

The Obsession of Women Characters in Daphne Du Maurier's *Rebecca*

Suci Legiana ✉, Fatma Hetami

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

Article History:

Received

7 January 2020

Approved

11 February 2020

Published

30 April 2020

Keywords: Characters, Obsession,
Psychoanalytic, Rebecca, Women

Abstract

The objectives of this study are to analyze how is the obsession of the women characters and to explain how the obsession of the women characters influences their behavior described in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*. The object of the study is a novel entitled *Rebecca*, written by Daphne du Maurier. This study is a descriptive qualitative study by applying Freudian psychoanalytic theory. The data of the study were collected by reading, identifying, inventorying, classifying, selecting, and reporting. By using Freudian psychoanalytic theory, the analysis focused on the women's character's obsession. The results show (1) Rebecca's obsession in gaining power through fake appearances to get wealth and honor. Then, Mrs de Winter obsession in getting her husband's love influenced by her father's figure so that she has an electra complex. Further, Danvers obsession in loving Rebecca makes her have selfishness. (2) The influence of Rebecca's obsession makes her have a narcissistic personality disorder. Then, the influence of Mrs de Winter obsession makes her envy, and finally she imitates Rebecca to increase her confidence in getting her husband's love. Further, the influence of Danvers obsession makes her a Rebecca worshiper.

© 2020 Universitas Negeri Semarang

✉ E-mail: sucilegiana5@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION (10 PT, CALISTO MT, BOLD)

According to Rachman & Hodgson (1980), Obsessions are defined as intrusive, repetitive thoughts, images, or impulses that are unacceptable and/or unwanted and give rise to objective resistance. The necessary and sufficient conditions are intrusiveness, internal attribution, unwantedness, and difficulty of control. Obsession is essential to be analyzed because obsession is part of human personality and psychology.

The obsession is one of the most common personality problems in society. Many people have a fake life and full of lies. Some so many people show the perfect life. Because of this obsession, they will force themselves and do anything to achieve the perfect life. Obsession is one of the phenomena that occur in society. It hurts their self and also others. This obsession leads to a loss of self-identity, self-confidence, and honesty. Then, it is vital to do this research to find the reasons and solutions of personality problems that harm human beings.

Concerning that symptom, it can be observed in our surroundings. People might express their experience in many ways, including literary work, which is the representation of our life. It may contain social, psychological, etc. It is a work of art which contains many humanity aspects, especially feeling, such as faith, spirit, etc.

Peck & Coyle (1984) divide literature into three genres of types; they are; poetry, drama, and novel. The novel is a fictitious prose narrative, which usually represents the character and action with some realism degree (Homby,1995). Further, a novel has several genres, namely romance novel, fantasy novel, documentary novel, historical novel, social novel, etc. A romance novel is a type of genre fiction place their primary focus on the relationship and romantic love between two people and must have an “emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending.” A romance novel is a novel that

commonly has imaginative romance such as Samuel Richardson’s *Virtue Rewarded*, Jane Austen’s *Sense and Sensibility*, and Daphne du Maurier’s *Rebecca*.

Rebecca is an adult romance novel written by Daphne du Maurier in the late summer of 1937. The novel is her most famous work and still the one that she is best remembered for.

Rebecca has drawn the attention of many critics. Sharma (2016) conducted a study entitled *Narrator’s Search for Identity in Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier*. The study analyzed the identity of the main character without a name and discusses feminism, which includes patriarchy, gender roles, and social status. The method used is the descriptive qualitative method. This method focuses on the characters of analysis. Her predicament begins when she acquires an identity of Mrs de Winter. Mrs de Winter was very obedient to her husband and bound by the patriarchal system in marriage, without realizing that there is an inequality shown by Maxim on differences in social class, gender, and thought.

However, the research is different from previous studies. Both of these researches used the same object but a different approach to analyzing. The previous studies used a feminist approach that focuses on patriarchy system, gender, and social status. Whereas, this research uses the psychoanalytic approach to analyzing personality and more focused on the obsession of women characters in the novel *Rebecca*. The research uses psychoanalytic theory from Sigmund Freud. It has three parts: id, ego, and superego. This research focuses lifestyle and behavior of a character that has id, ego, and superego that unbalance, so that raises conflict as in the *Rebecca*.

METHODS

Daphne du Maurier’s *Rebecca* is the object of the study. It is approached by Freudian psychoanalytic theory. The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Research methods involve the form of data collection, analysis, and interpretation that researchers

propose for their studies (Creswell, 2014). In analyzed the data, I used the descriptive qualitative method. The object of the study was divided into two, namely the formal object and material object. The formal object of the study is about the obsession of women characters that influence their behavior and life in Rebecca. Then, the material object of the study is about the novel *Rebecca*. In this study, the instrument was the observation sheet. There are two types of data sources in this research; they are the primary and secondary sources. The primary source is collected for the specific research problem directly through the procedures appropriate to the research problem. It is taken from the novel *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier. The secondary source is a source that is used to support the data. The data were taken from references such as books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and sites relating to the topic. The data were collected by reading, identifying, inventorying, classifying, selecting, and reporting. Further, the data were analyzed by the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Besides, the data also analyzed based on Freudian psychoanalytic theory to find an obsession with women characters as the first research problem and to find the women character's obsession influences their behavior as the second research problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Obsession of Women Characters as Reflected in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*

In the novel *Rebecca*, Daphne du Maurier has the characters that dominate the story because they are presented with conflicts and actions that build the novel. They are women characters, namely Rebecca, Mrs de Winter, and Danvers. To analyze the obsession that women characters have in this novel, the writer uses Sigmund Freud's theory: id, ego, and superego, and electra complex theory. In this research, I will describe the obsession of every woman character in this novel.

