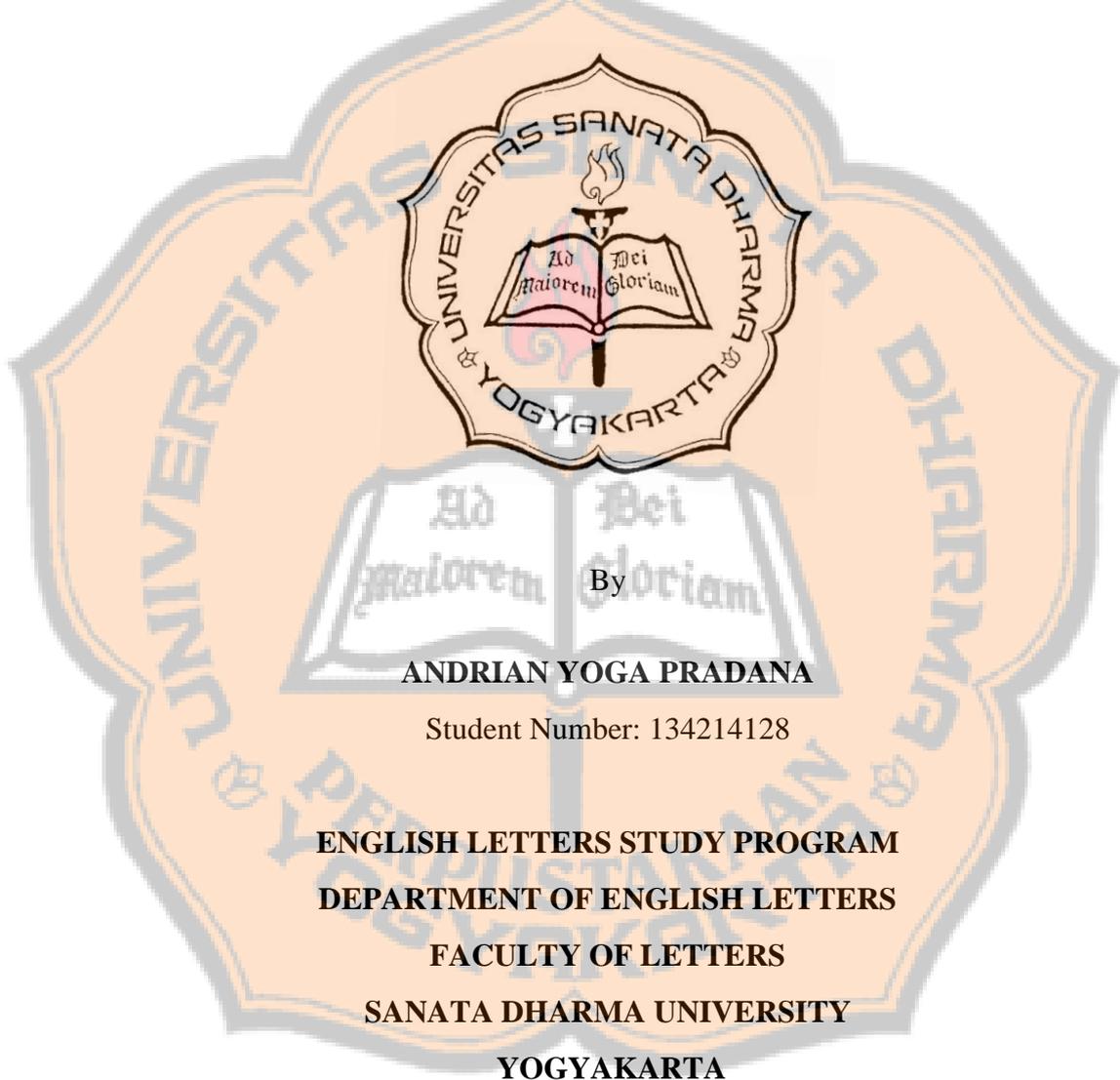


**SELF-IDENTITY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAIN  
CHARACTER IN OSAMU DAZAI'S *NO LONGER HUMAN***

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

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



**ANDRIAN YOGA PRADANA**

Student Number: 134214128

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY  
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January 23, 2018



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Defended before the Board of Examiners  
On February 15, 2018  
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Yogyakarta, January 16, 2018



Andrian Yoga Pradana



**The** sun rises today and sets again. A flower that bloomed in the morning, falls from its stem. The sun sets today and rises again. Flowers bloom to fill the land, but not the flowers of yesterday.

MUSHISHI



FOR MY BELOVED PARENTS,

FAMILY,

FRIENDS,

AND MYSELF.



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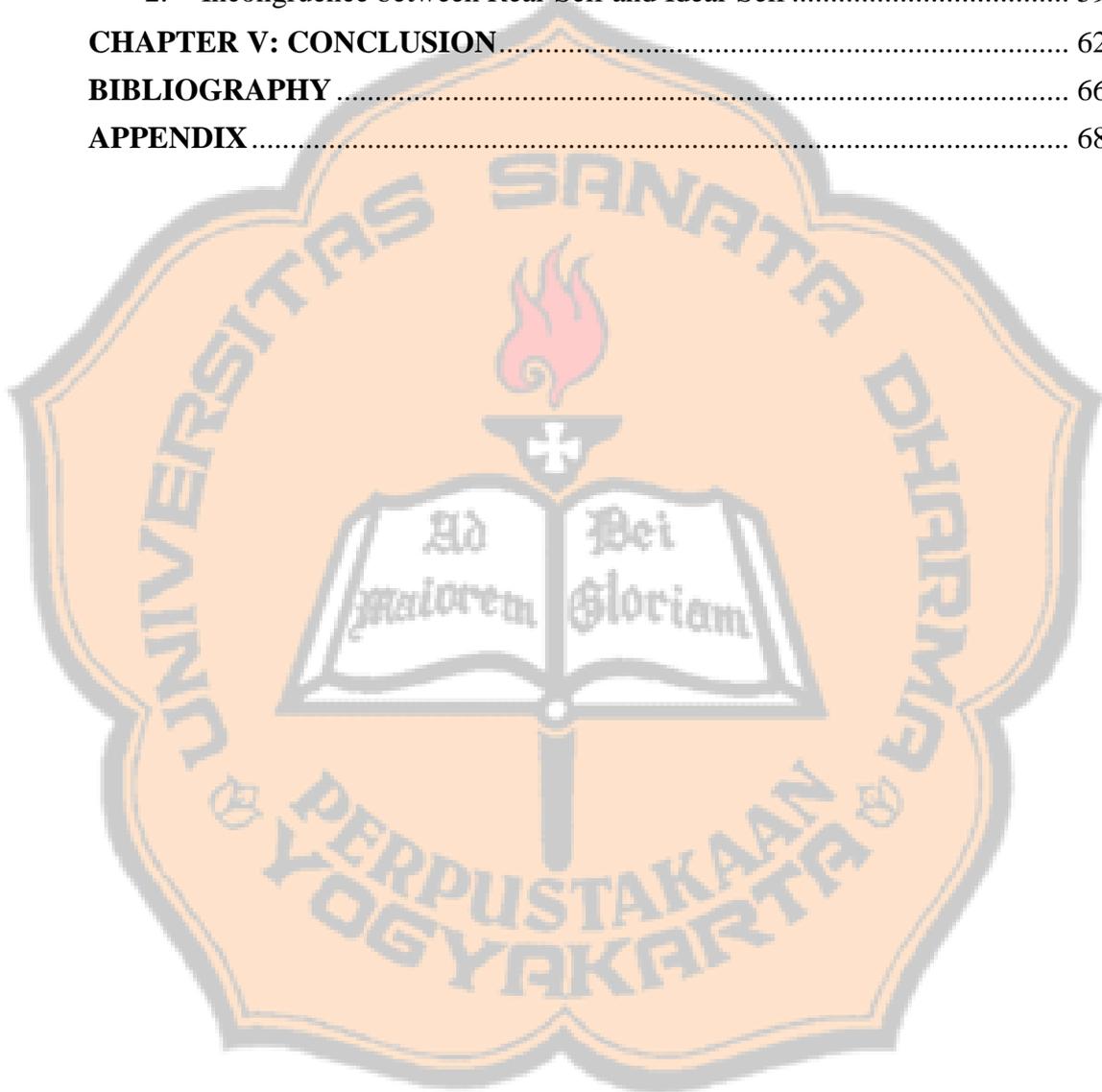
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....	ii
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....	iii
<b>ACCEPTANCE PAGE</b> .....	iv
<b>LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH</b> ...	v
<b>STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY</b> .....	vi
<b>MOTTO PAGE</b> .....	vii
<b>DEDICATION PAGE</b> .....	viii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	ix
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	x
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	xii
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	xiii
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Problem Formulation .....	4
C. Objectives of the Study .....	4
D. Definition of Terms.....	4
<b>CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b> .....	7
A. Review of Related Studies .....	7
B. Review of Related Theories .....	10
1. Theory of Character, Characterization, and Character Development ....	11
2. Theory of Personality Development .....	13
3. Self – Identity Theory .....	14
C. Theoretical Framework .....	18
<b>CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY</b> .....	19
A. Object of the Study .....	19
B. Approach of the Study .....	21
C. Method of the Study.....	21
<b>CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS</b> .....	23
A. Character Development of Oba Yozo .....	23
1. Yozo’s Childhood Characteristics.....	23
2. Yozo’s Adulthood Characteristics.....	29
B. Factors Influencing Oba Yozo’s Personality Development.....	36

1. Factors Influencing Self-Harming Personality.....	36
2. Factors Influencing Dependent Personality .....	47
C. Yozo’s Self-Identity Establishment .....	51
1. Real-Self and Ideal-Self .....	51
2. Incongruence between Real-Self and Ideal-Self .....	59
<b>CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION</b> .....	62
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	66
<b>APPENDIX</b> .....	68



**ABSTRACT**

ANDRIAN YOGA PRADANA, **Self-Identity Establishment of The Main Character in Osamu Dazai's "No Longer Human"**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2017.

The novel for this study is Osamu Dazai's *No Longer Human* which tells the story of a man named Oba Yozo who has trouble with his own perception of self. He believes that he is different from the ordinary human beings. His life is also burdened with depression. Throughout his life, his personality changes which happen in the span of his childhood and adulthood. His personality development due to with the influence of some factors.

There are three problem formulations to discuss in this study. First is about the character development of Oba Yozo. Second is about the factors influencing Yozo's personality development. The third problem formulation is about Oba Yozo's self-identity establishment.

The method used in this study is library research. The sources in this study were taken from printed and online sources. To conduct the study, the psychological approach is applied in order to help analyzing Oba Yozo's development and his self-identity establishment. Some other theories also applied in the study to find the answers for the problem formulations.

The results from this analysis are that Oba Yozo experiences the personality changes during the span of his childhood and adulthood. Some of his childhood personalities develops into different personalities when he enters adulthood. Several factors also influenced his personality development, including internal and external factors. Yozo's anxiety is an important factor as the main source of his negative behavior. His anxiety initiates from the process of his self-identity establishment. In this process, he creates a gap between his real-self and ideal-self resulting in the incongruence and confusion in his actualizing tendency.

**ABSTRAK**

ANDRIAN YOGA PRADANA, **Self-Identity Establishment of The Main Character in Osamu Dazai's "No Longer Human"**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2017.

Novel pada penelitian ini adalah *No Longer Human* karangan Osamu Dazai, yang menceritakan tentang seorang pria bernama Oba Yozo yang memiliki masalah dengan persepsi dirinya sendiri. Ia percaya bahwa ia berbeda dengan manusia normal. Hidupnya juga terbebani dengan depresi. Sepanjang hidupnya, perubahan kepribadiannya terjadi pada rentang masa kecil dan masa dewasa. Perkembangan kepribadiannya dimungkinkan terjadi dengan pengaruh beberapa faktor.

