

## Self-Concept as a Result of Borderline Personality Disorder Portrayed in Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood*

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### Abstract

This research is carried out to find out how Borderline Personality Disorder influencing an individual self-concept in Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood*. There are several research methods used in this study, they are library research and descriptive qualitative research. By using the library research method, the writer found the data and references dealing with the topic analysis. The data then is written in descriptive in order to answer the research questions, the writer also employed psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze how self-concept is the result of Borderline Personality Disorder. The result indicates that Naoko, the center of the research, is struggling to survive because she has a traumatic past events. The character developed five criteria of a person to have Borderline Personality Disorder, they are problem with relationships, unstable emotions, unstable identity, impulsive and self-damaging behavior, and unstable thinking/cognition which developed by the character. Then, there are defenses, anxiety and core issues that influence the behavior of the character. Self-concept is using by the represented character as the result of borderline personality disorder that revealed in the id, ego, and superego.

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## INTRODUCTION

Personality disorders are groups of mental illnesses. They involve long-term patterns of thoughts and behaviors that are unhealthy and inflexible. The behaviors cause serious problems with relationships and work. People with personality disorders have trouble dealing with everyday stresses and problems. They often have stormy relationships with other people. The cause of personality disorders is unknown. However, genes and childhood experiences may play a role. The symptoms of each personality disorder are different. They can mild or severe. People with personality disorders may have trouble realizing

that they have a problem. To them, their thoughts are normal, and they often blame others for their problems. They may try to get help because of their problems with relationships and work. Treatment usually includes talk therapy and sometimes medicine. (<https://medlineplus.gov/personalitydisorders.html>)

People with Borderline Personality Disorder may experience mood swings and display uncertainty about how they see themselves and their role in the world. As a result, their interests and values can change quickly. People with Borderline Personality Disorder also tend to view things in extremes, such as all good or all bad. Their opinions of other people can also

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change quickly. An individual who is seen as a friend one day may be considered an enemy or traitor the next. These shifting feelings can lead to intense and unstable relationships. These also lead the people with borderline personality disorder to have trouble with their self-image. (<https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/borderline-personality-disorder/index.shtml>)

Self-concept is an overarching idea we have about who we are—physically, emotionally, socially, spiritually, and in terms of any other aspects that make up who we are (Neill, 2005). The term 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.

Carl Rogers (1959) believes that the self-concept has three different components: (a) The view you have of yourself (self-image), (b) How much value you place on yourself (self-esteem or self-worth), (c) What you wish you were really like (ideal-self).

*Norwegian Wood* presented as the novel which brings the issue of Borderline Personality Disorder. The novel tells about a girl, her name is Naoko and she is having a Borderline Personality Disorder because of the trauma from her past. This novel put feeling loss and death as an important theme in the novel. The theme puts the second main character as the center of the problem that helped to form and understand about Borderline Personality Disorder.

*Norwegian Wood* tells a phenomenon about how is it having a Borderline Personality Disorder related to psychology aspect. The issues that arose in this story are the past that still holding her and how it influenced her present life. All phenomena gather and bring conflicts of significant differences. Those force the distinction of being some refusals to the character where she is becoming quiet and pushing people off from herself after her boyfriend's death, having low self-esteem, extreme mood swings, and having suicidal feelings. Those attitudes of the main character are the characteristic of Borderline Personality Disorder.

There are many researches which discuss *Norwegian Wood* novel with different kinds of topic. First, Kevin Dawson Gladding's research, *Negotiating Place: Multiscapes And Negotiation In Haruki Murakami's "Norwegian Wood"* (2002). This study focuses on the character's struggle for self and societal identity. Second, Jacquelyn L. Zuromski (2004) discusses references to the popular culture of the 1960s combine to help the protagonist establish an identity, in her thesis entitled *Getting To The Pulp of Haruki Murakami's Norwegian Wood: Translatability and The Role of Popular Culture*. Third, Anum Mirza (2017) made a paper entitled *Memories, Loss, and Alienation in Haruki Murakami's "Norwegian Wood"*. The paper focuses to understand the element of memory, loss and alienation or loneliness. Another research by Alan Searles (2012) entitled *The Function of Music in "Norwegian Wood"*. This paper investigates the function of music in the novel and compares it with the function of music in the film adaptation.

