



Anxiety Tengo Kawana in Town of Cats Short Story by Haruki Murakami in 2011

Ahmad Saifudin

Faculty of Language and Letters, Universitas Surakarta
saifudin93911@gmail.com

Widyashanti Kunthara Anindita

Faculty of Language and Letters, Universitas Surakarta
wk.anindita@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to find out the structural personalities (id, ego, and superego) of Tengo Kawana from psychoanalysis in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011 and to find out the kinds of anxieties Tengo Kawana viewed from psychoanalysis appears in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011. To find the personalities and the anxiety of the major character in the novel, the researcher used Sigmund Freud's Theory. This research is a descriptive qualitative by analyzing the novel in description and explanation. The data are collected by taking a note technique. The writer used the referential method for analyzing the data by looking for Tengo Kawana's utterances and narration, making notes from the problem, and classifying the data based on the structure of personality and anxiety. Analyzing the data is based on the structure of personality and anxiety of Tengo Kawana in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011, concluding. The findings of this research show that there are id, ego, superego, and kinds of anxiety appearing within the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011.

Keywords: Structural Personalities, id, ego, superego, Kinds of anxieties

Introduction

Literature reflects a language or people: culture and custom. However, literature is more significant than just a past or cultural artifact (Pradopo, 1994). Literature acquaints human beings with a new world of knowledge that literary work is part of the literary circumstances. The literary work gives the experience of social life in the world. From a firmly past viewpoint, the human being literary work is reliant. Hence, it is, in fact, an indivisible part of the literary circumstances (Morris, 2005: 18). In this study, the researchers try to focus on psychology perspective of one of the critics and the analysis to analyze one of the literary works which is the short story. The researchers used psychoanalytic analysis on one short story entitled Town of Cats by Haruki Murakami 2011. Town of Cats is a short story by Haruki Murakami in 2011. The story tells about the writer himself named Tengo Kawana who wants to search for the right path. He wants to find out why he lives with the man considered as his father in Chuo Japan.



Tengo is always curious about his own life, his real father and mother, and why he was being left by them. In the middle of his journey, there are a lot of psychological experiences on Tengo Kawana and they will be explained in this study.

Psychoanalytic theory of Freud is very interesting because it was derived from his experiences, his study of ideas, and his readings in the several sciences and humanities. These experiences provide the primary data for the development of his theory. The theory follows observation and his idea of character stable revision through the last 50 years of his life. The researchers took this title as an object of analysis because several reasons. Firstly, Town of Cats is a short story taken from a real story in Japan where there is a town which has a lot of cats. Secondly, Town of Cats is a simple story where there are more narrations than characters. Thirdly, Town of Cats has been translated into Indonesian and becomes a storytelling material in Senior High School. The problem statements of this study are:

1. How are the structural personalities (id, ego, and superego) of Tengo Kawana viewed from psychoanalysis in Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011?
2. What kinds of anxieties of Tengo Kawana viewed from psychoanalysis appear in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011?

Literature Review

Notion of Psychoanalysis

Psycholinguistics is simply defined as the study of the relationship between human language and the human mind (Purba, N, 2018). Psycholinguistics also can be called the study of language science which decodes how a human brain acquires language, processes it, comprehends it, and gives feedback or produces language. Psycholinguistics is an interdisciplinary field. Hence, it is approached from the areas of different backgrounds, such as psychology, cognitive science linguistics, and speech and language pathology. It further has subdivisions; such as Orthography, Phonology, Semantics, Syntax, etc.