Ada tiga rumusan masalah yang harus dibahas dalam penelitian ini. Pertama adalah tentang perkembangan karakter Oba Yozo. Yang kedua adalah tentang faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan kepribadian Yozo. Rumusan masalah ketiga adalah tentang pembentukan identitas diri Oba Yozo.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kepustakaan. Sumber dalam penelitian ini diambil dari sumber cetak dan daring. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, pendekatan psikologis diterapkan untuk membantu menganalisa perkembangan Oba Yozo dan pembentukan identitas dirinya. Beberapa teori lain juga diterapkan dalam penelitian ini guna menemukan jawaban atas rumusan masalah.

Hasil dari analisis ini adalah bahwa Oba Yozo mengalami perubahan kepribadian selama rentang masa kecil dan masa dewasa. Beberapa kepribadian masa kecilnya berkembang menjadi kepribadian yang berbeda saat dia dewasa. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi perkembangan kepribadiannya, termasuk faktor internal dan eksternal. Kecemasan Yozo merupakan faktor penting yang menjadi sumber utama perilaku negatifnya. Kecemasannya dimulai dari proses pembentukan identitas dirinya. Dalam proses ini, dia menciptakan kesenjangan antara *real-self* dan *ideal-self* nya dalam ketidakcocokan dan kebingungan pada *actualizing tendency* nya.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

In literary work, character is the significant element which could become the focus of a story. M.H. Abrams described character as the persons pictured in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as having particular value (Abrams, 1999: 32-33). Character is important in a literary work because it helps build the tension and drive the story.

During their childhood, people will most likely learn things they do not know from their surroundings, including family and society where they lived. During this period of time, most children copies the behaviors from their parents and environment. After these children became teenager or adult, some will continue to do what their parents have taught and believe it as the best norm accepted by society, while the others begin to questions themselves about their self-identity and purposes in their life.

This question about self-identity and purposes of one's life is common in our nowadays society and mostly people can find their own answer about themselves. The question can cover wide range of area, from purposes, dreams, desires, and way of life or anything else. After they find their own answer and way to life, it can leads into changing of personality and perspective towards life.

The topic in this research is the connection of the self-identity establishment to main characters' personality development. The main character in this novel find

himself in series of events which create conflicts throughout the story. These conflicts affect the main character's personality and resulted in his personality development in the story. The intention of this study is to understand the important factors affect human's personality development.

*No Longer Human* is the story of a man named Oba Yozo, a complicated, good for nothing person who is afraid of people. The story is being told in first person narrative from Yozo's point of view. Yozo, since the beginning of the story, is describing himself as a person who are different from others, even from his own family. Since he was a child, he afraid to interact with other people. It is difficult for him express what he feels or wants. To be able to socialize with others, he conceals himself in the impression of a clown and performs funny things to make other people laugh. He usually refers it as 'clowning'. That is the way he withdraw himself from the group and create a wall separates him and other human being.

Oba Yozo is the main protagonist in this novel. He appears as a complicated man with a lot of problems in his life. His problems grows to be even more complex when he enters adulthood. He becomes skeptical to other people and drown himself in alcohol which later only increases his pain, both mentally and economically. Yozo tries to escape from his misery by committing suicide several times, but only to no avail.

Dazai, as an I-novel author was famous for his dark and gloomy atmosphere in his works which was inspired from his own real-life events. Nakamura Mitsuo, in his criticism on I-novel, explain that this technique often leads to a conversion of

actual happenings into sort of perversion (Brudnoy, 1968: 458-459). Dazai was suffered from guilt and feeling of isolation from his surroundings, both from the 'world' and 'family' (Brudnoy, 1968: 457). *No Longer Human* was his last work before he died and the main character of the story has the closest personality compared to the author, having psychological problem and existential crisis as a human being.

The study of Japanese literature especially in the period after 1945, is interesting because during that time most of the literary works are portraying the decadent era of Japan when people are losing their purpose in live. Looking at the world from the perspective of a decadent person in which they openly criticize the norm in society is something unique and interesting.

The focus of this study is the identity establishment and personality development of Oba Yozo. The reason is because his personality as a character is interesting to analyze, such as his removal toward other human being, and his skeptical perspective about life. In the prologue of the novel, Yozo is describes as a young boy with big bright smile which eventually grows into a good for nothing person, to the point that he describe himself as the outcast in his own society. The process of this character development and any factors surrounding it are worth to be discussed, because it can shows the bigger picture on how the environment affects people's personality development.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

There are three questions that are needed to be answered in order to achieve the objective of this study. Those questions are:

1. How is the main character, Oba Yozo, developed in *No Longer Human*?
2. What are the influencing factors in Oba Yozo's personality development?
3. How is self-identity establishment of Oba Yozo?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study is to analyze the self-identity establishment of the main character in this novel. This objective can be achieved by answering the formulations stated above. The first problem formulation is the personality development of Oba Yozo. This question include the character's personality during Yozo's childhood and the changes that occurs after he became an adult. The second problem formulation is about the factors which influence the main character's personality development. The objective of the third problem formulation is to analyze the main character self-identity establishment before concluding the message about the influence of self-identity establishment in the personality development of a person.

## **D. Definition of Terms**

### **Self-Identity Establishment**

Identity means something that will not easily change under many circumstances or condition. Self or self-concept "is a general term used to refer to

how someone thinks about, evaluates or perceives themselves. To be aware of oneself is to have a concept of oneself” (McLeod, 2008).

The self-identity establishment is a process of establishing identity of self. Based on Carl Roger’s theory in establishing self-identity, people should recognize and having their real-self and ideal-self to be congruent. “Rogers (1954) identified the ‘real self’ is initiated by the actualizing tendency, follows organismic valuing, needs and receives unconditional positive regard and self-regard” (Ahmad, and Tekke, 2015: 30). The Ideal-self is the goal of a person wanted to be or archive. It is initiated by society, condition of worth, conditional positive regard and self-regard (Boeree, 2006: 5).

### **Personality Development**

The personality development here is not the personality development used in psychology, but rather, the personality development of character in literary work. Character, as defined by Abrams, “are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work” (Abrams, 1999: 32). This element in literary work is significant for the progress of plot in the story. The character in the literary work can be divided into two, the major and minor character.

The way those characters are represents is important. The characters should have uniqueness and complexity create by the author of the work. The development of character, which progressed a lot throughout the story, is necessary so that the character’s motives and goals can be understood by the audience. The character

development is about the way the author characterize their character and how the character moves the plot of the story.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Review of Related Studies

Some previous studies have been conducted by other researchers on Osamu's *No Longer Human*. In this chapter, two studies will be presented. These studies are *The Main Character's Perception of Human Being in Osamu Dazai's No Longer Human* written by Grace Adeline T (2015), and *The Immutable Despair of Dazai Osamu* by David Brudnoy (1968). These previous studies will be reviewed in this chapter. These studies are necessary in order to understand the related topic or theme and point out the significant of this study compared to the other studies.

The first review is a thesis entitled *The Main Character's Perception of Human Being in Osamu Dazai's No Longer Human* written by Grace Adeline (2015). The objective of this thesis is to analyze the perception of human being from the main character's point of view which is influenced by his society. This study attempts to observe how the main character described in the novel by revealing several main character's personality. The study also analyze the society where the main character lives and its influence to the main character's perception.

Adeline in the study focus on two things, Yozo character and how society influence Yozo's perception about people. Yozo is an introvert in his own perspective about things that might be different from other people. He is also a shy person and sensitive. Adeline believe that society where Yozo live contribute a lot in his confusion about the meaning and existence of human being. (2015: 43)

From his confusion, Yozo creates his own perception about human being and became unable to accept or understand the behavior of other people. Adeline believes that from this thought, Yozo began to feel alienated from people because he is different, as a person who completely unlike the rest. (2015: 44)

The findings in thesis by Adeline entitled *The Main Character's Perception of Human Being in Osamu Dazai's No Longer Human*, can help this study a lot, since Yozo's perception about human beings and himself is also an important subject in this study. It is believed that Yozo's perception play a role in his personality development throughout the story. The researcher agree with Adeline's thesis that Yozo perception is because of the influence from external factors outside of himself, but the word 'society' is a broad term and it is unspecific. The researcher believe that there is a more intimate factor in Yozo's life that heavily influence his perspective and perception. In this study, the researcher believes that the family is having a big role in influencing Yozo's perception.

The second review is a journal entitled *The Immutable Despair of Dazai Osamu* by David Brudnoy (1968). This journal analyzing the personal reflection of the author to his works. Brudnoy attempts to observe the psychology, perception and fear of human being, as well as the agony of Dazai's life through some of Dazai's works. Most of Dazai's work written with dark and gloomy atmosphere. It is prove that Dazai put all of his agony into his work.

“Dazai's agony was pivotal in determining the form his writing was to take, and it was ultimately catastrophic, in that he was unable to endure it even at the peak of his career” (Brudnoy, 1968: 457).

From the quotation above, it is clear that the author's despair and suffering is so unbearable that it become a big impact to each part of Dazai's works. Brudnoy agrees about the fragility of Dazai, as well as his mental illness that getting worse from time to time, make his works interesting. It is because when people read it, they can see, feel and understand on how Dazai sees the world around him through his narration.

“...the narration through a relatively passive and unessential semi-participant-semi-observer, who is the author. ...In setting up a distance between the narrator and the main persons of the story, putting them almost, but not quite, on two levels, Dazai accentuates the solitary quality of his characters and the inability of one directly to influence the other. The added dimension is a cubistic one, intensifying the reality of the image portrayed through the superimposition of another aspect of that same image on the original form of it” (Brudnoy, 1968: 461).

The unique narration from Dazai as an author, which is reflected by passive observation of the character, forced the reader to see the world as the narrator intended, as Dazai intends to share his thought to the reader so they could understand his despair.

From the journal entitled *The Immutable Despair of Dazai Osamu* by David Brudnoy (1968), the researcher is able to get the picture of Dazai's style of writing in his works, including the novel *No Longer Human*. This can help the researcher in understanding the character Oba Yozo as the main character in *No Longer Human*.

Both of the two related studies presented above are having similarities as well as differences. The similarity is that both studies analyze the novel using

psychoanalysis approach as a method to answer the problem formulation. Although both are having same approach, the focus of the two studies are different. The first study, a thesis entitled *The Main Character's Perception of Human Being in Osamu Dazai's No Longer Human* is more focus on the character Oba Yozo, his physiological condition and environment around him that affect Yozo's perception of human being, while the second study, a journal entitled *The Immutable Despair of Dazai Osamu*, is focus on psychological condition of Osamu Dazai reflected on his works.

After reading those two related studies, the position of this study can be determined. The focus and approaches that apply in this study is different from the two related studies above. This study is also having different focus compared to the first study written by Adeline. Her thesis focus only on Yozo's perception, while this study analyzes Yozo's perception as a factor contribute in his personality development. The second related study written by Brudnoy is also having dissimilarity with this study since this study focus to the character of the novel and not the author. To make it clear, this study focus in analyzing the character and personality development of Oba Yozo in order to reveal the message in the novel.

### **B. Review of Related Theories**

There are three theories applied in this research. First is the theory on character and characterization. Second is the theory of human personality development, and the third theory is the self-identity theory.

## 1. Theory of Character, Characterization, and Character Development

There are some elements in the literary works that are important in creating the story. Character is one of the important elements in the literary works besides from setting, theme and plot. Character is sometimes synonymized as “person”, “human being” or “literary figure” used in reference to individual personal qualities and characteristics (Robert, 1969: 10). There are specifications to identify the character, which Abrams described in his book *Glossary of Literary Terms*,

“Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action” (Abrams, 1999: 32-33).

Character in the literary works can be divided into two categories which are flat and round character, as described by E.M Foster (1974: 46). The flat character are the character who did not change throughout the story. They are simple and constructed by a single idea or quality (Foster, 1974: 47). On the other hand, the round character is the opposite of flat, means that the round is more complicated and a type of character that undergo process of development. Since they are simple, the flat characters were more easily to recognize by the reader when they enter the story and easily remembered by the reader for they were not change or undergo development in the story (Foster, 1974: 47-48).

