

MAIN CHARACTER'S NEUROSIS IN KATHLEEN

GLASGOW'S *GIRL IN PIECES*

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

**MAIN CHARACTER'S NEUROSIS IN KATHLEEN GLASGOW'S *GIRL*
*IN PIECES***

THESIS

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Main Character’s Neurosis in Kathleen Glasgow’s *Girl in Pieces***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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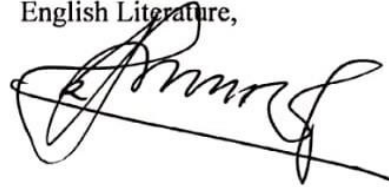
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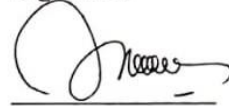
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MOTTO

Good and evil cannot be equal. Repel evil with what is better and your enemy will become as close as an old and valued friend.

–Al- Qur'an 41:34

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the only precious human who has trusted me and my ambition since day one, my mum in heaven, Almarhumah Salamah.

This thesis is also dedicated to those who loved me harder when I was unlovable, to the rare individuals who accompanied me through my wreck and my glory.

Yes, you all merit this effort.

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To sum up, the researcher acknowledges that this thesis is far from perfect. Hence, the researcher values courteous comments, constructive suggestions, and criticism for the sake of researcher's improvement. Hopefully, this thesis can give utilities to the readers and enable to contribute in the realm of literary study.

Malang, 13 June 2021

Roikhatul Nur Ilmi

ABSTRACT

Ilmi, Roikhatul Nur (2021) *Main Character's Neurosis in Kathleen Glasgow's Girl in Pieces*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

Key Words: Mental Health, Neurosis, Neurotic Needs, Neurotic Trends, Theory of Neurosis.

According to Karen Horney, neurosis is a psychic disturbance brought on by fear and a reaction to that fear (Horney, 1937). The term is used by people who had difficulties in their childhood, particularly due to disproportionate parenting and poor parental treatment that reached the point of violence. Horney called these acts a basic evil. Then, the investment of those ill-treatment causes the emergence of basic anxiety and hostility which leads to the prospecting irrational defenses known as neurotic needs, followed by the display of dreadful behavior which can be seen in terms of neurotic trends.

This study aims to answer research questions that divided into three, those are: 1) What are the causes of neurosis suffered by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*? 2) What are the irrational defenses (neurotic needs) used by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*? 3) How does the main character behave when neurosis emerges in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*? This study employs a psychology of literature as an approach to explain the conflicts that occurred in the main character who suffers from neurosis. The theory used in this study is the neurosis theory from Karen Horney. The data of this research is taken from the novel *Girl in Pieces* by taking some data related to neurosis, completely with the causes, the irrational defenses, and the way neurotic people behave when neurosis is emerged which experienced by the main character, namely Charlie Davis.

This study demonstrates that the root cause of the main character's neurosis is basic evil, which manifests in terms of hostile family environment, abusive behavior, and disparaging behavior. Later on, the basic evil is causing basic anxiety and basic hostility take a fairly great role in neurotic person's life. Then, after experiencing the bitterness of basic evil, neurotic people tend to use irrational defenses to combat the discomfort, which can be seen in terms of neurotic needs. Furthermore, the main character dominates three out of ten neurotic needs. Lastly, the neurotic way of behaving when neurosis emerges can be detected in the form of neurotic trends. In this case, the main character has a propensity to move toward people, which corresponds to a compliant personality. In short, if a person is developing the stages of neurotic trends to overcome obstacles, they can be labelled as neurotic people suffering from neurosis. In this case, Charlie Davis, as the main character, passed the development stages of neurotic trends.

ABSTRAK

Ilmi, Roikhatul Nur (2021) *Neurosis dari Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Girl in Pieces oleh Kathleen Glasgow*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Kesehatan Mental, Neurosis, Kebutuhan Neurotik, Tren Neurotik, Teori Neurosis.

Menurut Karen Horney, neurosis adalah gangguan psikis yang ditimbulkan oleh ketakutan dan pertahanan terhadap ketakutan itu sendiri (Horney, 1937). Istilah tersebut disandang oleh orang-orang yang cenderung mengalami masa kecil yang sulit, terlebih disebabkan oleh pengasuhan orang tua yang tidak proporsional, dan perlakuan orangtua yang buruk bahkan hingga ke tahap kekerasan, Horney menyebut tindakan tersebut sebagai *basic evil*. Kemudian, investasi dari perlakuan buruk tersebut menyebabkan munculnya *basic anxiety* dan *basic hostility* yang mengarah pada pertahanan irasional yang dikenal sebagai *neurotic needs*, lalu diikuti dengan cara berperilaku orang neurotik yang cenderung mengerikan saat neurosis menyerang, hal tersebut dapat dilihat dalam bentuk *neurotic trends*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian yang terbagi menjadi tiga, yaitu: 1) Apa penyebab neurosis yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dalam film Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*? 2) Apa saja pertahanan irasional (kebutuhan neurotik) yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam *Girl in Pieces* karya Kathleen Glasgow? 3) Bagaimana perilaku karakter utama ketika neurosis muncul di Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*?. Penelitian ini menggunakan psikologi sastra sebagai pendekatan untuk menjelaskan konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh utama yang menderita neurosis. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori neurosis dari Karen Horney. Data penelitian ini diambil dari novel *Girl in Pieces* dengan mengambil beberapa data terkait neurosis, dilengkapi dengan penyebabnya, pertahanan irasional, dan cara orang neurotik berperilaku saat neurosis muncul yang dialami oleh tokoh utama yaitu Charlie Davis.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa akar penyebab neurosis dari karakter utama adalah *basic evil*, yang termanifestasikan dalam bentuk lingkungan keluarga yang tidak bersahabat, perilaku kasar, dan perilaku meremehkan. Lalu, *basic evil* menyebabkan *basic anxiety* dan *basic hostility* mengambil peran yang cukup signifikan dalam kehidupan orang neurotik. Kemudian, setelah merasakan kekecewaan dari *basic evil*, orang yang neurotik cenderung menggunakan pertahanan irasional untuk memerangi ketidaknyamanan yang ia rasakan, hal tersebut dapat dilihat dalam bentuk *neurotic needs*. Karakter utama dalam kasus ini mendominasi tiga dari sepuluh *neurotic needs*. Terakhir, cara berperilaku orang neurotik saat neurosis muncul dapat dideteksi dalam bentuk *neurotic trends*. Dalam hal ini, karakter utama memiliki kecenderungan untuk *move toward people*, yang beresonansi dengan *compliant personality*. Singkatnya, jika seseorang mengembangkan tahapan *neurotic trends* untuk mengatasi berbagai hambatan atau ketidaknyamanan, mereka dapat dicap sebagai orang neurotik yang menderita neurosis. Dalam hal ini, Charlie Davis, sebagai tokoh utama, melewati tahap perkembangan *neurotic trends* tersebut.

مستخلص البحث

علمي، رانحة النور . ٢٠٢١ : العصاب من الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية فتاة في قطع من قبل كاتلين غلاسكو . البحث الجامعي . قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، مولانا مالك إبراهيم جامعة مالانج الإسلامية. تحت الإشراف: الدكتور الحاج موندي راهايو الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصحة النفسية ، العصاب ، الاحتياجات العصبية ، الاتجاهات العصبية ، نظرية العصاب

وفقاً لكارين هورني ، فإن العصاب هو اضطراب نفسي ناتج عن الخوف والدفاع ضد الخوف نفسه (هورني ، 1937). المصطلح يحمله الأشخاص الذين يميلون إلى طفولة صعبة ، خاصة بسبب الأبوة غير المتناسبة ، والمعاملة الأبوية السيئة حتى إلى حد العنف ، يصف هورني هذه الأفعال بأنها شر أساسي. بعد ذلك ، يتسبب الاستثمار من العلاج السيئ في ظهور القلق الأساسي والعداء الأساسي الذي يؤدي إلى دفاعات غير عقلانية تُعرف بالاحتياجات العصبية ، ثم يتبعها سلوك الأشخاص العصبيين الذين يميلون إلى أن يكونوا فظيعين عند حدوث العصاب ، ويمكن ملاحظة ذلك في شكل من أشكال الاتجاهات العصبية

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الإجابة عن أسئلة البحث التي تنقسم إلى ثلاثة وهي: (1) ما سبب العصاب الذي تعاني منه الشخصية الرئيسية في فيلم كاتلين غلاسكو فتاة في القطع؟ (2) ما هي الدفاعات اللاعقلانية (الاحتياجات العصبية) التي تستخدمها الشخصية الرئيسية في كاتلين غلاسكو فتاة في القطع؟ (3) كيف تتصرف الشخصية الرئيسية عندما يظهر العصاب في كاتلين غلاسكو فتاة في القطع؟. تستخدم هذه الدراسة علم النفس الأدبي كمنهج لشرح الصراعات التي تحدث في الشخصية الرئيسية التي تعاني من العصاب. النظرية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي نظرية العصاب لكارين هورني. بيانات هذا البحث مأخوذة من رواية *Girl in Pieces* من خلال أخذ بعض البيانات المتعلقة بالعصاب ، واستكمال أسبابها ، والدفاعات اللاعقلانية ، والطريقة التي يتصرف بها الأشخاص العصبيون عند حدوث العصاب والتي تختبرها الشخصية الرئيسية ، وهي تشارلي ديفيس.

تظهر هذه الدراسة أن السبب الجذري لعصاب الشخصية الرئيسية هو الشر الأساسي ، والذي يتجلى في شكل بيئة أسرية معادية ، وسلوك فظ ، وسلوك استخفاف. بعد ذلك ، يتسبب الشر الأساسي في القلق الأساسي والعداء الأساسي ليأخذ دوراً مهماً في حياة الأشخاص العصبيين. بعد ذلك ، بعد تجربة مرارة الشر الأساسي ، يميل الأشخاص العصبيون إلى استخدام دفاعات غير عقلانية لمكافحة الانزعاج الذي يشعرون به ، ويمكن ملاحظة ذلك في شكل احتياجات عصبية. الشخصية الرئيسية في هذه الحالة تهيمن على ثلاثة من الاحتياجات العصبية العشرة. أخيراً ، يمكن اكتشاف الطريقة التي يتصرف بها الأشخاص العصبيون عند ظهور العصاب في شكل اتجاهات عصبية. في هذه الحالة ، تميل الشخصية الرئيسية إلى التحرك تجاه الأشخاص ، الأمر الذي يتردد صداها مع الشخصية الممتلئة. باختصار ، إذا طور الشخص مراحل من الاتجاهات العصبية للتغلب على مختلف العقبات أو الانزعاج ، فيمكن وصفه بأنه شخص عصبي يعاني من العصاب. في هذه الحالة ، يمر تشارلي ديفيس ، بصفته الشخصية الرئيسية ، بمراحل تطور هذه الاتجاهات العصبية

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher outlines the crucial components of the research. The components are divided into twelve, those are the background of the study, research questions, research objectives, scope and limitations, research significance, definitions of key terms, previous studies, and research methods which divided into four those are research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

In recent times, the theme of mental health has become a less stigmatized topic that converses about. Propitiously, the search for keywords that relate to mental health has escalated. Supported by the research of Vargas et al (2020) which utilizes data from Google Trends, they maximize their research by observing data from 2004 until 2019. In short, since 2012, the number of topic searches with keywords mental health has steadily increased over the months and culminated in the last 2 years. Moreover, the research of Sulistyorini, Widodo, and Zulaicha (2013) found a phenomenon where the knowledge of mental disorders is increased, and then the positive attitude of society is automatically elevated. Thus, all those research shows that encouraging knowledge about mental health would be so important because the negative stigma will be abated, and the awareness will heave up.

In the process of maintaining mental health, certainly it starts from childhood. As a matter of fact, Karen Horney in her book titled *Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (1937) stated that childhood is dominated by safety needs, which means children significantly need protection and freedom from fear. From Horney's previous statement, it can be concluded that children are immensely dependent on their parents. Because parents are the first and smallest circle which children give credence to provide a sense of security. Simply put, the parental figures who have a consentaneous relationship is the major components that needed in childhood.

