

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S DEFENSE
MECHANISM IN STEVEN SPIELBERG'S *CATCH ME IF YOU
CAN***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**BY
DEA HAYU PRASETYANTO
0911113089**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2016**

**AN ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S DEFENSE
MECHANISM IN STEVEN SPIELBERG'S *CATCH ME IF YOU
CAN***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY
DEA HAYU PRASETYANTO
0911113089**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2016

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Herewith I,

Name : Dea Hayu Prasetyanto
NIM : 0911113089
Address : Jalan Suroko No.9 RT.01 RW.01 Ngronggi, Grudo, Ngawi
Jawa Timur

declare that:

1. This undergraduate thesis is the work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. If at a later time it is found that this undergraduate thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 28 Juli 2016



Dea Hayu Prasetyanto
NIM 0911113089

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of Dea Hayu Prasetyanto has been approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Malang, 28 Juli 2016

Supervisors



Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum
NIP. 19680521 200801 1 004

Malang, 28 Juli 2016


Co-supervisor

Fredy Nugroho Setiawan, M.Hum
NIP. 201201 860306 1 001

This is to certify that the undergraduate thesis of **Dea Hayu Prasetyanto** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*


Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum, Chair
NIP. 19680521 200801 1 004



Fredy Nugroho Setiawan, M.Hum, Member
NIP. 201201 860306 1 001


Henny Indarwati, M.A, Member
NIK. 201312 770503 2 001

Acknowledged by,
Head of Study Program of
English


Yusri Fajar, M. A.
NIP. 19770517 200312 1 001

Sighted by,
Head of Department of
Languages and Literature


Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed, Ph.D.
NIP.19750518 200501 2 001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following text appears as the Acknowledgements section of this thesis and the writer reproduce it here to thank, once again, everyone that supported the most throughout his studies:

This thesis would not have been done without Allah, because of His blessing this thesis can be finished. Thus, the writer's utmost gratitude is sending to Allah SWT. Special appreciation goes to the supervisor, Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum. for his supervision and support. His invaluable help and guide throughout the research and writing process have contributed to the success of this thesis. Appreciation is also expressed to the co-supervisor, Fredy Nugroho Setiawan, M.Hum for his support during the research. Also, I would like to express my gratitude to the examiner Henny Indarwati, M.A. and to Faculty of Cultural Studies – all lecturers, employees, and friends in the class of 2009 of Study Program of English.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my mother and my little sister for the prayers and the supports and all my friends for their endless support. To those who indirectly contributed in this research, your kindness means a lot to me.

Malang, 28 Juli 2016

The writer

ABSTRAK

Prasetyanto, Dea Hayu. 2016. *An Analysis Of Main Charactre's Defense Mechanism In Steven Spielberg's Catch Me If You Can*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Sugeng Susilo Adi; (II) Fredy Nugroho Setiawan

Kata kunci: Id, Ego, Superego, kegelisahan, Mekanisme Pertahan Diri, Represi, Regresi, Identifikasi, Rasionalisasi

Film dapat dikatakan sebagai representasi dari suatu peristiwa atau karakter yang sebenarnya terjadi. konflik karakter, baik internal maupun eksternal, adalah salah satu dari isu-isu yang diangkat dalam film. Penelitian ini menganalisis Frank William Abignale Jr, tokoh utama dalam film Steven Spielberg berjudul *Catch Me If You Can*.

penulis menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan diri sebagai teori untuk menganalisis karakter dalam film. Karakter utama mengalami kecemasan realistis karena masalah dari keluarga dan kehidupan sosialnya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa jenis mekanisme pertahanan yang telah digunakan karakter utama dalam film karya Spielberg berjudul *Catch Me If You Can*. Penulis menemukan bahwa karakter utama menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan diri untuk menghadapi masalah-masalahnya. Dari hasil penelitian, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa karakter utama menggunakan mekanisme represi, regresi, identifikasi dan rasionalisasi untuk mengurangi kecemasannya.

Penulis menyadari bahwa subjek masih mungkin untuk diuraikan. Penulis menyarankan para peneliti berikutnya untuk fokus pada teori lain dalam menganalisis film; misalnya, dengan menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis untuk menguji pengaruh masyarakat terhadap perilaku seorang karakter.

ABSTRACT

Prasetyanto, Dea Hayu. 2016. *An Analysis Of Main Charactre's Defense Mechanism In Steven Spielberg's Catch Me If You Can*. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sugeng Susilo Adi; Co-supervisors: Fredy Nugroho Setiawan

Keywords: Id, Ego, Superego, Anxiety, Defense Mechanism, Repression, Regression, Identification, Rationalization

Film can be said as a representation of an actual events or characters. Character conflicts, both internal and external, are one of issues elevated in a film. This study analyzes Frank William Abignale Jr, the main character in Steven Spielberg's film entitled *Catch Me If You Can*.

The writer uses defense mechanism as theory to analyze the character in the film. The main character experienced realistic anxiety because of the problem from his family and his social life. The result of this study shows that there are some types of defense mechanism used by the main character in Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can*. The writer finds that the main character used defense mechanisms in order to face his problems. From the result, the writer concludes that the main character used mechanism of repression, regression, identification and rationalization to reduce his anxiety.

The writer realizes that the subject is still possible to elaborate. The writer suggests that the next researchers to focus on other theories in analyzing the film; for example, by using sociological approach to examine the influence of society on character's behaviour.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL PAGE (SUPERVISORS)	iii
CERTIFICATION PAGE (BOARD OF EXAMINERS)	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDIX	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problem of the Study	5
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD	
2.1 Theoretical Framework	7
2.1.1 Id, Ego and Superego	7
2.1.2 Anxiety	9
2.1.3 Defense Mechanism	11
2.1.3.1 Types of Defense Mechanism	12
2.2 Previous Studies	16
2.3 Research Methods	17
1. Choosing the object of the study	17
2. Collecting Data	17
3. Analyzing and interpreting the data	18
CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
3.1 The Main Character's Repression	20
3.2 The Main Character's Regression	25
3.3 The Main Character's Identification	30
3.4 The Main Character's Rationallization	34
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	
4.1 Conclusion	38
4.2 Suggestion	40
REFERENCES	41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Main character facial expressions..... 26
Figure 3.2 Main character facial expressions..... 28



LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi.....



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In general, the main purpose of most people in life is to achieve happiness.

Most people usually have the same goal in their life, to have a comfortable life, experience joy and pleasure and of course living an easy life. It is almost impossible to find out people willing to accept problem or bad situation in their life. People tend to avoid stress or such difficult situation which put them in depressed. Psychologically, it is impossible to live happy when the situation is not in our favor. Ladislav Kováč (2012, p.2) states,

Happiness is a total and lasting satisfaction with one's own life. Happiness is more than the absence of unhappiness. Happiness is experienced both as fleeting sensations and emotions, and consciously appreciated as a permanent disposition of the mind. It encompasses two inseparable aspects: hedonia (pleasure of the senses) and eudemonia (pleasure of reason: living well and doing well).

Most people spend their life studying, working, learning in order to be well prepered to deal with their own problem. It is clear that happiness is the final purpose of most people's life. They want to achieve such happiness emotionally and doing things which make their life easier. People are willing to do anything in order to feel and experience pleasure.

Facing problem means that we have to find proper way to achieve the solution. As we know that there are kinds of people with their own perspective about the "proper way". If we talk about people in term of ages, there are babies,

kids, adolescent and adult. People react to their problem are different to one and another. The difference of age being one of the reasons why the way they deal with their problem are not the same. Babies for 1-3 years old usually respond to their problem by crying. Kids usually respond to their problem much better than a baby. They may develop another way to deal with their problem as they grow up.

As they get older, the way the deal with their problem become much more varies.

Adolescent usually have some trick whether it is illegal or not in facing problem, adults as a grown up people of course have their own way, but they may obey the rules and the norm. Fredda Blanchard-Fields and colleagues in Gerontological Society of America (2007, p.1) report that,

When they are facing interpersonal problems, adults are more likely than adolescents to choose passive emotion regulation strategies . . . As people age, experience may hone strategy preferences on the basis of successes and failures, making it easier for adults to invest energy into strategies that have been effectively used when dealing with problems.

