BARRACK AS THE MAIN CHARACTER’S SANCTUARY VIEWED FROM INCONGRUENCE THEORY AS SEEN IN WILLIAM FAULKNER’S OLD MAN

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

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Home, how to know what it is if you never had one. Home, I can’t say where it is but I know I’m going home. That’s where the heart is. (U2)
For My Father

In the Hope of Eternal Home
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B. depicted in the plot
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ABSTRACT

PATRISIUS M. WOLO. Barrack as the Main Character’s Sanctuary Viewed from Incongruence Theory as Seen in William Faulkner’s Old Man. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters. Sanata Dharma University, 2011.

This study discusses one of William Faulkner’s novels entitled Old Man. The object of this study is the tall convict, the major character of the novel, who returns to the barrack after being free. As literary works represent human’s nature, in this study the writer talks about incongruent situation and the sanctuary as the solution of the situation.

There are two problems needed to answer in this study. The first problem is what are the tall convict’s disappointments after leaving the barrack depicted in the plot? The second problem is how the barrack becomes the tall convict’s sanctuary.

In order to answer the problems, this study uses library method and since the focus of this study is in incongruent situation, it most appropriate to use the psychological approach. The writer tries to answer by analyzing tall convict’s disappointment using the theory of plot. Then, the writer tries to reveal how the barrack becomes the tall convict’s sanctuary by using theory of incongruence and the concept of sanctuary.

Based on the analysis of the study, the writer finds four disappointments of the tall convict. Tall convict’s disappointments are he is disappointed that he is running away with a pregnant woman, the situation of no food, the lost of his dignity, and also his trap with the woman and her baby in an unknown place. The writer also finds that the tall convict’s interaction with pregnant woman and the survivors cause the incongruent situation. Returning to the prison is the only way out from the incongruent situation. At last, the writer finds out that barrack becomes the sanctuary for the tall convict.
ABSTRAK

PATRISIUS M. WOLO. Barrack as the Main Character’s Sanctuary Viewed from Incongruence Theory as Seen in William Faulkner’s Old Man. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2011.


Ada dua masalah yang perlu dijawab dalam skripsi ini. Masalah pertama adalah apa permasalahan tall convict setelah meninggalkan barak yang tergambar dalam plot. Masalah kedua adalah bagaimana barak menjadi tempat perlindungan bagi tall convict.

Untuk menjawab permasalahan tersebut, skripsi ini menggunakan metode kepustakaan dan karena fokus skripsi ini adalah situasi inkongruen, sangatlah tepat skripsi ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Penulis mencoba menjawab dengan menganalisis permasalahan tall convict menggunakan teori plot. Selanjutnya, penulis mencoba mengungkapkan bagaimana barak menjadi tempat perlindungan bagi tall convict menggunakan teori inkongruen dan konsep santuari.

Berdasarkan analisis skripsi, penulis menemukan empat permasalahan tall convict. Permasalahan mereka adalah dia kecewa karena melarikan diri bersama seorang wanita hamil, ketiadaan makanan, kehilangan harga diri, dan terjebak bersama wanita dan bayinya di tempat asing. Penulis menemukan bahwa hubungan antara tall convict dengan wanita tersebut dan hubungannya dengan para warga yang selamat menimbulkan situasi inkongruen. Kembali ke penjara adalah jalan keluar bagi masalah ini. Akhirnya, penulis menemukan barak menjadi tempat perlindungan bagi tall convict.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literary works are one of the ways where someone can reveal what he/she wants to say. In literary works the author puts the messages as the expression of his/her feeling and when the readers read the literary works. They are being given an opportunity to learn, explore or analyze the literary works. When they learn the literary works, they may find some things like experience, history, adventure, love, life, autobiography, or some social problems. When they try to analyze the literary works they may create the literary critiques, reviews, researches or analysis.

Furthermore, in literature we can find some aspects of life like politics, economy, society, culture, and religion. Abrams says that literature as an imitation, reflection or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is that the truth of its representation to the objects it represents or should represent (1986: 36). On the other hand literature is concerned about the development of the world and reveals its reality or we can say that there is a close relation between literature and society. The development of society influences the development of literature and the development of literature influences the development of the society.
William Faulkner, one of the American novelists, always reveals the social issue in most of his works. In his literary works, the character always be the imagery or picture of lower class from the real life. In an attempt to create a saga of his own, William Faulkner has invented a host of characters typical of the historical growth and subsequent decadence of the South. The human drama in Faulkner's novels is then built on the model of the actual, historical drama extending over almost a century and a half. We can see the picture of the American lower class in its history is built up in the works of William Faulkner.

One of his novels that convey all the aspect and characteristic of William Faulkner style is *Old Man*. The setting of time and place of Mississippi tragedy in May 1927 which combined to dramatic and heroic adventure of the Tall Convict can be portrayed as an uncomforting situation from an outcaste in facing the southern people and system of different perception of their unique characteristic. William Faulkner in this novel tries to place a prison – at the time called Barrack – as a solution to this discomfort situation for an outcaste. He describes how the main character’s struggle to find a personal sanctuary described through the Mississippi prison after he just free from the Barrack.

Mississippi prison, which is in the first part of novel described as the represent of injustice and failure of legal law, becomes a beautiful place for the main character to hide. Sanctuary for a personal human according to C. Forrest McDowell, PhD (McDowell, 2004:4) is a response to a sense of wound, trauma, illness, grief, inner turmoil, or stress. If someone is unprepared for some of life experiences and
mental, emotional, or physical well-being suffers as a result. Sometimes discomfort life jars us or perhaps catches us by surprise. (The Need for Sanctuary <http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3708/is-200410/ai>)

The use of barrack is placed because the writer sees that in this novel, the author uses barrack in order to criticize the system and the way of life from the southern American. Indirectly, through the novel, the writer finds message as well conveyed in the novel about the prejudice and the struggle of the main character in facing the hardest part of his life.

This novel also has factual event which can enrich the reader’s understanding about the life, truth, reality and condition of Southern Americans. In this novel, the writer finds that the Southern American bureaucracy plays foul toward the aspect of legal law, the life and condition of Deep South rural type, misuse of the outcaste by the government which pictured by the working hard whole day in the barrack, and the conservative and repressive penal code in southern American which pictured by the no making sense punishment for the undangerous criminal action.

Besides all the factual and ironic aspects in this novel, the writer finds that in this novel, William Faulkner does not name the characters with ordinary names. He names the character based on the appearance, race, and the occupation of the characters. In this novel we can find that there will be names of characters like tall convict, plump convict, pregnant woman, etc which represents the name of character based on the appearance. There are also names of characters like the deputy, the officer, the warden, and the emissary which represents the character name based on
the occupation. And there is also one name which represents the character name based on the race in the character of the Cajan.

The writer finds it is interesting to analyze this novel which can depict the American life in their society. The writer chooses the title Barrack as the main character sanctuary as seen in William Faulkner’s *Old Man*

**B. Problem Formulation**

There are two problem formulations that will be analyzed in this novel:

1. How is the tall convict’s disappointments depicted in the plot of the novel?
2. How does the barrack refer to the tall convict’s personal sanctuary viewed from the theory on incongruence as revealed in the novel?

**C. Objectives of the Study**

The object of this study has two points. The first one is to finding out how the main character’s the main character’s disappointment toward the world outside the barrack created in the story as revealed through the plot as revealed in this novel. To achieve this point, the writer firstly tries to identify how the main character’s disappointment toward the world outside the barrack created in the story as revealed through the plot as the intrinsic element of the novel. Then the writer tries to figure out how the barrack becomes the sanctuary viewed from theory on incongruence.
D. Definition in Terms

1. Sanctuary

C. Forrest McDowell. PhD in his article *The Need for Daily Sanctuary* said that basically, sanctuary can be defined in three fields:

- A haven for Nature, animals, plants, sick or diseased people, outcasts or refugees
- A special place or experience we may withdraw into for safety, comfort, peace, solace, and regeneration of body, mind, and spirit
- A feeling or need for personal space and time within the comfort of ourselves, others, or a religious belief or deity

These definitions suggest that sanctuary is physical, psychological, and even spiritual in scope. It can be a haven for conservatory, the solution for psychological pressure, and a feeling of close to God or faith when someone needs a place to hide. Sanctuary alludes to a special place but it also incorporates the elements of an experience that satisfies human needs for solitude, safety, comfort, peace, and regeneration. (*The Need for Sanctuary* <http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3708/is-200410/ai>)

2. Incongruence

According to Carl Rogers, incongruence is the gap between real self and ideal self or between “who we are” and “who we should be”. Carl Rogers used the term Incongruence to describe feelings of depression and unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to.
A. Review of Related Studies

In this part, the writer will discuss some related studies. The first related study is taken from a review by Rita Clarke published on writeline.com. In this review, she tries to focus on the way how William Faulkner’s style in making a literary work.