Rebecca's Obsession in Gaining Power

Rebecca is the main character in the novel who has been presented dead since the beginning of the story. However, Rebecca has a significant role in building plot and conflict in the story. Rebecca came from in the past with a tragic, dark story. The shadow of Rebecca, who was dead like still alive in Manderley. Because before her death, she declared her win toward Manderley and Maxim. Rebecca did various ways of gaining power, one of which was with fake appearances. Through fake appearances, Rebecca can overcome Manderley and controlling the people around her. Then, her obsession in gaining power was also influenced by her desire to get Wealth and Honor. For her, wealth and honor is a symbol that shows power.

Rebecca's Fake Appearances

Rebecca is the first wife of Maxim de Winter, a rich man in his neighborhood. Maxim is the owner of Manderley, which is a magnificent house that has the symbolic wealth and honor of that era. According to society, Maxim and Rebecca are a very harmonious couple. The wife, Rebecca, is beautiful, smart, polite, and good at socializing with others. She can attract anyone's heart so that many people fall in love and like her. However, behind all her perfection that she showed in front of everyone, she hid her real character. She has an obsession with gaining power. It influences her attitude so she can achieve her desires. Not many people know the real character of Rebecca, Maxim and Ben describe another side that Rebecca hid from the public. Rebecca is described as a snake, a devil, even abnormal because of her behavior that is rude, underestimate, and does not care about anyone (127). Rebecca has an obsession with mastering Manderley. So, one of the ways Rebecca has done is to hide the real character and show the different characters in front of the public. This is done so that she gets the sympathy, admiration, and attention of everyone. So that she can maintain her position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Because of her desire, she was able to live in lies and pretense. Psychologically, there

was an imbalance in Rebecca's personality. In Sigmund Freud's theory, the id of Rebecca's character wants freedom in behavior in Manderley. Rebecca was trapped in bad thoughts by doing whatever she liked at Manderley to fulfill her wild desires. Meanwhile, the Superego is a wife from the high class like Rebecca who lives in Manderley, should maintain respect and have good ethics in behavior. Here, the ego in the Rebecca character ignores the id and follows the superego. Rebecca has to resist the wild and free desire which is in herself to have fun with her friends, and she must keep her behavior to maintain her position as Mrs de Winter in Manderley. Therefore, the way that Rebecca does is deceive to the public and hide her real character so that she can achieve what she wants.

Rebecca's Wealth and Honor

In this novel, Rebecca tried to dominate Manderley to gain wealth and control Maxim to gain honor. Rebecca's obsession with power was demonstrated when she succeeded in winning Manderley. For Rebecca, Manderley is a real symbol of wealth and honor. Through her power over Manderley, Rebecca was able to make everyone adore her and obey everything she wanted without being able to reject it, because Rebecca was seen as someone respectable with wealth and high social class in her environment.

Rebecca also wants to show her social class and wealth to the public to maintain her honor as Rebecca de Winter at Manderley. Here, Maxim must follow Rebecca's play by realizing a perfect marriage in front of the public (220). The citation on page (227) Rebecca wants to show her power to Maxim. Here, Rebecca considers herself more superior to Maxim, she wants to take control of Maxim and Manderley.

Rebecca's obsession in gaining power was also showed when she succeeded in controlling Maxim de Winter. Even after her death, the shadow of Rebecca still disturbs and disrupts Maxim's mind so that it makes him feel uneasy. The tragic story of his past with Rebecca affected his life today, even after marrying his second wife. According to Rebecca, Maxim will never be

happy with another woman after his second marriage. Here, Rebecca shows her ego's defense of intellectualization-rationalization, which is by using logic as the same reality as a genuine impulse. This was done to overcome tension, anxiety, and frustration by reversing the facts to defend and protect her pride. Instead of suffering, she accepts by saying logical reasons that depart from facts to Maxim. Rebecca said that death was her absolute win, which succeeded in dominating Manderley and Maxim. When the case of Rebecca's death reappeared, Maxim feeling began to be distracted and recall the Rebecca sayings before she died. Rebecca said that she will come back again and win over Maxim in the future (215).

In the citations and explanations before. It appears that Rebecca has an obsession toward power. The first was her obsession with controlling Manderley, and the second was her obsession with dominating Maxim. Rebecca's obsession and desire for power is influenced by the id in Rebecca's character who wants to have full Manderley. Because by controlling Manderley, all of Rebecca's financial needs will be fulfilled and also increase her social class. Then the Superego is that she knows that Manderley is fully belongs to Maxim because Manderley belongs to the Maxim family which has always given hereditary ownership to always maintain its honor. and Rebecca does not have full rights to own and control the situation in Manderley as she pleases. But the ego in Rebecca follows the id and ignores the superego. So Rebecca always tried to do anything to control and own Manderley.

