

## Anal Phase Analysis of Thomas Hardy's "Tess of The D'urbervilles"

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### Abstract

*The research offers about the development phase analysis in Hardy's novel "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". This novel describes Tess as the victim of men who fall in love with her. Tess is one of Hardy's most sympathetic protagonists. She is as likeable as a literary character found in all of English literature. Throughout the novel, Hardy develops Tess as a character and describes her simple beauty. She is attractive to all men, and even her attempts to change her appearance are not enough to hide her natural beauty. Further in the story of the novel, Tess is depicted as a person of near divine qualities when she baptizes Sorrow before he dies. Hardy calls the effect on her siblings as a transfiguring effect" and that she looked with a touch of dignity which was almost regal. Tess' beauty is balanced by her earthy elegance, and this is especially evident when she is being courted by Angel at Talbothays. To know all of the protagonist's characterization in this novel, the writer will analyze it based on the psychoanalysis theory focussing on the anal phase. The result is expected to give the reader a better description and understanding of the Tess' development phases.*

**Keywords:** anal phase, commencement, retentive, expulsion

### INTRODUCTION

Novel may be roughly defined as a long narrative in prose, meaning primarily for entertainment and presenting a realistic picture of life. Every novel must necessarily present a certain view of life or problems of life. A novel must exhibit incidents, characters, passions, and motives. "Truth" in a novel rests on the logic of the cause and effect in the plot and the complexity or psychological credibility of characterization. There are some ways to express idea or thought in a literary work. In analyzing a literary work, it would be better if it focuses on the particular element in the literary work. This idea is strengthened by Kenney (1988) as follows:

To analyze a literary work is to identify the separate parts that make it up (this corresponds roughly to the notion of treating it to process), to determine the relationship among parts, and to discover the relation of the parts to the whole (1988:5)

One of the elements of a novel that can be analyzed is the protagonist character in the novel. This topic may yield very significant scientific findings if it is supported by some convincing arguments. All the characters are great in their most tragic moments. Interesting as his stories always are, arresting and even exciting as they are sometimes, the appeal to the readers does not lie in any skilful manipulation of incidents but in his treatment of characters as the inevitable outcome of a special environment. Hardy's characters are elemental forces on the background of vaster elemental forces. He insists especially upon the emotional life of his characters. His very choice of types leads him away from those intellectual complexities. His greatest successes are therefore with subtle characters.

*Tess of the D'Urbervilles* published in 1891 is beyond doubt the greatest of the Wessex novels. One important aspect of Hardy's mastery of character-presentation in the novel is that he gives the reader what may be called the soul's tragedy. The tragedy of Tess lies not in her desertion, her struggle for bread, or her frightful death, but it lies in her sin, her bewilderment of soul at Clare's behavior, the intense agony of her despair, culminating in the awful wrecking of her nature in the foul embraces of Alec's renewed lovemaking.

In *Tess of the D'urbervilles*, Hardy describes the protagonist's characters as full of sense of duty, and sense of guilt. Hardy treats women with suffering as the victim of the men with whom they fall in love. Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is chosen because the presentation of the characters named Tess shows the confirmation of psychoanalysis that is very interesting to analyze. This thesis analyzes the novel from a different angle that means it analyzes the protagonist's characters named Tess based on the psychoanalysis focusing on the development phases.

## **Phases of the Development**

According to Freud in Muis' book (2009), development phase is the phase connecting with the individual's psychosexual. The individual's psychosexual is divided into five stages. One of development phases is anal phase.

### **Anal Stage**

At the anal stage, tension perhaps is caused by desire to go to toilet and to make free from the tension can be done anally by wasting feces in the right place. This stage, generally, ranges from two to three years. At the stage, if the child's behavior can be received and praised by parents, the children will grow to become a kind-hearted man. On the other hand, if the child's behavior is rejected by punishing, the children will grow to become stubborn.

### **Anal stage further divides into four types:**

#### **1. Commencement of anal stage**

In this type, an individual receives contentment by destroying or losing the object and there is sadistic motive.

#### **2. Ending of anal stage**

This type will result the good effect if the child's attitude is received and praised by parents. When the child becomes adult, they will be responsible, kind-hearted, and broad-minded. But, they will be stingy and stubborn if their parents cannot receive their attitude.

#### **3. Retentive anal**

In this type, an individual can manage his or her emotion.

