PERSONALITY DISORDER OF CHARLIE KELMECKIS IN *THE PERKS OF BEING A WALLFLOWER* (2012) FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Letter and Humanities in Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


The writer use film The Perks of Being a Wallflower film which is written by Stephen Chbosky as unit analysis in this research. In addition, this film is an adaptation of the novel with the same title. This research emphasizes on character analysis of the main character, Charlie Kelmeckis and examine the psychological problem in his self psyche, id, ego and superego that is dominated by his superego. Thus, the writer collects the data from dialogues in the series and takes screenshots of several scenes related with the analysis, then examines them using psychoanalysis theory established by Sigmund Freud.

The result of this research is that Charlie Kelmeckis suffers anxiety as result of his traumas and unpleasing childhood experience, which are experiencing a harassment from the important figure in his childhood; aunt Helen. Consequently, his superego has strong influence to cope the bad memories of aunt Helen to keep her figure as a good person. hence, his ego uses defense mechanism to against anxiety. In psychoanalysis theory, he is using rationalization defense mechanism which channels id urges into socially acceptable way.

Keywords: psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, anxiety, StephenChbosky, Film.
APPROVAL SHEET

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2019
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 6th, 2019. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 6th 2019

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DECLARATION

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

Jakarta, 4 April 2019

Pakerti Nur Utami
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# TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT ............................................................................................................... i  
APPROVAL SHEET ............................................................................................... ii  
LEGALIZATION ................................................................................................... iii  
DECLARATION ....................................................................................................... iv  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................... v  
TABLE OF CONTENTS ........................................................................................ viii  

## CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION ........................................................................... 1  
A. Background of the Research ........................................................................... 1  
B. Focus of the Research ...................................................................................... 3  
C. Research Question .......................................................................................... 3  
D. Significance of the Research ........................................................................... 4  
E. Research Methodology ..................................................................................... 4  
   1. Objective of the Research ........................................................................... 4  
   2. Method of the Research ............................................................................. 4  
   3. Technique of Data Analysis ........................................................................ 5  
   4. The Unit Analysis ....................................................................................... 5  
   5. Instrument of the Research ....................................................................... 5  
   6. Research Design ....................................................................................... 6  

## CHAPTER II - THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .................................................. 7  
A. Previous Research .......................................................................................... 7  
B. Theoretical Review ......................................................................................... 8  
   1. Character and Characterization .................................................................. 8  
      a. Characterization through Appearance ................................................... 9
b. Characterization through Dialogue .......................... 10

c. Characterization through External Action ............... 10

d. Characterization through Internal Action............... 11

e. Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters 11

2. Sigmund Freud’s Psychoanalysis .................................................. 12

3. Anxiety.......................................................................................... 14

4. Defense Mechanism................................................................. 16
   a. Repression............................................................................... 17
   b. Projection................................................................................. 18
   c. Sublimation............................................................................. 18
   d. Isolation.................................................................................. 18

CHAPTER III - DATA ANALYSIS......................................................... 20

A. The Analysis of Charlie Kelmeckis Character .................. 21

B. Charlie Kelmeckis’s Psychological Problem Analysis ...... 31
   a. Anxiety................................................................................... 31
   b. Defense Mechanism ............................................................ 35
   c. Charlie Kelmeckis’s Personality Structure...................... 40

CHAPTER IV – CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .................. 47

A. Conclusion ............................................................................... 47

B. Suggestion ............................................................................... 48

WORKS CITED.................................................................................. 49
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

In this modern era, film has been developed to be a fascinating industry to everyone who want to express their creative thought and skill. Film is an important art form, a popular entertainment, and a powerful media for educating citizens. According to Boggs and Petrie (2), Film is a unique art production and has a strong impact toward its viewer because it associate music, paint, technology, literature and drama so this is becoming interesting to be watched.

Film informs and records the reality by representing in its own. Its attempt to narrate thing or object in real situations. Thus, films should not be produced in a disinterested way because it can affect what the viewer’s thinking. The film starts to depict the personality and behavior of character that indicated to psychological films. This genre relates to the psychological disorder in mind, behavior and mental of character in the film. Even though the character in films is fiction, but it can analyze as human and interpreted as a person. The most well-known theory that is related to the psychological analysis of character in the film is psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Mason (59) stated that psychoanalysis have a special relationship with the cinema before selected as one of the approaches and recognized as a proper method for the world of cinematography. This theory has supply a useful way of analyzing the character in films.
The Perks of Being A Wallflower film is adapted from #1 New York Times bestseller novel for more than a year with the same title and both the novel and film written by Stephen Chbosky. This novel also win American Library Association Best Book for Young Adults (2000) and Best Book for Reluctant Readers (2000). The Perks of Being A Wallflower film itself is a box office film with income $228,359 (www.imdb.com/title/tt1659337). This is a very interesting film from the story line because the psychological problems experienced by the main character.

This film tells the story of a character named Charlie Kelmecikis, he is a teenager who just entering high school. He is aloner and does not share his feeling to others, to his friend nor to his family. He only writes letters to an anonymous friend. However, those letters are never sent. Charlie is a smart boy and like reading books and novel, but he does not like to be the center of attention and he often becomes the target of bullying. As a result, Charlie must take anti-depressant medication so he could attend school. His quest of friendship is always failed until he meets a senior named Patrick who repeats a lesson in his class. Charlie also meets Patrick step-sister, Sam. As time goes by, Charlie falls in love with Sam but he keeps it to himself.

The main story of this movie is Charlie’s journey in overcoming mental problems which is rooted in his childhood trauma. When Charlie is a child, he has a role model named aunty Helen, who is the sister of his mother. Aunt Helen is staying with them to avoid her abusive boyfriend. She is very close to Charlie. When Charlie’s parent go to work aunty Helen take care of Charlie and
his sister, Candace. Then aunty Helen died in a traffic accident when she wanted to buy a birthday present for Charlie, this accident makes Charlie feel that he was the cause of aunty Helen death.

Charlie often experiences black out. When he sees his friend Patrick is beaten by Brad’s friend Charlie suddenly run and beat them back, but Charlie does not realize about what he did until he sees all of the student look at him with scared face and find Brad and his friend fall with scars on their face. It also happens when Charlie attends a party and he suddenly walks outside and laying on the snow and fainted. Charlie tries to commit suicide when he realizes that he is not going to see his friend for sometimes when Patrick and Sam go to college at Penn State.

The summary shows that there is some psychological problem that Charlie experiences. With this problem the writer is interested to analyze Charlie psychological problem by using the theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

B. Focus of the Research

According to the background of the story above, in this thesis the writer will analyze the psyche condition of the main character of *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film, by using Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

C. Research Question

Based on the background and the focus of study above, the writer would like to identify the research problem as follows:
1. How is Charlie Kelmeckis depicted in *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film?

