PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE AGAINST THE FEARS OF THREE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE HOLE FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree
in English Literature

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2014
ABSTRACT

Ii Hilyati, “Psychological Defence Against the Fears of Three Main Characters in The Hole film”. Thesis: English Letters Department. Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014.

This research studies Joe Dante’s horror-thriller film released in America on September 11, 2009. The writer uses fear or anxiety and defense mechanism conception as the theoretical framework of this research based on Sigmund Freud theory.

The method which is used by the writer of the research is descriptive qualitative in analyzing the film. The data are analyzed by using Sigmund Freud theory. In analyzing data, the writer does some procedures such as: watching the film several times, analyzing and understanding the dialogues and the motion pictures of the film based on the theories of Literature.

Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that fear and defense mechanism are reflected in this film through the three main characters. Fear reflection is shown through the three main characters such as, Dane is afraid of his father who lives in jail because of his bad attitude. Lucas is a spoil kid. He is afraid of a clown, any kind of clown. And the last is Julie, Julie has a terrified story that she keeps as a secret. She is afraid of her best friend’s death in the past when she was child. The reflection of defense mechanism can be seen from the three main characters such as repression, displacement, and denial. Finally, the writer finds that those fears can be overcome by them.
APPROVEMENT

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENCE AGAINST THE FEARS OF THREE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE HOLE FILM

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty

In Partial Accomplishment of the Requirements for Degree Strata One

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2014


**LEGALIZATION**

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 15th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 15th, 2014

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DECLARATION

I hereby that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contain no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, may 2014

Ii Hilyati
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to express the most gratitude and praise to Allah SWT, the Almighty and the Lord of the universe, and the most merciful who created and gave everything to human being. Because of his blessing that is given in every minute of the writer’s family and the writer herself, the writer is able to finish the thesis. May peace and blessing be upon to dear Prophet Muhammad SAW, and his families, relatives, and all of his followers.

The writer would like to dedicate this research to the writer’s beloved parents, lovely father Alm. Abu Ibrahim Fahmi, mom, Khafifah and also beloved uncle Drs. H. Maidan Fahmi MM,Mba, who always give their prayer, love, effection, support, and advices all the times. This thesis will not accomplish without their contribution in the writer’s life.

The writer also wish to express my sincere thanks to the writer thesis advisor Mrs. Pita Merdeka, M.A, who has supported and given many useful suggestion and inputs throughout my thesis with her patience and knowledge. The great appreciation also goes to Navita Alanisa who becomes the writer’s best friend. Navita, thank for the support and encourage.

The writer would like to express my sincere gratitude to the following people for their remarkable contribution:

1. Prof. Dr. Oman Fathurahman, M. Hum, as the Dean of letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
2. Drs. Saefuddin, M. Pd, as the Head of English Letters Department.
3. Mrs. Elve Oktaviyani, M. Hum, as the Secretary of English Letters Department.

4. To all the lectures of English Letters Department for though and educated during her study at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

5. Thanks to the writer big family, especially lovely brother Vicky Zulfikar Fahmi, cousin Eka Fauqiya S.Psi Who always give their support

6. Thanks to all the writer’s best friend, Navita, Raden, Fida, Anisa, Oyon, Syifa, Nopi, Nana, Ana, all of BSI E class, and also Literature class. Thank you for the support and encourage

Last but not least, I also hopes that this paper will be useful for some literary study and give a lot of benefits to the students of English Letters Department particularly who want to have a similar research. The writer realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, it is really a pleasure for me to have any constructive suggestion and critics. May Allah SWT bless us.

Jakarta, 13 May 2014

The Write
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A. Background of the Study

In this modern era, film has been growing to be an interesting industry to the people who want to express their creative thought and skill. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful medium for educating, or indoctrinating citizens. A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images due to phi phenomenon.\(^1\) Additionally, a film can be visual images (perhaps in color), words that are spoken and occasionally written (as in signs or a letter shown in a close-up), background music, actors in costumes, setting and props, and other means by which the medium of cinema conveys emotions and ideas to an audience.\(^2\) While these elements of a film may not always be fully integrated, they are originally related in that each component depends on the others to fulfill its function.

According to Josseph M. Boggs and dennis W. Petrie’s book of The Art of Watching Film, Film is a unique art production and has a strong influence toward its viewer because it combines paint, technology, music, literature and drama become interesting to be watched.\(^3\) One example of film

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\(^1\)Film, [http://en.mwhatfilm.org/mobile/topics](http://en.mwhatfilm.org/mobile/topics), accessed on 14 April 2013.

\(^2\)Dennis Denitto. *Film Form and Feeling*, (United State of America 1985). P.3

which has a strong influence and reflects an issue is *The Hole*, by which the writer interest to discuss as the object of the research in this thesis.

*The Hole* is a film directed by Joe Dante. It is a film created in America on September 11, 2009. It is a kind of fantasy horror-thriller film. A horror film is a genre that aims to create a sense of fear, panic, alarm, and dread for the audience. Horror films usually center on the arrival of an evil force, person, or event. Though it is quite scary, this film is a joyful one to be watched. It explores the fears and secrets buried deeply within the human mind. Besides the story itself focuses on three main characters in facing their fears. The three main characters are Dane, Lucas, and Julie.

Dane is a young man, he is Lucas’s brother. Along with his mother and brother, Dane moves to their new home. Dane dislike that his family has moved to many homes for many times. It seems so hard for Dane to adapt at his new neighborhood hence he looks angry at his mother’s decision to move. The actual reason for Dane’s mother moving home often is because she does not want her ex-husband who is in jail knows their address. Her ex-husband is not a good man that he often gets drunk and brings bad influence for Dane. Dane becomes a rebellious teenager and impolite. Dane’s mother does not want her children getting influenced by her bad ex-husband’s habit in drinking, hence she decides to avoid her ex-husband all the time.

As the oldest child, Dane should take care of his youngest brother from a bad influence. He realizes that his father is a dangerous matter to be closed

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to. By that reason, Dane tries to understand his mother decision to move home often. Deep in his heart, Dane is scared that someday his father will find them and take his younger brother. Dane does not want his brother being influenced by his father’s bad behaviour and acts badly as he does.

Besides, Dane’s brother, Lucas is a spoiled kid. Lucas’s presence always bothers Dane and they always fight. As a little boy, Lucas has a psychological disorder called *bozo phobia.* Lucas is always terrified when he finds a clown, even it is a doll. Realizing of his brother weakness, Lucas is being teased by his brother and it suffers him much. Lucas does not exactly know what he should do in recovering from his disorder.

Moreover, the third main character in this film is Dane and Lucas’s new neighbor, Julie. She is an awesome lady and at the same age as Dane. Julie’s presence between Dane and Lucas breaks the ice that makes Dane and Lucas can respect each other. However, Julie has a terrified story that she keeps it as a secret. When she was a little girl, she had a friend who died in tragic accident at Frolic Garden. Julie, at that time, was so scared to help her friend and it resulted her friend died. As Julie grows up, she feels guilty to remember that moment.