Characters need to have some qualities, moral and intellectual which serve as distinctive way to differentiate it with others. The author creates their characters with unique personalities to make these characters look alive in the story. This is

called characterization. Based on Murphy, there are nine ways for the author to make his characters understandable. Those are personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, conversation to others, reactions, direct comment, thought, and mannerism. (Murphy, 1972: 161-173)

First is personal description that the author directly describe the appearance of a character in the story. Second, in character as seen by another, the author describe the character by using other character's eyes and opinion as a medium. Third, in Speech, the clue of the character appearance or personality was delivered from his/her own speech when doing conversation with other. The fourth way is past life. Here the clue of a person's character is revealed by the reader thru the person's past experience. In conversation to other, the clue was given to the reader by using conversation of other people and what they said about the specific person. Reactions is used by author to reveal one's character thru various event or conditions. In direct comment, the person's character was revealed directly by the author's comment or describe. While in thought Murphy stated "The author can give us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In this respect he is able to do what he cannot do in real life" (Murphy, 1972: 171). The last one is mannerism, here the person's character was shown by the author thru describing the person's habits and mannerism.

A Character in literary work may experience change or development, which happen both to the protagonist and antagonist of the story. This process of character development is often called as character arc.

“The character arc is a description of what happens to the inside of the character over the course of the story. He begins as one sort of person in the beginning; things happen to and around him, gradually moving him in an “arc” that ends when the story is over” (Bell, 2004: 142).

Character arc have some steps that make the character development look convincing, those steps are beginning points, a doorway through which the character must pass, almost always reluctantly, incidents, a deepening disturbance, moment of change, and finally aftermath (Bell, 2004: 142).

## **2. Theory of Personality Development**

“Personality can be explained as the underlying causes within the person individual behavior and experience” (Cloninger, 2004: 3). The researchers in their study of personality are trying to point out the individual differences of personality. Personality of one person to another may differ because of some factor or event that occurs in a person life. The change of personality of a person from childhood to adulthood is possible depends on those factors.

The word development can be referred as all process of change done within individual, thus it's a broad term. Pikunas explains development in Human Development: An Emergent Science;

“Basically, development may be most clearly understood as a series of sequential changes in an organism leading to its maturity. Sequential changes unfold the organism's innate disposition and permit their structural and functional realization. Development includes metabolic changes, structural increments, unfolding of functions, and increase in achievement as a result of experience” (Pikunas, 1961: 22).

Erikson claims that personality growth continues throughout the whole life cycle and each stage have positive and negative components (Pikunas, 1961: 14).

#### **a. Factors Influencing Personality Development**

Development of human's personality began at the early age. The development cannot progress by itself, but rather need supporting factors to help it. There are many factors that gives influence to the personality which can be grouped into two, Heredity and Environment (Pikunas, 1961). Heredity is the mental or genetic characteristic that passed down from the parents to their children. The genes that have been passed down to the children will stimulate them during their life, since heredity code works for life (Pikunas, 1961: 54).

The environmental influences are family, peers, school, community, and culture (Pikunas, 1961: 58). Family influences including parental roles and child management. Family is the first society met by a person at their early age. This important interaction happens in the early years of their life, which involving parents, family or people he meet at the house. The interaction in early years is important because the child will learn to develop his/her identity (Pikunas, 1961: 231) also the development of a person self-concept which is requiring the self-image and ideal-self is also developed during their early age. Parent's guidance is important during this moment.

### **3. Self – Identity Theory**

In his theory of personality, Rogers believes that the important factor to shape the personality of a person is in his/her childhood experience. In the Ahmad and

Tekke's journal, *Rediscovering Rogers's Self Theory and Personality* which summarize and analyze Rogers' personality theory stated, "Personality is determined by early life experiences" (2015: 33). Different from Freudian theory about personality guided by unconscious mind, Carl Rogers stated that the important in the development of a person personality is from their life experience. Personality of a person is the outcome of positive regard, self-worth and actualizing tendency.

Based on Rogers' theory of self, to be a healthy and fully functionalize person, people must have correlation or congruence of both self-image and ideal-self. Self-image is the way a person see themselves, good or bad, beautiful or ugly. "Self-image has directly an effect on how a person feels, thinks and acts in the world" (Ahmad, and Tekke, 2015: 30).

"Rogers (1954) identified the 'real self' is initiated by the actualizing tendency, follows organismic valuing, needs and receives unconditional positive regard and self-regard" (Ahmad, and Tekke, 2015: 30). Actualizing Tendency is a term referred to an inherent tendency by the organism to develop all its capacity to maintain or enhance the organism (Rogers, 1959: 196). Based on Rogers, Organismic Valuing is;

"Organismic Valuing process. This concept describes an ongoing process in which values are never fixed or rigid, but experiences are being accurately symbolized and continually and freshly valued in terms of the satisfactions organismically experienced; the organism experiences satisfaction in those stimuli or behaviors which maintain and enhance the organism and the self, both in the immediate present and in the long range" (Rogers, 1959: 210).

Unconditional Positive Regard is a term used to refer the people's affection to us without discrimination or no conditions are applied for those affections.

“Unconditional Positive Regard. Here is one of the key constructs of the theory, which may be defined in these terms: if the self-experiences of another are perceived by me in such a way that no self-experience can be discriminated as more or less worthy of positive regard than any other, then I am experiencing unconditional positive regard for this individual” (Rogers, 1959: 208).

The positive self-regard is “a term used to denote a positive regard satisfaction which has become associated with a particular self-experience or a group of self-experiences, in which this satisfaction is independent of positive regard transactions with social others” (Rogers, 1959: 209).

Different from the real-self, ideal-self is the goal of a person wanted to be or archive. It is initiated by society, condition of worth, conditional positive regard and self-regard (Boeree, 2006: 5).

Condition of worth is Condition of worth is condition that arises when the positive regard from another person is conditional, whether the individual is being prized at one aspect or condition and in others not (Rogers, 1959: 209).

The conditional positive regard is the positive regard given to a person while a condition is applied.

“Because we do indeed need positive regard, these conditions are very powerful, and we bend ourselves into a shape determined, not by our organismic valuing or our actualizing tendency, but by a society that may or may not truly have our best interests at heart” (Boeree, 2006, 5).

The condition that applied to a person will leads people into having conditional positive self-regard. The person begin to like themselves when they meet up with the condition from others (Boeree, 2006: 5).

“Since these standards were created without keeping each individual in mind, more often than not we find ourselves unable to meet them, and therefore unable to maintain any sense of self-esteem” (Boeree, 2006: 5).

#### **a. Incongruence between Self-Concept and Experience**

Incongruence is the discrepancy between self as perceive and the actual experience. Based on Rogers' explanation, incongruence is:

“This state is one of tension and internal confusion, since in some respects the individual's behavior will be regulated by the actualizing tendency, and in other respects by the self-actualizing tendency, thus producing discordant or incomprehensible behaviors” (Rogers, 1959: 203).

This state of incongruence can create problem to individual's psychology because in this state of incongruence, he/she will be vulnerable to threat, anxiety and disorganization, as this state have the potential to creating psychological disorganization (Rogers, 1959: 204). “Experience incongruence indicates a basic inconsistency in the self. When this occurs, Rogers (1956) assumed that anxiety is the result of a discrepancy between experience and the perception of the self” (Ahmad, and Tekke, 2015: 30). When a person is out of synch between real-self and ideal-self, they will enter the threatening situation, which will resulted into anxiety. In this kind of situation that person will avoid anything in order to run from the threatening factors, this is called defense.

In his theory, Rogers also mentions about psychosis, which is “occurs when a person's defense are overwhelmed, and their sense of self becomes "shattered" into little disconnected pieces. His behavior likewise has little consistency to it” (Boeree, 2006: 6-7)

### **C. Theoretical Framework**

The title of this research is Self-Identity Establishment of Main Character in Osamu Dazai's *No Longer Human*. The focus of this study is to observe and analyze Oba Yozo's character development and find the message about the effect of environment to himself during the process of his establishment of identity. To analyze this, there are three problem formulations that need to be answered. The first problem formulation is to analyze the character and characterization of Oba Yozo. The second problem formulation is to analyze the character development of Oba Yozo through conflicts presented in the story. The third problem formulation is to analyze the process of Yozo establishing his self-identity. In order to answer the questions above, some theories will be used in this research. The theories included in this research are theory of character and characterization used to answer the first problem formulation. Theory of personality development used to answer the first and second problem formulation. Theory of self-identity used to answer the last problem formulation.

### CHAPTER III

#### METHODOLOGY

##### A. Object of the Study

In this research, the novel by Osamu Dazai entitled *No Longer Human* used as the object of this study. The novel was first published in Japan, in 1948. The first publication of English translation version of *No Longer Human*, translated by Donald Keene, was published in 1958 by New Directions Publishing Corporation. In Japan, this novel was popular and became one of the best-selling novels.

The novel is written by Dazai in a form of notebook-like style. The novel is a confession note which is separated into three different notebooks that tells a story of a man named Oba Yozo. The notebook is in possession of an unnamed person who give his/her personal opinion about the notebook.

The first notebook is mainly focus on the story of the young Yozo, who lives in a village in northeast Japan. He lives in an aristocrat family, consisted of his parents, siblings and Yozo himself. There are also several maidservants to maintain his family's mansion. At his childhood, Yozo began to feel afraid toward other people. Yet, he pretends to be an ordinary boy by doing funny things to cover his own dreadful feeling toward others. In the notebook, he admits that his pretentious act is because he wanted to play safe when other people are around and to avoid from being aggressive to them.

The second notebook recounts the moment when Yozo left his hometown to continue his study. In the school, he still does his 'clowning' to his friends and

teachers, yet he meet a schoolmate named Takeichi who suspects Yozo's actions as not genuine. Yozo befriends him in order to prevent him from revealing his secret to others. In one occasion, Takeichi shows him a 'ghost-like painting' of a western artist, which make Yozo realized that human's cruelty, fear, and trauma can be expressed through paintings. Yozo makes his own 'ghost-like painting' and decides to continue his study in art. However, his father orders him to go to college. At this moment, he secretly attends an art class and eventually meet with Horiki. After they become friend, Horiki introduces Yozo to the life of prostitute and liquor. At the end of this chapter, Yozo has a relationship with a woman. Both of them decided to end their life together. This suicide attempt resulted in the death of Tsuneko while Yozo, who survived from that suicide attempt, will be treated poorly by his family and relatives.

The third notebook, is separated into two parts. Part one recounts Yozo who was devastated by the loss of his loved one. He lives with his relative after his failed suicide attempt. Yozo tries to live normally when he met and married with a single mother named Shizuko. Not long after that, he ran away from his wife's apartment and continues his drinking behavior, until one day he meets with a young, naïve woman who will marry him only if he stops drinking addict.

In part two, at one moment, his wife was sexually assaulted by Yozo's acquaintance. This is a devastating moment for Yozo. This incident resulted in Yozo become an alcohol and drugs addict.

## **B. Approach of the Study**

The approach used in this study is psychological approach. This approach was chosen because this research dealt with the development of a character and the relation of the main character and his social environment.

Psychological approach or psychological criticism is the school of literary criticism based on the theory of human psyche started by Sigmund Freud. This criticism help the effort to explain the growth, development, and structure of human personality (Dobbie, 2012: 54). His students and follower continue to develop Freud's idea of human psyche to understand human behavior. Carl Jung's concepts of collective unconscious, myths and archetypes helps reader to see literature as an expression of experience of the entire human species (Dobbie, 2012: 54).

“Although they do not provide an aesthetic theory of literature, which would explain how literature is beautiful or why it is meaningful in and of itself, their value lies in giving readers a way to deepen their understanding of themes that have always been present in Western literature—themes of family, authority, and guilt, for example. In addition, they provide a framework for making more perceptive character analyses” (Dobbie, 2012: 54).

This study focus on the main character's personality development and analyzes the major factor that influencing Oba Yozo's personality. Based on this reason, the psychological approach was chosen as the appropriate approach for this research.

## **C. Method of the Study**

This research is a library research because the sources were taken from some printed and electronic sources. The primary source is a novel by Osamu Dazai

entitled *No Longer Human*. The secondary sources are books of literary glossary and theory such as Abrams' *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, J.A Cuddon's *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*, and Justin Pikuas's *Human Development: An Emergent Science*. Several other electronic sources also provides additional information as secondary source.