Mrs de Winter's Obsession in Getting Her Husband's Love

Mrs de Winter is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Maxim was her first love, so Mrs de Winter was willing to do anything to show her feelings of love for Maxim. Mrs de Winter is a girl who lost her love after being abandoned by her parents, so she doesn't have anyone else. So, after she knows Maxim and she has found her love, she will take care of it seriously. Mrs de Winter

was very sure that she would get the happiness that had been missing from her life through Maxim. Maxim is a man who is ideal for Mrs de Winter and someone who can be trusted to protect her. Mrs de Winter dreamed of a beautiful marriage with the person she loved. When Maxim invited her to marry, Mrs de Winter had high expectations about a perfect marriage that would make her happy. Here, Mrs de Winter fell in love with Maxim who was older than her and more suitable as her father. In psychology, Mrs de Winter experienced an Electra Complex because her love for Maxim was affected by her father's figure, and longed for the love that had been lost due to her father's departure through Maxim.

Mrs de Winter's Concept of Electra Complex

Mrs de Winter is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Since the beginning of the story, the author only uses the first person pronoun "I" as the main character in the novel. The author did not mention the original name of "I", until finally she is married to Maxim and got her identity as Mrs de Winter (44). Her life changed since she got to know and finally married to Maxim de Winter, a wealthy and respectable widower who lived in Manderley. Their meeting began when this young girl was accompanying Mrs Van Hopper at a restaurant and meeting with Maxim. Until one day, she accidentally met again with Maxim at lunch at a restaurant and they began talking, then continue until the next meeting. Their brief meeting made this young girl immediately fall in love with Maxim. Finally, this young girl married to Maxim and become Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Maxim is the first man to make her fall in love. She considers that Maxim is a figure that is exactly like her father that is adult, caring and affectionate. All the things that she really needed and wanted after her father died.

In addition, with Maxim's explanation of a husband who will not be much different from a father makes Mrs de Winter more confident with Maxim. So in her imagination, when she decides to get married to Maxim, she will get love and protection like her father always did (163). Here, Mrs de Winter really hung her hopes on

Maxim. All in her mind about a husband is influenced by her father's figure. The citation on page (18) perspective on marriage and love is also influenced by her experience when she was a child when she saw her parents. Moreover, The citation on page (42) Mrs de Winter prefer man who is older than her. She assumed that older man like Maxim was a person she could trust to protect and love herself as her father had done. She showed her love for Maxim who was influenced by her father's figure as a consideration when she decided to accept Maxim as her husband. Psychologically, Maxim's second wife suffers from Electra complex which is the tendency of a very young girl to fall in love with a man who tends to be older than her.

Maxim is the symbolic father of Mrs de Winter. Psychologically, the id in the character of Mrs de Winter wants to replace her father's figure with Maxim's figure, because she has long lost her father and does not get affection from her father. For her, Maxim is the ideal figure to be a symbolic representation of her father who can protect, guard, full of affection and attention. If she cannot find a figure like that, the id impulsive will be truly painful because she cannot release tension, anxiety, and failure. The id in Mrs de Winter will search and look for the symbolic figure she wants until she finds an identification that suits her. So that after she found Maxim, Mrs de Winter will love him with all her heart, she gives everything, and do anything as an expression of love for her husband.

Psychologically, the past experience of Mrs de Winter who lost the love of her parents, especially her father, gave rise to the desire in Mrs de Winter that if one day she grows up, she must get love that had been lost after her father died. So, when Mrs de Winter feels she has found a suitable man, there will be a sense of belonging that makes her willing to do anything for her love. And when she met and fell in love with Maxim, the ideal figure who was older and more adult than her. Id impulses of Mrs de Winter's character appear. She wants to replace the figure of her father with Maxim de Winter. But in fact here, the superego shows that Maxim is not the

same as her father. Maxim's attitude is opposite to her father's attitude. Maxim is someone who is cold, rigid and can not show attention and affection as expected by Mrs de Winter. This causes a conflict in the mind of Mrs de Winter, the ego gets intense pressure from the id and superego. Here, the ego in Mrs de Winter's character ignores the superego and follows the id. When the id can not be controlled, worries and anxiety will arise in the ego. So, to free herself from anxiety, ego defense is needed. Mrs de Winter shows her ego defense mechanism in the form of identification by changing herself to be more adult than her young age. She changed her appearance to become older, and changed her child behavior like a coward and timid into adult woman that a brave and confident. Here, Mrs de Winter had to resist her character that like a child. She thinks that if she is able to change herself into an adult woman, then she can achieve her husband's standards. So that Maxim can also treat her as expected. This was done that she could achieve and fulfill her desire to get the lost love from her father through Maxim.

Danvers' Obsession in Loving Rebecca

Danvers was Rebecca's nanny and became a servant in Manderley after Rebecca's departure. Here, Danvers's obsession in loving Rebecca can be seen from the emotional ties, attitudes, and ways Danvers treat Rebecca. After Rebecca was abandoned by her parents, Danvers became Rebecca's second parent. Since then Danvers has devoted all of her affections and educated Rebecca to become a charming figure and admired by many people. Danvers' love for Rebecca made her blind so she would do anything for Rebecca, even she could hurt anyone who tried to hurt Rebecca. Her love for Rebecca made her a selfish person.