As the main characters, Dane, Lucas and Julie, have similarities that all of them are suffered by their own fear. Their fear begins when Dane and Lucas find a hole in their warehouse. The hole is square shaped which is locked tightly. Right after Dane and Lucas find the hole, Julie comes to their

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5 *Bozo Phobia* is a common phobia that someone has a fear of clown. *Bozo Phobia.* [http://phobialist.com/fears.html](http://phobialist.com/fears.html), accessed on 13 March 2013.
home figuring out what happens to the brothers. She is also wondering about the hole and curious to know what hole it is. They open the lock and investigate what are being kept inside. Their fear is coming to suffer them, soon after they open the hole.

The fear is a phenomenon which plays a large part in our lives, even though the people will not often recognize or admit its existence. The three main characters here have different fears. Dane was afraid of his father who was in jail as the consequence of his bad attitude. Hence, he most fear of him is that his father will take his brother and hurt him. His brother’s name is Lucas. He was afraid of the clown, any kind of clown. In the beginning of film, Dane scared him by act like a clown using the mask. And the last Julie as his new neighbor, she was to fear of her best friend’s dead in the past when she was child. It is because she can not help her, then she fells the ghost always shade her.

Although the word fear is used without difficulty in everyday language to mean the experience of apprehension, problem arise when it is used as a scientific term. It cannot be assumed that people are always able, or even willing, to recognize and then describe the experience of fear. And it should be analyzed, then we will know how they defense theirselves from fear and how to against it. For the factor, the writer will use Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory about human mentality and defense mechanism.

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One important aspect of Freudian theory which has become fully integrated into both everyday speech and mainstream psychology is the idea of ego-defences. These are unconscious mechanisms by which we protect ourselves from painful or guilty though and feelings. In Freudian psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanism are psychological strategies brought into play by the unconscious mind to manipulate, deny, or distort reality, and maintain a socially acceptable self image or self schema. Many psychological experiences can function as defenses, even when not formally defined as such.

The human mind is a wonderful thing, the psychological problem that has buried deep on their mind of the three main characters and their strong in the whole story interpreting their fear in this film makes the writer interested to discuss it and make it as the object of the research in this paper. For example is a fear that will be analyzed in this paper of research. By using the theory Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis, it can be revealed how the main characters against their fear on their mind.

B. Focus of the Study

The writer would like to focus the research of three main characters to depend theirself and against their fears on their mind of film The Hole. The writer would like to analyze the characters in defending theirselves against their fear by applying defense mechanism especially in Sigmund Freud theory.

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7 Matt Jarvis. Theoretical Approaches in Psychology, (US by tailor & Francis, inc, 2000), P. 36
C. Research Question

The question in this research is

1. How would the three main characters defend theirself against their fears and secrets buried deep in their mind?

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is classified into two parts, there are academic and practical significance of study.

1. Academically, the study is to fulfill one of the requirements for strata one degree to the Faculty of Letters and Humanities of the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

2. Practically, the study is to broaden up the research knowledge regarding to psychoanalysis theory.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Method of Research

Looking at the question and the purpose of the research, then the writer decides to uses qualitative method in conducting this research. The writer’s research uses verbal data and other nonnumeric data as the basic analysis and in solving the problems which are studied.

2. Objective of Research

The objectives of the research are:

a. To know how the three main character defend their fear problems that described on the film.
b. To know how the three main characters against their fears each other.

3. Technique of Data analysis

In this research, the writer uses psychological approach. First, the writer chooses the object or film that will be analyzed. Then, the writer takes the fear on their deep mind between three main characters. Finally, the writer analyzed how they against their fear from their mind.

4. Instrument of Research

The instrument used in this research is the writer herself to collecting the qualitative data about the meaning of psychoanalysis and its correlation with the characterization of main character viewed from psychoanalysis theory.

5. Unit Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the film The Hole which is staring Teri Polo, Chris Massoglia and Haley Bennett. This film was produced by Bold films and BenderSpink on 2009. It was American fantasy horror thriller film directed by Joe Dante. And the writer uses the subtitle of film and the movie script as supporting data in analysis.

6. The Time and Place

The writer accomplishes the research during the academic year 2013-2014, at department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters and Humanities of the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Character And Characterization

Character is someone who acts and appears or refers to as playing a part in literary work.\(^8\) Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation.\(^9\)

According to Ronald Hayman’s book, of all the theatrical words which get used loosely, the one that most urgently needs re-definition is character. On the face of it, the meaning is simple enough and quite unmistakable: the character is the person that the actor plays. He uses his own personality to present to the audience, the personality of another person, which the playwright has imagined, and he selects, just as the playwright has, certain characteristic for greater emphasis.\(^10\)

In a film, character is an important element that will develop the story because character is the person who carries out the events of film and then those events become a story. A character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story-although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. Character is any person, persona, identify or entity that exists

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\(^8\) Paul Hunter, Alison Bhoot and Kelly J. *The Norton Introduction to Literature* (W.W. norton and company, Inc 2002) p. 102
in a work of art. Along with plot, setting, theme and style, character is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction.\(^\text{11}\)

Characterization is the means by which an imaginary person in a film is developed and made credible to viewers. Not every person in a film is a character. At least two criteria must be met. First, the person should be sufficiently prominent and individual to be noticeable and should not simply be a part of the background. Second, the person could not be eliminated from the film without substantially changing the plot or affecting the major and minor themes.\(^\text{12}\) By the character, we will feel easier to understand personalities or traits of a character because, a character in the story will state directly to us.

**B. The Structure of Personality.**

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, personality is composed of three elements. These three elements of personality known as the id, the ego, and the superego that work together to create complex human behaviors.\(^\text{13}\)

In Sigmund Freud's topographical model of personality, the *ego* is the aspect of personality that deals with reality. While doing this, the ego also has to cope with the conflicting demands of the *id* and the *superego*. The id seeks

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\(^\text{11}\) X.J. Kennedy, *An Introduction to Fiction*, (Boston, Little, Bown, 1983), p. 45


to fulfill all wants, needs, and impulses while the superego tries to get the ego to act in an idealistic and moral manner.\textsuperscript{14}

1. The Id

The id is the only component of personality that presents from birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes the instinctive and primitive behaviors. The id is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs. If these needs are not satisfied immediately, the result is a state of anxiety or tension. Based on the function, the id serves pleasure principle without regarding what is proper.\textsuperscript{15}

According to Freud, the id is the source of all psychic energy, making it the primary component of personality. The id tries to resolve the tension created by the pleasure principle through the primary process, which involves forming a mental image of the desired object as a way of satisfying the need.\textsuperscript{16} Additionally, Id for human is an instinct for reproduction and survival.

2. The Ego

The ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. According to Freud, the ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed in a manner acceptable in the real world. The ego operates based on the reality principle, which strives to

\textsuperscript{14} Defens Mechanism. \url{http://psychology.about.com/od/theoriesofpersonality/ss/defensemech_2.htm}. Accessed on 23 may 20013.


\textsuperscript{16} Loc. Cit, \textit{theories personality}. 
satisfy the id's desires in realistic and socially appropriate ways. The ego also discharges tension created by unmet impulses through the secondary process, in which the ego tries to find an object in the real world that matches the mental image created by the id's primary process.