“Old Man is a very straightforward, enjoyable story, a typical for William Faulkner. The narration is simple third person, no literary experimentation here, not like what you'll find in books like The Sound and the Fury. Faulkner's twisted southern sense of humor is in evidence aplenty. The convict's repeatedly foiled attempts to get back into prison make up most of the story's humor along with the woman's refusal to leave him for any other rescuers” (http://readywhenyouarecb.blogspot.com/2008/04/old-man-by-william-faulkner.html).

She praises the most famous way of William Faulkner in telling the story. There are only a few very long passages or sentences that run on for 100's of words and paragraphs that go on for pages. She analyzes how the long section is really vivid writing and exciting stuff so they do not weight down the story. In this review, Clarke also tries to think that she is on the William Faulkner since it is strange for someone to understand the reason why someone wants to go back to the Mississippi
This review reveals the style of William Faulkner writes this novel. Rita Clarke said that it is a simple and an easy understandable novel. When this review compared to the topic of the research, the writer finds it has different topic. The object of this study is to find the symbol in this novel and in what way the symbols symbolize the real imagery of the southern American.

The second related study is taken from a thesis by Widiana Martianingsih which published by Sanata Dharama University in 2009. In thesis titled *William Faulkner’s View towards Southerner’s view on Class in “Barn Burning”, Race in “Delta Autumn”, and Religion in Raid*” she illustrates how the view on race, class, and religion becomes the unique characteristic of the Southerners, as well as the Southerners have their own unique view and values.

In her undergraduated thesis, Martianingsih uses the author’s view by contrasting characters to represent the Old South and the new South to reveal his vision towards the Southern American view. The results show that William Faulkner’s vision is complex and covers both the Old and he New South not merely, evaluating on party.

In her thesis, Martianingsih (Martianingsih, 2009:67) uses the Southerner American as the subject of study. In most of his prose, William Faulkner uses the Southern American as the subject including *Old Man*. In this thesis, the writer focuses on the character to explore the entity of the novel. The writer tries to view
the Southern American behavior toward the outcast and misfit person which may cause damage of personality in responding the society and the decision which taken to overcome the situation he faces.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Plot

Plot, according to Forster (1974:59) is a narrative of events which emphasizes on cause and effect. The plot helps the readers to understand the story by showing the cause and effect of events in the story. According to Stanton (1965:14-16) plot is an entire sequence of events. Usually plot is defined as cause and effect that related each other. The cause creates events that develop other events as the effects. The events include not only physical occurrences but also a character’s change of attitude, a flash of insight, and a decision.

The plot is the backbone of a story, because the plot helps us to have a clear description of the events that link the causes and effects so that we will be easier to understand the story. The plot should have a true beginning, middle and end; it must be plausible and logical, and yet it should occasionally surprises us; it must arouse and satisfy suspense.

The movement of a plot connects from its ability to arouse question in our minds, appealing to our curiosity, hope and fear.

Two important elements of a plot are conflicts and climax. The conflict is divided into two categories. First, internal conflict is such as desires within a
character and second, external conflict is the conflict between characters these conflicts are subordinate to the central conflict which may be internal, external or both. A story may content more than one conflict, but only the central conflict which fully accounts to the events of the plot. The climax of the story is the moment when the conflicts are most intense and at which their outcomes become inevitable.

2. Theory Psychology on Incongruence

Dr. C. George Boeree (1997: 318) in Personality Theories writes that Carl Rogers forms his theory based on actualizing. It can be defined as motivation which keeps in every human being in purpose to develop all the potentials for the better life. We do not talk about how to survive the life; Rogers believes that all the creatures want to do or to have something better for their existence.

Rogers sees that every creature knows what the best thing for them is. Evolution has completed us the senses, ability, and desires to choose what we need. Rogers said that this phenomenon is called organismic valuing.

Among all the things we judge based on instinct is called positive regard. What Rogers means here the feelings like love, attention, concern, and so on. Just like a baby really needs love and care. If he or she does not feel love and care definitely may be he or she will fail to grow up and develop. On the other hands people need to be who they should be. Other things we recognize with instinct, which only a human has, is positive self – regard. It is like honor, pride, image, and so on. We feel the positive self-regard by feeling the attention and concern that given by others.
Without the attention and care we will feel nothing, useless, hopeless, and helpless and so on. And again we fail to grow up and develop.

Societies also need to teach us to be always on conditional of worth. Sometimes in society, people only want to fulfill what we want when we can show that we are obey and kind. They do not give it because we need it. Positive regard which points on “the conditionals” called conditional positive regard. Because we really need positive regard, then all the conditional are very important and we need to always obey on them, not only because of organismic valuing or our actualizing tendencies, but because of society. Society sometimes does not care toward what we really need. These conditionals then direct us to conditional positive self-regard. We begin to judge ourselves by using standards that other people give, not to the self actualizing that we try to do based on the potent we have. Because these standard are made without considering our individual differential, even we often feel not agree to these standards.

Aspect of our existences based on the tendency of self actualizing, which following the organismic valuing, the need and acceptance of positive regard and positive self-regard is named by Rogers as real self. It can be said that real self is something which runs well.

On the other side, due to the society’s will, those things sometimes do not fit to our self actualizing and cause we are forced to live the conditional of obedience which is outside of our organismic valuing. We are forced to accept the conditional
positive regard and the conditional self regard. This condition makes us develop an ideal self.

What Rogers mean as ideal self is something that does not real, something that we never reach out, standards that we cannot afford. The gap between real self and ideal self or between “who we are” and “who we should be” is called incongruence. Incongruence here is like unbalanced situation between our real self and ideal self. More widen the gap between real self and ideal self creates more pressures and burdens that we live.

Dagmar Pescitelli in Carl Rogers *Theory of Personality* writes the human organism's "phenomenal field" includes all experiences available at a given moment, both conscious and unconscious (Rogers, 1959: 14). As development occurs, a portion of this field becomes differentiated and this becomes the person's "self" (Hall & Lindzey, 1985; Rogers, 1959). The "self" is a central construct in this theory. It develops through interactions with others and involves awareness of being and functioning. The self-concept is "the organized set of characteristics that the individual perceives as peculiar to himself/herself" (Ryckman, 1993, p.106). It is based largely on the social evaluations he/she has experienced.

He then says that Carl Rogers and the Rogerians then form theory of congruence and incongruence. Congruence is sometimes called a self-theorist. He assumed that the self doesn't exist at birth but that infants gradually differentiate self from non-self. The self is constantly evolving.
Carl Rogers used the term Incongruence to describe feelings of depression and unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to. Rogers felt that individuals could have a good job, marriage and children but still feel unhappy, a key element of Incongruence.

Rogers believed that these feelings of unhappiness are important because they serve to remind us that we aren’t on the path we would really like to be. He felt that we often take a direction in life based on society’s values and principles rather than our own. These are programmed to us during childhood by our parents and other authority figures which we accept without question, and which stay with us throughout adulthood. An example could be a career path we are encouraged to pursue, or a marriage we are encouraged to stay in rather than risk societal and family rejection or disapproval.

The key is to follow our own personal value system, which Rogers called the ‘organismic valuing process’, or risk feelings of Incongruence.

If someone is in the incongruence situation between the real self and ideal self then at that moment he or she is in the anxiety situation. Before the situation comes someone will feel worry or anxious. Anxiety is the sign that informs that there will be other difficulties in the next situation; someone needs to avoid those situations.

