NEUROSES IN LOVE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN
CHARACTERS OF LONDON’S MARTIN EDEN AND
DREISER’S AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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In English Letters

By

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Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd., M.A.
Put your heart, mind, intellect and soul,
even to your smallest acts,
this is the secret of success.

(Swami Sivananda)

To be capable of steady friendship or lasting
love, are the two greatest proofs, not only of
goodness of heart, but of strength of mind.

(William Hazlitt)
For:

Jesus Christ and St. Mary

My Beloved Mother:

M.M. Sri Sumarmi

My sisters:

Veronica Eva Novita

Maria Vita Octavia
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ABSTRACT


This study involves a psychological aspect that concerns problems in love related to mental disturbances or disorders of the main characters’ loves in two novels, Jack London’s *Martin Eden* and Theodore Dreiser’s *An American Tragedy*. The topic is chosen because both novels are two famous novels that are commonly discussed from the socio-economic aspects; however, the writer wants to study them from a different perspective in relation with psychological problems which might occur in real humans’ lives.

Three objectives have been stated and the first objective is to study the character and characterization of the main character Martin in *Martin Eden* and Clyde Griffith in *An American Tragedy*. This first question is very important to detect the second objective, which is the characters’ difficulty in having a love relationship due to their characteristics. Those aspects lead them to behave neurotically which is related to the last objective, namely to find out how neuroses happen in their love lives.

Due to the focus of topic that relates psychological problems in human, the approach that is considered appropriate is psychological approach that includes psychoanalytic study. Theories of character are obligatory to use in finding out the personality of Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith. The other theories are theories of psychology that are considered to have relationship with the topic, love and emotional disturbances or neuroses.

From the analysis, the writer has found that both Martin and Clyde have undergone failure in their lives that causes mental or emotional troubles that normal men should not feel when having a relationship with women. The writer has drawn conclusion that love will fail due to someone’s nature, failure in love activities, the problems in conformity, the existence of passive and active symbiotic union, the feeling of obsession and losing desire. Those aspects will lead them to have neuroses in love such as irrational fear, anger, and depression. To avoid these neurotic feelings, a person should deal with their love problems by having patience, understanding, and responsibility so that he or she will produce rational and positive thought to control any bad emotional feeling.
ABSTRAK


Pendekatan yang sesuai dalam penelitian ini adalah psychological approach yang mencakup psychoanalytic approach atau pendekatan analisa psikologi dikarenakan fokus topik-nya berkaitan dengan problema di dalam emosi atau jiwa manusia. Teori tokoh dan pernikohan adalah suatu hal yang wajib dilakukan untuk mengetahui kepribadian Martin Eden dan Clyde Griffith. Teori-teori yang lain mencakup teori psikologi yang sesuai dengan topik yaitu tentang cinta dan gangguan emosi atau neurosis.

Dari analisa yang telah dilakukan, si peneliti menemukan bahwa kedua tokoh utama, Martin dan Clyde telah melalui kegagalan dalam kehidupan cinta yang menyebabkan gangguan emosi atau mental yang seharusnya tidak dirasakan oleh seorang laki-laki normal yang menjalani hubungan cinta dengan seorang wanita. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa kehidupan cinta seseorang akan mengalami kegagalan dikarenakan oleh tabiat yang tidak dewasa dari orang tersebut, gagsinya aktivitas-aktivitas cinta, masalah dalam penyesuaian diri, adanya hubungan simbiosis pasif dan aktif, adanya perasaan obsesi, dan hilangnya hasrat terhadap pasangan. Faktor-faktor tersebut dapat mengarahkan seseorang untuk mengalami neuroses atau gangguan-gangguan emosi seperti ketakutan yang tidak rasional, kemarahan, dan depresi. Untuk menghindari gangguan tersebut, seseorang haruslah menghadapi problema kehidupan cinta dengan kesabaran, pengertian dan tanggung jawab sehingga orang tersebut dapat memiliki pemikiran yang rasional dan positif demi menanggulangi perasaan emosi yang buruk.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The meaning to be a real human being is that he or she has fulfilled abstract basic needs including love, as stated in the following quotation by the online magazine, The Baha’I International Community, in the article entitled “Perspective: The Modern Malady”.

When social scientists discuss the basic needs for human existence, the list usually starts with material things: air, water, food, and shelter. These are things that no one can survive without, at least not for long. But those who have thought seriously about what it means to be a human being rarely stop there. The list of basic needs, it is widely acknowledged, includes a number of much more intangible items. Among them are love, friendship, esteem, and purpose.<http://www.onecountry.org/c144/e14402as.PerspectiveModernMalady.htm>.

The article is continued with the statement that among the spiritual side of human nature, there is a willingness of people to make a sacrifice in the pursuit of higher goals, like the union with others or to build a relationship and family, to integrate with neighborhood, or to gather and be recognizable in a bigger community. The desire that is felt by all men and women at various moments of their lives and the great power of humans’ imagination, turn to be the real means for human progress and in fulfilling their intention. The fact shows that the intangible human needs such as love may offer a phenomenon to our spiritual life. The quality of love cannot be detected or directly observed, however, the power of its existence is clearly felt to every human being who has ever loved or been loved <http://www.onecountry.org/c144/e14402as.PerspectiveModernmalady.htm>.
In the essay, "The Meaning of Life and Human Existence", the need for love is described to be inherent instinct that human beings always search for. Generally, love is felt between a man and a woman or between parents and children and thus may be said to serve the purpose and motivator for the survival of species in various life. It may also be felt in a bigger groups and community such as nation or religion and thus serves the continuing prosperity of that grouping in the present or future time related to the member's happiness <http://www.new-age-spirituality.com/meanlife.html>.

Love is considered as an innate need that influences human's behavior. It is able to dominate one's personality in a certain period of time when a person feels it as his or her most valuable aspect in life. In the book *Theories of Personality*, it is stated that Abraham Maslow proposes a hierarchy of five innate needs that activate and direct human behavior namely: psychological needs, safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization need. The five needs drive us to be our motivations. We are not driven by all the needs at the same time. At one time, only one need will dominate our personality. The needs of belonging and love comes when people want to have affection from others, to have companionship to escape from loneliness, and to be able to satisfy sexual appetites as well (Schultz and Schultz; 1998: 290). When a man undergoes a certain kind of loneliness, he is dominated by the feeling or need to be loved by someone else. This is one of period of time or moment when love is significant as a basic aspect to fulfill.
Love is an art which has a complex aspect to be learnt in avoiding depressing failure. Erich Fromm states that most people see the problem of love primarily as that of being loved rather than that of loving, meaning that they concern very much to think how another person loves them or not that may cause worry. Hence the problem to them is how to be loved or how to be lovable. In pursuit of this aim, they follow several paths. One, which is especially used by men, is to be successful, to be as powerful and rich as the social demand want (1956:1). People think that to love is simple, but to find the right object that does not create a problem in the relationship is difficult. To overcome the failure of love, the first step is to understand that love is an art, just as living is art. Love is learnt wisely or it will be easy to fail (1956:4).

Paul Hauck shows that one problem of love is what he calls as love disorder. He said in *How to Love and to be Loved*, that love disorder is very painful or able to cause a pathetic condition, similar to what is called as manic-depressive psychosis. He says:

> It has the same capability as a manic-depressive psychosis of making you feel as though you were flying on wings or song or sitting in a dungeon. It causes us to lose our reason and forget every other important thing that our lives are concemed with (1983:5).

It is claimed that everyone must have love and that life is unbearable and horrible without it. Rejection is the greatest insults and the worst danger that a human being can face. To be rejected by people we desire is one of the ultimate proofs of how absolutely worthless we are. Being without love is inconvenient, regrettable, and sad. It causes us to upset ourselves that lead to problems or emotional disturbances (1983:13).
A novel is one form of literary work which may deal with psychological aspect of humans’ needs and the problems related to humans’ mind through some representation of the fictional characters. The needs and problems motivate those characters to behave good or evil. This statement emphasizes what Robert Stanton has said in *An Introduction to Fiction* that a character in a fiction has motivation as the reason in his or her behavior. The motivation occupies continuing desire or specific intention that rules his or her mind throughout the story (Stanton, 1965: 17). As mentioned in the previous discussion, undoubtedly, one of the most powerful humans’ motivators is love that influence the way a person also a character in a fiction survives on his or her existence.

The novels in naturalist era were influenced by Freud among the other influences as explained by Holman and Harmon in *A Handbook to Literary Terms*. Freud’s thought about determinism and self-subconscious is presented in the naturalistic character in a literary work. Fate and destiny determine and control someone’s life. Humans are portrayed to have animal nature who is enforced by fear, hunger, and sex exposed by the action and attitude toward someone else in having a relationship (1986: 322). Psychological, economic, and social forces influence someone that cannot be controlled under his self-consciousness (Stanton, 1965: 59). Horton and Edwards add in their book, *Backgrounds of American Literary Thought* (1967: 247), that despair is dominantly-described as the product of naturalism. Morality is seen to be meaningless and a man is described to be hopeless and helpless under enforcement of unwanted circumstances. The central character in a naturalistic fiction is shown to have
spiritual complexities and desperation which comes from the consideration of so many real individuals who suffer depression.

The complexities of despair and frustration which occur in real life are often presented in a fictional character in naturalistic novels that has love problems. Love may cause neuroses as stated by Hauck in *How to Love and be Loved*. If a person is not able to handle difficulty in his or her mind during the moment he or she has a relationship with another especially when the person feels the obsession of love, a neurosis or emotional disturbance in love will occur (Hauck, 198:5).

A naturalistic novel from Jack London called *Martin Eden* contains one aspect of love which influences the life, dream, feeling, thought, and personality development of the main character, Martin Eden. Martin is a stubborn, individualistic, and idealistic man who survives in his difficult love and struggle for his existence, need, and identity to pursue affection of a beautiful and intellectual woman, Ruth Morse. His ambitious dream is to be equal with the woman so that he sacrifices his ordinary life to pursue her love because he is afraid to be rejected with his present circumstance. He undergoes so many difficulties and troubles in dealing with his ambition especially his mental disturbances in the ideal fulfillment of affection from Ruth. Here, Martin gives up his zealous life and sacrifices so much in order to be a great man in Ruth's eyes.

Another naturalistic novel called *An American Tragedy* written by Theodore Dreiser was published in 1926. Clyde Griffith is the central character in this novel who is involved in three love relationship with beautiful women. The first
relationship with Hortense Brigg fails because of his obsessive feeling toward her. His last relationship with Sondra Finley is also broken due to this reason. To be faithful in his possessiveness toward the last woman, Clyde plans a murder action toward his second lover, Roberta Alden who demands him to marry her because of her pregnancy. Clyde's trial and execution break his dream to attain Sondra's love which he considers as the perfect love he has to defend. This book tells so much about passion of an individual who searches for love which he never really gets from his family or environment, and finally dies due to his wrong way in defending what he calls as true love.

Both novels are interesting to discuss in their similar involvement with a passionate character that have specific personality and motivation namely to search for their deepest need, which is love. Martin in London's Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith in Dreiser's An American Tragedy have undergone the failure in obsessive love because they do not know how to behave correctly in love. Problems occur in their searching of dream to fulfill their desire influence their behavior that leads to mental illnesses or neuroses. The over love and obsessive hope destroy their lives and future.

There are several additional reasons why the writer wants to use the two novels instead of just one. First, the fact that the two novels have the similarities which are commonly discussed and compared by the critics from the socio-economic aspects, has challenged the writer to analyze both novels from another perspective, which is the psychological aspect of love of the main characters. Secondly, the writer assumes that analyzing the topic related to emotional or
mental disturbance means learning a theory about humans’ personality and problems and the representation of two figures of character in fiction rather than one is more convincing, so that the theories will be learnt deeper and in more detail if they are applied in more than one example of object.

There are three interrelated aspects the writer wants to focus on. The first element the writer would like to analyze is how these two figures in Martin Eden and An American Tragedy are characterized. By understanding their personalities, second problem will be easier to analyze in figuring out their love problems and the failures they undergo. It means that the factors influencing the love failure are closely related to their characteristics. This second section will include several love relationship with some women made by the main characters. Lastly, the writer would like to study both works in from neurotic feeling in these two characters. This last analysis will be based on the two previous discussions, the characteristics of Martin and Clyde that influence their love failures and lead them to suffer neuroses. It consists also few of comparison although it does not contain strict similarity(s) or difference(s) between the two novels, but rather on the representation of both characters in having neuroses in love.

B. Problem Formulation

1. How are the characteristics of the main characters, Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith in both novels which lead them to have love problems described?

