

IDENTITY CRISIS BASED ON REALITY AND FANTASY IN “THE JUNGLE BOOK” BY RUDYARD KIPLING

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to analyze how the plot of the story represents an identity crisis issue and the character's action in dealing with his problems to manage his identity crisis. The reality and fantasy of the main character portrays the character's identity crisis influencing his personality. The study employed qualitative method with the descriptive analysis. In identifying the data, Erikson's theory about identity crisis and the interpretation of dreams by Sigmund Freud are used to find out the main character's Id and how he manages his Id. The results of this study show the main character's Id in *The Jungle Book* can be seen through the reflection of his anxiety through Freud theory. His anxiety and identity crisis have a significant role in Mowgli's thoughts and behaviors: he cannot define himself in one's identity. It concludes that he is not a man, but neither a wolf.

Key Words: Identity; Identity Crisis; Reality and Fantasy.

Introduction

Identity is the combination of the characteristics and qualities that form an individual's characteristics that can be used to define the social acceptance of “who one is in the world”. Identity refers to the sense of self-related to the psychological continuity process that begins from children until adulthood to define one's identity in the cultural and social aspects. Cultural psychologists have focused attention on between-society differences in the likelihood of focusing on the “me” versus the “us” aspects of the self. This sense of identity causes a person to behave in certain ways. The crisis of the loss of sight is especially turbulent in the phase of identity formation so that the question “Who am I now and what my future will be?” is imposed in a much more difficult manner. These questions are also difficult for those who were born blind or for those who had lost sight in childhood. In forming an identity, there can be confusion or conflict for those who do not successfully establish a positive identity. Identity is not something which parents can give to their children directly like what some people think all this time. Identity cannot be gained automatically when a person is born, and human identity cannot be separated from the case of an identity crisis.

The concept of conflict in identity development was elaborated by Erikson who theorized that children and adolescents face the possibility of identity conflict in each developmental stage if social conditions or social interactions are not conducive to developing a sound ego. Erikson described identity as the central developmental task of adolescence and its resolutions set the social-cognitive structure of individuality. However, adolescents are the future masters of society. Identity refers to how a person answers the question “who am I?” because forming one's identity is thought to be the key developmental task of adolescence. In the adolescence stage, an identity crisis occurs when adolescents seriously question their essential personal characteristics, their views of themselves, their concerns about how others view themselves, or their doubts about the meaning and purpose of their existence.

The phenomena of identity crisis which become an issue of everyday life are also represented through literature. Literature discusses many aspects regarding imagination or fantasy and reality even though sometimes literature uses imagination as a tool to deliver the message or purpose of a literary work, imagination itself can be used to represent reality. Furthermore, the issue of personal identity can be raised through the psychological aspects based on the characters in literary works. Since a literary work represents reality, it can be a tool to see some problems in human life including one's identity as well as an identity crisis. In this case, the writer chose a novel that consists of the character's identity crisis which is going to analyze.

A novel entitled "The Jungle Book" is categorized as the psychological issues through the main character's problems. This novel described a young boy named Mowgli that has a conflict with his identities; he does not belong to the world of animal or the world of humans. Mowgli faces many dangerous problems through Rudyard Kipling's legendary novel. Mowgli's conflicts mainly seem to sprout from the main problem that he does not know where he fits in the world. He is not an animal, but he does not feel like a human either. Mowgli has to live out his ambiguous identity between two worlds. However, this would be a hard enough task for humans especially for a young boy who lives in the jungle. When Mowgli grows up and begins to develop a sense of self, he finds himself having an identity crisis: Is he a wolf? Or is he a man-cub? In his process of maturation, he must overcome many obstacles or problems. Mowgli's identity takes a long time to develop because he is not constant in either of the worlds.