There are two possibilities in finding out the way to avoid the incongruent situation. The first one is running away. Carl Rogers said that this is hard to do in the real world. What he means here is running away physically. But in some conditions this is the only way to avoid from the incongruent situation. The second one is
creating the defense. It seems the same as running away but defense is a process of running away psychologically. There are two ways in defending, perceptual distortion and denial. Denial is the way someone blocks the thread situation right at the time together. It also involves the repression. Perceptual distortion is rationalizing a situation such way so that someone is not in threat situation.

This theory is used in answering the second problem formulation about the extrinsic elements of the novel.

3. The Concept of Sanctuary

C. Forrest McDowell, PhD in his article *The Need for Daily Sanctuary* (McDowell, 2004: 2) said that basically, sanctuary can be characterized in three ways:

• *A haven* for Nature, animals, plants, sick or diseased people, outcasts or refugees

• *A special place or experience* we may withdraw into for safety, comfort, peace, solace, and regeneration of body, mind, and spirit

• *A feeling or need for personal space and time* within the comfort of ourselves, others, or a religious belief or deity

These characterizations suggest that sanctuary is *physical, psychological, and even spiritual* in scope. Sanctuary alludes to a special place but it also incorporates the elements of an experience that satisfies human needs for *solitude, safety, comfort, peace, and regeneration*. Furthermore it has emotional power that both incorporates
time and transcends it, allowing communion with Nature, animals, other humans, our own inner self, or God.

The need for sanctuary was caused by worldly forces. There are three worldly forces which affect the need for sanctuary;

1. The force of technology, media, and the marketplace

   In this case, sanctuary offers simplicity. This type of lifestyle is in keeping with the concept of simple living, where you are willing to draw limits on your dependency of technology, the media, and consumption without sacrificing life’s comforts. By its very nature, sanctuary imposes simplicity.

2. The Force of a “mean spirit”

   In this case, the world seems to be going through a chaotic period. There is upheaval, violence, oppression, and insensitivity, not only around the globe, but very likely close to home: in your community, neighborhood, family, or partnership. It could be said that some sort of mean spirit is a food. The concept of sanctuary, even if just a glimmer of hope gained from momentary perspective, can help you find refuge in the goodness of the world. It seems natural, therefore, that you would seek and create safe and peaceful places and experiences to spend time when you decide to honor more positive ways of thinking and acting.

3. The force of powerlessness and despair

   We all know the feeling of a total sense of powerlessness or despair - that our efforts and hope seem miniscule when compared to some more dominant figure, corporation, or even a personal addiction.
Many people suffer from this overwhelming fear of a force that appears much stronger than themselves, something that seems to be controlling their lives. Fear of loss of job, income, prestige, self-esteem, dignity, pride, freedom, independence, security, family, cultural heritage, property, food, safety, shelter, health, and life — each one of these appears to be a tenuous lifeline to our comfort and safety. When feeling the force of powerlessness or hopelessness, it is our natural human tendency to seek refuge, solitude, or even compassionate help.

This concept will be used in analyzing the first problem formulation to find out the extrinsic elements from the novel or story.

C. Theoretical Framework

In the review of related studies, the writer puts a commentary of William Faulkner style in writing this novel. It also added by the short comment about this novel. Then the writer puts a concept of a psychologist which can help the writer in understanding the meaning of sanctuary concept for modern people (establishment people).

In the theoretical review, the writer puts theory of character and characterization. These theories can help the writer in finding out the intrinsic elements from the research which uses the main character’s characterization as the subject. Secondly, the writer puts theory on incongruence as the main and basic theory of this research. This theory can help the writer to answer the extrinsic elements which is stated in the novel. This theory also can help the writer to answer
the problem formulations. Then the third related theories, the writer puts the concept of sanctuary. This theory is used to find out the psychological runaway that seemed in the novel to be analysed in this research.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is William Faulkner’s *Old Man* which was written in 1933. This novel was originally a part of Faulkner’s trilogy *Three Famous Short Novel*, joined with *Spotted Horse* as the first novel and *The Bear* as the third, and published by Vintage Books. This study uses the forth publication of the book which was published in 1966. *Old Man* itself contains 164 pages and divided into four chapters.

*Old Man* is an adventure-fiction story. Although it is a fictional work but this novel has the setting of the Mississippi overflow on May 1927 which caused extreme damage in that area. This novel tells about the adventure of an outcaste man, Tall Convict, in helping a common pregnant woman after accidentally running away from the convicts’ evacuation. It was not a comfort and freedom which he found but the hardest world he never thought before. In his effort, he found how people looked down and rejected him as a convict without seeing his intention and good will in helping a pregnant woman. He then decided to bring the pregnant woman to his warden and surrender to be a prisoner again.

This novel was adapted to a movie with the same title in 1996 and released on February 1997. It was directed by John Kent Harrison and produced by IMDb.
This movie won several awards; Christopher award, Humanitas Prize and won some nominee in EMI award for the best script etc.

B. Approach

This study applies psychological approach because this approach is considered as the most suitable and appropriate in order to answer the problem formulation. Psychological approach explains different aspects of psychology and basically provides an explanation on a specific topic from a certain point of view. According to Guerin, psychological approach is an excellent tool for “reading beneath the lines” (1999). The psychological approach is applied because it can make the writer to see the works from the writer view and from the author view. This approach uses psychological theory on concepts of sanctuary. This concept is used because the story reveals the necessity of a shelter and comfort place as a sanctuary for the main character.

C. Method of Study

In this study, the writer uses library research method to acquire the qualified data source. The main source is Old Man novel. The other sources are articles, essay, journal, and criticism which are taken both from nooks in the library and from internet.

In analyzing, the writer did some steps. The first step was reading the novel thoroughly and carefully in order to get a deeper understanding about the novel. The
second step was reviewing and understanding that theory that applied in this study. Since the novel was best analyzed through the psychological approach, the writer looked for the books that reviewed similar studies. The example of those books was Smith’s *Psychology: The frontier of Behavior* and Spear’s *Psychology: Perspective on Behavior*

The final step was to analyze the element of the novel. In analyzing the novel, the writer answered the first problem formulation by finding the information through the dialogue and thought from the main character. The writer uses theory of plot. In answering the second problem formulation, the writer tried to relate the actions, thought, and dialogue to the concept of sanctuary and theory of incongruence, which can reveal the main character sanctuary.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the problem formulation that has been formulated in the chapter I. Based on the problem formulations; there will be two analyses in this chapter. Firstly, the writer tries to answer the intrinsic element which exists in this novel. This intrinsic element will study about the main characters disappointment about his leaving the barrack. Secondly the writer tries to answer the second problem formulation. In this part, the writer tries to analyze how the incongruence condition happens in main character’s interaction with the society.

A. The Tall Convict’s Disappointment about His Leaving the Barrack as Revealed in the Plot.

Literary work is a part of art, beautiful words, dramatic story or symbols which usually used to make a literary work more interesting. William Faulkner in Old Man uses dramatic story and ironic story to deliver his ideas. He depicts tall convict’s disappointment about his leaving the barrack.

To get a deeper understanding of a certain literature work, we firstly have to figure out the theory of plot. The theory of plot is useful to find out what might be considered as the tall convict’s disappointment about his leaving the barrack. According to Forster (1974:59), plot is a narrative of events which emphasizes on cause and effect. The plot helps the readers to understand the story by showing the
cause and effect of events in the story. According to Stanton (1965:14-16) plot is an entire sequence of events. Usually plot is defined as cause and effect that are related to each other. The cause creates events that develop other events as the effects. The events include not only physical occurrences but also a character’s change of attitude, a flash of insight, and a decision. The movement of a plot connects from its ability to arouse question in our minds, appealing to our curiosity, hope and fear.

The first problem formulation is about the tall convict’s disappointment about leaving the barrack. Barrack or prison in general means the losing of freedom, loneliness, losing of comfort, exile, losing of hope, desperation, and violence. However, in this novel the writer sees that there are some disappointments of tall convict because he leaves the barrack.

The main character disappointment of leaving the barrack can be supported by some quotation which can prove it. The writer will look for some quotations which can support in finding out the answers by quoting some dialogues, narrations and thoughts. Those quotations can explain how the main character feels disappointed to leave the barrack.

