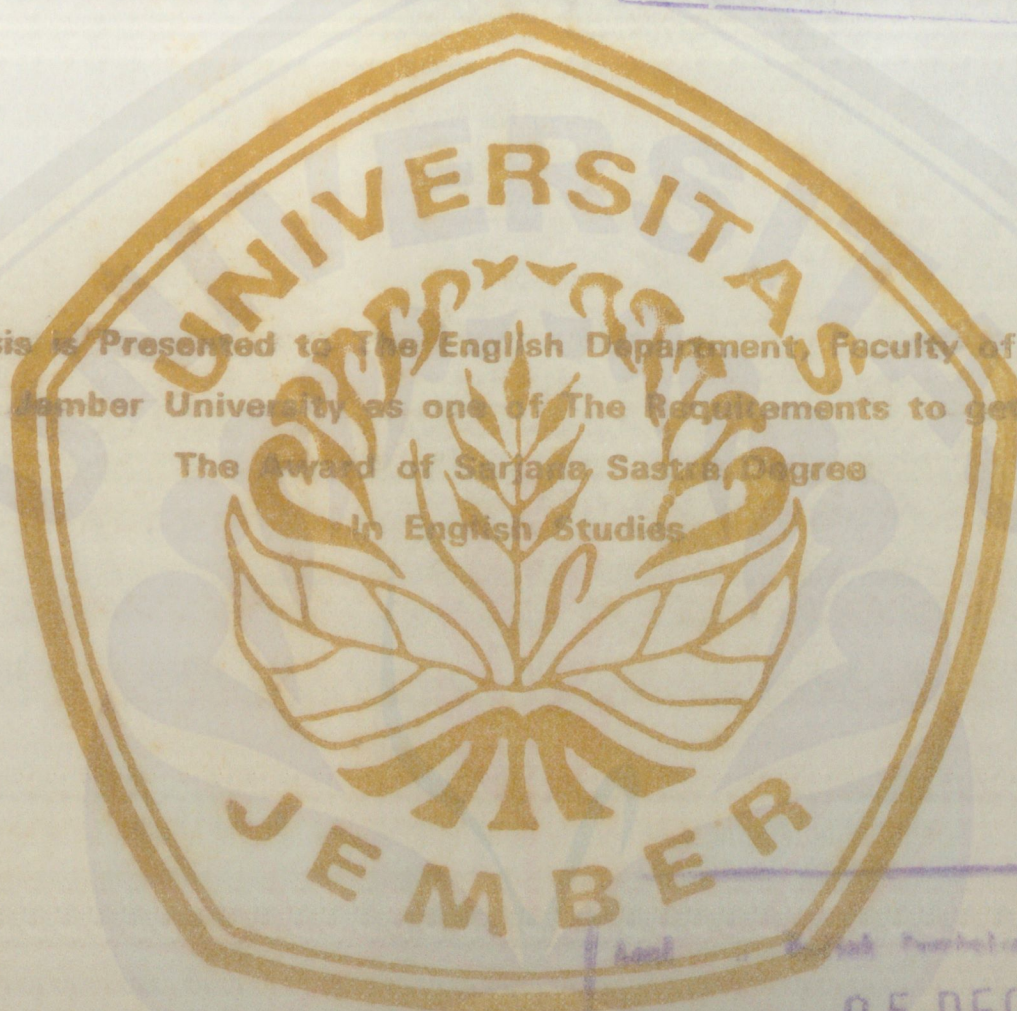


**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S MENTAL DISORDER
IN A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE**



A Thesis is Presented to The English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University as one of The Requirements to get
The Award of Sarjana Sastha Degree
In English Studies



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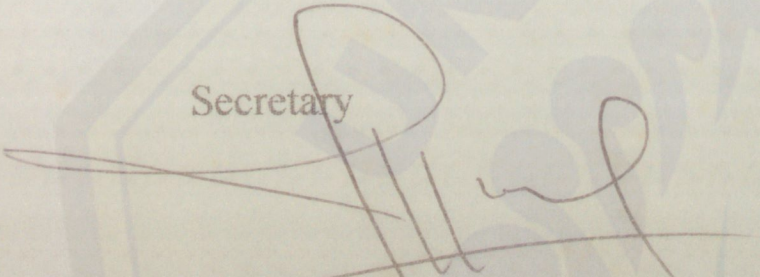
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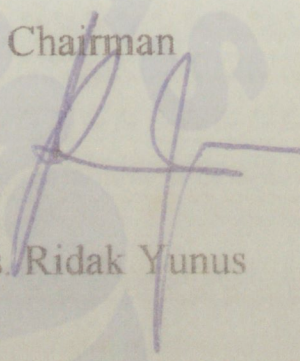
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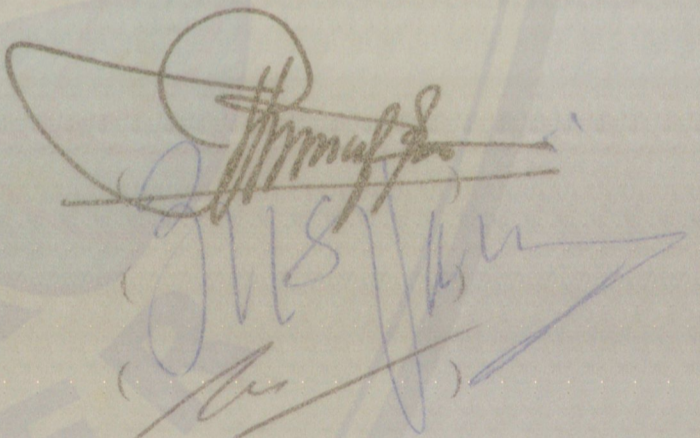
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MOTTO :