#### **4. Expulsion anal**

Generally, the characteristics of this type always follow their conscience, irresponsibility, intolerance to refuse to obey the rule, unlike with the regulation of society.

If an individual can manage all of the types, an individual will be a discipline and responsible person, and enjoy their life. According to Zaviera (2008:28-52) in Teori Kepribadian Sigmund Freud states that there are some psychologists who give ideas about the psychoanalysis theory. The writer only chooses and gives description about two experts and

their ideas in the psychoanalysis subject. The two experts are Carl Gustav Jung and Alfred Adler.

According to Jung, psyche can be divided into three. They are as follows.

**a. Ego**

Ego is represented as conscious world.

**b. Personal unconscious world**

Personal Unconscious world is the memory that can be brought into the conscious world easily caused by certain reasons.

**c. Collective unconscious world**

Collective unconscious world consists of some archetypes. They are:

**1. The Mother Archetype**

The mother archetype is the ability to remember the relationships especially the relation with mother.

**2. Mana**

Mana is spiritual power.

**3. Shadow**

Shadow is dark side of ego where sex and instinct become part of this archetype.

**4. Persona**

Persona is a mask used when showing the self to the environment.

**5. Anima and Animus**

Anima is associated with the deep feeling and the power of life. Meanwhile, animus is personified as a wise person who has logic, rationalistic, and argumentative character. Anima and animus are the archetypes that must be responsible in the world of love.

## **6. The Father Archetype**

The father archetype is often symbolized as a figure who always protects and as a leader.

## **7. The Family Archetype**

The family archetype is the archetype representing the idea about the family relationship.

## **8. The Child Archetype**

This archetype symbolizes as the future.

## **9. The Animal Archetype**

The animal archetype is the archetype representing the relationship between human being and animal.

## **10. The Magician Archetype**

The magician archetype is symbolized as a clown or conjurer.

## **11. The Origin of Human Being Archetype**

This Archetype is represented by Adam.

## **12. God Archetype**

God archetype is the archetype representing our wish to understand the nature, giving the meaning for all events, and seeing everything that must have purpose.

## **13. Hermaphrodite Archetype**

The hermaphrodite archetype is the archetype symbolizing the unity of the opposite part.

## **14. The Self Archetype**

The self archetype is the archetype representing the self with the special person who has reached the perfection. Although according to Jung, the perfection can be obtained after dying.

## Character and Characterization

According Abrams in Wahyuningtyas (2011:3) divided characters in the fiction into:

### a. Main Character and Peripheral Character

Main character is the precedence character who told in the prose concerned. It is the most telling figure, either as performer or subject that experience the occurrence. While peripheral character is a character has not central position in the story, but its presence is necessary to support the main character.

### b. Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character

Protagonist character is a figure who hold leadership roles in the story. This figure is showing something in accordance in our views, our expectations, embodiment of norms, and ideal values for us. Then, antagonist character is an opponent of the protagonist character causing conflict and tension.

## METHODOLOGY

The writer used literary criticism to conduct the research. According to Abrams in Wiyatmi (2012:2) stated that literary criticism is a study regarding limitations, classifying, analyzing, and evaluation of literary work. In other word, literary criticism is a branch of literary studies that are directly related to the literature through interpretation, analyzing, and evaluating of a literary work.

The research design is all processes which are needed in planning and doing a research. The research designs differ according to the research purposes. To analyze the data found in this novel, the writer uses qualitative method. The object of this analysis is Tess as the central figure in the novel entitled *Tess of the D'urbervilles* written by Thomas Hardy. Qualitative method here gives a portrayal of the development phases especially the central figure in the novel based on the psychoanalysis theory.

## RESULTS

### Phases of the Development

#### Anal Phase

Anal phase is divided into four types: commencement anal, ending anal, retentive anal, and expulsion anal. In the commencement anal, an individual usually accepts the satisfaction by destroying and losing an object and there are sadistic motives when losing the object. Tess also has the character of commencement as in the following:

“And he is dying – he looks as if he is dying!....And my sin will kill him and not kill me!....O, you have torn my life all to pieces....O God I can’t bear this! – I cannot!”

**(Hardy, 1978; 469-470)**

The sadistic action done by Tess has torn her life. Tess’s success to commit the crime is only the coincidence which leads her life to fall into a tragedy.