The story starts when the Mississippi river flowed out and covered Memphis area. The victims of this tragedy including tall convict, a prisoner in the Mississippi barrack, were evacuated to the safest place. When they arrived in a little village covered by the flood, his warden asked him to help a pregnant woman who was stranded in a tree and a man in the cotton house. When he tried to help a woman, a big hit of flow crushed his boat. This event was seen by the others convicts and their
wardens. But, actually he could manage the situation and saved the woman. He then
planed to run away but firstly he wanted to bring the woman in the safe place. When
he tried to bring the woman in the safe place, he found out that the situation he
wanted were not going right. He then felt that the real situation was disappointing
him. He missed the life in the barrack.

So as soon as the drift of the skiff indicated the set if the current, he began to paddle
in that direction which he believed to be downstream, where he knew there where
towns – Yazoo City, and at a last resort, Vicksburg, if his lick was that bad, if not
smaller towns whose names he did not know but where there would be people,
houses, something, anything, he might reach and surrender his charge on and turn his
back on her forever, on all pregnant and female life forever and return to that
monastic existence of shotguns and shackles where he would be secure from it. (p.
46)

Here, the writer sees that the Tall Convict feels disappointed because he has
to leave the barrack. Tall convict sees that this situation makes him has to make up
his mind how to save and keep the pregnant woman life by finding out some towns
like Yazoo City and Vicksburg so the woman can live in the better place. It is a good
idea from him as a convict because he does not know how to survive the pregnant
woman’s life. He thinks that he will secure of the recent situation if he is in barrack.

The next proof is quotation which is taken from the Tall Convict thoughts
about barrack when he knows the first survivors do not accept them (Tall Convict
and Pregnant Woman).because the survivors do not want to share the food with
them.

He thought of the barrack at night, with screens against the bugs in summer and good
stoves in winter and someone to supply the fuel and food too; the Sunday ball games
and the picture shows – things which, with the exception of the ball games, he had
never known before (p. 59).
Here, the Tall Convict remembers the situation in barrack both in summer and winter. He was guaranteed by having food and screens against the bugs. Good food and bed. The fact he finds out now that the condition outside the barrack is worse. It is like live in the jungle. People almost hardly get the food. Tall Convict’s thought about the barrack can explain us that he is disappointed to leave the barrack. He misses the barrack with the supply of food and fuel for all convicts. The real situation he finds makes him disappointed why he should leave the barrack.

The next proof is taken from the quotation when the Tall Convict remembers that in barrack all the honors, prides and dignities he can have because of his position and all the task that Warden and Officer convince him. This quotation tells about the things he never get form the first time he is outside of the barrack.

But most of all, his own character (Two years ago they had offered to make a trusty of him. He would not longer need to plow or feed stock, he would only follow those who did with a loaded gun, but he declined. “I’ll reckon I’ll stick to plowing,” he said absolutely without humor. “I done already tried to use a gun one time too many) his good name, his responsibility not only toward those who were responsible toward him but to himself, his own honor I the doing of what was asked of him, his pride in being able to do it, no matter what it was.(p. 59).

Here, the writer sees that the Tall Convict misses the condition and situation when his responsibility became his pride and honor increase. It is something that he can not have now. The survivors do not see him just like what others convict respect him. Even the warden also understands his decision to be a plow man. They respect what he has chosen. His dignity in doing what he wants is accepted by the warden may be because they also respect him. Everything he has in the barrack can be found
outside the barrack. Nobody wants to help him. Nobody respects him. It makes him disappointed why he should leave the barrack.

The next proof is taken from the quotation when tall convict reflects his life. He knew that the life outside the barrack was not deserved for him. The thought came when he watched the woman (Pregnant woman has given birth) washed her baby.

He watched her bathe the child with a savage curiosity and interest that became amazed unbelief, so that at last he stood above them both, looking down at the tiny terracotta colored creature resembling nothing and thought, And this is all. This is what severed me violently from all I ever knew and did not wish to leave and cast me upon a medium I was born to fear, to fetch up at last in a place I never saw before and where I do not even know where I am. (p. 74).

Here, the writer sees that after tall convict sees the woman washes her baby, he reflects that the baby’s condition is same as his condition. They both never know the place where they are now. This reflection indirectly shows that tall convict disappointed to the decision in leaving the barrack. Now, he is trapped nowhere with a woman and her baby. The unknown place and situation which he finds now is never be predicted by him before and no wonder if he is disappointed to that situation.

The next proof is taken from the quotation about the conversation between tall convict and plump convict. This little conversation was about tall convict’s affair with a woman in a village, where he worked as a sorghum man.

“If you liked it so well, why did you quit?” the plump one said. The tall convict examined the cigar again, holding it up where the light fell upon the rich chocolate-colored flank.

“I got trouble,” he said
“What trouble?”
“Woman. It was a fellow’s wife.” (p. 135)

Here the writer sees from the speech of tall convict that he is disappointed to do affair with someone’s wife. He is has been working for eight days and he already gets into trouble very soon. The writer can see that tall convict means that if he is still in the barrack, he would never get a trouble like that. Tall convict has thought of that and the risk but it is the reality that he has made an affair. Tall convict here indirectly is disappointed why he should leave the barrack and meet the trouble.

From all the quotations above it all can be concluded that tall convict is disappointed with the decision to leave the barrack. Firstly, because he runs away with the pregnant woman. Secondly, because in the barrack he will be provided by food and fuel stock but outside the barrack he hardly gets food. Thirdly, because he was not respected by others outside the barrack while in the barrack his responsibility makes him get the dignity and respect. Fourthly, because he is trapped nowhere in the flood while in the barrack everything is obvious. And the last is because of the trouble with someone’s wife. It would never happen if he was still in the barrack.

B. The Barrack as the Tall Convict’s Personal Sanctuary Viewed from Theory on Incongruence

After analyzing barrack as the main character’s sanctuary, in this part the writer wants to analyze the effects that cause the main character wants to return to
the barrack. Because the entire thing we do has the reason as the effect then the writer thinks that it is important to know the reason why someone does something. In this discussion, the writer will divide the discussion into three parts. First, the writer will analyze The unhappiness interaction as the effect of incongruence situation viewed from Carl Roger’s Incongruence. In the second part, the writer will analyze about barrack as the elution of incongruence situation. In the third part, the writer will analyze about barrack as the main character sanctuary.

1. The Unhappy Interaction as the Effect of Incongruent Situation Viewed from Carl Roger’s Theory.

   In this part, the writer wants to analyze about the incongruence which influence the main character's intention to return to the prison. This part will be parted in to two discussions. The first one is the discussion about the interaction between the main character with the pregnant woman. The second part will analyze about the interaction between the main character with the other people represented by the survivors who he meet during his adventure. In analyzing this part, the writer wants to use the psychology theory from Carl Rogers which is known as theory if Incongruence.
a. The tall convict’s incongruence which is formed by the interaction with the pregnant woman.

Carl Rogers used the term incongruence to describe feelings of depression and unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to. Rogers felt that individuals could have a good job, marriage and children but still feel unhappy, a key element of Incongruence. Carl Rogers states that every human being needs to actualize himself or herself to have real self. But sometimes, in the society there are some problems that do not make us feel that we live the real self.

People live based on the organismic valuing so that sometimes our real self does not appropriate for the society. We must live based on the society values and accept the positive conditional consideration. Because of society values, our real self develops to ideal self. Ideal self is something which is not real, something which will never be reached, standards that we hardly obey.

The condition of our self actualization and people’s need sometimes caused gap between real self and ideal self. It is called the incongruent condition. Something makes imbalance between what the real self and ideal self. The writer finds out that the tall convict relation with the pregnant woman is not the real relation. The pregnant woman existence in his adventure makes Tall Convict should act something he never expects to do. For more explanation, the writer wants to analyze it by using some supporting quotation to support this analyzes.

The first proof is a quotation taken from the tall convict’s thought after he saved the pregnant woman who was stranded in a tree surrounded by great flood.
The thought came when the pregnant woman tried to reach the boat and Tall Convict just realized that the woman he saved was pregnant.