Mowgli's identities problem above can be analyzed by using Erikson's theory about identity crisis and the interpretation of dreams by Sigmund Freud. Erikson proposed an eight-stage of human development over the human life span: infancy, early childhood, childhood, puberty, adolescence, early adulthood, middle adulthood, and late adulthood. Each stage is marked by a psychosocial crisis that involves confronting a fundamental question and the outcome could be either healthy or coherent identity formation or identity confusion. Meanwhile, the issue of an identity crisis on the main character in "The Jungle Book" novel can be analyzed by identifying the reality and fantasy aspect of the main character based on Freud's theory because the choices that a person makes in a fantasy can reveal their personality. However, when the individual is unable to manage the life task, the crisis occurs, and when a person unable to solve his or her wishes, he defends himself with fantasy as his defense mechanism: he tries to repress his wishes in the unconscious, preconscious, and conscious mind.

Method

In this research, the writer uses the qualitative approach to describe and analyze the issue of identity crisis of the main character depicted in The Jungle Book novel by Rudyard Kipling. According to Farkhan (2011: 74), qualitative method uses verbal and non-numeric data as a base of analysis and as a problem solving that observed. It observes the words or sentences correlation that forms certain meaning. Qualitative approach is used in research as a reason to identify a phenomenon in a descriptive way. However, qualitative research is usually rich with description. Bolderston and Palmer (2006: 1) stated that qualitative methods use descriptions and categories (words) to study human experiences and realities from the subject's perspective. It is often an iterative process whereby the theory/ hypotheses emerge from the data as it is collected, making the researcher key in the data collection and analysis processes. Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe a qualitative approach as a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning. In other words, the data is used to identify the themes or concept and then describing and interpreting those categories in a descriptive form.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to find out the identity crisis and the main character's fantasy defense mechanism using Erikson's concept of identity and Freud's defense mechanism theory. The descriptive method is a method of research that used to describe the objects based on the reality as same as Burns and Grove (2003: 201) who stated that, descriptive research is designed to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. According to Ratna (2012: 53), this method can be done by describing the facts and then analyzing them. It can be stated that the results are not written in the form of figures and tables with

statistical measures, but it is illustrated in the form of describing words to the results and it is presented in descriptive. It is a descriptive because the object of this study is observing and finding the information as many as possible of the phenomenon of identity crisis in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling. The research is also deep than broad in term of analyzing the content of literary work.

Based on the explanation above, this study is attempted to analyze identity crisis in *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling through descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is used to find out the identity crisis through the novel's dialogues in the form of essay. The discussion was mostly about the existence and relationship of language components in a particular society. In conducting qualitative research, the writer uses procedures that include some perspectives that exist within the scope of qualitative research. Furthermore, this method can be done by describing Mowgli's characteristics and explains about his identity problems. It continues with relating the theory and the object to collect the data. Then, the researcher analyzes the data by identifying the character's problem in *The Jungle Book* novel. By using descriptive qualitative research, the writer attempted to reveal the issue of identity crisis in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling.

The research focuses on the occurrence of identity crisis in the main character through the main character's reality and fantasy aspect in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling. However, the study examines the occurrence of identity crisis through reality aspect and how the main character's action dealing with his Id desire through fantasy as a defense mechanism. Thus, this research is going to analyze the characteristics of identity crisis in *The Jungle Book* novel and how the main character's action dealing with his identity crisis by using Erikson's theory of identity crisis.

Results and Discussion

Results

Sigmund Freud's work in the field of psychoanalysis theory is used to answer the question about the human psyche occurs in *The Jungle Book* novel by Rudyard Kipling. The story in *The Jungle Book* reveals human psyches functioning through the main character's problem. The story in *The Jungle Book* depicts how the main character (Mowgli) fought against his inabilities. Mowgli gains the strength and courage to cope with his identity issues based on Superego. The functioning personality by Sigmund Freud is used in this study to find out the psyches functioning and defense mechanism of Mowgli as the main character in *The Jungle Book*. Further, the theory of identity by Erik H. Erikson is also used to answer the question about the main character's identity crisis issue in *The Jungle Book* novel as it is proved in the following evidence:

1. Reality

"He tried to escape behind the city wall but the monkeys took him back. Mowgli thought how funny it was that such stupid creatures could live in this ruined but beautiful city" (Kipling: 26). It describes that Mowgli tries to find solutions of the problem he has in reality, it strengthen by the words *monkey* which symbolize serious issues that possibly dangerous and need to be handled. He has a problem drawing the line between being serious and the need to understand success. In reality, it is a subconscious that Mowgli need to make some important decisions and trust with his intuition. *"He tried to escape"* portrays Mowgli's Id (desire) to escape from problems in his life. He tries to run away from his problems, but now he is in a worse position than before. *"Behind the city wall"* depicts something which is immovable. In this case, *wall* related with Mowgli's ability to overcome the obstacles that he has. However, these obstacles can minimize the achievement of some expectation. He need to change his approach to solve his problems which is depicted by the word *"the monkeys took him back"*. It interprets the idea that in reality, Mowgli is not ready to face and solve a certain issue because when he tries to run away from the monkey, they took him back.

"Bagheera hit Mowgli five or six times – very light hits for a big panther – and Mowgli cried in silence" (Kipling: 31). It represents Mowgli's unresolved internal conflict which is seen in word *"hit"*. The sentence *"very light hits for a big panther"* is a sign that Mowgli is helpless and powerless. The word *"very"* shows that Mowgli has no power towards Bagheera in reality. Mowgli's respond by crying in the sentence *"Mowgli cried in silence"* is called the reflection of defense mechanism which is called *regression*. This phrase suggests that Mowgli retreating from his earlier phase form in order to avoid

the pains (Heller 2005: 70). The outcome of the punishment that Bagheera gives to Mowgli will be positive and he will be challenged: Mowgli has a good friendship in reality “*Come, Little Brother, it is time to take you home*” (Kipling: 31).

Mowgli’s social circumstance within the pack is a reminder that he needs social standing and acceptance, “*Sometimes he helped the wolves to keep their coats clean or to take thorns from their paws*” (Kipling: 32). It depicts Mowgli’s status in reality, *wolves* is the example of standing in the seat of his own power. “*He went to watch people from the village working in their fields. He never went close to them, though, not since the day Bagheera showed him a trap the villagers had made*” (Kipling: 32). The quotation above reflects Mowgli’s personality. *The village* symbolizes Mowgli’s ability to develop relationship to society or his relationship to the environment in reality. It can be a possible sign that Mowgli needs to step outside and it may have reflected his views about feeling trapped in his worlds.

He felt trapped by something that makes him different. Mowgli’s Id (desire) can be seen when “*he went to watch people*”, it indicates that he is able to be close to the human world. But, his Id is being controlled by the Ego as it is shown in the phrase “*he never went close to them*”. It denotes some problems that might appear if he went close to the outside world. In reality, “*a trap*” portrays Mowgli’s fear: he is being trapped by his ambiguous identity issue. He has little control towards his life. “*A trap the villagers had made*” strengthens the idea that the society does not give him good feedback to develop his identity.

The following quotation is related with the idea of transformation, “*bring the Red Flower!*” he said “*every animal in the jungle is afraid of fire and cannot even say its real name. They call it Red Flower when they talk about it*” (Kipling: 35). Mowgli’s ability to bring the fire is linked to his ability to develop as human. Someone is asking Mowgli to bring the fire from the village to the jungle. He does not only ask Mowgli to bring the fire, but, it implies the idea that his friend in the jungle wants him to develop his real identity.

Mowgli recognizes that he is different with another creature in the jungle, it is confirmed with the sentence “*in the village, he stood outside a house and watched the fire burning inside. A woman threw some black rocks onto it. ‘they are much like me’ he thought to himself*” (Kipling: 36). By visiting the village near to the jungle, Mowgli uses *reaction formation* defense when he actually wants to be at the jungle every day rather than visiting the village. Mowgli is never socializing with anyone except the animals in the jungle because he thought that he is an animal, too. On the other hand, when he arrives at someone’s home, he suddenly recognizes that he looks like a human rather than an animal, “*they are much like me*.”