2. How is psychological problems of Charlie Kelmeckis viewed from Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis theory?

**D. Significance of Research**

The significance of the research is to analyze the characteristics of Charlie Kelmeckis in *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film and reveal the Psychological disorder on Charlie. The writer also believes it can give a contribution to enrich the literary criticism nowadays, especially to increase knowledge and experience about literary criticism on psychological film.

**E. Research Methodology**

1. **The Objectives of the Research**

   The objective of the research is to understand Charlie Kelmeckis character and his psychological disorder, this analysis sought to explore:

   a. Charlie Kelmeckis as the main character described in *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film

   b. Charlie Kelmeckis’s psychological problem viewed from psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud

2. **The Method of Research**

   This study uses qualitative methods. Qualitative method sees the correlation between the words and sentence that shaping a certain meaning
and analyze the correlation and experimental (Farkhan 115). In this analysis, the writer will collect and describe important data. For retrieving data, the writer begins by watching *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film as the main data, noting the important data and reading books and browsing the internet to adding the references.

3. **The Technique of Data Analysis**

   In this analysis, the writer uses qualitative data and will be supported by relevant references. The steps of this analysis are: Firstly, the writer does the essential steps to note some dialogues and taking screenshots of the scenes which correlates to the research. Secondly, the writer will analyze the data using character and characteristics theory and continued by analyzing the data using Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

4. **The Unit of Analysis**

   The unit of analysis is *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film directed by Stephen Chbosky the form of .avi and .mp4 files. This film released 12 October 2012 in USA with the duration approximately one hour and fortytwo minutes.

5. **The Instrument of the Research**

   The instrument of the research is the writer herself. The writer as the subject in this research begins by watching *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film. The writer also collect the qualitative data about psychoanalysis and its correlation with the behavior and character
analysis. This research is taken place in State Islamic University SyariefHidayatullah, Jakarta.

6. Research Design

In this research, the writer divide some chapter to explain the research. Chapter 1 as the introduction passage, it contains background of the research, focus of the research, research question, significance of the research, and research methodology that consists several important aspects: the objectives of the research, the method of research, the technique of data analysis, the unit of analysis, the instrument of the research and research design. Chapter 2 as the theoretical framework, it contains previous research and the concept. Chapter 3 as the research findings, it contains the data description and the data analysis. And the last is chapter 4 as the conclusion and suggestions; it contains the conclusion of the research and the suggestion to the reader about the research.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

*The Perks of Being A Wallflower* film, according to library and online research has been analyzed by several researchers. Ryana Andari Purba (Purba) in her research using book *The Perks of Being A Wallflower* in her thesis with title *Analisis Perkembangan Karakter Charlie dalam Novel The Perks of Being A Wallflower karya Stephen Chbosky*. In this thesis, she analyzes that Charlie has Repression on his sexual insulting memory of Aunty Helen that makes him forget about that memory. The result of his repression appears to his behavior that shown from the Charlie’s daily activity. Charlie’s transformation from a Wallflower to become a participant is because there are conflicts in his daily life.

Another research is Fadhila Eka Ratnasari in her thesis *Identifying Fixation and Repression in The Perks of Being a Wallflower the Movie* (Ratnasari) from http://karya-ilmiah.um.ac.id/index.php/sastra-inggris/article/view/44309. The result is that in The Perks of Being a Wallflower, Charlie as the main character experience traumatic events from the death of Aunty Helen on latency phase at the age 7 years. Charlie did not qualify to past the latency phase, he suffered depression from the death of Aunty Helen and because of that Charlie experience fixation so that he is in trouble to have social interaction outside the family line. Charlie formed a defense mechanism to keep his trauma remains under the awareness and the two most defense mechanism he use are fixation and
repression. His defense mechanism helps Charlie repress Aunty Helen’s bad memories and keep Aunty Helen as warm and affectionate figure in his conscious mind.

The previous researches above have similar content and topic with this research but are not exactly similar. Ratnasari in her thesis has directly show fixation and a kind of defense mechanism: Repression and her whole thesis just analyze those two kind of defense mechanism. Ratnasari stated the cause of Charlie psychological problem is his traumatic event of the death of aunty Helen. The difference in this thesis with the previous researches is that the writer will analyze Charlie Kelmeckis, the main character of The Perks of Being A Wallflower film using psychoanalysis anxiety and Personality structure theory before analyzing the kind of defense mechanism that the main character uses to against his psychological disorder. The writer also find the cause of Charlie psychological problem not only from the death of aunty Helen trauma, but further than that event, Charlie has a bad experience because aunty Helen insult him and it’s may cause his psychological problem. Until this research is done, the writer has not found any thesis or research of The Perks of Being A Wallflower using Sigmund Freud’s anxiety theory. Therefore, the writer decided to do this research.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Character and Characterization

Every part of literary work must have certain elements such as theme, plot, characterization and more. Those elements help people who enjoy literary work
understand to the whole point of work completely. Character is someone who acts and appears or refers to as playing a part in a literary work (Hunter 102). In the film, the character is one of very important intrinsic elements that will develop the story because character is the person who carries out the events of the film and then those events become a story.

Character can be defined by every person, animal or figure that represented in literary work. Authors may reveal the character in a variety ways like directly telling about the character, by telling about their personalities, or by letting the other character tell about them (Henderson 9-10).

Character also has characterization. Characterization is the process that the director revealsthe personality of a character. According to Albertine Minedrop characterization means how to describe a character. Characterization method is a method that describes characters in literary works and fiction (2). The method of characterization is a narrative description with explicit judgment.

Film is more detailed and complicated than literary work because film is a visual story telling so that characterization in film is different with characterization in literary work. Joseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie explains about several elements on characterizations in a film that will be explained below.

a. Characterization Through Appearance

The main aspect of characterization of the film is revealed optically and directly. Although another actors can be capable to project different qualities in different roles, most actors are not. When we see an actor on film, we directly
make hypothesis about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven mistaken as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.