There are also some previous studies which focuses on the author, Haruki Murakami. The first research is from J. P. Dill (2007) which entitled *Murakami Haruki and The Search for Self-Therapy*. This thesis focus on reading of the first eleven novels of popular Japanese novelist Murakami Haruki, as well as a selected number of his short-stories and non-fictional works, as an evolving therapeutic discourse. Another research from Will Slocombe (2004) has done a research entitled *Haruki Murakami and the Ethics of Translation*. This paper discusses Murakami's works not as translations from the Japanese but presents an analysis of the theme of translation and its significance in terms of national and global identity in the context of comparative cultural studies. Last, Vasile Adelina (2012) has done a research entitled *Subjectivity and Space in Haruki Murakami's Fictional World*. This research explores the relationship between psyche and outer world in some of Haruki Murakami's major novels. Therefore, this research will depict the gap from the previous researches, because the issue of Borderline Personality Disorder in this book has not been explored yet.

Finally, the writer intends to find out the impact of personality disorder through the point of view of the character's behavior. Here, the writer will analyze the novel using the Psychological approach with Sigmund Freud's theory. There are many signs of borderline personality disorder as reflected by the character in the novel. Therefore, the writer chooses "*Self-Concept as a Result of Borderline Personality Disorder Portrayed in Haruki Murakami's Norwegian Wood*" as the title of the research.

## METHODS

The material object of this study is *Norwegian Wood*, written by Haruki Murakami. It was first published by Kodansha in Japan in the year of 1987 and was translated in English in the year of 2000. *Norwegian Wood* was hugely popular with Japanese youth and made Murakami being the most famous author from Japan. The formal object of this study is about the borderline personality disorder and self-concept by Carl Rogers. There were some signs concerning borderline personality disorder and self-concept in the novel. Therefore, the writer uses psychoanalysis approach by Sigmund Freud to uncover the representation of borderline personality disorder and self-concept as reflected on the novel.

In this study, the writer uses qualitative methods. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs. These designs focus on data collection, analysis, and writing, but they originate out of disciplines and flow throughout the process of research (e.g., types of problems, ethical issues of importance).

There were some procedures of data analysis that the writer use: the writer carefully reading the novel and examine every words, phrases, sentences, and paragraph which related to the research problems. Then, identify the selected data which has any signs of Borderline Personality Disorder and self-concept by Carl Rogers (1959). Next, analyze the selected data

using psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud (1923) to find the answers of the research problems. Last, the writer interpreted the data and draw conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Borderline Personality Disorder Portrayed by Naoko in Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood*

The first analysis is to explain borderline personality disorder through Naoko's behaviour. As mentioned before, it is about how Naoko show and experience her borderline personality disorder in her id, ego and superego. According to Freud (1923) an individual id comes from their instincts, ego comes from reality and superego comes from morality. See the table below:

**Table 1**

The Psyche	Source
Id	Instincts
Ego	Reality
Superego	Morality

The writer choose Naoko as the center of research because Naoko vividly appeared to be a person who suffer borderline personality disorder. The character developed some psychological disturbance because of the death of her sister and her ex-boyfriend. She became a quiet person, she has struggle delivering her words out of her mouth, struggling with mood swings, she is afraid of abandonment, and she hears words inside her head. However, borderline personality disorder which found in *Norwegian Wood* by Haruki Murakami should be interpreted deeply.

The character develops borderline personality disorder due to several characteristic. There are five out of nine criteria of a person to have borderline personality disorder according to DSM-IV-TR (2011). These criteria include: problems with relationships (fears of abandonment; unstable relationships), unstable emotions (frequent emotional ups and downs; high emotional sensitivity), unstable identity (unclear sense of self; chronic feelings of emptiness), impulsive and self-damaging

behaviours (impulsive behaviour; self-injury or suicidal behaviour), unstable thinking/cognition (suspiciousness; tendency to dissociate when under stress). This is how borderline personality disorder influence their personality represented by the character.