There were several steps taken in the research. First, collecting data that would be used in this research. Those data then were grouped into two, primary sources and secondary sources. The primary source was the novel *No Longer Human* by Osamu Dazai while the secondary sources was books and journals or supporting theories that would be used to help this research. Second, analyze those data. The primary source would be analyzed to find and list all the factors that influenced the main character's personality development. Theories from books and journals from secondary sources would provide support that cover necessary in analyzing the primary source. Third, analyzed main character self-identity establishment and later relate the self-identity and personality of the main character.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the three questions in problem formulation will be explained and answered. Those three questions are, the character development of Oba Yozo, factors influencing his personality changes, and his self-identity establishment.

#### A. Character Development of Oba Yozo

This section focus on Oba Yozo and his changes of personality throughout the story. This analysis will be separated into two parts, the first one is the characteristics of Oba Yozo during his early years, while the second part is his characteristics when he became an adult. This section also analyzing the development of young Yozo's personality into adult Yozo's personality.

##### 1. Yozo's Childhood Characteristics

These are Yozo's personality at his early age and adolescent. His characteristics are as follows:

###### a. Eccentric

Yozo has Eccentric thought about almost anything that he observes around his environment, including behaviors and things. This personality exist during his early years of his life. He sees ordinary things as something extraordinary and finds joy on his own imagination. However, when he knows the true purpose of those things, Yozo will almost instantly lost all of his interest.

“I was convinced that the bridge (Station Bridge) had been provided to lend an exotic touch and to make the station premisis a place of pleasant diversity, like some foreign playground. I remained under this delusion for quite a long,

and it was for me a very refined amusement indeed to climb up and down the bridge. ... When later I discovered that the bidge was nothing more than a utilitarian device, I lost all interest in it "(Dazai: 1958: 21 – 22).

As child, it is common to see things as something delightful and extraordinary without knowing its true purpose. However, Yozo always in a delusion that things or objects in his surroundings just for artistic touches or created with no real purposes. The revelation of the purposes of those things is driving him to despise the dullness of human being.

During this period, Yozo tries to compare himself and analyze the value of his surroundings. He compares people's reasons and purposes with his owns in order to find his concept of happiness. In the end, he concludes that his own perception about things are different compared to other people's which he cannot understand. This conclusion make him feel uneasy and unhappy.

"My apprehension on discovering that my concept of happiness seemed to be completely at variance with that everyone else was so great as to make me toss sleeplessly and groan night after night in my bed. It drove me indeed to the brink of lunacy. I wonder if I have actually been happy" (Dazai, 1958: 24-25).

He creates his own understanding of himself that he is different from other people in the context of how common people should be in his society. This became his first revelation about his own flaw as a person.

#### **b. Diffident**

The second personality in the book is Yozo's diffident, shown in his behavior to value himself negatively. For his own mind, he see himself as a person who is

born to the world carrying misfortune for the rest of his life. “I have sometimes thought that I have been burdened with a pack of ten misfortune...” (Dazai, 1958: 25). He believes that his bad luck is so great and genuine that if one of his misfortune transferred to other people, they will choose to end their life than live with it.

This perspective drive him to doubt people as they grumble about their unluckiness in live. Yozo think that their misfortune is not genuine compared to himself.

“If neighbors manage to survive without killing themselves, without going mad, maintaining an interest in political parties, not yielding to despair, resolutely pursuing the fight for existence, can their grief really be genuine? (Dazai, 1958: 25).

Yozo does not understand people’s purposes whenever they tell him that his life is more fortunate than theirs, when they do not feel any despair that Yozo bears in his life. The combination of having unique perception and negativity he convinced that he is different. “All I feel are the assaults of apprehension and terror at the thought that I am the only one who is entirely unlike the rest” (Dazai, 1958: 26).

### **c. Afraid of People**

Oba Yozo begins to fear and distrust towards other human being since childhood. Whenever he encounters other people, he feels helpless and embarrassed for no reason. In this circumstances, he only cares his own feeling and does not care about other people at all.

Yozo actually observes people in his surrounding and convinces himself that human being is a scary creature. He analyzes that people are hiding their true nature and cover themselves all the time. This 'true nature' of human will reveal itself when people are angry. "... but I see in the face of the human being raging at me a wild animal in its true colors, one more horrible than any lion, crocodile or dragon" (Dazai, 1958: 28). "People normally seem to be hiding this true nature, but occasion will arise when anger makes them reveal in a flash human nature in all its horror" (Dazai, 1958: 28).

He also bears the feeling of distrust toward people. This happens when Yozo observes the people in his own home. People who lived in his home are not only his family but also maids and manservants. One time, he was violated by a servant, yet he endured it and reluctant to complaint his manservant's misbehavior to his parents, explaining that he can even understand his own parents, that pleading help from other is completely futile.

#### **d. Pretentious**

It is stated in the novel for several times that Yozo carries the dreadful feeling towards human being, yet physically he does not withdraw himself from the crowd of people. "Although I had a mortal dread of human beings I seemed quite unable to renounce their society" (Dazai, 1958: 26). Yozo in fact communicates and interacts with other people such as his friends or teachers. He purposely act funny and sometimes clumsy, which caused people to laugh at him. This is a way for himself to interact with other. Because even though Yozo feels afraid of human being, he feels that he cannot fully renounce from their society (Dazai, 1958: 26).

Yozo refers his pretentious act as ‘clowning’, it is his way to cover his own unspeakable fear and embarrassment. He tries to dissimulate his true self by becoming a silly boy with a bright smile. Yozo desperately hides his agony and keeps melancholy hidden and locked for himself.

“I have always shook with fright before human beings. Unable as I was to feel the least particle of confidence in my ability to speak and act like a human beings, I kept my solitary agonies locked in my breast. I kept my melancholy and my agitation hidden, careful lest any trace should be left exposed. I feigned an innocent optimism; I gradually perfected myself in the role of the farcical eccentric” (Dazai, 1958: 28).

Yozo stated that if he is always successful in making people laugh, he will be save, because probably people would not give him attention to him if he remain outside of their lives.

#### e. Clever

In the school, Yozo was respected by his friends and has good reputation among his peers and teachers. He gets his reputation because he is a smart person, and not because of his family background. He states, that he has “brains”, indicates that he is smart among his peers in school.

“Being a sickly child, I often missed school for a month or two or even a whole school year at a stretch. Nevertheless, when I returned to school, still convalescent and in a rickshaw, and took the examinations at the end of the year, I was always first in my class, thanks to my “brains” (Dazai, 1958: 33-34).

Yozo almost never study the lesson he learns during the class. During the reciting time he spends it with drawing cartoons. Yet in his report card, he gets all

‘A’, except for deputation. This achievement become a source of amusement for Yozo’s family.

#### **f. Passive and Weak**

Since childhood, Yozo tends to be a less active person and tries to not get involved too deep with another person or cross anyone. Even when Yozo is eventually people confronts him, in sense that they criticize or bully him, he prefers to be silent and do nothing.

There are several occasion during childhood where people confront and abuse him, while he does not try to defend himself or answered them back. Yozo choose to take no action because he believes in the idea that he lack of strength against people, which drives him to create a self-image as a person who disqualified to live with people. This self-image and perspective of his own makes him incapable to make statement of argument or self-justification.

His inability to answer back is not only when he was criticized by people, but also when he was forced to choose from 2 multiple or more choices. “...I was torn by unspeakable fear. In other words, I hadn’t the strength even to choose between two alternatives” (Dazai, 1958: 30).

One evidence of this personality is when Yozo’s father asked him for what present he should bring from the capital for him. Yozo choose to remain silent, for he wanted nothing as present from his father. His father propose a lion mask as a present yet Yozo did not respond to it. Yozo’s brother recommend buy new book for Yozo. This however made his father upset and he replied with simple ‘Oh’

while writing nothing in his notebook. Yozo feared he could not fulfil his father expectation, making him took his father's notebook without his knowledge and writing 'Lion Mask' as if he wanted it so much (Dazai, 1958: 30-31). Yozo, during this kind of situation will not answer or giving his own opinion. He tends to agree with anything that people offer regardless he likes it or not. "Whenever I was asked what I wanted my first impulse was to answer 'Nothing'" (Dazai, 1958: 30).

## **2. Yozo's Adulthood Characteristics**

This part analyze Yozo's characteristics when he enters adulthood. Some of his personality during this stage developed from his childhood personality. Adult Yozo's characteristics are as follows:

### **a. Self-Harming**

This personality is the most significant and notable change that happens to Oba Yozo throughout the story. The self-harming personality includes bad drinking habit and drug consumption. Yozo also try to kill himself several times in separate occasions.

Yozo begin to know alcohol when he starts to befriend with Horiki during his first year in college. They frequently come to visit a bar to buy liquor. Yozo also gains some knowledge about the alcohol and places where they could drop in for cheap meal. After sometime, drinking alcohol become his habit. His fixed allowance of money gone in less than 3 days, while that money supposed to support him for at least a month. When he ran out of money, Yozo will sell his belonging to the pawn shop and he buys alcohol with that money.

“My father had been giving me a fixed allowance for spending money each month. It would disappear in two or three days’ time, but there had always been cigarettes, liquor and fruit in the house, and other things – books, stationery, and anything in the way of clothing – could be charged at shops in the neighborhood” (Dazai, 1958: 71)

Another act of Yozo’s self-harming is suicide attempt. Yozo tries to kill himself several times in the story. His actions of trying to take his own life is an unbearable shame to his family, and affects how some people perceive Yozo. His first suicide attempt also affects greatly to his depression because the loss of his beloved woman.

This self-harming personality comes from Yozo’s childhood characteristics of being eccentric, diffident and afraid of people. Those three personalities will develop into social anxiety which fuels his depression and his urge to consume alcohol.

One of the evidences of Yozo’s social anxiety is his feeling of severe embarrassment whenever he communicates with other people, like his extreme fear to board a street car just because of the conductor and several other examples when he lived in Tokyo (Dazai, 1958: 61). These examples show similarity with Yozo’s personality when he was young, which is his feeling of fear and distrust toward people. He feels uneasy and nervous when surrounded with other people. “I was aware only of my own unspeakable fears and embarrassment” (Dazai, 1958: 27). His unique perception and his own negativity are important for the development of his anxiety.

Yozo's anxiety is a problem he has to face throughout his life. It has a significant effect on Yozo, especially during his daily activities when involving other people. Before he met with Horiki, Yozo does not have any sort of treatment or activity to lessen his uneasiness. His self-harming behavior only occurs after Horiki introduces him to alcohol, where he realizes that is a way to escape from all of his burdens and free from his anxiety.

"I soon came to understand that drink, tobacco and prostitutes were all excellent means of dissipating (even for a few moments) my dread of human beings. I came even to feel that if I had to sell every last possession to obtain these means of escape, it would be well worth it" (Dazai, 1958: 63).

This indicates that his anxiety develops from his childhood characteristics, which affect his mental health and decision making during adulthood. The presence of Horiki in Yozo's life, in which Horiki introduces him to the life of alcohol, tobacco and prostitutes, affected Yozo significantly, up to the point he became addicted.

Since childhood until he grew up into a teenager, Yozo always hid his fear and stress only to himself. Only after Horiki introduces him to alcohol, Yozo can freely release the burden in his heart whenever he drinks alcohol. Later he became an alcohol addict. He hurt himself by consuming a lot of liquor without considering his health or his economic condition. Aside from his drinking habit, he tried to commit suicide several times which ended in failure and only brought pain to him. Yozo also abused himself with drugs that weakened his fragile body even more.

### **b. Dependent**

After graduated from high school, Yozo began to experience life away from his relatives and family. He was forced to enter college in Tokyo and he had to live on his own. This was hard for Yozo as he was suffered from anxiety which made him difficult to be around with people or doing activity with others.

“... I was afraid to board a streetcar because of the conductor; I was afraid to enter the Kabuki Theater for fear of the usherettes standing along the side of the red-carpeted staircase at the main entrance; I was afraid to go to the restaurant because I was intimidated by the waiters furtively hovering behind me waiting for my late to be emptied. Most of all I dreaded paying a bill – my awkwardness when I handed over the money after buying something did not arise from any stinginess, but from excessive tension, excessive embarrassment, excessive uneasiness and apprehension” (Dazai, 1958: 61).