Danvers' Selfishness

Danvers is a servant in Manderley. She worked with Maxim since Rebecca died. Previously, Danvers was the nurse of Rebecca who had been left by his parents since childhood. When Rebecca got married to Maxim, Danvers

accompany and follow Rebecca to Manderley. Danvers is fully responsible for looking after Rebecca. Danvers decided to work with Maxim and stay at Manderley because she loved Rebecca very much and wanted to keep all the memories about Rebecca at Manderley after Rebecca died. Danvers is a figure who has a cold, assertive, quiet, and mysterious face. She just did her job properly and perfectly without talk too much or care about the surroundings (58).

Danvers has an obsession in loving Rebecca. Because her deep love for Rebecca made her a selfish person who always put Rebecca ahead of herself. Besides, she also has an excessive sense of ownership of Rebecca so she behaves selfishly to defend Rebecca. Since Rebecca's parents died, Danvers became a symbolic mother who replaced Rebecca's parents. She loved Rebecca very much and gave her full love as her own child. Therefore Danvers has a strong inner and emotional bond with Rebecca. She is very familiar with Rebecca's behavior, traits, desires and habits.

Rebecca's death made Danvers' feeling were very broken and hurt, she felt very sad and lost Rebecca because her sense of ownership of Rebecca was very strong. Danvers also could not accept the fact that Rebecca had died. So after Rebecca's death, Danvers agreed to work at Manderley as her dedication, loyalty and love for Rebecca. In her daily life, Danvers still thinks that Rebecca is still alive and that no one can replace Rebecca whenever. Until one day, Maxim remarried and brought his second wife to Manderley. Danvers hates the existence of Maxim's second wife. Danvers loved Rebecca so much that she would not let anyone replace Rebecca and would hate anyone who tried to replace Rebecca's position at Manderley (111). Danvers tried to suppress Mrs de Winter mentally through her words and made Mrs de Winter insecure. Danvers assured Mrs de Winter that she could never be like Rebecca and take Rebecca's place. Danvers very adores Rebecca and will do anything to maintain Rebecca's position at Manderley, even if all that remains is memories

and shadows that will never disappear from Danvers' memories.

Psychologically, the id in Danvers character is the desire to love and have Rebecca made her think that Rebecca is still alive. In her fantasy, Rebecca is always there with her and nothing has changed after Rebecca died. Rebecca always occupied the position of Mrs de Winter at Manderley. Here, the Superego shows that Rebecca is dead and Rebecca's position as Mrs de Winter has been replaced by Maxim's second wife. The ego in Danvers character follows the id and ignores the superego. In the Sigmund Freud theory is very painful for Danvers if she has to lose ownership, safety and satisfaction. Therefore she needs a way to release or reduce tension, failure, and anxiety when losing Rebecca. And to reduce her tension and anxiety as a form of her love for Rebecca, she took care of Rebecca's room very well, preparing all of Rebecca's needs the same as when Rebecca was still alive. She prepared clothes, combs, cleaned and made the bed for Rebecca's rest. Here Danvers repress her feeling of losing Rebecca by trusting her fantasy that Rebecca is always around her. In addition, Danvers also did not accept the existence of the new Mrs de Winter because for her there would be no one who could compete with and replace Rebecca at any time. Danvers thought that Maxim's second wife was a threat to her because she had hurt Rebecca by marrying Maxim and becoming Mrs de Winter at Manderley.

Her obsession with Rebecca was also able to make Danvers hurt and harm anyone who disturbed Rebecca's existence. Danvers tried to eliminate Mrs de Winter who tried to replace Rebecca. After a while Mrs de Winter at Manderley, Danvers began to disrupt Mrs de Winter's life. Starting from disturbing her mental, feelings and thoughts. Danvers told her everything in great detail, so Mrs de Winter felt insecure, hopeless and unloved. Danvers also assured Mrs de Winter that Maxim was never happy to marry her, not even everyone in Manderley liked her. Danvers tried to make Mrs de Winter feel depressed and believe what she said, so Mrs de Winter felt there was no point

living in Manderley if her husband was unhappy with her (199).

The Id mechanism in the Danvers character was the desire to injure and harm anyone who had hurt Rebecca including Maxim's second wife. For Danvers, Mrs de Winter is a threat that must be eliminated. When Maxim brought the young girl as his second wife to Manderley, Danvers assumed that both of them did not care about the deep sadness experienced by Danvers due to losing Rebecca. Danvers felt that their happy marriage hurt Rebecca as much as it hurt Danvers. She intends to avenge Rebecca's pain by trying to harm Mrs de Winter. Meanwhile, the Superego is that Danvers should accept and respect Maxim's second wife as the new Mrs de Winter and treat her the same as she carried out Rebecca when she was a mistress at Manderley. But here, the ego ignores the superego and follows the id. Because of her deep love for Rebecca, blinding her mind, she hates anyone who hurt Rebecca, and gets revenge on those who are considered guilty. Therefore, Danvers could be cruel to hurt Mrs de Winter because of her love for Rebecca.

