienced by Gustav von Aschenbach's character in *Der Tod in Venedig* by Thomas Mann. Data analyzed by qualitative descriptive technique. This study uses a psychological approach from DSM-V and PPDGJ-III. The results show that OCD in the main character occurs for 2 weeks and is compulsive that cannot be resisted, obsessive is emotions such as fear, jealousy, anxiety and restlessness, and the cause of OCD is obsession. against the face and body of tazio. This research contributes to new writer to help find out about the types of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder and the causes of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

In conclusion, the above four studies are helpful to current study because they are all related to the analysis object and the theory used, and the previous research is important to the current research because it will help the author to evaluate Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. In addition, journals help writer analyze problems by following a pattern of identifying symptoms and applying relevant theories.

Therefore, it is also a consideration for researchers to find suitable answers to answer research questions, and are considered able to help achieve study objectives.

2.2. Psychological Approach in Literature

The psychological approach is used as the theoretical basis in this research theory because this research discusses psychological problems in literary works. According to Wellek and Were in Sari (2017) Psychological theory of literature is a psychological study of the creative process or psychological laws that exist in literary works or the effects of literature on readers. Therefore, based on the statement conveyed by Wellek and Warren psychologically it can be applied in literary works and can be applied by readers. This definition can be applied to analyze the psychological aspects of literature, people, characters and literary works because psychology can describe feelings, thoughts, imaginations that can be described in literary works, an approach that considers human mental aspects through the psychological side, it will be seen that literary works aim at to reflect human life (Benyei, 2016).

The explanation was described, the author can see that a psychological approach can be used and can help the author to understand the characterizations in novels related to psychological issues to analyze the psychological aspects of the characters, especially in literary works in psychology perspective which will be discussed in this study. Therefore, by using a psychology approach, it can be proven that in literary works it does not only explain the events that occur and the plot that is conveyed, but researchers can also find out the feelings and psychology displayed by the main characters in the novel.

The writer focuses on the mental disorder suffered by the main character in the novel. The writer focuses on analyzing the main characters by observing quotations such as statements, words, sentences and phrases related to their psychological problems. The writer uses the Obsessive Compulsive Disorder theory by Foa and Wilson, using this theory the researcher can predict the characteristics, types and symptoms that are revealed to the main character in the novel *Every Last Word* by Tamara Ireland Stone published in 2015.

2.3 Theory of Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is an anxiety disorder that involves excessive unwanted thoughts and fears (Obsessive) and then suppressed anxiety leading to repetitive behaviors (compulsions). A person suffering from this psychological problem experiences general anxiety, phobias, and fears. Obsessive are muddled thoughts that cannot be controlled by the sufferer, the sufferer may be aware of it what they were thinking was very imprecise and unreasonable, but they couldn't control it can sometimes even be so frightening that the thought causes urges or an involuntary desire to do something over and over for a specific purpose. Someone who does something over and over again is for reduce the anxiety that invades his mind. (Foa & Wilson, 2001).

Foa and Wilson (2001) divide OCD into seven types: 1. Washers and Cleaners 2. Checkers 3. Repeaters 4. Orderers 5. Hoarders 6. Thinking Ritualizers 7. Pure Obsession (Pure-O)

1. Washers and Cleaners is the sufferer who is afraid contaminated by certain objects or situations, such as fear of being contaminated with germs, disease, or dirt it's to

make sufferers feel comfortable. When the patient feels contaminated to eliminate all possibilities, the patient will perform a ritual such as cleaning himself during perhaps after coming into contact with something to prevent death or illness from occurring. The patient will perform the ritual repeatedly. The ritual is intended to be used to restore the patient's comfort. (Foa & Wilson, 2001).

2. Checkers is sufferers who check excessively to prevent worry or disaster from happening. Sufferers will check a job once but they immediately doubt whether the sufferer complete the examination correctly, if the patient is still in doubt then the patient should check again. However, on Examinations that have been carried out by the patient are still trapped in an examination cycle that makes the patient hesitate, and check again until it feels safe. Patients do this with the aim of avoiding something unwanted that can be dangerous.

3. Repeaters is Sufferer who perform actions or actions repeatedly. When sufferers feel fear comes to mind, the sufferer will feel a need to repeat an action so that the thought does not come and that the thought does not become real. In this type, sufferers cannot find a logical distinction between obsessions and compulsions because the condition is often present in their minds. Therefore, the sufferer will do things over and over again so that the thoughts stop. Foa & Wilson, 2001).

4. Orders is sufferer who have an obsession with order in a certain way. Patients who have obsessive compulsions sufferers will feel anxious if the objects around them are not neatly arranged and symmetrical. They need a lot of time to check whether the objects are arranged correctly. Sufferer Obsessive Compulsive Disorder of this type generally can feel disappointed or anxious when the order of their objects neatly

arranged. So the patient needs time to make sure that objects or anything are neatly arranged according to the pattern he wants. (Foa & Wilson, 2001).

5. Hoarders is sufferers with this type of obsessive compulsive disorder is very fond of collecting items that they think are a pity to throw away because sufferers think one day the object will be useful to them. So sufferers can hoard all things and things that they consider important and useful. Foa & Wilson, 2001).

6. Thinking Ritualizers is sufferers who have this type of obsessive compulsive disorder ask for repetitive thoughts or images, this can be called rethinking compulsions are used to deal with their anxiety thoughts or obsessions. As explained, the sufferer thinking ritualizer is similar to pure obsession because both have repetitive thoughts but no behavioral rituals. Ritual thinking has obsessions and rituals to reduce disturbing obsessions. The thinking pattern of this sufferer can be said to be like a repeater, but in this type of disorder, the sufferer focuses on performing repetitive thought rituals. Foa & Wilson, 2001).

7. Worries and Pure Obsession (Pure-O) is a patient who experiences obsessive compulsive disorder which is characterized by repeated negative thoughts uncontrollable and annoying. This type of sufferer is different from other OCD sufferers. These sufferers have daily worries at frightening events and even shameful thoughts. This type of obsessive compulsive disorder is identified that most people with pure obsessions also have compulsive behaviors, but compulsive impulses are more subtle and covert, such as mental or ritual urges. When the sufferer feels the attack of pure obsession, the sufferer moves the mental impulse to perform a ritual in order to control the attack. Foa & Wilson, 2001).

In this study, the focus is on describing the symptoms of Worries and Pure Obsession (Pure-O) type. Foa and Wilson (2001) Someone who have diagnosed with OCD, one must have matching symptoms determination of the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Guidelines for Mental Disorder. Foa and Wilson (2001) divide OCD into seven type. Each type has its own symptoms. Worries Pure Obsession (Pure-O) type includes several signs and symptoms, as written below.

1. Worries and Pure Obsession (Pure-O)
 - a. Often annoyed with unpleasant thoughts that arise in the mind beyond the wishes of the sufferer.
 - b. Have doubts about the simple everyday things you do.
 - c. The patient has no control over his mind often comes to mind like a thought embarrassing, scary, cruel, or strange.
 - d. Afraid of bad thoughts coming true.
 - e. When you start to worry, you can't stop easily.
 - f. Thinking about thought really happened.
 - g. Small and unimportant events make the sufferer too worried.