The next quotation describes that Mowgli is aware with the fact that his world is with human instead of the animal in the jungle, “*Bagheera was right. Man goes to Man in the end*” (Kipling: 90). It shows a sense of belonging: he develops his ability to seek for the true sense of self. “*They wanted to kill the woman that gave me milk and food. I can still smell the blood of that woman who they attacked with stones. Let them find another village, let in the jungle, Hathi*” (Kipling: 93). The quotation above shows that the villagers want to kill his mother. In reality, “*milk*” symbolizes emotional nourishment and protectiveness. In this case, he tries to protect his mother as good as possible. “*I can still smell the blood of that woman*” portrays that Mowgli is still denying the fact that the woman that he talks a lot is his real mother. He uses denial defense mechanism. It can be stated that his Id and Superego are not being balanced while saying it.

Mowgli realizes that he needs transformation in his life. Sometimes, he has to go through pain in order to move on. “*Mowgli took the boy away from his knife and sat him gently. ‘Oh, Mother! My heart feels heavy,’ he said and sat on the floor*” (Kipling: 103). It is Mowgli’s resolution with his enemies, his own desires: he wants to live both with human and animal, too. By taking away the knife, Mowgli wants to get closer to his brother: he wants to build relationship with him. The word “*sat him gently*” shows that he is being comfortable with a decision that he made. He will be reconnecting with someone he has not seen in a long time: his mother. The use of the punctuation mark (!) after words “*mother*” indicates that he feels anxious when he cannot explain his feeling to her. It also portrays that Mowgli is accepting his sense of self and he gets social acceptance from his mother, too.

Mowgli's Superego cannot control his Id desire and his action (Ego) is driven by his bad thought that will affect his life in the future, *"I must leave now," said Mowgli and opened the door*" (Kipling: 104). It depicts that there is a way out even though he may feel trapped with a situation: he can easily cope with it. *"Come back to us, my son. I love you and look, even your brother cries to see you go"* (Kipling: 104). His mother tries to make him realize that his world is with her rather than the animal in the jungle. The sentence *"Come back to us"* depicts that he has to going back to his previous way of thinking: returning to safety by realizing that a previous idea was right. *"Don't worry. I will be back," said Mowgli. Looking at Grey Brother he shouted, "and you! Why did it take you so long when I called?"* (Kipling: 104). He tries to against his desires to live in the jungle (Id) based on the Superego so that he said to his mother that he will come back soon (Ego). When he is talking with a wolf, Mowgli uses displacement defense mechanism when he cannot express his feelings in a safe manner. According to Monroe (1955), the terms of displacement refers to the unconscious ways to compromise the needs not be so direct to the object.

Mowgli's Id desire to live at the jungle is defeated by his Superego. However, it is impossible for human to live alone. So, his action (Ego) by leaving the jungle clearly shows that he can control his Id as long as there is a support by society, *"so now you are leaving us, Man-cub," said Kaa. "When we first met I said it. Man goes to Man in the end. The Jungle does not force him to leave"* (Kipling: 106). It depicts Mowgli's unpleasant feelings about a situation he like, changing into the one he does not like as his Id desire wants to live at the jungle, but his Superego force him to live with human. By leaving the jungle to go back home, represents his feelings about wanting to return his life to normal in some way. *"I always said Mowgli would send Mowgli back to the Man-Pack. But who listens to an old bear?"* (Kipling: 106). This quotation portrays that as a man who lives at the jungle: it is impossible for him to live there forever because he has his own world. He is totally different with the animals there, the repetition of Mowgli's name clearly shows that he will leave the jungle and live with human at the end.

2. Fantasy

Mowgli is unable to fulfill his Id desire to stay at the jungle forever because he assumed that he is not a human and would fight like an animal, *"why can I not go with the Monkey-People? They are like me. They stand on two legs...let me go and play with them, Baloo!"* (Kipling: 17). By feeling that he looks like a monkey, Mowgli feel that he does not need to leave the jungle and he feels comfortable with his new friends: the monkey people. In his fantasy, he thought that he has many similarities with the monkey: how they walk, sit, and eat is same with what he did. It represents his Id desire to seek for pleasure while his Ego question himself how he looks like a monkey rather than a wolf in the jungle, his Superego cannot control his Id. So, he uses fantasy defense mechanism to fulfill his Id desire.