Everyman is the architect of his own fortune
(Proverb)

UNIVERSITAS



Dedicated to :

My beloved parents (Faqih/ Sujarmi)

My beloved sisters (Ika and Kiki)

My dearest girlfriend (Hanik Sulistyawati)

My Almamater

I love you all so much

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Imron Wakhid Harits

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



MILIK PERPUSTAKAAN
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I.1 Rationale

The study of literature has a close relation with human life, language symbol, and something beautiful. As Rene Wallek and Austin Warren say that literature is a creative process, an art (1956:15). It proves that literature besides being related with a creative process it also offers a distillation of human experiences and pleasure. In literature the reader face many characters with some characteristics like what always face in the daily life. In relation with literature Walter Loban in **Teaching Language and Literature** says that literature is man's exploration of man by artificial light, which is better than natural light because we can direct it where we want it (1961:275). Based on the above statement, literature has subject in a human being and human activities which is revealed in a form of a story and connected with the dimension of life.

With regard to literature, drama is one kind of literary works. In drama it will also face a description of life , because it can read through the dialogue as well as presented on a stage, as is stated in **The Norton Introduction to Literature** explain that every play has two manifestations : it is a literary work, an order of words on a page to be read, and it is a performance, an order of speeches visual effects (or gesture) presented on stage (1973: 741). Drama also offers some problems of life because of their characteristics. By reading and seeing drama will be shown in a small form of the world's life. Christopher Russell Reaske in **How to Analyze Drama** says that drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activities by means of presenting various action of and dialogues between a group of characters(1966: 5) or in other words, drama tells about the human life and also the problem which develop the characters and the events which happen in the story of drama.

In line with the drama, tragedy is one element which can be found when read or see drama. In tragedy the hero is defeated by forces outside his control. In the tragedy the climax will bring to the tragic ending of the main character. Christopher Russell Reaske says that tragedy involves events which reach a climax in unhappy disaster (1966:7). On the other hand, the tragedies actually focuses on the main character who is always called a protagonist. In the tragedy may protagonist suffers from sickness, old age, betrayal, fire, and the other dangerous things. **The Heath Guide to Literature** mentions that tragedy is a play that shows the change in the protagonist's fortune from good to bad (1974 :1027). In other words tragedies must inspire fear and pity. The fear most deeply influenced the reader for the characters who are like themselves, when they are in danger and pity is final proof of tragic drama.

The American famed and genius playwright who often writes a tragic drama is Tennessee Williams. He writes many literary works especially drama based on his past experiences. His unhappy experiences in his youth are as a provision to write his work. His first successful drama is much inspired and influenced by his miserable life in his past time.

A Streetcar Named Desire is one of his successful dramas and commercial dramas that received The Pulitzer Prize. This drama tells about Blanche, the main character, who lives with her sister because of her loss of her house, the Belle Reve. She is a lonely person who wants to bury her past nasty experiences with her beautiful illusions. On the contrary, in her sister house she faces the reality that the style of life of her sister, Stella and her husband, Stanley is quite different from her life style. Unfortunately, her effort to get the happiness comes to a failure. She is raped by her brother in law, Stanley and also left by her boy friend, Mitch. Those tragic events make her suffer from a mental conflict and cause her to suffer mental disorder. The rape is the climax of the main character's tragic story although it is not absolutely the main reason. Blanche's mental disorder is much influenced by her past

tragic events in her life, such as her marriage failure which ends with her young husband's suicide, the loss of job and the Belle Reve, and has a climax in the broken heart and the rape.

A Streetcar Named Desire fills with the inner conflict in the main character, Blanche, because of her past experiences and her conflict or her bad personal relationship with Stanley, her brother-in-law. Her past experiences and her failure to revise her life have caused the mental disorder. From the above several reasons it is clear that the discussion is about The Main Character's Mental Disorder in this play.

At last, drama is not just a dialogue between humans and presented on a stage but drama entailed human experience which is presented in a unique literary form (1961:323). By reading drama the reader will know well about human life and also human complex problems and what they have in their minds. Finally, drama is a reflection of human life and problems.

1.2 Problem to Discuss

Drama expresses the playwright's passion, vision of life and deals with dimensional lifelike humans who have strong emotions, needs, and objectives. Therefore, drama also explores the human life problems like the problem in the daily life. Actually the problems of life really depend on the external and internal factors. The external factors come from the surroundings where the person lives. While the internal one comes from the mental state which someone experiences such as whether he or she is sad, happy, lonely, disappointed, confused, or the likes. In general, someone will be satisfied if he can get what he wants but will be depressed if he cannot get what he wants.