2. How are loves and the problems of love of Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith which lead to neuroses described?
3. How do(s) the neurosis(s) occur(s) in their lives due to their problems in love?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this analysis are: to analyze the characteristics of the main character in both novels, to find out the problems and failures in love of those characters influenced by their characteristics, and the last is to figure out how neurosis(s) happen(s) due to their love problems.

D. Definition of Terms

James Drever in A Dictionary of Psychology defines neurotic as the term used to an individual whose behavior is caused by a milder nervous disorder. Neurosis is regarded as an unwanted disturbance in mind involving the suddenly-forced stop of desire that influences someone's feeling and action (1953:182).

The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia in the site <www.cc.columbia.edu/cu/cup/>, mentions neurosis to be different with psychosis. It is a kind of psychological disturbance which includes various mild forms of mental disorder. Psychosis is more severe mental disturbances and neurosis is the milder form. The examples of psychotic symptoms are delusions or hallucinations while Neurotic leads a person to irrational fear, depression, anxiety, and insecurity. It can also be called as a mental imbalance that causes distress.

It has been defined in Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Public Law 101-476 (1997: 1), that neurosis has relation with mental or emotional disorder.
Emotional disorder is discussed to have the characteristics as in the following statement.

The characteristics are as follows: An inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors; inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances; also a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression <http://www.kidsource.com/NICHCY/emotional.disab.k12.2.html>.

Magill in *International Encyclopedia of Psychology* explains that Robert Stenberg defines *love* as the mixture of passion, intimacy, and commitment. Passion is sexual arousal and an intense desire to be with another person; it is expressed through hugging or kissing. Intimacy is a feeling of closeness and connectedness and is expressed through communication and doing things to support the other person. Commitment is a decision that one loves the other person and wants to maintain that love over time. In his book *Love and Will*, Rolo May states that *love* is related to the Greek word, *eros*.

It is the drive toward union with what we belong to union with our own possibilities, union with significant other persons in our world in relation to whom we discover our own self-fulfillment (1969:73).

Neuroses in love based on Paul Hauck’s statement in his book *How to Love and be Loved*, is a human’s condition when he or she suffer the emotional disturbances which lead to irrational fear, anger, and depression and gives a very painful effect which can destroy someone’s life moreover if that person feels the obsessive and passionate love also fail in undergoing that love relationship (1983:66).
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

Reviewing the author of *Martin Eden*, Lauter writes in *The Heath Anthology of American Literature* that Jack London has the role as both the participant in and the observer of the American dream. His most powerful works show a great willingness and contradictions in the content. Many fictions written by London which show his weaknesses and spoiled dreams almost crack his consciousness. With the experience in working-class solidarity and fear toward his own identity and his surroundings that involves degradation of humanity, Jack London has experienced the double identity as the reporter of what he observes and as a person who is involved in there directly like in his works, *The People of the Abyss* and *Martin Eden* (1994: 744).

Leah Handel in his essay “Decadence and Depression or Martin the Material Warrior”, mentions about the material success in American society in the early twentieth century that exists in *Martin Eden*. He says that Martin’s depression is caused by the economic demands from materialistic society in the early twentieth century. However, the demands come from the personal belief of the Martin Eden.

In Jack London’s *Martin Eden*, the title character initially exhibits the belief that material success is the only way to achieve personal fulfillment, a belief popular in the early twentieth century. Martin, and countless men in his time, eventually fell into despondency and depression as a result. Martin’s equation of personal fulfillment and material success embodies the materialistic viewpoints of the early twentieth century. Initially, Martin held the belief, popular in his time, that the upper classes lived better than the working class.
because they deserved to, they had earned their wealth and status by excelling in initiative and competition.

Tony Kainauskas in his review, “Martin Eden: Jack London” as stated in the site <http://www.21stbooks.com/page/21stbooks/prod/fi1423>, says that Martin Eden is really a semi-autobiography of Jack London’s own life. His journey and struggle from an uneducated seaman to be a world-respected author is an attractive transformation. His dream to be a famous writer and to be a well-known person has damped his life so much that he cannot lay his pen down even a few hours to give up what he wants. The ending that he finally finds the hypocrisy in the upper class influences him so much to have a spiritual problem that leads him to tragedy.

Dreiser’s novel An American Tragedy has its characteristics to be a naturalistic fiction. One of the elements is the naturalistic character. Vireberg, in his essay, “True to Life”, wrote about the personality of the main character, Clyde Griffith who suffers in his shameful environmental background. He states that:

Dreiser’s Clyde is sensitive and pliable, privately resentful of his family’s shabby life and of the humiliating spectacle they force him into leading hymns and prayers on the streets of Kansas City. He suffers from a vanity out of keeping with his socio-economic position <http://www.portlandphoenix.com.books/other_stories/documents/02860368.asp>.

In the book, American Literature, it is stated that Dreiser always writes from his experiences. An American Tragedy is one portrayal of poverty, moves into the better surroundings, then the better setting such as hotels. There is a curiosity of mockery in the difficulties of living in such circumstances. (Department of Education; 971:31). Manly in Contemporary American Literature, comments
about the aesthetic aspect in Dreiser's work. Dreiser ignores such aspect in dealing with vivid description of gloomy poverty such as in the following statement:

This struggle between powerful and impotent individuals fills Dreiser, not with exultation and admiration, but with a sense of pathos and despair. Moreover, he does not enjoy the large consolation of beauty. To the beauty of nature he is curiously blind, and the luxury and elegance which he sometimes depicts are frequently ugly and tasteless. The world through which Dreiser's characters move is shabby and grim and precarious (year unknown: 11).

In the book *A Critical Commentary: An American Tragedy*, Ardourel states that this novel is considered as a masterpiece of the writer and one of the best work in the naturalistic branch of American realism. In his development as an artist, Dreiser ignores the lessons of Henry James and William Dean Howells, and turns to the French naturalists, Balzac and Zola as a source of inspiration. Dreiser's characteristic is to describe the low-class characters that have a shabby background that is usual and common in most naturalistic fiction. He himself was reared in poverty without adequate and proper education with unpleasant environment (1964:11).

From all the reviewers above, it can be concluded that most critics discuss both novels in the naturalistic, social, or economic aspects related to historical background such as the American dream. Both are considered as naturalistic novels which contain experiences from the authors that include social background of America in the early of the twentieth century. The characters in both works, Clyde and Martin have been reviewed as the victims of society. However, this study will not deal with such aspects; instead, the writer considers the aspect of psychology to analyze the two characters. Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith are not
only the victims of society but also the victims of their obsession and wrong idea toward love for women. The psychological aspect of love problems is considered dominant here which influences both characters' lives and lead them to suffer disturbances in their emotion or what so-called as neuroses.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theories on Character and Characterization

To find out the characteristics of the central characters in both novels, theories character and characterization are needed. In An Introduction to Fiction, Stanton explains the term character as the individuals who appear in a story and involves the aspects of interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles that are mixed to build these individuals. A central character exists in most stories and undergoes a certain changing that has connection with or caused by every event in the story. The events influence the changing in the character itself or the reader’s attitude toward him. The character’s behavior is influenced by specific motivation as the reason of action and speech that might occur unconsciously (1965: 17).


Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue, and by what they do - the action (1981: 17).

Abrams also says that a reason may be considered as motivation in a character's speech and action through temperament and moral nature. A character may be called as stable or unchanged due to his consistency from beginning to
end of a story, or he may undergo a gradual development or instability in a certain circumstance that influence the character's life (1981: 20). There is a difference between two methods for characterizing the persons in narrative: showing and telling. In showing, the characters are presented to speak and act without given complete information on the reason why they do so. The readers are expected to infer what actually the aim or intention behind those aspects. In telling, the complete motive, reason, and the character's behavior is described by the author himself to show the quality and actual aim of the author in pointing what behind the character's idea related to the events in a story (1981: 21).

Yelland in *A Handbook of Literary Terms*, states about characterization. He says that the characters in present fictions are more noticeable and presented with more speeches. Nevertheless, this aspect is added with the attempt to involve the characters into more detail and deeper mental processes. The actions and even speeches of imaginary persons have become gradually less important. The thought, idea, and consciousness in mind are more significant and recorded in certain detail. One thought gives rise to another and when this is expressed in words; the deepest aspect of humans' minds become the proofs that the reader may figure out what happen to him thoroughly. Many writers present their major characters with fullness and variety of detail or called as the round, while the minor figures appear flat, lifeless, and has no development (1953: 30-31).

Holman in *A Handbook to Literature*, mentions about characterization. He says:

There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: (1) the explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition,
either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action; (2). the presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions; and (3). the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions on the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the character (1986: 81).

The quotation above shows that characterization of a fictional figure in a literary work involves the interrelation among the writer's exposition, the presentation of the characters in the work itself, and the reader's inference to detect the personality of that figure.

2. The Theories of Psychology and Psychoanalysis

a. Theories of Love and the Problems in Love

Many psychologists have mentioned about the meaning and characteristics of love. The theories of love used in this analysis are theories that show the term love as an unavoidable feeling which is very significant in someone's life. It is stated by Mitchell in his book, Can Love Last?, that love is the feeling that appears spontaneously without arrangement. A romantic love lasts for a long time and does not occur due to obligation or enforcement. Instead, it is a reflection of the depth of passion and devotion that leads to commitment (2002: 40). When we give ourselves to love somebody, it does not only involve our relationship with the person we are discovering and loving, but also involves the reality about who we are and who we will become when we are with them. Love is intoxicating, bewitching and it may influence our behavior like a magic spell so that we should have self-control. Passion is unpredictable and can come without our arranged
expectation (2002: 83-84). Love has a deep relationship with desire. Love and
desire orient us toward different goals. Love leads us to stability, continuity, and
certainty. Desire has something to do with ourselves that have been controlled by
our will, adventure and novelty or pleasure. Sustaining over-desire for somebody
or something important for us is a danger toward our emotional lives. That we can
lose her or him is the dangerous side of desiring someone we love too much.

Regan and Berscheid in their book, Lust: What We Know about Human Sexual
Desire mention some theories from several American sexologist and
psychoanalyst. One of them is sexologist Havelock Ellis who concludes in his
book Studies in the Psychology of Sex that the love between men and women is
best viewed as a mixture of friendship and lust or the psychological strong sexual
wish, which includes other typical characteristics such as kindness, gentleness,
and natural affection. It means that a love relationship should have sincerity in
affection at the same time with desire. If these two points are combined and
maintained, the relationship will be less troublesome (1999: 112).

Erich Fromm in The Art of Loving says that the term love can be categorized
into brotherly love, God’s love, motherly love, and romantic love or can be called
as only love. Love is not a passive affection. The active character of love can be
described by stating that love is primarily giving, not receiving. Giving is more
joyous than receiving because in the act of giving lies the expression of human’s
emotion and excitement. The most important meaning of giving is not in the
material things, but lies in the human’s emotional need and interest. A person
gives himself, gives the most precious aspect of himself, and lastly he gives his whole life. He gives the one he loves the expressions that are alive in him; he gives his joy, his interest, his understanding, knowledge, and sadness (1956:19). Love is an active power in man. A man exists with power that breaks through the walls which separate man from his fellow men, which unites him with others; love makes him overcome the sense of isolation and separateness and permits him to be himself in keeping his integrity with someone else. In love, the paradox occurs that two beings become one but still remain two. Common to the activity is that it is directed toward an outside goal to be achieved (1956:17).

Fromm in The Art of Loving continues that the problems of love occur in several ways and can cause failure that may lead a person to behave neurotically. Regan and Barscheid also mention one cause of problem in love namely obsession. The whole causes of problems in love are:

1. **Human Nature and Failure in Love Activity**

   Fromm says that love should be related to human nature. When a man is born, he is thrown into a circumstance which is indefinite, uncertain, and open. He has awareness of himself, of his fellow man, of his past, and of the possibilities of his future.

   The awareness of his aloneness and separateness and his helplessness before the forces of nature and society make his separate, disunited existence an unbearable prison. He would become insane could he not liberate himself from this prison and reach out; unite himself in some form or other with men, with the world outside. The deepest need of man, then, is the need to overcome his separateness, to leave the prison of his aloneness (1956:5).

   The questions related to human existence are how to overcome separateness, how to achieve union, and how to obtain enduring relationship with other people in the
future which is beyond someone's thought in the present. However, the answer depends on the degree of knowledge and understanding of individuality which an individual has reached (Fromm, 1956: 6). The desire for interpersonal fusion is the most powerful effort in man. It is the most significant aspect in a passion feeling. The failure to achieve it means insanity or self-destruction, and destruction of others. This is a big problem that a man should handle when his loneliness occupy his mind and feeling. Neurotic behavior can start here at the time he cannot control his deepest need and will for union with other person (1956:14-15). The nature of a human is that he or she needs to be loved, to be admitted that he exists and accepted by another person or group by conforming the object of his love, so that he would feel he has been saved from the frightening experience of loneliness. It can be dangerous if individualist thought is maintained whenever a person is having a relationship with someone else. Love may be broken due to this reason and the person will suffer even more extreme loneliness (1956:9).

