DEFENSE MECHANIMS OF HUGH GLASS IN THE NOVEL MICHAEL PUNKE'S *THE REVENANT: A NOVEL OF REVENGE*

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya

By:

Sofiatul Qomariyah
Reg. Number: A73214061

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA
2019

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name : Sofiatul Qomariyah

Reg. Number : A73214061

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that this thesis under the title *Defense Mechanism of Hugh Glass in the novel The Revenant: A novel of Revenge* is my original scientific work that has been conducted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements of Bachelor degree of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel. To best of my knowledge and belief it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of thesis.

Surabaya, January 24th 2019

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Sofiatul Qomariyah

Reg. Number: A73214061

DEFENSE MECHANISM OF HUGH GLASS IN THE NOVEL MICHAEL PUNKE'S *THE REVENANT: A NOVEL OF REVENGE*

By: Sofiatul Qomariyah
A73214061

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, January 24th 2019

The Advisor

Abu Fanani, M. Pd
NIP: 196906152007011051

Acknowledge by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum
NIP: 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya.

Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M. Ag.
NIP: 196210021992031 1001

The Board of Examiners

Head of Examiner 1

Abu Fanani, M.pd
NIP: 196906152007011051

Examiner 2

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP: 197002051999032002

Examiner 3

Sufi Ikrima Saadah, M.Hum
NUP: 201603318

Examiner 4

Abdul Wahab Nafan, MA
NIP: 198002022015031002

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN
Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Sofiatul Qomariyah
NIM : A73214061
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : sofiatulq@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Qomariyah, Sofiatul. 2019. Defense Mechanism of Hugh Glass in the novel Michael Punke's *The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge*. Thesis.English Department.Faculty of Arts and Humanities. States Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya.

Adsvisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

This research focused on the main character of novel entitled *The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge* by Michael Punke. The important issue of this novel is Hugh Glass' struggle to fight with a mother bear. To study it, the researcher applies defense mechanism and new criticism theory. The results of the study show that Hugh Glass characterizations are brave, wise, and persistent. While the defense mechanism used by the main characters are intellectualization, rationalization, reaction formation, repression and sublimation.

Key Words: Defense Mechanism, struggle, anxiety

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INTISARI

Qomariyah, Sofiatul. 2019. Defense Mechanism of Hugh Glass in the novel Michael Punke'sThe revenant: A novel of Revenge. Thesis.English Department.Faculty of Arts and Humanities. States Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd

Penelitian ini focus pada tokoh utama di novel yang berjudul the revenant: a novel of revenge oleh Michael punke. Isu yang penting pada novel ini adalah pertahanan hidup Hugh Glass melawan induk beruang. Untuk mengetahui itu, peneliti menggunakan teori defense mechanism dan new criticism. Hasil dari penelitian ini karakter dari Hugh Glass adalah pemberani, bijaksana dan pantang menyerah. Kemudian defense mechanism yang di gunakan oleh Hugh Glass adalah intellectualization, rationalization, reaction formation, repression dan sublimation.

Kata Kunci: MekanismePertahanan, bertahan hidup, kegelisahan..

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is known as human'simaginative, creative activities. Culler said literature is a speech act or textual even that elicits certain kinds of extension, also as the product of conventions and certain kinds of extension. Literature provides an adjective base onunderstanding and knowledge.Literature allows us to recognize human dreams and struggles in different places and time that would never know (29).

The word "literature" is from the Latin word *litteraturae*means writing. Literature is fictionaland imaginative writing including philosophy, history,and form of expression and emotional power addressed to a general audience. The kinds of literature are poetry, prose fiction and drama (Abrams 177).

One fictional prose is novel. Novel is one of literary works. Novels have intrinsic element that are character, plot, setting, theme and etc. This research focuses on character. Abrams said that character is a distinctive in type of person (Abrams 32). So, in addition the character in the novel has same personality as human in real life. it can be concluded that character can be found in a novel which tells about human's psychological problem such as defense mechanism.

Within *The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge,* there are psychological concepts present in compelling and captivating ways. *The Revenant: a novel*

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of Revenge by Michael Punke's was written in 2002. This novel was later adapted as a scenario for a 2015 feature film directed by Alejandro G.Innaritu. The novel was published in the United State by Carroll and Graf first edition in January 2015. This novel is a winner of Golden Globe Award in 2016, including best motion picture, drama and also inspired the movie. The story focuses on issues of revenge, adventure,and injustice.

Michael Punke was born in Torrington, Wyoming on 7 December 1964. "He graduated from George WashingtonUniversity (B.A.), Cornell law school (J.D.), establishing his self as writer and novelist, lawyer, U.S Ambassador and representative to the WTO in Geneva, Switzerland, vice president of public policy, the services of Amazon web".Carrol and Graf are published work under his name. Michael Punke published a non-fiction book at 2006 via Hachette books that covered a mining disaster during 1917 that occurred in North butte and Montana. The book was a finalist for the Mountains and plains bookseller's award. In 2007 also was reprint the edition. The book received as favorable reviews from publisher's weekly, booklist, Kirkus Reviews,andanother source. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Punke).

Punke also relies heavily on the conventions of historical fiction. Traditionally, include elements can divide into four main points, whichactually writebase on experience, accuracy, heft,and credibility and also a suspension of disbelief at enclosed epistemologies of the past (Eve 1).

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There is a psychological aspect in the novel*the Revenant: a novel of Revenge*. It is a defense mechanism that makes the researcher interested in analyzing this novel. This novel tells about Hugh Glass, who has performed a defense mechanism when the main character gets a bad experience with mothers of bear.

Stories occur along the Missouri River. Hugh Glass is a forest expert, sniper and game hunter and perhaps most important he is a survivalist. The story continued when he was attacked by the mother bear, and the damage he suffered was enormous. His colleagues left him alone because they thought he would not survive and die. However, Glass does not die. He slowly regained the power to move and began to crawl towards Fort Brazeau, where he hoped to supply before chasing Fitzgerald and Bridger. He survives by eating small animals and plants, but he hit mothers of the wolf when he found a herb of wolves eating buffalo carcasses. He made them afraid to use torches made from wise branches and enjoyed a few days of rest, relaxation, and lots of food. After regaining his strength, he pursues Fitzgerald for revenge. In this case, Michael Punke's novel *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge* to psychoanalysis and describes Hugh Glass character to be analyzed. This novel use psychological theory about defense mechanism.

The researcher chooses *The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge* because this novel tells about the struggle of the main character to survive and defend himself from the attack of bear's mother. It is hard for Glass when he can do anything after his body is badly wounded. He got depress and want to die

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because his friend leaves him alone in the middle of the jungle. After the researcher reads this novel carefully, the research finds that Hugh Glass as the main character has psychological problems.

Therefore, the researcher chooses the topic about his psychological problems in *The Revenant: A Novel of Revenge* by Michael Punke. Here, Michael Punke not only tells about the death, the tragedy, but he also tells about a painful memory that happens to the main character (Hugh Glass) because of grizzly and his friend whose leave him. That is why the researcher is interested indiscussabout the dominant topic of the novel which is using defense mechanism.