On the other hand, the state of mental health is possibly interrupted if the children settle into a family circle that lacks of snugness and less harmonious. As stated by Hatswick in Santoso (2010), he concluded that the tension in the family potentially creates obnoxious behavior in children, such as fear, poor self-esteem, and prolonged worry, even cruelty. Thus, an inadequate relationship has a destructive impact on the relationship between parents and children. It may also potentially lead to the development of neurosis. In addition, Karen Horney (1937) defined neurosis as a psychic disturbance which is caused by fears and the defenses concerning those fears.

In the scope of neurosis, the definition can be variegated. According to Sigmund Freud, neurotic anxiety is the type of fear that arises due to id stimuli. Freud emphasized the word id as a psychic representation of biological needs (Freud in Boeree, 2009). In short, Freud in Ryckman (2007) emphasized that neurosis is primarily the result of a person's inability to overcome sexual urges and its strivings. Besides, Carl Gustav Jung also argued that neurosis is solely identical

to all illnesses. Jung interprets it as symptoms of maladjustment caused by certain hurdles, such as erroneous education, ill-suited attitudes, and execrable experiences, etc. (Jung, 1967). In this case, Karen Horney disagrees with the arguments of Freud and Jung who consider that neurosis is like more severe mental conditions, or negative states of mind as a response to external stimuli. For Horney, a person who is likely to be neurotic is the one who has experienced serious cultural-determined difficulties, especially through childhood experiences (Horney in Fudyartanta, 2005).

Furthermore, the crucial aspect that potentially makes neurosis evolve is immature parents with poor parenting and emotional instability, which later on Horney categorized it as basic evil. Unfortunately, the basic evil has a huge chance to interfere with children's feelings of security. Hence, those critical points relate to the story in the novel that is categorized as Young Adult (YA) books that is *Girl in Pieces* by Kathleen Glasgow. The novel chronicles the arduous journey of a young girl named Charlie Davis, who has been through a series of traumatic experiences since childhood, completely with her troublesome journey to find her true self and mend her own wounds.

Kathleen Glasgow in the novel of *Girl in Pieces* is lining the story that seems stressful yet challenging. Charlie as the main character is standing in an impenetrable position. Charlie had lost a kind and adorable figure of her father. The moment of loss started when Charlie's father took on the appearance of a living human being, but with no one's own soul, and it continued for a considerable amount of time before he passed away. Then experienced violence from Charlie's

mother because of her unresolved trauma. Also abandoned by Charlie's best friend and tragically becomes a victim of child trafficking. Ironically, she also lives in the street, traumatically experiences abuse, and trapped in self-harm. Ended up by grabbing all the bravery that was left inside her soul to move to the new city and build her new life.

In this case, Kathleen has some purpose in writing the *Girl in Pieces* novel. As stated in the interview with GERM Magazine (2016), Kathleen said that she had three goals in writing *Girl in Pieces*. Firstly, to voice the struggle of being a girl who is unable to realize her worth. Secondly, to tell a story of a girl who met a boy but it was awful because she did not get better. Then, she fixes herself by moving to a better spot where she chases her dreams and echoes her voice, which was voiceless before. Thirdly, it is simply to inscribe the inferno of the story. As for Kathleen's motivation for penning this tale, she hopes that it will serve as the best support system for people who suffer in a silent battle that exists and hard to deal with. Unexpectedly, Kathleen also gains inspiration to write the story of *Girl in Pieces* is inspired by her own journey of suffering the hard way, such as depression. As a matter of fact, Kathleen suffers the same experience as Charlie, but yet still, Charlie is being Charlie, and Kathleen is on her own.

Additionally, this research chooses *Girl in Pieces* as the subject of this research since this novel raises an audacious idea. That is when the misfortune of Charlie and all of her fears feels like an obvious, breathtakingly she has dignity and grace to sustain oneself, not so easy to sink into her self-destructive desire. Thus, Charlie's audacity needs to be analyzed in a deeper way. Then the researcher

inclined toward the difficulties that Charlie had been through in her childhood, because that is the main point that became the basis of the way Charlie behaved, such as the mechanism that she applied when she decides things, survives, adapts, and responds to everything in her life. Another reason why the researcher is choosing the novel of *Girl in Pieces* is because the theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney has never been applied in this novel and that theory is the most suitable one which relates to the hurdles of childhood experiences.

To relate with the story of Charlie, who is living in a toxic environment, Ivimey in Horney (1946) said that individuals who come up against inauspicious conditions in their childhood or probably their juvenescence are having a chance to confront displeasing things. Specifically when they do not have an inadequate strength to cope with egregious condition. In short, all the atrocious moments that were experienced by Charlie which lacked warmth, affection, and were out of safe zones, had a high probability of propelling her into the realm of neurosis, which began with basic feelings of anxiety and hostility.

According to Horney in Ewen (1997) she stated that neurosis can be developed if the congenital tendency toward constructive growth is solemnly obstructed by parental fallacy. Unfortunately, it has the potential to be the starting point for children to flourish visceral feelings of insecurity, or experience basic anxiety. Since neurosis is closely related to basic anxiety, then to alleviate the basic anxiety, individuals are starting to organize their energy and resources. Furthermore, to make sure that they are safe and guaranteed, they start to modify their behavior and attitude toward others. Moreover, Horney in her book titled *Self-*

Analysis (1994) reveals the ten neurotic needs as irrational defenses named neurotic needs which used to combat their basic anxiety, ended up by using neurotic trends as a way of behaving.

In this research, the researcher is inspired by several studies that stand in a similar field. Firstly, Hanifah and Rokhman (2020) conducted research that focused on the main character's neurosis in *Lady Oracle*. The research is based on Karen Horney's neurosis theory, and it all revealed by analyzing the four basic neurosis elements. Secondly, Sitepu (2020) conducted research that focused on the main character's non-suicidal self-injury in *Girl in Pieces*. Sitepu found several types of non-suicidal self-injury: hitting, cutting, punching, biting, grinding, and kicking. Thirdly, Darragh and Boyd in Juvera and Greathouse (2020) conducted research that focused on the terms of stigmatizing self-harm in *Girl in Pieces*. Specifically, the purpose is they want to show the importance of breaking the stigma of self-harm and make the survivor of non-suicidal self-injury be knowledgeable and warranted. Lastly, Gratia (2020) conducted research that focused on the moral value of the novel through the main character in the novel *Girl in Pieces*. The researcher describes moral values based on Hornby, and it has shown several results such as bravery, humility, etc.

Based on previous studies mentioned above, most researchers are deliberating about, the main character's non-suicidal self-injury, the topic of breaking stigma in mental illness that turns into awareness, and the moral value of the whole story. The first previous studies may have used Horney's theory, but the main focus is in the terms of main character's neurotic trends and idealized images. Since the terms of

neurosis are multifarious, then to avoid misunderstanding about Horney's perspective about neurosis with others, the researcher enhanced the characteristics of neurosis that Horney put forward during her psychoanalytic journey. Also highlighted crucial points contained the causes of neurosis, the irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic trends as a neurotic way of behaving.

To get a better understanding, this research focuses on Charlie as the main character in *Girl in Pieces* novel. Moreover, the researcher is inclined towards the misfortune of Charlie's childhood, specifically the unfulfilled love, affection, and sense of security from her parents, which makes her suffer from neurosis and trapped her for being neurotic. Furthermore, the researcher is using the theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney. Hopefully, this research can contribute to the areas of research that relate to the topic of psychological literature like neurosis.

B. Problems of the Study

Following the preceding background information, the researcher formulates three research questions as follows:

1. What are the causes of neurosis suffered by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*?
2. What are the irrational defenses (neurotic needs) used by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*?
3. How does the main character behave when neurosis emerges in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*?

C. Objectives of the Study

As evidenced by the variations of the question was posed above, this research aims to attain the following objectives:

1. To analyze the causes of neurosis suffered by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*.
2. To identify the irrational defenses used by the main character in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*.
3. To reveal the way main character behave when neurosis emerges in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*.

D. Scope and Limitation

Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces* is a prosperous literary work and capable to be analyzed from many perspectives such as psychology, moral value, and many others. Nevertheless, this research focuses on Charlie as the main character, limiting to the causes of neurosis, the irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic's way of behaving which called as neurotic trends that need to be revealed in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*.

E. Significance of the Study

There are several prominent points of deliberation in arranging the research. At first, the research aims to give utilities both theoretically and practically by enlightening the theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney as a concept to analyze literary works. Furthermore, this study also expected to contribute in nourishing readers' knowledge about neurosis completely with the causes of neurosis, the

irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic's way of behaving. To sum up, the researcher hopes this research is having the capability to be used as additional reference and put forward the information for the researcher who has the same interest, specifically in terms of neurosis.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Mental Health:** a circumstance of prosperity where individuals are cognizant of their capabilities. They are also capable to wrestling with the prevailing of life's pressures and compatible to work prolifically and creating benefaction for their company (WHO, 2003).
2. **Neurosis:** psychological disturbance brought on by fears and defenses against those fears by discovering compromises for contrary tendencies (Horney, 1937).
3. **Neurotic:** neurotic is similar to fear. In short, neurotic means syndrome of anxiety (Davidson and Neale, 1980).
4. **Neurotic Needs:** excessive desires and demands that resulted from a person's defense mechanisms against basic anxiety (Corsini, 2002).
5. **Neurotic Trends:** a way in providing a sense of security and safety during times of uncertainty and distress, but ultimately stifle growth (Kaufman, 2020)

G. Previous Studies

Since *Girl in Pieces* published in 2016, it entices the reaction of the readers in various ways. In short, this research providing some previous studies that were established in the last three years and standing in the same field. Thus, to get to

know the outcome of researchers' point of view, the literary criticism of their research will be revealed below.

The first study is a journal entitled *Joan's Neurotic Trends and Idealized Image in Margaret Atwood's Lady Oracle* by Umi Hanifah and Muh. Arif Rokhman (2020). The main point of this research is in the terms of neurosis, which classified into four basic elements, those are hostility and basic anxiety, neurotic trends, neurotic conflict, and idealized image. In this case, the conflict appears because Joan's desire is unmet with people's expectations. Then, Joan recognizes the outside world as hostile, and it appears because of her inimical environment, specifically caused by her parents, friends, and teacher.

In terms of Joan's hostility, his life is dominated by her mother and father which unfortunately their attitudes are destructive. In addition, Joan also repressed her hostility toward her mother, her dancing teacher, and her friends. Moreover, the consequences of repressing Joan's hostility are reflected in her dream or her fantasy. Then, in terms of anxiety, the primary source is coming from the conflict of Joan's self-esteem, self-worth, and self-confidence. Besides, Joan's neurotic trends are majoring moving toward people, then automatically she is categorized as compliant type. Lastly, to solve Joan's neurotic conflict and fulfilling the feeling of having her own identity, Joan starts to create an idealized self-image by deciding to fake her death and switch her personality differently than before. Thus, all the evidence shows that Joan is measuring the phase of developing neurotic trends, implicitly she is indicated as a neurotic person.

The second is a journal entitled *The Main Character's Non-Suicidal Self-Injury in Kathleen Glasgow's Girl in Pieces* by Gantina Sitepu (2020). The main character's non-suicidal self-injury is the main point of her research. In addition, she is also using Lois Tyson's Psychoanalytic Criticism. By using that theory, she found out the non-suicidal self-injury that reflected on Charlie, those are cutting, hitting herself, hitting others, walking on glass, pinching thighs, and biting the her tongue. Charlie having the tendency to hurt herself is caused by her fears, anxiety, and loneliness. Tragically, all those maltreatment that she made is only to unshackle her anger. Sitepu also found a way for Charlie to cope with her non-suicidal self-injury that is the virtuousness of her newest supportive environment. Also, the sincere people that she met who successfully enlightening her point of view. Then, the factor of natural changes that came out from the internal desire of Charlie was made her encouraging herself to get out of her comfort zone and trying to be a softhearted person who surrounded by hopeful news.

The third is a book entitled *Breaking the Taboo with Young Adult Literature* by Janine J. Darragh and Ashley S. Boyd in Victor Malo-Juvera and Paula Greathouse (2020). This research has a seat in the fifth chapter of the book, entitled *Putting the Pieces Together, Destigmatizing Self-Harm through Kathleen Glasgow's Girl in Pieces*. Actually, this book is utilized to providing teachers with fresh perspectives, but implicitly it has several key suggestions that can be put into practice. Additionally, the outcome of this research are well-described in several chapter. The first chapter is titled *During Reading Girl in Pieces*. According to the researcher, investigating the stressor, identifying triggers, and trying coping

techniques are worthwhile endeavors for improving comprehension of the propensity for self-harm. The second chapter named as *After Reading Girl in Pieces* reveals that the best way to implementing coping mechanism can be formed in various ways, just like being thoughtful, start to do journaling, and expressing oneself through art. The last chapter is *Beyond Reading Girl in Pieces*, which demonstrates that practicing mindfulness and being nice to oneself are the best choice for remedy.