This problem made him almost impossible to live alone in the big city without anyone to help him. After he met with Horiki, they almost went everywhere together since Yozo felt relieved that Horiki has talent to deal with people.

During this stage, he becomes more dependent on people. Yozo is given fixed allowance by his father each month for him to live in the city. But Yozo always spending the money in short period of time to buy cigarettes and alcohol. This marks his new problem of financial worries and gradually makes him powerless.

The powerlessness of Oba Yozo in his life is not only from the financial crisis, but also from his weakness to make his own decision in life. Yozo loses his control since he is unable to decline the suggestion of people that involves important decision of his life. The sense of powerlessness which develop since childhood

affect his personality thus make him difficult to make his own decision. Yozo feels more comfortable if people make a decision for him.

“How much better things would have been if only Flatfish had said something like this, “I’d like you to enter school beginning in the April term...” Only later did I learn that this in fact was the situation. If I had been told that, I should probably have done what flatfish asked. But thanks to his intolerably prudent, circumlocutions manner of speech, I only felt irritable...” (Dazai, 1958: 103).

From his conversation with Flatfish, friend of Yozo’s father, strengthens the fact that he’s not quite sure for his own future.

Yozo’s dependence personality is strongly affected by his inability to answer back at people and his passiveness. Since in his childhood, Yozo always having difficulty in expressing his own feeling, he often chooses to remain silent and let people talk whatever they want. This inability to answer people back is also affecting his decision whenever he is being put in a position to choose over 2 things or more. “...I was torn by unspeakable fear. In other words, I hadn’t the strength even to choose between two alternatives” (Dazai, 1958: 30). The young Yozo during this kind of situation, will remain silent, even if he has his own opinion he is unable to express it. “Whenever I was asked what I wanted my first impulse was to answer ‘Nothing’” (Dazai, 1958: 30).

Those factors make him to depend on people. As he cannot express his own opinion, he let other people do the decision making and will do it. It happens more clearly during his adolescence and early adult. The event where his father forced him to continue his study in university clearly shown both of those two aspects above.

“I wanted to enter an art school, but my father put me into collage, intending eventually to make a civil servant out of me. This was the sentence passed on me and I, who have never been able to answer back, dumbly obeyed” (Dazai, 1958: 57).

When Yozo become an adult, he feels more at ease whenever somebody actually do the decision making for him, or dictate anything that Yozo must do, rather that figure it out by himself.

“How much better things would have been if only Flatfish had said something like this “I’d like you to enter a school beginning in the April term. Your family has decided to send you a more adequate allowance once you have entered school” (Dazai, 1958: 102).

“Only later did I learn that this in fact was the situation. If I had been told that, I should probably have done what Flatfish asked” (Dazai, 1958: 102).

### c. Self-aware

Since his childhood he has an understanding that he is different from other common people in his society. This understanding makes Yozo to be more aware of his own flaws and in the same time it makes him able to observe and understand deeply about people, especially people who he sees as ‘fellow good-for-nothing person’, people with the same flaws as Yozo’s. When he went out with Horiki for the first time, Yozo easily spotted him as a same type of person as Yozo is, people who are removed from the activity of human beings. The only difference is that Yozo is not ignorant for his own flaws.

“At the same time there was a basic differences in us: he operated without being conscious of his farcicality or, for that matter, without giving any recognition to the misery of that farcicality. I despise him as one fit only for amusement, a man with whom I associated for that sole purpose” (Dazai, 1958: 60).

In one side, his self-aware is a good thing. It indicates that he is smart enough to understand himself and gives him the perspective to observe people around him, and understanding the feeling of people who are driven away or being separated from the society. Yet in the other side, his self-aware is also worsening his anxiety, he simply cannot ignore his farcicality like Horiki did that it prevents Yozo from gaining happiness out of ignorance.

#### **d. Sensitive**

This is the ‘human’ personality that Yozo has. Yozo is a sensitive person, easily gets irritated by what people say or do, and sometimes it bother him a lot. It is shown many times in story, for example in his conversation of future plan with Flatfish or when he feels irritated and uneasy by the way Horiki treats him when he comes visit to Horiki’s house.

“Flatfish’s manner of speech-no, not only his, but the manner of speech of everybody in the world-held strange, elusive complexities, intricately presented with overtones of vagueness: I have always been baffled by these precautions so strict as to be useless, and by the intensely irritating little maneuvers surrounding them” (Dazai, 1958: 101-102).

“Only later did I learn that this in fact was the situation. If I had been told that, I should probably have done what Flatfish asked. But thanks to his intolerably prudent, circumlocutions manner of speech I only felt irritable and this caused the whole course of my life to be altered” (Dazai, 1958: 102).

Although his sensitivity make him easily irritated by people, in some occasion his sensitiveness make him to do a good act. This can be found in the book, when Yozo was living together with Shizuko and her daughter. At that moment Yozo who was still addicted to alcohol often secretly took Shizuko’s belonging and sold

it for money. One day, after left for several day, he went back to Shizuko's apartment. There he saw Shizuko and her daughter playing together, a sweet, innocent family. What Yozo saw at that moment was clearly able to touch his heart. Yozo's only wish is to have happiness in his life, out from anxiety and depression. He realize that what he did and his presence between this family will only bring pain to them, so Yozo in that moment willingly decided to stay away from Shizuko's life.

## **B. Factors Influencing Oba Yozo's Personality Development**

It is already explained in the first problem formulation that Oba Yozo experienced personality development which resulted in some changes in his adulthood personality when compared to his childhood. It is clear that Yozo's personality development does not progress into positive side but into negative side and getting worse in his latter life in the novel.

Yozo's personality does not developed by itself. There are some factors influence its development. Those factors can be from the person himself or from the environment, including family and society. Therefore it's important to analyze major and valuable factors that play significant role in Yozo's personality change in the story.

### **1. Factors Influencing Self-Harming Personality**

In problem formulation one, it is already explained that in the story, Yozo change into a person who destroys his own self. This personality can be analyze

by the factors that influence his development. Those factors are coming from Yozo himself and his environment.

#### **a. Internal Factors**

From the internal self of Oba Yozo, the most problematic factor is his anxiety and depression that haunt him for years. During his childhood, Yozo was described as an eccentric person who had different perception of things than other people. This feel of being different made him difficult to understand the true value and goal of people's behavior and action. Yozo identified himself as a different being from other humans. Yozo's negative self-image brought feeling of depression during his childhood, which grew by the year. Yozo's mental health was disrupted by his own extreme feeling of melancholy and depression.

Yozo's fear towards people develop to become social anxiety. Social anxiety is the intense fear toward people and the person who have this disorder will only care about his own mind and embarrassment.

Yozo's anxiety burdened his mind throughout his life. The fear of people and his own embarrassment whenever he communicate with people forced him to learn on how to pretend to be a nice guy when he is around with people to cover his own unbearable fear. However until he grows up into adult, Yozo's could not overcome his anxiety and he lives in constant lie, which also fuels his depression. This lie however attracts people toward him. People see Yozo as a nice man and who makes people feel comfortable with him, but this makes Yozo feels otherwise.

“That’s because I deceived them. I was aware that everybody in the apartment house was friendly to me, but it was extremely difficult for me to explain to Shigeko how much I fear them all, and how I was cursed by the unhappy peculiarity that the more I feared people the more I was liked, and the more I was liked the more I feared them – a process which eventually compelled me to run away from everybody” (Dazai, 1958: 117).

Whenever Yozo feel depressed and cannot take it, he will go to a café or bar and drink alcohol to comfort his burdened heart. This activity soon become his behavior and over time he addicted to it. Whenever he drink alcohol, he found something that he was lack off, which is freedom. He feels free from anything that always burdening him, such as his depression, embarrassment, and fear. He will do anything to get that sensation of freedom. Yozo’s kept his drinking behavior for many years. He abuse himself with alcohol.

Not only drinking, Yozo later also abuse himself with drugs. When he use morphine for the first time described the effect as,

“My insecurity, fretfulness and timidity were swept way completely; I turned into expansively optimistic and fluent talker. The injection made me forget how weak my body was, and I applied myself energetically to my cartoons. Sometimes I wold burst out laughing even while I was drawing” (Dazai, 1958: 161).

Only when Yozo feels that his depression is so unbearable, and with several other factor from outside of himself that threaten his very last layer of dignity, he will try to end his own life. These action he performed as the way he run and escape from his own depression and anxiety.

## **b. External Factors**

The change of one's personality is not only come from the internal factor, meaning that it is most unlikely that personality of a person changes suddenly without any influence from the factors outside themselves. This outside factor are the environment factors including family, friend, lover and society.

### **i. Family**

Family is important during the development process of children in their early years. The children will observe and copies what they see in home, meaning that they will copy the behavior of their family member. Family is also the first organization introduced in a person's life during early years. Here they are taught the norm and rule in the society where they lived. If the family fail, the child will most likely to grow to become adult who failed to accept the norm in society.

In Yozo's case, His family is an aristocratic family who lives in as village in Northern Japan. It's a well to do family where anything have been prescribed and stiff. His father is a hard, firm man. He is a member of political party and have influence as an important person in the village. His father is the central power in the family and the other members of the family have to obey and comply with his decision.

Young Yozo was depicted as a boy full of curiosity about the world around him. Young Yozo observes any of his family activity, including the meal time where all members of the family gather together to eat in regular time, every day. As a the youngest child in the family, Yozo wants to know its reason, and he is

curious about the point of eating to people, why they gather together three times a day in a room to eat. “Why must human beings eat three meals every single day? What extraordinary solemn faces they all make as they eat! It seems to be some kind of ritual” (Dazai, 1958: 24)

However his family is unable to satisfy Yozo’s curiosity by not giving any clear explanation about things he asked. “Eat or die, the saying goes, but to my ears it sounded like just one more unpleasant threat” (Dazai, 1958: 24). Yozo wants to understand human being but his family cannot give any right answer, they just answer as if it’s just the nature of human. Yozo’s failure to understand human beings in his childhood, drives him to feel separated from any other human beings and it eventually will be developed into his negative self-esteem.

Yozo’s father is the important figure in the family and in Yozo’s life. His father has the absolute power and authority in the family including any important decision of every member of the family. Yozo’s father is a strict man, completely different from Yozo. The ‘conflict’ between father and son proves to be important for the life of Oba Yozo.

Since childhood, Yozo does not dare to cross his father or unfulfilling his expectation. Yozo fears his father. “Now I had angered my father and I could be sure that his revenge would be something fearful” (Dazai, 1958: 31). If Yozo eventually upsetting his father, he will do anything to fix it and restore his father’s good humor. Yozo always obeying his father’s wish although he has different desire. Once his father forced him to enter college while Yozo had an intention to

enter art school. Yozo, dumbly obeyed his father to enter the collage that his father suggested (Dazai, 1958: 57). This decision proves dearly to Yozo's future.

During the first year of college, Yozo often cut classes just to be able to read books and practice his painting in his father's town house in Ueno. It can be seen that Yozo does not have the slightest desire to enter college as his father suggested. Instead he wants to follow his own passion as a painter, yet he does all of this from behind his father's back.

“When my father was in town, I set out for school promptly every morning, although sometimes I actually went to an art class given by a painter in Hongo, and practiced sketching for three or four hours at a time with him” (Dazai, 1958: 58)

From his action of secretly joining an art school, practicing his painting skill and going to collage only when his father come to the town signifies that he is still fearing for his father's anger. In later years, Yozo's decision to disobey his father makes him feel uneasy and become a factor for his depression. He feels depressed for his sin. Yozo fears God. He does not believe in His love, only in His punishment. He believes in the existence of Hell but does not believe in existence of Heaven. When being asked why, he stated, “Because I disobeyed what my father told me” (Dazai, 1958: 117).

## **ii. Friends**

Another important factor in Yozo's life is his relation with other characters in the novel. Yozo, who has social anxiety and afraid of people, may seem difficult to

build such relationship with people, yet he is able to achieve the friend-like relationship with a person named Horiki.