The basic assumption of the Psychoanalytic Perspective

The Structure of Personalities

Freud built a design of personality with three interrelated sections; the *Id*, the *Ego*, and the *Superego* (Hall, C.S & Lindzey, 1985: 100-150)

1. *Id*

The name id (inner desire) is a Latinized lowering from Groddeck's *das Es*, and changes into English as "it". It gets up in lineal contrast to the super-ego. It is mastered by the pleasure principle. It means that the *Id* is the home base for the instincts, where all instinct fulfils to get satisfaction. It always tries to fulfil the pretension encouragements of the instinct by decreasing strain. The *Id* caters for the enjoyment tenet because its singular purpose is to search for the gratification of pleasant encouragement (Feist & Feist, 2006: 25). The *Id* is the original structure of the personality which it considers a human's basic instinct; it



is the reference inside which the *Ego* and the *Superego* turn into discriminated. The *Id* consists of all mental that is hereditary and that is a gift at delivery, counting the basic nature. *Id* tries to discontinue the strain by forming the fancy of the thing that vanishes the strain. For instance, the main procedure (human need) is on food when a person feels hungry, or crying when a person is sad, hence the main procedure cannot decrease the strain. A starving individual, for example, cannot consume the fancy of nourishment, so the intermediate procedure will advance and the ego starts to arise.

Example: Humans are born with nature such as, love, hate, cry when they are sad, laugh when they are happy.

2. *Ego*

The *Ego* appears since the necessity of the organism needs suitable action and dealings with the goal world of reality. The starving person has to search, find, and eat food before the tension of starvation can be eliminated. The *Ego* is told to observe the fact principle and to take action through a secondary process. The purpose of the reality principle is to cover the release of strain till an object which is appropriate for the gratification of the requirement has been found. The *Ego* is said to be the main of individuality because it oversees the portal to do something, chooses the features of the neighbourhood to which it shall answer, and discontinue what kind of instincts will be pleased and in what way (Hall and Lindzey, 1985: 34).

Example: Father always angry with his wife without understanding the situation of his wife at that time

3. *Superego*

The *Superego* is the intern vice of the conventional value and ideals of the community as construed and of the kid by his oldster and implemented by implying two systems of prizes and sentences compelled the kid. The *Superego* is the ethical limb of character, it reflects the ideal rather than the tangible and it struggles for fullness rather than enjoyment. Its major attention is on something correct or incorrect so that it can perform straight with the ethical normal certified by the agents of people.

Example: Father finally realizes that his anger is bad because finally, he found that his wife has no mistake.

Anxiety

Anxiety is worry and dread or scares especially on what may occur (Hornby, 1995). Anxiety is an ego work that remains the person to find upcoming hazards that ought to be opposed or evaded or even ceased. As much, anxiety sustains the person to respond consciously to an intimidating state in an adjusted way (Hall, C.S &Lindzey, 1985). Anxiety is one of the significant ideas in the hypothesis of psychoanalysis. In establishing anxiety, Freud stressed that it is a touching, touching disagreeable condition, attended by a bodily feeling that cautions the individual contrary to future hazards. The disagreeableness is frequently equivocal a difficult to locate, but the anxiety itself is constantly touched (Feist, 1985). Anxiety is frequently attended by body feelings. The cognitive constituent comprises wordy and definite hazard; somatically clarify the build deluge the creature to contract with the menace it is



recognized as an exigency response like goes tress. Externally, somatic marks of anxiety may contain, shaking, watery crust, and perspiring. The emotional, anxiety reasons a feeling of fright. Behaviorally, both charitable and spontaneous actions might evade the spring of anxiety.

There are four aspects of anxiety. First, anxiety occurs since of hereditary aspects. It means that delicate sensation since of the tall reply; they are easily predisposed from out of themselves. Second, tall anxiety is the result of existence below the stress of being unsuccessful. Generally, a kid who has to get tall attainment they have to grow their dread of being unsuccessful. Finally, they have a large determination and up to now from disappointment. Third, traumatic when they were kids, the damaged household of their parents is one of the causes of tall anxiety. Fourth, missing the noose of a custodian in babyhood, attending the noose of the custodian will make welfare sense and stay away from fear or anxiety. If it happened initially and at no time resolved, the anxiety happened up to their come of age to be mature people (Marzillier, 2010).

1. Realistic Anxiety

Reality anxiety is a sense event as the outcome of the discovery of a hazard from another world (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103). The hazard is the fettle that creates somebody's uncomfortable or unpleasant sensation. Feist (1985) clarifies that realistic anxiety is an event of afraid or tangible hazard in the outer world. It is even known as objective anxiety and is similar to afraid. It is an unpalatable sense of a known hazard. For instance, a person might event realistic anxiety while riding in severe, quick budgeting traffic. The hazardous fettle is tangible and originated in the outer world (Feist, 1985: 31).

2. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic Anxiety is associated with someone's private senses those who are afraid they virtually afraid of the id method of identity (Hall, 1998) Neurotic anxiety is "explained as arrest about an unknown hazard. The feeling itself is in the ego, but it came from id impulses." For instance, an individual might sense fidgety in the attendance of an instructor, boss, or some other power noose (Feist, 1995). Neurotic anxiety frequently progresses out of initial infancy in which parental exercise and conduct are tough or uncaring. When we are neurotically anxious, we are frightened of sentences. We will accept from parental or another power nooses. Neurotic anxiety is an emotive reply to the menace that is unadaptable. Id impulses will become aware (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103).

3. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety started from the conflict between the ego and superego. The ego is threatened by chastisement from the superego, the next temperamental reaction. Moral anxiety came from an objective afraid of parental chastisement because deed or thinking of something that infringes the perfectionist command of the superego (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 103). For instance, a person is failing to shell out just duties. Moral anxiety happens when somebody has a good awareness. A person with a highly sensitive superego inclines to sense culpable when he is doing something that is conflicting with the good cipher by which has been elevated (Hall, 1985: 45). Another instance of moral anxiety would outcome from sexual lures if the person trusts that compliant to the lure, would be morally incorrect.



Methodology

In this research, the researchers describe the data from the Town of Cats short story based on the problems of the studies which are structural personalities and kinds of anxieties. The source of data of this study consists of primary source data and secondary source data. The primary source data of this study will be the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011. The secondary data of this research will be the book, journal, and web related to psychoanalysis. The data of this study will be Tengo Kawana's utterances and narrations which have psychoanalysis problems related to Kawana's struggle to find his path in Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011.

The researcher utilizes the taking-a-note technique in collecting the data. Here, the researchers put themselves as an instrument in collecting the data from the source of data (Al-Ma'ruf, 2010:256). The researchers read this Town of Cats short story (more than once). The techniques used by the researchers are as follows:

- a. Determining the utterances of Tengo Kawana which have psychoanalysis problems in the Town of Cats short story.
- b. Spacing the data into some parts based on its cataloging
- c. Choosing the data by refusing unrelated information which does not bolster the problems.
- d. Numbering the data and then explain the data that have been numbered.

In this research, the researchers used the referential method where the point is dependent on reality and everything out from language. In the referential method, the researcher tried to focus on the words, not on language, where the steps are compiled as follows:

- a. Looking for Tengo Kawana's utterances and narrations that experience psychological problems related to personality and anxiety.
- b. Making notes for data that has a relationship with the problem that wants to be analyzed on the notebook or computer.
- c. Classifying the data based on the structure of personality and anxiety of the major character (Tengo Kawana) in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011.
- d. Analyzing the data based on the structure of personality and anxiety of the major character (Tengo Kawana) in the Town of Cats short story by Haruki Murakami 2011.
- e. Drawing conclusion.

Validation data in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. In this study, the researchers used theory triangulation, where the researcher uses many of theory of psychology as a comparison. For the psychoanalysis related to personality structure and anxiety, the researcher uses



Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.

Findings and Discussions

In this part, the researchers found three kinds of structural personalities (*id, ego and superego*) of Tengo Kawana as shown in the following table.