The influence of Obsession towards Women Characters Behavior as Reflected in Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca*

After knowing how obsession is described of women characters, the next is knowing the effect of obsession. One of them is the obsession that influences women characters behavior in this novel. Here, the writer will explain the women characters behavior influenced by obsession. There are three women characters who have obsessions that each influence their behavior. This behavior caused by their obsession makes them have personality problems that affect their lives too.

Rebecca's Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Narcissistic personality disorder is an indication of a mental disorder that is marked by an obsession in gaining power. Narcissistic personality disorder is a feeling of loving herself to feel superior and never thinking about the

interests of others. Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder is influenced by her obsession in gaining power, which is to dominate Manderley and Maxim. Rebecca is very respectful of her self-esteem and is more focused on fantasies about her strengths such as success, beauty or intelligence. Narcissism also makes Rebecca very perfectionist. In addition, Rebecca's narcissistic personality disorder is also caused by mistake parenting and the manipulative behavior of the parents taught by the caregiver. To solve the narcissistic personality disorder problem in Rebecca's character, the writer uses the concept of narcissist complex by Sigmund Freud.

Rebecca's Concept of Narcissist Complex

A narcissist like Rebecca considers herself very important and has a need to be greatly admired. She will strive to achieve the perfection she wants. She also would not hesitate to control Maxim and change Manderley as she pleased. Everything she does is only for self-interest. Someone who experiences narcissistic personality disorder like Rebecca lacks empathy and doesn't care about other people's feelings (220). Rebecca always shows her good side in front of society. Although she had to endure lies and pretense, it was one of the attempts she made to be perfect and was admired by society. She must restrain the id in her wild and free self as Maxim knew, which is the other side of Rebecca's very bad behavior to achieve her own interests.

Besides, Rebecca thinks that she is a perfect wife and mother (228). Here, with her pride and arrogance, Rebecca assured Maxim that she would be an amazing and perfect wife and mother. Here, Rebecca brags about herself by boasting of her strengths, abilities, and perfection as a woman who is adored and admired by many people. Someone who has a narcissistic disorder like Rebecca often prides herself on the benefits she has so that people can pay attention and praise her. Rebecca also has a desire to conquer men with the charm of her beauty. Rebecca considers that her beauty is a symbol of self-respect and honor as a woman who is perfect in

the men's eyes. Rebecca can control men with her beauty (199). From the outside, Rebecca appears friendly and loving. Actually, she is a selfish and indifferent woman. Rebecca always displays her fake character, she always pretends for her own sake. Rebecca doesn't need love from them (277). She always looked down on every man who made love to her and laughed at them like insulting. Rebecca just wants to control and show her power over men.

Psychologically, the id in Rebecca's character is the existence of a sexual urge to be perfect and attract all men. She will feel satisfied when she can master all men. Then the superego in Rebecca's character is as a wife, she should be perfect with her loyalty. Because when she is married, a married couple should be able to maintain the behavior and loyalty for the integrity of a happy household. In society, loyalty in marriage is a symbol of seriousness in a relationship between men and women. In addition, loyalty to one partner is very important for the clarity of their child's identity in the future. Here, the ego in Rebecca ignores the superego and follows the id. Thus, Rebecca had an affair with many men even though she was married to Maxim. This happened to Rebecca because there is no sense of love and seriousness to build relationships with men. There is never real love except for love for herself and makes herself superior to dominate and control anyone. Rebecca has also made a mistake because committing an offense that is not improperly done by a wife, she has violated ethics and morals in society. The citation on page (227) shows Rebecca only loves herself. Whatever she does is only in her interest to achieve all her desires, even she does not care about her husband to be abusive, rude, careless, and does not respect to Maxim as her husband.

In addition, narcissistic in Rebecca is also shown from the way Rebecca change Manderley according to her wishes and the results are very perfect. She did it all so that Rebecca's name was always attached to Manderley. Appropriate with her goal of mastering Manderley so she would do anything

so that everyone could accept, admire, and praise her abilities. she is very friendly with everyone, so she can easily get the trust of everyone (221). In fact, everything Rebecca has done in front of the public is fake. Her marriage that looks harmonious, romantic, and perfect is only the mask that Rebecca uses to cover up its ugliness. Rebecca's ability to control and influence the people around her benefits her.

Even like that, a person with a narcissistic personality disorder may not always feel proud and satisfied with herself no matter how hard she tries. Behind a sense of wanting to be the most superior of anyone, there is anxiety and an attitude of caution that is so great in Rebecca. When she feels dissatisfied with herself or what she has done, she thinks she has revealed her weaknesses, so that it will allow others to take control. Rebecca had anxiety when it was revealed that the fact that Rebecca had a deadly disease, and after knowing it, she immediately hid the truth from everyone. She was able to endure the pain alone. She like that because she does not want people to find her weak. Psychologically, the id on Rebecca's character feels pain due to the deadly disease. But her ego suppressed the id by not showing that she was in pain and behaving fine as if she was in good health. she tried hard to cover up her pain because she did not want to be considered weak. she considers that her illness is a deficiency and defeat so that no one is allowed to know. she did not want anyone to defeat her and be superior to her. she wants to be the most wonderful and perfect woman.