3. The Superego

The last component of personality to develop is the superego. The superego is the aspect of personality that holds all of our internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquire from both parents and society our sense of right and wrong. The superego provides guidelines for making judgments. According to Freud, the superego begins to emerge at around age five.

There are two parts of the superego:

a. The ego ideal includes the rules and standards for good behaviors. These behaviors include those which are approved of by parental and other authority figures. Obeying these rules leads to feelings of pride, value and accomplishment.

b. The conscience includes information about things that are viewed as bad by parents and society. These behaviors are often forbidden and lead to bad consequences, punishments or feelings of guilt and remorse.

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17 Loc. Cit.
19 Loc. Cit. Theories Personality.
The superego acts to perfect and civilize our behavior. It works to suppress all unacceptable urges of the id and struggles to make the ego act upon idealistic standards rather than upon realistic principles. The superego is present in the conscious, preconscious and unconscious. According to Freud, the key to a healthy personality is a balance between the id, the ego, and the superego.20

C. Defense Mechanism

Defenses are the processes by which the contents of our unconscious are kept in the unconscious. In other words, they are the processes by which we keep the repressed in order to avoid knowing what we feel we can’t handle knowing.21 We have probably heard people talk about "defense mechanisms," or ways that we protect ourselves from things that we don't want to think about.

In some areas of psychology, psychologists talk about defense mechanisms, or manners in which we behave or think in certain ways to better protect or defend ourselves. Defense mechanisms are one way of looking at how people distance themselves from a full awareness of unpleasant thoughts, feelings and behaviors.

One important aspect of Freudian theory which has become fully integrated into both everyday speech and mainstream psychology is the idea of

20 Loc. Cit.
ego-defences. In order to deal with conflict and problems in life, Freud stated that the ego employs a range of defense mechanisms. Defense mechanisms operate at an unconscious level and help ward off unpleasant feelings (i.e. anxiety) or make good things feel better for the individual. If the ego is obliged to admit its weakness, it breaks out in anxiety regarding the outside world, moral anxiety regarding the superego, and neurotic anxiety regarding the strength of the passions in the id. (Freud 1933, p78).

Most defense mechanisms are fairly unconscious that means most of us don’t realize we’re using them in the moment. Some types of psychotherapy can help a person become aware of what defense mechanisms they are using, how effective they are, and how to use less primitive and more effective mechanisms in the future.  

1. Primitive Defense Mechanisms

a. Denial

Denial is probably one of the best known and the most primitive of the defense mechanisms, used often to describe situations in which people seem unable to face reality or admit an obvious truth. Denial is an outright refusal to admit or recognize that something has occurred or is currently occurring. Many people use denial in their everyday lives to avoid dealing with painful feelings or areas of their

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24 Ibid. McLeod, *Defense Mechanism*. 
life they don’t wish to admit. Another explanation according to Lois Tyson’s book denial is believing that the problem doesn’t exist or the unpleasant incident never happened. Additionally, denial is a refusal where a human admits or realizes that something occurred. This defense used when someone is not able to face the reality. For instance, victims of traumatic events may deny that the event ever occurred.

b. Regression

Regression is the defense when it is faced by an event which causes depression, it will be back to previous action. Regression is the reversion to an earlier stage of development in the face of unacceptable thoughts or impulses. For an example an adolescent who is overwhelmed with fear, anger and growing sexual impulses might become clingy and start exhibiting earlier childhood behaviors he has long since overcome, such as bedwetting. An adult may regress when under a great deal of stress, refusing to leave their bed and engage in normal, everyday activities. Looking up Lois Tyson’s book regression is one of the most complex defenses, the temporary return to a former psychological state, which is not just imagined but relived.

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27 Ibid, p.15
c. Acting Out

Acting Out is performing an extreme behavior in order to express thoughts or feelings the person feels incapable of otherwise expressing. In this type of defense, the individual copes with stress by engaging in actions rather than reflecting upon internal feelings.\textsuperscript{28}

Instead of saying, “I’m angry with you,” a person who acts out may instead throw a book at the person, or punch a hole through a wall. When a person acts out, it can act as a pressure release, and often helps the individual feel calmer and peaceful once again. Additionally, acting out is the defense done by action instead of feeling.

d. Dissociation

Dissociation is when a person loses track of time and or person, and instead finds another representation of their self in order to continue in the moment. A person who dissociates often loses track of time or themselves and their usual thought processes and memories. A person who dissociates can disconnect from the real world for a time, and live in a different world that is not cluttered with thoughts, feelings or memories that are unbearable.\textsuperscript{29}

e. Compartmentalization

Compartmentalization is a lesser form of dissociation, wherein parts of oneself are separated from awareness of other parts and behaving as if one had separate sets of values. An example might be an

\textsuperscript{28} Loc. Cit., Simply Psychology Defense Mechanisms
\textsuperscript{29} Loc. Cit.
honest person who cheats on their income tax return and keeps their two value systems distinct and un-integrated while remaining unconscious of the cognitive dissonance.\textsuperscript{30}

f. Projection

Projection is the defense which is believed that if a human dislike someone, he thinks that someone dislike himself. Lois Tyson said in his book that projection is ascribing our fear, problem, or guilty desire to someone else and then condemning him or her for it, in order to deny that we have it ourselves.\textsuperscript{31} For example, if you have a strong dislike for someone, you might instead believe that he or she does not like you. Projection works by allowing the expression of the desire or impulse, but in a way that the ego cannot recognize, therefore reducing anxiety.

g. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is the defense which work to hide their real feeling by act the opposite. Matt Jarvis added that in some theoretical approaches in psychology, that reaction formation takes place when we go a stage beyond denial and adopt an attitude that is diametrically opposed to our real feelings.\textsuperscript{32} Reaction formation reduces anxiety by taking up the opposite feeling, impulse or behavior. An example of reaction formation would be treating someone you strongly dislike in an excessively friendly manner in order to hide your true feelings.

\textsuperscript{30} \textit{Loc. Cit, Common Defense Mechanism.}
\textsuperscript{31} \textit{Op. Cit, Lois Tyson, p.15}
\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Op. cit, Maat Jarvis, 2000, p. 37.}
According to Freud, they are using reaction formation as a defense mechanism to hide their true feelings by behaving in the exact opposite manner.  

2. Less Primitive, More Mature Defense Mechanisms

Less primitive defense mechanisms are a step up from the primitive defense mechanisms in the previous section. Many people employ these defenses as adults, and while they work okay for many, they are not ideal ways of dealing with our feelings, stress and anxiety. If you recognize yourself using a few of these, don’t feel bad everybody does.

a. Repression

Looking up Matt Jarvis’s book, repression occurs when a memory, such as that of a traumatic event or a guilt-provoking sexual fantasy, is forcibly blocked from being remembered. Repression is the unconscious blocking of unacceptable thoughts, feelings and impulses. The key to repression is that people do it unconsciously, so they often have very little control over it.

b. Displacement

Displacement occurs when a person redirects his or her impulses or emotions from an unacceptable or dangerous target to a more acceptable or safer target. Another explanation, displacement takes

33 Loc. Cit, Defense Mechanism.
34 Loc. Cit, common-defense-mechanisms/all/1/
36 Loc. Cit, common-defense-mechanisms/all/1/
place when we redirect emotions, most commonly anger, it is easy to see in everyday life, most of us tend to take out our bad moods on unfortunate colleagues, friends and family, even when they were not the cause of the bad mood.\(^{38}\)

c. Intellectualization

Intellectualization works to reduce anxiety by thinking about events in a cold, clinical way. This defense mechanism allows us to avoid thinking about the stressful, emotional aspect of the situation and instead focus only on the intellectual component.\(^{39}\) For example, a person who has just been diagnosed with a terminal illness might focus on learning everything about the disease in order to avoid distress and remain distant from the reality of the situation.

d. Rationalization

Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves explaining an unacceptable behavior or feeling in a rational or logical manner, avoiding the true reasons for the behavior. Rationalization is putting something into a different light or offering a different explanation for one’s perceptions or behaviors in the face of a changing reality.\(^{40}\) For instance, a student might blame a poor exam score on the instructor rather than his or her lack of preparation.