In psychoanalysis term, the situation happens in Hugh Glass is called Defense Mechanism where the main characters want to repress their emotions. So from the synopsis above the writer wants to raise it as a thesis with the title "*Defense Mechanism of Hugh Glass in Michael Punke's The Revenant: a novel of Revenge.*"That is a part of the defense mechanism is that used by Hugh Glass. Defense mechanisms exist inside people psychology that is why the researcher uses psychological theory.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Related to the research background, researchers like to focus the analysis of the main characters. In this case, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:

1. How is Hugh Glass character described in the novel of Michael Punke's *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*?

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2. How does the types of defense mechanism described in the novel of Michael Punke's*The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the researcher formulated the research objectives as follows:

1. To describe Hugh Glass character in the novel *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge by* Michael Punke
2. To describe defense mechanism in the novel *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*by Michael Punke

1.4 scope and Limitation

According to the statement of the problem, the researcher will be limited to Michael Punke's novel The Revenant: a novel of Revenge, the researchers will focus on describing Hugh Glass's defense mechanism. The researcher used the theory of defense mechanism.

1.5 Significant of Study

Through this research, researchers hope this research will be useful for those who examine literature especially in the theory of defense mechanism. The researchers divided the significance into two categories. Both are theoretical and practical categories.

Theoretically, the result of the researchis expected to contribute for developing research and analysis of literary research related with the theory of defense mechanism in the novel *the Revenant: a novel of Revenge* by

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Michael Punke. Researchers hope to provide knowledge about characterization and character life.

Practically, researchers also expect this research to provide inspirationto other studiousness, mainlyat English Literature Department of the State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya,and researchers hope that this research useful as a referencefor other researchers interested conducted further research on the analysis of *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge* by Michael Punke.

1.6 Method of the Study

Michael Punke, the author, connects each character in *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge* to multiple defense mechanism stages and theories. This research uses library and online research in the process of collecting data for this research. The main source used is the novel itself, *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*. To get more knowledge this research collects data from books, articles, journals, and other printed materials from libraries or the internet.

To support the analysis, this research used the descriptive qualitative method in order to analyze deeper. The method is used because the research consists of the description of a defense mechanism which relates to the person's personality. By using the method, the writer describes the details of Sigmund Freud's theory that showed in Hugh Glass character.

There are several steps to analyze the data. They are:

1. Read novels to get a complete and good understanding of the whole story.

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2. Choose and collect data in the form of narratives and conversations from novelsrelated to the problem.
3. Analyzedata collected by firstcategorizing itto two points, dealing with two point'sstatement of the problem. Then, each point is analyzed using related theories that refer to the research objectives.
4. Makeconclusions based on the results of data analysis.

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing this research, the researcher uses the theory of psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud. Researchers analyzed Hugh Glass's psychoanalysis as the main character in *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge* by Michael Punke, in analyzing this research, the new criticism theory, which is about character and characterization cannot be dissociated one another. Also, this research uses the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Researchers use the theory of psychoanalysis to explain the character and find the answer ofthe statement of the problem. Also, this research describes the defense mechanism to reflect in the novel.

2.2 New Criticism

Tyson said that "new criticism is the organic unity of the text is formed by formal elements which are depicted in the text" (136). It means that the formal element is the main tool for analyzing in the text itself and for expressing the textual meaning based on the text. Even though the intentions of the author or the response of the reader are critical readings, sometimes mentions in literary texts, there is no focuses analysis. Readers can find out whether the intentions of a particular writer or the interpretation of the reader given really represent the meaning of the text, the language gives all the evidence of the text itself. The image, the metaphor, poems, symbols, meters, the point of view, background,

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plot, characterization, because the form, shape of the form, literary above is called formal elements (Tyson 137).

Holman said that "since novel as a literary work is inseparable with human's life as representations where the author tries to serve some of the human phenomena in the world through the written words". This story is known based on the true story of the author (299). In analyzing the selected novel analyzes several aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization (Tyson 149).

In the story, the character has an important role, character make the story alive, and character represents someone to be something so that why this story has interest. In fiction, "characters can easily be classified as major and minor, static and dynamic "(Di Yanni 54).

A character is a person who appears and experiences the life story in the work of fiction. Holman said that "character is the person in the story, the character is a short descriptive sketch of a character that describes a certain quality"(74). Like us in the real world, the act of character, speak, think, and face some problem and other. Besides that, it can be categorized as a good person, bad person, generous person and other quality of human.

To build a story, it is not enough if only character. The author must imagine the character in the story to be more alive that is called characterization. Holman state "characterization is a writer who shows the character of the imaginary person in the story". In writing fiction, there isan important component

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that characterizes person from someone's imagination successfully are the main attributes of writer novel that is called characterization. (75).

Character and characterization can be separated. The character has characterization,and the author shows the revealing main characters uses six methods in the fiction. They are narrative summaries without judgments, narrative descriptions with implicit or explicit judgments, details of clothing surfaces and physical appearance, what actions they take, what characters they say and how they say it, and characters who are aware of what they are thinking and falling. (Di Yanni 39)

2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis claims that the traumatic experience of such abuse is so irresistible to humans who are regularly suppressed into the unconscious and can only be restored through the medium of psychoanalysis; they claim that we must recognize it as proportion surprising from the population that they experienced such abuse when they were children. Their opponents showed that this hypothesis quickly became a self-fulfilling prophetic system. If the analysis manages to recover such memories, he has proven that abuse, if the memory cannot be restored, the mechanism of repression is too strong, which again proves that a very large and tolerable form of abuse has occurred (Schmitz 208).

The researcher chose the psychoanalysis theory to analyze Hugh Glass's character and his defense action. Psychological research of researchers as types and as individuals or creative process research and psychological type research as

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well as present in literary works, or their influence of the reader it upon literature (Wellek and Warren 81).

2.3.1 Human personality

Freud state that "the mind could be divided into three categories. There are ID, EGO,and SUPEREGO". First is Id. Id is an important part of people's personality because as a newborn. This allows people to fulfill their basic needs. Freud says that Id was full of the unconscious; we did know how it worked. Id is not rational. It is imagines, dreams, and invites everything to get what we want. Freud believed that Id carries out by the pleasure of principle. The purpose of Id is to satisfy our biological motivation and drive. That includes filling hunger, thirst, sex and other natural body desires that aim to get pleasure (Feist 33).

The second is Ego. The part of conscious and unconscious is called ego. The ego carries out in concurrence with the reality of principle, that is an effort to help the id get what he wants by assessing the difference between real and imaginary. If someone is hungry, the id might start to determine how to get food. Ego helps someone fulfill needs through reality (Feist 35).

The last is superego. Moral aspects and personality ideas, superego is the core that determines ideas are desired and also produces feelings of guilt when the id opposes the superego (Tyson 25). Feist said that "The superego is guided by moralistic and idealistic principles that conflict with the pleasure principle of the id and the realistic ego principle". The superego grows from the ego, and like the

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ego does not have its own energy. However, the superego is different from the ego in one important way. (36).