A Streetcar Named Desire is a drama written by Tennessee Williams which also tells about the problem of life. This drama describes a sexual harassment and also the family problem in Kowalsky's house. The problem is about the hostility between Blanche and her brother-in-law, Stanley, where is Blanche with her great

expectation wants to reform her life and her fantasies to get the happiness destroyed by Stanley Kowalsky, whose animal nature fascinates and repels her. This drama also tells about a powerful emotional tragedy, sympathetically probes the frustrations and hidden fears of its main character and delineates her frightening mental breakdown.

This thesis particularly concerns with the main character's mental disorder. First, it discusses about the general view of mental disorder, then it goes down to the causes of mental disorder. At last it is focused on the discussion of the main character's (Blanche) mental disorder.

1.3 Hypothesis

A Streetcar Named Desire is filled with the problems of daily life. Blanche, the main character, plays an important role in this drama. She is injured her heart because the loss of Belle Reve and job as a teacher and she comes to her sister's house to get a new atmosphere in her life. Unfortunately, she faces many problems in her sister's house in New Orleans. The greatest problem which she feels is her hostility with her brother-in-law, Stanley Kowalsky. Besides that, she also has an internal problem with herself. She cannot forget her past experiences. She likes to have illusions in her daily life and filled with a beautiful fantasies including her desire to get the happiness from a man. At last all of her fantasies vanish because her brother in law, Stanley, rapes her when his wife gives birth to her baby and her body is lies in the hospital. Blanche has fallen into a really brutal man's domination (Hariyadi, "Pusaran" Perempuan Dalam Genggaman Laki- Laki, Kompas, July, 14,1999).

By paying a close attention to this play, it can be seen that Blanche as the main character suffers the mental pressure caused by her past unhappy and tragic experiences in life and gets a climax, when her brother-in-law rapes her. The hypothesis is whether or not the external and internal problems are caused by her past

unhappy and tragic experiences and has a climax in the rape that makes her suffer from the mental disorder in her life.

1.4 The Scope of The Study

In the play each character gets many problems to face in life. These problems cause them to undergo mental pressure in their life and they bring them to the mental disorder unless if they can overcome them. The ability to face the problem can be performed if the character who gets the problem can do the adjustment with the problem which they face.

The scope of the study, in general, is about the internal conflict and the social conflict of the main character, Blanche, which end with the mental disorder. Whereas, the particular scope is about the discussion of the causes of Blanche's mental disorder and the discussion of Blanche's mental disorder itself.

To analyze and discuss about a mental disorder are using many books which have a close relation with literature especially drama as references, such as **How to Analyze Drama, Modern American Drama, Five Approaches of Literary Criticism, The Heath Guide to Literature, Theory of Literature** etc. While to examines about the mental disorder are using the psychological and social pathology books, like **Psychopathology, The Psychology of Being Human, Psychology of Adjustment, A Handbook of Psychological Terms**. At last, those books will help to gives the detail explanation about Blanche's mental disorder.

1.5 The Method of Analysis

The inductive method is used to analyse this drama. The method is used to draw a conclusion from the particular events and occurrences to the general ones (Hadi, 1987:43). This method starts from presenting selected facts (data) to the basic reasoning of theories. The specific data which is presented here are the drama itself as the main references of the thesis analysis. While the process of inductive method is

by observing a number of facts, clarifying these facts, looking for similarities among them, and from a supposedly sufficient number of those particular the conclusion is drawn.

1.6 The Approach to Use

In order to prove the mental disorder of the main character, psychological approach is used in this thesis. The psychological approach accentuates the analysis on the state of mind of the characters which becomes the illustration of human activity in life. This also studies the mental condition of the main characters which is characterized by the author or in other words it explains the action and reactions of the characters or fictitious characters (Loban, 1961: 225).