\(^{39}\) *Loc. Cit*, common-defense-mechanisms/all/1/
\(^{40}\) *Loc. Cit*, Theories Of Personality.
e. Undoing

Undoing is the attempt to take back an unconscious behavior or thought that is unacceptable or hurtful. For instance, after realizing you just insulted your significant other unintentionally, you might spend the next hour praising their beauty, charm and intellect. By undoing the previous action, the person is attempting to counteract the damage done by the original comment, hoping the two will balance one another out.\textsuperscript{41}

3. Mature Defense Mechanisms

Mature defense mechanisms are often the most constructive and helpful to most adults, but may require practice and effort to put into daily use. While primitive defense mechanisms do little to try and resolve underlying issues or problems, mature defenses are more focused on helping a person be a more constructive component of their environment. People with more mature defenses tend to be more at peace with themselves and those around them.\textsuperscript{42}

a. Sublimation

Sublimation takes place when we manage to displace our emotions into constructive rather than destructive activity. Sublimation is a defense mechanism that allows us to act out unacceptable impulses by converting these behaviors into a more acceptable form. Freud

\textsuperscript{41} \textit{Loc. Cit.}
\textsuperscript{42} \textit{Loc. Cit.}
believed that sublimation was a sign of maturity that allows people to function normally in socially acceptable ways.\textsuperscript{43}

b. Compensation

Compensation is a process of psychologically counterbalancing perceived weaknesses by emphasizing strength in other arenas. By emphasizing and focusing on one’s strengths, a person is recognizing they cannot be strong at all things and in all areas in their lives. For instance, when a person says, “I may not know how to cook, but I can sure do the dishes!” they are trying to compensate for their lack of cooking skills by emphasizing their cleaning skills instead. Compensation is defense mechanism that helps reinforce a person’s self-esteem and self-image.\textsuperscript{44}

c. Assertiveness

Assertiveness is the emphasis of a person’s needs or thoughts in a manner that is respectful, direct and firm. Communication styles exist on a continuum, ranging from passive to aggressive, with assertiveness falling neatly in between. People who are assertive strike a balance where they speak up for themselves, express their opinions or needs in a respectful yet firm manner, and listen when they are being spoken to. Becoming more assertive is one of the most desired communication skills and helpful defense mechanisms most people want to learn, and would benefit in doing so.\textsuperscript{45}

\textsuperscript{43} Log. Cit, Common Defense Mechanism.
\textsuperscript{44} Loc. Cit.
\textsuperscript{45} Loc. Cit.
Remember, defense mechanisms are most often learned behaviors, most of which we learned during childhood. That’s a good thing, because it means that, as an adult, you can choose to learn some new behaviors and new defense mechanisms that may be more beneficial to you in your life. Many psychotherapists will help you work on these things, if you’d like. But even becoming more aware of when you’re using one of the less primitive types of defense mechanisms above can be helpful in identifying behaviors you’d like to reduce. Additionally, their purpose is to protect the mind self ego from anxiety, social sanction or to provide a refuge from a situation with which one cannot currently cope.

D. Fear or Anxiety

Fear is one of the most basic human emotions. It is programmed into the nervous system and works like an instinct. From the time we are infants, we are equipped with the survival instincts necessary to respond with fear when we sense danger or feel unsafe.

Many psychological experiences can function as defenses, even when not formally defined as such. For example, fear of intimacy fear of emotional involvement with another human being is often an effective defense against learning about our own psychological wounds because it keeps us at an

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emotional distance in relationships most likely to bring those wounds to the surface: relationships with lover, spouses, offspring, and best friends. Of course sometimes our defenses momentarily break down, and this is when we experience anxiety. Anxiety can be important experience because it can reveal our core issues.48

All of us, at one time or another, experience anxiety, a feeling of apprehension or tension, in reaction in stressful situation. There is nothing wrong with such anxiety everyone feels it to some degree, and usually it is reaction to stress that helps, rather than hinders, our daily functioning.49 According to Freud, anxiety is an unpleasant inner state that people seek to avoid. Anxiety acts as a signal to the ego that things are not going right. As a result, the ego then employs a defense mechanism to help reduce these feelings of anxiety. Freud50 identified three types of anxiety:

1. Neurotic anxiety is the unconscious worry that we will lose control of the id’s urges, resulting in punishment for inappropriate behavior.

2. Reality anxiety is fear of real-world events. The cause of this anxiety is usually easily identified. For example, a person might fear receiving a dog bite when they are near a menacing dog. The most common way of reducing this anxiety is to avoid the threatening object.

3. Moral anxiety involves a fear of violating our own moral principles.

50 Loc. Cit, Theories of Personality
Freud considered anxiety as a consciously painful experience, which arose from excitation of the internal organs of the body. In order to deal with this anxiety, Freud believed that defense mechanisms helped shield the ego from the conflicts created by the id, superego, and reality.

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CHAPTER III
RESEARCHS FINDING

A. Data Description

In this chapter the writer will analyze the three main characters’ fear as the psychological problem buried on their mind. Lucas a spoil kid is afraid of clown. Dane as his older brother is afraid of his father’s arrival that has bad attitude to take his younger brother and hurt him. And the last character is Julie, a beautiful girl as their neighbor. She has a terrified story that she keeps as a secret. She is afraid of her best friend’s death when she was child.

But everything of their fear is getting worse when they find a sinister black hole under a locked trap door in the basement. When the hole is exposed, the hole is inviting a million mysteries. All the fears they have are getting so true, it is chasing and shading them. So the method that used by them to defend themselves from any fear and against it to put an end to the hole is the issue that will be analyzed by the writer using psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

B. Psychological Problem of Three Main Characters

1. Lucas

As the writer has explained in chapter 1, Lucas, a ten years old kid, is a spoiled kid. He is afraid of a clown, any kind of clown. We can see on the picture 1, in the beginning of film when Dane scares him by acting like a clown using mask.
The symptoms of a phobia can range from mild feelings of apprehension and anxiety to a full-blown panic attack. Typically, the closer you are to the thing you are afraid of, the greater your fear will be. Your fear will also get worse if getting away is difficult.\footnote{Phobia treatment. \url{http://www.helpguide.org/mental/phobia_symptoms_types_treatment.htm}. Accessed on 15 August 2013}

By identifying and the scene above we can analyze, there are some physical signs and symptoms of phobia that done by Lucas after scared by his older brother. On picture 2, Lucas looks very shock after he sees his brother using the mask of clown. One of the physical signs and symptoms of phobia done by Lucas is trembling or shaking, and difficulty in breathing.