The last is a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Moral Value on The Girl in Pieces Novel Written by Kathleen Glasgow* by Sri Sola Gratia (2020). In this study, the moral values are the most appropriate ones to receive a more in-depth investigation because all the positive and negative aspects that Charlie got during her journey are subtly convey significant messages. Technically, Hornby's theory was the foundation of this study. The findings of this research are found in nine out of eleven aspect from Hornby's moral values theory. The highest finding is in the area of bravery, where four pieces of evidence were found. Other moral values, such as modesty, cooperation, thankfulness, kindness, trustworthiness, sincerity, love, and affection, were only found one piece of evidence in each aspect.

The various previous studies mentioned above show that the *Girl in Pieces* successfully raised the critical criticism from a different point of view. Moreover, the researcher used it all for the sake of finding a gap in the studies. Besides, the causes of neurosis, the irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic's way of behaving in the novel of *Girl in Pieces* are unrevealed. Therefore, by using

Karen Horney's Neurosis theories, hopefully, this research is capable of giving another perspective to the topic.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study is under the design of literary criticism that is using a psychological approach to engage in analyzing a character in literary. In this study, the researcher highlights the causes of neurosis, the irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic's way of behaving which experienced by Charlie Davis as the main character in *Girl in Pieces* novel. Moreover, Wellek and Warren in Ratna (2013) show four approaches to the model of psychology which associated with the author, creative process, literature, and readers. This research uses the third approach.

Furthermore, there are three steps to understanding psychological research. First, understanding psychological theory, then analyzing literary works. Second, determining a literary work as an object of research. Third, simultaneously finding the theory and research object (Endarswara, 2008). This research uses many literary sources with detailed information about neurosis and subsidiary information of Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces* to get better understanding. In order to answer the problems of the study, the researcher provides explanation, interpretation, and other typical cases in the shape of words rather than numbers.

2. Data Sources

Owing to the necessity of discussing neurosis in Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces*, this research uses one primary source. Klarer (2004) defines the primary source as the traditional object of analysis in terms of literary criticism, encompassing poetry, drama, and others as part of literary genres. Primary data source in this research is the novel by Kathleen Glasgow, entitled *Girl in Pieces*. It was published in 2016 by Delacorte Press. The novel contains 406 pages, with three full-length chapters.

3. Data Collection

The data from Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces* is collected by adapting from Rahayu, Mediyansyah and Zuhro (2020), and it will be following the steps below:

1. Carrying out detailed reading to get comprehensive understanding in every essential element in the novel and the discussed issues, also taking notes in form of word, phrase, or sentences;
2. Identifying data in the forms of words, phrases, and paragraphs. Then underlining the required data and determining the relevant data which resonates with the theory used in the research;
3. Classifying the data based on the theory used in the study.

4. Data Analysis

A number of important data from Kathleen Glasgow's *Girl in Pieces* are analyzed by adjusting the technical steps of Afifuddin (2016), which divided into three, as follows:

1. The data are categorized by comparing each data, then determining the critical points that appropriate to the problem of the study;
2. The selected data are analyzed in accordance with the theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney;
3. The accumulation of multiple data from the *Girl in Pieces* novel and some pertinent sources are re-examined in a greater depth, and then align the conclusions that represent the point of the study, with appropriate suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the explanation of theories related to the research topic. The explanation starts from the prevalent to the specific. In the first place, there is an explanation of psychology and literature. The second place is followed by the theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney, which is divided into three. Those are causes of neurosis, the irrational defenses that are neurotic needs, and the neurotic's way of behaving.

A. Psychology and Literature

Basically, both literature and psychology talk about humans. To deliberate on the relationship between psychology and literature on a broader scope, sharpening the notion of psychology and literature in the first place would be preferable. According to Colman (2015) psychology is the science of the traits, capacities, and phenomena of the human way of behaving and its psychological experience. Colman also stated that the word of psychology itself first appeared in *The Physical Dictionary* by Steven Blankaart which was published in 1693. Blankaart defined psychology as the treats of psyche (Colman, 2015). Since the term of the psyche is essentially imperceptible, the best thing to do when observing is to focus on behaviors that appeared or other actions that could be considered as the manifestation of the psyche's life.

Moving to the notion of literature, it defined as a discipline where language is used as a medium of expression to interpret human, culture, personality, and

individual divergence, which has always been studied and discussed by many, such as writers, psychologists, and others (Aras, 2015). Furthermore, Lodge (2002), in his book *Awareness and the Novel Connected Essays*, describes literature as a prosperous and comprehensive record of human consciousness. Since literature closely related to the point of human's consciousness, it extends to the term of creative thinking. According to Rahayu (2009), literature can feed a person's creative processes by stimulating and expatiating the imagination as well as providing new information, ideas, and perspectives in order to assist them in imagining the possibilities and developing original ideas. Simply put, it broadens a person's capacity to convey imagination through words and imagery.

Furthermore, Aras (2015), stated that the novel, as one of the works of literature, is undoubtedly human's best attempt to depict the experience of a single person moving across time and space. Therefore, when reading a novel, one frequently comes across characters who suffer from mental disorder. As stated by Satriawan and Rahayu (2020), mental disorder which also known as insanity, is a condition that manifests in real life as a breakdown in terms of interpersonal relationships and personalities. As a result, the disorders have the potential to impact the character's life journey and possibly put those nearby in risk. Thus, the value of literature lies in helping one better understand oneself and others (Rahayu, 2009). To get better understanding, it required constant input from psychology to learn more about the character.

The first step in applying psychology to analyze literature is to become aware of how the mind functions. Dudek (1974) asserts that everything in literature can

be explained if one has a thorough comprehension of how the imagination or the mind function. It rapidly gives us the ability to identify psychiatric problems in fictional characters and explains the potential causes. In essence, it may be claimed that there is a reciprocal relationship between literature and psychology. To strengthen that idea, Cohen (1971) stated that psychology helps to elucidate some literary issues, and literature provides insights into psychology. Thus it can be concluded that the connection between literature and psychology are interrelated since psychology can be utilized to interpret literature (Papalia, 1985).

In an attempt to elicit to the understanding of this correlation, Wellek and Warren (1949) attempted to clarify the relationship between psychology and literature deals with, by describing its scope. Wellek and Warren (1949) argued that psychology of literature has four possible definitions. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. This study attempted to interpret the author's psychological conditions when making up literary works. The second is the study of the creative process. This study includes psychological steps to focus on the literary works. The third is the study of types and the laws of psychology applied to literature. This study leads to psychological theories. And the last examines the impact of literature on readers. This study emphasizes the psychological pragmatic aspects of literary texts to the readers.

Referring to Wellek and Warren's arguments, this study leaned toward the third idea, which is the psychological approach as a study and the laws that apply to literary works. The third concept leads to psychological theory, and the analysis focuses on the main character's psychological and traumatic behavior. Furthermore,

by employing the third concept, the causal factors underlying the main character's behavior can be revealed in great detail. In conclusion, when a researcher applies psychological analysis to a literary work, the researcher will automatically adjust the psychology theory because it can help the researcher gain a better understanding of the psychological phenomenon that appeared. In this study, the researcher employs Karen Horney's Neurosis theory.

B. Theory of Neurosis by Karen Horney

Horney in her book titled *Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (1937) defines neurosis as a psychic interference entailed by fears and defenses toward these fears. Also, striving a way to find compromise solutions for contradictory tendencies. On the other hand, Horney in her book titled *Our Inner Conflict* (1945) stated that neurosis ought to be said that it is always a matter of degree. So when Horney enunciates "a neurosis" it means "individual to the extent that they are neurotic" (Horney, 1945).

Essentially, Horney (1937) prefers to discuss a person's behavioral patterns rather than phobias, depressions, or functional physical disorders as criteria for labeling someone as neurotic. Horney initially classified neurotic characteristics into two categories, the first is several rigidities in reaction. In this case, rigidity refers to a lack of flexibility in responding to various situations. Simply, neurotic people are plagued by doubts. The second is the contrariety between potential and achievement (Horney, 1937).

According to Horney (1937) there is one thing that common to all neurosis that is anxiety and how to defend against it. In the first part, Horney explains that living conditions in each culture frighten neurotic people. It could be caused by external dangers such as natural conditions and enemies. It can also be from social relations such as incitement to hostility, oppression, and forced dependence, or also from the traditions of a culture. In the second part, Horney stated that the fear arises because of the existence of protective devices in a culture, such as taboos, rites, and costumes, etc. In this case, if normal people are capable enough to defend themselves despite facing cultural shock, neurotic people cannot do so because they have decreased expressive vitality and capacity for pleasure (Horney, 1937).

Horney observed various types of neurotic personalities in her practice of psychoanalysis as she progressed in her knowledge. Horney observed a variety of factors, including differences in age, temperament, and interests, as well as social class diversity. Then, Horney concluded that most of us must deal with issues such as competition, fear of failure, emotional isolation, distrust of ourselves and others, and so on (Horney, 1937). The validity of Horney's assumptions about the relationship between culture and neurosis must be tested by the combined efforts of anthropologists and psychiatrists. Horney begins surface observation that underpins the basic conflict by using a short-cross section in order to learn the precise characteristics of neurosis.

According to Horney (1937) several attitudes that can be observed are divided into five. The first is neurotic people's attitudes toward giving and receiving affections, which occurs when they are overly reliant on acceptance or affection

from others. The second is a self-evaluation attitude resulting from neurotic insecurities, most notably feelings of inferiority and inadequacy. The third category is attitudes toward self-assertion, which includes a variety of obstacles, such as difficulty expressing oneself, inability to defend oneself, or simply being unable to say “no,” and the inability to plan. The next one is aggression, which manifests in the form of fighting, attacking, belittling, or breaking boundaries or rules. The last aspect is sexuality, which refers to the neurotic person’s compulsive need for sexual activity or its inhibition of that activity.

In short, since neurotic people sometimes do not know that they are suffering, Horney (1937) highlighted that the main disturbance of neurosis lies in the deformation of the character. Because it arises as a result of a chronic process in childhood, which ultimately takes on a large role in terms of personality with greater intensity.

1. Causes of Neurosis

a) Basic Evil

Since Horney stated that anxiety is one of the factors that contribute to neurosis, Horney also stated in Kelland (2020) that anxiety is a natural state of human living. As well as German philosopher who labeled it as *Angst de Kreatur* (anxiety of the creature). The anxiety of creature defined as a sense of helplessness in the face of uncontrollable forces of nature such as malady, aged, and death. This anxiety starts in childhood and lasts throughout one’s life. However, anxiety has the potential to ruin a person’s life, especially if that person has not been properly

cared for since they were a child, or if the parent's protection is unable to alleviate the child's anxiety.

Despite the fragility of the situations, Horney (1937) believed that everyone begins life with the potential to mature healthily. Growing healthily necessitates growth-promoting conditions, such as a warm and loving environment. Furthermore, children require intimacy, genuine love, and healthy discipline to develop a sense of safety and satisfaction to shape an authentic self. However, this is inversely proportional if the parents do not satisfy the children's need for security and satisfaction. In short, Horney (1937) defines parental actions that undermine a child's sense of security as "basic evil."

The term "basic evil" refers to negligent parenting that extends to the point of child abuse. Horney (1937) defined the basic evil as invariably a lack of genuine warmth and affection. A person is capable of confronting a great deal that appears to be referred to as a traumatic event, such as incidental weaning, infrequent beating, or sex experiences, in order to satisfy the feeling of being wanted and loved. In short, the bad things that appeared were simply the result of the parents' inability to give genuine love due to their own neuroses.