Dialogue has an important role to explain characterization of character in film. Character in the film explains about themselves by how they speak and what they say. Their thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested by their choices of word and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech. Character of an actor can explain their social and economic level, mental processes or educational background by their use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (Bogss 50). In order to explain a character, we must establish a keen ear and listening carefully not only what they said but also the way they said.

c. Characterization Through External Action

Appearance not always expose the truth in film, sometime appearances is misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person’s actions (Boggs 51). Characters do what they do for a purpose and there should be a clear relationship between a character and their action. Every action that character shows their personality.
d. Characterization Through Internal Action

Internal action occurs within character’s minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s aspirations, hopes and dreams can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure (Boggs 52). Characters reveal by filmmaker by taking the audience visually or aurally into the character’s mind so that we hear or see the things that the character imagines, remembers, or think about.

e. Characterization Through Reactions of Others Characters

The way other characters view a person often serves as an outstanding means of characterization (Boggs 52). Huge information about a character sometime already provided before the character appears on the film. Another minor character may tell about main character characterization to another before the main character shows up in the film so characterization of the main character can be seen through other character’s reaction in their dialogue.

Through the characterization theory, we can analyze the character and behavior of the main character. To deepen this analysis and to reveal the psychological problem the writer uses psychoanalysis theory to analyze the main character.
2. Psychoanalysis

Psychology develops as a knowledge science in the middle of the 18th century in Germany, and the object is consciousness of a normal, civilized human. That theory arise of the motto: Corgito ergo sum. This theory establishes that the object of psychology is the consciousness (Suryabrata 121). Sigmund Freud\(^1\) against that opinion, Freud states that consciousness just a small part of human psyche, because deep inside lay the unconsciousness, the biggest part of psyche (Fancher 12).

Freud’s understanding of human personality was based on his long time experiences with patients. His understanding is also according to his analysis of his own dream, and his knowledge in the various sciences and humanities (Feist 23). Freud’s psychoanalysis theory centralize on the importance of experience when human is in child phase.

Freud’s greatest contribution to personality theory is his exploration of the unconscious and his insistence that people are motivated primarily by drives of which they have little or no awareness. According to Freud, mental life is divided into two levels: unconscious and conscious. The unconsciousness has two different levels, unconscious proper and preconscious (Feist and Feist 29). Conscious is a small part of mind which is related to the real life. Unconscious is the most important term of human behavior formation that includes childhood

\(^1\)Freud was born on May 16\(^{th}\), 1856. He was a neurologist interested in finding an effective treatment for patients with neurotic or hysterical symptoms.
memories, trauma, psychic energy and instinct. And preconscious is acting as a bridge between conscious and unconscious.

According to Fancher, Freud used the terms conscious and preconscious before, yet it bothers him that in reality some important processes related to preconscious system actually happened by unconscious, and certain repression components of the system are not structured as preconscious (Fancher 12). For that reasons he named unconsciousness as id and preconsciousness as ego.

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality, personality is composed of three elements. These three elements of personality known as id, ego, and superego. Each of these provinces of the total personality has its own function, properties, component, and operating principle.

Id is the biological and most primitive aspects of personality. Friedman and Schustach mentioned that all theories of personality agrees that human was born with several instincts and motivations (Friedman 76). The instincts and motivations were carried since born and have not yet been touched by the reality. For the example, crying is a response of baby to communicate his needs in order to find comfort feeling. That is basic instinct that present since baby was born and the baby will continue cry until the need is fulfilled, this is called the pleasure principle.

Ego was born from the id as a system to fulfil id’s need. For example, a crying baby would not get breastmilk he need, so a plan and action has to be done eventhough the reality surrounded it. To make it happen, soon the baby learned to
cry louder in purpose to call his mother to get the milk he wanted. This prose called reality testing. Ego controls the paths that need to be taken, chooses the needs that can be fulfilled and the ways to fulfil it.

Superego had become increasingly aware of the situation when conflicts between the instinctual drives and external reality are further complicated by moral demand (Fancher 12). For example, sometimes we out of a feeling that it would be wrong, or feel guilty at the thought of doing so.

Through the psychoanalysis theory, we can analyze the psychological condition and behavior of the main character. To specify this analysis and to reveal the kind of psychological problem the writer uses anxiety theory to analyze the main character.

3. **Anxiety**

In defining anxiety, Freud emphasized that it is a felt, affective, unpleasant state accompanied by a physical sensation that warns the person against impending danger (Feist39). Only the ego can produce or feel anxiety, but the id, superego, and external world each are involved in one of three kinds of anxiety—neurotic, moral, and realistic. The ego’s dependence on the id results in neurotic anxiety; its dependence on the superego produces moral anxiety; and its dependence on the outer world leads to realistic anxiety.

There are three kinds of anxiety: Moral Anxiety, Realistic Anxiety, and Neurotic Anxiety. Moral anxiety stems from the conflict between the ego and the superego (Fesit and Feist 34). After children establish a superego they may
experience anxiety as an outgrowth of the conflict between realistic needs and the dictates of their superego. Realistic anxiety is closely related to fear. It is defined as an unpleasant, nonspecific feeling involving a possible danger (Feist and Feist 34). For example, we may experience realistic anxiety while driving in heavy, fast-moving traffic in an unfamiliar city, a situation fraught with real, objective danger. Neurotic anxiety is defined as apprehension about an unknown danger. The feeling itself exists in the ego, but it originates from id impulses. People may experience neurotic anxiety in the presence of a teacher, employer, or some other authority figure because they previously experienced unconscious feelings of destruction against one or both parents.

There are several types of Neurotic anxiety and Post-Traumatic Stress disorder is one of them. Individuals who have experienced traumatic events may experience stress and this is a reasonable reaction. But there are some individuals who display an extreme response and experience serious disruptions in various functions of life due to such events. They are experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is defined as a group of symptom that appears after the individual experiencing or witnessing traumatic events involving death or the threat of death, or a very severe injuries, threats to the integrity of self or others (Adriani 41).

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a maladaptive reaction toward traumatic experience and it usually happens few months or years after the traumatic event had happened (nimh.nih.gov). Most of traumatic experience is about someone’s
death, accident, serious physical injury or something very threatening like a great flood, tsunami, and earthquake.

These three types of anxiety are seldom clear-cut or easily separated. They often exist in combination, as when fear of water, a real danger, becomes disproportionate to the situation and hence precipitates neurotic anxiety as well as realistic anxiety. This situation indicates that an unknown danger is connected with the external one (Feist and Feist 40). Anxiety is also self-regulating because it precipitates repression, which in turn reduces the pain of anxiety. If the ego had no recourse to defensive behavior, the anxiety would become intolerable. Defensive behaviors, therefore, serve a useful function by protecting the ego against the pain of anxiety (Feist and Feist 40).

Some people with this disorder may repeatedly relive in their nightmares and disturbing memories during the day. They may also have depression, easily shocked, sleep problem (namiaz.org). And it is different with general stress in usually, if it does not have a good care and good treatment, it will disturb individual function and even it may cause someone to become a psychopath (Irene 22).