Table 1:

The structural personalities (id, ego, and superego) of Tengo Kawana

Structural personality	No data	Number
<i>Id</i>	(1/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.3/p.1)	14
	(2/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.1/p.1)	
	(3/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.2/p.1)	
	(4/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.4/p.1)	
	(5/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.5/p.2)	
	(8/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.4/p.9)	
	(6/town of cats/ <i>id</i> / par.6.1/p.2-3)	
	(7/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.2/p.3)	
	(9/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.5/p.9)	
	(10/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.5/p.12)	
	(11/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.1/p.12)	
	(12/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.3/p.13)	
	(13/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.2/p.14)	
	(14/town of cats/ <i>id</i> /par.4/p.14)	
<i>Ego</i>	(1/town of cats/ <i>ego</i> /par.3/p.1)	3
	(2/town of cats/ <i>ego</i> /par.3/p.13)	
	(3/town of cats/ <i>ego</i> /par.2/p.14)	
<i>Superego</i>	(1/town of cats/ <i>Superego</i> /par.3/p.1)	3
	(2/town of Cats/ <i>Superego</i> /par.2/p.1)	
	(3/town of Cats/ <i>Superego</i> /par.3/p.12)	

Based on the above table, *Id* occupies the highest number which is 14 narrations. Meanwhile, *Ego* and *Superego* reach the same number which are three narrations. *Id* serves the pleasure principle since its sole function is to seek satisfaction from pleasurable drives. It means Tengo Kawana always tries to enjoy his life every day in the story. The *Ego* is said to be the primary of the personality because it controls the gateways to action, selects the features of the environment to which it will respond, and decides what kind of instincts will be satisfied and in what manner. This kind of *ego* appears in the story because Tengo never thinks of his father's feelings. He does not care about it, he only cares about himself and his disappointment. Last, the main concern of the *Superego* is to decide for something right or wrong so that it can act in straight with the moral standards authorized by the agents of society. Tengo still worries about his father. The worries and care of Tengo for his father show his superego. The superego is the



power of a person to press his/her ego. Tango tries to press his ego into hating his father by visiting him.

a. *Id*

The *Id* serves the pleasure principle since its sole function is to seek satisfaction from pleasurable drives. The *Id* consists of everything psychological that is inherited and that is present at birth, including the basic instinct. *Id* tries to stop the tension by shaping the imagination of the object that disappears the tension. It can be concluded that the *id* is a human basic instinct. The *id* of Tengu Kawana in *Town of Cats* short story by Haruki Murakami 2011 can be seen below.

(1/town of cats/*id*/par.3/p.1)

Going to see his father was a depressing prospect. He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either. He had retired four years earlier and, soon afterwards, entered a sanatorium in Chikura that specialized in patients with cognitive disorders. Tengu had visited him there no more than twice—the first time just after he had entered the facility, when a procedural problem required Tengu, as the only relative, to be there. The second visit also involved an administrative matter. Two times: that was it.

The above narration tells about how Tengu feels not comfortable with his father. Because he feels that his father is not so special to him and for his father, he is also not so special. For certain reasons, both of them are not in a good relationship as father and son. In the quotation Going to see his father was a depressing prospect. He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either, which shows that Tengu does not really like the man (his father). Tengu Kawana always thinks negatively of his father and that is natural for people for having negative thoughts about others and it is also part of human basic instinct. Tengu Kawana thinks that his father is not his real father and second, he feels that his father always takes advantage of him. When he was a child, he lived not like other children. That kind of *id* from Tengu is natural, he feels angry and disappointed with his father after he receives bad treatment from him.

The below quotation also belongs to part of *id* of Tengu Kawana, where he always tries to enjoy his life every day, even though Sunday becomes his bad day because of his dad. Enjoying life becomes a human's *id* because it is part of human nature when a human feels bored, he will always try to enjoy himself by doing things. It can be seen below.

(2/town of cats/*id*/par.1/p.1)

Everyone got off, and Tengu followed suit. Then he sat on a bench and gave some thought to where he should go. "I can go anywhere I decide to," he told himself. "It looks as if it's going to be a hot day. I could go to the seashore." He raised his head and studied the platform guide.