He watched her; he made no further effort to help her beyond holding the skiff savagely steady while she lowered herself from the limb - the entire body, the deformed swell of belly bulging the calico. Suspended by its arms, thinking, *And this is what I get. This, out of all the female meat that walks, is what I have to be caught in a runaway boat with.* (p. 42).

From the first time they meet, the tall convict has known that his plan to run away will be not easy. It is because he knows that the pregnant woman will be difficult to handle. Why does he think so? Carl Rogers used the term incongruence to describe feelings of depression and unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to. The writer sees that the existence of the pregnant woman is not something he really does not want to.

The writer sees that this condition is the beginning of the incongruence situation. The tall convict actually does not want to be with the pregnant woman in the same boat. There is a refusal feeling in the tall convict’s mind. It is also not an ideal way and situation for the tall convict. There is a gap between the situation that he wants and the reality he should face. The gap between the real situation and the ideal situation in his mind caused the incongruence situation which makes the psychological situation of the tall convict becomes not balance. Based on Carl Rogers theory this condition is called incongruence situation.

The next proof is taken from the conversation between the pregnant woman and the tall convict. In this time, the pregnant woman examined the tall convict and
realized that the tall convict is a runaway prisoner. She also does not know that there
is someone else on the cottonhouse near the tree he stranded.

“Where’s that cottonhouse?” he said.
“Cottonhouse?”
“With that fellow on it. The other one.”
“I don’t know. It is right smart of cottonhouses around here. With on them
too, I reckon.” She was examining him. “You’re bloody as a hog,” she said. “You
look like a convict.”
“Yah,” he snailed. “I feel like I done already been hung. Well, I got to pick
up my pardner and then find that cottnhouse.” (p. 42).

Here, the writer sees that the author, William Faulkner, uses the word
“snailed” to show the expression of unhappiness. The author wants to show that the
tall convict does not like it when the pregnant woman mentions the word. The tall
convict seems to respond to it in emotional expression and return to his intention to
find someone in the cotonhouse.

The writer sees that the tall convict here can not accept someone mentions the
word barrack. He just knows that they both are the victims of the flood. The word
barrack means that the pregnant woman looks down on him and it makes him not
happy. It is not the condition that he expects. He has saved the pregnant woman and
why she still looks down at him?

Carl Rogers said societies also need to teach us to be always on conditional of
worth. Based on this statement, the writer sees that here, the pregnant woman who
represents the real society does not obey the conditional worth. She does not show
the respect to the tall convict. The incongruent situation happens here. The tall
convict may expect a kind welcome or thankful expression as good greeting because
he has saved her life. But on the contrary the pregnant woman asks what he is and
seems not know that there is someone else in the cotton house near the tree where
she strands. There is a gap between the real society and the ideal concept of society
which is imagined by Tall Convict.

The next quotation is taken from the quotation between Tall Convict and the
pregnant woman when the pregnant woman realizes that they are in wrong direction.
The woman ceased padling, the skiff drifted on, slowing, while she looked about.
“We’re done out,” she said.
“I thought may be you might know.”
“I don’t even know where I used to be. Even if I knewed which way was north, I
wouldn’t know if that was where I want to go.”…
“We got to get somewhere.”
Don’t I know it? A fellow on a cottonhouse. Another in a tree. And now that thing in
your lap.
“Yah,” the convict said. “I thought I wanted to get somewhere too and I aint had no
luck at it. You pick out a place to get to now and we’ll try yours. Gimme that oar,”
The woman passed him the paddle. The boat was a double-ender; he had only to turn
around. (p. 44).

Here the writer sees that the tall convict can not stand the situation which he
faces now. The answer of the tall convict seems like a protest to the situation that he
faces now. He does not know the way to go so does the pregnant woman. He is also
tired of knowing that he pregnant woman is still in the same boat with him. He wants
to bring the pregnant woman to the safe place soon and go away to his destination.

Carl Rogers uses the term Incongruence to describe feelings of depression and
unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to. Rogers felt that
individuals could have a good job, marriage and children but still feel unhappy, a key
element of Incongruence. Here the writer sees that the tall convict does not feel
happy because he thinks that the pregnant woman knows the direction to go. He has made up his mind to bring the pregnant woman to the safe place and go away. The incongruence here happens because the pregnant woman does not have the same thought like him. What he wants to free from the pregnant woman because if the pregnant woman is still with him, he is not free psychologically. The woman still becomes his burden.

The next quotation is taken from the conversation between the tall convict and others convict when he told them about his adventure and his struggle. The tall convict heard their response about the way he should have done but their perception seems so different from his intention.

He wanted so little. He wanted nothing for himself. He just wanted to get of the woman, the belly, and he was trying to do that in the right way, not for himself, but for her. He could have put her back into another tree at anytime-

“Or you could have jumped out of the boat and let her and it drown,” the plump convict said. “Then they could have given you ten years for escaping and then hung you for the murder and charged the boat to your folks.”

“Yah,” the tall convict said. – He had not done that. He wanted to do it the right way, find somebody, anybody he could surrender her to, something solid he could set her down on and jump back to the river, if that would please anyone. That was all he wanted – just to come to something, anything. That didn’t seem like a great deal to ask. And he couldn’t do it. He told how the skiff fled on - . (p. 54).

Here the writer finds that Tall Convict shows his intention to his friend that he just wants to find some one he can surrender to the pregnant woman to. He also imagine that he can put the woman in another tree and let somebody else finds her.

Why does he want to do it? Because he wants to get rid of the pregnant woman and he desperately wants to be free sooner.
Carl Rogers used the term Incongruence to describe feelings of depression and unhappiness caused by not living the life we really want to. Rogers felt that individuals could have a good job, marriage and children but still feel unhappy, a key element of Incongruence. Here, the happiness is not found by the tall convict. He may free from the barrack physically but psychologically he is imprisoned. How difficult his responsibility. It is not something he ever knew before. Everything is out of his plan before that he will runaway and fell free forever away from the barrack. But now he knows that there is a wide gap between what he finds now with what he has planned. He is in incongruent situation because there is a gap between reality and what the situation should be.

The last quotation is taken from narration which tells about the tall convict who wanted to leave the dry land. In this dry land the pregnant woman gave birth to her baby and they stayed for a few days for rest. In this place also Tall Convict found many rabbits to eat.

He turned his head. “The oar. You’re laying on it.” But she was not, and for an instant during which the mound, the island continue to fade slowly into the mist which seemed to enclose the skiff in weightless and impalpable wool like a precious or fragile bauble or jewel, the convict squatted not in dismay but in that frantic and astonished outrage of a man who, having just escaped a falling safe, is struck by the following two - ounce paper weight which was sitting on it: this the more unbearable because he knew that never in his life had he less time to give way to it. (p. 77)

Here the writer finds that Tall Convict has been desperate. William Faulkner tries to illustrate the tall convict burdens just like he is struck by two ounce paper. The author wants to show how sad and helpless tall convict now because the baby
has born. Now they are not only two but three. The author also writes that Tall Convict is “having escaped a falling safe” and also writes “this the more unbearable because he knew that never in his life had he less time to give away to it”.

The tall convict feels that the situation now is getting worse. With an infant in a runaway boat, the tall convict should work harder. Too many necessity for a mother and a baby to be fulfilled and it still his responsibility. This situation is far away from his plan to run away from the barrack. At this part, the writer sees that the real situation is more difficult and an ideal situation which is formed by the tall convict seems never happen. It is the condition of incongruence because his ideal runaway plan is not same as the real situation which is found now.

From his statement, the writer can conclude that Tall Convict from the first time he meets the pregnant woman has been in the incongruent situation. Some proves above can help the writer in understanding that situation of the tall convict’s incongruence. For more explanation the writer will analyze it part by part.

Based on Carl Rogers theory that aspect of our existences based on the tendency of self actualizing, then the writer can say that the tall convict in his adventure wants to actualize himself by planning to runaway and helping a woman. He helps a woman not because he is insisted on by his warden but because he wants to do it. In realizing this he wants to actualize all the potentials which he has. Based on Rogers theory about real self as a character that goes well, the tall convict real self obey the organismic valuing which makes him can live the positive regard just like
love, care or attention. This positive regard is applied by his attention to help the woman even though he wants to runaway.