A problem will occur if there are no elements of giving in love activity. Those elements of giving are care, responsibility, respect, and knowledge. Love is the active concern for the life of the person we love. Responsibility in this sense means some one's response to the needs, expression, and feeling of another human being he loves. To be able and ready to respond is a must to be called as responsible lover. However, it can easily turn badly into domination and possessiveness if there is no the third component, respect. Respect does not mean to be fearful but indicates the ability to see a person as the way he or she is. In
addition, the person should be aware of or understand another person to have unique individuality. Respect implies the absence of exploitation, meaning that understanding toward another person is genuinely done without taking any advantage from that person. To respect a person is impossible without knowing him, while care and responsibility would be blind if they were not guided by knowledge. The knowledge which is an aspect of love is one which needs great understanding involving not only the outer side but also the deepest aspect in human such as feeling, needs, and thought (1956: 22-24).

ii. The Problem in Conformity

Another problem of love is that a person is sometimes hard to create a whole integrity in a relationship because there are so many differences to face. To overcome separateness, people tend to eliminate differences by conforming to his or her lover and the lover’s surrounding which is related to the willingness of that person to be equal of each other. A man needs to be equal and to be accepted moreover in a contemporary society. Union by conforming does not involve a strong and extreme feeling. It is not done in violent way. It needs to be calm, patient and requires understanding toward each other in particular steps. However, those aspects of conformity are often difficult for some people. Some people tend to enforce themselves in order to be well-accepted. The incidence of alcoholism, drug addiction, compulsive sexuality, and suicide in contemporary western society are symptoms of this relative failure of hard conformity. In other cases, most people are not even aware of their need to conform. They live under the illusion that they follow their own ideas and deepest willingness, that they are
individualist, as the result of their own thinking. An individualist person cares mostly about his or her own future, dreams, and also cares about the way to fulfill his or her selfish needs (Fromm, 1956:9-13).

iii. Symbiotic Union

The problem often occurs from the lovers themselves as the subject of loving. Related this aspect, there is a term called symbiotic union which includes masochism and sadism. The masochistic person or the passive form come from the unbearable feeling of isolation and separateness by making himself a passive and hopeless figure of another person who directs him and guides him. The object of this worship is called an idol. The aspect of worship in a masochistic relationship can be mixed with physical or sexual desire. The active form of symbiotic fusion in the psychological term related to masochism is called sadism. The sadistic person wants to escape from his loneliness by making another person part and toy of him. He enhances himself to charm another person who worships him. The difference is only that the sadistic person commands, exploits, hurts, humiliates, and the masochistic person is commanded, exploited, hurt, and humiliated. In contrast to symbiotic union, mutual symbiotic union or mature love is a union under the condition of preserving one’s integrity (Fromm, 1956:16).

iv. Obsession versus Losing Desire

It is said by Regan and Berscheid in Lust: What We Know about Human Sexual Desire that a psychologist named Brehm has mentioned obsession as one cause of problems in love. When a person feels the passion of love which has some difficult consequences, he or she will suffer painful obsession. Passionate
love should be a strong feeling and commitment and not merely a fantasy that represents the combination of imagination and emotion that motivate human beings to have a vision of future dream. The consequences of passionate love include the emotional experience like joy if the love succeeds. However, it can cause emotional disorder such as frustration, aridity (the emotional, unresponsive, and tiresome feeling caused by the thought that life is no longer worthy), and terror if the love undergoes failure due to passionate-obsession. One consequence of love obsession is detachment. It means that the person takes whatever effort to get closer to the one he or she loves and forgets about somebody or something else that is also important (1999: 118).

If passionate-obsession means that a person is directed by his or her willingness to have someone and enforces this will in whatever situation, the opposite aspect happens when a person no longer feels the desire toward his or her lover. This behavior is called losing interest and can cause a trouble in a love relationship. Regan and Berscheid in their book, Lust: What We Know about Human Sexual Desire mention Havelock Ellis who writes in Studies in the Psychology of Sex that romantic love is more than just sexual desire. He believes that sexual feelings that occur in the absence of genuine affection are related to what so-called as human’s lust. Ellis obviously finds sexual desire to be an important part of romantic love. However, if someone only possesses the feeling of sexual desire to someone, it will not last forever. If the person has lost his or her desire toward the person he or she has relationship with, he will lose the interest toward the person (1999: 112).
b. Neuroses in Love

The psychological term of neurosis has been stated by S. Stansfield Sargent and Kenneth R. Stafford in *Basic Teachings of the Great Psychologists* as milder disturbance or one form of mental illness that is different from insanity. A neurotic person is different from an insane person and is rather considered as a queer or difficult person. They seem to live in normal situation but followed by the shadow of fear, obsession, irrational anger, anxieties, and depression (1965: 266).

In relation to love, Paul Hauck in his book *How to Love and be Loved*, says that a painful feeling can come to a person if he or she is crazy in love with someone else like in the following quotation.

People want to have affection from others and some one who has been so madly in love was willing to lay down his life for the woman of his dreams or her life for the man who has fulfilled her fantasy. Being in a crazy love can cause us to behave foolishly and fill us with pain. It is not a laughing matter when we see a person actually suffering the intense agonies of an unfulfilled love desire (1983:5).

The statement above may influence a person to suffer emotional disturbances. Hauck mentions several ideas about neurosis in general. Some of them are: depression, anger, fear, worry, jealousy, and passivity which come from sets of irrational thoughts (1983: 66). Specifically, Hauck classifies neurosis in love as follow:

1. **Fear**

The term fear is stated by Hauck as:

The term fear includes such emotions as worry, anxiety, nervousness, and panic. Fear and worry are created by two irrational ideas: (a). It is terrible and awful if things are not the way one would like them to be, and (b) if
something is dangerous or fearsome, one should think about it, dwell upon it, and focus upon it endlessly in the belief that things will necessary get worse. The reason why people feel the fear in love is rejection. They think rejection is painful, that it has to hurt, and that not being loved or approved by others is among the most horrible experiences in the whole world (1983: pp 65-73).

The neurotic need for love has caused more pain in people who are supposed to love each other. The greatest fear of people is rejection. For many of us, it is a vivid proof of how completely worthless we are to be rejected by the people we desire. In rejection, there will be a certain reaction. If it is an extreme one, it may be the reflection of our own inferiority. This aspect will produce inadequacy of self-confidence and mood towards a happy life. Therefore, a person who is too much afraid to be rejected by the person he or she loves is willing to do anything to overcome his or her fear (1983:14).

ii. Anger

Anger arises if we say to ourselves that it is terrible when we do not get everything we want. It is the combination that leads to bitterness, resentment, hatred, and aggression. When we have our wishes and demands and we are not given what we demand, we will suffer of anger. When we insist that we should have our wishes fulfilled and think that we are right with our way, we then have made a neurotic demand instead of a healthy wish and we suffer a neurotic emotion. In a love life, the people who are impulsive, panicky, and over-jealous to the one they love will easily suffer neurotic feeling and behavior when they are under unwanted circumstances. If we do not have self-control toward our feeling, the anger demand can put us and the person we love in a dangerous situation. Patience and understanding are used to control our neurotic and destructive
emotions when we are in the middle of problem. The effort of patience and understanding lead a person to be calm and reasonable. Therefore, the more stable we are the more loving we can be (1983:69).

iii. Depression

Great sadness, self-blame and self-pity are the characteristics of depression in love. Self-blame is a double attack either to our actions or to ourselves. We always tend to blame ourselves for our past wrong behavior and therefore frequently feel inferior, guilty, and depressed whenever we behave in a manner we disapprove especially in love. We should be able to overcome the sense of guilt by holding self-respect toward ourselves. By doing this action, we will avoid the happening of self-pity. Self-pity is the second aspect why we depress ourselves. This self-pity is the feeling of sadness and disappointment toward ourselves caused by sufferable and troublesome situation so that we are sorry to have those circumstances. Self-pity in love will occur if our loves fail and we treat that failure as the worst thing that has ever happened in our lives (1983:68).

In addition, neurotic behavior happens when we tolerate the feeling of fear, anger, and depression mentioned above while we deeply resent them which may cause problems like: sleep disturbances, nervousness, and losing interest in life. The more we treat those feelings by resenting them, the more we are going to become disturbed. To be a mature person is the way to control our problem even though it is painful to be neurotic. The emotional disturbances are caused by the way we talk to ourselves about treating our problems. Depression, anger, fear, and over-jealousy are the products of our own thought. These feelings do not come
from the external factors such as the way people behave towards us. Instead, it is us who make them to be resentful (1983: 64).


Sargent and Stafford in *Basic Teachings of the Great Psychologists* (1965:269), mentions about Sigmund Freud’s statement that neuroses have a psychological origin. His remarkable theories and his technique of therapy for neurosis has put this study more common as no other psychologist before have totally focused on it. Interested in neurology, Freud goes to Paris to study under Jean Martin Charcot. Charcot’s discussion of a young woman’s neurosis impresses Freud greatly and has much to do with the following development of psychoanalysis.

In *International Encyclopedia of Psychology*, Frank N. Magill states that the psychoanalysts study the aspect of love related to questions why some people have a happy love life while others have unhappy relationship and detect this problem in relation with mind (1996: 1016). Erich Fromm analyzes love psychoanalytically from humanistic side namely: empathy, responsibility, and respect. Elaine Walster and Ellen Berscheid say that love involves emotion, motivation, and cognition. Love arises when a person psychologically arouses and describes that arousal as love (1996: 1017).

*Psychoanalytic psychology* is a school of psychology founded by Sigmund Freud, which provides a theory concerning mental disorder, a procedure for examining mental process, and the therapeutic technique of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytic school of thought provides explanations of
human and neurotic behavior. It contributes to the understanding of personality development and psychological conflict (Magill: 1996: 1303).

Psychoanalytic psychology and its later version have been used to explain normal and abnormal personality development. It contains the information about unconsciousness, defenses, causes of neurosis, stress, resistance, and transference (Magill, 1996: 1305).

In relation with literature, Raymond J. Corsini in Concise Encyclopedia of Psychology states that psychology, in seeking a systematic understanding of the human personality often involves literature due to its conceptions that involve depth, complexity, and richness that characterize the human being who have emotion and mind. One of the complexities is that it involves also mental condition that felt by a real person including emotional problems he has (1987: 669).

It is stated by Abrams in A Glossary of Literary Terms (1985:264-265) that psychoanalysis deals with literature which presents dreams, fantasy, symptoms of neuroses and will-fulfillment that are declined by reality or forbidden by morality in the real social life. One project of psychoanalytic criticism is related to the function of psychoanalysts as the therapists expose and explain the content and its effect on the reader by translating the element of literary works such as the meaning of unconscious aspect in the characters. The fantasy and will-fulfillment is presented in a character of a literary work to reveal the unconscious desires of real people in real life rather than the artist himself (1985: 265). Wellek and Warren in Theory of Literature say that the characters observed from the real life are presented in a work of art and considered to have
similarities to the real individuals who have real psychological complexity. It causes the existence of psychology itself in a literary work (1956:89).

C. Theoretical Framework

In answering the first problem formulation, the theory of character and characterization will be used to detect the personality of London’s Martin Eden and Dreiser’s Clyde Griffith. By studying their backgrounds, personalities, and motivations as stated in the theory from Robert Stanton, Abrams, Holman and Yelland, it will be easier to analyze the second problem. Both characters’ love problems and failures toward their relationships with women related to their characteristics will be analyzed based on the theory by Fromm in his book, The Art of Loving and also other theories related. Erich Fromm’s theory of love is emphasized here to detect their problem in connection with the previous analysis of their personality. After knowing the characteristics and problems of their loves, the term neurosis will be used to find out their pattern of feelings and thought about depressive love they have. The theory of neuroses in general as stated by Stansfeld Sergent and Kenneth R. Stafford and theories from Paul Hauck about neurosis in love are the psychoanalytic theories that are developed from the idea of analyzing problem in human’s mind. The psychoanalytic theory in relation with theory of love and neurosis will help the writer to focus the study in analyzing the love problems and neuroses in love related to the psychoanalytic thought.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

This study analyzes two famous American novels, one from Jack London called *Martin Eden* and another is *An American Tragedy* written by Theodore Dreiser. The first novel was published in 1908 and reprinted in 1936 by The Jack London Society, while the second was published on 1926 and reprinted in 1928 by Lowe and Berydone (Printers) Ltd. Those second editions of the two books are used in this analysis. Both novels are all naturalistic novels which contain a certain kind of depressive side of the main characters. Although these two novels are considered as those among the best American novels that have been reviewed by so many critics, there is no information that they get a particular award.