The above quotation shows the daily activity of Tengu Kawana on working days or holidays. One day on Sunday, Tengu must do his weekly activity to visit his father. This is the day that he thinks is a bad day, because he is not close with his father because of his past. Tengu thinks that his father is not good and for meeting him is useless and wasting time. But, he still tries to visit him because he is still his father. The *id* from the above quotation appears when Tengu in the middle of his anxiety about visiting his father, still tries to enjoy himself by imagining many beautiful places that he will visit. He says to



himself that he can go anywhere even though it is hot but he can not go to the seaside. It is part of human nature when Tengo tries to get rid of his negative mind by imagining something positive. When a human feels anxious usually he will try to do something to entertain himself, and the purpose is to make the self-releases.

b. *Ego*

The *Ego* comes into existence because the needs of the organism require appropriate action and transactions with the objective world of reality. The *Ego* is said to be the primary of the personality because it controls the gateways to action, selects the features of the environment to which it will respond, and decides what kind of instincts will be satisfied and in what manner. The *ego* appears in the *Town of Cats* short story by Haruki Murakami in 2011 can be seen below.

(1/town of cats/ego/par.3/p.1)

Going to see his father was a depressing prospect. He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either. He had retired four years earlier and, soon afterwards, entered a sanatorium in Chikura that specialized in patients with cognitive disorders. Tengo had visited him there no more than twice—the first time just after he had entered the facility, when a procedural problem required Tengo, as the only relative, to be there. The second visit also involved an administrative matter. Two times: that was it.

The above quotation tells about how always thinks negatively of his father without any confirmation from his father. It can be seen that Tengo makes his judgment about his father and the judgment is always negative, that is why he hates his father. There is an *ego* from Tengo, in the quotation He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either. The *ego* of Tengo showed in the way how he treats his father without thinking of his real condition. He never talked to his father about his uncomfortable feeling. This is contrasted with his father because Tengo makes his own decision about who his father is. He only judges and thinks that all is because of his father. This kind of *ego* appears because he never thinks of his father's feelings. He doesn't care about it, he only cares about himself and his disappointment.

c. *Superego*

The *Superego* is the internal representation of the traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted by the child by his parents and enforced using two systems of rewards and punishments imposed upon the child. The *Superego* is the moral arm of personality; it represents the ideal rather than the real and it strives for perfection rather than pleasure. Its main concern is to decide for something right or wrong so that it can act in straight with the moral standards authorized by the agents of society.

(1/town of cats/Superego/par.3/p.1)

Going to see his father was a depressing prospect. He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either. He had retired four years earlier and, soon afterwards, entered a sanatorium in Chikura that specialized in patients with cognitive disorders. Tengo had visited him there no more than twice—the first time just after he had

entered the facility, when a procedural problem required Tengo, as the only relative, to be there. The second visit also involved an administrative matter. Two times: that was it.

The above quotation shows that Tengo is never much like his father, but on the other side, he misses him. Even though he never much liked his father but he tries to visit him not more than twice. From the above situation, it can be seen that Tango still have attention on his father. He still worries about his father even not more than twice. The worries and cares of Tango for his father show the *superego* of Tengo. The *superego* is the power of a person to press his/her *ego*. Tango tries to press his *ego* into hating his father by visiting him. He realises that his father is the one who always takes care of him until he is grown up. Then he tries to search for his right path by searching the information through his father.

(2/town of cats/*Superego*/par.2/p.1)

He might not leave behind any sizable inheritance, but at least he would be taken care of, for which Tengo was tremendously grateful. Tengo had no intention of taking anything from him or giving anything to him. They were two separate human beings who had come from—and were heading toward—entirely different places.

The above quotation shows the situation where Tengo tries to not be involved with his emotion of the past. When he thinks of the past he will always fill his head and heart with the emotion of hate. He knows that his father is not good in the past, but now, his father is old and he has a very bad mental disorder. He decides to take care of him.

In the above quotation, there is a *superego* where Tengo no longer think of his emotion and revenge on his father. Even though his father was not good, at least he can pay by taking good care of him. Tengo has no intention of taking anything from him or giving anything to him, he just wants to pay back so that he can live until success, and that is all because of his father also.

After analyzing structural personalities, the researchers only found two kinds of anxieties of Tengo Kawana as in the following table.