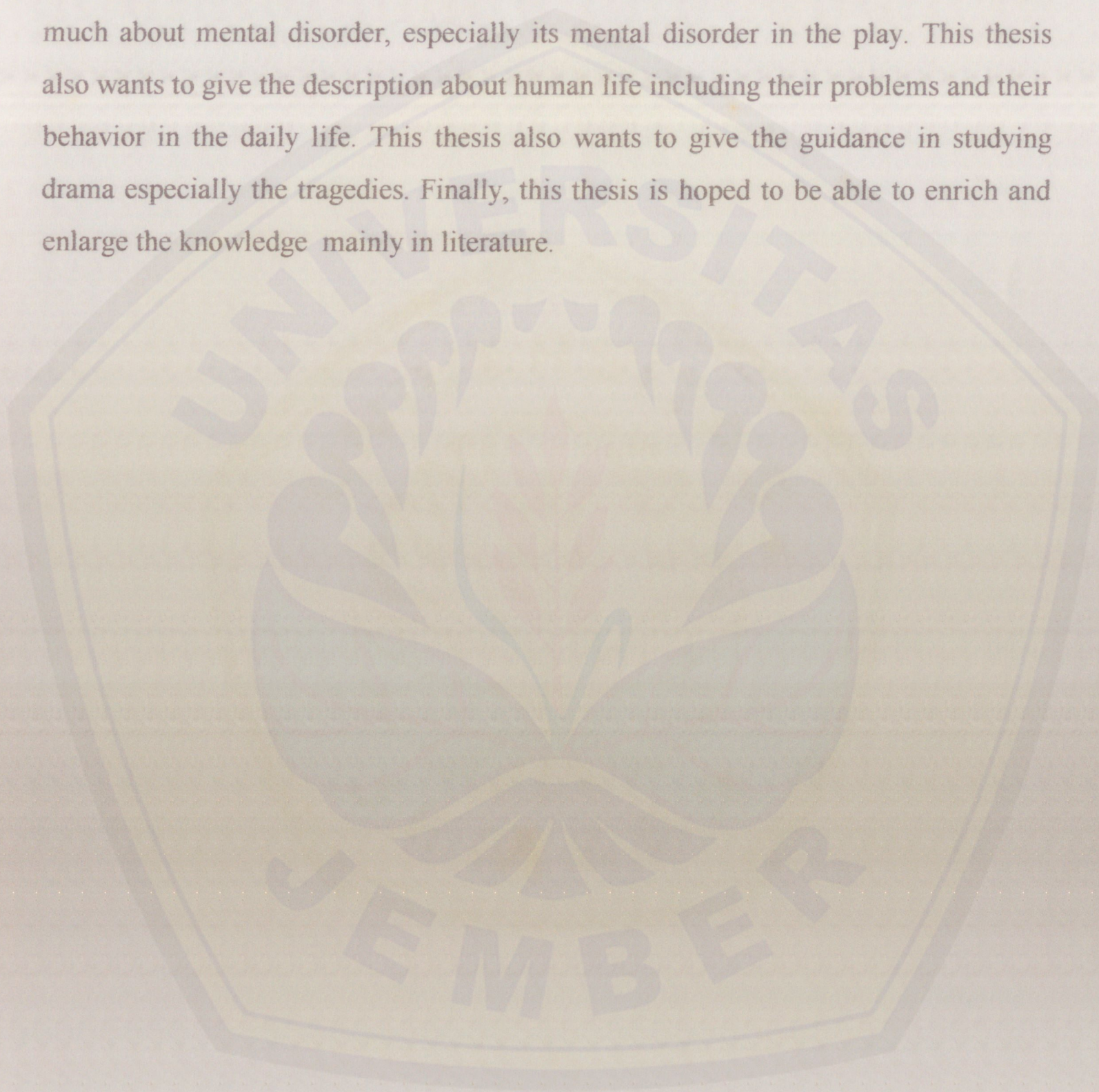
In relation with the psychological approach toward the character Stanton says that the principal concern of the psychological fiction is to explore the mind of its central character, especially on the deeper; less conscious levels. Furthermore psychological fiction often uses the technique called "stream of consciousness"; it is to describe the loosely associated flow of impression, ideas, memories, and sensations that makes up human consciousness (1964:64).

1.7 The Organization of The Thesis

This thesis is composed in five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction. The second chapter deals with the writer's biography and the synopsis of the play. The following chapter, the third chapter, deals with the meaning of the terms which consists of the meaning of the main character, the meaning of disorder, and the meaning of mental disorder. Furthermore, in chapter four to the discussion is about the main character's mental disorder which consists of the cause of Blanche's mental disorder and Blanche's mental disorder. While the final chapter is the conclusion of the entire discussion in the previous chapters.

1.8 The Goals of The Thesis

After studying this thesis about The main character's mental disorder in **A Streetcar Named Desire** it will have been certain goals. These goals are: to know much about mental disorder, especially its mental disorder in the play. This thesis also wants to give the description about human life including their problems and their behavior in the daily life. This thesis also wants to give the guidance in studying drama especially the tragedies. Finally, this thesis is hoped to be able to enrich and enlarge the knowledge mainly in literature.



CHAPTER II

THE AUTHOR AND THE SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

2.1 Tennessee Williams and His Works

Being the dramatist, Tennessee Williams was the most important and talented playwright, which American ever had. He was born on March 26, 1914 in Columbus, Mississippi. His given name was Thomas Lanier Williams. In his youth, He lived with his mother, his older sister, Rose, and his grandfather Reverend Walter Dakin till he was about twelve. His grandfather was an episcopalian clergyman, in Nashville or in the various towns – Columbus, Canton, Clarksdale. Tom's youth was rare to meet his father because his father was seldom at home during young Tom's early years.

His father, Cornellius Coffin Williams, was a traveling salesman who spent very little time with his family and made no permanent home for them. For the first seven years of his life, Williams and his mother and sister Rose lived in his grandfather's house, Tom showed that he was interested in read many books. When He enrolled in school in Clarksdale, Mississippi, he was interested in many novels especially Dicken and Shakespeare's novel.

His grandfather, as an episcopalian clergyman had to educate and intellect. He always guided Tom in his study and thought. On the other hand, although the atmosphere in his grandfather's house was much influenced the Puritanism but he could accept the old south tradition. This tradition influenced Tom to create the literary works in the future.