The second type of anal phase is ending anal. One of the characters of the ending anal is responsibility. This feeling can be seen in Tess’s characters when the horse ridden by her is dead due to an accident. It happens because of her carelessness. This condition can be seen from the following quotation:

“Well, as I killed the horse, mother,” she said mournfully,  
“I suppose I ought to do something.”

**(Hardy, 1978; 75)**

Tess is a responsible person. Generally, responsibility will be present from an individual if his attitude is accepted and praised by the parents in childhood and consequently, the child becomes more responsible. On the contrary, if the parents cannot accept the attitude of the children, they will be stubborn. The attitude of being stubborn can also be seen from Tess’s action when she does not listen to her mother’s advice to keep her past from Angel.

“Mother! I don't know how to tell him, mother! You said to me, and wrote to me, that I was not to tell him. But I did tell him – I couldn't help it – and he went away!”

**(Hardy, 1978; 327-328)**

From the above quotation, it can be seen that Tess does not obey her mother's instruction to keep her past. She feels guilty if she is not honest to Angel. Actually, she means to be very honest and kind to him. She only tries to be a good woman and she does not want Angel be the victim of her lie. The third type of anal phase is retentive anal. In this type individual usually can manage the emotion. This type can also be seen from Tess's characters. One of the characters of retentive anal found in Tess is at the time when she can overcome her depression after being seduced by Alec. She tries to control her emotion by looking for a job in the Talbothays farm as in the following quotation.

Either the change in the quality of the air from heavy to light, or the sense of being amid newscenes where there were no invidious eyes upon her, sent up her spirit wonderfully. Her hopes mingled with sunshine in an ideal photosphere which surrounded her as she bound along against the soft south wind.

**(Hardy, 1978; 157)**

She has decided to close her bitter life to reach her ambition. Then, the above quotation also shows that the spirit in Tess characters gives her a chance to get a job in Talbothays farm. Meanwhile, Jung said that the power spirit is a part of collective unconscious world called Mana.

The last type of anal phase is expulsion anal. One of the characters of expulsion anal is refusing and disliking the rule in the religion. This type can be seen in Tess's character. Tess transgresses a rule when she gives baptism to her child by herself. She does not get her child baptized by a vicar, as quoted below.

“SORROW, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost”

**(Hardy, 1978; 145)**



Tess has transgressed the religion rule. Tess herself baptizes her child, not by a vicar. But, the life of the child cannot stand for a long time. Finally, the child is dead. Tess asks the vicar to give her child's funeral based on the belief of Christianity, but the vicar does not consent her proposal. This refusal makes her more hateful to the church. This feeling can be seen from the following quotation.

“and I'll never come to your church no more!”

(Hardy, 1978; 147)

Finally Tess decides to bury her child alone in the night. She bravely makes a little cross of two laths and a piece of string to put in the grave

In spite of the untoward surroundings, however, Tess bravely made a little cross of two laths and a piece of string, and having bound it with flowers, she stuck it up at the head of the grave one evening when she could enter the churchyard without being seen, putting at the foot also a bunch of the same flowers in a little jar of water to keep them alive.

(Hardy, 1978; 148)

From the above quotation, it can be seen that Tess has made a mistake because she has not obeyed the rule in the religion. It can be concluded that her emotion is not stable in this expulsion anal. In this type, she is said to have mental disorder.

Instead of transgression of the religion rule, the two quotations also show a chance for Tess to become a mother although finally her baby becomes ill and dies.

## DISCUSSION

Anal phase divides into four types: *commencement anal*, *ending anal*, *retentive anal*, and *expulsion anal*.

### 1. *Commencement Anal*

One of the individuality characters in the commencement anal is accepting the satisfaction by destroying and losing an object and there are sadistic motives when losing the object. It can be seen from Tess's character when she wants to be responsible for the death of her horse because of her carelessness.

### 2. *Ending Anal*

Meanwhile, at the ending of anal type, the person has responsibility feeling. Generally, feeling of responsibility will be possessed by children if their attitude can be accepted and praised by their parents, especially when they are still in childhood.

### 3. *Retentive Anal*

In the retentive anal, individual usually can manage the emotion. It can be seen when Tess can overcome her depression due to the seduction committed by Alec.

### 4. *Expulsion anal.*

The last type of anal phase is expulsion anal. One of the characters of expulsion anal is refusing and disliking the rule. It can be seen from Tess's action that does not like the rule of the church. It is due to case of the vicar who cannot give a formal funeral to her baby.

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