Id, ego,and superego are related to anxiety because everyone has internal conflicts. Internal conflicts between id and superego can make the ego feel anxious.

2.4 Defense Mechanism

To be able to respond to all types of attacks, the first thing to do is prepare psychologically for a possible confrontation. One must realize that at a certain moment he can face dangers that come from other humans. Emotional and mental readiness must be seen as an element that is necessaryfor the process of defense mechanisms.

The process is called a defense mechanism. In Freud's theories, this is a tactic developed by the ego to help deal with id and superego. The ego defense is normal; it's normal that everyone uses it. In other words, defense mechanisms are psychological strategies in which people reduce or avoid negative circumstances such as conflict, frustration, anxiety,and stress. Therefore it is assumed that most people are motivated to reduce this negative state. A theorist has paid much attention to the identification of a defense mechanism,and various kinds of the mechanism have been suggested.

Defense mechanisms can be in the form of unconscious and conscious mental processes such as repression that allows a compromise solution for personal problems or conflicts. Compromise generally involves hiding problems

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inside,and it encourages feelings that threaten and trigger anxiety. The main defense mechanism is repression, a process that is an unacceptable desire or impulse is blocked from conscious, reaction formation, metal response is someone who feels, projection, attributions of own ideas, logging or attitudes, especially blame, guilt or a sense of responsibility towards others, regression, returning to the mental level or previous behavior, rejection, refusal to accept the existence of a painful fact; rationalization, rational motive replacement and can be credited for true but threatening: and sublimation, the transfer of instinctive desires or impulses from primitive forms that are more socially or culturally acceptable (Pervin 29).

Defense mechanism according to Freud cited by Harry Munsinger (426-428). The form as bellow:

2.4.1 Denial

Denial is a kind of defense mechanism that only refuses to acknowledge that an event has occurred. People only act as if nothing has happened; he behaves at such a way it is no uncomfortable events have occurred. It is the subconscious,and those who suffer may be confused with the behavior of the people around them (426). It may also have a significant conscious element, where people just close their eyes to uncomfortable situations. For example a man hears that his wife has been killed but refuse to believe it, still prepares a table for him and keeps other clothes and accessories in the room. Alcoholics strongly deny

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that they have a problem. Another example is optimists deny that something is wrong while pessimist denies they can succeed.

2.4.2 Displacement

Displacement is shifting or changing the emotion of person or feelings unacceptable to another target when no allowed or unavailable (426). Displacement may involve maintaining the act and only shift target action. Phobias are also able to use displacement as a mechanism to release energy caused by another way.

2.4.3 Intellectualization

Intellectualization is efforts where people avoid emotions are not comfortable with resting in fact and logic. This situation treated as an interesting problem that involved men rational, even when emotional aspects are as not related totally ignored. Intellectualization different from the pressure in case it with the oppression of provoking but stress the mind ignored and obstructed by thoughtthen it really does not available (426). It is important to note that, unlike most other defenses, in some cases, people will consciously begin oppression; that is, the person will consciously say. "It is very annoying,and I will not think about it anymore," and then think or do other things as a distraction. If this is done repeatedly, avoidance responses may become habitual and can be used without awareness. For example when a woman has been raped, then she will look for psychology to feel better

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2.4.4 Projection

Projection is such an attitude when a person has an uncomfortable thought or feeling, he can project it to others, diverts the mindor feels he needs to punch for the alternate target(427). Projections also can occur to eliminate the characteristics of others who are not comfortable with them. Projections also appear where one sees the other person's own qualities in another person, as in the effect of the wrong agreement. For example, seeing friends is more like a stranger than before.

2.4.5 Rationalization

Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves explaining behavior or feelings that cannot be rationally or logically accepted, avoiding the correct explanation for the behavior. This also makes something more acceptable by linking it with more acceptable causes (427). The target of rationalization is usually something we have done, such as being unfriendly to others. For example, a man buys an expensive car and then tells everyone, his old car is very unreliable, very insecure. Another example of rationalization is when parents punish a child and say that it is for the good of the child itself

2.4.6 Reaction formation

Reaction formation arises someone who encourages activities to do or say something and then do something that has been done or say something that is effective the opposite of what they want. It also appears as a place of defense against fear of social doom.If a person is afraid that he will be criticized for

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something, then he acts in a way that shows him personally away from the feared position (427). In the formation of reactions people usually use behaviorexcessive to show that he is suitable for an uncomfortable situation, such as using excessive hospitality when the person really feels unfriendly.

2.4.7 Regression

Regression involving takes the child position in some situation troubledthen act in a more established. This is usually in response to stressful situations, greater stress levels potentially lead to more regressive actions (428). Regressive behavior can be simple and harmless, like crying or using sulky arguments. For example, a child suffering from stress can act rocking and crying. An adult tries to be childish and cries when he gets into trouble.

2.4.8 Repression

Repression involves placing uncomfortable thoughts in areas that are relatively inaccessible from the subconscious mind. When something happens that cannot be overcome now; thenhe pushes it away. The degree of forgetfulness in repression can vary from momentary destruction of uncomfortable thoughts to high levels of amnesia. In which events cause anxiety deeply buried (428). Suppressed memories do not disappear. High levels of repression can cause high levels of anxiety, even though this could also be caused by repression of a traumatic event. Depressed memories can appear through the subconscious and in a changed form. Such as dreams or tongue slips. For example a memory of the event. However, has a problem in the relationship.

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2.4.9 Sublimation

Sublimation is the transformation of unwanted impulses into something less dangerous. This can be a disruptive release or can be a constructive and valuable work. When heis faced with an uncomfortable conflict of mind, he creates psychic energy. Sublimation channels this energy from destructive action and become something that can be socially acceptable and creatively effective (428). Hopefully, sports and games are sublimation from aggressive pressure because he sublimes the desire to fight in formal competition rituals.

2.5 Review of Related Research

After suffering the internet and looking at university libraries, researchers did not find previous research that analyzed the same object and the same themes that had been done. Researchers only fine the same object but different material with title " Ecocentrism in Michael Punke the Revenant: a novel of Revenge by Enggar Novi Darumi from State University of SunanAmpel Surabaya. Daruma's thesis focuses on the relationship between the main characters and the effect of these relationships. This objectwere a novel by Michael Punke in 2002. This thesis describes the relationship of character with the main character. The nature of this book is the form of the forest and animals, which according to the main character can give Hugh Glass what is needed.

Moreover, the researcher also fines the same theories but difference object. This is from the University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, *Defense Mechanism in Holly Kennedy's PS. I Love You by Elia Elsa Sabatini 2017*. This thesis used

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psychoanalysis theory about Defense mechanism to describe the main character struggle against her sadness after her husband's death. After her husband was dead, she continues her life and still survives with her situation, and she more loves her husband after she read the letter from her husband before she died.

The researcher also fines the same theories but different object. This is from University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, *Defense Mechanism of Andy Dufresne in Stephen King's Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* by Noerliz Isnaini 2016. This thesis used psychoanalysis theory about defense mechanism to describe Andy Dufresne who was innocence of murdering but Andy has been convicted spending the rest of his life in Shawshank State Prison. This research focuses on the one main character, Andy Dufresne, his defense mechanism and how he shows it.