When adolescents encounter problems or unpleasant situations, they usually find some ways to avoid them. Therefore, they need to have some mechanisms in order to deal with problem they have to face in social life. Most adolescents may still lack experience in the society. Some case shows that an adolescent stole some money to complete his desire to have a toy. It shows that adolescent still cannot control their desire whether it is acceptable or not. As a normal person, an adolescent has to find some devices of defense mechanisms in order to defend against such a difficult feeling.

Defense mechanisms are devices adopted by an individual to cope with frustrations, anxieties, stresses and conflicts. They can happen at the level of unconsciousness. Virgil Zeigler-Hill (2007, p.1) concludes that

Defense mechanisms were introduced by Freud (1894/1962) as unconscious processes which modified or distorted reality to protect individuals from an awareness of their own unacceptable thoughts, impulses, or wishes . . . They served to regulate the individual's inner psychological state through self-deception.

They serve to protect the individual's self esteem and help extend time for direct problem solving. When frustrations, anxieties, stresses and conflicts happen, defense mechanism is an option to deal with these kind of problem. According to Vaillant defense mechanisms refer to largely unconscious or automatic efforts to maintain psychological stability in the face of internal and external stressors through the modification of how reality is perceived (1994, cited in Malone 2013, p.2). When such difficult situations appear, defense mechanism exists to modify the reality. The mechanism itself does not fix any of the problems, but serve as a camouflage to maintain the stability of human psyche from frustrations, anxieties, stresses and conflicts.

Some real problem which is faced by people in their daily life can be used as a story in fiction work. The plot of the story can be taken from actual even which can be seen in a novel or a film. In this research, the object material that will be used is a film. Film mostly used to imaging the social life into some set story which the plot usually based on story or event that already appear in daily life. The characters also representing some actual person or group. The story may show the conflict of the characters that happen in our life which we may not

aware. Some case show the problem that we are as a person in general has to face in our order to live our life. The character in the film used to describe our psychological and social conflict. It shows the clear image how we dealing with a problem in our daily life.

Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Film can be used for propaganda and education. Alan Sennett (2014, p. 55) states that film was evidently highly propagandistic in nature and widely . . . it must have been successful as political propaganda. There many good advantages in Film than in Novel, beside Film is easier to understand the meaning or the message which the director brings. Johanna Shapiro (2006, p.94) states

Cinema is useful in teaching because it is familiar and evocative for students. Movies provide a quick and direct teaching scenario in which specific scenes point out important issues, emotions are presented in accessible ways where they are easy to identify, and students are able to understand and recognize them immediately.

Film brings the specific visual in every scene far more different with Novel which is the readers must visualized every part of the story by themselves. Moreover, film can be used as representation of person story that give an actual image how we live our life.

Considering the advantages of film from the other literary genres, these study intents to employ Steven Spielberg's film entitle *Catch Me If You Can* as material object. Steven Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can* is an American film

based on true story of Frank William Abagnale Jr. who running away from his home after knowing the divorce of his parents. In young ages Frank required to fulfill his need and his desire. Frank did some crimes. He has problem with police and also society. Frank used some trick to escape from the problem. He used many type of defense mechanism as he shown in fixing problem.

Normally, a character may reflect a real person in a society. For example, Frank William Abagnale Jr. represents a boy in the 1950s. The writer is interested in investigating the main characters Frank William Abagnale Jr. because his life is interesting. Firstly, he is boy whose parents divorced. He has powerful fathers. Frank's father is a great person at that time. He always treats Frank like a prince. However, he has adventurous journey that he has to learn to survive. Thirdly, this film has a happy ending. This means that the character learn to solve the problems and live successfully in his life. In this study, the writer analyzed defense mechanisms employed by Frank William Abagnale Jr.

The result of the study will be beneficial for learning the system of defense mechanism used by the main character as a portrait of an adolescent in encounter such difficulties situation. This study also will be crucial as one of supporting information in developing suitable treatment for character building.

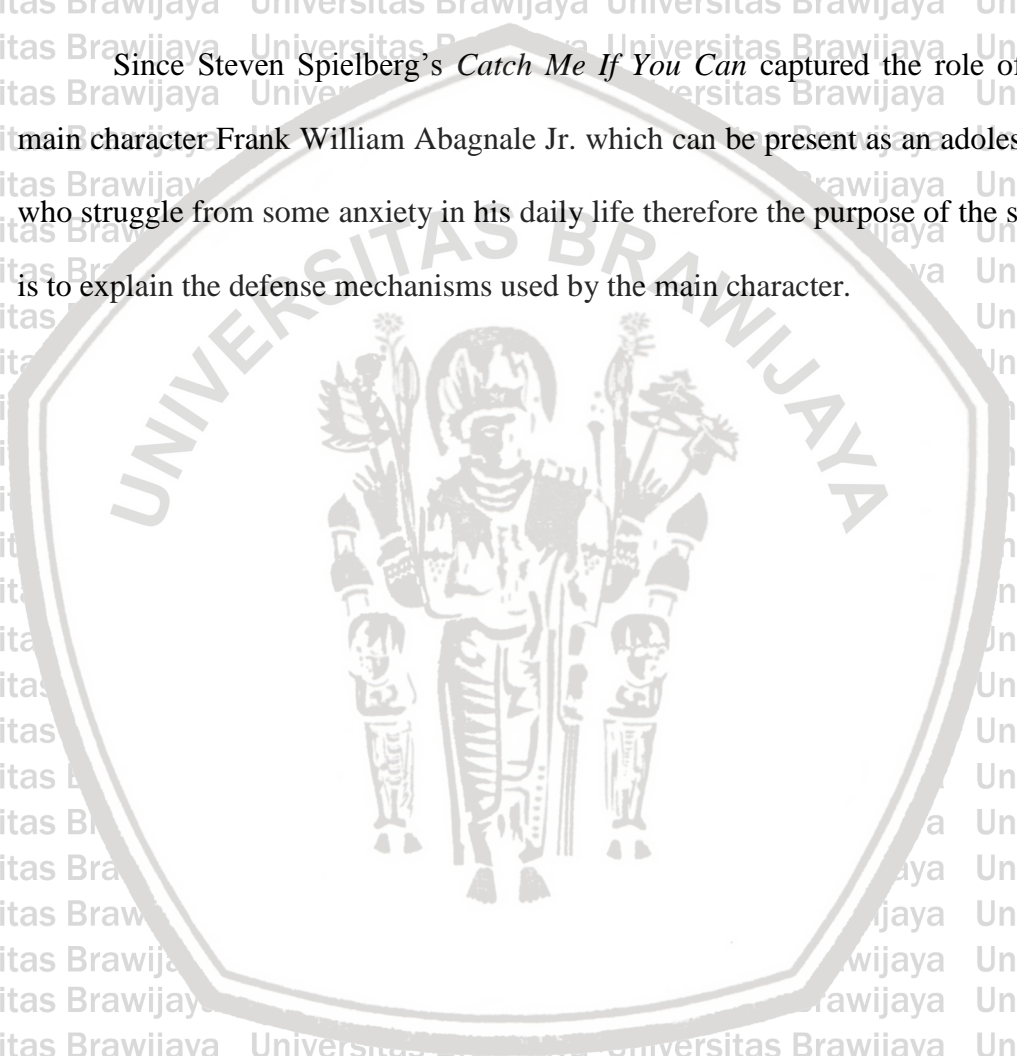
1.2 Problem of the Study

In Steven Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can*, the role of the main character named Frank William Abagnale Jr. can be described as a portrait of the life of

adolescent who face anxiety in his daily life and how he used defense mechanism to deal with it. Thus, the problem of the study is the main character defense mechanism in Steven Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can*.

1.3. Object of the Study

Since Steven Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can* captured the role of the main character Frank William Abagnale Jr. which can be present as an adolescent who struggle from some anxiety in his daily life therefore the purpose of the study is to explain the defense mechanisms used by the main character.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This study focused on analyzing protagonist's defense mechanisms in Steven Spielberg's movie "*Catch Me If You Can*". Therefore, the theoretical framework of this study is explaining the connection between Id, Ego and Superego and Anxiety in the process of Defense Mechanism. All these references will help to analyze defense mechanisms in Steven Spielberg's movie "*Catch Me If You Can*". The last is describing the research method that will be used by the writer.