Horiki is important in Yozo's life. He is responsible for introducing Yozo to the "life of alcohol, cigarettes, prostitutes, pawnshop and left-wing thought" (Dazai, 1958: 58). Horiki teaches Yozo how to live in the big city like Tokyo, as Yozo grew up in the village, and how to get a taste of luxurious life with limited money.

Horiki was not a friend from Yozo's college, but he was a person who regularly attended the art school where Yozo was practicing his painting skill. Horiki is described as a person who is several years older than Yozo. Different from Yozo who cannot deal with people, Horiki can completely communicate with people without problem. Yozo depends on Horiki whenever they go to public places.

In the novel Horiki was depicted as a young man in his twenties, graduated from a private art school, and usually attend the same art class as Yozo to continue his study. Horiki was swarthy, has regular features, always wore a neat suit and conservative necktie, and he pomaded his hair (Dazai, 1958: 59). From Yozo's observation, Horiki was more or less same as himself, a kind of disoriented creature who entirely removed from the activity of human beings (Dazai, 1958: 60). What made Horiki different from Yozo is that "He operated without being conscious of his farcicality or, for that matter, without giving any recognition to the misery of that farcicality" (Dazai, 1958: 60). Yozo describe him as a person who only fit for amusement, Yozo despised him, felt ashamed for their friendship, but Horiki

proved too strong for Yozo. When the first time they met, Yozo felt relaxed his guard of his habitual dread of human beings.

Horiki is not a nice person to be friend with, especially for Yozo. Having relaxing his own guard, he always clings to Horiki, as he never makes Yozo feel anxious or fear. The way of life or activity that Horiki introduced to Yozo is not a nice way of life, especially for students with a limited allowance of money like Yozo. After getting used with his new way of life in Tokyo, Yozo soon realizes that those activity helps him to reduce his anxiety and fear for a short period of time, and he wants that sensation of freedom.

“I soon came to understand that drink, tobacco and prostitutes were all excellent means of dissipating (even for a few moment) my dread of human beings. I came even to feel that if I had to sell every last possession to obtain these means of escape, it would be well worth it” (Dazai, 1958: 63).

The friendship of Yozo and Horiki is not the fruitful relationship that bring gains for both people. The relationship between these two disoriented creatures is the kind of relation that destroys one another.

“Despising each other as we did, we were constantly together, thereby degrading ourselves. If that is what the world calls friendship, the relation between Horiki and myself were undoubtedly those kind of friendship” (Dazai, 1958: 137).

### iii. Lover

In the novel, Yozo is described as having the aura of ‘Lady-Killer’, mean that Yozo has charm that will easily bewitch any women he encounters to be fallen for him. From many women Yozo has encountered and fallen for him in the novel, the

important women who has great influence in change of his personality and depression are Tsuneko and Yoshiko.

Tsuneko was a hostess of a bar in Ginza. Yozo met her when he went to a bar to drink liquor. Just like when he met Horiki, Yozo felt less worried when she sat beside him. Yozo felt unnecessary to hide his sadness. It for the first time Yozo actually falls in love to a woman, and Tsuneko is Yozo's pair when he performs double suicide for the first time.

Tsuneko is important in Yozo's life because of her affection and care for Yozo. Yozo can sense different personality of Tsuneko compared to any other women he already met, while most women will exaggerate things happened to them and kinds of cheerful women, especially those prostitute, he used to meet. Tsuneko shows his sadness and grief in a very short sentence that sounds like whisper to Yozo, yet it was breath-taking and painful enough. That's why he has admiration toward Tsuneko. Another reason is that with Tsuneko, Yozo can sleep peacefully, described as "a night of liberation and happiness" (Dazai, 1958: 80).

Tsuneko life's was full of hardship. His husband was in jail and he live in poverty. Tsuneko once talked about death to Yozo. Indicating that she felt unable again to carry the burden throughout her life, "She too seemed to be weary beyond endurance of the task of being human beings;" (Dazai, 1958: 86). When he compares it to himself, Yozo can relate it with his own self, about the world and the problems it carries, that make Yozo thinks that he unable to continue living with such burden.

Yozo sees death as something that should not be feared to, but something to be welcomed. “I have never once desired to kill anybody. I thought that in killing a dreaded adversary I might actually be bringing him happiness” (Dazai, 1958: 45). From this explanation, it can be seen that Yozo believe in death as something which can bring freedom and happiness.

Yozo finally agreed to kill himself with Tsuneko after he felt ashamed that he is such a failure when he was unable to pay her drink since he had absolutely no money. It was a humiliation that he cannot bear. He accepted Tsuneko’s proposal and committed suicide together, although in the end Tsuneko died, while Yozo survived.

Other than Tsuneko, a woman named Yoshiko was also important for Yozo’s degenerated personality. Yoshiko was a young cheerful women in her seventeen. She was the last women that Yozo lives with. After running away from Shizuko (Yozo’s previous wife), Yozo got himself in acquaintance with Yoshiko and finally they got married, with Yozo swore to not drinking alcohol again.

Yozo described his wife as a woman who are genius at trusting people. This indicates that Yoshiko does not have the slightest idea of doubt toward other people, kind of pure girl. However, this personality only bring sadness to both of them. One time, Yoshiko was being violated by an acquaintance to Yozo. Yozo was devastated from this event, He described it as, “The decisive incident of my life” (Dazai, 1958:149). Because of his sadness and depression Yozo began to drink alcohol

again. During the end of the year, he tried to kill himself by overdosed from sleeping pills, yet again he failed.

#### iv. Society

Society where Yozo's lived is the society that does not react well to the act of suicide, and sees it as a taboo act. After his failed suicide attempt, he was treated like a sick person by people, he was secured by the police and put him into jail for short period of time for safety measure. The police officer that guarded him once talked to him with mockery like manner of speech that hurt Yozo's sensitive heart.

"I was taken from the hospital to the police station, charged with having been the accomplice to a suicide, I was treated as a sick man by the police, and quartered not with the criminals but in a special custody room" (Dazai, 1958: 88).

His family also did not take his action kindly. They did not even try to understand his problem, instead they demanded him to immediately change his way of life or else he would be banished from his family. Yozo later was taken care off by one of his family relative. Here also, he got only intimidation, with no real support for his depression and anxiety, and treatment was taken by anyone that may help him.

Labeled by the society as a sick, suicidal, and troublesome person by some people, only burdened his sensitive heart even more. This along with the death of Tsuneko, made his depression grew even worse, making him delved deeper in alcohol. "I thought instead of the dead Tsuneko, and longing for her, I wept. Off all the people I had ever known, that miserable Tsuneko really was the only one I loved" (Dazai, 1958: 88). "I had bought liquor and cigarettes, as I had planned, with

the proceeds, but my gloom and depression grew only the more intense. I had sunk to the bottom” (Dazai, 1958: 116).

## **2. Factors Influencing Dependent Personality**

During their development period, a child will depend on their parents since they cannot do anything by their own. The child will grow to become an adult, where they learn to be independent and their parents will gradually cease to help their child, until they finally release the child who already mature to live on their own. It's the nature of human beings; people have to be independent in live. Anyone who failed to do so will become a burden to anyone else.

### **a. Personal Factors**

In the beginning of Yozo's adult life, as his father commanded him, he was forced to continue his study in Tokyo, away from his family. During this section of story, Yozo clearly began to show his dependent personality. Yozo becomes more extensively rely on people, not only in financial matters but also personal and life decision matters. His dependent personality can be seen from several symptoms that clearly shown in the events and Yozo's action in the story, such as his inability to do daily activity normally in city alone without feeling afraid, his flaw of always obeying people decision without daring to answer back, and his act of relying to people kindness.

During Yozo's childhood, he was type of person who have difficulty to show objection to people. In home, he must follow the strict rule and do whatever his father commanded. This kind of treatment to young Yozo makes him get used to be

dictated. He gets familiar to people taking the charge and decision for him while he only does whatever they decide for him. In his life Yozo does not have any clear vision about what his life should be. He's empty, caring only to his fear and embarrassment. But when he does, he's unable to express it frankly and keep that desire only to his mind. "Whenever I was asked what I wanted, my first impulse was to answer "Nothing" (Dazai, 1958: 30). When he actually expresses it, he will quickly take his words back whenever he sees people's reaction about his own dream and desire.

"I licked the notebook pencil and wrote in big letters LION MASK. This accomplished I returned to my bed. I had not the faintest wish for a lion mask. In fact, I would actually have preferred a book. But it was obvious that Father wanted to buy me a mask, and my frantic desire to cater to his wishes and restore his good humor had emboldened me to sneak into the parlor in the dead of the night" (Dazai, 1958: 31).

From these background, it can be seen clearly that Yozo's timid and passiveness make Yozo unable to expressing his own decision or opinion.

The circumstances around him during his adult life are not fortunate enough. Yozo soon found himself trapped in poverty. During that moment in the story, he still was a student and do not have any job to support himself. His financial condition was severe, while he only got money from his father each month, when he ran out of money to buy alcohol, he sell his belonging to pawn shops for quick money (Dazai, 1958: 71). His habit in spending money to buy alcohol and cigarettes, or doing venture together with Horiki, only deteriorates his financial problem. His depression, which grew to be more severe, also contributed to his

drinking addict, as he would gladly spent anything he got for a drink and a moment of freedom (Dazai, 1958: 63).

Yozo was blessed with his physical appearance. Yozo was described as a handsome person and has the charm to attract women. Throughout the story, many women are falling in love to Yozo, although he usually does not really care about these women's feeling to him. Those women also have influence to Yozo's dependence personality as they always showing kindness and care toward Yozo. Yozo who are poor financially, try utilizes these women's kindness for his personal gain, in this sense, money for him to buy alcohol.

#### **b. Lover**

Yozo's life is full of caring women. In his adolescent, Yozo is quite popular among girls and many of them were interested in him. While he is aware of this, he does not really pay attention to their feeling. During adulthood, without his own intention, many women fall in love to him. Those women shows their affection by helping Yozo during hard condition.

There are many cases in story that Yozo depends on people who have affection towards him. There are some event when Yozo is run out of money and relies on women's chivalry. One of this event is when he and Horiki are on their way to Ginza to buy alcohol and they are ran out of money. He depends on Tsuneko, Yozo's acquaintance at that time, to get free drinks for the night. "We got off at the Ginza and walked into the café of "wine, women, and song." I was virtually without a penny, and my only hope was Tsuneko" (Dazai, 1958: 83).

Another evidence is when Yozo lives together with Shizuko. After his unsuccessful suicide attempt, he eventually lives together and finally married with Shizuko. At this point, his life looks decent.

“At Shizuko’s suggestion a conference took place attended by Flatfish, Horiki and herself at which it was concluded that all relations between me and my family were to be broken, and I was to live with Shizuko as man and wife. Thanks also to Shizuko’s efforts, my cartoons began to produce a surprising amount of money” (Dazai, 1958: 116).

However, Yozo still cannot stop his drinking behavior. He always spend all of the money he get to buy liquor and cigarettes. At this moment, his anxiety and depression becomes worse. He is on his lowest point (Dazai, 1958: 116). Yozo often to go out to a bar and did not come home all night. Whenever he ran out of money, he sold some of Shizuko’s belonging for money.

“Sometimes I spent the night out. At bars I acted the part of ruffian, kissed woman indiscriminately, did anything as long as it was not in accord with “accepted usage,” drank as wildly – no more so – as before my attempted suicide, was so hard pressed for money that I used to pawn Shizuko’s clothes (Dazai, 1958: 123).

Only after a year they lived together, Yozo realize his mistake and aware that Shizuko and her daughter may suffer from his behavior, then Yozo decides to run away from Shizuko’s apartment and never to come back. “They were happy, the two of them. I’d been a fool to come between them. I might destroy them both if I were not careful”. (Dazai, 1958: 124).

Yozo is gifted with a good looking face and charming aura that makes women fall for him. These women willingly help Yozo. During his desperate situation, the

presence of women who care for him is a big relief for Yozo. Yet, his depression and drinking habit always becomes his priority. Without realizing it, Yozo exploits their kindness to get what he wants. Yozo depends on those women who care at him, yet he is unaware that his presence can bring harm to these women's life.