4. Defense Mechanism

Freud first elaborated on the idea of defense mechanisms in 1926 and his daughter Anna further refined and organized the concept. Anna freud in her book *The Ego and The Mechanism of Defence* explained that unfortunately the passing of instinctual impulses from one institution to the other maybe the signal for all
manner of conflicts. On their way to gratification the id impulses must pass through the territory of the ego and the atmosphere is uneasy for id. However, the id has to reach ego territory to achieve what it wants (Freud 189).

There are several types of defense mechanisms:

a. Repression

Repression is the process from an unacceptable desire or idea that is withdrawn from the consciousness and pushed into the unconscious part of the mind. According to Feist and Feist (41) repression is the most basic defense mechanism because it is involved in each of the others. Whenever the ego is threatened by undesirable id impulses, it protects itself by repressing those impulses (Feist and Feist 35). In many cases the repression is then perpetuated for a lifetime. For example, a young girl may permanently repress her hostility for a younger sister because her hateful feelings create too much anxiety. Another example of repression is one of Freud’s cases studies in Hysteria with patient Elizabeth Von R, she refused to admit herself that she was in love with her brother-in-law. When her sister died, she thinks in her mind that ‘now he is free to marry me’. This displeasing wish had to be immediately repressed because her conscious mind could not let it in because of the guilt she felt for thinking it. Because it was repressed from her mind it returned, acted out on her body as a hysterical symptom (Thurscwhel 21).
b. Projection

When an instinctual and internal impulse provokes too much anxiety, the ego can reduce that anxiety by associate the unwanted impulse to an external object, usually another person (Feist and Feist 37). Projection happens when an individual trying to camouflage his problem and flaws that they are facing, or address his unacceptable sexual instincts towards other unconsciously.

c. Sublimation

Sublimation involves change or replacement impulse of the Id into constructive rather than destructive activity (Andri 237). Sublimation is a defense mechanism that allows us to act out unacceptable impulses by converting these behaviors into a more acceptable form (Hilyati 19). Freud believed that sublimation is a sign of maturity that allows people to function normally in socially respectable ways. For example, sexual energy is converted into artistic creative behavior.

d. Isolation

Isolation is the way we are to avoid the feeling that can not be accepted by way of releasing them from the events they are supposed to be bound, repress and react to these events without emotion (Andri 237). This often happens in psychotherapy. Patients wishing to tell the therapist about her feelings but don't want to confront the feelings that involved it (Andri 238). The patient will then connect the feeling with the quiet release of the way though there is a desire to explore further.
In summary, all defense mechanisms protect the ego against anxiety. They are universal in that everyone engaging in defensive behavior to some degree. Each defense mechanism combines with repression, and each can be carried to the point of psychopathology. Normally, however, defense mechanisms are beneficial to the individual and harmless to society. In addition, one defense mechanism—sublimation—usually benefits both the individual and society.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze the corpus by dividing the analysis into three parts. The first part is answering the first question to analyze particular character analysis of Charlie Kelmeckis depicted in the movie. The analysis will begin by examining his physical appearances, habits and behaviors which can be seen from his direct statements, thoughts, dialogues and interactions between him and the other characters. Second and last part are answering the second question to observe his psychological problem and analyze his defense mechanism to help him handle his psychological problem. The writer would describe his defense mechanism by analyzing his words, acts, and psychological problem.

The step that the writer taken are noted, captured and quoted every important scene, dialogues, monologues and every emotion, acts and interaction of the main character with another character. The quotation and picture has been added to this research as the evidence to support the writer’s arguments in answering the research question.

To begin this analysis, the writer will explain the main character through the character and characterization theory of Petrie and Boggs on the passage below.
A. The Analysis of Charlie Kelmeckis Character

Charlie Kelmeckis is the main character in The Perks of Being a Wallflower movie. As the major character Charlie Kelmeckis has an important role in running the story because this movie narrates the story of his effort to heal his trauma that ruin his life. Charlie is a teenager and new student in senior high school and he is such a smart student but a wallflower. However, the people consider his behaviors is unique.

Petrie and Boggs (50) said that the minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. As a new comer in senior high school Charlie looks like another student in his school. Charlie uses hoodie jacket, T-shirt, jeans, sneaker and backpack (picture 1). Charlie is good looking enough that shown by his physic appearances; blue eyes, white skin, black hair and pointed nose (picture 2).

Although from the physical appearance Charlie has no problem like normal students around him, Charlie’s body gesture shows something wrong with his behavior. Charlie has no confidence. It is shown by his body gesture when he
walks his body is not steady, his head always bows, his shoulder descend and his eyes never look up. Charlie never look on another eyes when he has a conversation and his voice tone is low and tremble when he speak. The description above shows that, although from the physical appearance he looks fine, that is not helping him to approach people thus making him a loner.

Charlie is a loner, he always spends his breaktime alone in the room and writing a letter to an anonymous, the one and only friend he can share with. He has no friend, so he creates an imaginary friend by writing the letters to share what he thinks because he is a loner. For the example one of the letters he writes like the monologues that noted below.

Charlie : [Writing in a paper and listening to music tape] 
………………. Please don’t try to figure out who I am, I don’t want you to do that. I just need to know that people like you exist. Like if you met me, you wouldn’t think I was the weird kid who spent time in the hospital. And I wouldn’t make you nervous. 
(00.01.58 - 00.02.24)

From the monologues above, ‘friend’ that he call is an imaginary friend and an unknown person, and the next sentence ‘don’t try to figure out who I am’ shows that Charlie doesnot want people know who he is, he only needs a person who can hear about everything he feels without knowing that in real life his friend think that he is a weird kid. He thinks, people see him as an insane kid who has a mental disorder because he undergoes rehabilitation for his trauma.

The assumption aboveeinforses by the next sentence which shows how people react when they met Charlie ‘if you met me, you wouldn’t think I was the
weird kid who spent time in the hospital.’. The sentence ‘if you met me’ is a second if clause that means Charlie imagine something from the reality. It shows that Charlie believes that people think he is a weird kid because he often spends his time in hospital, but Charlie hopes people do not think so. He wants someone who can accept him as a normal person. The monologues above explain how lonely Charlie is and he just wants to have at least a person he can share feeling with and a friend is looking at him as a normal person, not as a weird kid.

Charlie wants to make friend as soon as he gets into school, but he finds that it is not as easy as he think. On the first day Charlie tries to make a friend, but he receives rejection from some people he already knows. At the first lunch on the first of school, Charlie tries to eat together with his sister, but unfortunately that chair is for senior only, then Charlie is sitting alone in the corner of the cafeteria (Picture 3).