Later on, Horney (1937) uses basic evil as the term used to explain what may cause neurosis. It incorporates a multiplicity of parents' unbecoming behaviors that flaunt towards their children. According to Horney (1937), the various parental ways that potentially interfere a safety state of individual and capable to arousing hostility and anxiety are revealed below:

1. Preference for other children
2. Inequitable reproaches
3. The changes between overindulgence and scornful rejection that unpredictable
4. Unfulfilled promises
5. Disturbing friendships
6. Ridiculing independent thinking
7. Spoiling its interest in its own pursuits

Furthermore, Horney in Fudyartanta (2005) adds information about the unpleasant situation that has the potential to make children feel unsafe and is closely related to basic evil can be seen in several ways, which are as follows:

1. Direct or indirect domination.
2. Indifference.
3. Erotic behavior.
4. Lack of respect for the child's personal needs.
5. Children are not properly guided.
6. Belittle children.
7. Overly proud of the children.
8. Unable to appreciate the children.
9. Lack of warm relationship that reliable.
10. An obligation to be on the one side of parental strife.

11. Too much responsibility for the child.
12. The child's responsibility is infinitesimal.
13. Children are overprotected.
14. Children are isolated from other children.
15. Unfair treatment of children.
16. Discriminatory treatment of children.
17. Unfulfilled children's promises.
18. Hostile family atmosphere.
19. An atmosphere of mutual suspicion.
20. A broken family.
21. Undisciplined religious life.
22. Indigent life.
23. Children's neglected education.

In short, Horney describing all the accumulation of activities that related to basic evil is having a huge chance to generate the horrendous conditions that is basic anxiety and basic hostility. Furthermore, the dynamic center of neurosis is basic anxiety. Horney (1937) defined basic anxiety as an insidiously increasing, all-pervading sense of isolation and helplessness in a hostile world. By knowing the dynamic center, it allows us to delve deeper into the meaning of basic anxiety and its development.

At first, Horney (1937) using the term of anxiety synonymous with fear. However, there are significant distinctions between anxiety and fear. According to Horney (1937), fear is a proportionate reaction to the alarm of danger that a person must confront, whereas anxiety is a disproportionate reaction to endangerment, even if it is imaginary danger. In particular, when it comes to confronting danger, fear is objective and visible, whereas anxiety is subjective and hidden. In terms of anxiety, the subjective refers to the proportional meaning of the situation for the person concerned, whereas the hidden refers to the reason why the person becomes anxious, which is essentially undetectable (Horney, 1937). In short, anxiety appears to be one of the underlying causes of a person's inability to do or enjoy certain activities, and is frequently cited as the factor behind obstacles. Thus, the more severe the neurosis, the greater its inhibitions, enormously in a hazy or obvious way.

After discussing the difference between fear and anxiety, Horney (1937) concludes that anxiety is a fear involving subjective factors. Then, Horney reveals that the nature of the subjective factor is hostility. According to Horney (1937), the main source of anxiety is hostile impulses of various kinds. Conversely about hostility, it is inflicted when parents fail to meet their children's needs for safety and contentment. Those conditions directed to the children's feelings of basic hostility toward parents. Thus, when children suppress their hostility, they experience profound feelings of insecurity and a vague sense of edginess, which is referred to as basic anxiety. Basic anxiety can be roughly described as a feeling of insignificance, worthlessness, defenselessness, and jeopardy. Specifically in a

sphere where deception, strike out, mortify, jealousy, and betray are prohibited (Horney, 1937).

Horney in Kelland (2020) emphasized that basic anxiety which called as basic is caused by two distinct factors. The first is that it is the source of neurosis, and the second is that it appeared early on but was then disrupted by the relationship with the parents. Later on, these feelings naturally lead to feelings of hostility toward parents, but the children are still dependent on their parents, thus the hostility must be suppressed. Furthermore, Horney believed that basic hostility and basic anxiety are inextricably interwoven (Horney, 1937). What makes those two basic intertwined is that hostile impulses take a role as the primary source of basic anxiety, but at the same time, basic anxiety is also capable of contributing to the feeling of hostility.

Unfortunately, when basic anxiety and basic hostility play a significant role in one's own life, the term "vicious circle" is coined. According to Webel and Galtung (2007) vicious circle is a complex series of events that reinforces itself through a feedback loop with adverse impacts. It all happened because neurosis is based on the concept of a psychic disorder that keeps people trapped in a circle that makes their behavior gradually depressing and unproductive. As a result, Horney in Ryckman (2007) stated that in order to cope with the perilous circumstances, efforts should be made to reestablish the salvation of the environment. Thus, neurotic people employ irrational defenses to combat complicated feelings. The definition of irrational defenses, as well as the types of irrational defenses, are provided below.

2. Irrational Defenses

a) Neurotic Needs

Horney (1994) emphasized that irrational defenses are called neurotic needs because neurotics compulsively employ the same defensive strategies that fundamentally unproductive. Since the irrational defenses are not intended to solve problems, neurotic needs are also known as pathological needs. In short, the emergence of neurotic needs occurred as a result of the human process of dealing with basic anxiety and basic hostility, such as a way to deal with problems in their interpersonal relationships.

Furthermore, Horney in her book titled *Self-analysis* (1994) suggests ten neurotic needs as an urge that comes from striving to find solutions for problems in an irrational way that disrupts human relationships. Also additional information from other books of Horney, such as *Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (1937) and some of Horney's statement which explained by Ryckman (2007) in his book titled *Theory of Personality*, is revealed below:

1. Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval

According to Horney (1937) the first feature that stands out in the neurotic need for affection is compulsiveness. A person who is consumed by intense anxiety tends to loses spontaneity and flexibility. This attitude inevitably leads to an overestimation of the factual significance of being liked. Neurotic people often act as if their existence, contentment, and dependability are contingent on being liked. Furthermore, the neurotic craves the attention and presence of the other, then scared

of being detested, and easily feels neglected when the other is absent. This dependency may not only cause interminable pain, but it may also be completely destructive. In summary, Horney stated in Ryckman (2007) that neurotics have an insatiable desire for affection, which can be attached to anyone.

Horney (1994) also adds some characteristics that related to this need as follows:

- a) Living to others' expectation.
- b) The neurotic's focus is on others rather than on themselves.
- c) Dread of self-assertion.
- d) Dread of hostility from the others or hostile feeling within oneself.

2. Neurotic Need for a Partner Who Will Take Over One's Life

Since neurotic people tend to cling to and rely on others, they begin to seek a powerful partner in their lives. According to Horney (1937) neurotic people demand for unconditional love, which includes a wishful thinking to be loved without any reversion, as well as demanding to be fully loved without leaving any advantages for the other. Neurotic people even demand to be sacrificed for. Because when others immolating everything, the neurotic people will know they are loved. The sacrifice could be in terms of money, time, even personal integrity and belief. Unfortunately, Horney also stated in Ryckman (2007) that when neurotic people are motivated by a strong need to find a partner, they make a choice without much

thought. As a result, they may miss the opportunity to recognize that the potential partner may fall short of their expectations.

To highlight some characteristics that related to this need, Horney (1994) mentioned some points as follows:

- a) Make the concept of love as the key of problem solving and the neurotic people begin to overestimate it.
- b) Dread of abandonment.
- c) Dread of unescorted.

3. Neurotic Need to Restrict One's Life Within Narrow Borders

Horney in Ryckman (2007) emphasized that neurotic people are afraid to express their desires because they scared of being judged and ridiculed. Even when everything is safe and guaranteed, neurotics may struggle to assert themselves. Therefore, many neurotics gain the feeling of safe only when they live a highly regimented life that emphasizes routine and orderliness. Neurotics also believed that salvation could be obtained through compulsive humility and submission to the will of others.

To add some information about characteristic of this need, Horney (1994) pointing some points below:

- a) Not demanding and satisfied with everything that minuscule, also restricting ambitions for something that relates to material.

- b) Prefer to remain unknown to others and take a lower position.
- c) Be cognizant of humility while exaggerating everything.
- d) Prefer to lay aside rather than expend.
- e) Fright of making any solicitation.
- f) Fright of possessing or emphasizing any abundant wishes.

4. Neurotic Need for Power

According to Horney (1937), neurotics simply have a ridiculous idealism that is inextricably interwoven with pride, because they see incapacity as a disgrace, thus they force themselves to master any situation whether it is easy or difficult. Furthermore, neurotic people tend to strengthen their own position before releasing the intensity with others in order to gain reassurance. The worst part is neurotic people have a strong desire to be the best of all and easily triggered if they are proven wrong, even in minor details. Neurotic people are also labeled as people who never surrender, so they begin to believe that expressing agreement with an opinion or soliciting suggestions is merely a weakness.

Other characteristics of this need are well-explained by Horney (1994) as follows:

- a) Blindly adoration of strength and insulting for fragility.
- b) Being anxious about unmanageable circumstances.
- c) Being afraid of defenseless.

5. Neurotic Need to Exploit Others and by Hook or Crook Get Better of Them

According to Horney in Ryckman (2007), neurotic people with the need to exploit others has a strong urge to take advantage of others in order to feel secure. To get away from their feelings of insecurity, they might entertain the perverse idea of stealing other people's concepts, employment opportunities, or acquaintances. People with neuroses often act as though they have the right to expect only positive things, blaming others for any negative events that may occur in their lives. In short, the need to exploit others is highlighted by the feeling of being cheated on or exploited by others, thus they constantly concerned that others will exploit them.

Horney (1994) pointing out some characteristic of this needs as follows:

- a) Evaluate others based on their ability to be exploited or used.
- b) Get satisfaction for exploit others.
- c) Being anxious for being called as a foolish, thus neurotic people tends to be scared of being exploited.

6. Neurotic Need for Social Recognition or Prestige

According to Horney (1937), individuals with neuroses have an uncontrollable urge to be respected and admired by others. Neurotic persons begin to see life as an excruciating agony as their level of hypersensitivity and constant sensation of humiliation intensifies. Thus, neurotic people frequently react angrily to any such pain-related emotions. Simply expressed, their actions frequently increase hostility and anxiety. In short, people who have a high drive for prestige often vent their

anger by wanting to make other people feel horrible about themselves. This is because they have low self-esteem that has been harmed by humiliation and has transformed them into spiteful people.

Additional characters of this need also mentioned by Horney (1994) below:

- a) Valuing anything based on the prestige value.
- b) The neurotic people's benchmarks are from public acceptance, and it is regarded as the key point for neurotic people to evaluate themselves.

7. Neurotic Need for Personal Admiration

Horney in Ryckman (2007) pointed out that people with neuroses have a strong sense of hate and self-reproach. People with neurotic tendencies may create an idealized version of themselves in order to suppress unpleasant emotions. This idealized image is unconscious and changes depending on the neurotic's personality and previous experiences. Some neurotics unconsciously strive to be perfect people with no limitations or flaws. They present themselves as the epitome of morality or intelligence in order to avoid admitting that they are not always nice, kind, loving, attentive, or brilliant. In short, these neurotics are more concerned with others' adoration about their idealized selves rather than being recognized for their true selves.

Horney (1994) also pointed out some characteristics that related to this need as follows:

- a) The imaginary self of neurotic people need to be admired rather than their own reality in public.
- b) Make the admiration of others as a benchmarks for neurotic people to evaluating themselves.
- c) Being anxious of losing amazement.

8. Neurotic Need for Ambition and Personal Achievement

As stated by Horney in Ryckman (2007) neurotic people have an overabundance of ambition and a desire to succeed in everything. Furthermore, their unrelenting striving compels them to pursue both their own growth and the annihilation of others. As a result, egotistical neurotics present themselves as being more concerned with pleasing others than with achieving success. In reality, they only care about their own accomplishment, but because they are unlikely to be very successful, they must feel superior by making others look bad.

To highlight some characteristics that related to this need, Horney (1994) mentioned some points as follows:

- a) The need to transcending others.
- b) The way neurotics evaluate themselves based on their own minds, as well as the recognition of others.
- c) Tends to push oneself even though neurotic people's anxiety are strongly escalated.
- d) Being anxious of fiasco.

9. Neurotic Need for Self-Sufficiency and Independence

Horney in Ryckman (2007) stated that neurotic people tend to isolate themselves from others. They refrain from expressing their feelings out of concern that doing so could expose them to judgment and possibly ruin them. In an effort to preserve their sense of superiority, neurotic people frequently avoid social situations. Also, they stubbornly protect their illusion by avoiding interpersonal comparisons and competitiveness in particular since they firmly believe that they are vastly better to others. They insist that others simply acknowledge their superiority. As a result, it is unlikely to compare their apparent superiority to that of others.

As an additional point about the characteristics of this need, Horney (1994) adds some points as follows:

- a) Tends to protect oneself by making a distance and detached from others.
- b) Dread of be bounded to others, of proximity, or probably of intimacy.