The quotation below showing how the ego of an individual unconsciously aware of somebody's presence and it makes the individual feel safe. The character also showing *fear of abandonment*, where the character is afraid if her friends are going to desert them. Therefore, she feel safe when she is around with somebody. The source of the thread resides in her *ego*. See the quotation, "I know these things. I'm always right. It's got nothing to do with logic: I just feel it. For example, when I'm really close to you like this, I'm not the least bit scared. Nothing dark or evil could ever tempt me." (Murakami, 2000, p. 10)

*Problems with relationships* is considered as one of the criteria of borderline personality disorder. The individual who has borderline personality disorder will be experiencing unstable thinking and struggling to deliver their ideas. This could be influenced by their past that made them afraid to express their idea. As a person with the dark past, Naoko afraid when she tried to let out her words and her friends, Toru knows that Naoko has all thoughts inside her head but she cannot express it well. Her *id* cannot be expressed well because of her borderline personality disorder. See the quotation below:

I could tell that all kinds of thoughts were whirling around in her head, so rather than intrude on them I kept silent and walked by her side. (Murakami, 2000, p. 10)

The quotation below illustrates one of the characteristic of borderline personality disorder, *having such an unrealistic demand*. The individual must have unrealistic demands from the people that they think significant. It is proven by the quotation below when Naoko afraid if she will make Toru watch over her, she is afraid if she cannot live on her own. She thinks that if Toru always with her, Toru will never have his own life. This phenomenon shows that her borderline personality disorder makes people have an unrealistic demand. Naoko also shows her

anxiety, she is afraid of abandonment, but at the same time, she does not want Toru to always with her and let him go. Have unrealistic demand acts as the *ego* in which the source of her thread is in reality. See the quotation below:

"Don't you see? It's just not possible for one person to watch over another person forever and ever. I mean, suppose we got married. You'd have to work during the day. Who's going to watch over me while you're away? Or if you go on a business trip, who's going to watch over me then? Can I be glued to you every minute of our lives? What kind of equality would there be in that? What kind of relationship would that be? Sooner or later you'd get sick of me. You'd wonder what you were doing with your life, why you were spending all your time babysitting this woman. I couldn't stand that. It wouldn't solve any of my problems." (Murakami, 2000, p. 10)

The individual showing her struggle with herself and push people out from her life. According to Tyson (2006) this behavior represented one of defenses in *avoidance*. Naoko staying away from people or situations that are liable to make her anxious by eliminate her feelings or emotions. In quotation below, Naoko questioning Toru why he is agree to sleep with Naoko and she wants him to leave her because she thinks her anxiety is a lot deeper and darker. The source of the thread resides in the *id* and it cause anxiety. See the quotation below:

"I'm confused. Really confused. And it's a lot deeper than you think. Deeper ... darker ... colder. But tell me something. How could you have slept with me that time? How could you have done such a thing? Why didn't you just leave me alone?" (Murakami, 2000, p. 11)

An individual who is struggling with *intense self-hate* have difficulty managing their emotions. Naoko keep hating on herself because she thinks she hurt Toru's feelings. Naoko's anxiety appeared as she has low self-esteem and unstable sense of self that makes her keep hating on herself. The source of her anxiety comes from her *superego*. See the following quotation, "I didn't mean to hurt you. Try not to let what I said bother you. Really, I'm sorry. I was just angry at myself." (Murakami, 2000, p. 12)

Another cause of borderline personality disorder represented by the character is *unstable*

*thinking* and it makes influences people's behavior. Based on the novel, Naoko has the behavior where she is doing the same thing every day for ten years. It looks like Naoko cannot do the other things besides her behavior because if she does different things, she would not be able doing the other things. *Unstable thinking* resides in her *id* turns up her unconsciously into everyday behavior. The quotation below illustrates that her unconsciousness influence her behavior. Here is the quotation:

"I can't leave anything out. I've been doing the same thing every day for ten years, and once I start I do the whole routine unconsciously. If I left something out, I wouldn't be able to do any of it." (Murakami, 2000, p. 22)

People with borderline personality disorder struggling with finding exactly the right words or expressions. It can be seen on the quotation below, where Naoko have difficulty to deliver her words because cannot process what she wants to say. This dysfunctional pattern of behaviour can lead to *unstable relationships*. The source of the thread resides in her *id*. See the quotation below:

"Uh-uh," she said. "I was just wondering what communal life would be like. And. ..."  
She seemed to be trying - and failing - to find exactly the right word or expression. Then she sighed and looked down. "Oh, I don't know. Never mind." (Murakami, 2000, p. 23)

Another cause of borderline personality disorder represented by the character is *words change in extreme*. The individual must deliver their thoughts but their thoughts could change in seconds. The extreme words change makes the individual saying the exact opposite of what they think. Naoko was experiencing the words change in extreme. She has difficulty in delivering words and it can make it worse whenever she tries to correct them. Due to that behavior, it brought her *id*. There were problems in her head that makes her struggling with her words. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"I can never say what I want to say," continued Naoko. "It's been like this for a while now. I try to say something, but all I get are the wrong words - the wrong words or the exact *opposite* words from what I mean. I try

to correct myself, and that only makes it worse. I lose track of what I was trying to say to begin with. It's like I'm split in two and playing tag with myself. One half is chasing the other half around this big, fat post. The *other* me has the right words, but this me can't catch her." She raised her face and looked into my eyes. "Does this make any sense to you?" (Murakami, 2000, p. 26)

The quotation below illustrates one of the criteria of borderline personality disorder which is *unstable identity*, where an individual struggling with their own words and understanding themselves. Toru is having difficulty to understand Naoko because sometimes she wants to say something but in the end she keep it herself and left Toru with confusion. The source of the thread resides in Naoko's *id*. See the quotation below:

I wondered if she was trying to convey something to me, something she could not put into words - something prior to words that she could not grasp within herself and which therefore had no hope of ever turning into words. (Murakami, 2000, p. 35)

*Unstable emotions* with frequent emotional ups and downs is one of the criteria of a person with borderline personality disorder. It is represented on the quotation below, where Naoko having a mental breakdown once her tears broke free. She has the full of energy to tak non-stop for hours but then she cry with such intensity. Her emotional could changing in a minute. The source of the thread resides in her *superego*. See the quotation below:

One big tear spilled from her eye, ran down her cheek and splattered onto a record jacket. Once that first tear broke free, the rest followed in an unbroken stream. Naoko bent forwards on all fours on the floor and, pressing her palms to the mat, began to cry with the force of a person vomiting. (Murakami, 2000, p. 48)

This is still a part of Naoko's letter. She writes to Toru that she thinks she will be recovering soon and she believes it because people around her told so. Because of her condition much better than before, Naoko can write a letter for Toru and she can feel she is much calmer than before and she is able to write the letter easier than the last letter in July. This

represents Naoko's *ideal-self of personality*, where she wants to recover from her borderline personality disorder. The innate factor that influence her behavior comes from her *superego*. See the quotation below:

In any case, I myself feel that I am far closer to recovery than I once was, and people here tell me this is true. This is the first time in a long while I have been able to sit down and calmly write a letter. The one I wrote you in July was something I had to squeeze out of me (though, to tell the truth, I don't remember what I wrote - was it terrible?), but this time I am very, very calm. (Murakami, 2000, p. 103)

The quotation below illustrates another core issues, they are *fear of intimacy*. Naoko does not want to be a burden to anyone else, and she feels happy to feel that Toru is caring for her. This explains her good feeling to Toru is one of the example of fear of intimacy. This is also one of the criteria of borderline personality disorder, where Naoko is experiencing high emotional sensitivity. She is trying to show how Toru meant for her and wish that he never leave her even she is mentally ill. See the quotation below:

"Still, you shouldn't feel that I'm a burden to you. The one thing I don't want to be is a burden to anyone. I can sense the good feelings you have for me. They make me very happy. All I am doing in this letter is trying to convey that happiness to you. Those good feelings of yours are probably just what I need at this point in my life." (Murakami, 2000, p. 106)

The improvement of a patient of borderline personality disorder after receiving the treatment represented by the character on the quotation below. This was when Reiko having a small talk to Toru about Naoko's condition. She is explaining that Naoko is now improving and heading in the right direction. Reiko also explaining to Toru that the specific life events in Naoko's past is the causation of the disorder. Naoko's will of recover comes from her *superego*. See the quotation below:

She was pretty confused at first and we had our doubts for a while, but she's calmed down now and improved to the point where she's able to express herself verbally. She's definitely heading in the right direction. But she should have received treatment a lot

earlier. Her symptoms were already apparent from the time that boyfriend of hers, Kizuki, killed himself. (Murakami, 2000, p. 118)

People with borderline personality disorder can have a *problem recognizing other people* when they do not get used to seeing the presence of other people. It can be seen on the quotation below where Toru visits Naoko in her sanatorium. They have a little talk before Reiko join. Naoko tells Toru that she wants to meet him alone. Her unconscious wants to see Toru and trying to get used to his presence while he is here. She is afraid if she cannot meet him soon, she will have trouble getting to know Toru again since she is not in good condition. Her desire to meet Toru comes from her *id*. See the quotation below:

"I wanted to see you alone before the three of us get together. Not that I had anything special to say. I just wanted to see your face and get used to having you here. Otherwise, I'd have trouble getting to know you again. I'm so bad with people." (Murakami, 2000, p.125)

Borderline personality disorder makes people experiences *difficulty managing their relationships* with other people. It shows on the quotation below where Toru visits Naoko on her sanatorium. She feels thankful and very happy but she is also feels anxious and afraid if she is being a burden to Toru. Naoko's anxious comes from her *id*. See the quotation, "I really want to thank you for coming to see me. It makes me very happy. But if being here is any kind of burden to you, you shouldn't hesitate to tell me so." (Murakami, 2000, p. 125)

The quotation below shows an episode of a borderline personality disorder *seeing things in extreme* such as all good or all bad. In this case, Naoko experience that hearing a song can makes her feel extremely sad. This also influence her behaviour, when everytime Reiko plays Norwegian Wood song from The Beatles she will feel extremely sad. This extreme mood of Naoko comes from her *id*. See the quotation below:

"That song can make me feel so sad," said Naoko. "I don't know, I guess I imagine myself wandering in a deep wood. I'm all alone and it's cold and dark, and nobody comes to save me. That's why Reiko never plays it unless I request it." (Murakami, 2000, p. 131)

Another core issues as represented by the character is experiencing *unstable sense of self*. It is a condition where an individual has uncertainty about how they see themselves in the future. In this case, Naoko finds herself pretty sure about her future if Kizuki is still alive. This core issues makes a person very vulnerable to the influence of other people. It is comes from her id. See the quotation, "We couldn't bear to be apart. So if Kizuki had lived, I'm sure we would have been together, loving each other, and gradually growing unhappy." (Murakami, 2000, p. 155)

An individual experiencing *extremely unstable emotions* and having an episode where she started to hear voices inside her head. Naoko should move to the real hospital because her condition is getting worse, and her mother comes to pick her. Her mind is not stable, and getting harder to keep her under control. This behaviour could lead into self destructive behavior. See the quotation below:

"Naoko's not doing well. Her mother came from Kobe the other day. The four of us - she and Naoko and the doctor and I - had a good, long talk and we reached the conclusion that Naoko should move to a real hospital for a while for some intensive treatment and then maybe come back here depending on the results. Naoko says she'd like to stay here if possible and make herself well, and I know I am going to miss her and worry about her, but the fact is that it's getting harder and harder to keep her under control here. She's fine most of the time, but sometimes her emotions become extremely unstable, and when that happens we can't take our eyes off her. There's no telling what she would do. When she has those intense episodes of hearing voices, she shuts down completely and burrows inside herself." (Murakami, 2000, p. 308)