However, the researcher has different topics with that research. This research will be discussed the themes as represented in the title, hope and fine the way as the story of Hugh Glass. Form the second and the third previous same theories but a different object. The researcher analyzes Hugh Glass with defense mechanism term. It can be seen from the problem statement that the researcher focuses on the defense make Hugh Glass feels anxiety and how he cope his anxiety by doing defense mechanism.

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CHAPTER III

Defense Mechanism of Hugh Glass in Michael Punke's Novel *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*

In this chapter,the researcher answers the research question. This chapter is divided into two parts; first, this research analyzes the character of Hugh Glass. Second, this research analyzed the types and the way how Hugh Glass had undergone his defense mechanism by Sigmund Freud in Michael Punke's*The Revenant: a Novel of Revenge.*

3.1 Character of Hugh Glass

Abrams said that characters are people oppressed in dramatic or narrative works, who are interpreted by readers as endowed with certain moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities with conclusions from what foreigners say and their typical way of saying dialogue and from what the action they do (33).

3.1.1 Wise

The character is literary: they are the object of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters which often cease to be simply 'object.' Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can be part of how we have ourselves, part of which we are (Bennet and Royle 60).

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According to the main character of a story, the human personality is familiar to us. If the story seems "true to life," we usually find that characters act in a fairly consistent manner and that the author has given them motivation: reason enough to behave as they do. If a character behaves in a sudden and unexpected manner, as if denying what we already know about his or her character personality, we believe that there is a reason for this behavior and that sooner or later it will find it. (Kennedy and Gioia 73).

In *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*, Hugh Glass is the main character because from the beginning until the end about him. Hugh Glass is also a wise character. When his friend told him about his brother, Hugh Glass responded wisely.

> "did you think he suffered, Hugh? Ican't get it out of my head that he was suffering away, all that time." (Punke 10)

From the quotation above, Hugh Glass looked at the man who asked him, William Anderson. Glass thinks for a moment before he answers friend's question.

> "I don't think your brother suffered."
>
> "you did your best for your brother, Will. It's a hard truth, but he was dead when that ball hit him three days ago." (Punke 10-11)

From quotation above, when William told to him about his brother' dead, Glass responded wisely. He said that his brother did not suffer and William has done given the best for his brother. This is a hard reality for William, but what they can do? His brother is dead.

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Initially, William argues about the death of his brother with Fitzgerald. He said that it was not a grave, precisely it was a pile of stones then William attacked Fitzgerald then he emphasized his knees to the chest of William who was already covered in blood and said "you want to go join your brother?" he pressed the knife than the blood flowing from William's lips.

"Fitzgerald, that is enough." (Punke 11)

The Glass said as above in a flat, but authoritative tone. Than Fitzgerald said, "don't start things you cannot finish William, next time I will finish for you."

Henry is the captain in this grub. He said to Glass it took two weeks to supply of meat, and if it had not arrived in Yellowstone before October, they would not have time to hunt. Then the captain stopped, waiting for the approval of Glass. He just stares which indicate that he agrees with the captain's talk. Afterwards Henry ask.

"did I ever tell you about Drouillard?"

"no, captain."

"George Drouillard, corps of Discovery?"

Henry nodded his head and told to Glass about his journey before being with the current grub. Glass fully paid attention to the captain's story, every citizen in St.Louis knows some versions of The Drouillard story, but Glass has never heard the version of someone directly involved. Glass tried to find words that could be relaxing, but before he could say anything, the captain asked "how long do you figure this river's going to keep running west?" Glass start intently and slowly looking into the captain's eyes

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> "we'll start making better time, Captain. We can follow the Grand for the time being. We know the Yellowstone's north and west." (Punke 14-15)

Honestly, glass has begun to feel very doubtful about the captain. Misfortune seems to be clinging to his head, like a cloudy gray cloud. However, glass still trusts the captain that everything will go well.

When all members of the grub sleep and there is one friend of their bridger to guard,and he accidentally makes a memberothers woke up because their shots rang out.

> " this is a poor excuse for a weapon, Captain. Give him a decent rifle andwe'll have fewer problems on watch." (Punke 17)

From the quotation above Glass takes the grasp held by Bridger and tries to fire it again, catches the trigger with his thumb before the flint hits the picker and he tries repeatedly,and with that, he knows that the rifle is not too good. Afterwards he asks the Captain to replace with a better gun.

When Glass began to walk again after several events made him unable to follow his friend because he could not walk for several months because the attack of the Grizzly, then he tried to stay alive with all the effort he could make when friends were on satisfied to keep the helpless and to betray Glass then take his rifle afterward dagger and leave him alone.That is where he tries to stay survive and avenge those who have betrayed. When Glass reached the Village of Arikara, he stopped to peek at a building and small dog neighing in the middle of the building. Then the dog ran and jumped into the arms of the old shaman. The women sat on a haystack, and when Glass approached the old woman screaming and she recited

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a terrifying spell, her death spell. “why hasn’t she gathered corn? Is she lame?” (Punke 105).

> “ he reached into his *parflrced*and pulled out an ear of corn. He shucked it and bent down to offer it to the old woman. Glass held out the corn for a long time as the woman continued her wailing chant. After a while the puppy sniffed at the corn, then began to lick it. Glass reached out the old woman on the head, gently stroking the white hair. Finally, the woman stopped chanting and turned her face toward the light that streamed in from the door.” (Punke 105).

Glass was shocked, both of her eyeballs were perfectly white, completely blind and he knew why the old woman was left behind when the Arikara fled at in the middle of the night.

> “in the morning she was dead” (Punke 106).
>
> “ Glass spent the better part of the morning building a crude pyre overlooking Missouri. When it was finished, he return to the big hut and wrapped the old woman in her blaket. He carried her to the pyre, the dog trailing pitifully behind them in an odd cortege.” (Punke 107).

Glass stander for a moment in front of the stage, old memories call from its past. Glass wonders what he will say at his mother’s funeral, what words had been spoken for Elizabeth. He imagined a mound of fresh-turned earth next to an open grave. The shadow of the funeral always makes him feel like being suffocated and cold. He liked the Indian way better, setting the bodies up high as if passing them to the heavens.

3.1.2 Brave

Hugh Glass also was a brave person. He faced all the problems that happened to him bravely. To get meat income he hunts and fights with a big bear, which is usually called a Grizzly. When he was seriously in injured as a result of

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fighting with the Grizzly, he was left behind with his colleague in a state of being unable to walk. He is trying to survive alone by justifying any means. Face a snake that can kill him, and also fight with some wolves.

> "Suddenly he knew, A hollowness seized his stomach half an instant before the first rumbling growl crossed the cleaning. The cubs skidded to an immediate stop, not ten feet in front of Glass. Ignoring the cubs now, Glass peered toward the brush line across the clearing." (Punke 19).