2.1.1 Id, Ego and Superego

Sigmund Freud (1910-1930, cited in Lapsley 2011, p. 2) divided mental life into three agencies or "provinces," id, ego, superego. The id is the oldest and most primitive psychic agency, representing the biological foundations of personality. It is the reservoir of basic instinctual drives, particularly sexual (libidinal) drives, which motivate the organism to seek pleasure. The ego is a modification of the id that emerges as a result of the direct influence of the external world. It is the "executive" of the personality in the sense that it regulates libidinal drive energies so that satisfaction accords with the demands of reality. It is the center of reason, reality-testing, and commonsense, and has at its command a range of defensive stratagems that can deflect, repress, or transform the

expression of unrealistic or forbidden drive energies. The superego is a further differentiation within the ego which represents its "ideal."

Id, the most primitive drive, concerned only with fulfilling pleasure. It has sometimes been referred to as the irrational and emotional part of the mind. It is often regarded as being selfish, because it's concerned only with its own self satisfaction. Babies and young children are often used as examples because they're usually driven by the pleasure. Daniel K. Lapsley (2011, p. 5) The Id operates unconsciously, accords with primary process, and impels the organism to engage in need-satisfying, tension-reducing activities, which are experienced as pleasure.

The ego is capable of understanding that one's own desires may vary for people around and is willing to make this consideration. According to William Siegfried Ego is the component of the psyche that ensures that the impulses of the Id are expressed in a way that is acceptable to the real world (2014, p.1). The ego tries to meet the basic needs of the id but also takes into account the real world.

The ego understands that actions have effects, whether positive or negative, and tries to balance out thinking before carrying out decisions/actions. Yamin Liang (2011, p.177) concludes,

Ego it is on behalf of reason and good will. The Id chases after the pleasure, and the Superego is in pursuit of the perfection, but the function of the Ego is to satisfy the desire of the Id and the requirement of the Superego in accordance with reality principle. The Id works according to the happiness principle and the Ego works according to the reality principle.

Siegrfried latter describes that Ego driven by the Id and confined by the Superego, it sometimes struggles to bring about harmony among the forces and influences working and acting upon it, causing it to break out in anxiety (2013, p.3). A healthy individual will have developed a strongest ego to keep the id and superego in check. If the id becomes too strong, impulses and desires may become overwhelming and affect interpersonal relationships. However, if the superego is too strong, an individual may feel excessive rigid moral constraints that result in judgmental individuals, thus straining interpersonal relationships as well. From the explanations we can used id, ego, superego as a basic drive to analyse the person behavior which is very usefull for the study.

2.1.2 Anxiety

The process of anxiety happens when impulse of Id caused uncomfortable tensions and asked Ego to act concretely fulfill the stimulus as soon as possible, on the other side of the Super ego trying to resist the impulse from Id because it does not correspond to the conception of the Ideal. The impulse from Id cannot be replaced as Id is like a biological need. The conflicts happen between Id and Super Ego as biological needs against the norm.

According to Sahakian, (1969, p.23-27) the causes of anxiety can be categorized into four groups. Firstly, it happens because of the loss of loved objects, which can be a person or things. Secondly, it happens because of the loss

of object's love. Thirdly, it happens because of the castration or genital injury.

Finally, it happens from the disapproval and punishment by the superego.

Albert Ellis (2008, p. 86) explained that Freud had proposed three types of anxiety. First, objective or realistic anxiety comes from the outside stimuli. It is related to the environment or particular situations that a person is in. It concerns the experiences of a person. Second, neurotic anxiety comes from the power of id.

A person is afraid of social punishment if he or she cannot properly respond to the id. It is related to the pleasure principle. That is, if Id can get responses, a person will be pleased. However, if the power of id is expressed against society, that person will be afraid of punishment. It is the ego that has to find the way to respond to id. And third, moral anxiety comes from superego. A person is afraid of morality which is related to social norm. The superego can be developed since a person is young. There should be noted that only realistic anxiety can be dealt with in a rational manner.

When a person faces anxiety, he or she has to find some way to compensate it. Anxiety comes from the feeling of uneasiness such as conflict, frustration and threatening. However, the causes of problems are not always known. The individual has to prepare to cope with it when it arises. Someone may not know when anxiety will occur. The devices that people normally employ in their daily life in order to avoid or reduce anxiety are called defense mechanisms.

As mentions above, anxiety is a process which occurred in person caused from the

conflict between id, ego and superego. From here, we can analyze the connection between id, ego and super ego and the anxiety.

2.1.3 Defense Mechanism

Ernest R Hilgard (1962, p. 511) claims that defense mechanisms are the immediate reactions to frustrations. They are employed in order to solve the problems. They help protect the individual's self esteem, and they defend a person against anxiety when facing continuing frustrations.

According to George Vaillant defense mechanisms can be defined as "regulatory processes that allow individuals to reduce cognitive dissonance and to minimize sudden changes in internal and external environments by altering how these events are perceived (1993, cited in Drapeau 2011, p. 150)

Zeigler-Hill (2007, p. 1) claims that defense mechanisms are unconscious processes that maintain self-esteem and prevent excessive levels of negative effect. According to Freud (1894/1962) Zeigler-hill describes defense mechanism as unconscious processes which modified or distorted reality to protect individuals from an awareness of their own unacceptable thoughts, impulses or wishes.

According to the definitions, it is obvious that defense mechanisms are psychological devices adopted by an individual to cope with frustrations, anxieties, stresses and conflicts. They can happen at the level of unconsciousness.

They serve to protect the individual's self esteem and help extend time for direct problem solving. Appropriate use of defense mechanisms can make the individual

live happily in the society. From the explanation we can conclude that defense mechanism is a mechanism used to respond when anxiety happened because the conflict between id, ego and superego.

2.1.3.1 Types of Defense Mechanism

George Boeree (2006, p. 7-12) explains that Freud and her daughter Anna have discovered quite a few types of defense mechanism. *Denial* involves blocking external events from awareness. If some situation is just too much to handle, the person just refuses to experience it. Next is *Repression*, which Anna Freud also called "motivated forgetting," is just that: not being able to recall a threatening situation, person, or event. *Asceticism*, or the renunciation of needs, is one most people haven't heard of, but it has become relevant again today with the emergence of the disorder called anorexia. *Isolation* (sometimes called intellectualization) involves stripping the emotion from a difficult memory or threatening impulse. A person may, in a very cavalier manner, acknowledge that they had been abused as a child, or may show a purely intellectual curiosity in their newly discovered sexual orientation. *Displacement* is the redirection of an impulse onto a substitute target. If the impulse, the desire, is okay with you, but the person you direct that desire towards is too threatening, you can displace to someone or something that can serve as a symbolic substitute. *Turning against the self* is a very special form of displacement, where the person becomes their own substitute target. It is normally used in reference to hatred, anger, and aggression, rather than more positive impulses. *Projection*, which Anna Freud also called

displacement outward, is almost the complete opposite of turning against the self.

It involves the tendency to see your own unacceptable desires in other people.

Altruistic surrender is a form of projection that at first glance looks like its

opposite: Here, the person attempts to fulfill his or her own needs vicariously,

through other people. *Reaction formation*, which Anna Freud called "believing the

opposite," is changing an unacceptable impulse into its opposite. *Undoing*

involves "magical" gestures or rituals that are meant to cancel out unpleasant

thoughts or feelings after they've already occurred. *Introjections* sometimes called

identification, involves taking into your own personality characteristics of

someone else, because doing so solves some emotional difficulty. *Identification*

with the aggressor is a version of introjections that focuses on the adoption, not of

general or positive traits, but of negative or feared traits. *Regression* is a

movement back in psychological time when one is faced with stress. When we are

troubled or frightened, our behaviors often become more childish or primitive.

Rationalization is the cognitive distortion of "the facts" to make an event or an

impulse less threatening. We do it often enough on a fairly conscious level when

we provide ourselves with excuses. And the last, *Sublimation* is the transforming

of an unacceptable impulse, whether it be sex, anger, fear, or whatever, into a

socially acceptable, even productive form.

Louis Kaplan (1959, cited in Simma 2009, p.38-40) proposes three

categories of the mechanisms for coping with anxiety. They are mechanisms of

deception, mechanisms of substitution and mechanisms of avoidance. The three

categories of defense mechanisms consist of different devices.