10. Neurotic Need for Perfection and Unassailability

Horney in Ryckman (2007) claims that the need for perfection and unassailability frequently manifests in early childhood. Neurotic people with perfectionistic tendency are typically reared by self-righteous, authoritarian parents who exerted total control over their life, instilled in them a desire to attain lofty goals, and held them to an abnormally high standard of behavior. For falling short of these inflated expectations, these people were frequently mocked and chastised.

Unfortunately, these neurotics adopt their parents' ideals and devote a significant portion of their life to avoiding criticism and rebuke. In short, neurotic people believe that understanding moral concepts equates to becoming a decent person. Since it is manifestly impossible for neurotic people to constantly act properly and virtue, they become hypersensitive to any sign that they may have limitations.

To highlight some characteristics that related to this need, Horney (1994) mentioned some points as follows:

- a) Insanely pushing oneself to reach out the perfection.
- b) Doing rumination and self-recriminations for their shortfall.
- c) Tend to feel superior.
- d) Being anxious of finding their own flaws and unpredictably making trouble.
- e) Dread of reproaches and accusation.

Furthermore, Horney acclaimed that generally, people exhibit those needs into certain intensity. For instance, at one moment, people need a powerful partner, but at the same time, they also seek independence. Those needs usually happen, but the difference between normal and neurotic conflict is that normal people can use various defensive strategies and adapt to confronting their problems. Whereas the neurotic person compulsively uses the same irrational defense to resolve their basic anxiety. Consequently, the neurotic need becomes dreadful and dominate the personality (Hess and Hess, 2010).

3. The Neurotic's Way of Behaving

a) Neurotic Trends

Later on, in Horney's book entitled *Our Inner Conflict* (1945), she reformulated the ten needs into three groups: each group denoting an individual's behavior towards the self and others when neurosis emerged. Furthermore, Horney called those categories of movement as neurotic trends, those are "moving toward," "moving against," and "moving away from" people (Horney, 1945). Then, the movement also goes hand in hand with terms of personality. For the sake of clarity, Horney classified the movement with personality, namely the compliant, the aggressive, and the detached personality (Horney, 1945). Additionally, Horney said in Schultz and Schultz (2017) that compulsive behaviors and attitudes are a hallmark of neurotic trends. Thus, neurotic people are driven to act in accordance with at least one of the neurotic trends which exhibited in all circumstances and without distinction. Thus the details information are revealed below:

a) Moving Toward People—The Compliant Personality

Neurotic people in this trend are driven by neurotic needs to seek reinforcement and acceptance from others. When neurotic people begin to seek love and acceptance, they are frequently labeled as needy or clingy. Horney in Schultz and Schultz (2017) emphasized that the compliant personality then exhibits attitudes and behaviors that reflect a desire to move towards others, a strong and sustained need for love and support, as well as a desire to be loved, wanted, and protected. Also, the compliant personality has a strong desire to please everyone. Although they usually want a dominant person, such as a friend or partner, to look

after them and provide protection, they also want guidance. Those acts mirrored the first and second points of neurotic needs (Horney, 1945). The first one is the fulfilment of neurotic needs for affection and approval, and the second point is the neurotic need for friends or partners who are willing to take care of someone's life.

The compliant personality frequently manipulates others. When an individual is concerned about living up to others' expectations, they naturally behave in ways that are seen as philanthropic and altruistic by others, such as being sympathetic and sensitive to others' needs. As stated by Horney (1945) she emphasized that the compliant personality routinely lowers their desires for others, and they do not even criticize or demand affection, acceptance, and intimacy from others. Furthermore, Horney (1945) also stated that if compliant people put their actions into words, it would be something along the lines of "Look at me, I am fragile and powerless, so you have to keep me safe and give me intimacy."

As a result, if the immoral acts described above are repeatedly committed, compliant people may come to regard themselves as inferior, even when they are compatible and competent, they still regard others as superior (Horney, 1945). Those conditions occurred because neurotic people's dependability is dependent on the attitudes and etiquette of others, it also potentially makes them fearful of anything that indicates refusal, whether it be real or imagined. Horney (1945) observed in this case that a compliant person's behavior stems from repressed hostility, so they become people pleasers, obsequious, and insignificantly demanding.

b) Moving Against People—The Aggressive Personality

The accumulation of outrage and a desire to impose one's will on others have resulted in this trend. Consequently, neurotic people are commonly referred to as troublesome, forceful, and cruel. The aggressive personality then exhibits attitudes and behaviors that indicate a desire to move against others. In this instance, the fulfilment of the neurotic need in aggressive personality includes the third through seventh points. Those are the neurotic need to restrict one's life within narrow borders, for power, to exploit others, for social recognition, and personal admiration.

Additionally, the aggressive personality is still relatable to the compliant personality, and both have the same desire to alleviate basic anxiety. However, what distinguishes aggressive people from others is that they are not afraid of rejection. They are resilient and imperious, even irreverent (Horney, 1945). Thus, having authority and superiority is essential, so they consistently strive to perform at a high level. Simply, they feel satisfied by earning recognition because it reinforces their dominance over others.

In short, an aggressive personality is encouraged to exceed others. Consequently, they appraise others by the profit that they acquired towards the relationship. To earn superiority, aggressive people would polemicize, judge, and even demand others, and it all shows that they tried so hard to be the unrivalled ones. However, those acts seem like indicating confidence, but like the compliant

personality, it also navigates by accumulating insecurity, hostility, and anxiety (Horney, 1945).

c) Moving Away From People—The Detached Personality

The role of neurotic needs in this trend has resulted in hostility and sociopathy. Thus, the neurotic people often called as unemotional, apathetic, and aloof. Furthermore, the detached personality displays attitudes and behaviors that reflect a desire to move away from others. The contribution of neurotic needs in this detached personality appears in the point of eight up to the tenth. The neurotic need emerged in the form of fulfilling ambition and personal achievement, for self-sufficiency and independence, and for perfection and unassailability.

Neurotic people with detached personalities were assumed to maintain their emotional distance. They do not have to love, hate, or collaborate with others, even be embroiled in any way. In order to achieve veritable separation, the detached person habitually accomplishing their own needs. Furthermore, the detached person insists on maintaining their privacy, and they need time to be unescorted as much as possible. Their need for independence makes them sensitive to attempts of influence, coerce, or oblige them (Horney, 1945).

The neurotic trends in the detached personality appeared when individuals didn't need others and wanted to be self-contained. However, individuals with detached personalities are pursuing themselves, and everything they have done should be impeccable. In addition, Horney in Schultz and Schultz (2017) stated that the detached personality also suppresses or denies all the feelings toward others,

remarkably feelings of love and hate. For them, intimacy is only drowning them into contravention, hence it should be obviated. Thus, when their emotions are constricted, the detached personality would assign enormous stress in terms of logic, rationale, and intelligence.

In conclusion, Horney in Schultz and Schultz (2017) emphasized that neurotic person tends to dominate one of these three neurotic trends, whereas the other two provide a lower-grade degree. For instance, the individual who is predominantly detached also has some need for compliance and aggression. However, the dominant personality determines the individual's behaviors and attitudes toward others, or simply the mode of thinking and acting that determined for alleviating the basic anxiety and hostility. Consequently, the two of lesser dominance ought to be actively repressed because it has a possibility to lead them into subsidiary problems.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter reveals the findings of the analysis that answers the problem of the study this research. In this study, the main focus of the analysis is Charlie Davis as the main character who suffers from neurosis. Furthermore, the first section explains the causes of neurosis suffered by the main character. Then, the second discusses the irrational defenses that is neurotic needs which used by the main character. In the end, it examines the behavior of the main character when neurosis emerges.

A. Causes of Neurosis Suffered by the Main Character

1. Basic Evil

Horney in her book entitled *Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (1937) revealed that an individual's childhood is necessitated by security and protection guarantees, which indicates that childhood is dominated by safety needs. Furthermore, parents hold the biggest role in providing security. If the parents fail to ensure their children's security, then basic anxiety and basic hostility will dabble in it. Moreover, the foundation of basic anxiety and basic hostility is basic evil. Horney (1937) used the term "basic evil" to explain what may cause neurosis. Horney defined basic evil as invariably the deficiency of cordial warmth and affection, which encompasses all the scope of indecorous parental behavior. Simply, basic evil relates to the failure of parents to provide security guarantees.

The failures can be seen in terms of parents' immaturity, inadequate parenting, up to violence against children, and several others.

Referring to this research, Charlie as the main character in the novel *Girl in Pieces* is experiencing arduous childhood. Since Charlie has a lot of difficulties in echoing her own voices, then the moment that was fulfilled with agony stated by Charlie in her personal note. Thus, the well-written and exposed substance of Charlie's note from the novel of *Girl in Pieces* are revealed below:

A TIMELINE

A girl is born

Her father loves her. Her mother loves her father.

Her father is sad.

Her father drinks and smokes, rocks and cries.

Into the river he goes.

The mother becomes a fist.

The girl is alone.

The girl is not good in the world.

No one likes the girl.

She tries.

But her mouth is mush.

Stupid girl. Angry girl.

Doctors: Give her drugs.

Lazy girl. Girl is mush on drugs.

Mother hits girl. Girl shrinks.

Girl goes quiet. Quiet at home. Quiet at school. Quiet mush mouse.

Girl listen to radio. Girl finds music. Girl has whole other world.

Girl slips on headphones. World gone.

Girl draws and draws and draws. World gone.

Girl finds knife. Girl makes herself small, small, smaller. World gone.

Girl must be sad, so girl cuts. Bad girl. World gone.

Girl meets girl. Beautiful Girl! They watch planets move on the ceiling.

They save money for Paris. Or London. Or Iceland. Wherever.

Girl like-likes a boy, but he loves Beautiful Girl.

Beautiful Girl meets wolf boy. He fills her up, but makes her small.

Beautiful Girl is busy all the time.

Girl hits mother back. They are windmills with their hands. Girl on street.

Girl stays with Beautiful Girl, but wolf boy leaves drugs.

Beautiful Parents are angry. Beautiful Girl lies and blames Girl for the drugs.

Girl on street. Girl goes home.

Beautiful Girl texts and texts *Something wrong Hurts* Girl slips headphones on.

Girl slides phone under pillow.

Beautiful Girl bleeds too much.

Girl gets messed up, too messed up, broken heart, guilt.

Girl breaks mother's nose.

Girl on street.
World gone (Glasgow, 2016, p.81-83).

From the first to ninth sentences noted by Charlie above, it is sufficient enough to describe how hard the childhood that Charlie has gone through. A father who gives mixed signals, from warm person to cold-blooded person, and a mother who become a fist because she is unable to bear the pain of losing the loved one, then becoming rude and start to hit. Those two acts are categorized as the basic evil, and that is the perfect combination for Charlie to flourish her hostility anxiety. Furthermore, according to Horney (1937) it well said that basic evil which potentially makes children feel unsafe are divided into various kinds. In this case, Charlie experienced at least three quite complex difficulties.

a) Hostile Family Atmosphere

All the incidents that happened in Charlie's life, she conveyed through her memories. Most of the disreputable memories come up when Charlie was taken to Creeley Center by her friends, Evan and Dump who saved her from disaster. The Creeley Center is a psychiatric hospital where Charlie tries to adapt with all the hustle and bustle around her. In short, there was a session to bring out all the feelings that exist within, Charlie was asked to write it down. During the writing process, Charlie was reminded of his father's figure who loved silence, which is the polar opposite of what Charlie feels right now, surrounded by many people who talkative and expressive.

Before he got sicker, my father used to take me on long drives to the north. We could park the car and walk the trails deep into the fragrant firs and lush spruces, so far that sometimes it seemed like

night because there were so many trees, you couldn't see the sky. I was small then and I stumbled a lot on stones, landing on mounds of moss. My fingers on the cold, comforting moss always stayed inside me. My father could walk for hours. He said, "I just want it to be quiet." And we walked and walked, looking for that quiet place. The forest is not as quiet as everyone thinks. (Glasgow, 2016, p. 27-28).

As seen by the sequence of memories Charlie had already narrated, it can be seen that Charlie had a loving relationship with her father and that she relished every second she spent with him. Even though the silence that Charlie's felt was quite tense, especially for a child in Charlie's age who was still juvenile, Charlie was remarkably able to handle it. Ironically, Charlie's tranquil moments with her father were fewer and less intense as her father got sick. Then, the moment they used to do was replaced with other tense situations in the house.