Charlie is sitting alone in the corner of the cafeteria and looking around if anyone he can join with. He tries again to greet his old friend from junior high school, but she acts like they never know. Brad, as his older brother’s friend, also doing the same to Charlie. Those rejections make Charlie having no confidence
and become a loner. The scene from picture 3 is taken by zoom out camera movement, and it uses to describe the situation around the subject. In this scene, zoom out camera movement used to support the assumption of Charlie is a loner because after the camera focus on Charlie, it zoomed out until we visible to see the table around Charlie, and no one sitting alone in the cafeteria.

As a loner, Charlie finds himself hard to make a friend. He wants to approach anyone but he has no confidence and afraid of rejection. When Charlie wants to make friend for the first time, he sees Patrick at football league match and he wants to approach Patrick but Charlie afraid to chase him. He repeatedly sit and get up from his chair before he decides to move and sits across Patrick. It takes a little long time until Charlie has the courage to greet Patrick. He waits until Patrick offering to sits next to him first, then take a seat beside Patrick. From the explanation above, the writer concludes that Charlie as a loner.

The picture 4, 5 and 6 show scene at Homecoming Party when Charlie enjoys the party alone in the corner of the room. The scene is taken by high angle shot. According to Barsam (243) high angle shot implies the observer’s sense of superiority to the subject being photograph. This camera angle making the subject seems inferior and weak. The scene shows Charlie on a weak position and inferior person at the party. He feels afraid to approach other people so he decides to enjoy the party alone.
The scene above is taken by tracking out camera movement. According to Barsam (249) tracking out used for slow disclosure which occurs when an image lead from one element to another as they gradually reveal the element of the scene. On the scene, the first shot showing the homecoming banner (Picture 4) then the camera scroll down showing Charlie below the homecoming banner alone (Picture 5). Then, the camera slowly move back and shows the distance between Charlie and the people on his side (Picture 6). This scene reveals Charlie’s loneliness.

The picture above also an irony of the situation. The picture show a contradictory situation because in a homecoming party, the freshman should be
greeted and enjoy the party that made for them. Homecoming is an event that freshman can acquaintance with another freshman or maybe with their senior. In the picture, Charlie is standing alone under the homecoming banner without anyone beside him because he was unable to make a friend with anyone. This scene shows how lonely he is in a situation where he should have a party, but Charlie just standing alone with no one.

The result of Charlie being a loner is he hard to get close to people and has a friend. The effect of being a loner is Charlie has low self esteem. Because of that Charlie keeps himself thinking that no one wants to be friends with him because some of the people that he already know ignore him so it makes him scared and have no courage to approach other people. Charlie’s classmate does not stay away from him, but they ignore him because Charlie keeps himself invisible. It proved when Charlie starts to open up himself to get acquainted with Patrick and Sam, they accept him and they even bring Charlie to their party and meet their friend also Charlie be friend with their gang.

Another effect of Charlie being a loner is Charlie has no confidence. Because of that, Charlie always tries to hide himself and make himself invisible to everyone. He feels uncomfortable if anyone looking at him.
The picture 7 and 8, the teacher, Mr. Anderson offers if anyone wanted to skip the quiz, everyone in the class raises their hand while Charlie keep silence. Then Mr. Anderson offered a question and if any of the students can answer it right, they can skip the quiz. But there is no one can answer good, and when Mr. Anderson walks around the class, he looks at Charlie’s textbook. His answer is right, but he doesnot raise his hand (Picture 9). Then Mr. Anderson said that he will give A score for the one who answer it correctly to make Charlie raise his hand, but Charlie still sitsin silence and that is made Mr. Anderson keep his eyes on Charlie. Charlie gives answer to the question that Mr. Anderson gives but not with his voice. He only writes the answer on the textbooks. Charlie only smiles when Mr. Anderson tells the answer because he knows that he is correct. Charlie has the ability to be the center of the attention in his class, but he has no confidence to show himself. He wants to get attention, but he has no courage to do it. When class over and all of the students left, Mr. Anderson gives the extra task to Charlie. He approves it without any force from Mr. Anderson and it shows that Charlie wants to get attention, but he has no confidence and courage to do that.
Since Mr. Anderson gives more attention to Charlie it makes his classmate bullying him. On the next day before Mr. Anderson class start, they force Charlie into a room and insist him to share the task that Charlie has done. His classmates force him to the room and take his homework. Because of the bully, Charlie drinks antidepressant after he gets bullied. All of the incident makes him afraid to be the center of attention and he prefers to act like he was the one who does not exist and invisible.

When the first day of school, Charlie thinks that senior high school will be worse than his junior high school. So he tries to calm himself down as he keeps thinking in his mind like this is his last day of school, even this is just the beginning of high school.

Picture 10 shows that a scene when Charlie was hiding from everyone that he thinks will bully him and that bother him on the first day of school. He catches up with some of his senior bullying another new student and suddenly Charlie turn back his body to the filing cabinet. He does not want anybody to notice him, especially his seniors. Charlie is afraid to face everyone in school and keeps thinking that this is the last day of school.
Another evidence about Charlie lack of confidence be seen in the dialogue below:

[Sam and Patrick take Charlie to their party, but Charlie still considers him enter the house or not]
Charlie : Are you sure it’s okay that I come? (00.19.33)
Charlie : I didn’t think anyone noticed me.
Patrick : Well, we didn’t think there was anyone cool left to meet (00.26.21)

Through the dialogues above, Charlie has no confidence and he thinks that there is no one interest to know him. Again, he is afraid if he enter the house, anyone will ignore him. Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that Charlie’s character based on his internal and external action is lack of confidence person.

Indeed Charlie’s childhood most spent on hospital because he should cure his traumatic experience after losing his aunty due to a car accident when his aunty wants to take a birthday present for Charlie. When Charlie is a child, he has a role model named aunty Helen, who is the sister of his mother. Aunt Helen is staying with them to avoid the abusive boyfriend. She is take care of Charlie and his sister, Candace when their parent go to work. Then aunty Helen died in a traffic accident when she wants to buy a birthday present for Charlie, this accident makes Charlie feel that he was the cause of aunty Helen death. Sometimes Charlie experience blackout, he does not know what he has done and what happened around him. This happened when he faced an extreme condition which makes Charlie cannot control himself. The example, when Charlie saw Sam with her
crush at new year eve, he blacked out in the snow. When he woke up, he got himself laying in the hospital with a policeman standing beside him. Charlie does not know what happened that night.

The second case happen when Charlie saw his friend Patrick has beaten. Charlie rush toward Patrick and suddenly got blackout, then the movie shows the students who beat Patrick lays on the floor, as Charlie stands in front of them and he got his hand bruised. All the people in the crowd starring at Charlie with an unbelieving gaze.