First, the mechanisms of deception which tend to change the individual's perception of a threat by reconstructing one's feelings and attitudes so that one senses no threat. There are four devices in this category. *Rationalization* is a device that a person provides himself and others with plausible reasons for conducting such behavior rather than admit the actual reasons which are too painful for him to acknowledge. *Projection* is a way to shift the personality for an action or a threatening situation so that a person does not carry the blame for it.

Repression is an unconscious process which shameful thoughts or painful experiences are removed from awareness or forced below the level of consciousness. *Suppression* is a conscious control of hazardous and undesirable thoughts or impulses. It serves the same purposes as repression, but it involves the conscious intent to put things out of mind.

Second, the mechanisms of substitution enable a person to relieve his anxiety by altering his goals. A person attains substitute satisfactions through psychological devices that permit the person to change direction without loss of self-esteem. There are five devices in this category. *Compensation* has a function in enhancing self-esteem by overcoming a person's failure or deficiency in one area of behavior through satisfaction achieved in another area. *Substitution* is a device that makes it possible to release tensions by distracting one's energies from a desired goal to some substitutes. *Reaction formation* serves as safety valve, relieving tensions and anxieties by causing a person to behave in an opposite manner. *Sublimation* is the redirection of emotional drives from prohibited goals

or desires into socially acceptable behavior. *Egocentrism* is an effort to establish oneself as the center of attention.

Third, the mechanisms of avoidance are techniques that enable a person to leave the scene of conflicts psychologically. There are five devices in this category. *Fantasy* enables a person to substitute imaginary for real satisfactions.

Regression is the process of relieving anxiety or escaping stress by falling back upon the thoughts, feelings, or behaviors that work successfully during an earlier period of life. *Negativism* is a psychological refusal to enter into tension-producing situations. *Adjustment through somatic* enables a person to escape gracefully from a difficult situation without experiencing feelings of guilt or failure. *Identification* is a process from which personal satisfaction derives through the activities of external agent to oneself.

The psychiatrist George E Vaillant (1977, cited in Bowins 2004, p. 8-9) introduced a four-level classification of defense mechanisms. *Pathological Defenses*, the mechanisms on this level, when predominating, almost always are severely pathological. *Immature Defenses*, these mechanisms are often present in adults. Excessive use of such defenses is seen as socially undesirable, in that they are immature, difficult to deal with and seriously out of touch with reality.

Neurotic Defenses, these mechanisms are considered neurotic, but fairly common in adults. Such defenses have short-term advantages in coping, but can often cause long-term problems in relationships, work and in enjoying life when used as one's primary style of coping with the world. *Mature Defenses*, These are commonly

found among emotionally healthy adults and are considered mature, even though many have their origins in an immature stage of development. They have been adapted through the years in order to success in human society and relationships.

There are many types of defense mechanism according to the explanation. But, there are only 4 or 5 types that mostly appears will be used in this study.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies found. First, Simma, Watcharapipat, *An Analysis Of Defense Mechanisms Used By The Main Characters In Mark Twain's The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn And The Prince And The Pauper*, 2009. Srinakharinwirot University. This study used Kaplan's defense mechanism to analyze the role between the main characters.

Second, Putri, Oktaviani Arnanta, *Victor Frankenstein's Anxiety And Defense Mechanism As Depicted In Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*, 2015. Brawijaya University. This study showed defense mechanism and anxiety used of the main character.

Inspired by these two studies, the research entitled *An Analysis Of Main Character's Defense Mechanism In Steven Spielberg's Movie: Catch Me If You Can* will also use defense mechanism as the main perspective. The combination of the theory is aimed to discover the psychological of an adolescent in facing daily problem as a young person.

2.3 Research Method

In conducting this research, there are three steps taken:

1. Choosing the object of the study

From one of the best movie ever produced, the writer decided to choose a movie "Catch me if you can" by Steven Spielberg because the movie has interesting topic about the defense mechanism of the main character. The story life of the main character displayed the difficulties that might happen in ages of adolescent and how to fix it properly. Another positive point is the movie is based on the true story of the character itself which is a good example to be learned.

2. Collecting the data

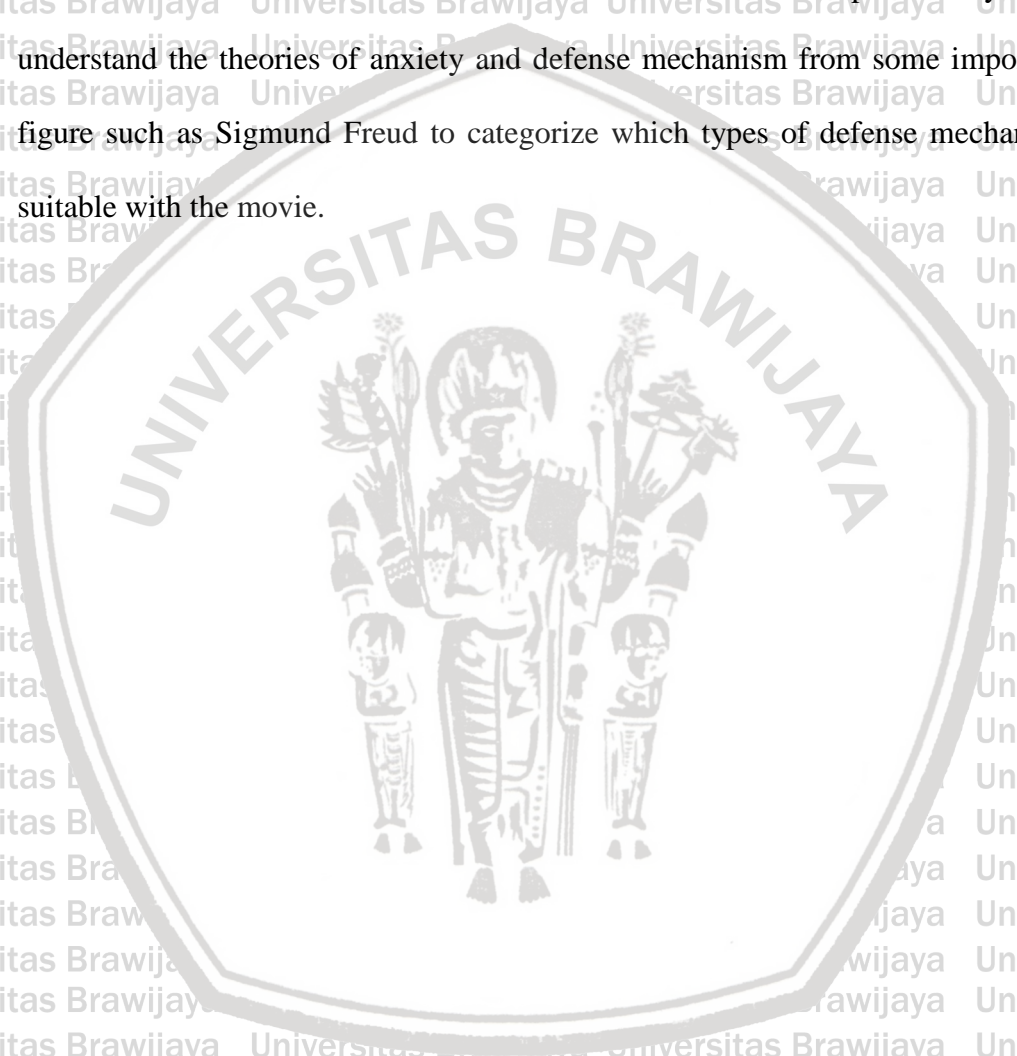
The purpose of collecting data in this research is to obtain significant information related to the object of the study has already been chosen.

There are two kinds process of collecting data:

- a. Primary data: the movie that have been watching over and over again and will be analyses according to script.
- b. Secondary data: reference comprising of books, essays or journals that provide information about the theories of Defense Mechanism. These data will be use to support the analysis of chosen movie.

3. Analyzing and interpreting the data

There are several phases that will be used in analyzing and interpreting data. First, is watching the movie to understand the content of the movie. The writer has to understand the elements of the movie. The second phase is trying to understand the theories of anxiety and defense mechanism from some important figure such as Sigmund Freud to categorize which types of defense mechanism suitable with the movie.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Defense mechanism is a psychological process that reduces anxiety from unacceptable impulse which occurred unconsciously. Anxiety may occurred because of the impulse of Id cannot concretely fulfill by Ego because the resistance of the Superego which seek the ideal response for the impulse. Basically, unacceptable impulse creates a problem for a person psychotically. The problem itself is not been solved, but only been hidden or camouflaged, therefore the person do not have to experience such a difficult situation. A person life can be represented into some character in the literary work.