The problem comes when he realizes that the woman is pregnant and has no one or nowhere to go. The tall convict then should assimilate his intention with the woman condition. Because there are some standards in taking care of a pregnant woman, then the tall convict develops his real self so that it becomes an ideal self. Ideal self is something that is not real, something that he can not afford. He must treat the woman well as if he is a husband. This real condition is very different from his knowledge about the runaway situation where he can feel free. His real self wants to help the woman and run away but the real condition is different from his real self. Otherwise he still wants to run away but he also wants to bring the pregnant woman to the safe place and the safe people who can take care off her. In this process, he creates the ideal self so he can make the woman comfort till he finds the safe place. From all the quotations above, it can be seen that there is a gap between his real self and ideal self. In simple words that there are some problems which he can not afford to handle. His real self still wants to runaway and helps the woman but the ideal self he creates sometimes makes him desperate and depressed. His ideal self can not handle the situation in order to make the pregnant woman feel comfort. It causes a gap which creates an incongruent situation within the tall convict.
b. The tall convict’s incongruence which is formed by the interaction with the survivors.

In the second part of the analysis, the writer wants to analyze about the incongruent situation which is formed by the tall convict’s relation with the survivors. Carl Rogers felt unhappy as a key element of Incongruence. He also stated that every human being needs to actualize him or herself through the orgnismic valuing, positive regard, and positive self regard to have a real self. But sometimes, in the society here are some standards designed to be obeyed by individual. It caused the individual creates ideal self though conditional of worth, conditional positive regard, and conditional positive self-regard The problem comes when individual also figures out that society also can not afford the standards.

In this part, the writer wants to analyze about the incongruence which is caused by the society. This incongruence has effect main character as an individual who does not find the ideal society in the real situation. Here, the writer sees that there is an incongruence situation viewed from the main character’s perspective. For more explanation, the wrier wants to analyze it by using some supporting quotation to support this analyzes.

The first quotation is taken from the conversation between Tall Convict, the pregnant woman, and three survivors whom their boat met Tall Convict’s boat. Here the survivors knew that Tall Convict is a prisoner because he still wore the prisoners jersey
“Can't you get into your head that the last thing I want to do is runaway?” he cried. “You can set there with that gun and watch me; I give you fair life. All I want is to put this woman – “

“And I told you she could come aboard,” the man with the gun said in his level voice. “But there aint no room on no boat of mine for nobody hunting a sheriff in no kind of clothes, let alone a penitentiary suit.”

“When he steps aboard, knock him in the head with the gun barrel,” the man at the swept said. “He is crazy.”

Then the woman spoke. She didn’t move, leaning in the door, in a pair of faded and patched and filthy overalls like two men: “Give them some grub ad tell them to get out of here.” (p. 60)

Here, the writer sees that the woman in overall does not want the pregnant woman to stay with them till her baby’s born. The man with the gun that seems as her husband cares about the pregnant woman. This refusal makes the tall convict cries because he himself cannot take care of the pregnant woman and also he cannot understand why the survivors does not want to keep the woman with them.

The refusal of the survivors here caused the disappointed feeling. Tall Convict himself feels that it is not something he really expects from the survivor. He thinks that they will be the best person for the pregnant woman not him. Unhappiness as the key element in the Carl Rogers’ incongruence theory appears here when Tall Convict finds out that the survivors do not want to take care of the woman. It is not an ideal society that he ever knew where people will help everybody whom living in danger situation. He hopes for a little bit favor for the pregnant woman from the survivor but what he finds is the survivors’ refusal to help the pregnant woman.

The next quotation is taken from a narration which shows that the woman in overall refused them by explaining what will happen to the man with the gun what will happen to him if he let the pregnant woman stay with them.
She moved, she crossed the check and looked down at the convict’s companion with her cold sullen face. “How much more time have you got?”

“It wasn’t due till next month,” the woman in the boat said. But I – “The woman in overalls turned to the man with the gun.

“Give them some grub,” she said. But the man with the gun was still looking down at the woman in the boat.

“Come on,” he said to the convict. Put her aboard, and beat it.”

“And what’ll happen to you,” the woman in overalls said, “when you tried to turn her over officer. When you lay alongside a sheriff and the sheriff asks you who you are? Still the man with the gun didn’t even look at her. H hardly even shifted the gun across his arms as he struck the woman across the face with the back of his other hand, hard. “You son of a bitch,” she said. Still the man with the gun did not even look at her.

“Well?” he said to the convict.

“Don’t you see I can’t?” the convict cried. “Can’t you see that?” (p. 60)

The writer thinks that some part of the quotations and pronoun need to be explained to have complete meaning about this quotation. The first is “How much more time have you got?”, the question which is asked by the man with the gun means when the pregnant woman will give birth. Then “Well?, the question which is asked by the man with the gun to the tall convict means do you hear what she said or something like that. And the pronoun “that” in “can’t you see that?” refers to that the tall convict can not handle the pregnant woman when she will give birth in that situation (in the flood).

The writer sees that the expression of the tall convict here is the expression of anger or disappointment. He is disappointed because the survivors do not want to take care the woman because they do not want to take the risk if the officer finds the pregnant woman. The expression of anger means that the tall convict’s protest that he can not handle the pregnant woman when she gives birth. The tall convict is unhappy with them. Why do they only see the risk in the future that see the risk if the
pregnant woman gives birth in the boat? He is disappointed because the survivor do
not afford to obey the standard just like to help others in the society. Why they only
see the risk that may never happen rather that to give some favors. It is incongruence
situation for the tall convict when he finds that the real society is far from the
concept of society should be.

The next quotation is taken from a narration which shows how the tall
convict was disappointed at the survivors because he sees the woman in the overall
throws some condensed milk to the skiff.

Now, he said, he gave up. He was doomed. That is, he knew how he was doomed
from the very start never to get rid of her, just as the ones who sent him out with the
skiff knew that he never would actually give up; when he recognized the woman in
overalls was hurling into the skiff to be a can of condensed milk, he believed it to be
a presage, gratuitous and irrevocable as a death – notice over the telegraph, that he
was not even to find a flat stationary surface in time for the child to be born on it. (p.
61)

Here, the writer sees that Tall Convict is desperate and thinks that he has been
doomed from the first time because he does not find the better place and people to
take care off the pregnant woman. He also thinks that it will be difficult for him and
the pregnant woman if they do not find a surface in time where the pregnant woman
can give birth.

The situation of incongruence here comes when the tall convict really
disappointed that the woman in the overall gives a can of condensed milk. It is not
what he wants. He just wishes that the survivors would share a better place with the
pregnant woman not a can of condensed milk. He does not want the pregnant woman
to give birth to her baby on the boat. The tall convict just needs a little bit care not
for him but for the pregnant woman and her almost coming baby. But in reality he should fight against the flood to find another surface quickly so the woman can give birth to her baby easily because it will be dangerous for the pregnant woman and her baby if the giving birth process happens in the boat. The tall convict finds out that the reality of the society which is represented by the survivors do not seem like what he imagines about the ideal society. Unhappiness as the key element of incongruence comes when the ideal concept of society does not fit the real society which is represented by the survivors.

The next quotation is taken from the narration about how those three drove him away. It is told about the way they drove him away and how what he thought about the refusal.

- While he clung to the strake against the mounting pull of the current, the new wave which for the moment he had forgotten because he was still trying to state the incredible simplicity of his desire and need until the man with the gun (the only one of the three who wore shoes) began to stamp at his hands, he snatching his hands away one at a time to avoid the heavy shoes, then grasping the rail again until the man with the gun kicked at his face, he flinging himself sideways to avoid the shoe and so breaking his hold on the rail, his weight canting the skiff off at a tangent on the increasing current so that it began to leave the shanty boat behind and he paddling again now, violently, as a man hurries toward the precipice for which he knows at last that he is doomed, suffocating with the intolerable fact not that he had been refused but that he had been refused so so little, had wanted so little, asked for so little,… (p. 62)

Here the writer sees that the tall convict is really disappointed why after they refuse his will they still act violently to him. He knows that he is only a convict but why they cannot fulfill his simply request and his good intention to put the pregnant woman in the safest place.
Carl Rogers said that we often take a direction in life based on society’s values and principles rather than our own. These are taught to us during childhood by our parents and other authority figures which we accept without question, and which stay with us throughout adulthood. Here, the writer sees that the tall convict was really disappointed in the society which is represented by the survivors who not afford the standard which is required by the society itself. There is an incongruence situation between what the real society is and what the society should be.