The first novel *Martin Eden* contains 381 pages. Although the amount of characters are not as big as in *An American Tragedy*, there are also various supporting characters like Martin’s family such as his sister Gertrude, Martin’s friends who work as a seaman, Joe the laundryman, and Lizzy the low-class girl who influence the development of the main characters, Martin Eden and also his lover, Ruth Morse. The setting is in early 1900s and takes place in Oakland and San Francisco.

*Martin Eden* tells about a depressive life of a young man named Martin Eden. Martin Eden is an uneducated, individualist, and stubborn young man who struggles heroically to gain the affections of a young woman of high class, Ruth

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Morse. After his first encounter to this girl, his life changes to be very ambitious so that he will be equal with Ruth and may deserve her as his lover. His goal is to be a famous writer and he spends all his money and devotes his days on his writings. However, no body agrees to his intention to be a writer including Ruth Morse. He convinces her that he will be successful; however there are no publishers that want to receive his works after years. He finally succeeds to be a writer after his relationships with several people including Ruth have broken due to his stubbornness. His life turns to be depressive and pathetic and finally he commits suicide.

The second book is extraordinary in providing the amount of supporting characters. From the beginning when Clyde is described about 12 year old, there have many characters occurred such as his evangelist parents, his three siblings and also the neighbors in their environment. By the time he is 20 years old, there are more characters appeared in every occasion where Clyde was involved in there including his love relationship with several beautiful girls. This book is extremely thick for a novel that is 840 pages and divided into two books. It has been made into a successful Hollywood film in 1930s entitled *A Place in the Sun*. The setting is in 1920s and mostly takes places in Kansas City and Lycurgus.

The second novel, *An American Tragedy* by Theodore Dreiser also tells about a young man named Clyde Griffith with his unhappy fate as a child and the tragic ending of his life in age of 21. Born in a poverty circumstance, he never has a woman who really loves her. After having a job, he meets a prostitute, Hortense Briggs, and allows her to bewitch him so that he behaves possessively toward her.
The girl breaks him up and he feels a great sorrow because of this. Moving to his rich uncle's factory, he gets a better job. In his management with his new carrier, he involves with two girls at the same times. A problem comes when one of the girls, Roberta Alden is pregnant and he wants to get rid of her due to his crazy love with the second girl, Sondra Finsley. He plans a murder action toward her and dies in execution. Before that, he feels frustrated because he cannot get what he wants to be with the girl he really loves.

B. Approach of the Study

Because the analysis of the two novels is related to psychological aspect of the main characters' love personality and behavior, the approach that is going to be used in this analysis is psychological approach. Wilfred L. Guerin in his book, *A Handbook of Critical Approach*, states that psychological approach is an approach which involves the effort to detect the aspects of human's personality. The personality is the subject of psychology that involves patterns of behaviors, thoughts, and feelings (1999:125). This statement is appropriate in dealing with the topic that focus on the behavior, feeling, and thought of both center characters in dealing with their problems in love.

Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* mention that psychological study of literature may include the study of real psychological rules in a fictional work beside the study of the writer, process of creativity or the effect of literature upon its reader. The nature of work of arts is often related to the aspects of madness, neuroticism, and psychosis (1956: 81). The creative idea in modern
literature seen from psychopathological aspects concerns the unconscious and conscious mind. The character is the invention by the writer in a fiction, mixed in complexity and observation towards real people and himself (1956: 88-89).

Peter Barry in *Beginning Theory: an Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory* says that psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature. It is developed by Sigmund Freud who gives the specific theories about how the mind, the instincts, and sexuality work (2002: 96). Freudian interpretation has always been considerable interest to literary critics. Literature is not created by showing the explicit aspect of life; instead it is written with full of symbolism related to human's psyche (2002:102). The pattern of unconscious feeling of the Freudian is appropriate to detect behavioral pattern especially in studying emotional disturbances or neuroses.

In the book, *Contemporary Literary Theory*, it is said by David Willbern that psychoanalytic approaches to literary works may involve complex thought and idea about psychology, philosophy, politics, or linguistic. Psychoanalysis in psychology has the interpretation that leads to the process of problem and thought in an individual psyche. Psychoanalysis provides techniques of interpretation especially in literature. Psychoanalysis stands for actual rules and events in the lives of people as the basis (1989: 170).

From the discussion of theories in chapter two and the approach in this chapter, both theories about love such as Erich Fromm's theory and emotional disturbances such as Paul Hauck's theory are related to psychoanalytic study.
Love analysis can be included in psychoanalytic study when it detects the problem of happiness and unhappiness felt by the people who fall in love including its problems related to human's mind. Psychoanalytic study also concerns about some mental problems including neuroses that have connection with development of one's personality and psychological conflict.

C. Method of Study

Library research was chosen in this analysis. Therefore, many references or books were needed to support the study. Most of the data were collected from the library and some others were Internet researches. From library research, the books that were used were books related to the topic, namely books about theories of literature for examples were Stanton’s An Introduction of Fiction, theories of approach such as Guerin’s A Handbook of Critical Approach and Wellek and Warren’s Theory of Literature, theory of love and psychology like Fromm’s The Art of Loving and Hauck’s How to Love and be Loved, or encyclopedia of psychology like Magill’s International Encyclopedia of Psychology and Drever’s A Dictionary of Psychology. The other significant information as secondary data was from critics or reviewers who gave their perspective towards the topic related like the two books themselves and the authors for example was Ardourel’s A Critical Commentary: An American Tragedy and Lauter’s The Ileath Anthology of American Literature.

The first step of this analysis is doing close reading. The problem formulations were arranged orderly. The next step of the study was done based on
the first problem formulation namely analyzing the main characters in both novels. As stated in the theoretical review, a character includes the personality of the center characters. The research was focused on the detail characteristic of London’s Martin Eden and Dreiser’s Clyde Griffith. The complete characteristic was collected in certain chronological order and organization based on the statement in the novels. After the complete data of character selected, the second aspect to do was analyzing the love aspect in both main characters including their love problems related to their background and characteristic discussed in the first question. The last was to find out how and why neuroses happen in both characters’ feeling related to their love life. In this last analysis, the two novels were mixed to show the similarity(s) and difference(s) of psychological aspects in dealing with their love problem. The qualified and important statement from the novels will be used as the proofs.

The steps mentioned above were for primary data. Beside these, additional data were also needed to study. This information was taken from the books and sources from the Internet which support the primary data. Mostly, they were related to review, critics, and additional information about the topic. These reviews were useful to show the urgency and originality of the topic that would be discussed. The collection of these data was the same as the collection in primary data. A table was also made to divide the important information. The significant data from the primary and additional information were quoted to support each argument in the analysis.
Some of the data from the particular critics were stated in Chapter I and Chapter II to see the originality and urgency of the topic. After the first two chapters were settled, the analysis was done to discuss the problem formulations. The information in the novels was used to support every argument. Conclusion was then drawn after the analysis was completed.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This third chapter contains the main discussion based on the three problem formulations namely: the characteristics of Martin in London's *Martin Eden* and Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*, the love problems of those main characters, and the last is about how neuroses happen based on the previous discussion. The characteristics and love problems will be discussed separately and the last discussion will include the mixture also little comparison about neuroses suffered by Martin and Clyde.

A. The Characteristics of Martin in *Martin Eden* and Clyde Griffith in *An American Tragedy*

Analyzing both Martin and Clyde's characteristics means finding out the quality of character they have like their interest, desire, emotion, idea, moral principles, nature and behavioral motivation. These aspects are very significant to detect what problems they might undergo especially in having a love relationship and whether or not they can handle those problems.

1. The Characteristics of Martin Eden

   Martin as the center of the story is presented as a young and uneducated man. He has been undergoing a very hard life since his childhood. He does not receive a proper love from his relatives and also lives independently. The quotation below is his own thought in reviewing his life.
My father and mother are dead. I’ve two sisters, one married, an’ the other’ll get married soon, I suppose. Then I’ve a string of brothers, I’m the youngest, they’ve just knocked around over the world. I’ve taken care of myself since I was eleven (p. 57).

He shows resentment to his life because he has never been supported by anyone since he was eleven year old. Beside his loneliness since childhood, the fact that he survives by sailing for months in the sea to get some money, has left a deep impact to his mental and spiritual condition. He is different from his siblings who have directed their lives clearly; he has no exact goal of his future until he meets an intellectual girl who causes him to enhance himself to a different future life. He changes to be ambitious and has a goal to achieve after loving that girl and finds out the way she lives as a high status girl. His life has been so harsh and lacks of affection until he finds that the life of high class people is the real life with so much love and dignity compared to his low and shabby life that no one pays attention on him. It emphasizes his idea that being a rich person will change his life to be lovable and happy. The following quotation is his perspective toward the life of the girl he loves, Ruth Morse.

Here was intellectual life, he thought, and here was beauty, warm and wonderful as he had never dreamed it could be. He forgot himself and stared at her with hungry eyes. Here was something to live for, to win to, to fight for-ay, and die for (p. 8).

Martin is a patient boy due to his willingness to improve his life to be full with intellectuality to get Ruth’s love no matter how hard it is and how long the time will be. It shows how wise enough he is to wait until he is equal and deserves to get her. However, his emotion is often unstable in the beginning of story because his weakness and strength come at the same time. It means that at one time he
feels superior and zealous with great ambition also successful future he will make, while the other time his inferiority occurs which fades his ambitious dream away. The quotation below is what Martin thinks when he feels closer to the woman he loves.

Who are you? What are you? Where do you belong? You belong by rights to girls like Lizzie Connoly. You belong with the legions of toil, with all that is low, and vulgar, and unbeautiful. You belong with the oxen and the drudges, in dirty surroundings among smells and stenches (p. 96).

Although his inferiority often causes an obstacle to obtain what he wants, Martin's stubborn personality keeps his plan as his focus of life and no one can stop it. When he begins to educate himself and write literary works to be famous, he ignores what all people say that he has to forget the girl and go back to reality with his job as a seaman. This stubbornness is the only strength to fulfill his desire of being someone happy with a beautiful girl and a good position. He is late to realize that the obstinacy also causes him very exhausted due to all efforts he makes while his dream is difficult to come true. He struggles to obtain a perfect love but this love seems to be far and away to reach while he has lost his energy to attain it, like in the following statement.

Indomitable, never resting, fighting for seconds and minutes all week, circumventing delays and crushing down obstacles, a fount of resistless energy, a high-driven human motor, a demon for work, now that he had accomplished the week's task he was in a state of collapse (p. 139).

With his terrible condition because no one want to support and recognize his work, his principle does not change. He dreams to succeed in order to get love but the obstinate characteristic he has is the main obstacle of the love itself. He never cares what people say and advise to him including Ruth. He is a kind of man who
idealizes his own thought no matter what happens although it will break everything in his life. Despite his success to educate himself even more than the students in university, he never loses his real nature as a low-man with his inconsiderate behavior that might hurt another person. For instance is his spontaneous talk and manner to several people in Ruth’s family and their guests every time he is invited to their dinner and other activities in Ruth’s community. His nature is different from the people and the girl he wants to be equal to. He is obsessed with his own ideas, principles and get accustomed to individual life in his own imagination of ideal world.

I am the only individualist in this room. I look to the state for nothing. I look only to the strong man, the man on horseback, to save the state from its own rotten futility (p. 297).

Sometimes he acts so naïve in forcing his future idea, the ideal future he plans with Ruth although she and the other people do not appreciate his works. The following quotation shows that he insists on selling his written works although no one cares about those works. He gives up his life as a sailor and prefers to do his idealistic job as a writer that is not certain to sustain his future and his continuity toward love relationship with Ruth.

“But what good are these bigger things, these masterpieces?” Ruth demanded. “You can’t sell them.”

“Oh, yes, I can,” he began but she interrupted.

“All those you named, and which you say yourself are good—you have not sold any of them. We can’t get married on triolets that will sell,” he asserted stoutly, putting his arm around her and drawing a very unresponsive sweetheart toward him” (p. 173).
Despite his individuality, Martin is that kind of person who treats people based on how they treat him. He talks rudely to some people who underestimate him, but he will show his affection and care to a person who loves and is willing to listen to him sincerely. He is a helpful and generous person only to those people who behave nicely to him, for example is when he is really successful at the end and he gives half of his money to help them because at last he realizes that money is useless for him. For the rest of people who rejected him in the past, he gives them ignorance and mockery. In his desperation when almost everybody turns him down, he shows his fidelity to his faith that someday he will achieve his aim. His patience to wait even in his worst situation is caused by the desire to change his life to be in a rank and position that he will come out from his cave of solitary and terrifying life.