There are so many examples about literary works and one of them is "*Catch Me If You Can.*". *Catch Me If You Can* is movie based on true story that representing an actual conflict happened in society which character has to experiences. This movie tells about the main character named Frank William Abagnale Jr. in his adolescent life. The story also tells about how the main character has to face his problem caused by his anxiety.

The main character in this story experiences many realistic anxieties. Frank William Abagnale Jr.'s realistic anxiety comes from his society and his family. In order to live peacefully, he uses several defense mechanisms to cope with his unwanted feeling. Those mechanisms are Repression, Regression, Identification, and Rationalization.

3.1 The Main Character's Repression

According to Boeree (2006, p.8) repression is mechanism which the person is not able to recall a threatening situation, person, or event. A person sometimes feel shameful thoughts or painful experiences can be removed from awareness or forced below the level of consciousness. Therefore, the person will not feel that the undesirable feelings interrupt his life.

Frank anxiety appears when he find out that his father is in a big trouble as the government accuse his father doing some tax evasion and their asset begin to be confiscated. In the other hand, Frank caught his mother having an affair with his father friend. Frank's life discloses that there are two main factors that bring about his realistic anxiety: his family and the society.

The main character uses repression because of his family problem and his inability to reach his social expectation. Frank William Abagnale Jr's family cannot fulfill his desires for perfect family, good economic, and maintain their social status. Frank has family problem because it does not fulfill his desires to be a perfect family because his parents are divorced. He always sees his parents as a perfect couple. His father is well known as a rich and important person in their society and a good leader in the family. His mother is also among an important woman in her society.

It is important to note that Frank's family background is one of the crucial factors for his anxiety. The story depicts that Frank parents are divorced. The

divorce make Frank has to decide with whom he would live with. Therefore, Frank's family does not fulfill his desires in having family as he expecting. As a result, Frank has anxiety and decided to run away from home and he represses that he dislikes the situation of his family.

Through the story, it reflects that Frank's desires for perfect family relationship are not fulfilled. Constantly, Frank has to face the conflicts between his desires and his family reality. Frank always sees his family as a perfect and solid family but the reality tells that his family is not as rich and has high social status as before. It can be concluded that Frank is a broken-home boy, being controlled by his own desire to restore his family status. Frank feels frustrated and he has to repress it because he has to live his life gracefully.

Moreover, Frank's choose to run away from his home put him in some trouble. Frank always gets what he need before his parents decided to split up. Frank always thinks that his father still own much money,

FRANK: "One ticket to Grand Central, please."

OFFICER: "That'll be \$3.50, sir."

FRANK: "is it okay if I write you a cheque?"

(Spielberg, 2002)

From the dialogue we can assume that Frank thinks that his family still owns much money. He used cheque to pay the train ticket and other bills he has to pay.

When the cheque is running out, he must find out the way to pay for what he would buy. Frank has to repress his anxiety of not having enough money in order

to fulfill his daily need. Frank created a fake cheque to buy things he need but unconsciously he created more cheque to restore his family wealth.

Basically, Frank only want his parents to live happy and have a good relationship between father, mother and the son. But unfortunately, the economic condition created a domino effect which forces the family different to another normal family. Frank grows up with the situation of a perfect family. He is proud to have a successful and great father and beautiful and important mother. He grows up surrounded with things he should be experienced. But after he turns 16 years old everything becomes difficult and he has to face the problem that he never experience before.

MUDRICK: "You know how much trouble I'm in?"

FRANK: "No, but listen, I'm telling you, the bank, they made the mistake. I'll write you another check right now!"

MUDRICK: "What, do I look like I was born yesterday?"

FRANK: "Look, it's midnight, Mr. Mudrick."

"Where am I gonna go?"

MUDRICK: "You're a goddamn kid."

"Go home."

(Spielberg, 2002)

Whenever problem comes like money for rent a house, he has to find a way to get money. Even the way he did is illegal, Frank always believe that what was doing was right. Frank once again in uncomfortable situation and he repress it in order to fulfill his daily need.

Clearly, the story reveals that Frank's family causes his realistic anxiety, and he represses it because he has to live the way he believe he deserve to be.

Moreover, Frank cannot do as he wishes because faking bank cheque is illegal and he has a police go after him. As a result, Frank is frustrated, and he consequently represses his anxiety because he dislikes his current situation.

FRANK: "Christ! Terry!"

"This is Italian knit!"

"Watch where you're going!"

TERRY: "It's just a shirt, man!"

(Spielberg, 2002)

From this scene we can see how Frank regress his anxiety of his situation. Frank being chased by police and he repress his unwanted situation. Spielberg reflects Frank's repressed feelings in many situations. The story reveals that Frank dislikes his current life situation.

Moreover, Frank not only wants to make his family rich and honor again, but he also want his parents to be back together. In the next letter he wrote to his father say that he want to spent time with his mother and father together. Frank wrote,

Today was graduation. I am now a copilot earning \$ 1,400 a month plus benefits and the best part is they tell me my family can fly for free. So tell Mom to pack her bags and buy a new swimsuit because I'm taking us all to Hawaii for Christmas. I love you, Dad.

(Spielberg, 2002)

This scene obviously shows that Frank want his old situation back again. He not only wants his family to be rich and be honored but also wants his parents back together.

In this scene, Spielberg reflects that Frank wants to change the entire situation he dislikes.

FRANK: "Those are the keys to a 1965 Cadillac DeVille convertible. Brand-new, Dad. Red with white interior split seats, air conditioning, the works."

FATHER: "Are you giving me a Cadillac?"

FRANK: "Yeah. I'm giving you a Cadillac." Dad, sh-she's parked downstairs.

FRANK: "When we're done eating lunch why don't you, you know, drive on over to Mom's house pick her up, take a little joyride?"

FATHER: "Do you know what would happen if the IRS found out I was driving around in a new coupe?"

(Spielberg, 2002)

This situation ascertains that Frank represses his hatred for his Current situation.

He does not realize whether what he is doing is good or bad because the repressed impulse in his unconscious mind forces him to do that. What will happen if police

caught him? The most important thing for him is he gets what he wanted.

Frank desire basically is to make his father become honorable figure again in their social group. Make his family rich as before so people will honor his father and his family. His desire is also to make his father get attention from his mother so they can marry again. The reality tells the opposite as his father is bankrupt and his mother has married to another man.

FRANK: "You don't need to worry about anything now, Dad. Listen, I'm getting a brand-new Cadillac. I'm getting a \$60,000 house. I'm-I'm getting it all back. All-All the jewelry, all the furs, everything, Dad. Everything they took from us, I'm going to get it back."

FRANK: "Now... has Ma seen you dressed like this?"

FATHER: "Yeah, she came to pick up some boxes."

FRANK: "That's okay, that's okay, you know why? 'Cause she... she's going to the wedding with us."

"I'm going to get you a brand-new suit, Dad. I'm getting you a brand- new suit. One of those Manhattan Eagle, three-button, black pearl suits. You'll look great."

(Spielberg, 2002)

Frank anxiety came from the inability to fulfill his desire so he has to repress in order to deal it. Although his family still in bankrupt and his parents are divorce, he needs to employed mechanism of repression so he can stop live under his anxiety.

According to the discussion above, it is apparent that Frank has realistic anxiety because his family cannot fulfill his desires, and he cannot reach the social expectation. In order to live peacefully and overcome difficulties in life, Frank unconsciously represses his feelings. However, it is found that Frank not only uses repression, but he also employs regression to cope with his unpleasant feelings.

3.2 The Main Character's Regression

Beside the mechanism of repression, Frank also uses mechanism of regression to limit his anxiety from the reality. According to Boree (2006, p. 11)

regression is a movement back in psychological time when one is faced with stress. When we are troubled or frightened, our behaviors often become more childish or primitive.

FATHER: "Frank, just write down a name and this will all be over."

LAWYER: "It's gonna be okay."

FRANK: "Dad, what name?"

LAWYER: "Your mother or your father. Just put the name there. It's as simple as that. And don't look so scared. It's not a test. There's no wrong answer."