After analyzing Charlie’s character through characterization theory of Petrie and Boggs, the writer concludes that Charlie Kelmeckis is the major character in The Perks of Being a Wallflower movie has some character those are; a loner, low self-esteem and blackout.

The writer found that the character of Charlie Kelmeckis that describes above is not his natural character but influenced by his childhood experience. Charlie become a loner and has low self esteem because he experienced some traumatic loss which makes him afraid of losing someone again. It makes Charlie unconsciously hold his desire to approach people in order to avoid the chance of losing someone. Charlie has some experience of loss, such as his one and only friend during Junior highschool commits suicide, and the most traumatic event is when aunt Helen died in a car accident while taking birthday present for Charlie. Aunt Helen is Charlie’s role model and the closest person when he was a child so when she died, it affect Charlie’s behavior.
The traumatic event of losing aunt Helen that Charlie repressed accumulate in such a way then turn into anxiety. It continually appears in Charlie’s life. He tries to replace the absence of aunt Helen by searching someone who unconsciously having similarity as her. It can be seen when he fall in love with his friend Sam. This will be discuss in the next subchapter.

B. Charlie Kelmeckis’s Psychological Problem Analysis

a. Anxiety

The Perks of Being a Wallflower narrates a story about Charlie Kelmeckis, the main character that has psychological problems. Charlie has a traumatic event of losing his aunt when he is a child that disturbs his personality when he grows up. On the previous part, the writer explains that Charlie has such the disturbs personality. He is a loner, introvert and low self esteem, so he has trouble to get friend because he is anxious about peoplesreaction when Charlie tries to approach somebody. It takes a long time for Charlie to approach Patrick for the first time because Charlie is anxious that Patrick will not accept him. From the short explanation above, Charlie Kelmeckis has disturbed personality because he suffers from anxiety.

Based on the explanation above, the writer found that Charlie’s anxiety appears when he tries to socialize and interact with people like the picture below.
The picture above shows Charlie’s action to avoid interaction with Brad because he is afraid that Brad will ignore him. This action shows Charlie’s anxiety and fear to face and interact with people around him. The scene above taken by Pan Shot camera movement. According to Barsam (249) Pan Shot uses to guide our attention to characters or action that important. The camera moves horizontally from Brad laughing and teasing his friend (Picture 11) and moves to where Charlie stands (Picture 13) and he avoids the eye contact with Brad, this scene shows important action of Charlie that he avoids interaction because he feels anxious about how Brad will react when they are looking each other, so he decides to hide so Brad doesn’t see him.

Charlie keeps feeling anxious about the first day of high school. He wants to make a friend soon, but he worries that it does not work. His fear of not having
a friend is reinforced by the reaction of other students whom he has known since junior high school. He expects that they can be friend. However, they ignore as if they do not know him. To avoid that, when Charlie meets Sam and Patrick for the first time and they eat together, Charlie pays for their food so they are willing to be friends.

Charlie’s anxiety also appears when he thinks that he is going to lose someone. Charlie knows Marry Elizabeth when Sam and Patrick inviting him to their party. Since then he has become part of their squad which Marry Elizabeth on it. When Marry Elizabeth asks Charlie to date her, he thinks that if he refuses it, he will lose friends. Even though he feels uncomfortable with the relationship, which he mentions in his anonymous letter, Charlie holds his feeling, in order to not ruin their friendship with the squad. He is anxious that he will lose them if he break up with Marry Elizabeth.

When Charlie kisses Sam in front of Marry Elizabeth because Patrick dare him to kiss the prettiest girl in the room, Marry Elizabeth is angry and it ruins their friendship. Patrick tells Charlie to stay away from them for a while and it triggers Charlie’s anxiety. After Charlie did not meet his friend for 2 weeks, his mental stability gets bad again and the traumatic memory about losing aunt Helen appears on Charlie’s head and makes him stress. Charlie tries apology to Marry Elizabeth by calling her, but she tells everything is over and hangs up the phone.
Charlie’s anxiety triggers again when Sam and Patrick will continue their study in another country. Charlie has a mental breakdown and it shows by the scene below.

After Sam and Patrick left with their car, Charlie walks back to his house with an empty mind, hallucinating (Picture 14, 15 and 16) and keep thinking about Sam and also aunt Helen memory appears. Charlie walks toward the camera and as he approaches it, another Charlie appears and it is increasing as he closer to the camera. According to Petrie and Boggs (121) movement of the subject in a fixed frame is purposed to create a two dimensional effect. It shows the imbalance psychological of Charlie between conscious and unconscious mind after Sam’s leaving. Charlie’s anxiety also presents by the appearance of another Charlie in one frame. Charlie’s fear and anxiety of losing someone is getting worse. He recalls all the unpleasant memory of aunt Helen which makes him try
to commit suicide. The reason of that is because the traumatic event that the writer will explain in the next part.

Charlie’s anxiety appears every time he is afraid of losing someone he loves. When Charlie celebrates his 7th birthday at the christmas eve, aunt Helen dies in a car accident while taking a birthday presents for Charlie. It makes him feel guilty that he is causing his aunt died. The trauma and fear strengthened because Charlie’s only friend in Junior High school, Michael, shots himself before the graduation because his father abuses him. The incident makes Charlie traumatized about losing someone he loves. Whenever Charlie thinks that the people he loves will leave him again, he unconsciously recalls the traumatic event and it leads him to feel anxious and unconsciously create a defense mechanism.

b. Defense Mechanism

The writer explains on the previous part that Charlie has anxiety and it triggers when he thinks that he will lose someone and his closest person will leave him. Those anxieties create some defense mechanism to release the uncomfortable feeling. According to Minderop (28) to maintain the anxiety, a person will set a manuver through defense mechanism. Whenever the ego feels threatened by uncomfortable condition that can brick the id to fulfil the desire, unintentionally the ego will produce an armor to maintain the ego from anxiety. The writer found that Charlie uses some kind of defense mechanism to reduce his anxiety.

Charlie uses the basic defense mechanism repression to repress the sexual harassment that he experience when he was a kid from aunt Helen so he forget
about the harassment. He represses the harassment memory of aunt Helen to keep her perfect image. As the person who take care of Charlie in his childhood, aunt Helen becomes a figure of mother for Charlie and he spends more time in the house with her rather than his parents because they go to work. So he forgets the bad memories to keep the thought that aunt Helen is a loving mother and kind hearted.

Charlie represses the unpleasant memories so he cannot explain what he exactly feel, but when Sam and Patrick leave and this incident trigger his memory about a familiar incident that happen in the past so he recall what he had forgotten. This is reinforced by the dialogue below, when Charlie calls his sister before he tries to commit suicide;

Charlie : Candace... I killed Aunt Helen, didn't I? She died getting my birthday present... so I guess I killed her, right? I've tried to stop thinking that, but I can't. She keeps driving away and dying. I can't stop her. I'm crazy again.