My father was cigarettes and red-and-white cans of beer. He was dirty white T-shirts and a brown rocking chair and blue eyes and scratchy cheek stubble and "Oh, Misty," when my mother would frown at him. He was days of not getting out of that chair, of me on the floor by his feet, filling paper with suns, houses, cats' faces, in crayon and pencil and pen. He was days of not changing those T-shirts, of sometimes silence and sometimes too much laughter, a strange laughter that seemed to crack him from the inside until there wasn't laughter, but crying, and tears that bled along my face as I climbed up and rocked with him, back and forth, back and forth, heartbeat heartbeat heartbeat as the light changed outside, as the world grew darker around us (Glasgow, 2016, p.29).

Based on how Charlie describes the situation after her father became sick, it is clear that the situation at her home was becoming increasingly unfavorable. Charlie no longer sees her father doing things he once enjoyed. Charlie observed her father doing monotonous, repetitive tasks the majority of the time. Charlie's father expression primarily concentrates on depressive state, such as eerie silence or laughter that bursts into tears. Charlie's father might have remained silent and

swung his wooden chair even as Charlie sat on his knees and struggled with her writing and drawing tools. This demonstrates that the atmosphere at Charlie's house is lack of warmth. Father with his world and mother with wrinkles on her forehead, a pattern of relationships between parents that are less intensely communicative, individualistic, and no longer embracing each other. In short, the previously dreadful atmosphere worsens after Charlie's father died.

After he died, my mother was like a crab: she tucked everything inside and left only her shell (Glasgow, 2016, p.28).

My mother is alive, but she's a ghost, too, her sunken eyes watching me from a distance, her body very still (Glasgow, 2016, p, 46).

From Charlie's description describe above, it can be said that Charlie's views both refer to the existence of her mother. In the depiction of the crab, Charlie says that all that's left is the shell. Referring to human existence, Charlie assumes that all that is left from her mother's figure is only her physique, not for her soul. Next to the depiction of ghosts with its horror, that's related to the way Charlie saw her mother. Charlie's mother sunken eyes observing Charlie's movements made the atmosphere even gripped. Hence, Charlie's mother behavior made the situation hostile. While ideally what they need is to strengthen each other, to holding side by side to get through the depressive phase due to the loss of the figure of father and husband. Later on, the hostility that is created in this situation can trouble Charlie and her mother into the strenuous situation in a complicated way.

b) Abusive Behavior

After a long time at Creeley Center, Charlie ultimately reached her crisis stages. That is when Charlie is unable to live longer in Creeley, a safest zone where

she has been trying to adapt. The reason is the grandmother who previously financed Charlie's stay is now plagued by health and financial issues. Plus, Charlie's mom is no longer working. Thus, the prospect of being able to cover Charlie's costs of staying at Creeley is nonexistent. Knowing that news, Charlie's mind drifted away. She thought of bad things that she had tasted in her life before she entered Creeley. Charlie's wondering "*Previous situation: meaning, homeless. Meaning, Dumpster diving. Meaning, cold and sick and Fucking Frank and the men who fuck girls*" (Glasgow, 2016, p. 78). Then, the bad memories widened, even more, when Casper; Charlie's favorite Doctor apologized for unable to help her financially. After that, the most painful memories that Charlie ever had when she was at home popped up in her head.

Once my mother hit my ear so hard I heard the howling of trains for a week. I get up and walk to the door (Glasgow, 2016, p. 79).

From the memories described by Charlie, the actions taken by Charlie's mother seemed increasingly aggressive. If previously was just staring with a terrible gaze, then it turns out into physical violence that causes physical damage. Obviously, Charlie's mother has implemented basic evil in Charlie's life, which will eventually shape Charlie into being neurotic. Moreover, when violence was perpetrated by Charlie's mother, she did not fight back. This means she repressed her inner conflict, anxiety, and hostility by doing less problematic act that is leaving the house. Besides hitting, Charlie's mother also puts psychological burdens that increasingly agonizing on Charlie's life, as Charlie revealed below:

I tell her: After my father died, my mother curled up into something tight and awful and there was no more music in the house, there

was no more touching, she was only a ghost that moved and smoked. If I got in her way, if the school called, if I took money from her purse, if I was just me, the yelling started. She yelled for years. When she got tired of yelling, she start hitting (Glasgow, 2016, p. 80).

When Charlie says “I tell her” it is referring to Casper. More precisely when Casper tried to save Charlie because she was hurting herself after receiving the news that she would be leaving soon from Creeley. In a state of being fortuneless, Charlie tries to show the harsh reality that she must swallow when she goes out with her mother in the next chapter. Charlie remembered the moments of tension that had occurred in her life over the years. Such as lack of affection, appreciation, warmth, ironically coupled with gripping stills which are not tranquil. Hence, the moment getting painful since there was no more physical touch, Charlie’s mother was further away and focused on herself. Sadly, Charlie’s mother also became a smoker, kind of role model that Charlie should not imitate. Afterward, Charlie also explained that when her mother got tired of screaming, she started hitting, and it all happened with the same pattern overly.

Later, in my single bed in the quiet room, the window cracked open just a little to the luminous sky, the cool air on my face, I do think about momentous. Was my father my first momentous? He was there, and then he wasn’t, and I wasn’t supposed to ask about him or cry, or be anything, really, because my mother was so upset (Glasgow, 2016, p. 356).

Hark back to all the violence, indifference, lack of warmth, and all the bad things that implemented by Charlie’s mother, then it’s reasonable when Charlie is contemplating, the only things that pop up in her head is mother’s indignation. It also equitable for Charlie that she would be labeling her mother as ill-tempered.

Ironically, the accumulation of anger by Charlie's mother successfully ruins Charlie's point of view. If previously Charlie assumed that father's figure is Charlie's first momentous, later on, she doubting her assumption because the shadow of mother's anger arises in her mind. On the other hand, when Charlie tries to deal with the anger, the safest thing that she usually does is suppress all the feelings that were rising in her chest. In addition, besides the anger that Charlie has faced over the years, Charlie also experiences violence in the form of mental crimes which later will lead Charlie to become a human who often curses herself.

c) Disparaging Behavior

In a sequence of Charlie's journeys after she left Creeley, she continues to live by trying to stay productive, which automatically makes her tendency to self-harm less intense. One of the efforts that Charlie did was to work, she took a position as a dishwasher. In a period of Charlie's adaptation, she faces a new atmosphere with a new work environment and people with various characters. While surrounded by the new situation, at one point Charlie was internalizing something, she muttered "*I've watching the people here, and it seems like for some people, making friends is like finding a shirt or hat: you just figure it out what color you want, see if it fits, and then take it home and hope everyone likes it and you. But it's never been like that for me. I've been on the outside ever since I was little, getting angry in school and picked on. Once all that happened, I was damaged good*" (Glasgow, 2016, p.221-222). From that memory, it seems like everything is frequently intertwined with her poor childhood, specifically with the memories of her mother who often abandoned and dwarfed Charlie's feeling.

I've always felt like an intrusion, a giant blob of wrong. My mother was always telling me to keep quiet, not be a bother. "Nobody's interested, Charlotte," she'd say (Glasgow, 2016, p. 222).

In the memory described by Charlie above, it can be concluded that one painful sentence that comes out from Charlie's mother can make Charlie often feel guilty and make her lacking of self-confidence. Tragically, when Charlie is exploring something, or maybe she is wanting or questioning something and she needs validation or an answer, these things seems like a trivial in the eyes of Charlie's mother. Instead of explaining things clearly without dwarfing feelings, Charlie's mother prefers to shut up her child and scapegoat people around her with the phrase "not interested," even though in reality it does not mean everyone is not interested with something that Charlie's captivated. In short, the manipulative behavior carried out by Charlie's mother has the potential to damage Charlie's mental health. It also had a very bad impact on Charlie's point of view. One of the damage resulted in Charlie's behavior who frequently questioning something that righteously deserves with no doubt and no need for validation from others.

Is my mother at all frantic, wondering about me? Or is it just another day for her, every day, one where I'm gone and not her problem anymore? Was she relieved to hear from the hospital, even if she didn't come right away? Does she ever think about the times she hit me?

She would get even madder after she hit me, holding her hand up like it burned, staring down at me. Because I tried to hide, especially when I was small. It's how I first learned to be small, scrabbling away under a table, or finding the corner of a closet.

Was she worried I would tell, in the hospital? I look away from the computer, down at my lap, at my fingers busily pinching my thighs to keep me from floating (Glasgow, 2016, p. 226).

From all the questions swirling in Charlie's head above, it can be seen that Charlie is frequently doubting her mother's love. Charlie also wondering if she really deserved to be treated so badly by her mother, the one who has an obligation to ensuring children's feelings and make a warm and peaceful relationship in a family. Then, supported by giving minimal affection, almost non-existent attention, the distribution of a sense of security that is completely absent, the feelings of being belittled, the violence she receives from her mother are the reason behind Charlie's behavior who often questioning everything.

In addition, the accumulation of neglected parenting done by Charlie's mother potentially makes Charlie to be fond of repressing her feelings, also makes Charlie canalize her emotions in undignified ways, and the worst is able to make Charlie unproductive because the contribution of trauma given by her mother is habitually present in a spasmodic time. Furthermore, all the inappropriate treatment that Charlie received would lead her to a vicious circle. That is, when the mother implements basic evil, then Charlie feels the hostility inside her because she feels mistreated, but Charlie has to repress the feelings that exist for the sake of infinitesimal love and affection from her mother, and when the necessitate of security needs are unmeet, it potentially takes Charlie into the feeling of basic anxiety.

In short, all the mental problems with the same patterns which overly repeated are potentially make Charlie confronting basic hostility and basic anxiety, then trapped her for being neurotic. Then she will be projecting her anxiety toward the outside world and starts to label that the "world" in a general way is simply noxious

and dreadful (Horney, 1937). In this case, Charlie projects her anxiety and hostility by doing vigilance, she becomes highly aware of her surroundings even when it's safe. Those situations experienced by Charlie revealed below:

I nod cautiously. I'm always careful around new people, especially adults. You never know what they are going to be like (Glasgow, 2017, p. 115).

I stand up, clumsily knocking into the table. She was getting too close, I was letting her. The food and her kindness made me sleepy and complacent. Always be alert, Evan would warn. The fox has many disguises (Glasgow, 2017, p. 136).

In the two sentences uttered by Charlie above, it can be concluded that Charlie is ultra-careful and alerted to her surroundings. Charlie said the two sentences above when Ariel is trying to talk to her, she is the woman who Mikey, Charlie's best friend, give a credence to provide Charlie's needs when Mikey was not home. Even though Ariel was trusted, Charlie was still wary of her. Moreover, in the second sentence Charlie was reminded of the message conveyed by her friend Evan, whom she trusted that much and it makes Charlie alert her carefulness.

Besides the alertness, projected hostility and anxiety also pop up in a form of trepidation. In this case, the exact meaning of trepidation is can be simply called a feeling of fright about something that might happen. Charlie also experiencing that frightening feeling which is revealed below:

...I don't think I'm scared, but maybe I am. It's weird. Everything is just weird. Like, I don't actually know how to live. I mean, I managed to live on the street and everything, but that was different than normal living—that was kind of just about not getting killed... I've hardly talked at all to anyone, but I'm already tired of talking (Glasgow, 2017, p. 157).

I don't know if this is a good place, or a bad place, or what I should ask about. All I know is that this place I have money for right now, and that man seems nice... I've been in worse places, and I feel

scared, but I look up at him anyway and nod. I can't find my words, and my hands are trembling. I don't want to think about what might happen if this turns out to be a horrible place (Glasgow, 2017, p. 165).

From the two sentences muttered by Charlie above, it can be concluded that the situation is quite frightening for Charlie. At first, Charlie feels weird, because she is in a position where she tries to readapt with the current conditions, the safe ones but also lonely which is compared to her previous endangered position. But then, Charlie tries to survive anyway, she moves from Ariel's place to an apartment with affordable prices. But then again, her journey in readapting to the current situation is quite complicated.