(Spielberg, 2002)

Throughout this scene Frank make a scared look to deal with the situation of the parents. After this dialogue Frank decides to running away from his parents.



Figure 3.1 Main character facial expressions
(Source: Spielberg, 2002)

From this scene we can see how Frank response after knowing his parents is about to divorce. He acts like a child when the lawyer asked him to decide whether he lives with his father or his mother.

Frank decides to run away from his home to response to his undesirable situation. He never thinks the effect of his decision of run away from his home.

The response Frank gave for the situation shows he still immature. Frank still an adolescent, sometimes he behaves like a child when he has to face his problem or his undesirable feeling. After run away from home, frank has to face his own problem which appears in his daily life. This mechanism is quite normal as Frank was just a kid.

After become a co-pilot, frank has the facility to fly for free and sit in the cockpit. Experience sitting behind a real pilot makes him afraid. The anxiety of new experience which he never experience before force him to uses mechanism so he can hide his felling. Frank regress to become a childish so can control his anxiety.

GIRL: "Have a seat."

FRANK: "Thank you."

GIRL: "Would you like a drink after take-off?"

FRANK: "M-Milk?"

(Spielberg, 2002)

From this dialogue we can say that Frank uses mechanism of regression to cope with his anxiety. Frank respond to his anxiety of flying up front make him unconsciously order milk.



Figure 3.2 Main character facial expressions
(Source: Spielberg, 2002)

His behavior to respond to his anxiety shows the mechanism of regression in which the person behaves like a child. As we understand is not usual a co-pilot order milk in his flight.

Another example of mechanism of regression which is used by the main character is when he calls the police that chasing him to make Christmas greeting.

At the end of the conversation the police say that Frank did not call just for make a greeting but because Frank does not have someone else to call and starting to

mocking him. Frank suddenly hangs up the phone instead of resist the police argument. This scene shows one again how Frank used mechanism of regression

to cope with his anxiety. Frank behaves like a kid in facing his anxiety of the police accusation.

Basically, all Frank decision to his problems shows how he uses mechanism of regression. He acts like a child to respond to his unwanted situation. He never think the effect of what he is doing, whether it is illegal or not,

acceptable or not. Frank only wants to get rid of his undesirable situation as quick as possible.

Mechanism of regression is usually used by a person which still young. A person habit when they were child sometimes appears when unconsciously they experience such a difficult situation. This mechanism make people look like do not have an intellectual as their primitive behavior take control of their personality.

Moreover, Frank's mechanism of regression can be seen in the way he control the anxiety of some terrible thing such as blood. When Frank decided to become a fake doctor, he has an urgent patient from an accident that forces him to see some blood and broken bone. Frank primitive behavior shows how he handles his anxiety by wanting to vomit. As we know that becoming a doctor, we have to be ready seeing and deal with blood and wound. Frank reaction to his anxiety shows once again how mechanism of regression used by someone in order to deal with his anxiety.

In some case, frank acted like a child when the police caught him, he screamed and laugh and act like a child and not take the situation seriously.

POLICE: "Put your shirt on, Frank. You're under arrest."

FRANK: "Hey, are you hungry? Do you want some beans, Carl?"

They got the best French beans here. Here, give these a try."

POLICE: "There's two dozen French police officers outside."

FRANK: "Carl, I gotta tell you, they're delicious."

POLICE: "They wanted to bring you in."

FRANK: "You want a bite?"

POLICE: "But they needed the help of an American."

FRANK: "Are you hungry? You want a bite?"

POLICE: "But I told them I wouldn't bring them to you."

(Spielberg, 2002)

At the end of the story Frank did mechanism of regression again to cope of his anxiety after hearing his father was dead. He cried like a baby, punching a chair and screaming out loud. This behavior shows how people use regression to cope with his realistic anxiety. Although the problem is not being fixed, but the respond of the person in which very primitive or childish make them able to deal with their anxiety or difficult situation.

3.3 The Main Character's Identification

The next mechanism of defense is called Identification. According to Boeree (2006, p.10-11) the mechanism of identification is,

Identification, involves taking into your own personality characteristics of someone else, because doing so solves some emotional difficulty. . . . I must add here that identification is very important to Freudian theory as the mechanism by which we develop our superegos.

Basically, Identification used by person by imitating the other person character in order to deal with their anxiety.

In the story there are several events which Frank has to experiences using mechanism of Identification. He uses this mechanism to live happy. For example, Frank is a nice and smart person, he likes to wear a straight uniform in school. His friends start to bully him because of his look is like a teacher. One day, he acts like a substitute teacher in order to get free of his bullying friends.

FRANK: "Quiet down, people! My name is Mr. Abagnale! That's Abagnale, not Abagnahlee not Abagnaylee, but Abagnale!"

FRANK: "Now, somebody please tell me where you left off in your textbooks. Excuse me, people, if I need to ask again I'm going to write up the entire class."

FRANK: "Take your seats!"

STUDENT: "Chapter seven."

FRANK: "Will you please open your textbooks to, uh, chapter eight and we'll get started?"

FRANK: "Excuse me, what's your name?"

BRAD: "Brad."

FRANK: "Brad, why don't you get up here in front of the class here and read conversation number five?"

(Spielberg, 2002)

From this dialogue we can see how frank act like a grumpy teacher in order to responds of his anxiety from his friends. Frank acts like a teacher in order to free himself from anxiety of his bullying friends. He uses Identification as imitating his teacher behavior so he would be honored like the teacher and not to be the object of bullied by his friend.

After run away from his family, Frank imitating the ability of his father in luring women heart. His father used to give a “necklace trick” in order to distract the women attention so he can get what he wanted. His father said, (Spielberg, 2002) “it must've slipped right off your neck” while hanging the necklace in his hand. Frank did it all the time when he is about cashing his cheque. The officer sometimes checking the authenticity of the cheque to carefully so Frank uses his father’s trick to distract their attention.

Frank then decided to become a pilot because of their styles and the ability in making money. Frank has anxiety in become a poor person, so he did all he could to become successful. Frank then wrote a letter to his father telling his intension to become a pilot,

Dear Dad. I have decided to become an airline pilot. I have applied to all the big airlines and I have several promising interviews lined up. . . I've decided to become a pilot for Pan American Airways, the most trusted name in the skies. They've accepted me into their training program and told me that if I work hard I should earn my wings real soon.

(Spielberg, 2002)

Frank did this mechanism in order to deal with his realistic anxiety. He sees the figure of pilot can make his desire of being successful person came true.

Therefore he uses mechanism of identification to deal with his anxiety when his desire is not happened.

As he live in society, his desire to life happy and easy has come to the difficulty. His desire to become important figure like his father once was make him imitate some other figure which has a good reputation or become an idol of every adolescent. Frank decides to act like James Bond. Wearing his suit, driving

his car or luring women like James Bond did. Everything he did just to camouflage his anxiety not becomes what he really wanted with his life. As can be seen that Frank never had feel comfortable with his life.

His realistic anxiety forces him to do whatever it takes to make him feel comfortable. Frank has done so much fraud in his life, with the police after him, he needs someone or situation in which make him feel better than before. As psychologically, Frank is not ready yet to enter social life, plus he does not have someone to guide him.

After several time in the airline, Frank decided to enter medical world, he once again make a fake certificate to apply in the hospital. He also writes a letter to his father to inform him,

Dear Dad. I've decided to get off the road for awhile. I've taken a night job at a hospital and met some really nice people. Feels good to have my feet on the ground to wake up in the same bed every night. Who knows, maybe I'll even find someone to settle down with.

(Spielberg, 2002)

From the letter he wrote, can be concluded that Frank is not feeling comfortable living with his daily life as he tried to become a different person several times. He also wrote that he needs to find someone he can settle down with. Frank psychological condition forces him to find out who he really are.

Mechanism of identification usually used by growing up person to find out how they really are. They used some famous or important figure as a point of references. Desire and anxiety also very useful to build personal character. Many problems, they experience the more knowledge they get. Frank also makes

development in his psychological point of view. After experience much anxiety in order to fulfill his desire, he finally need some situation or someone to make him calm.

3.4 The Main Character's Rationalization

Rationalization is another device of defense mechanism used by the main character. Frank rationalizes because he encounters conflicts, especially when he decides to run away from his home. According to Boeree (2006, p.11)

Rationalization is the cognitive distortion of "the facts" to make an event or an impulse less threatening. We do it often enough on a fairly conscious level when we provide ourselves with excuses. But for many people, with sensitive egos, making excuses comes so easy that they never are truly aware of it. In other words, many of us are quite prepared to believe our lies.