From Toru's narration, it can be seen that Naoko choose to give up from her life. Before deciding to do that, Naoko experiences *anger, depression, unstable emotion*. Those symptoms lead her to give up and end her life. Finally, when the day comes, she end her life by hanging herself. Her death makes Toru drown grieving for months and wandering around Japan. See the quotation below:

"It was too strange to think that she was dead and no longer part of this world. I couldn't

absorb the truth of it. I couldn't believe it. I had heard the nails being driven into the lid of her coffin, but I still couldn't adjust to the fact that she had returned to nothingness." (Murakami, 2000, p. 325)

Thus, in short there are five criteria of a person to have a borderline personality disorder. They are problem with relationships, unstable emotions, unstable identity, impulsive and self-damaging behavior, and unstable thinking/cognition which developed by the character. Then, there are defenses, anxiety and core issues that influences the behavior of the character.

### **Self-Concept as a Result of Borderline Personality Disorder Portrayed by Naoko in Haruki Murakami's *Norwegian Wood***

Self-concept are applied for research continuation after identifying id, ego and superego from borderline personality disorder. Naoko showing her borderline personality disorder and it can effect to her self-concept. There are three types of self-concept according to Carl Rogers as stated in the Chapter II. They are self-image, self-esteem and ideal-self.

The quotation below illustrates how self-image could be the description of an individual's flaws and weakness that other people see. At that moment, Toru describes about Naoko's physical appearance after they did not meet for almost one year. Naoko described as a person who had lost so much weight and look like a different person. This shows how Toru describes Naoko's flaws and weakness. See the quotation below:

The plump cheeks that had been a special feature of hers were all but gone, and her neck had become delicate and slender. Not that she was bony now or unhealthy looking: there was something natural and serene about the way she had slimmed down, as if she had been hiding in some long, narrow space until she herself had become long and narrow. And a lot prettier than I remembered. (Murakami, 2000, p. 24)

Another phenomenon that shows about an individual's self-image can be seen on the quotation later. It is shows that an individual self-image include physical characteristic that creates people ideas about the individual. Naoko shares

to Toru the idea about how people sees her as a delicate little girl meanwhile her actual self is a long distance runner at school. See the quotation, "Everybody thinks I'm this delicate little girl. But you can't judge a book by its cover." To which she added a momentary smile. (Murakami, 2000, p. 25)

Another case of self-image that represented by the character is how personality traits in self-image could be a person who can remember about certain events in their memory. Toru describes Naoko's personality as a person who has the power of her memory but also has something strange in her personality. When she is telling a story, she makes it twisted and odd. This phenomenon also has a correlation with one of defenses, selective memory. Where the individu modifying their memories so that they do not feel overwhelmed by them or forgetting painful events entirely. See the quotation below:

Each episode was a long one, executed with the painstaking detail of a miniature. I was amazed at the power of her memory, but as I sat listening it began to dawn on me that there was something wrong with the way she was telling these stories: something strange, warped even. Each tale had its own internal logic, but the link from one to the next was odd. Before you knew it, story A had turned into story B, which had been contained in A, and then came C from something in B, with no end in sight. I found things to say in response at first, but after a while I stopped trying. I put on a record, and when it ended I lifted the needle and put on another. After the last record I went back to the first. (Murakami, 2000, p. 46)

The quotation below illustrates one of the aspect of self-concept, self-esteem. Self-esteem have either positive or negative view upon oneself. In this case, Naoko is having low self-esteem and it leads her to how she feels bad about her self and her condition. She explains to Toru in her letter about herself. Her negative view of herself leads to a personal comparison to Toru, that is why she feels envy with him. See the quotation below:

"I am a flawed human being - a far more flawed human being than you realize. Which is precisely why I do not want you to hate me. Because if you were to do that, I would really

go to pieces. I can't do what you can do: I can't slip inside my shell and wait for things to pass. I don't know for a fact that you are really like that, but sometimes you give me that impression. I often envy that in you, which may be why I led you around in circles so much. (Murakami, 2000, p. 103)

The third component of self-concept is ideal-self. Ideal-self from the datum below shows Naoko writes Toru a letter and saying that she feels closer to recovery, that is how Naoko wish they could be. Naoko is doing therapy and the quotation later shows how she wishes she could be recover soon. See the quotation, "In any case, I myself feel that I am far closer to recovery than I once was, and people here tell me this is true." (Murakami, 2000, p. 103 )

The quotation below illustrates self-esteem of the character. The character sees the value of herself as someone who is twisted and drowning. She thinks she is unlike other normal people. Naoko values the negative view of herself because she thinks she is weird and she is different from the normal people. See the quotation, "How come you always like people like that - people like us, I mean? We're all kind of weird and twisted and drowning - me and Kizuki and Reiko. Why can't you like more normal people?" (Murakami, 2000, p. 170)

The quotation that is explained later illustrates about an individual ideal-self. It shows their wish to achieve a perfect congruence. It may be not always with what actually happens in the life and experiences of the individu. Naoko explains to Toru about her childhood self. She was a sweet little girl that everyone is talking about. Her personality shaped by her parents who wants her to be a perfect little girl. See the quotation below:

"So when I was little, I decided that I was going to be the sweet little girl." Naoko twirled a frond of plume grass as she spoke. "I mean, you know, I grew up hearing everybody talking about how smart she was and how good she was at games and how popular she was. Of course I'm going to assume there's no way I could ever compete with her. My face, at least, was a little prettier than hers, so I guess my parents decided they'd bring me up cute. Right from the start they put me in *that*

kind of school. They dressed me in velvet dresses and frilly blouses and patent leather shoes and gave me piano lessons and ballet lessons. (Murakami, 2000, p. 173)

The aspect of self-concept from the quotation later is self-esteem. Naoko defines herself as a person who has an illness and she thinks her sickness worsens. Her low self-esteem made Toru to see another girl rather than wait for her because she knows she has flaws. See the quotation, "My sickness is a lot worse than you think: it has far deeper roots. And that's why I want you to go on ahead of me if you can." (Murakami, 2000, p. 176)

The ideal-self of an individual is not always in a positive way. It can be seen on the quotation below, where Naoko thinks that she will not be able to recover because her sickness is worsen. She let herself to be scared for so many things and it makes her condition worse. See the quotation below:

"But I might never recover. Will you wait for me forever? Can you wait 10 years, 20 years?"

"You're letting yourself be scared by too many things," I said. "The dark, bad dreams, the power of the dead. You have to forget them. I'm sure you'll get well if you do." (Murakami, 2000, p. 176)

As the crystallization of the writer's explanations, thus, the way people defines themselves or to other people are different. Everyone has her or his own way to value themselves in life and everyday behavior. From all quotations that have been elaborated before, the psychoanalytic theory led this finding and discussion in analyzing a phenomenon which happened in our everyday life. Self-concept is using by the represented character as the result of borderline personality disorder that revealed in the id, ego and superego.

## CONCLUSION

From the discussion on the preceding chapter, it can be seen that the character developed Borderline Personality Disorder and it influenced her self-concept. It can be seen after identifying the data that the writer's found from the novel. There are five criteria of a person to

have a borderline personality disorder. They are problem with relationships, unstable emotions, unstable identity, impulsive and self-damaging behavior, and unstable thinking/cognition which developed by the character. Then, there are defenses, anxiety and core issues that influences the behavior of the character.

As the crystallization of the writer's explanations, thus, the way people defines themselves or to other people are different. Everyone has her or his own way to value themselves in life and everyday behavior. From all quotations that have been elaborated before, the psychoanalytic theory led this finding and discussion in analyzing a phenomenon which happened in our everyday life. Self-concept is using by the represented character as the result of borderline personality disorder that revealed in the id, ego and superego.

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