He was a good fighter, whole souled and stubborn. And he would have been content to continue feeding the machine for years; but he was bleeding to death, and not years but weeks would determine the fight (p.109).

He worships love and treats it as something most valuable that gives meaning to the reason and intention of his life. It does not come easily to him and he rarely admires and loves another person because he has never been really loved or admired. Love is something unique and rare for him. Therefore, his first love has left a deep impact for him that he is infatuated with it. This statement below is his idea about love when he thinks he feels it for the first time his life.

Love was too fine and noble, and he was too loyal a lover for him to besmirch love with criticism. Love was beyond reason; it was supernatural. He could not belittle love. He worshipped it. Love lay on the mountain-tops beyond the valley-land of reason. It was a sublimated
condition of existence, the topmost peak of living, and it came rarely (p.176).

Sometimes his emotion comes beyond his self-consciousness. The lack of attention and affection from his sisters and brothers, also the ordinary day of wild life on the sea, cause him unable to control his anger and passion calmly. No one in his past life has educated him to have a proper attitude moreover to the objects that he is not fond of.

But his anger still smouldered, and he kept muttering, "The beast! The beast!"
His complex anger lamed afresh, and Ruth was in terror of him. Never had she seen him so angry, and it was all mystified and unreasonable to her comprehension (p. 300).

The quotation above is his dislike toward a man who has a different idea with him. He gets used to a life when there is no rule to control his behavior and no one who loves him teaching a good behavior including his family. Therefore, when there is a girl who gives an attention and is willing to teach him, he seems to worship her more than anybody. He hopes too much with his love and when his relationship with her is broken, he feels that there is no longer a pillar to hold, and finally depression comes to his life.

2. The Characteristics of Clyde Griffith in An American Tragedy

The second novel discussed here also presents the life of a young and man named Clyde Griffith from the age twelve to twenty two. He has a full family with three siblings but feels as a stranger to them due to his parents' job as an evangelist. He feels ashamed of his family and their circumstances that he calls shabby. He does not think his life as normal like the other people who make fun
of his family. He prefers to have a life like those people than live close to his family and conform to their way of life, as in the following quotation:

Other boys did not do such thing, and besides somehow it seemed shabby and even degrading. On more than one occasion before he had taken on the street in this fashion, other boys had called to him and made fun of his father, because he was always publicly emphasizing his religious beliefs or convictions (p. 6).

Due to this reason, he grows up as a teenager who is trapped in his non-ideal family and his willingness to have a convincing life with better future. He thinks that his family has been made a show and jest of and he is the victim. His three siblings do not really mind of what their parents do and they feel the affection of their mother and father, but not with Clyde. His mind rejects the form of affection his parents give to him through their way and his mind also separate himself from the others through the gap and ideal world like other kids that he thinks he is supposed to have. When he cannot bear this kind of life any longer he himself mocks their life and family.

During all this time Clyde was saying to himself that he did not wish to do this anymore, that he and his parents looked foolish and less than normal—"cheap" was the world he would have used if he could have brought himself to express his full measure of resentment at being compelled to participate in this way (p. 8).

Clyde feels that his life is neglected by his parents including proper education and socialization should have. No matter how he disagrees with their life family, he cannot run from this situation because his mother, father, and the three siblings are the people he knows though he creates a gap with them. Due this reason he is difficult to get a better life.
Clyde is a young man with no friends till he succeeds to get in touch with some people that create the first ambition in his mind and throw away his old days. The statement below is his willingness after he decides to change his life.

To be able to wear such a suit with such ease and air! To be able to talk to a girl after the manner and with the sang-froid of some of these gallants! What a true measure of achievement (p.26)!

The fact that Clyde has no close relationship with his relatives including his sister causes a far distance between him and women. Therefore, he is easily bewitched and interested with a woman although the woman does not have the same feeling with him. His hunger of woman's love is shown in his relationship with some women in this novel. Getting love of a woman is one of his wish and he makes himself as attractive looking as any other well-dressed boy that now he has the opportunity to be loved by them.

Clyde is obsessed to be a well-mannered and respected man, far from his past shabby circumstances. He learns and adjusts quickly to his new environment when he gets a job as the starting point to achieve what he wants. He is a good worker. The next quotation is said by his rich uncle when he finds Clyde as an interesting young man.

"Well, he's a very interesting young man, I think," continued Griffith tentatively and somewhat dubiously, since up to this hour he had not truly made up his mind about Clyde. "He's quite good-looking and well-mannered" (p.166).

Clyde is able to presents himself as impressive as possible that people especially women are willing to care about them and look at his quality as a man. He wants to get the attention from everyone who would turn his life as better happy life.
Clyde is a selfish person in terms of achieving his dreams without giving a serious care about his family. He dares lying to his mother that he has no money to help them; instead he gives the money to a prostitute that intoxicates him. He thinks that he gets his job without the helps from his family that he does not have obligation and responsibility to take care of them too much. It is his own effort to make money and his family has nothing to do with his ambition to achieve the best life they never have.

Clyde dares to make an illicit relationship with a girl and it comes into trouble when the girl is pregnant and plan a murder action. It shows how Clyde is a cowardly and irresponsible man that he is always obstinate to make a step but has no bravery to take the risk moreover when it comes to trouble his future steps. He is afraid that she would ruin his future plan with his better job and better charming girl. However, he has a childish nature that he easily makes a mistake and easily regrets what he has done. He never learns from his past mistake that he always acts wrongly whenever a problem comes to him. His regret will always be in vain that he is unable to analyze the wrong steps and perception he has taken. He prefers his dream and the life among people that interest him than with his parents who he blames for his uncomfortable childhood and teenage life.

B. The Love Problems of Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith

The analysis of the characteristics of Martin and Clyde above influence both characters to have several problems which cause failure in having relationship. The problems include the problems of nature and failure in love
activities, the problems in conformity, the existence of passive or active symbiotic union, the feeling of obsession and losing desire.

1. The Love Problems of Martin Eden

a. The Problems of His Nature and Failure in Love Activities

Based on the analysis of Martin’s character in the first point of this analysis, it is obvious that he is a very lonely boy. The fact that no one has never really paid attention to him and loves him properly makes him unable to love a woman with proper care, respect, knowledge, and responsibility. Martin’s love relationship with Ruth is broken by the obstinacy that has taken over Martin’s head where he places his naïve principles in the very difficult life condition. He is unable to apply his love feeling in a more responsible attitude. He wants to conform to the girls he loves but only in terms of education equality. His conformity fails in terms of mature and responsible feeling in having a relationship.

The quotation below is said by Ruth’s mother in commenting Martin’s faith in achieving his ambition by writing literary works instead of preparing for his marriage future with Ruth.

“He wastes his time over his writing, trying to accomplish what genius and rare men with college educations sometimes accomplish. A man thinking of marriage should be preparing for marriage. He is irresponsible” (p.170).

His love relationship is full of individualist selfishness and demands. The idea of mature love that a love union must understand each other and give support the self to one another does not occur in his union with Ruth. Martin’s ideas and feelings cannot be understood by his lover his obsession seem to be invisible in other person’s perspective due to his own perception of loving by using his principles
that no one understands. This statement below is said by Ruth in reviewing Martin's nature in behaving correctly toward their love relationship.

She had expected better of him. She had thought he had got over his youth-ful wildness, that her love for him had been sufficiently worth while to enable him to live seriously and decently. Their relation could never be a happy one (p. 310).

Ruth has shown her affection for Martin and at the beginning, she agrees to wait until he proves himself to be a better man. However, after a long time, Martin seems to cares more about his idea that being a writer is a good choice for him than becoming a man with another steady job like what Ruth wants. He does not understand, respect, care, and respond to what Ruth wants and vice versa. He fails to have proper love activities mentioned above due to his background which no one loves him properly.

He is not responsible to the future of his relationship or to everything that Ruth really needs. He has a dream but he puts the dream in his idealistic faith and stubborn idea that only he himself understands it, and no one succeeds to direct him to maturity. Below is another opinion of Ruth's mother toward Martin's nature.

"Loving you, he should, in the name of common sense, be doing something that would give him the right to marry, instead of paltering around with those stories of his and with childish dreams. Martin Eden, I'm afraid, will never grow up. He does not take responsibility and a man's work in the world" (p.135).

b. The Problems in Conformity

The lovers of Martin's life, Ruth Morse and Lizzy Connoly, have given influence to him especially Ruth Morse who has bewitched him to change his
whole life. Martin feels a passionate love to Ruth Morse, a girl who is totally
different from him either in personality and way of life. For this reason, Martin
decides to improve his life so that he can be equal to her and deserve to marry that
girl.

He would teach himself navigation. He would quit drinking, work up, and
become a captain. Ruth seemed very near to him in that moment. As a
captain, he could marry her—he would live a good life among men, because
of her, and he would quit drinking anyway (p. 40).

His plan to change all his habits such as quit drinking is one form of conformity
so that he will be accepted by Ruth and her family. However, he forces too much
this transformation and he fails to completely conform to Ruth’s life, habit, and
thought. As been mentioned in page 36, several years later when Ruth has shown
her love for him, he gradually shows his real individualistic behavior due to his
unwillingness to conform to Ruth’s life any longer. It is shown when he refuses to
have a job like Ruth and her family wants and also shown when Martin often
behaves rudely to Ruth’s parents in a formal occasion like dinner invitation when
they have a certain disagreement.

c. The Existence of Passive Symbiotic Union

Martin shows a passive symbiotic union as a masochistic person because
his love life is controlled by his obsessive feeling toward a woman. It is a big
problem because a love relationship should be mutual, and not an active or
passive symbiotic union. His ambition for love does not involve responsibility of
a mature love as the requirement of a mutual symbiotic union. At the first time he
meets Ruth, Martin has given his life for her and behaves dependently toward her.
All his childhood and youth had been troubled by a vague unrest; he had never known what he wanted, but he had wanted something that he had hunted vainly for until he met Ruth (1936: 61)

He is willing to enhance himself for her and he is also willing to be commended, exploited, and hurt. He treats Ruth as his idol and his motivation to transform his whole life. He is filled with obsession to a girl that is totally different from him who demands something that becomes a contradiction to his individualistic idea. He does not know how to understand his lover due to his different nature. However he thinks that Ruth is the only girl he could love at the first time he pays attention on her. The quotation below shows how he is mad of love and for the first time he feels the joy of seeing a woman.

“When did you love me? She whispered.
“From the first, the very first, the first moment I laid eyes on you. I was mad for love of you then, and in all the time that has passed since then I have only grown the madder. I am maddest, now dear. I am almost lunatic; my head is so turned with joy” (p. 164).

His mad love occur because Ruth has shown her guidance to him when the first meet and he wants to be a better man in her eyes. His willingness to transform himself is a proof that he has let himself be dependent on her. This passive symbiotic union influences his relationship with Ruth to fail.

d. Obsession versus Losing Desire

The picture of future he always imagines grows to be the obsession and ambition for him to reach, no matter how hard it is. He has to educate himself; he has to improve the way he lives so that Ruth will see him as a great man someday that she could love him. He is intoxicated by the girl who is like a goddess in his eyes. She is the most charming woman in his perspective and no one else could
change that. It is his dream and intention to get the woman who greatly bewitches him and makes himself as great as her.

How would write the great things and his name would be on all men’s lips. But greater than that, infinitely greater and greatest of all, he would have proved himself worthy of Ruth. Fame was all very well, but it was for Ruth that his splendid dream arose (p.71).

When his love life with Ruth is in crisis, another girl named Lizzy Connoly enters his life with different charm that is different from Ruth. His union with Lizzy is not as passionate as his relationship with Ruth but he respects and understands her more than what he does to Ruth. Lizzy is a girl of his class which he knows exactly how to communicate with her and vice versa.

“But look here Lizzie. I can’t begin to tell you how much I like you. I do more than like you. I admire and respect you. You are magnificent, and you are magnificently good. Yet there’s something I’d like to do. You’ve had a hard life; let make it easy for you” (p. 334).

The quotation above shows how his admiration comes spontaneously that he can tell and express it directly without feeling of obsession and over-worshipping. He sincerely offers a help and show his likeness without feeling afraid because they are equal and understand each other. Lizzy loves him in different way from Ruth, without any demand, disagreement, or contradiction toward what Martin feels and does.

She leaned toward him as he was about to say good night. But she leaned not imperatively, not seductively, but wistfully and humbly. He was touched to the heart. His large tolerance rose up in him. He put his arms around her, and kissed her, and knew that upon his own lips rested as true a kiss as man ever received (p.337).