Rationalization belongs to the mechanism of deception. It is the way that an individual gives reasons for doing something in order to be socially accepted or to avoid punishment, such as when making certain decisions. Rationalization is then built into an individual's behavior as a protective mechanism.

When doing something, a person will come up with plausible reasons believing that he is not be blamed from such behavior. The user may not realize that he/she is twisting the facts to protect the self-esteem by the way of rationalization since it is quite unconscious. However, the overuse of rationalization may take a person away from the real problems that he/she may end up with crisis which cannot be solved.

Frank makes use of rationalization several times during his journey when he decides to run away from home. Actually, Frank run away from this parents for some reasons. Frank scared to choose whether to live with his father or his mother. Frank also does not want his parent to divorce. The other reason is that Frank does not want to live poor. He decides to become a fake pilot, a fake doctor and a fake lawyer in order to live easily.

Frank is aware that becoming a fake person is illegal and is not acceptable in social life. Basically, he did all of the crime because he want to be successful person. He thinks he deserves all the wealth that has been stolen from his family. Therefore he uses mechanism of rationalization to allow himself doing some crime in order to restore what is right to belong to his family. Frank said,

Dear Dad. You always told me that an honest man has nothing to fear. So I'm trying my best not to be afraid. I'm sorry I ran away, but you don't have to worry. I'm gonna get it all back now, Daddy. I promise. I'm going to get it all back.

(Spielberg, 2002)

From this we can say that frank always think that all he is done is correct even it is illegal and cannot be accepted in society. Sometime Frank also thinks that he want to be socially accepted even though he also scared of being arrested by a police.

This conflict makes him forced to use defense mechanism. However, Frank's conflict unconsciously haunts him all the time during the journey. Frank is not sure whether he should continue doing his crime. He is afraid of being blamed.

This feeling constantly stirs in his conscience so much that he cannot rest.

Furthermore, it apparently shows that Frank has moral anxiety. This is related to moral development. According to Freud, there are three types of anxiety. Moral anxiety is one of those which come from superego. Normally, a person is afraid of moral punishment. The superego has been developed since a person is young. In Frank's case, he has developed his superego through social interactions which means that he believes quite similar to other people in his case, he want to be successful like others. On the other hand, during the journey, he learns a lot from his social experience and thus has somehow developed his moral awakening. Huck views himself as equal as other people in the society and must obey the social rules.

Another example how Frank used mechanism of rationalization to cope with his undesirable situation is when he asks the police to let him free from the police target operation.

FRANK: "Hello, Carl. . . Merry Christmas."

POLICE: "How are you, Dr. Connors?"

FRANK: "Carl, I haven't been Dr. Connors for months now."

POLICE: "Well... I'm sitting here in my office on Christmas Eve. What do you want?"

FRANK: "Okay. I want it to be over. Uh... I want it to be over. I'm getting married. You know, I'm settling down."

POLICE: "You've stolen almost \$4 million. You think we can just call that a wedding present? Nah, this isn't something you get to walk away from, Frank."

FRANK: "I want to call a truce."

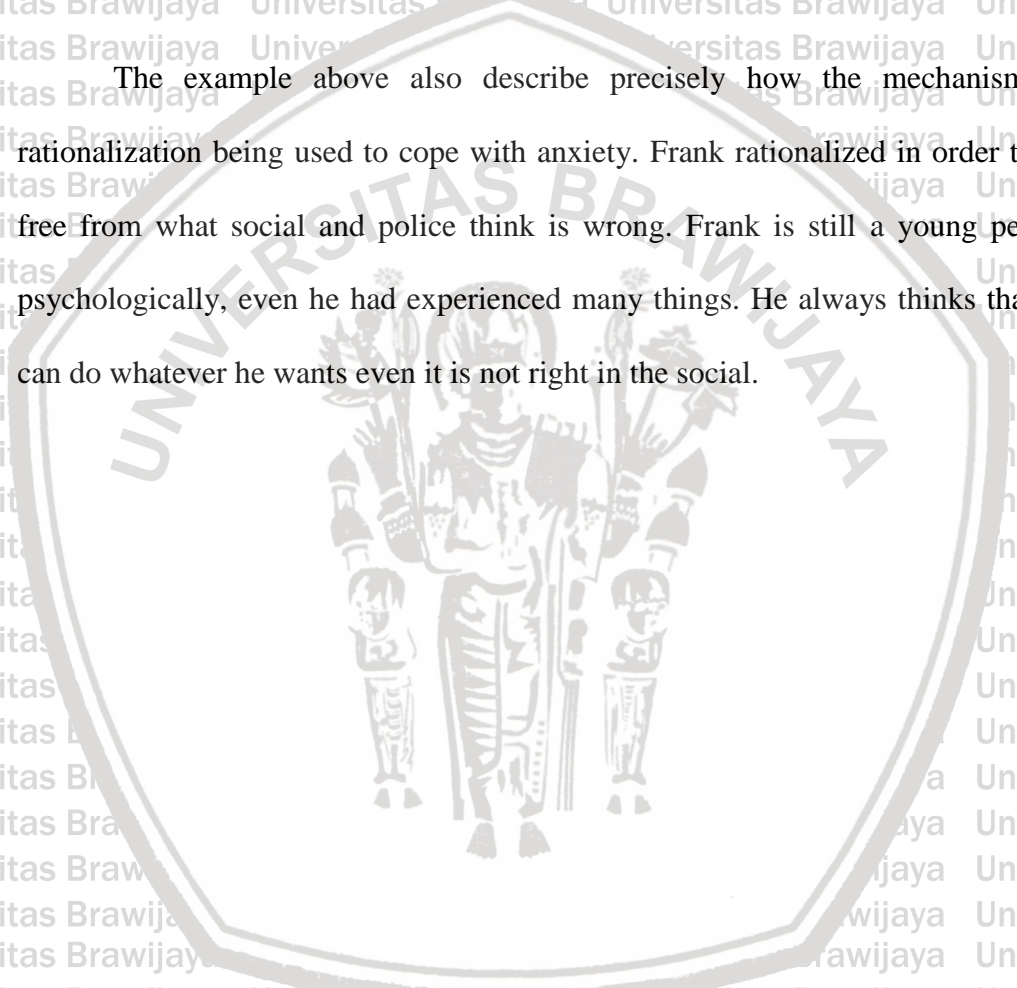
POLICE: "No truce. You will be caught, you will go to prison. Where did you think this was going?"

FRANK: "Please leave me alone, Carl."

(Spielberg, 2002)

From this dialogue we can see how Frank want his crime to be cleared and police let him free as he think he did all of his crime because he feels that the wealth is belong to his family and he just take it back.

The example above also describe precisely how the mechanism of rationalization being used to cope with anxiety. Frank rationalized in order to be free from what social and police think is wrong. Frank is still a young person psychologically, even he had experienced many things. He always thinks that he can do whatever he wants even it is not right in the social.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research, which are based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents suggestion for the further research.

4.1 Conclusion

The study of Frank William Abagnale Jr's defense mechanisms apparently illustrates that the main character employ defense mechanisms to cope with his anxiety. Frank mostly encounters realistic anxiety. His anxiety came from the situation of his family. It is found that his anxieties force him to use defense mechanisms. Because of his effective defense mechanism's employment, Frank consequently overcome his undesirable feelings and threatening situations.

It can be concluded that there are two causes for Frank's repression. First, Frank represses that he dislike his family situation. Frank has family problem because it does not fulfill his desires to be a perfect family because his parents are divorced. Frank does not want his parent divorce because he always sees his parents as a perfect couple. Frank has to repress his anxiety because he is forced to live different from what he wanted.

The second cause for Frank's repression is the society. Frank family has a good economic and high social status. His father is well known as a rich and important person in their society but suddenly turn into bankrupt person. Frank

desires to maintain his family status and want to live like the life before his father get bankrupt. As a result, living in difficult circumstances is against his will, so this leads Frank to be in anxiety. However, Frank does not want to put himself into trouble; therefore, he chooses to repress his anxiety in order to live peacefully in the society. From this finding, we can conclude that the main character used mechanism of repression in order to deal with the anxiety of his parent divorce and the situation of his family.