The next quotation is taken from a narration when the tall convict figures out that the second survivors do not descend them (Tall Convict, the pregnant woman, and the baby) in Carnarvon, Baton Rogue or Carrolton (the place they want to go). Then he turned and for the first time looked about him, behind him, recoiling, not through fear but through pure reflex and not physically but the soul, the spirit, that profound sober alert attentiveness of the Hillman who will not ask anything of strangers, not even information, thinking quietly, No. This aint Carrolton neither (p. 95).

Here the writer sees that the some survivors in the steam boat has lied to them (Tall Convict and the pregnant woman) by descending them in the wrong place. They still have to walk in finding the place where Tall Convict will give himself away and the woman will have a better place and better nutrition for the baby.

. The writer wants to tell a story about they get in to the steam boat. In the steam boat there is a kind doctor who always checks up the woman and the baby and also becomes a friend to talk to for the tall convict. The doctor sees that Tall Convict is a good man and intends to drop him in New Orleans which is different state where
he can start a new life with a new identity. But the tall convict has made up his mind to return to the prison in Baton Rogue and to never runaway anymore.

The incongruent situation happens when Tall Convict does not like the way they are treated by some people who may seem to not like them. The tall convict is not happy with some survivors who want to let a woman and her baby walk through a no man’s land. He thinks that they can descend them in their destination. There is a contrast treatment from the kind doctor who represented an ideal society and some survivors. He thinks that may be the treatment of the doctor will be the same as others survivor. But the fact is they are all different. Here the writer sees that the incongruence also can happen in the same society. The survivors in the same boat also can have different point of view. The doctor may see the tall convict and the woman as victim but the others see them as burden. The incongruence here appears after the tall convict finds out the ideal society.

Carl Rogers said that societies also need to teach us to be always in conditional of worth. Sometimes in society, people only want to fulfill what we want when we can show that we would obey them and be kind to them. They do not give it because we want it. Positive regard which points on “the conditionals” called conditional positive regard. Because we really need positive regard, then all the conditional are very important and we need to always obey them, not only because of organismic valuing or tendencies for actualization, but because of society. Society sometimes does not care toward what we really need. These conditions then direct us to what Carl Rogers said as conditional positive self-regard, the condition when we
obey the condition of worth. We begin to judge ourselves by using standards that other people give, not to the self actualizing that we try to do base on the potential we have. Because these standard are made without considering our individual differential, even we often feel not agree to these standards.

In this part, the writer sees that societies which is represented by the survivors in the boat and the survivors in the steam boat show that they cannot afford to realize the main character self actualization. They have their own standards even in helping others without considering the individual differentiation. They always see the tall convict and pregnant woman to be the burden or the problem because of their outcaste reputation but they never see from the different view that they are also the victim of the great flood too. They never see the good intention of the tall convict and the pain and difficulties of the pregnant woman. The writer sees that this is a weakness of the society. Society only creates a standard without considering individual differentiations and weakens the personal actualization.

Carl Rogers has stated that there is no bargaining position for a personal that does not agree with the society’s standard and it makes him or her unable to afford to hold the dignity personally. Persona also needs an ideal society where he or she can actualize himself or herself. But in the reality the standards which is called conditional positive self regard sometimes makes some person does not agree because the differential characteristic of every individual. This condition creates incongruence when the person cannot afford to actualize him or herself in the society because of the differential standards.
c. Returning to barrack as tall convict’s only elution in facing the incongruent situation

According to Carl Rogers theory, if someone is in the incongruence situation between the real self and ideal self then at that moment he or she is in the anxiety situation. Before the situation comes someone will feel worry or anxious. Anxiety is the sign that informs that there will be other difficulties in the next situation; someone needs to avoid those situations. There are two possibilities in finding out the way to avoid the incongruent situation. The first one is running away. Carl Rogers said that this is hard to do in the real world. What he means here is running away physically. But in some conditions this is the only way to avoid from the incongruent situation. The second one is creating the defense. It seems the same as running away but defense is a process of running away psychologically. There are two ways in defending, perceptual distortion and denial. Denial is the way someone blocks the thread situation right at the time together. It also involves the repression. Perceptual distortion is rationalizing a situation such way so that someone is not in threat situation.

In this part, the writer wants to analyze how tall convict avoids the incongruent situation. The writer will analyze the tall convict intention to return to barrack as his elusion. The writer will use one quotation in proving this analysis.

The quotation is taken from the conversation between the deputy and the warden. They tried to find an administration solution for the tall convict. Because the
tall convict had been stated official discharge as being dead, they needed to find an
administration persecution for the tall convict.

“Seems straight enough to me,” the warden said. “He got swept away against his
will. He came back as soon as he could and surrendered.”

“He even brought that damn boat back,” the deputy said. If he’d a threwed the
boat away he could a walked back in three days. But no sir. He’s got to bring the
boat back. ‘Here’s your boat and here’s the woman but I never found no bastard on
twice as much sense.”

“A mule’s got twice as much sense as anything except a rat,” the emissary said in
his pleasant voice. “But that’s not the trouble.”

“What’s the trouble?” the warden said.

“This man is dead.”

“Hell fire, he aint dead,” the deputy said. “He’s up yonder in that bunkhouse
right now, laying his head off probly. I'll take you up there and you can see him.”
The warden was looking at the deputy. (p. 126)

From this quotation, the writer can see that the tall convict has found the
solution. He returned back to the barrack even his returning makes the warden a little
bit confused.

Based on Carl Rogers opinion that in the incongruent situation, running away
is the only of the problem, the writer finds that the barrack here is the destination for
him to run away. A part of dialogue “He got swept away against his will. He came
back as soon as he could and surrendered” can be a proof that the tall convict does
not want to stay outside even his first intention is to run away. And the barrack
becomes his destination. The tall convict has found his solution after he surrenders
and at that time even he does not get the charge to stay in prison, he can take rest in
bunk house. This is what he needs and it can be found when he is still outside the
barrack.
2. **Barrack as the Tall Convict’s Sanctuary.**

One of the explanations about sanctuary according to Forrest McDowell’s concept of sanctuary is a special place or experience we may withdraw into for safety, comfort, peace, solace, and regeneration of body, mind, and spirit. Sanctuary alludes to a special place that satisfies human needs for solitude, safety, comfort, peace, and regeneration.

One of three worldly forces which affect the need for sanctuary is the force of powerlessness and despair. Many people suffer from this overwhelming fear of a force that appears much stronger than them, something that seems to be controlling their lives. Fear of loss of job, income, prestige, self esteem, dignity, pride, freedom, independence, security, family, cultural heritage, property, food, safety, shelter, health, and life — each one of these appears to be a tenuous lifeline to our comfort and safety. When feeling the force of powerlessness or hopelessness, it is our natural human tendency to seek refuge, solitude, or even compassionate help.

In this novel, tall convict is told to feel freer when he arrives in the barrack and rejoins to his friends again. After seven months adrift in the great flood of Mississippi, getting back to the prison is something good for him. No more pregnant woman, flood, bad manner survivors, and love affairs. He has got back to the barrack. Barrack here seems as sanctuary for tall convict. When his punishment is added ten years more, there are no protesting he says.

The warden called him by name.
“You had bad luck, didn’t you?” the convict said nothing. “They are going to add ten years to your time.”

“All right,” the convict said.

It’s hard luck. I’m sorry.

“All right,” the convict said. “If that’s the rule.” So they gave him ten years more and the warden gave him the cigar and now he sat, jackknifed backward into the space between the upper and lower bunks, the unlighted cigar in his hand while the plump convict and four others listened to him. Or questioned him, that is, since it was all done, finished, now and he was safe again, so may be it wasn’t even worth talking about anymore. (p. 132).

Tall convict does not protest at all when his punishment is added for ten years. His gesture shows that he feels revealed. He also can guarantee that for more ten years again he will be safe again from the outside life with all its pressures. Nothing to worry about anymore because he is in his sanctuary now.

