

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Rees (1973, p. 7), literature has two different meanings: broad senses and narrow senses. In a broad sense, Gyasi defines literature as anything that is written (2008, p. 1), such as catalogs, timetables, text books, and brochures. In a narrow sense, Rees sees literature as writing that expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings, and attitudes towards life (1973, p. 8). After describing what he regarded as literature, Rees (1973, p. 9) sums up that literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world. Rees description of literature is in line with the relation between literature and the world proposed by Bennet (2004, p. 26). Literature is implicit in a certain understanding of mimesis or imitation, in notions of realism and naturalism, and in representation, as well as in metaphors that figure literary texts as offering a window on to the world or (in Hamlet's words) as holding a mirror up to nature.

According to Wellek & Warren (1949:75), the psychology of literature has a wide scope. In forming a relationship between literature and psychology, the psychology of literature does not only focus on one element. Mental illness greatly affects a person's psychological condition. The negative impact of poor mental health, such as trauma, has such an impact on behavior, such as anxiety, insecurity, and their inability to seek peace with themselves. Mental illness refers to a wide range of conditions that affect an individual's thoughts, emotions, and

behavior. Both Literature and psychology pay attention to fancy, thoughts, sensations of feelings, and psyche problems (Dastmart, Razmjoo, & Salehi 9420). Characters are the life of literature; they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennett & Royle, 2004).

Trauma often refers to something unspeakable, something that cannot be named. It constitutes an “event outside the range of human experience”, per the definition of the American Psychological Association (1987: 250, through Brown).

Freud described anxiety as an objectless fear; often, they cannot point to its source, to a specific object that induced it (Schultz & Schultz 59). People sometimes feel anxious due to several things. For example, before or after doing something, people will sometimes definitely think about the impact or consequence that will happen after doing those things (Whitehead 102). Anxiety can arise when individuals face new experiences, for instance, entering school, starting a new job, or giving birth to babies (Stuart & Sundeen 9).

Based on Freud theory in (Hall, 2019), the defense mechanism deals with the human's ego. The defense mechanism appears when humans have some conflict and cannot cope with it. In other words, some humans behave in other ways to conceal themselves from anxiety, fear, and any kind of negative mind. People would unconsciously protect themselves from the unacceptable feelings.

The defense mechanisms can be seen in real life as well as in literary works, and this research explores personality disorders that fit into the space of coping

with trauma. This phenomenon can also appear in movies, such as Marvel Studios' Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie.

The Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie opens with a new story and a follow-up of the Guardians' voyage to their new headquarters on Knowhere. At some point after Adam Warlock attacked the Guardians of the Galaxy, there was destruction in Knowhere. Rocket is the only guardian with significant injuries, despite the other guardians being hurt. Although the Guardians have already made every effort to treat Rocket's wounds, their medicine packs are unable to cure him. The Guardians' adventure started when they had to save Rocket and go to Orgocorp, a company run by the High Evolutionary, who created Rocket, to find the switch's override code to save Rocket's life. Then the movie also explored Rocket's past life and how he ended up being one of the Guardians.

The researcher chose to analyze Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie as the object of this research because it shows phenomena like how Rocket Raccoon displays, experiences, and struggles with the symptoms of the disorder based on Sigmund Freud's and Lois Tyson's theories as seen in the movie. Thus, from the explanation above, this study analyzed anxiety and defense mechanisms based on Sigmund Freud's and Lois Tyson's theories of Rocket Raccoon in the Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher limits this research to Rocket Raccoon only. The researcher focused on analyzing Rocket's psychological condition from his trauma until he experienced anxiety, consisting of the defense mechanisms seen in the movie script and scenes. Then, the researcher restricts this research to analyze Rocket Raccoon through Sigmund Freud's and Lois Tyson's theories.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How does Rocket Raccoon's anxiety happen in Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie?
2. How are Rocket Raccoon's defense mechanisms to overcome his anxiety in Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie?

1.4 Objective of the Research

The purpose of this research is to prove that the theme of this research is the analysis of psychological conditions from Rocket Raccoon's trauma until he experienced anxiety and defense mechanism in Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie. Based on the formulation of the problem above, it is as follows:

1. To reveal Rocket Raccoon's anxiety in Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie.
2. To analyze Rocket Raccoon's defense mechanism to overcome his anxiety in Guardians of the Galaxy: Volume 3 (2023) movie.