"They have hurt you, my brothers!" said the man-cub" (Kipling: 29). This quotation depicts how Mowgli's friend, Baloo get wounded when he fight with the monkeys to save Mowgli. By saving Mowgli's life, he feels that there is no reason to leave the jungle because his family live there, he thought to himself. It is strengthen by the following evidence, *"we are of one blood, you and I," said Mowgli, "and from today and forever, what is mine will be yours, and what I eat you can eat also if you are hungry."* (Kipling: 29). It describes Mowgli's gratitude: he never forgets all is done to him. He never forgets anything he gets from others even though he is not a wolf: the Jungle People treat him well as *"blood"* signifies a metaphoric meaning of the beginning or end of a cycle: it may be his relationship with his animal friends in the jungle.

Mowgli's is trying to find his place within the jungle, he tries to consider himself a wolf, *"I have the Pack and you and old Baloo. Why must I be afraid?"* (Kipling: 33). His imagination is very strong and he is brave as well. He is eager to fight and defend his pack whenever he feels they are threatened because he deeply loves his animal friends as his own family even though he is brought back to the reality by Bagheera and Baloo. It is shown in this quotation when Mowgli uses *displacement* defense mechanism: *"Tabaqui?" laughed the boy. "Last time I saw him, he told me that I was a man's cub and that I was only good at eating peanuts from the floor. I picked him up and threw him against a tree"* (Kipling: 33). Mowgli would be accepted by man due to the fact that he is a man. He needs to socialize more as *"eating peanut"* symbolizes stability and some upcoming amazing changes in life and *"floor"* indicates the foundation: the base we stand on. It means that Mowgli need to grow his foundation

and support system: he needs to socialize. But, his Id desire ignores its fact as he assumes that he is part of the wolves' community.

"But they are my brothers!" said Mowgli. "I was born with them, I have played, hunted, and eaten with them. I have followed the Law of the Jungle. Why do they not want me in the Pack?" (Kipling: 34). It portrays Mowgli's love within the jungle and everything in it. He does not want to leave the jungle. He fantasize that he is a wolf and he forget that he is a young human child. Mowgli feels comfortable with his animal friends and he feel that he is able to live in the jungle by having all the knowledge about the jungle. The quotation above also shows that Mowgli uses displacement defense mechanism when he feels angry with his real situation or the object that he cannot express his feelings with the things that he is directed at. According to Heller (2005: 70), human have experienced shifting or displacing their anger from the sources of the causes to another object.

"Are you not afraid of the Red Flower?" asked Bagheera. "Afraid? No, I remember sleeping next to it before I was a wolf. It was warm" Mowgli replied (Kipling: 36). Mowgli is instantly trying to find his place by remembering *the Red Flower*. It is a metaphor of a fire: animals live in the jungle are afraid of the fire as they do not like to use its real name because it is the biggest threats to their existences. On the other hand, Mowgli does not afraid of it and this action strengthens the idea that he is a human. *"Before I was a wolf"* depicts his fantasy. He thought to himself that he is a wolf and human, too. This actions makes him feel anxious, he is searching for his real world whether he is human or animals. In fact, he looks different both of it.

3. Reality and Fantasy on Identity Crisis

As a human who lives in the jungle, Mowgli failed to experience love and care from his true father and mother because nobody accepts him except his Wolf Family, *"there is no place in the Pack for a man-cub"* (Kipling: 34). It portrays that Mowgli is unwanted. It is a sign that Mowgli may be involved in a difficult situation. Sometimes, he felt insecure and unwanted because he does not develop a strong mutual relationship between the infant and its mother or caretaker. An infant's first response to society determines his identity. The baby develops trust when all of his needs are addressed and when they grow into an adult, they will look back and perceive the thought of being unwanted. It happens to Mowgli, *"but why do they want to kill me?"* (Kipling: 34). In real life, Mowgli does not know anything about human world especially his family. When he tries to communicate with the outside world, human is afraid when they meet Mowgli, a man-cub. This sense brings anxiety for Mowgli.

The second stage of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development stage is "Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt" which involves a greater sense of personal control. Such skills illustrate the child's growing sense of independence and autonomy. In the village, Mowgli develops his skills to learn human language and plays with the children there. He starts playing and enjoying with other boys. In this side, there is a changing attitude of Mowgli towards the village. He left his fantasy world and he tries to accept the reality.