As a result, the violence that was experienced by Charlie during her childhood and the security she did not receive which seen in terms of "basic evil" is capable to lead her into anxiety and hostility. Furthermore, the primary source of Charlie's neurosis is the unfulfilled need for a security guarantee and the safest place to share, and to be loved by her parents. Afterward, Charlie starts to project her anxiety and hostility toward others, because she starts to see the world as a dangerous place to live in.

B. Irrational Defenses Used by the Main Character

1. Neurotic Needs

The framework of Horney's theory about neurosis is based on the concept of psychological disorders that trapped an individual locked in a vicious circle, then resulted in anxiety-ridden and unproductive behavior. In addition, Horney stated that an individual who does not get adequate love in their childhood which

manifested in terms of basic evil is potentially developing basic hostility and basic anxiety. Furthermore, a neurotic person frequently confronting a difficult conflict, specifically the inner conflict between the need for security and protection and the need to express emotional freedom of mind. Then, to deal with the inner conflict, neurotic people compulsively use the same irrational defenses that basically unproductive. Later on, Horney (1994) defined irrational defenses as neurotic needs.

Furthermore, Horney (1994) proposes ten neurotic needs as a need resulting from an irrational desire to solve problems that disrupts human relationships. In this study, Charlie, the main character in the novel *Girl in Pieces*, who had a difficult childhood and was unsuccessful in receiving safety needs, had at least three out of ten neurotic needs, which are detailed below:

a) Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval

The tendency for the need for affection and approval is implemented by a blind effort to please others and live up to the expectations of others. Neurotic people tend to do this because they expect to be accepted by others. Hence, neurotic people try to behave according to other people's expectations, they also tend to be petrified of willpower. Moreover, neurotic people also hypersensitive, they get so easily disturbed by signs of hostility and rejection from others, even with feelings of hostility within themselves. In this case, Charlie tends to try to be obedient and submissive in order to please others.

I'm trying to follow the rules. I'm trying to go where I'm supposed to go when I'm supposed to go there and sit like a good girl even though I don't say anything because my throat is filled with nails.

I'm trying to follow the rules because to not follow rules means to risk OUTSIDE (Glasgow, 2016, p. 32).

From the two remarks made by Charlie above, it can be concluded that Charlie is trying to comply with the regulations at Creeley Center. Although it was difficult for Charlie to adapt at first, in order to gain security, approval, and no longer feel abandoned, Charlie forced herself to be humble and obey the existing rules. Moreover, the word “Outside” refers to a situation where Charlie must confront her mother’s rage, the sexual assault she suffered in the underpass, and the brutality of Fucking Frank, the proprietor of the prostitution establishment. Hence, these terrible things were the strongest reason for Charlie to abide, even though it wasn’t things that Charlie exactly wanted. As a result, this submissive habit becomes obsessive-compulsive, and Charlie projected it on everyone after she leaves Creeley Center.

My mother rounds the corner.

I have to run to catch up with her. I start to say what Casper and I rehearsed. I try to make it sound believable, because I know the alternative is. “I’m going to follow rules, Ma. Whatever you want. Get a job and stuff, okay?” (Glasgow, 2016, p. 98).

When the habit of obeying the rules while at Creeley Center is still attached, then it’s natural for Charlie to be submissive when she is face up to her mother who is identically to ill-tempered. Because of mother’s outrage that remarkable, then Charlie’s tendency to obey at that time is based on the fear of punishment and violence that she might receive if she disobeys her mother. Even though in the end, Charlie did not live with her mother because Mikey ultimately saved Charlie by

moving her to Arizona, tragically Charlie's habit for being submissive still continued by assuming that she would receive anything that she hopes for.

Instead, I help him. When his hands starts getting too loose and slices of bread start slipping to the floor, I just pick them up and throw them away, and he starts over. When the orders come faster and he get overwhelmed, I help him do plates, flip home fries on the grill, dish out scrambled tofu, and toast bagels. Be nice, right? He did give me this job. Not a cold fish. (Glasgow, 2016, p.223-224).

But Ellis needed that boy, and I needed her. And Evan had helped me, saved me, so I helped him. And now Riley is asking for help. And he said he'd pay me. I need that extra money (Glasgow, 2016, p.233).

The sentences that Charlie said above were spoken when Charlie was accepted to work at True Grit by Riley West, the younger brother of the shop owner. The sentence comes out because Charlie feels indebted to Riley, the person who hired her. Especially, Riley's kindness felt by Charlie when she was alone and feels neglected by important people in her life. Moreover, working as a dishwasher was Charlie's first job, thus the tendency to obey was powerfully ingrained. Furthermore, Charlie was willing to help Riley even though it was out of the working hours. The obedience expressed by Charlie because she considering about the benefits that she got, that is money that could help her to survive in the middle of nowhere. Moreover, Charlie also remembers the help she has received, then she gives reciprocity. Thus, Charlie believes that even though Riley's orders are unreasonable, she must still comply with it.

I can feel Riley's eyes on me. He's quiet for a while and then he says, "I'm sorry to hear that, Charlie. That's not good. That's not good at all."

"It wasn't." I can feel a ball rising in my throat. I pinch my thigh so I don't start crying. I feel kind of good for telling someone, for telling him. Out of everyone I've met so far here, I feel

like he'd understand fucking up and being lost (Glasgow, 2016, p. 243).

The conversation between Charlie and Riley above took place when the two of them grew closer, arguably having a relationship that was more than just colleagues. Obedience that was previously limited to the reason of receiving benefits in order to survive, then spreads into a passionate feeling of love. Furthermore, Charlie assumed that Riley is the only one who had been able to understand her, more precisely during her difficult times in Arizona. At the end, the unnatural obedience that Charlie implemented is potentially caused her to be plunged into a toxic relationship. As a result, Charlie begins to reject all of the truth she hears from the closest people around her in order to please Riley.

"Riley West was tremendously talented. But now he's a tremendous waste don't go there. He has a... history. You shouldn't get messed up with him when you should be working on your recovery. That's what I mean by making the right friends."

"He gave me a job. A fucking job washing dishes." I push the plate away angrily. "He can't fucking get up in the morning, so I go over and get him. Don't worry, Michael, I'm just his alarm clock. I mean, who's going to want to fuck me when I'm all scarred and crap? Not you, right? You wiped your mouth after we kissed" (Glasgow, 2016, p. 218).

The conversation above is between Charlie and Michael, also known as Mikey. Mikey is the person who brought Charlie all the way to Arizona. Interestingly, Mikey is the person Charlie has had a crush on since the first time he was introduced by her best friend, Ellis. Unfortunately, Mikey's generosity is misinterpreted because Charlie thinks that Mikey also has the same emotional tendencies as Charlie. As a result, Charlie openly rejects Mikey's truth and counsel, because Charlie is blinded by Riley's love. Furthermore, Charlie became more

distrustful of Mikey because she assumed Riley was the one who existed and was capable of helping her emotionally and financially, whereas Mikey was preoccupied with his own world.

She says sadly, "Listen, I don't know much about you, and I don't want to pry, and I also don't want to judge, but staying with him is only going to be hurtful to you. I just have to say it. Can you see that, honey? Like, really see it?"

I jam the mop in the bucket and grab the room, trying not to cry, because I know she is right, of course she's right, but I try to concentrate on my work, to push the anxiousness away.

.....

"He'll be better. I know it." I avoid her eyes, swipe at my own like it's just sweat not tears. "I can help him. You shouldn't just give up on people" (Glasgow, 2016, p. 299)

The statement above is a conversation between Charlie and Linus, a waitress at True Grit. In that conversation, it can be seen that Linus also warned Charlie to stay away from Riley. However, Linus' statement was ignored by Charlie, if previously Charlie had not heeded Mikey's warning due to Charlie's disappointment. Then, this time Charlie didn't trust Linus because Charlie thought they weren't that close before and there was no emotional bond. Even though Linus had told the truth because Linus had known Riley's ins and outs better than Charlie, but Charlie ignored it despite the fact that what Linus said was completely right. This occurs because Charlie is still adamant that she can change Riley's drug and alcohol addiction.

b) Neurotic Need for a Powerful Partner

Lack of self-confidence makes neurotic people try to get closer to stronger partners. In this case, neurotic people often deify love. Moreover, neurotic people

tend to be parasitic, hence they are scared of being abandoned and ignored. In this case, Charlie tends to keep people around her who are able to comfort her, the ones who she thought able to save her and validate her feelings.

My eyes are fierce with water and I bury my head in my pillow so no one hears me. My body is so, so sore from my wounds. I want Ellis... Because when you're hurt, and someone loves you, they're supposed to help you, right? When you're hurt, and someone loves you, they kiss you tenderly, they hold the bottle to your mouth, they stroke your hair with their fingers, right? (Glasgow, 2016, p. 46).

So when Casper says, "Who keeps your secrets?" I think, Nobody. Nobody until Ellis. She was my one and only chance and she chose me. You don't know what that feels like, probably, because you're used to having friends. You probably have a mom and a dad, or at least one who's not dead, and they don't hit you (Glasgow, 2016, p. 69).

The two statements above are Charlie's memories which refer to the figure of Ellis, a best friend who has been assumed to have died due to a failed suicide attempt. Moreover, Charlie has many memories with Ellis, especially since Ellis is the only human who accepts all of Charlie's flaws. As a matter of fact, Ellis actually aids Charlie in times of need as well, such as when she was expelled from the house by her mother. As a result of Ellis' kindness, Charlie is willing to reveal her life's secrets. Despite the fact that Charlie has experienced many unpleasant experiences in her life, Ellis is the only person in Charlie's life who has never done violence, either physically or mentally. Then, all those moments condensed and made Ellis as the safest place to reach out. As a result, when Ellis is leaving, Charlie developed a fear of being abandoned, ignored, and separated. In short, Charlie's desire to get the same figure as Ellis is excessively pursued.

Mikey, I type. Please save me (Glasgow, 2016, p. 92).

I cry in the toilet stalls, warm tears spilling into the neck of the peacoat, staring at the money Ellis and I earned. I'm finally going to someplace, maybe someplace better, but she isn't with me, and it hurts. Everything hurts me again, sharp and scary against my scary skin. I just keep trying to think of Mikey, and how good it will be to be with him, and maybe, this time, a little more than just a friends (Glasgow, 2016, p.105-106).

I was breathing Mikey in for two weeks, I was thinking about him to save me, and what it might mean, I had this hope, a tiny hope, some flickering thing (Glasgow, 2016, p. 188).

If previously Charlie tended to look for a strong partner because of the emotional closeness, then this time Charlie wanted a partner who she thought he had a commensurate love feeling like Charlie had. The sentences above uttered by Charlie refer to Mikey. Just like Ellis, Mikey also frequently comes and helps Charlie when she is having trouble. However, the difference is that if Ellis left because she died, then Mikey left because he had found his soul mate, also Mikey was focused on his band career. Then, when Charlie was disappointed because she was too deified about her feelings, she also tended to deny the fact that Mikey could not be closed like they used to. Then, the feeling of wanting to be protected and the constant fear of losing was vented to the people who Charlie met in the next chapter.

I stumble toward kitchen, calling Riley's name. I'll be okay if I can find Riley. Riley will hold me, keep all my bad things in. He can do that, at least for right now, right? Like he did when I was sick. I can count on him for at least that (Glasgow, 2016, p.337).

The words above spoken are referred to Riley, a person who Charlie hopes can become a life partner who can share joys and sorrows. Because Charlie had previously experienced the loss of two lovely people in her life, Ellis and Mikey. Hence, Charlie's desire was even greater to find a strong partner. The desires getting

intense because Charlie was afraid of being aloof, for Charlie being alone means giving a chance for the chaotic thoughts to attack her. In fact, Charlie tends to be parasitic to Riley, apart from expecting love, Charlie also hopes for benefits in the form of money so that she can survive and have a better place to live.

c) Neurotic Need for Self-Sufficiency and Independence

Disparate from the two tendencies that had mentioned above, neurotic people with a tendency to get Self-Sufficiency and Independence tend to have the urge to stay away from others because they often get disappointed in the relationships they had before. In fact, neurotic people also stay away from other people to prove that they can live without others. In this case, Charlie tends to stay away and needs independence because she needs a space to be alone and make peace with her life.

I wipe my face, ignoring my trembling hands. Hot. My body is starting to heat up. I feel afraid. Vinnie clears his throat.

“Everybody’s in Crafts, girl. You want me to walk you there?”

“Room.” I hug the warm tub to my chest. “Room.”

Vinnie looks sad. “Okay, baby. Okay.” (Glasgow, 2016, p. 45).