Besides that, Rebecca still showed her strength just before her death, she did not want everyone to know about her illness that she considered her weakness. so Rebecca tried to manipulate the cause of her death later so that her death was not due to her illness but her husband. Rebecca's death makes Maxim haunted by insecurity, fear, and anxiety throughout his life because he worries that someday the truth about Rebecca's death is revealed that maxim has killed her. In that way, Rebecca assumed that her death was a symbol of her win too. Rebecca assumed

that she could control her husband. Maxim will regret losing Rebecca because she is very sure that Maxim loves her very much, and Rebecca made sure that nothing could replace Rebecca's position as Mrs de Winter at Manderley.

Rebecca narcissistic personality disorder occurs not only because of an obsession with the power that exists in her but also because of her life experiences in childhood. After her parents died, Rebecca was taken care of by Danvers. The upbringing of Danvers against Rebecca since childhood affected Rebecca's personality as an adult. Here, Danvers asks Rebecca to learn manipulative behavior from her parents. Danvers told the past of her parents when she was still alive to describe that Rebecca could imitate as Rebecca's power one day after she was an adult, and for Rebecca's strength in dealing with people and situations around her. Danvers' parenting makes Rebecca becomes someone who only thinks and loves herself.

Mrs de Winter Envy

Mrs de Winter is the second wife of Maxim de Winter. Her marriage to Maxim could never be separated from Rebecca, the first wife of Maxim who had died. Rebecca brings stories from the past that influenced the marriage and life of Mrs de Winter at this time. Her existence in the past which was a perfect figure and admired by many people made Mrs de winter feel not confident and envy of Rebecca. When Mrs de Winter feels envy, complex emotions emerge such as fear, anger, until humiliation. The envy felt by Mrs de Winter is caused by a lack of self-confidence, not feeling worthy of a partner, and having excessive anxiety. Mrs de Winter was so envy of Rebecca so that she tried to imitate Rebecca. She thinks that by being like Rebecca, she will get the fullest love from maxim.

Mrs de Winter Imitates Rebecca

The influence of Mrs de winter's obsession to get love from her husband was the emergence of envy from Mrs de Winter to Rebecca. Mrs de Winter began to feel uncomfortable with those around her who began to compare herself with

Rebecca. Mrs de Winter felt uneasy, she felt that her marriage to Maxim was always overshadowed by Rebecca, even though Rebecca was dead. According to Mrs de Winter, Rebecca is too strong for her. Rebecca has everything that women need. She felt that there was no way she could be like Rebecca, she could not possibly replace Rebecca in *Manderley*. It was difficult for Mrs de Winter to get Rebecca out of her mind. Rebecca always took her to hallucinations and thoughts as if Rebecca was always around her and still held her position as Mrs de Winter in *Manderley* (190). Mrs de Winter could never escape Rebecca's shadow. Everything about Rebecca tortures herself. Feelings of fear, anxiety, and uneasiness always overwhelmed her because she kept thinking about Rebecca. Even in all her activities at *Manderley*, Mrs de Winter always felt that what she had done had been done by Rebecca before (112).

After she justifies herself to what people say about her differences with Rebecca. She began to feel and assume that Maxim still loves Rebecca because she can't replace Rebecca who is loved and admired by society including Maxim. She assumed that so far the Maxim she loved so much was in fact still in love and could not forget Rebecca. All the prejudice makes her envy and distrust Maxim and thought that Maxim did not love her and still loved Rebecca (193). Out of all her prejudice and envy towards Rebecca. Mrs de Winter assumed that Maxim needed someone like Rebecca in his life. Then, the way to get Maxim's love is to make herself like Rebecca, after that Maxim will love her and forget his love for Rebecca. One of the efforts made by Mrs de Winter to be like Rebecca is when she wears the same dress as Rebecca when having a party (176). The way Mrs de Winter imitates Rebecca was a symbol of her power as the new Mrs de Winter at *Manderley*. She wants to show her honor and social status as a lady at *Manderley*. She wanted to show that she was different from the old one. She wants to get recognition from society and love from Maxim. Now she was Mrs de Winter's estate and not Rebecca anymore.

Psychologically, the id in Rebecca's character is a desire to get Maxim's love very deep. The superego is Maxim still in love with Rebecca. Here, the ego ignores the superego and follows the id. Mrs de Winter shows the defense mechanism of her ego by identifying, namely reducing the tension and anxiety of facing danger from the outside world by imitating or identifying with someone who is considered more capable of fulfilling her desires than herself. Finally, Mrs de Winter imitates Rebecca that is the Maxim's first wife. Without her knowing it, she felt insecure about herself and envy of Rebecca. She thinks that Maxim can't forget Rebecca and still loves Rebecca, so Mrs de Winter tries to be what her husband wants. So Mrs de Winter decided to be like Rebecca so that her husband forgot Rebecca. Mrs de Winter considers Rebecca to be a defense mechanism for her ego. By identifying Rebecca, she can relieve and reduce anxiety in herself.