Table 2:

Kinds of anxieties of Tengo Kawana

The Anxiety	No data	Data
Realistic Anxiety	(1/town of cats/Realistic/par.3/p.1)	8
	(2/town of cats/Realistic/par.2/p.1)	
	(3/town of cats/Realistic/par.2/p.2)	
	(4/town of cats/Realistic/par.6.1/p.2-3)	
	(5/town of cats/ <i>realistic</i> /par.2/p.3)	
	(6/town of cats/ <i>realistic</i> /par.1/p.12)	
	(7/town of cats/ <i>realistic</i> /par.3/p.13)	
	(8/town of cats/ <i>realistic</i> /par.5/p.13)	
Neurotic Anxiety	(1/town of cats/ <i>NEurotic</i> /par.2/p.5)	1



Based on the above table, two kinds of Anxieties are found in the story, though the theory mentions there are three kinds of anxieties. Then, realistic anxiety more frequently appeared in the story. Realistic anxiety is an experience of fear or real danger in the external world. Tengo has anxiety feeling, and he has had traumatic experiences in the past with his father. Because of this experience, Tengo feels that his father is not good and he is never much like him. Meanwhile, neurotic anxiety is an emotional response to a threat that is unacceptable. Tengo has a bad memory about his mother, where one day when he was sleeping, he watched the blurry movement of his mother with a different man (who was not his father). He saw the man sucking on his mother's breasts in his vision was his biological father. Until now, he always thinks that maybe his father now is not his biological father and that his biological father was the man who was with his mother. This kind of memory makes him anxious about who he is and who is his father now. Tengo finally just guess that the man who is with him now is not his father.

1. Realistic Anxiety

Reality anxiety is a feeling experience as the result of the detection of the danger from the other world (The danger is the situation that makes someone uncomfortable or unpleasant feeling. Realistic anxiety is an experience of fear or real danger in the external world. It is also known as objective anxiety and bears a close resemblance to fear. It is an unpleasant feeling about a known danger.

(1/town of cats/Realistic/par.3/p.1)

Going to see his father was a depressing prospect. He had never much liked the man, and his father had no special love for him, either. He had retired four years earlier and, soon afterwards, entered a sanatorium in Chikura that specialized in patients with cognitive disorders. Tengo had visited him there no more than twice—the first time just after he had entered the facility, when a procedural problem required Tengo, as the only relative, to be there. The second visit also involved an administrative matter. Two times: that was it.

The above quotation shows that Tengo has anxiety feeling, where he has had traumatic experiences in the past with his father. Because of this experience, Tengo feels that his father is not good and he is never much like him. The kind of anxiety feeling of Tango belongs to realistic anxiety, where there is a feeling experienced as the result of the detection of danger from another world. Here, he is uncomfortable or unpleasant with his feeling except for a bad experience in the past and until now he is afraid and uncomfortable to see his father. It is an unpleasant feeling about a known uncomfortable situation.

(3/town of cats/Realistic/par.2/p.2)

Most people think of Sunday as a day of rest. Throughout his childhood, however, Tengo had never once viewed Sunday as a day to enjoy. For him, Sunday was like a misshapen moon that showed only its dark side. When the weekend came, his whole body began to feel sluggish and achy, and his appetite would disappear.

Both above quotations show the realistic anxiety of Tengo, who always experienced this kind of situation once a week. Sunday is the time for visiting Tengo's father and this is the worst time ever for him.



2. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety deals with someone's personal feelings those who fear they fear of the *id* system of personality. Neurotic anxiety is an emotional response to a threat that is unacceptable. Below is the neurotic anxiety of Tengo Kawana.

(1/town of cats/NEurotic/par.2/p.5)

As an adult, Tengo often wondered if the young man sucking on his mother's breasts in his vision was his biological father. This was because Tengo in no way resembled his father, the stellar NHK collections agent. Tengo was a tall, strapping man with a broad forehead, a narrow nose, and tightly balled ears.

In the above quotation, there is neurotic anxiety appears. Young Tengo Kawana has a bad memory about his mother, where one day when he was sleeping, he watched the blurry movement of his mother with a different man (who was not his father). He saw the man sucking on his mother's breasts in his vision was his biological father. Until now, he always thinks that maybe his father now is not his biological father and that his biological father was the man who was with his mother. This kind of memory makes him anxious about who he is and who is his father now. Tengo finally just guest that the man who is with him now is not his father, this kind of neurosis anxiety shows that Tengo is anxious about something that he does not understand for real.