### **C. Yozo's Self-Identity Establishment**

The establishment of self-identity happens to everyone, including Yozo. He begins to develop his self-identity since he was a child by evaluating the experience he perceived. The result of his establishment of self also contribute to his personality. The goal of self-identity establishment is to have congruency from both self and experience, or in other word, is to be a full functioning person (Rogers, 1959: 234). The real-self and ideal self are important for an individual to actualize themselves. In this section, Yozo's real-self and ideal-self will be analyzed.

#### **1. Real-Self and Ideal-Self**

The real-self or concept of self is the conceptual gestalt composed of perception of "I" or "me" and the perception of it to other various aspects in life (Rogers, 1959: 200). The elements which compose the concept of self are; actualizing tendency, organismic valuing, positive regard and self-regard (Boeree, 2016: 5). Oba Yozo constructs his own self-concept through the experience he perceives from his relationship with others and environment. To understand Yozo's self-concept, those elements need to be analyzed.

In constructing his self-concept, Yozo needs to find his actualizing tendency. It is a term referred to an inherent tendency by the organism to develop all its

capacity to maintain or enhance the organism (Rogers, 1959: 196). Yozo's motive is to be a painter. He creates this goal only after his encounter with Takechi, Yozo's fellow school mate (Dazai, 1958: 55-56). To pursue his goal, Yozo learns to paint and attending an art school even though he does all of that behind his father's back. Yozo's actions and behavior is to pursue his goal as to be an artist is an example that he uses all of his capacity to enhance himself.

The actualizing tendency of Oba Yozo also follows the organismic valuing process, where he creates and follows the goal based on his inner purpose. The values are never fixed in this process. As in Yozo's life, his values and purpose always changing. At first, he wants to understand human being, however, in the end his goal changes into being painter. These goals are constantly changes based on the experience which he perceives and resulted in the feeling of satisfaction whenever he freely and accurately symbolizes his tendency. The symbolization of his tendency is clearly shown in his activities such as making the painting of a 'ghost', practicing his painting skill or attending an art school.

Besides actualizing tendency, another element to be discussed is positive regard. Positive regard is important for the development of one self since it corresponds another person's perception to them. Positive regard can be reflected in the attitude such as love, affection, and respect. In the story, this kind of attitude of someone else, especially the important people in the family like parents is very limited and not clearly shown or discussed by Yozo. In his family's house during his childhood, affection or special treatment from his family are limited and not clearly explained. The positive regard and unconditional positive regard that should

have been given to him by his family, in reality does not exist. For example, when he asks about the daily family meal time held in very specific time with prescribe food and it is important to human being. Yet, the answer given to Yozo is not really satisfying and only gives bad impression, doubt and fear to Yozo which makes him hard to understand about human being (Dazai, 1958: 24).

Even with his own father, the only impression he got from his experience in his childhood is only fear. Yozo will not try to make his father angry while Yozo still lives in his family residence. Yozo believes that his father's punishment, when he is angry, is fearful. "Now I had angered my father and I could be sure that his revenge would be something fearful" (Dazai, 1958: 31).

It is shown that during his childhood, Yozo got lack of love and attention in the context of positive regard from his parents and family members. The positive regard that Yozo got instead was from a friend. The one friend that give him affection and respect is Takechi. The affection and respect that Takechi gives to Yozo is because of his 'talent' in painting. Takechi gave praise to Yozo and his drawing and even states that Yozo would one day became a great artist (Dazai, 1958: 55). This praise and encouragement gives power to Yozo and motivates him to create a new goal to be an artist.

The positive self-regard of people may differ from one to another. A person who has high level of self-regard mostly will be a confident person, while the person who has low level of self-regard mostly will be less confident and has low self-esteem. In the matter of positive self-regard, Yozo is categorized as a person with

low level of positive self-regard. This can happen to Yozo because he receives very limited positive regard from people around him, especially from his family members. The positive self-regard including self-worth and positive self-image can only be achieved by experiencing the positive regard of other people shown to a person (Boeree, 2016: 5). This affects his perception of self in which he perceives himself as a helpless and unlucky person.

Yozo perceives himself as an unlucky person and compares his life to other people, even though other people have their own problems, he believes that his own problems and misfortune are a lot bigger than the others' (Dazai, 1958: 25-26). It shows that Yozo belittles himself as the result of the limited positive regard he gets from people around him. This also may result in him feeling worried and suspicious toward other people.

Yozo's lack of positive self-regard also makes him to be easily shaken and unable to hold his goal firmly. The evidence can be observed when Yozo lived with Flatfish. Yozo mentions his future plan to become a painter, but it turns out he becomes a laughingstock for Flatfish as he thinks that Yozo's dream is absurd. "I cannot never forget the indescribably crafty shadow that passed over Flatfish's face as he laughed at me, his neck drawn in.... It was a laugh which enabled me to catch a glimpse of the very nadir of adult life". (Dazai, 1958: 104-105). "I was exactly as Flatfish described, a man whose feeling was up in the air, and I had absolutely no idea about future plans or anything else" (Dazai, 1958: 105).

The real self of Oba Yozo can be concluded as a person who has desire to be accepted by people and has a goal to be a painter. He is also a person who has low self-esteem or positive self-regard which makes him lack of confidence and feel worried about the way people think about him. Yozo perceives himself as a person that is worthless to live together among people, drove him to distance himself from people.

Apart from the real-self, the other concept is the ideal-self. In the process of developing an ideal-self, if a person lives in a condition where society is incongruent with actualizing tendency, they are forced to live in condition of worth, and only receive conditional positive regard and self-regard. Yozo lives in a society that has different view and prejudice to his goal and things he sees as the best for himself means his actualizing tendency. If Yozo has his own desire to be a painter as the best direction in his life, then the society's respond is different which out of sync from Yozo's actualizing tendency. The people around Yozo, including family and relatives, hold different view that may oppose and become a thread to Yozo's tendency. The example and evidence of this can be seen from his father decision that force him to get into university so he could be a civil servant, while Yozo himself wanted to continue his study in an art school.

“I wanted to enter an art school, but my father put me into college, intending eventually to make a civil servant out of me. This was the sentence passed on me and I, who have never been able to answer back, dumbly obeyed” (Dazai, 1958: 56-57).”

In another occasion, Yozo told Flatfish, his family relatives, about his dream as to be a painter. Yet, Flatfish makes joke about Yozo's goal as he thinks that it is

a funny and ridiculous dream, as he assumes that Yozo is not serious about his life plan. Flatfish said “There is no point in discussing such a thing. Your (Yozo) feelings are still all up in the air. Think it over. Please devote this evening to thinking it over seriously” (Dazai, 1958: 105). This statement show that Flatfish cannot agrees or accepting Yozo’s dream as a real job for an adult like Yozo. He thinks that Yozo is not serious about his life and suggest him to think it all over again.

From those two example, though are coming from Yozo’s family and relative, indicate that Yozo is surrounded by people who do not agree with his dream and they sometimes make a decision that forced Yozo to do activity he has no desired with, thus he is not following his actualizing tendency.

Condition of worth is condition that arise when the positive regard from another person is conditional, whether the individual is being prized at one aspect or condition and in others not (Rogers, 1959: 209). The condition of worth makes Yozo thinks that in order to be accepted by people around him, he need to change or disguise himself in a way that people will accept him and be worthy for their love, respect and other positive regard. This conditional worth forces Yozo to develop an act to disguise his true self whenever he meets or makes interaction with other people. The condition of worth inflicted to Yozo makes him feel unhappy as he must disguise and cover his true self so he can fit into society.

The example of Yozo’s action for the condition of worth occurs when he creates his ‘clowning’ as an act to disguise his true self from other people and can

be accepted by them. Yozo's low self-esteem which he sees himself as a person who is different from 'normal' or common people around him makes him fear to show his true self to other people as he thinks that people will avoid him because of his difference. So, Yozo thinks that in order to be accepted and avoid suspicion from other people, he needs to disguise himself as a funny, friendly and clumsy person.

“This was how I happened to invent my clowning. It was the last quest for love I was to direct at human beings. Although I had a mortal dread of human beings I seems quite unable to renounce their society. I managed to maintain on the surface a smile which never deserted my lips; this was the accommodation I offered to other, a most precarious achievement performed by me only at the cost of excruciating efforts within” (Dazai, 1958: 26).

This indicates that even Yozo thinks that he is different from people and has a feeling of hate toward them, he cannot fully separate his life from them. Yozo will do careless action in which can make people around him laugh. His smile that never deserted his lips, making an impression that he looks like a nice person. While inside, he is holding all of his pain and negative thought.

Conditional positive regard and self-regard are the opposite of the unconditional positive regard and self-regard, in which a certain condition or aspect is needed first before an individual receives the positive regard from others. The example of conditional positive regard in Yozo's case can be seen from his relationship with his father. Yozo will get the love and affection from his father as long as he does what his father asks or wants, or his father will mad at him. In Yozo's perspective, his father is a fearsome figure and he will not dare to oppose his father desire openly. The example of this was when Yozo's father wanted to buy

him a lion mask, yet Yozo could not reject it as he believed his father will be angry at him if he did so (Dazai, 1958: 30-31).

Another example of the conditional positive regard from Yozo's father is clearly shown when Yozo was in Tokyo to continue his study in university as his father commanded. Yozo's father fulfilled his obligation as a parent to send Yozo money each month as long as he remained study in university. Once his father knew that Yozo quit from university and involved in double suicide with a woman, he was angry into a condition where his father threaten Yozo to be expelled from his family if he did not change his attitude.

“I was confined in a hospital on the coast. A relatives came from home to see me and take care of necessary arrangements. Before he left he informed me that my father and all the rest of my family were so enraged that I might easily be disowned once and for all” (Dazai, 1958: 88).

Again, Yozo is clearly fear of his father and he sees that his father has oppressive and intimidating presence.

“Even when my father and I were living in the same house, he was kept so busy receiving guests or going out that sometimes three or four days elapsed without our seeing each other. This, however, did not make his presence any less oppressive and intimidating. I was just thinking (without as yet daring to propose it) how I would like to leave the house and find lodgings elsewhere...” (Dazai, 1958: 70).

From the conditional positive regard, the individual will develop the conditional positive self-regard applied to themselves. Because of the conditional positive regard from his father, Yozo has to obey his wish and does whatever his father asks. Yozo has to follow his father's instruction to get into university as his

father hopes that Yozo can be a civil servant. It means that Yozo cannot show his desire in painting to his father as it can anger him.

Not only the conditional positive regard from his father, Yozo also maintains his 'clowning' so he can be accepted by the society. People will give Yozo a good impression and affection only if he can be a good person and follow the rule and norm applied in that society. As time progresses in the story, Yozo's 'clowning' gets better that he feels that it becomes more natural for him.

"This was my first experience living in a strange town. I found it far more agreeable than my native place. One might attribute this, perhaps, to the fact that my clowning had by this time become so much a part of me that it was no longer such a strain to trick others" (Dazai, 1958: 42).

This statement indicates the awareness in Yozo's mind that he tries to preserve the conditional positive regard set by the term of condition of worth. However, he still can feel the effect of his disguise to his own in which he loses the sense of self-esteem and self-worth.

## **2. Incongruence between Real-Self and Ideal-Self**

If someone's real-self is congruent with his ideal self, Rogers states that they will become a fully functioning person that can be seen from various signs within that person such as becoming more open to experience, creative and fulfilled in life (Rogers, 1959: 234). However, if the real-self is out of synch with ideal-self, the person will most likely to develop incongruity. (Boeree, 2016: 5).

Because of the need of positive regard, Yozo does not thoroughly follow his natural organismic valuing. Since the condition of worth has existed within him,

Yozo has to change himself to fulfill the requirement to obtain and preserve the conditional positive regard of others. It can be seen in his decision by pretending his actions toward people and following his father's decision even if it's against his own desire. This actions have put him in a confusion between his concept of the self and the experiences he perceive. His actualizing tendency is to continue his study in art school and to be a painter. While his father wants him to be a civil servant. He cannot oppose the decision openly.