He tries to explore the limits of his abilities within an encouraging environment. But, the society does not support it, as it shown here: *"they are happy that I have killed Shere Khan. He thought to himself but than a stone flew past his ear"* (Kipling: 68). In his fantasy, Mowgli thought to himself that the villagers are in a good mood even though in reality, it could be different. "Stone" is associated with stability, steadiness, and firmness. "Stone" is everywhere and it represents a common part of reality. In Mowgli's cases, some situation cannot be changed no matter what he does. The data above portrays Mowgli's conflict regarding his identity that cannot be overcome. It happens because of the absence of trust from the earlier stage that gives negative emotions like shame and doubt.

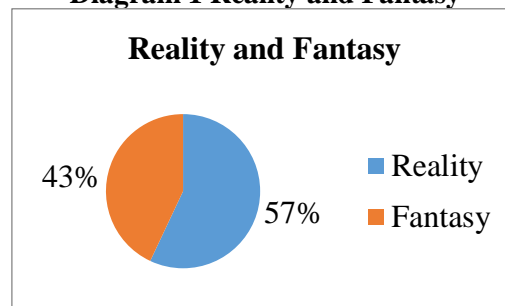
He had always a second thought in his fantasy that every time he accepts the reality that he is part of human, he doubted it. *"Man pack and wolf pack have sent me away. Now I will hunt alone in the jungle"* (Kipling: 70). In this part, he doubted that his action was the best one because both of the man pack and wolf pack have thrown him away. He has no choice because his subconscious made him feel guilty every time he left the jungle: he miss his wolf family and every time he left the village: he will not get the answer that he is looking for: his true identity.

Mowgli's inferiority makes him believe that he will not get social acceptance from the society where he belongs to. That is why Mowgli never truly believed the reality that he is human. However, the reality does not deal with his fantasy. Mowgli thought to himself that the villagers would not accept him as part of them so that he is afraid to take initiative actions. As a result, he does not care with his true 'world'; he fantasizes himself that he will not come back to the village again because he cannot develop the specific skill that the society is demanding. Then, he develops a sense of Inferiority, it is depicted below: *"Mowgli could not find his voice. A feeling of sadness came over him and he began to feel weak"* (Kipling: 98). It depicts that Mowgli could not develop a sense of industry so that he still confuse with his identity.

In "The Jungle Book" novel, Mowgli's adolescent life has given him a chance to find his identity: *"Mowgli saw a light that he first thought was a star. As he ran closer across the flat land next to the marsh, he saw that the light came from a fire"* (Kipling: 101). It portrays that Mowgli begins to encourage a personal exploration by repressing his Id desire and left his fantasy world. There are two choices that he must choose: accepting the fact that he is human or burning him with his own Id desire.

He is human physically but mentally he still belongs to jungle: *"I don't know how to leave you"* said Mowgli (Kipling: 106). This data is a strong evidence to prove that Mowgli is conforming to his new found identity. His sudden love for humans develop from the answers that he got for his questions. All the questions that he had in mind when he was in jungle got answered as he came to the village. He could identify with the people and that provided him with a sense of belonging which he never got in the jungle. Therefore, it can be concluded that Mowgli's identity crisis has affect his thoughts and feelings. He cannot determine whether he is a wolf lives in the village, a man lives in the jungle, or a man-wolf.

Diagram 1 Reality and Fantasy



Discussion

1. The Reality in The Jungle Book

Based on the data description above, it can be concluded that the quotation in The Jungle Book novel portrays the reality of the main character's problem regarding his identity crisis issues. The reality gets 57%. It means that almost all quotations in The Jungle Book portray the reality of the issue. In reality, Mowgli uses some defense mechanism such as repression, regression, denial, reaction formation, and intellectualization. The reality portrays Mowgli's identity crisis which emerges since he was adopted by the wolf family in the jungle until he is able to solve his identity crisis by accepting the reality which shows that he is human.