There was a pair of small bears,and both of them ran towards Glass bawling like playful dogs. They were born in spring. When they are five months weighed forty-five kilograms. Glass did not cast his gaze to the far side of the meadow. When Glass realizes hollowness seized his stomach. He could guess the size before he saw it. From the roar that the show moved aside like short grass, but the growl itself, a sound deep like the thunder of a falling tree, a bass that could emanate only through connection with some great mass.

The roar grew louder as her form appeared in the meadow. Her eyes start at Glass, her head lowered to the ground, her brain processed a strange. She faced him head-on, it looks like this bear will attack Glass.

> "Glass struggle to control his reaction as he processed his options. His reflex, of course, screamed at him to flee. Back through the willows.Into the river. Perhaps he could dive low and escape downstream. But the bear was already too close fot that, barely a hundred feet in front of him. His eyes searched desperately for a coottonwood to climb, perhaps he could scramble out of reach, then shoot from above. No, the trees were behind the bear. Nor did the willows provide sufficient cover. His options dwindled to one: one chance to stop the grizzly with a 53 caliber ball from the Astant." (Punke 20).

The bear attacked, roared with hatred. Reflex again nearly compelled Glass to turn and run. However, if Glass escape was futile, it seemed that the bear managed to

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close the distance between them at unexpected speed. Glass lifted his rifle and pulled the trigger, he aimed through the end of the barrel and was horrified. Glass had to fight against his instincts to shoot immediately.

> "Glass struggle to sight on the bouncing target of the sow's head, unable to align a shot. At ten paces, the grizzly lifted herself to a standing position. She towered three feet over Glass as she pivoted for the raking swipe of her lethal claws. Point-blank, he aimed at the great bear's heart and pulled the trigger." (Punke 20).

From the quotation above, when Glass shot the bear, she roared very loudly and returned a shot from Glass with his long fingernails, Glass's body attacked the bear, and then Glass fell to the back of the dagger from his hand. Glass kicked the ground as best he could, tried desperately seeking refuge in the bushes behind. The bear landed at his feet and was right above Glass's body. To protect the part of his face, Glass curled into a ball. The bear bit and lifted itself into the air until Glass imagined bones his back was broken,and he also felt the bear's teeth crush his shoulder blade.

> "he lay on his back starting up. The grizzly stood before him on her hind legs. Terror and pain receded, replaced by a horrified fascination at the towering animal. She let out final roar, which registered in Glass's mind like an echo across a great distance…." (Punke 21).

After the attacker, she stood in front of Glass with hind legs; the bear fell right at Glass's body. Fear and pain diminished, replaced by terrible admiration of seeing such a large animal he could defeat, even though Glass was helpless.

Glass also ventured to kill rattlesnakes to eat because he was hungry.

> "Glass took another long look at the rattlesnake, still lying torpid in the all-consuming state of digesting its prey. The snake hadn't moved an inch since Glass had been conscious……Glass picked up fist-size rock and

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> crawled within reach. Too late, the snake made a sluggish move toward cover. Glass smashed the rock on its head, beating the serpent repeatedly until he was certain it was dead." (Punke 72).

When Glass feels hungry, he saw a snake that did not move nearby because the snake ate rabbits, the Glass crawled carefully towards the snake, and the horrifying image of his dream being nibbled by a snake was still faintly remembered, Glass continued to move then took its stone the size of a walnut and he rolled the stone toward the snake, the snake did not move. Glass took stone like caste ball, almost late, but Glass managed to kill the snake.

> " Having killed the rattlesnake, Glass's next challenge was to gut it out"
>
> "Already flies buzzed around the snake's bloody head. Glass was more respectful. He had once seen a severed snake head implant itself on the nose of a fatally curious dog." (Punke 73).

Glass crawl then pours the entire of the bag. He found a razor, the six-inch claw of a grizzly bear. Had wondered how that is in his bag and he put it back and took razor, at least he could still skin the snake with razor, glass was also careful when he was the lightest with a severely in injured snake burying his head in a sniffing dog, so he put a long stick over the snake's head and pressed it with his feet.

Glass fight with some wolves, a hundred yards downstream from Glass, a pack of eight wolves also watched the great bull and the outliers he guarded. Fatal weakness, the big wolf raised himself suddenly to all fours.

> "the calf's last stand took place no more that seventy-five yards down the bank from Glass. He watched with a mixture of fascination and fear,…..The pack focused its complete attention on the calf….. In growing desperation, Glass considered the options. If he waited too long, he doubted whether anything would be left." (Punke 90).

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The quotation above, explain if Glass keeps silent and only sees a flock of wolves eating a buffalo child, chances are he will not get anything to eat. While he desperately needs nutrition after a few weeks he only ate roots and mouse. Glass doubted he had managed to travel fifty kilometers since the first time he crawled. Glass reached for the dry sage branch, and he held it close to the fire, the branch immediately caught fire. Glass wonders if the fire will be able to survive as far as the distance between him and the wolves must be handling.

> "Glass looked again at the wolves, they suddenly seemed larger. He hesitated for an instant. No, turning back, he decided. *This is my chance,* with the burning sage branch in one hand and the four backup branches in the other, Glass crawled down the bank toward the wolves. At fifty yards, the alpha male and his mate looked up fromthe hindquarter to stare at this strange animal approaching the buffalo calf. They viewed Glass as a curiosity, not a challenge, after all, they had eaten their fill."(Punke 92)

Glass ventured to face a flock of wolves,and now he faced directly with the four wolves. A white wolf showed off its bloodied fangs and took half a step towards Glass. The white wolf is confused whether he should defend his prey or his fear with fire. The branch in Glass's hand began to burn,and he remembered the bite of grizzly fangs that tore at his body. Then there was the roar of thunder rolling all over the valley. Drizzle began to fall,and Glass said: "god, not now." White wolves act fast and take a position to attack. Glass grabs the four sage branches and adds them to the burning branch. The fire soared and swallowed dry branches.

> "He trusts the torch toward the wolf with one ear. Flames singed the animal's face and it jumped backward with a yelp. The white wolf leapt at Glass's flank, sinking its teeth into his shoulder. Glass pivoted, craning his neck to keep the wolf off his throat." (Punke 93).

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Again, Glass struggles to maintain its body balance. In fact, he swung his hand that the fire hit the attacker, burning the wolf's stomach and groin. Then the one-eared wolf slid over his head, missing the target's neck but managed to make it Glass falls. Glass tried to keep standing on his knees. When the wolves feel the battle already at the climax, Glass scares them with the torch of the alpha male and the other wolves leave the place, and then the white wolf and wolf with one ear follow them and leave their prey with Glass. Glass managed to get meat after a long time he didn't eat it.

3.1.3 Persistent

Having completed his self-examination because grizzly's attacked, Glass arrived at several dispassionate conclusions: He defenseless. If Indians or animals discovered him, he could muster no resistance. He could not stay in the clearing. Glass was not sure how many days he had been in the camp, but he knows that the sheltered spring must be well known to any Indians in the area.

> " Despite the risk of Indians, Glass had no intention of veering from the Grand, it was a known source for water, food, and orientation. There was, however, one critical question: upstream or down? As much as Glass might want to embark in immediate pursuit of his betrayers, he knowthat to do so would be folly. He was alone with no weapons in hostile country. He was weak from fever and hunger. He couldn't walk." (Punke 61-62).