Aside from his goal as a painter, Yozo who has low level of self-worth, he perceives himself as a person that is different from other human beings, resulting in his development of the dreadful feeling toward human beings. Yet, he has to hide those feeling as he must be accepted by people to get the positive regard from them.

“It is thus because of the distorted perceptions arising from the conditions of worth that the individual departs from the integration which characterizes his infant state. From this point on his concept of self includes distorted perceptions which do not accurately represent his experience, and his experience includes elements which are not included in the picture he has of himself”(Rogers, 1959: 226).

The distorted perception from his 'clowning' and his inability to stay true to his tendency resulting in him creating the guilty toward his father, as well as negative perception toward himself. From his feign actions, he develops negative perception to himself that does not accurately represent his experience. For example, he believes that from his 'clowning', he has turned in to a liar. “Before anyone realize it, I had become and accomplished clown, a child who never spoke a single truthful word” (Dazai, 1958: 27).

In his experience with people, he shows himself as a funny and easygoing boy. Yet those experiences do not fully represent his perception of self. On the other hand, people keep seeing him differently from the picture that Yozo has to himself. Another similar miss perception and experience also happened in the case of Yozo with his father.

Yozo's self and mind are burdened by stress. Rogers believe that in the incongruent situation, some experiences can threaten the self. So, the defensive reaction are necessary to maintain self-structure. (1959: 226). Since the self-concept of his and the total experience that Yozo perceives is incongruent, the anxiety arises as a response to that discrepancy.

From this process, it can be clearly seen that Yozo's self-concept is to be a painter while a person with low self-esteem and have negativity and lack of self-worth toward himself may result in his dreadful feeling to people. However, he forces to live in a condition where he still need to be live among people and accepted by them, and the society including his family has different view about his dream that becomes a treat to his actualizing tendency and organismic valuing. The incongruence of his self-concept and the total experience resulted in distorted perception and action both in his perception of self and experience. Anxiety that Yozo feels is the result of respond from the defensive system as discrepancy may enter his awareness.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

After analyzing Oba Yozo's personality and factors behind his development based on the problem formulations, some points can be concluded. Those points from this analysis are: First, Oba Yozo as the main character experiences personality development in the course of the story. Second, many factors, both from within Yozo and from his environment are take part in the development of his personality. Third, both of process and the result of his establishment of self-identity, influences his personality.

During his childhood, there are several distinctive characteristics of Oba Yozo. Yozo is an eccentric boy. He feels delighted with his own imagination and perception of things as those are built with no real purpose, but he soon loses all of his interest when he understand the purpose behind those things. He also tries to compare himself, his concept of happiness and purpose with other people that he observes. Yozo is also a diffident person, he always sees himself negatively. He believe that he is an unlucky person more than people around him. He felt despair with his own misfortune.

Yozo always keeping his distance from people. Whenever he meets others, he feels helpless and embarrassed for no reason. He thinks that people are fearful being when they are angry. This make him feels dreadful toward other people.

Yozo always hide his true feeling by pretending to be a nice, funny boy, which he refers it as 'clowning'. He feels dreaded to human being but he find himself

unable to renounce from their society, so he develops his pretentious act. He does this in his home or school whenever he has to interact with people. It is a form of his self-defense so that people will not mind him if he remain outside of their live. Yozo is a smart person. He always gets good marks in his report even when he unable to go to the class for weeks.

Yozo is a passive person, he keeps holding himself and trying to not get involved too deep or crossing other people. He chooses to silence when anybody bullied him. He believes that he's weak against people which make him unable to answer back or giving any self-justification. His inability to answer back at people make him unable to give people his clear personal view or choices, and ended up in the situation where he just follow whatever people ask him to do.

In his adulthood, his everyday life is full of gloomy atmosphere since he drown himself in his own anxiety and depression. He develops an abnormal personality and behavior such as self-harming and become a dependent person. However, some other personalities such as sensitivity and self-awareness also exist within Yozo.

Yozo's personality development caused by several factors which can be grouped into two, personal and environmental factors. Two of his most important personalities in his adult life are self-harming and dependence which was influenced by those factors. In the personal factor, Yozo's depression and anxiety brings only hardness to him, resulting in his self-harming behavior as a mean to escape from his own depression. The environmental factors have important role in

introducing negative aspects to Yozo, like Horiki who introduces him to alcohol and Tsuneko who speaks about death to Yozo for the first time in his life.

Yozo's self-identity develop from his real-self and the ideal-self, which are his own concept of self and the experience he perceives. Yozo's real self or self-concept created from his tendency to be understood and accepted as human being, which latter changes into being a painter. He values anything that corresponds with his tendency. Yozo's confidence and self-esteem to archive his goal is coming from the positive regard he get from his friend.

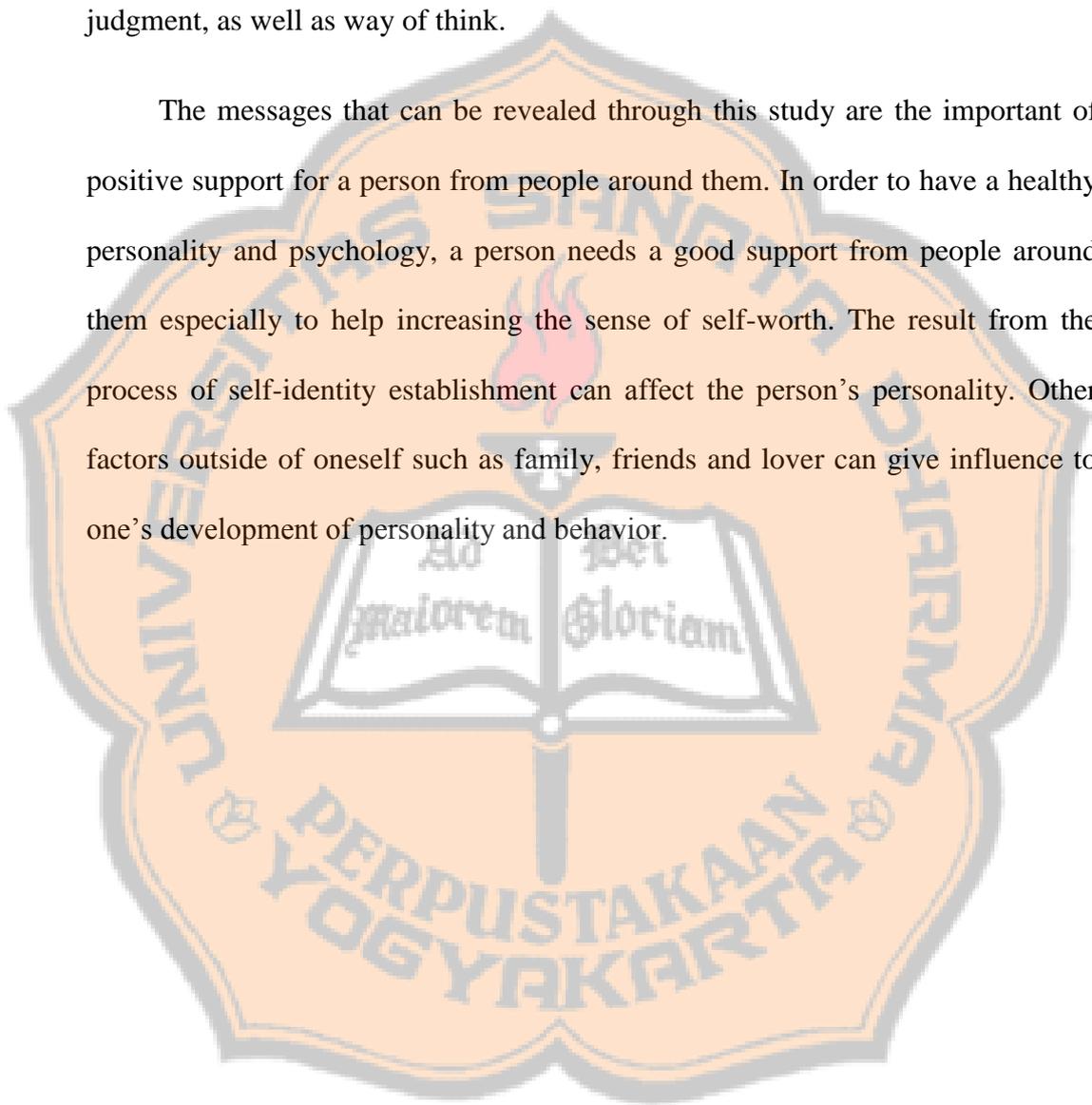
On the other hand, Yozo lives in the society that out of sync with his tendency, where they disregard his goal and think that Yozo's goal is just a joke. Yozo also lives in the society where he have to fulfill the condition if worth in order to be accepted and given the conditional self-regard by them. He needs to change himself according to the conditional required by them such as, performing his 'clowning' in front of people. He also has to obey his father even if his command is out of sync with his own tendency.

Because of Yozo's need of positive regard and the condition of worth applied to him by society, he keeps re-evaluating the experience he perceives and it creates confusion within himself. His pretentious act and obedience toward his father make him further away from his actualizing tendency.

His real-self is in contrast with the ideal-self. Anxiety appears as the result of Yozo's incongruence between real-self and ideal-self. It troubles him for the rest of his life. As already explained in the problem formulation one and two, that many of

his personalities and behaviors are heavily influenced by his anxiety and stress. It can be concludes that anxiety and stress which are product from the process of Yozo's self-identity establishment may affect his personality, behaviors and judgment, as well as way of think.

The messages that can be revealed through this study are the important of positive support for a person from people around them. In order to have a healthy personality and psychology, a person needs a good support from people around them especially to help increasing the sense of self-worth. The result from the process of self-identity establishment can affect the person's personality. Other factors outside of oneself such as family, friends and lover can give influence to one's development of personality and behavior.



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## APPENDIX

### **The Summary of *No Longer Human***

Oba Yozo spend his early years of his life with his family who lives in a village located in the north of Japan. From the outside, Yozo looks like an ordinary young boy who are funny and sometimes clumsy enough that make people laugh, but in the inside he troubled with many things that keeps him away from becoming a happy person. Since his childhood, Yozo has difficulties with the concept of things and behavior that happened around him. He begins to despise and fear of human beings as he address himself as different from other people.

His fear proves to be troublesome for himself. He distrust people around him, even to his own family. To cover his own fear and embarrassment, he pretends to be a silly and funny young boy whenever he communicates with people.

Yozo's plan is to enter an art school after graduated from the high school and pursue his dream to become a painter. But it is crushed by the reality that Yozo's father wants him to continue his study in university so that one day he can be a civil servant. Yozo does not gave up his intention to study painting. He often misses his classes in the university so that he could attend the art school. He does this behind his father's back.

At this time, Yozo's fear and dreadful feeling toward human being is stronger. His anxiety makes him feel depressed. During the time he attended the art school, he met with Horiki. Horiki introduces him to the life of liquor, prostitute and pawn shops. Horiki teaches Yozo in how to experience the luxurious life with only limited

money. Yozo find that alcohol can help him to free himself from his anxiety and depression. From that moment on, he became addicted with alcohol. Later on he gave up both his study in painting and in the university.

Yozo's personality changes by his drinking behavior. He tend to do self-harming activities as the mean to escape from his pain. As an adult he also failed to be an independent person. When ran out of money, he sold his own belonging to spend the money he got to buy liquor. His relationships with Tsuneko, a hostess in a bar at Ginza, become a turning point in Yozo life. Both identified them self as a good-for-nothing person who failed in their life. Both of them decided to attempt a double suicide, in the end, Tsuneko died while Yozo survived. The loss of Tsuneko came as a devastating blow for him, which worsen his depression.

He tries to commit suicide several times, yet all of it is futile. His behavior changes the perspective of his family and people around him drastically, he treated as a sick person and had to be guarded by one of his relative. Later on, he escaped from his relative's house.

Yozo tried to start a new life. Yozo married twice in his life. Both marriages could not last long because of Yozo's personality and behavior only causing unstableness within his new family.