And after this act, there are some dialogues inform us that Lucas afraid of clown.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
Lucas & : Mom. \\
Mother & : Dane, why did you bring this? \\
Dane & : To help Lucas get over his Bozo-phobia. \\
Lucas & : Shut up God. \\
Dane & : Mom, Lucas just said shut up. (00:04:07 –00:04:13)
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

By the quotation above, we know that Lucas has a psychological disorder which is called by Coulrophobia or Bozo phobia (a common
phobia that someone has a fear of clown), the fear of clown is one of the most common phobias. When such disabling fears are specific to one situation or object, one speaks of them as phobia.\textsuperscript{53} Phobia is an intense fear of something that, in reality, poses little or no actual danger.

Additionally, when anxiety occurs without external justification and begins to impede people’s daily functioning, it is considered a psychological problem known as an anxiety disorder. There are four main types of anxiety disorders one of them is phobic disorder. Phobias are intense, irrational fears of specific objects or situation.\textsuperscript{54} Such fears as fear of the clown represents a class of psychological disorder known as phobias.

After the hole opened, Lucas feels that the clown puppet always follows him and scares him wherever he is. One day when he stays alone at home, suddenly the clown puppet is on his bed, so he closes the puppet by the blanket then, he brings the puppet into Dane’s bedroom to scare him. Because he thinks that the puppet was put by his brother. But suddenly, when he wants to check the hole up, the puppet was downstairs. It tries to get up and alive to catch him. When his brother comes, Lucas tells all happening about the clown puppet that put by Dane into his bad room. But, he says that he do not put any clown puppet on his bed.

*Dane* : What’s wrong with you?
*Lucas* : It came after me
*Dane* : What?

Lucas: That clown puppet thing the one you tried to scare me with. It's trying to get up here...No...
Lucas: It was right there. It chased me.
Dane: A puppet chased you.
Lucas: The one you put in my bed.
Dane: Lucas, I have no idea what you're talking about. I didn't put any clown puppet in your bed.
Lucas: Yeah. You did.
Dane: I mean I might have if I would have thought about it but I didn't.
Lucas: It... It was there.
Dane: On the steps?
Lucas: In my bed and then I put it in your bed to scare you and then it was downstairs.
Dane: Okay. You know what? You got all kinds of weird crap going on in there. I don't even want to know about.
(00:30:13 – 00:31:09)

Picture 3
00:24:23

Picture 4
00:29:17

Picture 5
00:29:21

Picture 3, informs us that the clown is on his bed and he thinks that it is put by his older brother, when suddenly the puppet is downstairs we can see on picture 4, and 5. Lucas escapes from the puppet that is chasing him.
By identifying the scene above, there are some of emotional signs and symptoms of phobia done by Lucas, such as feeling of overwhelming anxiety or panic, and feeling an intense need to escape. We can see on the picture above, how scared Lucas to see the puppet and he tries to escape from it. Because, for the person with the phobia, it feels like a danger. It feels real because the fear is so strong.

Additionally, by the physical and emotional signs and symptoms of phobia tells about, we know that Lucas has all kind of that to identifying that he has phobic disorder such as phobic disorder.

And the other event, informs us that his fear really comes true and faces him when he is in the swimming pool, based on the picture 6, when they are enjoying the day together. Suddenly, Lucas who was sleeping on the float feels his foot was grabbed by the clown and brings him into the pool inside swimming pool.

*Dane* : Lucas.

*Dane* : You’re okay. You’re okay. Are you all right?

*Lucas* : The clowns in there. The puppet. It's in the pool. It... It grabbed me. It tried to pull me into the hole.

*Dane* : Dude, it was just your foot... your foot probably got stuck in the drain.

*Lucas* : No. It's in there. It grabbed me. It pulled me. Wouldn't let go.

*Dane* : Okay. I am just going to take him home.

*Julie* : I am so sorry Lucas. (00:55:26 – 00:56:03)
It can conclude from those dialogue and pictures, Lucas who enjoys himself on the floating bed, feeling like grabbed by the clown and it brings him into the hole inside the swimming pool. The Hole itself can be seen on the picture 7. He feels so scared, because he feels that the clown puppet always follow him and chased him.

2. Dane

Dane who is gorgeous young man is Lucas’s oldest brother. Dane is afraid of his father who lives in jail because of his bad attitude. From the deepest of his heart, what scares him most is his father’s arrival to take his brother and hurt him. He is afraid that someday his father will find them and takes his youngest brother, because he does not want his brother acts badly as his father does.

We can see in the beginning of film, when Julie invites him to around the city of Bensonville, the new town that he stays. Along their trip, they share each other about themselves. Suddenly, Julie asked him about his father but he seems that he does not like to hear and tell her about his father.
Julie : Do you even bother to unpack the boxes?

Dane : Yeah. Every time. It's kind of like... My Mom's always sure that the next move is going to be the last one type of thing you know.

Julie : She seems nice. Yeah. What about your Dad?

Dane : I don't have one. Oh. (00:21:42 – 00:21:57)

It can be conclude from those dialogue that Dane tries not to remember about his father. Moreover when his mother introduces him with her new boyfriend whose name is Dr. Newman, Dane really dislikes to face him and keeps away from him.

Dr. Newman : So, what are you fellows doing down there? A little war game?

Dane : Yeah. Something like that. But it's actually it's passed our beddy-bye time isn't it mommy dear?


Dr. Newman : Nice to meet you.

Mother : I am so sorry about Dane. He... ...just is not used to the idea of me.

Dr. Newman : You don't have to explain. I get it.

Mother : It's just... his father was not a very nice person. We probably got married a little too young and I stayed probably a little too long and... (00:38:58 – 00:39:57)

From the dialogue above his mother tells us that Dane’s father has bad attitude and she does not want to bring bad influence for Dane. All the reasons why they has moved to many homes for many times because she does not want her ex-husband find them and bring her children getting influence by her ex-husband’s habit. And one of the reasons why Dane do not respect and keeps away from his mother’s boyfriend is he always thinks that all men are same as his father.
The mystery begins when the hole has opened and his mother advices him that he must not be scared anymore. He said that he is not scared, but deep in his heart he is still scared of his father like it has been explained above.

Mother: *I can stay if you want me to, Dane.*
Dane : *I don't want you to stay.*
Mother: *Yeah. But you don't want me to go either. So, what am I supposed to do, huh?*
Dane : *I just don't get it. After everything that's happened and after what happened with Lucas it's just...*
Mother: *Not every man is your father.*
Dane : *How do you know?*
Mother: *Because you're not. Because you're not honey. We can't be scared forever. Okay?*
Dane : *I am not scared....* (00:47:56 – 00:48:36)

When his mother tells him that not every man is his father that is way he cannot be scared forever, so he said that he is not scared. But, actually from the deepest of his heart he is really scared of his father after that, what he scares are coming alive.

