CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral works based on thoughts, opinions, and experiences, whether in the form of real feelings, just imaginative, reflecting reality, or based on data wrapped aesthetically in language.

According to Chigbu, Atiku, and Du Plessis (2023), a literature review is a critical component of scientific research that serves to evaluate existing research on a particular topic with the aim of identifying research gaps and proposing future research directions. They explain that a well-conducted literature review should include several key stages: searching, identifying, reading, summarizing, compiling, analyzing, interpreting, and referencing relevant literature. An effective literature review not only helps in establishing a solid foundation for the development of new knowledge but is also crucial in preventing the drawing of incorrect, inaccurate, or biased conclusions in research (Chigbu et al., 2023).

This study may be issued at any time for the public interest, literature is for the benefit of the research project itself. In this case, conducting a literature review to enrich our insights about our research topic, helps us formulate research problems, and help us determine the appropriate theories and methods to use in our research. By

studying other people's studies, we can determine whether to imitate, repeat, or criticize a particular study. We use other people's research as comparison material for our own research. By criticizing other people's writing, we then create something new.

In general, introduction to literature means studying and appreciating literary works, including various forms of artistic expression such as novels, short stories, poetry, drama, and essays. It is the study and analysis of themes, style, structure, and techniques that writers use to convey ideas, feelings, and messages to their readers. Literature provides insight into different cultures, historical periods, and human experiences. It reflects and interprets society and the times that produced it, offering insight into human nature, relationships, and the complexity of human existence.

Literature is a means of communicating stories, ideas, thoughts, and experiences through the creative use of language and literature. Books can be novels, short stories, poems, plays, or non-fiction such as essays and memoirs. Each type of book has its own way of conveying messages and providing experiences for readers.

A defense mechanism is a strategy that the ego uses to defend itself against anxiety triggered by conflict. This research aims to describe the types of Psychoanalysis selected from short stories by Poe, The Tell-Tale Heart, to reveal the implementation of character mechanisms in resolving conflict. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a psychoanalytic approach based on Sigmund Freud's theory of defense mechanisms.

Over the past three decades, stories, especially the stories people tell about their lives, have been the focus of the development of the interdisciplinary field of storytelling (Burner 1990; Linde, 1993; Ochs, 1997; Rosenwald & Ochberg, 1992; Sarbin, 1986). "We dream in stories, fantasize in stories, remember through stories, anticipate, hope, despair, plan, modify, criticize, gossip, learn, and love. '(Hardy, 1968, p. 5). Stories are becoming increasingly important outside the realm of literature and folklore.

As a form of written art, books in literature offer various functions and meanings. They can entertain, stir emotion, inspire, teach, criticize, and reflect on life and society. Books can also be a tool for maintaining history, preserving culture, or exploring various problems and conflicts in human life.

There are several compelling reasons to choose Edgar Allan Poe's "The Tell-Tale Heart" within the framework of psychoanalysis. This book provides a psychoanalytic framework for analyzing internal conflict and psychological background. this research will provide an opportunity to examine and evaluate the internal issues, symbolism, and strong psychological components of "The Tell-Tale Heart" as a short humor researched within psychoanalytic theory.

1.2 Statement of Problem

1. How does the narrator express his feelings of fear and tension during the murder?

2. What are the triggers of the narrator's desire to kill the old man?

3. Why did the narrator finally admit his crime?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To examine how the narrator in Edgar Allan Poe's The Tell-Tale Heart conveys feelings of fear and tension during the murder.

2. To explore and analyze the primary triggers that lead the narrator to want to kill the old man in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Tell-Tale Heart*, focusing on the psychological, symbolic, and emotional elements that influence the narrator's murderous intentions.

3. To analyze the underlying reasons that cause the narrator in Edgar Allan Poe's The Tell-Tale Heart to finally confess his crime.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In this study, Sigmund Freud's theory contends that memories, ideas, and subconscious urges shape behavior in people. The id, ego, and superego are the three aspects that this theory further proposes to make up the soul. The ego functions in the conscious mind, whereas the id is entirely contained in the subconscious. Both consciously and unconsciously, the superego functions.

Freud's theory states that personality is influenced by a variety of factors. These include instincts related to life and death, as well as cathexis and anticathexis. The definition of hexis is the mental energy one invests in a person, concept, or item. In anticathexis, the ego suppresses the id's socially unacceptable needs. One common form of anticathexis is suppressing urges and desires, but this takes a lot of energy.

The mind is compared to an iceberg in Freudian psychology. The vast area of ice concealed beneath the water signifies the much larger unconscious, while the actual tip of the iceberg visible above the water only represents a small portion of the mind. Given that icebergs are not mentioned in Freud's writings, some researchers have questioned whether the iceberg metaphor came from him or one of his biographers.