Danvers a Worshiper

Danvers loved Rebecca so much had an obsession in herself, and the influence of that obsession made Danvers become a Rebecca worshiper. Danvers was very adored of Rebecca for admiring Rebecca's perfection. Danvers is Rebecca's second parent, she is working very hard in educating Rebecca. She made Rebecca a charming, intelligent, brave and admired the woman. Danvers always makes Rebecca first in her life. Danvers always accompanied Rebecca from childhood to marriage with Maxim. She always helps and supports anything Rebecca does. After Rebecca died, Danvers felt very deep pain because she could not accept that fact. As proof of her loyalty to Rebecca, Danvers decided to become a servant at *Manderley* because she wanted to retain her memories with Rebecca at *Manderley*. Danvers wants to show that Rebecca is very worth in her life. Whenever she would adore Rebecca and would not let anyone hurt her. To solve the problem of the Danvers character, the writer uses the concept of repression by Sigmund Freud. This theory is very suitable for analyzing Danvers character so that the writer

can find the cause of the Danvers personality who adores Rebecca.

Danvers' Concept of Repression

The influence of the Danvers obsession in loving Rebecca made her a Rebecca worshiper. Danvers loved Rebecca more than herself. Because of this, Danvers will do anything to protect and fulfill Rebecca's wishes. Danvers would hate anyone who hurt Rebecca.

The citation (81) shows that Danvers greatly adore Rebecca. The fact that Danvers who adores Rebecca hurts herself. Because when Danvers could not accept the fact that Rebecca had died and had been replaced by Maxim's second wife, Danvers had to repress her desire to live with Rebecca. After Rebecca's died, Danvers still adores Rebecca by thinking that Rebecca is still around her. The deep pain Danvers felt was when Maxim's second wife came and replaced Rebecca at Manderley. Danvers who was usually very loyal to serve Rebecca, this time she serve Maxim's second wife. This was very painful for Danvers when Mrs de Winter became the new mistress at Manderley (111).

Danvers remembered everything about Rebecca's needs and she always prepares it very well. Everything she did at Manderley was only for Rebecca to relive Rebecca's memories and shadows at Manderley. The superego of Danvers' character demanded that she always care for Rebecca's dead body. Therefore, her superego maintains her loyalty to be a servant in Manderley. She takes care of Manderley very well, she keeps everything in Manderley as a sign of memory for Rebecca. When Maxim brought his second wife to Manderley. The anxiety of Danvers began to emerge, which is a feeling of displeasure and hate towards the new Mrs de Winter at Manderley. For Danvers, Rebecca is always with her and accompanies her whenever and wherever. Danvers also believes that Rebecca is always around and watching her. even according to Danvers, right now Rebecca is watching the new Mrs de Winter and Maxim who are happy over the pain of Rebecca and Danvers due to their marriage (141).

Danvers hates Maxim's second wife, she always tries to get Mrs de Winter out of Manderley. Her deep love and loyalty towards Rebecca made her have to defend Rebecca's position and get rid of anyone who threatened Rebecca. She assumed that the arrival of Mrs de Winter had hurt Rebecca, so she did everything to protect Rebecca. One of the ways to protect Rebecca from Mrs de Winter was to screw her up mentally. Danvers always favored Rebecca in front of Mrs de Winter and dropped Mrs de Winter's pride by looking at her as useless and not equal with Rebecca. Danvers tried to disrupt Mrs de Winter's mentality in a subtle way that scared Mrs de Winter.

Danvers who intimidated Mrs de Winter. Danvers was satisfied when she saw Mrs de Winter scared and tortured because Danvers could not accept the existence of Mrs de Winter who was considered trying to replace Rebecca's position. Psychologically, the id in character Danvers is wanting to see Mrs de winter tortured so that her life is not calm and she cannot replace Rebecca. The superego is Mrs de Winter who has replaced Rebecca. Here, the ego ignores the superego and follows the id. It can be seen from the manner of Danvers who kept trying to disrupt Mrs de Winter so she left and did not replace Rebecca as Mrs de Winter in Manderley. Danvers was like a cold-blooded killer, she was crafty like a devil. Anything she did was to satisfy her desire to avenge Rebecca to Mrs de Winter who had taken Rebecca's position at Manderley. On the other hand, although Danvers was satisfied when she could hurt and torture Mrs de Winter's mind. Danvers also actually felt shaken up by herself. She felt deep pain when she saw the fact that someone had replaced Rebecca at Manderley. She always did anything for Rebecca, so he assumed that the presence of Maxim's second wife at Manderley had hurt Rebecca and Danvers felt the same way.

Danvers not only mentally disturbs Mrs de Winter. She also tried to injure and harm Mrs De Winter, it was done by Danver so that no one would disturb and hurt Rebecca. Danvers continued to corner and influence Mrs De

Winter's thoughts and feelings by saying that she was very weak and could not possibly be Mrs de Winter at Manderley and Maxim also never loved her because her husband only loved Rebecca until now. Danvers acts like a cold-blooded killer. She influenced Mrs de Winter with subtle attitudes and words. The citation on page (201) Danvers influenced Mrs de Winter and wanted to see her die so that no one could replace Rebecca. but Danvers crime failed because there are a re-examination was carried out to find out the truth of the cause of Rebecca's death at that time.