Though he feels comfort with Lizzy, his passion has run out in the past he spent with Ruth. He is faithful to real love with strong desire, stronger than just
likeness, understanding, or comfort. The quotation below is one proof of his
dilemma between his past love and his new relationship.

He could marry her and take her down with him to dwell in the grass-
walled castle in the Marquesas. The desire to do it was strong, but stronger
still was the imperative command of his nature not to do it. In spite of
himself he was still faithful to love. The old days of license and easy
living were gone. He could not bring them back, nor could he go back to
them (p.333).

His broken past love or traumatic experience that the girl he loves has ignored him
and demands so much from him at the moment he needs her understanding and
support, seems to haunt his present and future life that he cannot release all those
memories which are finally very harmful to his life.

"And now you want to renew our love. You want us to be married. You
want me. And yet, listen—if my books had not been noticed, I'd
nevertheless have been just what I am now. And you would have stayed
away. It is all those damned books "(p. 365).

He feels that Ruth's love comes when he has been exhausted of loving and feeling
the desire to let any one new enters his life. What he looks in Ruth does not exist
in Lizzy and the wise and understanding of his principles life does not exist in
Ruth's love. He has lost his interest in setting up a new relationship in contrast
with his obsession with the first woman in his life, Ruth. His first past obsession
has destroyed his life and it becomes a trauma which haunts his present and future
day. At last he fails in both relationships.

2. The Love Problems of Clyde's Love

a. The Problem of Clyde's Nature and Failure in Love Activities

Clyde has several intimate relationships with women and experiences
failure in those relationships. The women are Hortense Briggs, Roberta Alden, and
finally, Sondra Finley. Despite his good-looking performance, Clyde has no experience of having an intimate relationship with a woman until the age of twenty one. Like Martin Eden, he is a lonely boy who is willing to have someone to love him. His first encounter with desire and passion to an attractive woman happens when he meets a beautiful prostitute named Hortense Brigg.

Up to this he had never seen a girl with so much charm who would deign to look at him, or so he imagined. And now he had found one, and she was pretty and actually interested sufficiently to accompany him to dinner and to a show. It was true, perhaps, that she was a flirt, and not really sincere with anyone, and that maybe at first he could not expect her to center her attentions on him, but who knew—who could tell (p. 80)?

From the quotation above, relationship with a girl is a strange thing in his life until there is a woman that gives him a charming interest and attention although she is a prostitute. He does not even care that the woman really cares about him or not because he imagines a passionate love towards her so that someday she will really love him. The sincerity of a woman who behaves nice to a man only with payment does not make his consciousness awake that she might never gives a love feeling toward him.

When Clyde fails to have a lover in his past experience with Hortense, he succeeds to take his loneliness away when seeing Roberta Alden but he always considers about his self-respect in his new society. He cares more about the factory rule that forbids him having relationship with the employee there and his reputation. It shows his disrespect toward Roberta. Although he has just gotten his popularity, Clyde’s passion to search for love is unbearable. He always feels lonely that he only has Roberta as the closest person who really cares about him. His need for love is fulfilled that he demands more from her and finally he
seduces her. He does not understand what Roberta wants from him and he does not show genuine affection or care for her. In addition, he is not responsible for what he has done to her by trying to get rid of her when she is pregnant. He fails in showing the proper love activities toward Roberta.

When his popularity is higher, he meets several other girls who one of them is called Sondra Fincley, the girl whom Clyde thinks as the most perfect girl he has ever known.

"I can’t help it, Sondra. I can’t! I can’t!" he begun, eagerly and almost vehemently. "You don’t know what effect you have on me. You’re so beautiful. Oh, you are. You know you are. I think about you all the time. Really I do, Sondra. You’ve made me jut crazy about you, so much so that I can hardly sleep for thinking about you" (p.375).

Sondra is his dream and motivator that his fear to lose her is greater than his possessive feeling to Hortense. However, he cannot bear hurting Roberta directly at first and leaving her in pitiful condition due to her illicit pregnancy. His demand to Roberta to do abortion shows how his love to her has gone away. The failure to make abortion makes Clyde plans a murder to Roberta that he thinks he can still defend Sondra. His evil nature occurs when he really feels that Sondra is the only perfect love he will be happy with. Clyde is irresponsible with the relationship he has created with Roberta.

And in a fit of despair, having found the letters in his room on his return from work one warm evening in June, he now threw himself upon his bed and fairly groaned. The misery of this! The horror of his almost insoluble problem (p.22).

His impulsive character makes his resentment toward life even greater when his problem turns bigger. He often behaves unwisely at the moment he does not get
what he wants that it might destroy anybody else's life and finally horrifies his 
own life.

b. The Problems in Conformity

To conform means to be close to a woman by a certain calm process and steps. Clyde has forced his obsession to her without knowing her too much whether she is the right woman for him. Clyde eventually knows that Hortense is really a bad girl; however he cannot help forgetting her and begs to her to stay close with him although the girl has a false love for him. He says that he is crazy about Hortense and he would not be that fool but the fact shows how he has been bewitched and made fool by his imagination toward romantic love. His possessive feeling to a girl that does not sincerely loves him grows stronger that he might lose her right away if he does not keep eye on her, just like a boy who is afraid that someone will take his lovely toy away from him. His jealousy causes a big trouble in the relationship. He never realizes that he could not possess a prostitute like her.

“Oh, didn’t I? Well, maybe I didn’t, but what right have you to say I like him anyhow. I’d to know if I can’t have a little fun without you watching me all the time. You make me tired, that’s what you do” (p.134).

In this sense, Clyde’s obsession of Hortense causes a tiresome matter in the woman and their relationship and finally breaks their union. He often behaves impulsively that make his feeling and problems even worst.

He also fails to conform to Roberta and Sondra. He bewitches Roberta similar to what Hortense has done to her and she accepts him. They undergo their relationship in secret and without knowledge towards each other's characterisics.
Here, there are no steps or process done by Clyde and Roberta to begin a relationship. They have different thoughts toward their relationship. Roberta hopes so much from him while he just treats her as temporary pleasure. His relationship with Sondra is also done without anyone’s knowledge so that no good approach happens to get them know each other’s background, habits, and behavior.

c. The Existence of Active and Passive Symbiotic Union

Clyde is both a masochistic and sadistic lover in having three relationships with woman. His experience with Hortense shows that he is a masochistic person. A couple of months after his last meeting with Hortense Brigg, Clyde meets a young and more attractive girl named Roberta Alden. Having experience rejected by a woman, he prepares himself to have a careful approach. He thinks that Hortense’s problem with him was that he gives himself and his attention too much to her because she was an attractive girl. Now, when he gets into his rich uncle’s environment and has a certain status, he would make himself attractive that Roberta sees him as a qualified person that she might have a real attention to him. His new life in popularity causes him to be a respected young man among girls. With his new life, it will be easier for him to start a relationship with the girl she likes. In this case, he turns to have a sadistic symbiotic union. His encounter with Sondra Fincley repeats his first experience to be dependent and obsessive toward a woman that can destroy his life. All his three love experiences that fail are because he does not understand how to have a mature love instead of active or passive symbiotic union.
d. **Obsession versus Losing Desire**

Clyde is absorbed with his naïve imagination and expect too much from a strange woman who has no clear intention toward him. His first willingness to have a girl without caring about anything makes the imagination about her difficult to control, like in the quotation below that he cannot stop putting the girl in his fantasy world.

So captivated was he by this savor of sensuality and varietism that was about her, the stigmata of desire manifest in her gesture, moods, voice, the way she dressed, that he could not think of relinquishing her (p. 86).

Long of his life before seeing Hortense, he only has a contact and communication with his sisters and mother. The first desire to a girl that he feels causes him to feel jealousy at the time she is close to another man. His obsession encourages a feeling that he possesses her and no one cannot take her from him, although she wants to give attention to him only due to the money he has given to her to buy a lovely coat she always wants. This quotation below is his statement toward Hortense that shows his weakness as a naïve man with a hopeless love.

“All right,” he said, looking at her weakly and yieldingly.

“I suppose I am a fool, but I saw what you did, all right. You know I’m crazy about you, Hortense—just wild! I can’t help it. I wish I could sometimes, I wish I wouldn’t be such a fool.”

And he looked at her and was sad. And she, realizing her power over him and how easy it was to bring him around replied: “oh you—you don’t either. I’ll kiss you after a while, when the others aren’t looking (p. 130).

His feeling for Sondra is even stronger than his passion for Hortense or his willingness to be with Roberta. Sondra has intoxicated him to be a not only a liar but nearly turn him to a murderer. He efforts himself to be a more lovable and
special young man that he is willing to deserve Sondra's love. His mind imagines Sondra when he is beside Roberta. His old passion with Hortense returns with the existence of Sondra that he cannot control and think clearly. Sondra is an educated woman who is not interested in his money like Hortense or popularity like Roberta. She herself is a popular girl that it is harder to get her attention if Clyde does not plan some steps. His desire to get her has reduced his will to Roberta. Roberta has no longer filled his mind because he is bored with her. The feeling towards Sondra is the mixture between passion he felt to Hortense and comfort he felt with Roberta.

For now in spite of his comfort in and satisfaction with Roberta, once more and in this positive and to him entrancing way, was posed the whole question of his social possibilities here. The beautiful Sondra Finsley! Her lovely face, smart clothes, gay and superior demeanor! If only at the time he had first encountered her he had managed to interest her (p.317).

Robert Alden is one of employees in his uncle's factory who shows her admiration to him that he takes a romantic approach to her. He tries to improve himself to be more attractive and loveable. But the rejection will not happen for the second time. His second relationship with the girl who worships him just like the worship he felt to Hortense, changes him to be superior in that love union.

Roberta gives him not only love and admiration but also her sincere fidelity that a woman never gives him before. His self-pride occur that he is sure he has owns the girl without paying or doing lots of effort to get her attention. His great loneliness is covered by Roberta's existence that he enjoys his relationship with her although his mind is dominated with passion.

Clyde was pressing her close, not saying anything in reply—his pale face and dark hungry eyes held very close to hers. He kissed her again and again
Despite her protest, her little mouth and chin and cheeks seemingly beautiful—too irresistible—then murmured pleadingly.

"Oh, Roberta, dearest, please, please, say that you love me. Please do (p.281)!

When he finds a new object to love that becomes his obsession, his pleasure and desire to Roberta is suddenly gone. He feels to lose desire with Roberta and obsession toward Sondra. Both feelings toward these women are big problems and finally he undergoes failure on them. His passionate feeling toward these three girls is actually a temporary feeling that might not last forever including his feeling towards Sondra which he thought as true love. There are some obstacles to win Sondra including their different style of life. Therefore, the more challenging he win a girl, the longer he will lose desire towards her.

C. Neuroses in Both Characters

The neurotic feelings of Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith can be analyzed based on the characteristics and love problems in the first and second point of this analysis. Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith have undergone the problems and failures of love several times. These failures are caused by their immature characteristics which affect to their neurotic behavior whenever they have a love relationship. In each novel, each character is madly in love with a girl they consider as perfect lover to live with. However, each has his own suffering and pain due to their problems in love which cause neuroses in the aspects discussed below. These neuroses occur because they cannot deal with their love problems and deeply resent them. The neuroses are mentioned in detail as in the following classification.
1. **Fear**

The first neurosis of these two characters is the irrational fear related to their passionate love. This fear happens which includes the emotion of worry, anxiety, and panic when they are afraid to feel lonely and rejected. They feel that it is terrible for them if they do not possess and receive affection like somebody else has. In addition, they focus and resent too much this fearsome feeling, so that their condition gets worse. They are willing to do anything to overcome this fear of loneliness and to avoid rejection.

Both Martin and Clyde come from lonely background which there is lack of affection. Martin feels the love at the first sight when he sees a beautiful girl that he considers as the perfect and most ideal person for him. He is too much obsessed with the girl, Ruth Morse. Considering that this girl is the only one he cares about, he is afraid of losing a chance to be with her. Therefore, he enhances himself to be equal with her. When this love fails because the girl breaks their relationship, a horror comes to Martin's life.

The afternoon mail brought a letter from Ruth. Martin opened it with a premonition of disaster and read it standing. It had been unfortunate from the first. But one regret she voiced in the whole letter, and it was a bitter one to Martin. "If only you had settled down to some position and attempted to make something of yourself, she wrote (pg. 311).