From the quotation above, Glass did not intend to leave the place, because he knew the source of food and drink was there, but he knew that gradually animals or Indian tribes would find it there. Even though Glass wanted to move, he realized that he was alone and unarmed, much less unable to walk.

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> "it pained him to consider retreat, even temporary retreat, but Glass knew there was no real option." (Punke 62)
>
> "*Three hundred and fifty miles.*A healthy man in good wather could cover that ground in two weeks. How far can I crawl in a day? He had no idea, but he did not intend to sit in one place." (Punke 62)

Glass knew that there was no other choice but to continue walking before being discovered by an Indian, with his condition as it did not allow him to walk,as usual, he crawled, and when he saw parts of his body had not swollen,and Glass assumed that he would recover over time. He will crawl until his body can grind with the help of a crutch. Better five kilometers behind him than in front, moving would increase his odds of finding food.

3.2 Hugh Glass's Defense Mechanism

Hugh Glass uses defense mechanism in many ways; the explanation below will provide resignation to identify and analyze the form of defense mechanism Hugh Glass uses in *The Revenant: a novel of Revenge*by Michael Punke, and also how to make it happen.

3.2.1 Intellectualization

Intellectualization is an effort in which the person avoids uncomfortable emotions by focusing on facts and logic.

There was daylight, Glass can know without moving. However,besides that, he could not guess at what time. He was lying in his place, unconscious since the day before. Anger had brought him to the edge of the meadow, but fever stopped him there.

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> "Glass looked again at the gap in the woods where Fitzgerald and Bridger had fled. His jaw set as he thought about what they had done, he felt again the visceral desire to strike out in pursuit. This time though, he also felt the weakness of his body. For the first time since the bear attack, his mind was clear, with clarity came an alarming assessment of his situation." (Punke 60).

From the quotation above, when Glass wanted to pursue them and take revenge, in reality he could logically do nothing because he was sick with dying caused by a bear attack, Glass also thinks that if he keeps on chasing he want to be able to do it because he does not have any weapons and with high probability he will also lose. Glass felt a deep desire to pursue them, but this time, he also felt his body weaken. Since the first bear's attack, his mind was clear; with the clarity he was able to judge the situation carefully. Glass removes the desire to pursue those who have betrayed him. Intellectualization reflect in this novel because when Glass wants revenge, chasing them is impossible, his condition still weak and even though he tries to chase then get avenge, he will lose.

Rather hesitantly mixed up, Glass began to examine his wounds. He saw a wound on his neck, a little worried because the throat was seriously in injured. With a slight bow, he can see the scratching marks that extend and the shoulders to the neck are reflected water. Glass lifts his right arm.

> "The pain tar made him think of Bridger. He remembered that the boy had tended his wounds. Still, it wasn't the image of Bridger nursing him that stuck in his mind. Instead, he saw Bridger looking back from the edge of the clearing, the stolen knife in his hand." (Punke 61).

From the previous sentence above, when Glass some of the wounds smeared by Bridger's pine sap, he again recalled the betrayal done by Bridger, not remember when Bridger took care of him, but Glass remembered when he turned from the

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edge of the meadow to the stolen dagger his hand. After Glass examined his own body, he could conclude that he was helpless.

As he lay on the riverbank in the early moment of dawn, a deer appeared in front of him — the distance of the deer barely thirty yards away from Glass, an easy target of the rifle. Intellectualization shown in quotation bellow

"For the first time the day, he thought about the men who abandoned him. His rage grew as he stared at the doe. Abandonment seemed too benign to describe their treachery. Abandonment seemed too benign to describe their treachery. Abandonment was a passive act—running away or leaving something behind. If his keepers had done no more than abandon him, he would at this moment be sighting down the barrel of his gun, about to shoot the deer." (Punke 84).

From the quotation above, when Glass looks at his body, the pine sap that is spread by Bridger in the middle has begun to dry up, Glass knew that Bridger had done good to him. But, when he recalled the fact that Bridger was one of the people who had replaced him, Glass was helpless. In Glass's mind how he would avenge him after he recovered from the wound. according to Glass if they just left maybe he could aim at a deer right in front of him, but this was different. They leave while taking Glass's belongings including daggers, flint, and others. Glass staring at oneself, wet from toe to head, injured and tingling left in the mouth. They had deliberately robbed him of nothing, which might be very useful for their safety. Moreover, by robbing, their chances of survival, they killed him, kill Glass. However, Glass will not die, because he will still be alive to kill those who killed him.

> "…..an interval during which he thought bitterly about the two men who stole his knife. He had neither the time nor the tools to work the fur

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> properly, but he did cut a crude parfleche before the skin dried into stiff rawhide. He needs the bag to carry the jerky." (Punke 94)

From the quotation above, Glass skinning the buffalo, he got from a bunch of wolves. He managed to attack. Glass suddenly thought for a moment. If there was a knife, then the way to stretch buffalo and slice the meat would not take long. At once, Glass remembered those who had betrayed and took Glass goods. Logically, Glass is not likely to chase them and take their things now because the situation that has not yet recovered plus he also needs nutrients to recover soon and Glass must prepare meat for journey heading to Fort Kiowa. Work that should be completed in minutes becomes hours. Moreover, Glass recalled to them Fitzgerald and Bridger who had robbed him of his property; Glass enjoys slices of meat which he cuts into small pieces and roasts them. After a few days Glass could not enjoy meat he could finally satisfy himself because according to him to recover his body, he needed much nutrition.

3.2.2 Rationalization

Rationalization is a strategy when someone uses to provide a rational explanation for the behavior. That means someone uses a logical and rational reason to oppose the real reason.

Glass became suddenly aware of a profound and gnawing hunger. He had no idea how long it had been since he had eaten, but his hands trembled from the lack of subsistence. When he lifted his head, the clearing spun a slow circle around him.

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> "He moved to six feet, stopping to pick up a walnut size rock. With his left hand, he rolled the rock, which skipped toward the snake, bumping its body. The snake didn't move. Glass picked up a fist-size rock and crawled within reach. Too late, the snake made a sluggish move toward cover. Glass smashed the rock on its head, beating the serpent repeatedly until he was certain it was dead." (Punke 72).

Because he had not eaten for a long time and was unconscious, at that time Glass felt hungry when he woke up from his dream. The snake did not move a bit beside him, Glass crawled slowly and took a piece of walnut-size, he threw it at the snake, and the snake too still not moving, then Glass takes a rather large stone almost late,and Glass hits the snake's head to death. This is the way how Hugh Glass gets eaten. His body is not fit after he fights with Grizzly.

After Glass skinned and cut the neck to the stomach of the snake, then Glass cut snake meat into several parts.

> "he bit into the snake, ripping into the raw flesh as if were an ear of corn." (Punke 73).

From the quotation above, Glass chewed snake meat like he was chewing on a piece of corncob. The meat is cut off. Glass the chewy meat. Glass is not aware of anything except hunger that overwhelms him every waking from sleep; anyway he does to get food. This is Glass's way of satisfying his hunger when there is nothing to eat except the snake. He cut small pieces of snake meat left eating.