In addition to these two primary mental components, the id, ego, and superego are the three primary components of the human personality according to Freudian theory. The most primal aspect of the personality, the id is where all of our most fundamental urges originate. The id is the source of all libidinal energy and is fully unconscious. The part of the personality that is in tune with reality and works to meet the needs of the id in a way that is reasonable, secure, and acceptable to others is known as the ego. The portion of the psyche that stores all the values and moral principles we pick up from our upbringing, families, and society at large is known as the superego.

This study examines the following psychological states of the narrator: A mental disorder, anxiety, alienation, or past trauma may affect his thinking. Such research may involve an analysis of the narrator's life before the events of the story and how these factors contribute to his behavior.

So is the narrator's obsession with his old man eyes is the central motif of the story. This study may attempt to dissect the origins of obsessions. The conflict between the narrator's urge to kill and the voice of his conscience. Such research can

reveal factors that influence this conflict, such as guilt, fear, and the need for self-justification.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study aims to describe the characterization of the main narrator character in the story of The Tell-Tale Heart, which lies in its exploration of the dark depths of the human mind and the effects of guilt and paranoia on individuals. It shows the fragility of the human spirit and the irrationality that emerges when guilt is overcome. Poe builds suspense throughout the narrative with a deft use of narrative devices, which culminates in a terrifying climax.

The story also raises questions about the nature of reason and the credibility of the narrator's point of view. It prompts the reader to question the line between madness and rationality, and whether the narrator's account is credible. All in all, The Tell-Tale Heart is a compelling and enduring piece of literature that keeps readers captivated with its exploration of guilt, obsession, and the dark depths of the human heart.

1.6 Text Oriented Approach

The approach used for the analysis is called text oriented apparoach. It is an approach that focuses on examining the text itself, rather than external factors like the author's biography or historical context. By closely analyzing the language, structure, and narrative techniques used in the story, we can gain insights into the themes, characters, and psychological dimensions present in the text.

In "The Tell-Tale Heart," this approach allows us to delve into the narrator's psychological state and motivations by examining how Poe crafts the story. The narrator's obsession with the old man's eye, described in vivid and disturbing detail, reveals his deep-seated anxiety and paranoia. The text's repetitive and fragmented language mirrors the narrator's unstable mind, drawing the reader into his spiraling descent into madness.

Through a text oriented analysis, we see how Poe uses literary techniques such as unreliable narration, symbolism, and tone to create a chilling portrait of a disturbed mind. The heartbeat that haunts the narrator after the murder serves as a symbol of his overwhelming guilt, demonstrating how the story's language and structure convey the narrator's psychological disintegration. This approach highlights the power of the text itself in revealing the complexities of the human psyche.

In the Tell-Tale Heart stories, the characters are mainly concerned with repression, denial, reaction formation, rationalization, and displacement of self-defense. These characters performed a range of defense mechanisms in order to resolve the conflicts. Conflict and complexity are parts of the plot that play an important role in the story as a source of problems to be solved. Conflicts are mainly related to the main character who is the center of the story, thereby exposing the problems of other characters to accentuate more complex conflicts. This study aims to identify and examine the contradictory nature of the evil characters in Edgar Allan Poe's The Tell-Tale Heart. Qualitative methods are used to explain and narrate

analyses based on short story data. the old man has a conflict within himself and with the main character, the Narrator. His inner conflict is related to his insecurities about his feelings and health.

Character and characterization are closely related as they complement each other in analysis. A character in a literary work is a fictional character constructed by the author with a specific appearance, personality, name, plot, and thought. Characterization, on the other hand, refers to the literary, linguistic, and cultural ways in which authors create characters. In addition, the author designs the characters to differ from each other in terms of appearance, personality, and behavior. Abrams and Haafam. The main character is therefore considered the protagonist of the story. It does not matter if the person is good or bad. Antagonists, on the other hand, represent the obstacles that the protagonist must overcome. Characters often have traits that set them apart from others with special traits. There are other ways to characterize characters in a story.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This research will be organized into 5 chapters, as follows:

1. Chapter I contains an introduction to the research. It consists of the background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study, and the organization of the paper.

2. Chapter II Contains the Short Story The Tell-Tale Heart by Edgar Allan Poe and the biography.

3. Chapter III contains a Review of Related literature. It contains previous studies, the description of the Story and its classification, the intrinsic elements of the Story, and general and specific explanations of psychoanalysis according to Sigmund Freud.

4. Chapter IV contains the Findings and Discussion thoroughly which are the analysis of the object using the theory of psychoanalysis.

5. Chapter V contains the Conclusion of the study that has been done and the Suggestion to the Reader and further research.