In 1918 his family moved to St. Louis and it was described as the shocking event in Williams' life. His father became a sales manager for a shoe company, so he brought his family to live with him. Afterwards a second son, Dakin, was born in 1919. The early years in St. Louis they met the hard and various problems in their life especially in relation with Tom's father. Mrs. Williams was showing the bad behavior toward her husband, he became drunken, crude, and stingy. They lived in an ugly apartment and even in the ugliness of the city life seemed to make lasting impression

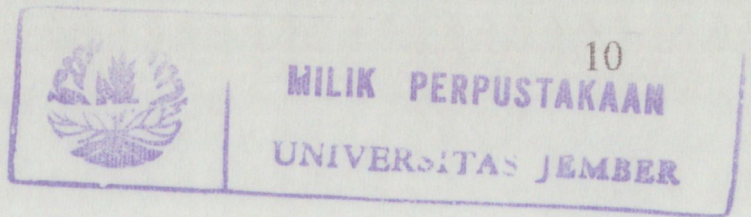
to Tom. Tennessee Williams recalled being teased by gangs of boys when he began to go to school, but he did although he was never able to find acceptance from his friends.

When he was eleven years old his mother bought him a portable typewriter, on which he soon turned out some stories and essays. Tom's first payment for his literary works was \$ 25.00 for doing three sonnets dedicated to spring for Woman's club. When he grew up, he was aware that his poetry was not much good and popular, so he changed his name to Tennessee Williams in order to get a success in his works and also he felt that this new name was more marketable. It was inspired from the Indian Fighter. He considered that the life of young writer was like defense from threat and dangerous situation.

He graduated from high school in January 1929, and he went on to The University of Missouri that Fall. After his third year, he was forced to drop out and go to work for the International Shoe Company. He considered that his life for three years at Shoe Company was the most miserable thing in his life. He spent dark days at the warehouse and, then, spent his night to write poetry, plays, and shortstories. His distaste for the job has so colored his works, like the character in Tom Wingfield.

He escaped finally because he underwent the break down. He was so exhausted, suffered from a heart disease, and also recurred from his paralysis. Afterwards he went to his grandfather's house in Memphis to underwent the healing process in his grandfather's house. Then he enrolled at Washington University in St. Louis, from which he was dropped in 1937. Later he left Washington University to enroll at The University of Iowa in Iowa city. He was attracted to Iowa because of its excellent drama department. He graduated finally from Iowa University in 1938 and began his life as a writer which become his way of life and his way to get a success in his life.

Tennessee Williams' career as a playwright reached a success and seriously took place in 1935, during the summer he spent on Memphis. He had written plays earlier when he was at The University Of Missouri, but the production of **Cairo!**



Shanghai! Bombay! by a small summer theater seems to have given him the immediate motivation to turn out more plays. His second play to be produced was something called **The Magic Tower** which was done in 1936 by a theater group in Webster Groves, at St. Louis suburb.

In 1939, Tennessee Williams (who had by this time dropped the Thomas Lanier) ceased to be simply a local playwright. That year, he bundled together most of his collected work including a group of one – acters called **American Blue** and sent them to the group theater contest. The judges gave him a special award, as the citation says, for “a group of three sketches which constitute a full – length play. (Bigsby, 1994 : 381)

The Glass Managerie opened in Chicago on December 26, 1944, and in New York on March 31, 1945. The play lasted for more than a year. Tennessee Williams had arrived. From that time on, his career are becomes a matter of public record. He has averaged rather more than a play every two years: **You Touched Me !** (1945); **A Streetcar Named Desire** (1947) ; **Summer and Smoke** (1948) ; **The Rose Tattoo** (1951) ; **Camino Real** (1953) ; **Cat on a Hot Tin Roof** (1955) ; **Orpheus Descending**(1957); **Suddenly Last Summer** (1958) ; **Sweet Bird of Youth** (1939) ; **Period of Adjustment** (1960) ; **The Night of Iguana** (1961) ; **The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore** (1963) ; **The Eccentricities of a Nightingale** (1964) ; **Slapstick Tragedy, A Double Bill of The Multilated , The Gnadiges Fraulein** (1966) ; **The Two – Character play** (1967) ; **Kingdom of Earth, called The Seven Descents of myrtle on Broadway** (1968) ; **In The Bar of a Tokyo Hotel** (1969) ; **Small Craft Warnings** (1972) .

His greatest commercial and critical successes have been **The Glass Managerie, A Streetcar Named Desire, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, and The Night of The Iguana**. These plays not only had the longest run, but they all received The Drama Critic Circle Award and two of them (**Streetcar Named Desire** and **Cat on a Hot Tin Roof**) were given The Putlizer Prize.(Bigsby, 1994 : 382)

2.2 The Synopsis of the Play

In May, Blanche Dubois deeply wounded (because of the loss of job as a teacher after her adultery with her student has revealed and also the loss of Belle Reve) has left her house to find another situation in her life. She comes to her young sister's house in Elysian Field District, New Orleans. She reaches that place comes by the Desire – a kind of trem for the public vehicle in New Orleans. On the contrary, she is shocked when she shows the condition of the place and the neighborhood where her sister, Stella, settles now. The cheerful milieu which at the beginning welcomes her, moves drastically. Her brother – in – law, Stanley Kowalsky, an ex – master sergeant has shown unacceptable act toward Blanche. Then, in the morning having known that the old ancestral house, Belle Reve, has lost, Stanley is very angry and accuses Blanche of squandering it. According to him, partly of the land should be his. Denying it, Blanche try to explain and convince by showing the Bill of Sale considering to the estate over Stanley. It is the beginning of Blanche's conflict and hostility with Stanley also the start of Blanche's misfortune.