When his fear really happens despite his feeling that he has done lots of effort to have long-lasting relationship with her, his desire for love suddenly disappear. He finds that he is unable to love another woman due to his disappointment of the first love.
On the contrary, Clyde in *An American Tragedy* feels the fear of losing much greater than Martin but when he fails for the first time, he does not make it as a traumatic experience; instead he learns his mistake of conquering a woman. His first love with Hortense Brigg causes him too feel over-jealousy that he thinks he might lose his most pleasurable moment with her. When he is enough learn how to conquer a woman, he changes to be a sadistic lover in his second relationship that is easy to get, however he finds his second girl to be boring. At this time, his perfect love comes in the third woman. Sondra Finceley has bewitched him more than the previous women. From sadistic person, he changes to masochistic lover that he is greatly obsessed with her and is willing to do anything to be with her. When he feels his most passionate love, he is afraid of anything or anyone that might ruin his ideal love, including Roberta’s pregnancy and the disapproval of Sondra’s mother. He decides to ask her run away as soon as possible.

He suggests the elopement and marriage and so rid himself of the sword that hung so threateningly above him, now gazed at Sondra, his eyes filled with a nervous hope and nervous fear.” Why couldn’t you run away with me now, Sondra, Darling? It’s so long until fall and I want you so much. Why couldn’t we? Your mother’s not likely to want to let you marry me then, anyhow. But if we run away now, she couldn’t help herself, could she (p.33)?

If Clyde’s fear of losing his lover in his first relationship with girl allow him to have other relationship that lead him to more serious obsessive feeling, London’s Martin avoids himself to become a sadistic lover when he meets another girl who desperately loves him. He is overruled by the past relationship and
exhausted to effort a new love. His second relationship is filled with the shadow of his first lover, filled with nervousness and panic to make a commitment.

Take her with you, came the thought. It is easy to be kind. She will be supremely happy. It was almost a temptation one moment, and the succeeding moment it became a terror. He was in a panic at the thought of it. His tired soul cried out in protest. He turned away from the rail with a groan, muttering, “Man you are too sick, you are too sick” (p.375).

Clyde’s cowardice to avoid the risk of loosing Sondra leads him to prepare a murder plan that he will be free to achieve his true love. His anxiety because of Roberta’s demand to marry her in one side and the risk to be far from Sondra in other side horrifies his life. He is scared too much that the horror haunts him in his dream.

And then falling into nervous, feverish doze soon thereafter, he found himself dreaming of a savage black dog that was trying to bite him. Having escaped from the fangs of the creature by walking in terrors, he once more fell asleep. But now he was in some very strange and gloomy place—then horrified and crying out in hopeless desperation, once more, he awoke—not to sleep again that night (p.27).

The emotional disturbance in Clyde is unbearable that he is able to jeopardize someone’s life although that person has given him her admiration and love. In the case of Clyde, the danger of over love might very disturbing when an obsessive person faces the chance of failure for something he thinks as the most worthy aspect in life. After Roberta has totally been out of his life by her death, his sense of horror increases that influence his relationship with Sondra.

Growing momentarily weaker and more terrorized, he now decided to return to Sondra below, and say that he was really feeling quite sick and that if she did not object he would prefer to go home with her, if she could arrange it (p.131).
Martin has undergone traumatic fear after his obsession is broken by his own stubbornness ideal demand toward the girl he loves. When Sondra comes to him when he has a position, Martin’s has tired enough to recreate his past broken-heart. He feels that people including Sondra does not really understand him when he ask their supports. He becomes anti-social and distrusts people.

He was becoming anti-social. Daily he found it a severer strain to be decent with people. Their presence perturbed him, and the effort of conversation irritated him. They made him restless, and no sooner was he in contact with them than he was casting about for excuses to get rid of them (p.371).

This feeling of anti-social and fear to make new relationship puts his life in danger so that he jeopardizes his life in more upsetting and extreme loneliness. His tiresome feeling in failure of having relationships with people and the girl he loves most creates his perspective that life is painful. Although his suicide is not merely caused by his love, the anti-social feeling has occupied a great despair that put his life in danger.

2. Anger

Anger is the combination which leads to bitterness, resentment, and aggression. In addition, the impulsive characteristics, panicky, and jealous feelings as what happen to Clyde may direct him to irrational anger. Anger occurs in both novel when the main characters do not have their wish fulfilled related to their love relationship. As stated in the character analysis, Martin has a very stubborn principle so that he demands understanding from Ruth while he himself fails to understand her when he succeeds to gain her love. This is the reason why Ruth breaks him up. Martin shows a deep resentment that he thinks it is unfair if
she breaks the relationship after his hard effort to change himself to be equal with her. He does not realize that to be equal is not enough to build a healthy relationship. His first anger concerns Sondra’s environments to force him conform to their idea and way of life.

No sooner, however, was he inside than a great depression descended upon him. He fell from the height where he had been up-borne all day on the wings of inspiration. “Bourgeois”, “trader’s den”-Brisenden’s epithets repeated themselves in his mind. But what of that? He demanded angrily. He was marrying Ruth, not her family (p.294).

Another anger is caused by his own idea that he blames Ruth for her infidelity. He wishes an ideal relationship that Ruth is willing to support whatever he does due to the intention of his effort is merely to charm her. The failure to achieve his needs for love and demand has created a neurotic emotion which is called is anger.

Martin’s philosophy asserted itself, dissipating his anger, and he hung up the receiver with a long whistle of incredulous amusement. But after the amusement came to reaction, and he was oppressed by his loneliness that no body understood him, no body seemed to have any use of him (p.279).

He always lives in his own idea that people should follow what he thinks including Ruth. When she leaves him, he shows his anger by maintaining his idea and considering that everyone is useless to him and he thinks he does not need them. In fact, he is lonely more than before he meets Ruth. Ruth as the figure of his obsession to be his true love has left a deep disappointment for him that he insists that an ideal love should not be broken for whatever reason including public opinion toward his personality.

“You have disgraced me so that I am ashamed to meet my friends. Hey are all talking about me, I know. That is all I can tell you. You have made me very unhappy, and I never wish to see you again.”
“Friends! Gossip! Newspaper misreport! Surely such thing are not stronger than love! I can only believe that you never loved me”
A blush drove the pallor from her face.
“After what has passed? She said faintly” Martin, you do not know what you are saying. I am not common” (p.314).

Sondra is one of a well-known person in her environment so that she always thinks about the honor of herself and her family. In order to fulfill this, she always asks Martin that he can get a better job than being a seaman or writing literary works that spends most of his time. However, Martin always assures Ruth that she should trust and support what he has done. Martin’s stubbornness dominates his anger that he looses his patience of understanding his lover after their long relationship. He insists that what he has done including his selfishness is for Ruth. He is desperately angry of finding out that Ruth does not care about his effort.

Then there as Ruth. He had read her all that he wrote-poems, stories, essays-“Wiki-wiki,”The shame of the Sun”, everything. And she had always and consistently urged him to get a job, to go to work-good God! As if he hadn’t been working, robbing sleep, exhausting love, in order to be worthy of her (p.349).

When finally Ruth asks him to forgive him and wants to restart their relationship after Martin gains his success, Martin rejects her and thinks that it is too late for her too come back and she should not leave him in the past. His anger dominates his mind that he will never accept her to be his lover again due to her poor understanding toward him. However, this anger has caused him more painful than ever.

Clyde Griffith’s first anger happens in his over jealousy toward his first love relationship. Hortense Brigg is a materialistic prostitute that Clyde has to
gives all his money to her in order to with her. Besides the feeling of fear, Clyde
shows how angry he is when he finds her getting in touch with another man.

“I though you said you liked me,” he demanded almost savagely now
realizing that his dreams of a happy outing this day were fading into
nothing.
“Well, I do when you’re nice,” she replied, sly and evasively, seeking
some way to avoid complication in connection with her original promises
to him.
“Why, here we are out here now and you won’t even let me touch you. I’d
like to know what you meant by all that you said, anyhow” (p.136).

He hopes an impossible true love from a prostitute that likes him because he has
given her all his salary and he feels angry if she does not repay him with affection
he wants. In this sense, his broken wish leads him to a certain kind of resentment
that it is unfair to be rejected after what he has done to her, just like what has been
done by London’s Martin Eden. The failure to achieve their demands is caused by
the lack of knowledge and understanding toward their lovers. If Martin’s demand
is broken by his stubbornness, Clyde is dominated by his naïve feeling that a
prostitute could hardly gives a true love that he asks the wrong demand to
Hortense who works to entertain a man for money. Anger even comes disastrously
when he is trapped between the relationship between his latest lovers, Roberta and
Sondra. He thinks that it is unfair to be troubled with Roberta when he finds his
perfect love. He is angry with this circumstance and angry with Roberta who
does not want to release him and demand him to marry her. The fear and anger
lead him to the thought of destruction and disappearance of the girl who frustrates
him. His planning for murder toward Roberta is one form of rebellion to achieve
the dream he wants that no one will disturb his plan to be with Sondra if Roberta
dies. After the death of Roberta and he is convicted to death, cynical feeling
toward life occur that he is angry after getting total failure of what he wants to achieve.

Clyde growing more and more moody and deciding, maybe, that there was no real hope for him after all. For how alone he was, except for his attorneys and mother and brother and sisters! Never a word from Sondra, of course. It was for love he had slain Roberta and made himself the pariah and victim that he has now (p.220).

Roberta dies because of Clyde’s plan though he does not really murder her. He does the action for love and he feels that it is unfair that the girls she loves crazily leaves him at the last time of his life. He is angry that he becomes the victims of what he has done to attain the happiness he wants. Both characters do not have patience and understanding to control destructive emotion in the middle of problems.

3. Depression

Depression includes the feelings of great sadness, self-blame, and self-pity happens mostly in the end of the story. These feelings have occupied their lives so that they cannot undergo a normal life. In addition, their passionate feelings toward women have caused detachment from everybody or anything else that should be more important to think and to do. Both loves in Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith end in desperation and influence their tragic life which causes frustration.

A great sadness is felt by Martin when his relationship is broken and he has no one who really cares and understands him at the time he needs their supports especially Ruth.

He was faint from hunger. Food had not passed his lips in thirty six hours, but he did not think about it. He lay on his back, with closed eyes, and did
not think at all, while the daze or stupor slowly welled up, saturating his consciousness (p.317).

His life is ruined that he feels so painful and has no more motivation to go forward. Ruth was his motivation in the past and her existence has been so important for him. He worships her despite his disappointment toward her and he has nothing to care about now except undergoing his sorrow in a very gloomy life.

Dreiser's Clyde feels the sadness when he is afraid of his loosing of Sondra that he thinks that there is no other way to escape from Roberta. His desperation is related to his own irresponsibility toward Roberta and his dream with Sondra. To him, Roberta is just a little crush that might pass his life to have a certain pleasure while Sondra is his true love, that he can sacrifice anything or anyone to have her. However, the responsibility toward Roberta's pregnancy and her demand for Clyde not to leave her causes a sad dilemma that he cannot bear.

And Clyde, realizing that he had not one moving argument wherewith to confront her, really-not one that might not cause her to think strangely and suspiciously of his intense anxiety, and that this, because of Roberta's demand, and unless-well,-unless Roberta let him go it all spelled defeat for him, now looked gloomily and even desperately upon her face. The beauty of Sondra! And yet not to be allowed to possess her or it, ever. And Roberta with her demand and his promise in the immediate background! And no way of escape save by flight (p.35).

The consequence of sorrowful circumstances in both Martin and Clyde has changed their whole lives. When a love trouble comes, Martin Eden feels no more valuable aspect to defend in life and gives up to dream while Clyde is thinking the way to fly away due to his insistence on obtaining his dream. Martin's desperation has totally broken his spirit to live properly. This causes a trauma in his mind that
he can no longer accept his past back. He is too sad to start a relationship again with Ruth.

In the last ten minutes I have learned much. That I have dared to come here is token of what I have already learned. Oh, Martin!—“I’m sick. very sick,” he said with despairing gesture." How sick I did not know till now. Something has gone out of me. Life has so filled me that I am empty of any desire for anything. If there were room, I should want you, now you see how sick I am (p.367).

On the contrary, Clyde’s failure with Hortense and his trouble with Roberta do not break his intention to achieve his dreams. His sadness lead him to take a sadistic step that he can obtain his happiness. However, the risk is much more depressing that he has to die because of this trial. His despair leads him to self-pity and self-blame that he ends in a very tragic way caused by his obsession and irresponsibility of love. The possibility that he could have defended Roberta’s life haunts him before his execution that he realize his cowardly action and much more fall into despair that he should not have planned anything to hurt Roberta and the accident would not happen. He blames his own fear that he is supposed to be end like that. The situation might be different and less tragic if he did not follow his desire of an obsession toward a girl.

For despite your fear, your cowardice, this-this-has been done for you. An accident-an accident- an unintentional blow on your part is now saving you the labor of what you sought, and yet did not have the courage to do! But will you now, and when you need not, since it is an accident, by going to her rescue, once more plunge yourself in the horror of that defeat and failure which has so tortured you and from which this now release you? You might save her (p.78).