2. The Fantasy in The Jungle Book

Regarding to the finding of the research above, the conclusion can be drawn related to the issue of identity crisis in The Jungle Book is that the quotation from the novel rarely describes the Fantasy of the main character. The fantasy which appears in the novel is only 43% compared to the Reality. In other words, it can be inferred that the novel wants to give a message for the readers that human need to live based on the Reality. In The Jungle Book, Mowgli has an issue related his identity because he always live in his fantasy. He is a little boy who grows as a boy who sees himself and the world in the wrong way.

3. The Reality and Fantasy on Identity Crisis in The Jungle Book

After analyzing the data, the writer can conclude that the phenomenon of identity crisis can happen in every condition of human life. In *The Jungle Book*, Mowgli is experiencing an identity crisis because his life is being trapped in his own fantasy. There are many problems in Mowgli's life since he was a baby. His childhood events had prevented him to develop his personality and identity. So, he enjoys living within his fantasy. Through his fantasy, his Id and Ego controlled more of his thought and action. In fact, the Superego is being repressed by his own fantasy when it is supposed to be the psychological tool to balance them. When someone experiences a childhood trauma: he or she may suffer from anxiety disorder. In this case, Mowgli needs to balance the Id and Ego by the support from the Superego. At the end, he begins to encourage a personal exploration by repressing his Id desire and left his fantasy world

Conclusions

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be drawn related to the research objectives. The conclusions are divided into the following data:

1. The *Jungle Book* novel reveals the main character's action dealing with his 'id' towards the reality principle that can be seen through the reflection of his Id, Ego, and Superego. From the analysis of the main character's personality and how he deals with his 'id', it has been proved that there is always a conflict between his Id and Superego so that his Ego cannot take the solution to overcome his problem. The conflict between the Id and Superego are experienced by Mowgli due to his childhood events in the *Jungle*. In the novel, it clearly shows that Mowgli suffers from anxiety disorder which leads him to identity crisis because he cannot accept the reality which shows that he is human. In reality, Mowgli uses some defense mechanism such as repression, regression, denial, reaction formation, and intellectualization.
2. The *Jungle Book* portrays the fantasy of the main character that works as a defense mechanism towards his "id", Mowgli enjoys living in his fantasy. He is a little boy who grows as a boy who sees himself and the world in the wrong way. This description creates an imagination that in his mind: he does not deserve to be a man. That is the reason why he never left his fantasy world. In his fantasy, Mowgli uses some kinds of defense mechanism driven by the conflict between his Id and Superego. Therefore, it leads to another answer to the statements of the problem which is the way how the main character copes with his 'id' and defines him in the society.
3. The *Jungle Book* depicts the reality and fantasy of the main character's identity crisis that influence his personality, it shows that Mowgli suffers from identity crisis during the first stage until the fifth stage of Erikson's psychosocial development theory: basic trust versus mistrust, autonomy versus shame and doubt, initiative versus guilt, industry versus inferiority, and identity versus role confusion. By using Erikson's psychosocial development theory, Mowgli's anxiety disorder and identity crisis can also be revealed. His anxiety and identity crisis have a significant role in Mowgli's thoughts and behaviors: he cannot define himself in one's identity. Mowgli concludes that he is not a man, but neither a wolf. Mowgli accepts both his identities: he is always going to be human. However, at the same time, nothing can change that he was brought up as a wolf.

Some conclusions can be drawn related to the research objectives: the conclusion of this study reveals that Mowgli suffers from anxiety disorder which leads him to identity crisis because he cannot accept the reality which shows that he is human. In reality, Mowgli uses some defense mechanism such as repression, regression, denial, reaction formation, and intellectualization. The *Jungle Book* novel portrays the fantasy of the main character, Mowgli who enjoys living in his fantasy. He is a little boy who grows as a boy who sees himself and the world in the wrong way. This description creates an imagination that in his mind: he does not deserve to be a man. That is the reason why he never left his fantasy world. Therefore, Mowgli suffers from identity crisis during the first stage until the fifth stage of Erikson's psychosocial development theory. His anxiety and identity crisis have a significant role in Mowgli's thoughts and behaviors: he cannot define himself in one's identity. Mowgli concludes that he is not a man, but neither a wolf. Mowgli accepts

both his identities: he is always going to be human. However, at the same time, nothing can change that he was brought up as a wolf.

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