Furthermore, at the poker night, when Blanche and Stella return from dinner out, finding Stanley and his friend; Pablo, Steve, and Mitch are still playing poker. Here, Blanche meets Mitch for the first time, she seems attracted in him. At the same time, Stanley shows his bad temper such as throwing the radio out of the window and hits Stella when she tries to stop the game. Stanley in a heavy drunk often loses control whenever he is beaten. Fortunately, his friends restrain him soon giving Stella times running to Hubbell's flat. The following morning, Blanche is trying to make Stella see her husband's behavior and saying what she exactly thinks about him. Stanley overhears all Blanche's words outside the door. When she comes in and Stella welcomes warmly and still loves him, this event indeed surprises Blanche. She fails to persuade her sister to leave Stanley, even she comes back to him.

While, in another time, Mitch, Stanley's poker friend asks Blanche for a date. A few minutes before he arrives a paperboy comes by, and Blanche seduces him till he has a desire to have an intercourse with her, reminding her late husband, Allan.

After returning from their first date, Blanche tells Mitch about her past life especially about her young marriage to a homosexual husband. Her husband, Allan, committed suicide after she found him with an old man intimately in a room. Thus, Mitch tells Blanche that they, both need each other. During the date, Blanche does not allow Mitch to look at her in a light or has a chat in a light on. It is one of indication used by Williams to illustrate explicitly that Blanche is a reclusive person.

Then, Blanche celebrates her birthday in Mid-September, but Stanley is ruining the special event. In a late afternoon they get a supper to celebrate Blanche's birthday, Stanley gives information about Blanche's past life in Laurel. He tells Blanche that the headmaster, Mr. Grave, has fired her from the teacher staff because he finds her having an affair with a seventeen - years - old boy student. Stanley has also checked that Blanche has done the promiscuity at Flamingo Hotel, where Blanche once settled. After knowing all of such information, Stanley gives her a gift of a greyhound bus ticket back to Laurel. Suddenly, Stella gets such a pain on her pregnancy and asks to be taken to the hospital.

At the same night, Mitch appears in bad mood, he is unshaven and a little drunk, Mitch, then, wants her to sleep with him, but, when, Blanche asks him to get married, Mitch definitely does not intend anymore, even he exposes about Blanche's life in the past time and says that he will leave her. Mitch feels guilty because he is much involved with Blanche's problem and neglects his sick mother. Finally, he considers Blanche is not good enough to be taken into the same house with his mother.

Stanley comes home from the hospital to accompany his wife, Stella, has found Blanche like someone in panic. In a white satin gown, which she wears at the first arrival, Blanche wonders Shep Huntleigh, a former acquaintance, sends her a telegram. In fact, Stanley has another plan for poor Blanche. After preparing himself heartlessly and violently Stanley rapes her. It coincidentally takes a time of Stanley's first born baby.

Afterwards, Stella has been return from hospital and brings her baby with her, Blanche has told her about her tragic experience since her sickness at hospital because of Stanley's behavior. Unfortunately, Stella disbelieves Blanche's story even she accuses Blanche to get insane. Three weeks later, Blanche packs to welcome a visitor. She thinks, he must be Shep Huntleigh, but, in fact, the real visitor is a doctor who will take her to the state mental institution because of her mental illness or mental disorder.



CHAPTER III

THE MEANING OF TERMS

3.1 The Meaning of Main Character

Analyzing this drama cannot be separated with the role of characters in the story. The characters hold important role to build the plot. Among the characters, the main character, is the central figure in the story because the main character dominates the whole story. Before analyzing this drama, it is better to know about the meaning of main character. The discussion starts from the meaning of the character. A **Handbook to Literature** defines character as:

A complicated term that includes the idea of the moral constitution of human personality (Aristote's sense of ethos), the presence of moral uprightness, and the simpler notion of the presence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings of one sort or another ; character also a term applied to a literary form that flourished in England and French in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is a brief descriptive SKETCH of a personage who typifies some definite quality (Holman, 1986 : 81)

Based on the above quotation, the character is the human being with their certain characteristics and distinctiveness. While Robert Stanton in **An Introduction to Fiction** says that character is commonly used in two ways: it designates to the individuals who appear in the story, and it refers the mixture of interest, desires, emotions, and moral principles that makes up of these individuals (1964 : 17).

In other words, a character always emerges in literary work since a character plays an important role toward the progress of the story. Furthermore, Harry Shaw says that character has several meanings, they are : the most common which is " the aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of some person or animal. Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles. While in literature, character has several other specific meanings, notably that a person represented in a story, novel, play etc. (1972 : 70 – 71). In accordance with those statements character in literary meaning is the person who has certain characteristics

which has a certain role in the story of a novel, a drama, and other literary works and it is different from the meaning of character in general.

After discussing about the meaning of the character, there will be a discussion about the meaning of "main". **The Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture** defines main as important or influential than all others and chief one. Finally, we will try to get the meaning of the main character based on the above explanations. M. H. Abrams in **A Glossary of Literary Terms** says that the main character is the author's creation, through the medium of word. Character may be thought of as a reasonable facsimile of human being. (1969 : 12). On the other hand, Stanton says that the main character of a story as well as human personalities become familiar to the reader. (1964 : 45).