Candace : No. Charlie, listen to me. Mom and Dad are gonna be home with Chris any second.

(01:30:10 - 01:30:32)

Repression makes Charlie forget his true feeling. He thinks that he causes the death of his aunt and feeling guilty about it, but when there is an incident that triggers his memory, the represses memory appears and he is confuse about which one is his true feeling. On the dialogue above, Charlie doubts to blame himself about aunt Helen accidents, with the words ‘I guess I killed her’ Charlie shows his hesitancy about his feeling because all of this time he keeps convincing himself that he causes the death of Helen.
The memory of sexual harassment triggered by physical contact with Sam. When Sam kisses Charlie and rub his tight, it triggers him that there is a physical contact with aunt Helen in the past and it was unpleasant thing and make him traumatized. He unconsciously represses the unpleasant memory and it appears when there is physical contact with Sam. Charlie is shock and pull Sam away because it triggers the unpleasant moment that he wants to forget. Charlie suddenly remembers that aunty Helen doing that too, and it feels uncomfortable for him. Before experiencing physical contact with Sam, Charlie thinks that all things that aunt Helen done is normal, but it is still make him uncomfortable, even though legally he does not know it was good or not and at that time so forget and repress the memories.

Charlie: I'm just thinking... what if I wanted her to die, Candace?
Candace: What? Charlie?

(Minutes 01.30.32 – 01.30.38)

According to the dialogue above, Charlie changes his mind that he wants aunt Helen to die after Sam and Patrick move to another country. The event when his friend leaves release the represses memory of aunt Helen. After the represses memory flooding out, Charlie starts to remember that perhaps he wants her to die. It shows that in his unconscious mind Charlie feels so angry and upset so he unconsciously want aunt Helen to die because he feels so frustrating between feeling guilty or angry about the harassment. This explanation also shows that Charlie uses projection as his defense mechanism as the writer explain below.
Charlie uses projection because he cannot express his anger to aunt Helen. Projection happens when an individual trying to camouflage his problem and flaws that they are facing, or address his unacceptable sexual instincts towards other unconsciously (Feist and Feist 37). Charlie unconsciously feels angry and upset about the harassment that aunt Helen done to him, he unconsciously wants to blame aunt Helen but blaming her that he thinks is a perfect figure is not acceptable for him. To make that feeling is more sense to him, he is projecting the reasons why he was upset and angry by blaming himself for the death of Aunt Helen and keeps thinking that he causes her death.

The representative of aunt Helen is really good at first, but in some case that there are incident which makes him pull out the unpleasant memories which he repress like when Sam and Patrick leave, the image of aunt Helen turn into negative and uncomfortable memories. Charlie's mind to blame himself for the death of aunt Helen reinforced as she died while doing a good thing, taking gifts for Charlie.

Charlie’s id cannot fulfil to discharge his anger to aunt Helen because she is an important figure to Charlie when he is a kid and his superego refuse to blame aunt Helen, it is made his ego produce the anxiety. In this condition, Charlie rationalizethe reasons why he was upset and angry by blaming himself for the death of Auntie Helen because it is makes more sense for Charlie.
On the picture 17 Charlie bangs his head on the door when he arrives at home after Sam and Patrick leaves and keep saying ‘My fault’. It happens after Charlie has a flashback of the memories of aunt Helen. Projection makes Charlie forget about the anger, but when the memories of that trigger, he feels so frustrating because it is opposite with the superego to keep aunt Helen is a good figure. The picture above taken by High angle shot that means making the subject seems inferior (Barsam 243). This show Charlie’s condition is mental breakdown because he remember the actual reason that he tries to rationalize.

Then Charlie uses isolation to refuse the doctor when she wants to do psychotherapy to Charlie. This kind of defense mechanism mostly happens when doing psychotherapy, the patient wants to tell their feeling to the therapist, but the patient does not want to confront the feeling involved (Andri 237).

Charlie : Just tell me how to stop it.
Therapist : Stop what?
Charlie : Seeing it, their lives all the time. How do you stop seeing it?
Therapist : Seeing what, Charlie?
Charlie: There is so much pain. And I don't know how to not notice it.

(01:31:43 - 01:32:06)

From the dialogues above, Charlie avoids to answer the therapist because he does not want to confront his feeling. He keeps asking how to stop seeing it because it makes him so much in pain but Charlie isolate the reason. Charlie’s id to release his true feeling isolated when he wants to say that to the therapist.

Charlie uses sublimation when he can not reveal his feeling to Sam that Charlie loves her. He diverts his love for Sam and afraid of confronting his feeling because he afraid of losing someone he loves. According to Hilyati (19) sublimation is a defense mechanism that allows us to act out unacceptable impulses by converting these behaviors into a more acceptable form. Charlie convinces himself that he can be friend with Sam without any love relationship between them in order to not ruin their friendship. He prefers to be friend with her instead of being a lover because he afraid Sam will reject or stay away from him if he confronting his feeling. Being a man who loves a woman it can ruin everything so he decided to make a friendship.

c. Charlie Kelmeckis’s Personality Structure

In the previous part, Charlie Kelmeckis has explained by the writer that he has a psychological problem named Anxiety. In normal condition, id, ego and superego working together to get a normal behavior of a person. As the writer explains on the previous discussion, Charlie Kelmeckis suffers Anxiety as his psychological problem. His personality structure does not work in balance
because Charlie’s superego more dominant than id and ego. According to Friedman (76) Id is the most primitive aspects of personality and this is called the pleasure principle. Ego was born from the Id as a scheme to fulfil Id’s need and Superego consider something that is right or wrong. The superego led by moralistic principle as the opposite of the Id with its pleasure principle and the Ego with its realistic principle.

Charlie always avoids confrontation, tries to be nice and makes his friend feel comfortable with him. He tries to not hurt his friend and prefer to press his feeling like the event below.

Charlie sometimes imagines a romantic thing with Sam, like when in the party (Picture 18) Charlie imagines himself and Sam dance on the dance floor and hugging each other, but then he realizes that the person who hugging Sam now is Craig (Picture 19), not him. It shows that his id wants to do romantic things with Sam, and he wants to show his feeling, but his superego press it so Charlie chooses to stay and watch Sam dances with another guy because he is afraid that Sam goes away from him if Charlie tells that he loves Sam.