Discussion

The above result is about the structural personality (*id*, *ego*, and *superego*) and kinds of anxieties of Tengo Kawana in *Town of Cats* short story by Haruki Murakami in 2011. It can be seen that the character (Tengo Kawana) has revealed the entire personality. The *id* where Tengo has all feelings appears such as love care, hate, and afraid, especially with his father and his past. While on *Ego*, it is shown that Tengo decides by himself without paying attention to his father's wants and conditions. Tengo always thinks that his father is bad. *The ego* of Tengo appears where finally he decides to think that his father is not bad enough, because of his father finally he knows that he can live now and become a good person. The anxiety of Tengo Kawana only appears in two types, realistic anxiety, and neurotic anxiety. From the result, it can be seen that Tengo has realistic anxiety because he is afraid of something in front of him. Tengo is afraid of facing something in front of him, for example, he is afraid of seeing his father, and he is afraid of finding who his real father is. While on the neurotic anxiety, it can be seen that Tengo is also afraid of something that he does not know, for example, he is afraid of the impact on the hate of his father.

Based on the theory of Freud, it can be seen that psychoanalysis as a treatment to heal human psychology by Freud is real. Human has their *id*, *ego*, and *superego* as a cause of anxiety. For example, humans with complex emotions (*id*) will have anxiety as the impact. When a human hates someone, for sure that he/she will have anxiety about being hated by others, when a couple is involved in love, for sure they will have anxiety about being left. The other example is that when a human has an *ego*, for sure that the impact of the ego is their anxiety about being hated by others. Based on the analysis, it is also can be seen that Freud's theory was applied by his real experiment on human psychology.



Budiman and Listyarini (2018) used fifteen short stories as their subject of study, twelve of which were from the monthly publication "Nurul Hayat" and three of which came from online sources. The data in this study were analyzed using Lacan's theory. Lacan was an apprentice to Freud. Lacan rejected Freud's theory because he believed it did not fit him; yet, he continued to operate under the psychoanalytical paradigm. The real, the imaginary, and the symbolic were the three main divisions Lacan made in his theory (Lacan 2014). According to the findings of the study, short stories published in the monthly magazine "Nurul Hayat" and internet sources offer uplifting and helpful lessons. People are advised not to give up easily when they encounter numerous difficulties. Along with the idea that no challenge is too great for man to handle, there is also the message that every issue can be solved.

Maulanie (2011) examined Esther, the main character of the Orphan film, to comprehend Esther's traits as they are presented in the movie. The author employed Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory to better understand the root causes of Esther's recurring issues. According to this study, Esther's psychosexual development, which ends at the phallic stage, is the cause of her characteristic difficulty as the major character in Orphan. Esther's attempts to captivate her stepfather's attention and displace the rest of his family as a potential rival for possessing her father are symptoms of her immature psychosexual development. Another effect of phallic stage fixation is that it turns Esther into a psychopath whose super-ego malfunctions when she commits evil deeds like murder. Esther develops the bad girl persona, including being dishonest, inhumane, lying, without empathy, manipulative, angry, impulsive, and difficult to control.

The goal of the third study (Wilany:2015) was to outline the psychological strategy used by the main character in Katherine Mansfield's short novel, Miss Brill. The research's findings were examined utilizing Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego theories. According to the outcome, the main character Miss Brill exhibits unusual conduct that she uses to draw attention from others around her. She is unable to disregard her subconscious. Although she appeared pleased, she was very lonely. She wants a relationship with someone and to be respected and loved by those around her. She is also a strong, independent lady who experiences loneliness. She is not conscious that she needs it, thus what influences it is her happiness or her willingness to accept a gift from someone wonderful. However, Miss Brill never considers it because of her isolation. The superego has an impact on it. The superego might be seen as a reflection of Miss Brill's loneliness and her desire to interact with other people in her life. The core of the personality is formed by the individual Ego, which can distinguish itself from its environment. Action is directed by the ego, which chooses which needs to be gratified. Time does not alter characteristics. Additionally, the superego is the moral side in conformity with societal norms.