Consequently, the main character is a chief person in literary works whose actions, thoughts, expressions, and attitudes are particular and appropriate to his personality. Therefore, the main character can both be man or woman and they hold the most important role in the story or become the leader in every problems which emerges in the story of the novel, drama or other literary works. The main character dominates and is much narrated in the whole story both as subject and object of the story. As the subject, the main character almost emerges in the whole story and as the object, the main character is much narrated and told.

3.2 The Meaning of Disorder

Furthermore, to discuss about the mental disorder itself, at first it is important to know the meaning of disorder. Based on **Collin Dictionary of English Language**, disorder has several meanings, they are :

1. Lack of order; dissaray; confusion
2. A disturbance of public order or peace
3. An upset of health ; ailment
4. A deviation from the normal system or order
5. To upset the order of ; dissarrange ; muddle

6. To disturb the health of mind of

Meanwhile, **The New Grolier Webster International Dictionary of English Language** defines that disorder is: a want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; unmethodical distribution; confusion; tumult; disturbance of peace; disturbance or interruption of the normal; healthy function of the body or mind; sickness; derangement (1974 : 288).

Based on the above explanation, disorder has a close relation with the physical and mental assault toward the human being although in general meaning, disorder also has the meaning of the public or social instability. Disorder also relates with an abnormal situation, such as an abnormal behavior and uncommon attitudes. It is a kind of disturbance both a physical and a mentality. The disorder also means the system of assault in human's personal life.

On the other hand, Philip L. Harriman in **A Handbook Of Psychological Terms** says that disorder is pathological condition of the organism; any physical or mental illness. (1963 : 74). Based on this statement the meaning of disorder is more specific, because it tells about the pathological condition toward the mental and physical of human organism. By mentioning pathological it is explicitly described about the diseases, because it is a kind of the nature of diseases. Disorder is used to describe the lack of condition toward the human's life especially related to human personality and also related with the human social relationship. Today, disorder is much used in the psychological and medical term to name the human unstable personality and mind or to call the human's personality hindrance.

3.3 The Meaning of Mental Disorder

By knowing the meaning of disorder it enables us to find out about the meaning of mental disorder. At least by understanding what the disorder is, it will help us to know the focus of our discussion. Clyde M. Natramore defines the mental disorder as mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder or any other disorder or disability in the mind. According to this definition,

the mental disorder emphasizes on the mind's assault or mind's disturbance. The mental disorder focuses on the human's assault in mentality and mind because of the failure to respond an adjustment mechanism from the mental function, like Kartini Kartono says that the mental disorder is :

a form of hindrance or disturbance mental function due to the failure to react an adjustment mechanism from a mental function to an external stimuli and strained situations so that raises the structure assault in a part, an organism, and psychological system (1986 : 229).

Meanwhile, Arno F. Wittig makes three basic points toward the mental disorder. First, a mental disorder is a significant pattern or syndrome of behavior in an individual, typically associated with distress or disability. Second, the pattern arises out of a behavioral, psychological, or biological disfunction. Third, the disturbance is not just in the relationship between the individual and society (1984 : 482). Based on these statements, mental disorder has a close relation with human abnormal behavior. The mental disorder which strikes the human will make the psychological, biological and also behavioral abuses. Then, Kartini Kartono also gives the other opinion about the mental disorder. Based on **Kamus Psikologi** she says that mental disorder has the same meaning with mental illness. It connects with the psychoneurotic reaction, personality disturbance, and chronic brain syndrome. While Paul Procter has the definition about the mental illness, it relates with the disorder of the thoughts, feeling, and usual power of mind (1978 : 679).

From several statements above it is clear that the mental disorder relates with the disfunction in human mind, thoughts, and feeling. The mental disorder factors also come from the external factors but a human cannot respond and react the changing and the stressing which comes from those external factors. The result is the maladjustment and the mental disorder.

In fact, a person who suffers from the mental disorder can be seen in their daily behavior. If they have the normal behavior of course they are normal persons, but if they cannot respond the stress from the external factors even they lose contact

with the reality, it is a kind of mental disorder. Such a person will live partially in a world of fantasy. They get difficulty to distinguish between external reality and objective experience. The mental disorder sufferer is unable to adequately meet daily frustration and conflict. Throughout their life, they develop the methods of escaping from the problem situation till they finally become so accustomed to retreat from reality that they are unable to function their mind normally.

Therefore, the definition about the mental disorder is the failure to make an adjustment quickly toward the internal and external changing. The result, one suffers from the strained condition and the mental assault. In relation with the mental disorder, **A Streetcar Named Desire** tells about the main character's mental disorder. Blanche, the woman of early thirties, suffers because of her past nasty experiences in her life. Tennessee Williams, the author, creates a woman character such as Blanche in complexity, portrayed with deep understanding and sensitivity (Holman, 1986 : 2191).

Tennessee Williams' other works which also portray about the mental disorder is **The Glass Menagerie**. The characters, Amanda and also Laura Wingfield (Amanda's daughter) are persons with abnormal behavior. Amanda's life is paranoia. While Laura Wingfield fails to establish herself with reality, continues to live in her illusions. Laura is the model of Williams' sister, Rose, who suffers from the schizophrenia. The other character who suffers from mental disorder is Catharine in **Suddenly Last Summer**. She is brought to the asylum because of her past experiences which make her always feel guilty. She considers herself as the person who causes Sebastian to pass away.