When he feels scared about this, he always feels that his father is around them, spies them or he knows where they stay now. Moreover he sees some of his father’s tools in his house especially in downstairs that the hole was there. Picture 8, is presents the tin of drink, the tin is the presence sign of his father according to Dane’s imagination, because his father is a drunker.
After that picture 9 and 10, are the next day, there is a belt falling from the box, and he thinks that it was his father’s. Moreover, after these events his fear about his father is getting worse. He does not only see the tools of his father but also he always sees his father really around them. One day, when they enjoy the day in the swimming pool in Julie’s house, he jumps into the water. Suddenly he sees a stranger who he thinks that was his father standing on the floor of swimming pool. See the picture 11.
Then after get out of the water he asks Julie;

Dane : Who was just here?
Julie : Nobody.
Julie : They're probably just from my dad.
Dane : Yeah?. (00:53:43 – 00:54:07)

Based on the picture 11, there is a shadow of his father in Dane’s perception from inside the pool, he feels so shock and more scared about this. Moreover, after this event his youngest brother who sleeps on the floating bed suddenly screams and he feels like there is something grabbing him into the pool. His youngest brother, Lucas, feels like being grabbed by the clown but Dane thought that Lucas was grabbed by his father.

3. JULIE

Julie is the last main character in this film. She is Dane’s and Lucas’s new neighbor. She is a beautiful girl at the same age as Dane. Julie has a terrified story that she keeps it as a secret. She is afraid of her best friend’s death in the past when she was child. Her friend dies in tragic accident at Frolic Garden when they play together. Because she can not help her in the pass, then Julie feels the ghost of her friend always shades her. Julie always tries to forget this tragedy but deep in her heart she feels so scared and guilty.

We can see in the beginning of film when Julie and Dane enjoy the day by around the town, by no chance they pass over the portrayal of Frolic Garden. Dane tells her that he wants to invite her to go there but she says that she hates that place.
Dane : Sorry. Frolic Gardens? Seriously? Can we go there?
Julie : I hate that place. Besides it's not open anymore. (00:22:01 – 00:22:05)

We can see on the dialogue supported by picture 12, that she does not like to come there and it can be analyzed that there is something secret which she keeps within. When the hole opened, all the mystery of her scared secret begins. However, if she remembers the tragedy, her fear comes alive.

The first mystery begins when she is in the bathroom of a restaurant that she and Dane come for some rest after going around the town. In the bathroom, she feels like there is someone crying inside the toilet. She tries to ask and knocks the door, but there is no answer. Suddenly the lamp of bathroom goes off and the door is locked. Based on the picture 13, when Julie tries to ask for some help, the small girl comes out from the toilet. She feels so terrified and she feels that she knows that small girl. But on the picture 14, by her expression, she tries to be brave and just looks at the small girl bravely by no saying something.
As the writer has explained above, Lucas who is scared of clown, he is like being invited to come to the hole. When Lucas finds the clown on his bed, he brings it into Dane’s bedroom, but the puppet clown is downstairs which is next to the hole. And another case is when Lucas feels like being grabbed by the puppet into the hole of the swimming pool. Then next is about Julie fear, the thing that she is always scared of is her friend’s death which is seemed like inviting her into the hole.

Based on picture 15, it is when Julie sees a small girl who is her childhood friend. Julie’s friend’s death, in the past, invites her into downstairs. Suddenly, the small girl cries and says that she does not want to die after that she immediately enters to the hole.
C. Psychological Defend of Three Main Characters

After all the mysteries happened and their fears are getting true, it all relates to the hole that they opened. That is why the three main characters who must face their fear want to put an end to the hole. The first thing that they know that all the fears are getting true and coming from the hole is When all of their fears are inviting them to come to the hole.

By this case, they think that they will be staying up to see the hole all the night with tools on them because they think that the hole is the center of their fears which always surrounding. They want to know what will come out from this hole. But there is no answer. It can be showed on the picture 16, that the hole is just like a hole in common.

Our mind is the center of what we will do. If we always think that we are scared for something we will always be afraid to face it. Based on this film, one of the methods they use to against their fear is to be brave to what they fear.

Because of anxiety provoking demands created by the id, superego, and reality, the ego has developed a number of defense mechanisms to cope with anxiety. Although we may knowingly use these mechanisms, in many
cases these defenses work unconsciously to distort reality. Overall the defense mechanism they use is repression. It ensures that what is unacceptable to be conscious mind, and would, if recalled, arouse anxiety, is pretended from entering into it. Repression acts to keep information out of conscious awareness. However, these memories do not just disappear, they continue to influence our behavior.

Finally, they feel that they must against their fear buried in their mind. The first thing that they must do for defending themselves is trying to face all the things they scare bravely. In this film, to against the fear buried in their mind, they must control their mind to be brave to the thing they scare before. After that, they must against all the fear lively to close the mystery of the hole that they opened.

1. **Julie**

Julie has some secret that scares her much. She is afraid of her best friend’s death in the accident of frolic garden. She always feels guilty when she remembers it and she feels that the ghost always shades her.

To defend herself, she uses some of Freudian defense mechanism called Repression. Repression is the defense which functions to keep or avoid previous information or traumatic memory. It cannot be lost itself and it is continuing to influence someone’s action.

After the tragedy of frolic garden that killed her friend, she never wants to go and play to the frolic garden with her other friends. If she sees that place, all the memory of her small friend reminds her to all tragedy
and it is what the most she scared because at that time she cannot help her friend.

Someday, in the night, when the ghost comes to shade her, she really feels depressed of this condition. Finally, in the same night, when Dane and Lucas come to Julie’s house by knocking the window of her room, she tells the secret she has and tries to face and against her fear by coming to the frolic garden.

Based on the dialogue above, Julie tells all the secrets she keeps before. She tells that she has a friend whose name is Annie Smith. Annie fell from roller coaster in the frolic garden when they played together. She tells that she cannot help her and she let her fall. By her explanation, Dane understands that they have some fear they keep. Suddenly, Julie goes away and she wants to come to Frolic Garden to visit the place where her friend
was falling down. So, Dane ran away to follow her and left his youngest brother alone at the yard.

Julie : Annie.
Dane : Julie... Julie... Julie, what are you doing? Julie...
Julie : Ahh. Oh, God.
The Ghost : You got bigger Julie.
Julie : I know. I am sorry.
The Ghost : It's okay. We're so high. Just like before. You let me fall. No.
Julie : Hang on. Annie, hold on.
The Ghost : You should have saved me.
Julie : I know. I wanted to.
The Ghost : But you didn't. You just sat there crying. Even when the policeman heard us. When he fell.
Julie : I tried. I couldn't.
The Ghost : You let me die.
Julie : I was scared. I was so scared.
The Ghost : You aren't scared anymore.
Julie : No... Not anymore.
The Ghost : That's good.
Dane : Julie.
The Ghost : Bye, Julie. (01:06:34 – 01:07:46)

At the Frolic Garden, we can see on the picture 17, she climbs a roller coaster where her friend was falling, and Dane is behind her to save her. On the roller coaster, she finds her small friend so she sits aside her. It is showed on the picture 18. After she sits aside her, there is some conversation between them, Julie said so sorry to her because she let her
fall. At the time, she was just a small girl, she could not do anything to help her, she just cried, and she felt so scared to face the tragedy.