In addition, this study showed that Frank used mechanism of regression to cope with his undesirable feeling. Frank regression is related to the social experience. As we know that Frank is still an adolescent he uses mechanism of regression as most of immature person do. Frank did what child do when they have problem be faced. Most of Frank respond is primitive and childish when he had to experience undesirable situation. We can also conclude that as Frank still immature, he sometimes used mechanism of regression in order to deal with his anxieties.

Furthermore, Frank also used mechanism of Identification to face his undesirable situation. Frank imitated the other people character in order to cope with his anxiety. Frank imitated his father behavior, James Bond style when he forces to experience situation he never wanted. He once also tried to become a teacher in when he had to face anxiety from his friends. This mechanism of identification also very useful to develop Frank's superego. The main character used many identification to deal with his anxieties. In this case we can conclude

that Frank is still in the phase of growing of. He still searching the identity of himself.

From this study we can conclude that rationalization is another device used by Frank William Abagnale Jr. Frank's rationalization is from his experience and moral awareness in gaining experience from doing his life. After run away from home, Frank learns the way of things socially. He develops his character slowly after experience different circumstances in life. He had to face the conflict of his desire to restore his family status and wealth and the social order and norm.

Apparently, defense mechanism that been used by Frank will be useful to develop his character. Frank gaining his maturity after experience many problem and have to face it with several defense mechanisms.

4.2 Suggestion

This study is about defense mechanism in *Catch Me If You Can* directed by Steven Spielberg. The writer realizes that the subject used in this research is still possible to elaborate. The writer suggests that the next researchers who are interested in choosing Steven Spielberg's *Catch Me If You Can* as their topic can focus on other theories in literature. For example, it will be interesting if the other researcher can analyze this movie by using sociological approach because in this film there are a lot of social connection between person and other which can be interested to be discussed. For example, the next researcher can study about Structure and agency and discuss how social structures determine an individual's behavior or capacity of individuals to act independently and make free choices.

REFERENCES

- Blanchard-Fields, F., Mienaltowski, A., Seay B. (2007). Age Differences in Everyday Problem-Solving Effectiveness: Older Adults Select More Effective Strategies for Interpersonal Problems. *Journal Of Gerontology: Psychological Sciences, Vol. 62B, No. 1, 61–64*. Retrieved December 16, 2015, from <http://psychsocgerontology.oxfordjournals.org/>
- Boeree, George. (2006). *Personality Theories Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)*. Psychology Department. Shippensburg University.
- Bowins, Brad. (2004). *Psychological Defense Mechanisms: A New Perspective. The American Journal Of Psychoanalysis, Vol. 64, No. 1*. Association For The Advancement Of Psychoanalysis.
- Drapeau, M. Thompson, K., Petraglia, J., Thygesen, K., Lecours, S. (2011). *Defense Mechanisms and Gender: An Examination of Two Models of Defensive Functioning Derived from the Defense Style Questionnaire. International Journal of Psychology and Psychosocial Therapy. 149–155*. Received, 26 May, 2015 from <http://www.ijpsy.com>
- Ellis, A., Abrams, M., Abrams, L. (2008). *Personality Theories: Critical Perspectives. 86-99*
- Freud, Anna. (1966). *The Ego And The Mechanisms Of Defence Revised Edition*. Polestar Wheatons Ltd, Exeter. London
- Hilgard, Ernest R. (1962). Conflict and Adjustment. *Introduction to Psychology. 498-521*
- Kovac, Ladislav. (2012). *The Biology Of Happiness: Chasing Pleasure An Human Destiny. 297-302*. Retrived December 16, 2015 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221696678_The_biology_of_happiness_Chasing_pleasure_and_human_destiny
- Lapsley, D., Stey, P. (2011). *Id, Ego, and Superego. Encyclopedia of Human Behavior, 2nd Ed*. Retrived December 16, 2015 from <https://id.scribd.com/doc/301406557/Id-Ego-Superego-Dan-Daniel-K-Lapsley-Dan-Paul-C-Stey-Universitas-Notre-Dame-Untuk-Tampil-di-VS-Ramachandran-Ed-pdf>
- Liang, Yamin. (2011). *The Id, Ego and Super-ego in Pride and Prejudice. International Education Studies. 177-181*, Retrieved July 10, 2014 from www.ccsenet.org/ies

Malone, J., Cohen, S., Liu, S., Vaillant, G., Waldinger, R. (2013). *Personality and Individual Differences*. Retrieved July 10, 2014, from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpaid.2013.01.025>

Putri, Oktaviani. (2015). *Victor Frankenstein's Anxiety And Defense Mechanism As Depicted In Mary Shelley's Frankenstein*. Skripsi. Malang. Brawijaya University.

Sahakian, William S. ed. (1974). *Psychology of Personality: Readings in Theory* 2nd Edition. 23-27

Sennett, Alan. (2014). *Film Propaganda: Triumph of the Will as a Case Study*. *The Journal of Cinema and Media*, Vol. 55. 45-65. Retrieved July 10, 2014, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13110/framework.55.1.0045>

Shapiro, Johanna. (2006). *Literature and the Arts in Medical Education*. *Family Medicine*. 94-96

Siegfried, William. (2014). *The Formation and Structure of the Human Psyche*. *Athene Noctua: Undergraduate Philosophy, Journal Issue No. 2*. 1-3. Retrieved July 10, 2014 from <http://www.fau.edu/athenenoctua/pdfs/William%20Siegfried.pdf>

Simma, Watcharapipat Simma. (2009). *An Analysis of Defense Mechanisms Used by the Main Characters in Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Prince and the Pauper*. Master Thesis, Bangkok, Srinakharinwirot University

Zeigler-Hill, V., Pratt, D. (2007). *Defense Styles and the Interpersonal Circumplex: The Interpersonal Nature of Psychological Defense*. *Journal of Psychiatry, Psychology And Mental Health*. Retrived July 10, 2014 from <http://www.scientificjournals.org/journals2007/articles/1183.pdf>

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

- 1. Nama : Dea Hayu Prasetyanto
- 2. NIM : 0911113089
- 3. Prodi : Sastra Inggris
- 4. Topik Skripsi : Defense Mechanism
- 5. Judul Skripsi : *An Analysis Of Main Character's Defense Mechanism In Steven Spielberg's Catch Me If You Can*
- 6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 18 Januari 2013
- 5. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 09 Agustus 2016
- 6. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum
II. Fredy Nugroho Setiawan, M.Hum
- Keterangan Konsultasi :-

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	18 Januari 2013	Persetujuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
2.	18 Januari 2013	Persetujuan Judul Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
3.	28 Januari 2013	Pengajuan Draft Awal	Pembimbing I	
4.	06 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Bab I	Pembimbing I	
5.	07 Februari 2013	Pengajuan Bab I	Pembimbing II	
6.	15 April 2014	Pengajuan Bab I, II	Pembimbing I	
7.	22 April 2014	Pengajuan revisi Bab I, II	Pembimbing I	
8.	12 Mei 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
9.	13 Mei 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
10.	19 Mei 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	
11.	19 Mei 2016	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	
12.	23 Mei 2016	Pengajuan revisi Bab I, II	Pembimbing I	
13.	24 Mei 2016	Pengajuan revisi Bab I, II	Pembimbing II	
14.	15 Juni 2016	Pengajuan Bab III & IV	Pembimbing I	
15.	16 Juni 2016	Pengajuan Bab III & IV	Pembimbing II	
16.	13 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
17.	13 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
18.	21 Juli 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	
19.	21 Juli 2016	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
20.	22 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
21.	22 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing II	

22.	28 Juli 2016	Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
23.	28 Juli 2016	Ujian Akhir Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
24.	04 Agustus 2016	Revisi Setelah Ujian Akhir	Pembimbing I	
25.	04 Agustus 2016	Revisi Setelah Ujian Akhir	Pembimbing II	
26.	09 Agustus 2016	Revisi Setelah Ujian Akhir	Pembimbing II	

7. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Ct

Malang, 09 Agustus 2016

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum
 NIP. 19680521 200801 1 004

Fredy Nugroho Setiawan, M.Hum
 NIP. 201201 860306 1 001

Mengetahui
 Ketua Jurusan



Ismatul Khasanah, M.Ed, Ph.D.
 NIP. 19750318 200501 2 001