Another article is from Bahador, 2014, Sigmund Freud's theory of the unconscious and its relationship to dream interpretation, as well as the symbolism of Munro's three primary characters based on the tripartite agencies of the id, ego, and superego, have been used in this study to analyze Munro's short fiction. Clarifying the latent and manifest layers of personalities as well as the dream world demonstrates Alice Munro's artistic invention in managing intricate characterization. It has been discussed how the female character's dreams relate to the unconscious. Due to repression and asocial drives and wants, the female character's psyche is represented in her dreams. The unconscious psychology of the female character is reflected in her dreams. When the three main characters are examined in the context of the Freudian psychic trio, they demonstrate that they correspond to their psychological terms.



The last article is from Dhaningtyas, 2007. The object of this study is how love and sacrifice are reflected in the Sun Kissed novel (2007). The study is aimed to analyze the novel based on structural elements and analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic approach, of Sigmund Freud. The result of the analysis shows that Love and sacrifice arise if the ego does not have capable to balance between Id's impulse and the superego's warning. It is caused by a contradiction between the Id and superego in the ego to act. In Sun Kissed love and sacrifice which happens in Samantha Harrigan as a major character are caused of some factors. They are such as her trauma in her past when she marries Steve, and then makes herself keep her way to not involved in a relationship with other men. Besides that, as a breeder and trainer of the horses, she falls in love with the animals. When she sees a horse being treated badly or when her horses are sick, she sacrifices herself to save them.

From several previous studies, it was found that Sigmund Freud's theory can analyze a person's character in a conscious or unconscious state which can be related to dream interpretation or in the real world; analyze someone who is experiencing psychoanalytic problems; analyze the feelings of being in love and sacrifice whether in novels, short stories or even movies. In analyzing these characters, Freud uses Id, Ego, and Superego. However, in several previous studies, no research was found related to this type of anxiety. Meanwhile, this study describes the types of anxiety experienced by the main character, Tengo Kawana in the Town of Cats short story, where this type of anxiety is the novelty of this study.

Conclusion

Considering the analysis results based on two research problems in this research, the conclusion can be drawn as follows: There are *id*, *ego*, and *superego* appearing in *Town of Cats* short story by Haruki Murakami in 2011. The *id* consists of the feeling of anger toward Tengo's father, the nature of Tengo where he wants to enjoy life, the anxiety and the worry of visiting his bad father (who is considered not his biological father), the feeling of care and love of Tengo's father, the way how Tengo tries to obey his father, the feelings of embracing to meet his friend related to his bad job with his father, and the last is the duty of parents, where Tengo's father must support his Child (Tengo). *Ego* consists of the feeling that Tengo always thinks negatively about his father. Tengo always judges that he never likes his father and that his father is not special to him. The *Superego* consists of the feeling of care and love that presses the *ego* of Tengo. Here, even though Tengo does not really like his father, he still tries to take care of and love him. Tengo tries not to be involved with his emotion of the past.

Kinds of anxiety in the *Town of Cats* short story by Haruki Murakami in 2011 also appears where there are only two kinds such as realistic anxiety and neurotic anxiety. Realistic anxiety consists of; First, Tengo's traumatic experience in the past with his father, where there is feeling experience as the result of the detection of the danger from another world. Second, Tengo has a bad situation when he meets his father, such as no good conversation, no good solution, and also negative feelings and emotions, which makes Tengo anxious for something that will happen in front and he gets anxious when he remembers the past. Third, is the anxiety of Tengo, where he tries to hide his face under his father's shoulder when he embraces meeting his friends on the road. Fourth, Tengo is afraid of something that will happen in front of him. He feels anxious when he sees his friend gather for telling his family experience. Neurotic anxiety consists of the bad memory of Tengo Kawana that makes him disturbed all the time. The memory makes him anxious about who he is and who is his father now. Tengo is anxious about something that he does



not understand for real.

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