By the dialogue above, Annie as her friend who died in the past said that “you are not scared anymore”. And Julie said that she is not scared anymore. After saying that she is not scared anymore, Suddenly the ghost of her friend that she is always scared of, lost from her sight and brought all her scared.

2. Lucas

The defense mechanism that used by Lucas to depend his self from his fear is displacement. Displacement is the redirecting of thoughts feelings and impulses directed at one person or object, but taken out upon another person or object. People often use displacement when they cannot express their feelings in a safe manner to the person they are directed at. To depend himself from his fear, Lucas who is afraid of the clown always express his anger into his older brother.

When he faces a clowns that is what he fears about, he always blame his brother. He thinks that his older brother always try to scare him. One of the tragedies is when he stays alone at home he sees some of clown puppet on his bad. His suspect exactly into his brother, he thinks that his brother put the clown on his bad to scare him.

Lucas : That clown puppet thing the one you tried to scare me with. It's trying to get up here...No...
Lucas : It was right there. It chased me.
Dane : A puppet chased you.
Lucas : The one you put in my bed.
Dane : Lucas, I have no idea what you're talking about. I didn't put any clown puppet in your bed.
Lucas : Yeah. You did.
Dane : I mean I might have if I would have thought about it but I didn’t.

Based on the dialogue above, Lucas blame his brother about the puppet on his bad room, He feels so angry when he thinks that his brother intentionally put the clown puppet on his bad. Lucas tells all happening about the clown puppet that put by Dane into his bad room. But, he says that he do not put any clown puppet on his bed.

In the end of the story, Lucas, who is left alone by Dane at the yard, sits on the grass. He feels so worry waiting for Dane’s coming. Suddenly, he hears someone’s calling him from the basement of his house. He thinks that it was Dane. When he comes to the basement, there is no body except the clown puppet that wanted to chase him.

Puppet: Lucas.
Lucas : Dane? Where are you?
Puppet: I am in the basement. Come on.
Lucas : Dane?
Puppet: I am over here. I was looking for you. Where do you think... you are going? You want a piece of me?
Lucas : Stop it.
Puppet : Strike one.
Lucas : I really don’t like clowns. (01:08:22 – 01:11:31)
Based on the picture 19, when he comes to the basement, he finds some small clown puppet he tries to be brave to face it. He holds on the clown and then throws it away. With this act, Lucas, who is scared of clown, begins to be brave to face the clown. It can be said that, people can learn to overcome phobias by gradually facing their fears. This is not easy at first, it takes willingness and bravery.

After he throws the small puppet, the real puppet that is alive for scaring him coming and chasing him. When the puppet said “do you want a piece of me”, Lucas thinks he must fight the puppet to lose what he fears about. Then as the picture 23, he tries to against the puppet bravely. Finally, when the puppet strikes him with tools to fight him, and tries to chase him, Lucas avoids it and lets the puppet falls to the fan. Then, it is broken and his fear is gone from his life.

It is natural to avoid the thing or situation we are afraid of. But when it comes to overcoming phobias, facing our fears is the key. While avoidance may make we feel better, it prevents us from learning that phobia can be cured according to the will of the people.

3. Dane

And the last case is about Dane’s fear. After Lucas and Julie has overcame their fear, Dane realizes that the hole is the center of the mystery. After it is opened, the fear likes alive and scares him. That is why he must come to face his darkest fear to put an end to the hole.

*Dane* : I think it's like whatever you're afraid of.
*Julie* : What?
Dane : Well, it's like you look in the hole and it knows you somehow. It brings your fears to life. It's like... I don't know. Like for Lucas it's the clowns. And with you... it's what happened with Annie and that cop.
Lucas : What about you?
Dane : Well, I uh... I told you guys I am not afraid of anything. But I mean come on. Neither are you anymore right?

Based on the dialogue, when Dane realizes that the hole is the center of the fear they have, the only thing he still keeps is about his fear itself. But all the fear will be shown as long as the hole opened and Dane cannot keep his fear as the hole still opened.

The other defense mechanism that used by Dane to defend himself from the physical problem is denial. Denial functions to protect the ego from things that the individual cannot cope with. While this may save us from anxiety or pain, denial also requires a substantial investment of energy. Because of this, other defenses are also used to keep these unacceptable feelings from consciousness.\(^{55}\)

Dane, who was afraid of his father, has bad attitude that he always refuses to have a drunken father. He tries not to remember what happened in his actual life. The quotation can be seen in the explanation above when Julie asks him about his father, he said that he does not have one.

Julie : Do you even bother to unpack the boxes?

Dane : Yeah. Every time. It's kind of like... My Mom's always sure that the next move is going to be the last one type of thing you know.
Julie : She seems nice. Yeah. What about your Dad?
Dane : I don't have one. Oh. (00:21:42 – 00:21:57)

\(^{55}\)Theories of personality http://psychology.about.com/od/theoriesofpersonality/ss/defensemech_2.htm
Based on the dialogue, when Julie asks about his father, Dane tries to not remember about his father. He denies anything to remembering his father. In many cases, there might be overwhelming evidence that something is true, yet the person will continue to deny its existence or truth because it is too uncomfortable to face. Denial can involve a flat out rejection of the existence of a fact or reality.

The other explanation is when his mother invites her boyfriend to come to her house and introduce him to Dane and Lucas, Dane who afraid of his father do not respect him and go away from him. Because he thinks that all men are same as his father. It is one of the reason why he refuse his mother’s boy friend, because he do not want to remember his father.

His fear is all about his father’s arrival for taking his young brother. After the tragedy of the swimming pool that he sees his father in it, he feels his brother was grabbed by his father. He becomes seriously in fear. However after the tragedy at the swimming pool, Dane finds some letter for him that coming from the state of New Jersey, the town where his father stays in jail.

![Picture](image-url)

*Picture 21
00:58:44*
The content of the letter on the picture 21 just saying “hello boy”, after finding the letter inside his house, he is actually scare. He is scare that his father finds the address where they stay. Dane is scared most when he feels his father is around them, finds them and takes his youngest brother.

Additionally after looking into the picture on his sketchbook that has any puzzle in it, he sees like there is a large man grabbing a boy. We can see on the picture 22. He thought exactly that the boy in the picture is his youngest brother, Lucas, who was grabbed by his father into the hole. Actually, Julie, who is there aside him, does not understand what he thinks. Dane, who is scared about his father, never tells other people except his mother who knows all the tragedy. He just keeps in the deepest heart and just thinks that all the tragedy never happens although he knows that is happening. Before he falls himself into the hole, he tells and informs Julie all the truth about his father.
Julie : Why do you have these drawings all over the floor?
Dane : It's a kind of puzzle. I thought this would like show me more but I can't figure it out. Because this I thought went there but then... I don't know.
Julie : What about down here?
Dane : Yeah yeah that works. Like... like that I think? I will try. Oh. Oh, yeah yeah. Right? No... No... No...
Julie : It looks like a... Very large man dragging a boy.
Dane : Lucas... Lucas... Lucas.
Julie : What's the matter? Where's Lucas?
Dane : My father's got him.
Julie : What?
Dane : Lucas.
Julie : Dane? What's going on?.
Dane : It's all my fault. He took Lucas down there. I have to go get him.
Julie : What? There is no down there. There's no bottom remember?
Dane : Well, there's something.
Julie : I thought you said you didn't have a father.
Dane : I don't. I have got some jerk locked up in a Jersey prison because he liked to get drunk every night and beat the crap out of us. He's been in there since Lucas was little so... All we really know is every time we get a letter from the prison that means we're moving again because he's found us.
Julie : I don't understand. If he's in jail how can he be here?
Dane : Guess we know what I am afraid of now. Don't we?.
(01:12:15 – 01:15:07)

By the picture 23, we can see that Dane comes into the hole and falls himself into it. Supporting by dialogue above, Dane tells Julie that he has some fear he has never told before. He wants to come into the hole to
help his youngest brother, Lucas, who is brought by a bad man that is his father.