Charlie’s words above were said when she was at Creeley Center, especially after her bandage was removed. It starts with a less-than-ideal body condition, coupled with the uncomfortable feeling when mingling with the crowd. That condition automatically required Charlie to actively speak and it made her refuse the offer given by Vinnie, a nurse in Creeley Center.

Why did Blue want to find me? She didn’t even like me at Creeley. At least, it didn’t seem like it.

I want that world to stay hidden. I want that world to stay sixteen hundred miles away. I want a fresh start (Glasgow, 2016, p. 158).

*She puts her head down. "Do you not want me here, Charlie?"
I do, but I don't, but I do, but I don't (Glasgow, 2016, p. 322).*

From the words uttered by Charlie above indicate that she is uncomfortable with Blue's figure; an old friend from Creeley Center. Charlie was taken aback when Blue unexpectedly entered Charlie's life despite the fact that they had previously exchanged email messages, because initially Blue lacked the tendency to get closer and become good friends. Moreover, it can be inferred that Charlie requires space for herself, thus she does not need to re-adapt with people whom she had no emotional attachments. Additionally, Charlie is establishing a new life for herself in a foreign country with unfamiliar surroundings, and she hopes that no one from her past interferes.

And, I notice too, that if I leaned against him, my head would fit right under his chin.

That's a bad thought, so I step away from him and wrap away my arms around my body. However kind of cute he is, he's a mess, and I don't need a mess right now (Glasgow, 2016, p. 187).

I don't think about it all that long. It hurts here, I'm okay, but it hurts here, and I want to be somewhere quiet, where the ghost of Riley isn't everywhere (Glasgow, 2016, p. 381).

If Charlie previously required space due to discomfort, in this time Charlie needed a space for the sake of repressing her emotions. Charlie's words above refer to the figure of Riley, whom she had previously hoped to be a life partner. But, turns out Riley has many secrets that Charlie cannot deal with, such as Riley's drinking and drug habits that unable to be stopped, and the fact that Riley had been married before. Worst of all, Charlie had given Riley everything he desired, but it turned

out Riley's feedback was betrayal, as Riley had sex with a drug dealer Charlie frequently encountered.

In conclusion, Horney in Hess and Hess (2010) acknowledged that, people typically exhibit those needs with varying degrees of intensity. For instance, people may need a strong companion at one point while simultaneously wanting independence. Thus, the distinction between normal and neurotic conflict is that normal people are able to employ a variety of defensive strategies and become accustomed to facing their issues.

In this case, Charlie as the main character in this study which considered as the neurotic person, compulsively employs the same irrational defense to alleviate her basic anxiety. That is by using the Neurotic Need for Affection and Approval and Neurotic Need for a Powerful Partner as the main irrational defenses, then repressed the Neurotic Need for Self-Sufficiency and Independence, because it has the potential to lead her into secondary issues. As a result, the neurotic need becomes terrifying and takes over her personality.

C. The Behavior of the Main Character When Neurosis Emerges

1. Neurotic Trends

a) Moving Toward People—the Compliant Personality

As Horney in Schultz and Schultz (2017) stated that neurotic people tend to dominate one of the three personalities, then also Charlie. However, most of the statements made by Charlie are similar to the self-protective mechanism used by people with compliant personalities. Thus, it all indicates the behavior of Charlie

when neurosis emerges. Furthermore, if the treatment of people with compliant personality is implemented in words, it will take the form of “*Look at me, I am fragile and powerless, so you have to keep me safe and give me intimacy,*” that words show that they are weak and needed to be helped.

According to Horney in Schultz and Schultz (2017) the compliant personality frequently demonstrates attitudes and behaviors that signal a willingness to approach others. The desire manifested as a persistent and deep need for love and support as well as a want to be desired, loved, and safeguarded. The compliant personality, ironically, has a tremendous desire to please everyone, and that trait shown by Charlie as follows:

I do what people say you should do, when someone is hurt and needs help, so they know they are loved (Glasgow, 2017, p. 56).

You know, I know who I am. I mean, I don't know, because I'm only seventeen, but I know, like, who I am when I'm with people, or when they're looking at me, and putting me into a slot in their mind (Glasgow, 2017, p. 69).

From the first statement, Charlie tends to be kind because she is helping people when they are hurt. But, Charlie doesn't set her boundaries when she shares her kindness. In *Girl in Pieces* novel, Charlie helps people around her not only in a good way but also in a harmful way. For example is when Charlie buys the alcohol or drugs for Riley because he looks helpless, while the fact is Riley tends to beseech when his withdrawal symptoms are high. Simply, Charlie is only doing whatever people tend to ask, without filtering the demand that may occasionally put them at risk.

In the second statement, Charlie's words show that one way for Charlie to be able to see her existence is when she is with other people, or even as trivial as when someone makes space for Charlie in their mind. Simply, the crucial point needed by Charlie is acceptance from others, then it can be concluded that Charlie's existence is only valuable when she got validation from others. In short, what Charlie gives to others and the reciprocal affection which Charlie expects from others tends to be unbalanced and unrealistic.

Furthermore, neurotic people tend to experience many barriers to asserting themselves, one of them is an inability to say "no" even when they are unable to deal with it, or their boundaries are simply crossed. This tendency is also presented in Charlie's attitude as seen in the sentence below:

Before we go into the backyard, Mikey stops suddenly, his face dropping. "Oh, man," he says, looking down at me. "I completely forgot. The drinking thing. I'm cool with it, but how about you? I want to make sure you're comfortable."

I take a deep breath. "It's okay," I say. "It's fine. I want to go. I'll be okay." I smile. "Swear."

Inside, though, there's little part of me that wonders if I really am ready (Glasgow, 2017, p. 185).

The conversation between Charlie and Mikey above shows that Charlie is actually unable to deal with, or simply unprepared to face the current situation which is filled with things like alcohol. Whereas alcohol is one of the addictive substances Charlie tries to avoid. In order to please Mikey, she tends to cross her own boundaries. Furthermore, Charlie's inability to say no also occurs when she disagrees about something.

“Maybe,” I say noncommittally. I’m not sure why I’m uncomfortable with Blue meeting Riley, but I am (Glasgow, 2017, p. 309).

She considers. “Let’s go see if the rock star is home.” She gives me a big smile.

I can’t avoid it any longer, I guess, so I say okay (Glasgow, 2017, p. 315).

The conversation between Charlie and Blue above demonstrates Charlie’s inability to express herself fully. Charlie is prone to saying “yes” despite her hesitations or unwillingness. Rather than telling the truth, Charlie chose to hope that Riley, Charlie’s lover, whom Blue was about to meet, would be unable to convoke. In short, Charlie tends to be a people pleaser.

Moreover, the way neurotic person expresses their discomfort is by seeing themselves as inferior and incompetent. Charlie often shows feelings of inferiority, projecting her insecurities by showing unrealistic jealousy, also noting herself as incompetent, even though she has great potential at something indeed.

Chat says, Michael is typing. He didn’t say he missed me or anything. I take a deep breath, try to stifle the growing little voice in my head that tells me, You’re dirty and disgusting, idiot. Why would anyone want you? (Glasgow, 2017, p. 53).

I let loose in the pages with a story about a girl who thought a boy liked her, and maybe could save her from herself, but in the end she was just stupid, stupid, because she’s fucking freak (Glasgow, 2017, p. 192).

In Charlie’s first statement above, it shows that Charlie saw herself as an inferior, especially when her expectations were not met by others. Simply by not uttering a word that indicates the feeling of longing, Charlie labeled herself as an unwanted figure, she also saw herself as a strange person who deserved to be disliked. Meanwhile, in the second statement, it appears that Charlie has

experienced rejection when her feelings are not reciprocated. Thus, Charlie was undoubtedly even more enraged with herself for being a dunce who was unworthy of love. As a result, Charlie starts to judge herself more and more harshly because she is unable to accept that she is still valuable even though she should experience rejection. Then, Charlie's inferiority complex is projected not only to the people she desires, but also to strangers she meets by chance.

These girls and me? We're fucking miles apart in terms of exterior maintenance. I move on

The other girls pokes her head out. I feel disoriented just looking at them (Glasgow, 2017, p. 118).

I look back at her, flooded with envy. She's my age and so confident. She doesn't seem to care what anyone thinks (Glasgow, 2017, p. 292).

The two sentences uttered by Charlie above are made when she met strangers who she found physically more attractive than her. Thus, Charlie's jealousy has spilled over into an unrealistic scope, where ideally the only person she should be compared to is herself in the past. The sign of envy, also shows that Charlie doesn't value herself and her efforts to get up from her previous slump. Then, the inferiority feelings of Charlie are evolved, she begins to undervalue her potentials.

I try to imagine what I would be like to have my drawings in place like this, or any place, really. But who would come see a bunch of drawings and comics about loser kids? (Glasgow, 2017, p. 198).

"I'm not sure. . . I don't know how to say it." The words bubble inside me, but I'm not sure how to arrange them. I don't want to sound dumb. I don't want to be dumb (Glasgow, 2017, p. 133).

The two sentences that Charlie said above are related to each other. In the first sentence, Charlie judges her own work which she assumed unworthy to be seen. In fact, Charlie frequently honed her drawing skills, especially she made it by self-taught practicing. It quite represents that the scope of her knowledge in the field of art is quite broad. Furthermore, in the second sentence, it is a response when someone else asks for Charlie's opinion about art. Even though she understands and comprehends enough about the scope of art, she still feels unable and unworthy to reveal it, exceedingly she is afraid of being judged as a stupid figure.

In conclusion, Horney in Carducci (2009) highlighted that the trend of moving toward people is expecting that if one complies with others and gives them what they want, one would demonstrate their love for them and give them a sense of affection, approval, and admiration. Thus, Horney (1945) emphasized that if the act of being people pleaser is repeatedly committed, compliant people may come to regard themselves as inferior, even when they are compatible and competent, they still regard others as superior. As a result, Charlie who tends to please others is unfortunately regard herself as an inferior. In short, it can be concluded that Charlie is majoring in the act of moving toward people which hand in hand with the compliant personality.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains two critical points. The first one is the conclusion as the result of the research problem that is stated in an ordered way. The second one is suggestions that are fulfilled with the recommendations for future researchers who have the same interest in the scope of neurosis.

A. Conclusion

In this research, several conclusions can be drawn based on the results of the study. Firstly, as stated by Horney (1937) what may cause neurosis is basic evil, which is manifested in terms of parental maltreatment. Charlie as the main character dealt with three kinds of basic evil, those are hostile family atmosphere, abusive behavior, and disparaging behavior. Secondly, the irrational defenses used by Charlie is manifested in terms of neurotic needs. Specifically the neurotic need for affection and approval and the second is the neurotic need for a powerful partner. Furthermore, the irrational defenses tend to dominate one to two needs, while other needs tend to be repressed. In this case, the neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence is repressed. Thirdly, Charlie's way of behaving when neurosis emerges is implemented in terms of neurotic trends. Charlie has the tendency on moving towards people which goes hand in hand with a compliant personality.

As a matter of fact, childhood is the most valuable period of life which associated with safety needs that should be filled with love, warmth, security, affection, and affirmation. Unfortunately, the preceding statement contradicts with

the state of Charlie's childhood, which was marked by numerous traumatic experiences. As a result, if the fulfillment of those safety needs is taken away by basic evil, which is shown in the form of parental maltreatment, hence basic hostility and basic anxiety will take a fairly great role in an individual's life. If this is not immediately surmounted, a person potentially tastes the bitterness of neurosis which also brings up neurotic needs as a form of irrational defense and neurotic trends as a way of behaving when neurosis emerges. Simply put, it all has the potential to disrupt human self-growth and undermine human relationships.

B. Suggestions

By reviewing the dangers of neurosis in this study, the researcher hopes that readers will understand that a stable and harmonious relationship is the starting point for parents to be able to transmit a sense of love, warmth and security to their children. The researcher's goal with this study is to raise readers' awareness of the stages of human development, specifically start from an early child development. Also, attempting to reduce the emergence of neurosis which is harmful to humans. Additionally, the researcher also hopes that the novel *Girl in Pieces* can be analyzed by using another sufficient theory because the novel *Girl in Pieces* is a compact story which tragically beautiful, yet meaningful. It also gives a number of life lessons, specifically in terms of struggle, model of catharsis, relationship, and friendship

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