As expected, no source meat appeared before him. To survive now, he must depend on plants.

> "….Cattails grew in plentiful clumps wherever the terrain flattened to create marshy backwaters, their furry brown heads capping slender green stalks as high as four feet. Glass used a stave to dig up the root stalks,

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> peeled away the outer skin, and ate the tender shoots. While catteils grew thickly in the marsh, so too did mosquitoes." (Punke 76).

From his live with Pawnee's tribe, Glass had extensive knowledge of plants in the fields. He ate the roots of the plant bitterly than hunger. These plants grow in fertile marshes. Three day's Glass crawling down the Grand River and finding Few plants, but he did not find what his body needed. It has been twelve days since the bear's attack. Besides, rattlesnakes are the only food. The berries and tubers may support it for several days, but to restore his feet, Glass knows he needs rich nutrition, which only meat can provide.

In the middle of the road, when Glass feels hungry, he smells something. Like a buffalo carcass. Glass looks for it and finds it. Unfortunately the carcass has been a few days,and Glass sighs less quickly to find it.

> "He picked it up with his left hand and threw it clumsily against the line of smaller ribs. One of the bones snapped, and Glass reached for one of the pieces. The marrow he sought was dry, I need a ticker bone……his hunger robbed him of reason. He ignored the bitter taste, sucking the liquid from the bone, then digging for more with the piece broken rib." (Punke 78-79).

Glass assumes it is better to risk than to starve to death. What he ate was a carcass that had been gone for several days, and it was very clear the smell was not good,and it was already bitter. A few hours after he ate the carcass, his stomach cramped, Glass felt he was not strong enough to support his body and began to roll the side. Cold sweat started to flow, he felt nauseous and then Glass committed until his stomach was drained.

Glass make a trap to get a rabbit, at least rabbit meat, but Glass feels hungry again before one of the traps he makes to get prey.

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> "Glass found a sheltered spot against a cut bank. When he could no longer stand the pages of hunger, he ate the bitter roots from the dandelions he had plucked for the traps. He drank from the river to wash the taste from his mouth and lay for down to sleep." (Punke 82).

Glass feels hungry again after making a trap to get food. Finally, he ate plant roots that tasted bitter. After that, he tries to look at the trap.

> "Having assured himself that anything in his trap was dead, he reached into the hole. One by one, he pulled out for dead mice and two ground squirrels."(Punke 85).

There was no glory in the hunting method, but Glass was pleased with the result he got as little as Glass can eat meat even though it is only rat meat and squirrels. He fell well when he has to eat plant roots that taste bitter.

When Glass tried to survive, he did various ways how he could cheat and use various methods. He ventured to kill rattlesnakes which were predators in the forest. Even though the equipment he has is incomplete; he can deal with it in various ways. Then he ate cattail plants that tasted bitter and ate buffalo carcass which endangered him and then ate rat meat and squirrels. He needs nutrients that are shadowed for his health, but he does not have enough equipment to hunt and his condition not possible. He satisfies of vent his hunger with things like the above.

There is sunlight, Glass can know without needing to move. He also could not guess at what time; he had been lying in a place he had fainted from the day

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before. Anger had brought him to the edge of the meadow, but a fever stopped him there.

> "The bear had carved away at Glass from the outside and now the fever carved away from within. It felt to Glass as if he had been hollowed out.."(Punke 54).

Glass cannot sleep because she feels pain. He is just alone. It is possible to at least return to the blanket. He tried to move while trying to gather strength, the answer he gave his body was like a slow echo from across a wide chasm. He trembled uncontrollably. Need fire warmth. He looked around at the campsite. None of the smoke was left from the fire pit. There is no fire,and there is also no warmth.

When the pain from coughing began to subside, Glass again began to focus on the blanket *"I have to get warmth".* He spent all his strength to lift his head.

> "Trough the long morning, Glass's body fought against the infection of his wounds. He slipped between a conscious, unconscious, and confusing state in between, aware of his surroundings like random pages of a book,…."(Punke 55).

Glass hopes to sleep again just be able to rest from the pain. However, every sleep pause, Glass is always haunted by a variety of terrible thoughts about whether he will never wake up again when he falls asleep, whether it feels like he died. Glass does not know how long it has been lying there.

When Glass fell asleep, he dreamed of being bitten by a snake and Glass woke frantically; Glass stared at his arm there was no sign of a snake bite.

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> "Gingerly, he touched his neck, half expecting to find a serpent attached. Nothing. Relief flooded over him as he realized the snake or least the snake bites were the imagined horror of a nightmare. He look again at the snake, torpid, as its body worked to digest prey." (Punke 56).

Glass feels panic when awakened from his dream. As is it was real, a snake bit his hand, and after awakening, nothing happened to him. Relief flooded his whole when he realized that snakes, snake bites were no more than shadows or a nightmare. Beside him there is indeed a snake, but the snake does not move because it is digesting its prey, Glass stares at the snake; the snake is not moving until Glass finishes drinking water in the river.

> "Glass more respectful. He had once seen a severed snake head implant itself on the nose of a fatally curious dog. Remembering the unfortunate dog, he laid a long stick across the snake's head and pressed down on it with his left leg." (Punke 73).

Glass is more careful about approaching a dead snake, because he once saw a corpse of a severely in injured snake make its head on its nose as a sniffing dog wants to know what happened, then Glass takes the wood and presses it to the snake's head with its legs because his left hand is still not so healed.

From the quote above, Hugh Glass uses rationalization for his psychological problems; he uses a logical way to think how he can survive from that place. He does not want to die before he takes revenge with his friends. So he quietly thought of another way. He needs connection, in rationalization according

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to him as there must be away out to escape this condition. Even though his condition was desperate, he walked on all fours and could not fly, but he still insisted on keeping his mind rational.

3.2.4 Reaction Formation

Occurs when a person feels the urge to do or say something and them he or she does or says something that is effectively the opposite of what they want.

Glass carefully avoids discussion of his motivation back from the platform. However, Glass finally asks about Fitzgerald to Major Constable.

> "There's a man walking this way—up over the ridgeline."
> "You mean an Indian?"
> "'Sume so, Lieutenant.Didn't get close enough to find out." (Punke 211)

Glass asks Major Constable while Glass's eyes looked at Fitzgerald who had changed. Glass was disgusted when he saw it. Moreover, now Glass is close to his game, seemingly unreal he struggled against Fitzgerald's attacking desire and strangled the man's neck until he lost his life.

During the trial between Glass and Fitzgerald, he always turned back what had happened while in the forest between him and Glass.

> "Lieutenant Askitzen stood there with a Bible. "Raise your right hand," he saidto Glass. "Do you swear to tell the truth, so help you God?" Glass nodded andsaid yes in the weak timbre that he hated but could not change.
> "Mr. Glass—you heard the reading of the charges?" asked Constable.
> "Yes."
> "And they are accurate?"