Martin Eden undergoes a certain-kind of self-blame toward his obsessive love. He once feels the bitterness and disappointment due to his mad love toward
a girl that makes him leave his old, simple, but normal life as a sailor. After the meeting with Sondra, he works really hard that he forgets how to live a normal daily life. What in his mind was only how to make his life worth in Ruth's eyes and pursuing his dream to be equal with her and lovable to the persons surrounds her. In fact, he succeeds to be equal but fails to conform to them. He blames himself for being victimized by his dreams of pursuing someone that he leaves his usual but free life before he sees Ruth. Having disappointed by the girl and his obsession, he does not feel as a really normal human that has acted foolishly.

Martin drank with them, and began to feel really human once more. He was a fool to have ever left them, he thought, and he was very certain that his sum of happiness would have been greater had he remained with them and let alone the people who sat in the high places. So the girl, whom he honored high, could not understand him nor the honor he paid her. His sadness was not untouched with bitterness as he thought it over (p.336).

When he comes back to his past life, he realizes that he should not leave the people whom he used to work with than pursuing his foolish dream that causes him to feel a great despair. At last, Martin becomes aware that he is lonely more than before and has been so exhausted to start doing something after his big and tiresome effort in his previous time. His estrangement from Ruth has made a big hole in his life that he cannot mend it properly. His self-blame affects to the self-pity in his present and future life. He succeeds to be a famous writer at last but his life is blank without love and true affection. Lizzy Connoly, the next close person who is totally different from Ruth and offers a new life to him has not changed his self-pity that he cannot live as common as a normal man. Suddenly he looses his stubborn mind toward life, his tenderness, his passion, and his desire to move forward.
In the moment of that thought the desperateness of his situation dawned upon him. He saw, clear eyed, that he was in the valley of the shadow. All the life that was in him was fading, fainting, making toward death. He realized how much he slept, and how much he desired to sleep. Of old, he hated sleep. It had robbed him of precious moments of living (p.372).

The suicide he has committed shows how he has suffers from life and the complex aspect on it including an obsessive love. He thinks that to live forward might hurt him more than he prefers to die and releases his despair.

Clyde's self-blame happens when the death penalty comes nearer to him that he realize what he has done is in vain and pathetic. His pity to his desperation ensures him to the mistakes he has done. He has been unfaithful to Roberta and plans an evil plot for her to pursue useless dreams that he looses it anyway. His last statement of desperation shows how his mind has been thinking terribly and unconsciously toward all the risk he would take that his thought is fulfilled by dreams and happiness that he never really has like when he is with Sondra. However, the ambitious and evil thought has been in vain.

Clyde, on his cot, his thoughts responding rhythmically to the chant of the Jew-and joining with him silently-“I have been evil. I have been unkind. I have lied. Oh! Oh!Oh! I have been unfaithful. My heart has been wicked. I have joined with those who have done evil things. Oh! Oh!Oh! I have been false. I have been cruel. I have sought to murder. Oh!Oh!Oh! And for what? A vain-impossible dream! Oh! Oh! Oh!...Oh!Oh!Oh!...”(p.385).

His end of life is horrible because that he is lonely without companion of the girl she loves. The failure of his biggest dream leaves a horrible misery that he cannot stop blaming himself from his foolish action until his death punishment. Both
Martin and Clyde feel great self-blame, self-pity, and great despair that destroy their lives.

These feelings of fear, anger, and depression are influenced by both Martin and Clyde's characteristics which shows inability to handle love problems. The neurotic feelings cause a very painful effect. At the end, Martin has lost his interest to live and to love another woman after his love destroyed while Clyde Griffith is haunted by his feeling of guilt and anger until he dies in execution. The more they tolerate frustration by showing resentful behavior, the more they will suffer.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

London's Martin Eden and Dreiser's Clyde Griffith come from different family background. However, both have characteristics such as bad natures, ambitious motivation, and obstinate moral principles which lead them to undergo problems in neuroses in love. They come from an uneducated and unhappy environment where lack of love and affection. Both are characterized as changing characters that undergo a certain development that is influenced by their environment and women. Martin is told to be ambitious, lonely, obsessive, hard-worker, stubborn, individualist, and faithful. After his meeting with Ruth Morse, his life is filled with ambition that he can achieve her. This obsession changes him to reconsider his education so that he works hard to make himself accepted by Ruth. Due too his stubbornness and individuality, he fails to achieve the true love from Ruth. However, he shows his fidelity until the end of his life despite his disappointment toward Ruth.

Similar to Martin, Clyde is a lonely and young man, obsessive, but weak and unfaithful. When a big trouble comes, Clyde shows his cowardice. Different from Martin, Clyde has a full family whom he never really cares about. He is ambitious and a dream-catcher so that he wants to be an important person moreover after the rejection of a prostitute. His first rejection leads him to be a girl-conqueror so that he succeeds to makes a girl named Roberta Alden loves him. However, he is unfaithful to this relationship and obsessed with another girl,
Sondra Fincley. He is weak that he shows his cowardice when Roberta becomes the obstacle for him to achieve his dream with Sondra. The evil dominates his mind when he plans a murder action to Roberta.

The love story of Martin Eden and Clyde Griffith are dominated by problems namely their nature and failure in love activities, the problems in conformity, the existence of passive and active symbiotic union, also the feeling of obsession and its opposite aspect called as losing desire. All of their love relationships fail. Based on Martin’s nature and characteristics make him fail to do the proper love activities. Both Martin and Ruth lack of understanding, respect, knowledge, care, and responsibility toward each other’s idea and will. Martin does not really have knowledge toward her so that he ignores what the girl really wants him to do and Ruth cannot understand his stubbornness and individuality. Martin creates demands without conforming to Ruth’s life and idea. He is a masochistic person because he is motivated and commanded by his will to achieve love from Ruth, also gives his whole effort and life to be a better man in order to get her. If his first obsessive love has destroyed his willingness to live properly, his second relationship with Lizzy Connoly also fails because Martin cannot release Ruth’s shadow and his traumatic love with her. Although Lizzy has been deeply in love with Clyde, the blank desire to have someone in his side has filled his mind.

The problems undergone by Martin above also happen to Clyde Griffith. Clyde is hungry of love so that he cannot pursue his love correctly. From his first relationship, he fails because he too much becomes a masochistic person without any aspect of knowledge and understanding of appropriate love. He gives
everything and demands too much to Hortense Brigg without knowing her need as
a prostitute. His second love also fails that he turns to be a sadistic lover without
any responsibility, respect, and fidelity. His murder pan shows how he has felt a
false infatuation and there is no affection left in his feeling for her after his
meeting with his true love, the third woman. His relationship with Sondra Finley
is full of obsession and he returns to be a masochistic person that he will do
anything in order to be with her. This reason and also due to his losing desire to
Roberta have caused him to take a cowardly and evil short-step with a murder
plan. Like Martin, Clyde’s love is not a mature love with good respect, care,
understanding, and knowledge. They both fail to preserve a continuous integrity
in their love relationship.

The neurotic feeling of fear is felt by both characters so that they suffer a
deep loneliness, hope so much to be loved, and is afraid to be rejected. Martin’s
love toward Ruth is the only intention in his life which will release him from
loneliness. After his big effort to improve himself, she then rejects him because of
their lack of understanding. It causes a great fear, anger, and depression toward
his present life so that he cannot continue his painful feeling and is scared to
restart a relationship with a woman. This depression leads him to end his life.

Fear, anger, and depression in Clyde’s story are greater because he loses
all the three loves due to his own faults and poor maturity to make a love
relationship. He suffers from over jealousy and anger in his first relationship with
Hortense Brigg, he fails to control his fear of loosing Sondra Finley that he turns
to be sadistic to Roberta. Finally, his depression leaves him a painful sorrow when
he is convicted and says it is merely to defend his latest love. He is angry when he
does not get what he wants, what becomes his dream. Self-blame and self-pity
toward his loneliness dominates his tragic ending of life.

Martin and Clyde both have no true knowledge about how to love a
woman correctly. It is shown in their poor obsession and bad characteristics such
as selfishness, stubbornness, the naïve idea of love that demands too much,
impulsiveness, and lack of understanding also respect in a relationship. So many
problems occur in their relationship and even cause depression that would not
happen in a normal love and relationship. However, these problems appear due to
their patterns of mind and feeling influenced by their unhappy and lonely
background. No one has ever loved them sincerely and appropriately that do not
know how to behave in a proper way whenever they have a love relationship. It
causes the occurrence of many problems that they cannot adapt and do not know
to handle. They cannot preserve integrity in love because they do not understand
the art of loving.

Neuroses in love happen in both characters, Martin Eden and Clyde
Griffith. They are not insane; instead, they are considered as difficult persons who
undergo some mental illnesses due to their inability to handle love problems in
their lives. The neurotic feelings exist because of their immature relationships
toward their lovers and their lack of control toward their crazy love which cause
disturbances such as fear, anger, and depression. These feelings occur because
they tolerate problematic situation and deeply resent them due to their stubborn,
ambitious, but weak characteristics.
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APPENDICES

A. Appendix 1: The Summary of London's *Martin Eden*

*Martin Eden* by Jack London presents the story of a young and uneducated young man who takes effort to gain the affection of a young woman from high class background, Ruth Morse. Martin Eden has the fidelity that he will make himself worthy in Ruth Morse's eyes if he can transform himself to be an educated and well-manners he never had when he worked as a sailor. To get Ruth's love means to have her respect toward him first.

Martin educates himself, gains Ruth's affection and love, and decides to make his living as a writer rather than a bank clerk, teacher, or any other promising jobs like what Ruth wants. At the time he gives all his life to maximize his knowledge in writing stories, his relationship with Ruth undergoes many problems because of Martin's stubbornness to charm her by being a writer. With every hour devoted to writing, and still without an audience for his stories, Martin becomes a poor man who does not have a normal living. In that time, Martin is rejected by Ruth and her parents because he does not want to understand what Ruth really wants. However, Martin keeps ensuring her that he is really talented to be a writer and someday he will succeed. He keeps saying that his dream to be famous and intellect is done for her.

Depression comes to Martin's life that is very lonely without Ruth in her side. When he has given up writing, one of his old writing is accepted by a
publisher. Feeling weak and emotionally-exhausted, he mocks himself and everybody else who rejected him in the past, when he succeeds to be a well-known person.

Although he is accepted by Ruth and her family after the success, his desire has run out. He has been exhausted after year’s effort to make himself worth. Now, that it comes, he has no desire to receive it moreover when Ruth comes to him after his achievement. Martin knows and cannot forget despite his obsession to her, Ruth's love and acceptance depend on his new fame. Ruth comes when Martin realized and regrets that he should not waste his past time to pursue an affection of a girl and leave his low but normal life as a sailor. He cannot accept Ruth and tells her that his mind is sick and difficult remembering his trauma in his past life. There is another girl in Martin’s life and loves him the way he is but it is so difficult for him to start a relationship again. He rejects Ruth because his ideological mind, but falls into desperation because of her that he cannot escape from his depression. Finally, he is tired of living and commits suicide by jumping to the sea.

B. Appendix 2: The Summary of Dreiser’s *An American Tragedy*

The story in *An American Tragedy* is about a young man named Clyde Griffith who lives in a great poverty with his parents and his three siblings until the age of 21. Kansas City, the place he lives, is the place of his parents at doing their mission as evangelists. Clyde and his siblings have never undergone proper education like the people surround them who mostly underestimate evangelists.
He never integrates himself to his family and always feels lonely. Clyde tries to work as a bellboy in a big hotel, Green Davidson. In his new life, he meets a prostitute named Hortense Brigg that likes him because he gives all his salary to buy her a cat. Clyde is obsessed with her and wants to do anything for her. However, his jealousy is beyond his control when he sees her with other men though she is a prostitute. This feeling makes Hortense tired and breaks their relationship. Learning from his disappointment toward women, he then decides to change his fate. When employed in his uncle’s factory, he makes himself charming and succeeds to attract a factory girl named Roberta Alden. He likes her but does not love her. He enjoys his relationship with her until he is bored and sees a charming and intellectual girl, Sondra Finsley. His uncle, who recognizes that he has been in touch with the people from high class, changes his position to be one of managers in his factory.

His hope and his new position cause his self-pride increase and he is sure that Sondra is the best woman for him that he will do anything to gain her. Unfortunately, Roberta is pregnant and demands Clyde to marry her. Full of desire to get rid of her, Clyde plans a murder action. During the day of the murder-plan, Clyde changes his mind to kill her, however Roberta dies accidentally. Clyde is accused and the planning he has made is used to be the proof of his action though he is not really the killer. After, long defense in court, he regrets of what he has done to ignore Roberta and his useless dream to get Sondra. He is finally executed in despair.