After an examination involving several people including Maxim. Finally, at the end of the story after Danvers knew the facts about the death of Rebecca which made it possible that Maxim had killed Rebecca, her soul was shaken again. When the truth about Rebecca's death was hidden, the cause of Rebecca's death was not because of maxim killed, but because of her deadly victim. Finally, Danvers could not accept the fact that Mrs de Winter was the lady of Manderley Now. Then Danvers left Manderley, but before that Danvers destroyed Manderley by burning it. Danvers assumed that Manderley was a damned place because she had lost Rebecca. For her, Manderley deserves to be destroyed. Danvers could not let maxim and his second wife live happily at Manderley. So it's better for her if maxim and Mrs de winter lose Manderley forever. Id in Danvers said that she would take revenge on them by burning that house and going away from Manderley. At the same time, Danvers also satisfies her superego's pressure to burn Manderley. Because Manderley is the source of evil that ends Rebecca's life. Maderley is the house of the devil, the house of the killer, the house of an evil couple. Because his second wife also hid the truth about Maxim who killed Rebecca. Then the ego defense mechanism used by Danvers is a form of refusing to reject reality, rejecting unpleasant stimuli, removing realistic perceptions, or replacing those perceptions with fantasy or hallucinations. Danvers did not assume that Rebecca was dead, she believes that Rebecca is still alive in Manderley.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion of the topic research in the preous chapter, it can be inferred as follow: First conclusion is about the obsession of the women characters described in Daphne Du Maurier's Rebecca. They are Rebecca, Mrs de Winter, and Danvers. These women characters have a different obsession but are interrelated to each other so that it causes conflict in the novel. From these women characters, the writer found Rebecca's obsession in gaining power, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love, and Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca.

Rebecca's obsession in gaining power described by fake appearances. She shows her opposite character and deceives everyone, so she gets everyone's attention, praise, and sympathy. Rebecca's obsession also described through her desire to becoming a high-class woman with wealth and honor that she gets by marrying Maxim. Here, the writer uses Sigmund Freud's theory because Rebecca's behavior is influenced by id, ego, and superego that are not balanced. Then, Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love is described through her desire to get a husband who is like her father. She expects lost love from her father through Maxim. Mrs de Winter's obsession made her has Electra complex because she tends to love men who are more adult than her. Here, the writer uses the concept of Electra complex by Sigmund Freud to analyze the character of Mrs de Winter. Next, Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca described by her selfishness. Her obsession makes her only think about Rebecca's interests and she doesn't care about anyone. She would protect and get rid of anyone who hurt Rebecca. For Danvers, Rebecca is everything. In addition, the writer uses id, ego, and superego theory to analyze the obsession of women characters in the novel.

Secondly, the conclusion is about the obsession of the women characters influence their behavior in Daphne Du Maurier's Rebecca. Here, the influence of Rebecca's obsession in gaining power made her has Narcissistic

Personality Disorder. Rebecca considers the power and ability to control the people around her, she can fulfill her desire to be perfect in public. The writer uses the concept of narcissistic complex by Sigmund Freud to analyze Rebecca's character. Then, the influence of Mrs de Winter's obsession in getting her husband's love made Mrs de Winter's Envy. Because of her envy, Mrs de Winter tried to imitate Rebecca. She assumed that imitating Rebecca could replace Rebecca in her husband's heart. So that Maxim will forget his first wife and give his love only to Mrs de Winter. The writer uses id, ego, and superego theory to analyze Mrs de Winter's character. Next, the influence of Danvers' obsession in loving Rebecca made Danvers a worshiper. This is shown through Danvers behavior who glorified Rebecca and devoted her whole life to Rebecca. Even after Rebecca died, she still thought that Rebecca was still alive and doing all the activities she used to do with Rebecca. It made Danvers feel like in her fantasy because she could not receive the reality of Rebecca's death. When Danvers faces a situation which is not appropriate with her wishes there is pressure and mental conflict within her. To resolve the personality problem of Danvers, the writer uses the concept of repression to analyze Danvers' character.

REFERENCES

- Bressler, Charles E. (1998). *Literary Criticism: An Introduction to Theory and Practice*. USA: A Viacom Company.
- Creswell, John. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach-4th ed.* UK. SAGE Publication, Inc
- Freud, S. (1914). *On Narcissism*. Retrived from <https://www.sigmundfreud.net/on-narcissism.pdf>
- Freud, S. (2009). *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*. New York: Beni & Leveright.
- Hornby, A.S. (1995). *Oxford Advance Learner' Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Maurier, D. (1938). *Rebecca*. Great Britain: River head Books.
- Peck, J. and Coyle, M. (1984). *Literary Terms and Criticism*. London: Macmillan.
- Rachman, S. (1997). A cognitive theory of obsessions. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 35, 793-802.
- Sharma, S. (2016). Narrator's Search for Identity in Rebecca by Daphne du Maurier. *International Journal of English Language, Literature and Humanities*, (4).
<http://ijellh.com/OJS/index.php/OJS/article/view/3104>
- Wright, E. (1984). *Psychoanalytic Criticism: Theory in Practice*. London and New York: Methuen