According to Forrest McDowell sanctuary is a special place or experience we may withdraw into for safety, comfort, peace, solace, and regeneration of body, mind, and spirit. Here the writer sees that tall convict has found his safety, comfort and peace. The quotation of “now he was safe again, so may be it wasn’t even worth talking about anymore” can explain that tall convict has been in the sanctuary. He even thinks that everything he has experienced is not worth to talk about anymore. No safest place in the world besides the barrack.

The next quotation is taken from the plump convict commentary after the tall convict told his story. The plump convict did not believe that the tall convict wanted to go back to the barrack and accepted ten years more punishment.

The plump convict stood blinking at him. “So you come back,” he said. “Well well .’

… The plump one watched him, blinking rapidly and steadily. “And they give you ten years more for running. That’s bad. A fellow can get used to what they give him at first, to start off with, I don’t care how much it is even a hundred and ninety —nine
years. But then years more. Then years more, on top of that. When you never expected it. Ten more years to have to do without no society, no female companionship. " He blinked steadily at the tall convict. But he (tall convict) had thought of that too. (p. 139)

Here the writer sees that Tall Convict has known the risks he will take if he comes back to the prison. But he also has known the condition outside the barrack. Even though he ever met a woman and drifted in a boat together but the condition will not be the same like what he feels in the prison.

Forrest McDowell said the force of powerlessness and despair makes us to find the sanctuary. All the risk in the barrack that he will live without society, woman and freedom are nothing to him. Barrack is the sanctuary for him where he can have his dignity, responsible, order and many things he hardly finds o the outside. Even the plump convict says that ten more years punishment additional is something unexpected but for the tall convict it means ten more years live free without pressures.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted in chapter four, the writer is finally able to find the answer for the problems formulated in the first chapter. Several points also can be drawn as the conclusion of the study.

The writer applies the theory of plot to answer the first problem formulation about tall convict’s disappointment about his leaving the barrack. In this part, the writer finds tall convict’s disappointment. The first disappointment is tall convict is disappointed at the existence of the pregnant woman in his escape. Because of this condition, tall convict must act like a husband for the pregnant woman. He never knows about it before. The second disappointment is, because tall convict finds that it is always hard to get food outside the barrack. In the barrack it is guaranteed that he will always get food and fuel stock both for the summer and winter. It makes him disappointed because the condition without food is never experienced by him. The third disappointment is because tall convict is not respected by others outside the barrack. In the barrack he is just a plow man but he does it with pride and responsibility. Because of his responsibility, other convicts and even the wardens respect him. This situation of being disrespected by others never occurs to him in prison. The fourth disappointment is because tall convict is trapped nowhere in the flood. He is helpless outside the barrack. In the barrack everything is obvious. Everybody can go everywhere around the barrack without fearing that someone will
be lost. And the last disappointment is because tall convict does a trouble with someone’s wife. Everything goes wrong at that time. He never has this problem before. To be in this situation makes him disappointed and regret his leaving the life without problems in the barrack.

After finishing the first problem formulation, the writer moves forward to the next question. In the second problem formulation, the writer divided the discussion into three parts. Firstly the writer discussed about the background of tall convict congruent situation. By applying the theory of incongruence, the writer managed to answer this problem. The first reason of tall convict’s incongruent situation appeared in his relation with the pregnant woman. The first time tall convict knows that the woman he saves is pregnant, he feels so unhappy. It is hard to take care of a pregnant woman in the time of the great flood of Mississippi. Then, tall convict feels not happy when the pregnant woman knows that he is a convict. He is not happy because he thinks that they both are the victim on the flood. Tall convict also is not happy because the pregnant woman does not have any destination to go. It makes his escape more difficult. And the last reason, tall convict is not happy because he wants to surrender the woman in the right way. It forces him to act like a husband for the woman and his new born baby.

In the second subpart, the writer discusses about the unhappy situation caused by interaction between the people, represented by the survivors, and tall convict. In the interaction with the first survivors, the writer figures out that tall convict is unhappy because the first survivors do not want to let the woman stay with them.
They just give them food and milk because they do not want to take responsibility if someone finds the woman. Tall convict protest toward the situation because it makes him unhappy. When they meet the second survivors in the steam boat, they were deceived because the survivors do not get them out in the right place. It makes tall convict unhappy because they just make him lost in no man’s land again in the flood. Their lie just makes him, the woman and her baby in danger.

In the second part, the writer applies incongruent solution in discussing tall convict solution to run away from the incongruent situation. The writer finds out that tall convict is voluntarily gives up to he warden. He wants to go back to the prison and goes on the rest of his punishment. The writer figures out that going back to the prison and continuing his punishment is tall convict’s only solution in facing his incongruent situation.

The last part is about barrack as the tall convict sanctuary. The writer applies the concept of sanctuary in discussing this part. From the discussion, the writer figures out that tall convict feel safe after he knows that his punishment is added ten years more. He has known the risk but for him it means ten more years to be safe. No more women and the bad people to interact. The writer can conclude that barrack becomes his sanctuary because he will be safe again in the barrack for ten years more.
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APPENDIX

The Summary of Old Man

On April 1927 the Mississippi river flooded. It was known as the great flood. On early week of May, the Memphis government pronounced the evacuation of the refugee included the prisoners in Memphis state because the great flood would reach all the Mississippi state. The evacuation started from the dawn.

When the refugee arrived in a little village which was covered by flood, the warden saw a woman was stranded in a tree and a man was trapped in a cotton house. The warden asked a convict to help them. The convict was tall convict. Then the warden gave him a boat to help them. When he tried to help the woman, a big flow the boat and made him thrown out from the boat. Other refugee who saw it told that he had died. Fortunately tall convict could manage the situation and saved. He then tried to get the boat and then saved the woman but the man in the cotton house had lost.

After saved the woman, tall convict decide to run away. Because he was a good man, he wanted to bring the woman to the safe place first. The problem came when he realized that the woman was pregnant and she had no body and nowhere to go. At the same time the great flood had covered all the state.

He then decided to bring the woman to Vicksburg, the nearest town, where he could find someone to take care of her. When they arrived in a place which should be
Vicksburg, that little town had sunk. He decided to paddle the boat to the Carrollton and hoped to meet someone he could surrender the woman.

They met three survivors one month later. They were family contained of father, mother and their son. Tall convict begged them to help the woman because in a month she would give birth. But the survivors refused to help her. They were afraid if some officer found the woman and asked about the convict. They were also out of food. Tall convict paddled the boat to a land where they stayed until the woman gave birth.

They also met some refugees in a steam boat. They wanted to go to New Orleans because their land had been sunk. Some of them are immigrant from Asia. In the boat, there was a doctor. He was a good man. He asked tall convict to go to New Orleans with them. Tall Convict refused it. Others survivors did not like if the doctor was getting close and concern about tall convict. After three days he stayed in the steam boat, he asked the captain to descend them in Carrollton because the doctor ever told him that the steam boat would pass Carrollton. The captain descended them in a jungle far away from Carrollton. Tall convict realized that they were deceived by the captain.

They paddled the boat to find Carrollton. When they took a rest in a dry land, a Cajan man came over them. The cajan man was mute. The cajan man shared his home with them and taught the tall convict to hunt the alligators. A few days they lived with the cajan man till one night the cajan man woke them up. By his body language, the cajan man told that the levee near the house would be exploded to
minimize the flood. The Cajan also informed them that they should go to Baton Rogue, the only dry town in the state.

They ever stayed in a village. Tall convict worked as a sorghum man to feed the woman and the baby. They only stayed there eight days because tall convict got a trouble after made an affair with someone’s wife. They left the village and went to Carrollton.

When they arrived in Carrollton, the woman asked him to keep running away. But tall convict decide to surrender the woman in the medical camp and gave himself away to the officer. His surrendering surprised many people. His friend, the other convicts did not believe it. His surrendering also made the warden confused because they had informed to the emissary that he was dead. Because there would be an inspection of the governor, the emissary asked the warden to add tall convict punishment ten years more for attempting to run away. Tall convict was happy with that decision because he had known the difficulty of outside life.