Charlie falls in love with Sam for the first time he meets her, but when Mary Elizabeth, one of Sam’s friend confess her feeling to Charlie, he cannot tell
the truth to Mary Elizabeth and let her to be his girlfriend. Charlie presses his id to be close and show his feeling to Sam because he doesnot want to break their friendship because Sam and Mary Elizabeth are a very close friend so he decide to hide his feeling to Sam and date Mary Elizabeth.

When Charlie date Mary Elizabeth, he found that she is a very selfish person and insist him to do everything he want. Right after school and Charlie come home, Mary Elizabeth calls him and talking a lot for hours. When Charlie interrupts her, she is angry because Charlie cut off his talk, then without asking why Charlie interrupt her, she continues to talk again and it happens every day. Charlie feels so tired because of this, but he does not talk to Mary Elizabeth that he does not like if she calling him everyday for hours, but all Charlie has just pick up her call then he leave his phone in the room since he goes to the dining room to have a lunch and back to the room after some time when he thinks Mary Elizabeth will end her call. Charlie’s id that he doesnot like what Mary Elizabeth do is pressed, because his superego tells that if he tell Mary Elizabeth the truth it will hurt her feeling and it cross his norm.

He never acts more than friend to Sam because he worries about what she would think about Charlie. When Sam and Craig have a relationship, Patrick and Marry shows their support for Sam because she always has bad boyfriend and they hope Craig better than Sam’s ex. After hearing this, Charlie feels upset, but he hides it because everyone just so happy and Charlie does not want to bother them. According to Feist and Feits (37) The superego is not concerned with the happiness of the ego, but it strives blindly and unrealistically toward perfection.
Thus, Charlie’s superego was dominant, he always presses his id and ego whenever he wanted to a thing in order the perfection of his superego.

The superego may dominate the personality at the cost of guilt and inferiority feelings (Feist and Feist 37). Charlie’s superego more dominant than id and ego because his inferiority feeling that people may not accept him. According to Adriani individuals who display an extreme response and experience serious disruption in various functions of life due to such events are experiencing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Aunty Helen has a big role in his life because he spent most of his time in the house with Aunty Helen rather than his parent because they go to work, but besides being the figure of mother and father of Charlie, aunt Helen does a harassment to Charlie that is making him confuse.

When Sam and Patrick leaves Charlie to another town for college, his personality structure change and dominated by the id. Before this, Charlie always feels anxious that his friend will leave him, the ego cannot restrain the id because what he afraid of really happen. Sam reminds Charlie of aunt Helen because both of them has similarity and has a bad experience of their relationship with boys. Charlie unconsciously sees Sam as aunt Helen so when Sam leaves his superego can not work properly. Sam is an important figure like aunt Helen so it is triggered his id to dominate.

When Charlie’s personality dominated by the id, the inferiority feeling that he repressed in the past appears because the superego can not work properly like the picture below.
The picture above shows the scene that in Charlie’s vision, all of his friends and his family suddenly looking at him in the judging face and it happens after he clearly remember the harassment that aunt Helen doing to him that he repressed before. It shows that Charlie scared about how his closest person will react if they know about his past event. Charlie scared that maybe they will leave him after they found out.

In the first part of the film when Charlie’s personality not controlled by the id, the visualization about his friend and his family displayed by warm and happy face. But towards the end of the film the visualization of them changed to the cold gaze and judging face (Picture 20-23). His flashback that shows the opposite expression of his friend and family shows that Charlie is anxious about how they will see Charlie. But, because he has repression as his defense mechanism before and his superego is dominant, this anxiety repressed and reappear when his
superego weak and his personality dominated by the id. It forms of his uncomfortable feeling with the harassment that conducted by his aunt, the unpleasant memories presents with the gaze and stare by his friend and family.

After Sam and Patrick leaves and Charlie back to his home and has a mental breakdown, he experiences a lot of flashbacks before he calls his sister and then tries to commit suicide. In his vision, Charlie remembers when he hit Brad and his friends to protect Patrick that blackened out, but, when Charlie remembers himself when he going to hit Brad (Picture 24) the vision suddenly changes to the face of aunt Helen (Picture 25). This shows that in his conscious mind Charlie vents his anger at aunt Helen by hitting the person who hurt his best friend.

When Charlie was black out he does not remember that he hit someone, but after the condition of the id is stronger than the superego and he recalls the event when he black out, but he see aunt Helen face, not Brad and his friend who he hit at that time. The flashback is a visualization of the repressed memories that spills out. His rest emotion release like a flood because his id is dominant and he feels anxious, but the superego cannot help him to repress the uncomfortable memories.
After the id dominated Charlie’s personality structure, the ego cannot fulfil Charlie’s id. He recalls all the unpleasant memory of aunt Helen and it leads him to try to commit suicide because the id that is uncontrolled and overflowing.

Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that Charlie’s personality structure is dominated by the superego. So when the superego brick the ego to fulfil the id, Charlie’s ego produces the anxiety and triggers a defense mechanism to protect his ego from the threatening condition. In order to maintain his anxiety, Charlie uses four types of defense mechanism those are, projection, isolation, sublimation and repression. But in the end when Charlie’s id more dominant than his ego and superego Charlie uses destruction as his defense mechanism which is trying to commit suicide to maintain his anxiety.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The Perks of Being a Wallflower is a film that is written by Stephen Chbosky and released at the cinema in 2012. The writer analyzes the main character in The Perks of Being a Wallflower film to understand his character analysis and the problem in his structure of personality and traumatic experience which makes him suffers anxiety. Furthermore, the writer examines defense mechanism used to relieve his anxiety and the correlation with his traumatic experience in his childhood that influenced his character when he grows up, viewed from Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

According to data analysis that is explained in the previous chapter, the writer draws a conclusion that Charlie Kelmeckis suffers anxiety as the impact of traumatic experience in his childhood and makes his structure of personality imbalance. One of psychology theory statements asserts that childhood experiences has important rules in molding the adult personality. It consolidates the analysis that his troubled childhood experience affects his adult personality into someone who suffers anxiety.

For the reason that his id, ego and superego is imbalanced, which resulting in anxiety, the writer concludes that he overcomes it into the way he tries to make a friend and tries to be a nice person and affect the formation of his characteristic of being a loner. It is a form of his ego self-defense mechanism.
against anxiety. The defense mechanism that he choose is dominated by positive defense mechanism which is superego has important role to create those defense mechanism and the last mechanism that Charlie choose dominated by the Id because his superego is weak and cannot cope the anxiety.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests readers who are interested in this film to analyze it applying another different theories with the purpose to give different ambience to the research. On the other hand, the writer also recommends readers to discover another issues such us social issue and bullying in America. In brief, many theories and point of views are potential to analyze this film to enrich and value literature.
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