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> "Yes."
> "Do you wish to make a statement?" (Punke 216)

Glass hesitated; the formalities of the trial were shocking. He did not expect to be watched by many people, he knew Constable was commander of the fort, but this was a personal affair between him and Fitzgerald, not a spectacle to entertain someone. Then Glass explained what had happened and the problem because they had robbed Glass before running away. They take all the equipment Glass needs to survive.

> "What *did* you do for him?"
> "Well, I'm no doctor, sir, but I did my best. I made up a poultice for his throatandforhis back. I made a broth to try and feed him. Course his throat was so bad he couldn't swallow or talk." (Punke 218)

Glass feels that the statement has gone too far because it does not match what happened. He turned the facts upside down. Glass looked at Fitzgerald while dumbfounded by disbelief. Not because Fitzgerald's action was not unexpected. However, he is indeed a traitor and liar. What was hard to believe was the Major reaction that believed in the statement Fitzgerald had said.

When Glass was in custody because he could not stand the state of deceit that had been said by Fitzgerald, Glass shoot him, his shot missed, and a nosebleed lodged on Fitzgerald's shoulder. Glass struggled to escape and run away, then the Major and the golden tufts on his shoulder, Glass felt a piercing pain behind his head, then pitch black, then Glass is freed by Kiowa, the person

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who helped him when he was in the Grand River who owned it good relationship with the Mayor.

> "Anger flooded over him. "What happened to Fitzgerald?"
> "Major Constable is returning him to his duties."
> "No punishment?"
> "He has to forfeit two months' pay."
> "Two months' pay!"
> "Well, he's also got a hole in his shoulder where there didn't used to be one— and you get your rifle back."" (Punke 222)

Kiowa looked at Glass; he read the emotions on his face easily. Kiowa advised Glass if he had other ideas not to use a gun on the fort. Because the Mayor took the responsibility seriously as a law enforcer in this place and was eager to try the trial murder.

They walked across the ceremony field together. Kiowa turned to Glass and said that Glass did something stupid, returned to revenge. If Glass had the opportunity to face to face with Fitzgerald, maybe he was helpless, but at least Glass already understood that something was we want is not necessarily achieved.

From all of the quotation above, explain that Hugh Glass repression his reaction formation when he want revenge, but the law makes him cannot revenge because Major give Fitzgerald worth punishment has been done. The point is the opposite of what Glass wants.

3.2.5 Repression

Repression involves placing uncomfortable thoughts in area that are relatively inaccessible from the subconscious mind. When something happens that cannot be overcome now then he/she push it way.

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The bear had deeply injured him in the chest and upper arm. Bridger's pine gum had closed the wound. All look healthy,and Glass continues to stare at the snake and thinking.

"God, what I'd give for my knife. But, not now."(Punke 61).

Glass thinks about the knife carried by Bridger. Glass throws away the memory of the knife now. It is impossible for him to take it in his condition, injury and cannot walk. If the knife had been there, he would not have bothered to find a way to skin the swings he had managed kill snake to eat. Glass vowed to get the dagger back but not now, because the conditions were not possible to walk. Now Glass crawls along the road beside the Grand River. He throws away to want to reconcile him because the time is not right. Maybe someday he will try hard to find those who have betrayed and avenged him.

Hugh Glass also uses repression when he gets the remaining buffalo's meat from the wolf whose he fights. He thought back to the knife that should make it easier to slice the meat.

> "Glass removed the hide with the dull razor. A task that should have taken minutes took hours, an interval during which he thought bitterly about the two men who stole his knife."(Punke 96).

The time lag that made Glass remember the knife, but he delayed his desire to get the knife, Glass felt that at this time he had no time for it. Glass throws away the feeling of wanting to make things and revenge. Sometime that is certain he will take revenge. Glass does not have the time or equipment to process to work the

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fur properly, but he manages to make rough parfleche before the skin dried into stiff rawhide. he needed the bag to carry the meat.

3.2.6 Sublimation

After Glass return and met with his friends, all of the people were shocked, especially Bridger. Silence filled the room while the stunned men tried to struggle to understand the scene before him. Bridger has seen a scene like this in his mind.

> "Glass scanned the stunned faces before him. Disappointment flashed briefly as he failed to locate Fitzgerald among the men but he did find Bridger. Their eyes would have met, expect Bridger turned way. Just like before. He noticed the familiar knife that Bridger now wore at his waist. Glass lifted his rifle and cocked it." (Punke 180-181)

Glass saw one face from them,and he felt a little disappointed because Fitzgerald was not there, but it was okay there was Bridger then he approached Bridger and ask his knife while lifting the gun and holding it up with his anger like want to kill Bridger.

> "The desire to shoot Bridger down nearly overwhelmed him. Having crawled toward this moment for a hundred days, the prospect of vengeance was no immediate, the power to consummate requiring no more than the gentle squeeze of a trigger." (Punke 181)

Glass was eager to kill Bridger at that time, just by pressing the trigger he could die, but he felt that with him dead it wasn't quite satisfied with what he had done for several months when he left Glass alone. Glass pauses to enjoy the last moment before satisfying the rifle and resting the gun on the wall.

> "where's my knife Bridger?"

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"Stand up," (Punke 181)

He slowly approached Bridger. Glass blow hit his face, then punch his bottom of his chin, hit his stomach repeatedly and kicked him too. Glass had imagined this moment for a long time. Now came the moment of revenge which was even more colorful than the one imagined, Glass twirling the knife and feeling its weight, prepare to stab.

The expected resistance did not come. Glass continued to grip his knife while staring at the boy. Bridger looked back, Glass did not see hatred but fearless. Glass's breathing began to slow down,and its slips stopped pulsing,and he looked around the man who surrounded him. For a long time he looked at the knife in his hand and then looked around at his belt as he turned away from Bridger, Glass realized he was cold.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Revenant: a novel of Revenge describes Hugh Glasseslike the main character and how he escaped his life after a fight with Grizzly's bear, surviving after being taken by a college assigned to guard him. When a bear attack seriously injured glass, he could not do anything. His body was severely injured from the head until his leg. When the captain freed two colleagues to guard him and reverse the grave for him because they though Glass would soon die. It made his friend betrayal him.

From the characterization, the researcher can tell if Hugh Glass in here is a Major character with stable attitude. His characters are brave, wise and persistent.

The findings here are six out of nine types of defense mechanism that are used by Hugh Glass. The most often used is Intellectualization, then displacement, rationalization, repression, reaction information,and sublimation. The used of denial, regression, and projection are not found in these speeches.

Also, it shows the flow of the defense mechanism. The most strength defense mechanism that Hugh Glass uses is intellectualization by avoiding his anger feeling to an object, then Hugh Glass performed displacement to get his target, because he need more nutrition from meat, but he can get it than he replace with cattail roots. Hugh Glass also perform his rationalization by achieving the reality that he cannot do anything with his body and then move from place to place where he crawled and thinking rational that he can fly. He also performs his

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reaction formation when he can do or say the reality, he wants get revenge, but the law resolves it and he just achieves. He performs his repression when he remembers about his friend leave him then he tries to not thinking of them by doing anything more useful. The last he perform his sublimation when he comes back from the forest and wants revenge them but he thinking again and remember some of the good things done and not for revenge.

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