After Dane comes into the hole, he finds his youngest brother inside the house and a bad man behind him who is his father. Actually he is scared of this condition to face his father, but in other side, he must help his youngest brother from his father who has bad attitude. So, Dane comes to the house to look for his youngest brother.

Based on the picture 24, when he was inside the house, he feels like he is in the old house he ever stayed there. However, there are some pictures of his family he sees. He remembers what his mother ever said and it makes him to be strong and brave to against his fear of his father that buried in his mind by fighting the man bravely.

Picture 24
01:18:07

“Some jerk locked up in the Jersey Prison.”
“Not every man is like your father.”
“I don't understand. I have got some jerk locked up...”
“The boy is asking for it.”
“Yeah. I know it's just....”
“I don't understand....his father was not a nice guy.”
“His father's not a nice guy we got married too young.”
“I don't understand if he's in jail how can he be here.”
“He's been in there since Lucas was little so...”
“His father was not a good man... Because he likes to get drunk...” (Echo of Voices). (01:17:41 – 01:18:01)

After hearing that voices, he begins to be brave to face what he is scared of. Because he realizes that everything is not real, it is just about against his fear that buried in his mind bravely. Inside the house, he looks for his youngest brother, Lucas, who has taken by his father. By no chance, he sees a big cupboard that he ever hid ing himself into it when he is scared.

Dane : Lucas, Lucas.
Lucas : How did you know I was in here?
Dane : It's where I used to hide when I was scared.
Lucas : I thought you said you weren't scared of anything.
Dane : I lied.
Lucas : Then you shouldn't have come.
Dane : Why?
Lucas : Because that's what he wanted. Said he only took me so he could get you down here. (01:18:50 – 01:19:39)

Based on the dialogue, Dane who said that he is not scared of anything, tells his brother that he lied. One of the reasons why his father takes his brother is only to get him to come to his father. It means that Dane must face and fight what he is scared most. Because he is scared about his father’s arrival and takes his brother and gives bad influence of his bad attitude. When his father finds them, Dane orders his brother to climbs the stairs that can bring him out from that place and let both of Dane and his father there, he begins to fight him.

The Father : Welcome home boy. I knew I'd find you hiding in that same closet. Just like back when you let your brother take the beating for you.
Dane : That's not true.
The Father: Remember his arm? Could you hear the crack from inside there?

Dane: I didn't know what you were going to do. I didn't think you'd hurt him.

The Father: Sure you did. You were just scared.

Dane: I am not scared of you.

The Father: You wouldn't be here if that was true. You have been afraid your whole life.

Dane: Not anymore. Because you can't hurt me now.

The Father: Tell me boy. Did that hurt?

Dane: I know you're not this big. You just looked like it because I was little. That's why you came after us. Because you were mean. But you were just scared. You were scared of everybody else. Weren't you?

The Father: Do I look scared to you? Do I? Your fears are falling away boy. What happens to you when they're gone?

Dane: Let's find out.

The Father: There you go. Like father like son.

Dane: I am nothing like you.

The Father: No.... No..... (01:21:41 – 01:24:41)

Based on the dialogue and the picture 25, the reason he was there is because of being invited by his fears buried on his mind. When he can manage his mind to be brave to what he scare, he can against and fight it bravely with no scare. After what he thinks that all is not true, it is just how he gets rid of fear.

After the three main characters are brave to face what they are scared, they fight and against their fears directly. Then all the fears they are scared about in
their life that buried in their mind totally have gone, and when the fears have gone there will be nothing happening.

To get to that point we have to go much deeper. It is important to recognize that most fear has nothing to do with reality. Fear is not real it is a product of the thoughts we create. Most of the time people are afraid of things that will never happen to them. As we move into the space of awareness, we can then release what is not real. This is the path to find a peace place inside. The only thing we have to believe that what we are afraid of is not always real.
A. Conclusion

The Hole is a 2009 American fantasy horror-thriller film directed by Joe Dante. The Hole is psychology film thriller. It contains of psychology problems of the three main characters, they are Dane, Lucas, and Julie. The film is about exploring the fears and secrets buried deeply within the human mind. Besides the story itself, the writer focuses on three main characters in facing their fears and how to defend against the fears.

Dane’s fear is his father who lives in jail because of his bad attitude. What Dane fears most is his father’s arrival to take his brother, Lucas, and hurt him. Lucas is a small kid, who has a psychological disorder which is called by Coulrophobia or Bozo phobia. He is afraid of a clown, any kind of a clown. And the last is Julie, a beautiful girl at the same age as Dane who stays next door. She has a terrified story that she keeps it as a secret. She is afraid of her best friend’s death in the past when she was child. The story begins when they found a hole, the hole seems locked deliberately hidden. When it is opened, this hole is inviting a million mysteries, all of their fears comes true. Lucas, as a small kid he afraid of a clown. When the hole is opened, he always feels that a clown always shade him and chase him. Dane, with his fear, he always feels that his father is around him, so shade him by inviting his young brother to come to his father and then hurt him. And Julie, with her secret that
always scare her about the tragedy in the past, make her introvert, and feels that the ghost always shades her.

In this occasion, the writer uses psychological approach in analyzing *The Hole* film, by Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory. The writer chooses the psychoanalysis for analyzing, because the writer thought that psychology is meaningful and correlate with human daily life. We can understand someone if we can learn about his or her personality and we can get the answer by psychology. This proves that there is a relation between psychology and literature. Based on *The Hole* film, the writer found an anxiety and a fear with psychological problems and also the defense mechanism that is showed by the three main characters. The writer analyzed the three main characters based on to the psychoanalysis theory and related theory in finding the problems. Fiction becomes a part of literature, so that the literature can be analyzed by using psychoanalysis that is way the writer chooses Sigmund Freud’s theory because it is the most suitable theory to analyze the fear problems.

**B. Suggestion**

Film is interesting for the writer to analyze, because film is not only for entertain but also it can teach us about a life. In analyzing film or literary work, researchers should use the right theory or approach in order to have the right comprehension of the film or literary work itself. May this research hopefully will motivate the readers to analyze other character appearance in
others film of psychology in literary works. The most important for the readers, who want to analyze further about character in film by psychology approach, is to know and understand about theories of psychology. So the readers must find some of the film, which is related to the psychoanalysis theory.
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