Moreover, Felice and Clara in **The Two – Character play** try to cope with the charge that they are insane, and also the breakdown of Mark in **Tokyo Hotel** is as much mental as physical. Hannah in **The Night of The Iguana**, the heroine of **Baby Doll** appear a little lack of thought, at least for most of the movie, and at the end of that film Archie Lee has plainly run mad (Bigsby, 1994 : 386).

CHAPTER IV
THE MAIN CHARACTER'S MENTAL DISORDER
IN A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

4.1 The Causes of Blanche's Mental Disorder

Prior to the talk about mental disorder itself, it is better to know the causes of mental disorder toward the main character, Blanche Dubois. **Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English** gives the definition about "cause" as a thing which produces an effect ; thing, event, person, etc. that makes something happen (1986 : 134). From the statement above as the basic element of problem which will raise the following problem.

The causes of mental disorder in general on account of social problems like the rapidity of social changing, social transition, and social competition. The other causes of mental disorder also come from the personal problem. Many people do not have the ability to make the adjustment or self – adaptation toward the several of social changing around them. They suffer from the frustration, internal conflict, mental tension, and mental assault (Kartono, 1992 : 232). While Paul Mussen says that mental illness was the result of a malfunction of some bodily process -- particularly in the brain (1973 : 232).

At last, the causes of mental disorder are the external factor or social factor and also the personal factor or the internal factor. The causes of mental disorder of Blanche, the main character are both of social and personal factors. Blanche who gets many bad and nasty experiences and several tragic event in her life suffers from mental disorder. Her disconnection with social life and her failure to adapt the social changes also one of the factors which make Blanche suffer from the mental disorder. These several points below will explain about the causes of Blanche's mental disorder.

4.1.1 The Failure in Marriage

Marriage for most people is a basic necessity of the people in their life. It is also a kind of expression of love between man and woman. In line with love, marriage has a certain purpose, but there is only one main purpose in marriage that is to get the happiness. Everyone always has a desire to get happiness from their marriage, but sometimes a hard problem can disturb their happiness, so if they can overcome the problem they will be successful to defend their happiness. In contrast, if they fail to overcome it they will get nothing even they may divorce. Then, according to the **Lexicon Webster Dictionary**, marriage is:

The social institution by which a man and woman are legally united and establish a new family unit; wedlock; the state of being married; the relation between husband and wife; the action or act of marrying ; the ceremony of marrying; a wedding; any intimate union (1977 : 584).

Based on the above definition, it is understandable that the marriage is a legal way to establish a social institution between man and woman. This social institution is called a family. Besides as a vehicle to form a legal institution, marriage also has a function to get a legal generation. In relation with marriage, Blanche, the main character in *A Streetcar Named Desire* never gets a successful in her marriage. She gets a failure in marriage with her young husband, Allan. Actually, the main problem, which causes Blanche's failure in marriage, is related with her young age when she gets married. Blanche gets married in sixteen. Of course, it is not an ideal age to marry and it is difficult for young people to overcome the hard problem which strikes their family. The people who get married in such an age do not have an emotional maturity and an emotional stability. They will be confused when they face a problem in their family and they also will meet many problems in life because as young people they still have a high egoism.

Finally, Blanche's relation with her husband cannot continue anymore because each of them cannot overcome their life problem. Blanche gets failure in her marriage. Blanche has failed to get a happiness from her marriage, on the other hand

she gets sadness. Her statement to her boy friend, Mitch is told about her failure in marriage.

Blanche:

I loved somebody, too, and the person I loved I lost.

(scene 6 : 95).

Furthermore, the other problem which causes Blanche's failure in her marriage is also related to her husband's attitude. Blanche's young husband, Allan is a homosexual. Blanche is very dissatisfied when she knows about her husband's attitude. She shows her husband get an intimacy with the older man in the room. This incident makes Blanche sad and also makes her shocked because she never supposes that her husband, Allan, whom she admires very much has a nasty behavior like that. Whereas, Blanche tries to forgive her husband and she behaves as if she does not know about that incident. Blanche pretends that there is nothing to happen with her even Blanche and her husband go to Moon Lake casino and they dance in that place. Suddenly, Allan takes a revolver and then he committed suicide because he feels so guilty and carries a heavy burden in his life. Blanche's story below will prove it.

Blanche :

... suddenly in the middle of the dance the boy I had married broke away from me and ran out of the casino. A few moment later - a shot ! ... Then I heard voices say - Allan ! Allan ! The Grey boy! He'd stuck the revolver into his mouth, and fired - so that the back of his head been - blown away.

(scene 6 : 96)

Based on the above statement Blanche's marriage has finished with a tragic ending. Her young husband, Allan, committed suicide after get an intimacy with the older man and after he dances with Blanche in casino. Blanche is very sad with such incident and she gets a traumatic experience in her life. Her expectation to get happiness when she gets married with Allan has wiped out. Now, she is in a bad condition, because after her failure in marriage and her husband's death, she faces many problems in life without the other people help. The people who fails in their



marriage will be so anxious, revenge, hatred, lonely, saturated, and they also miss their life direction (Santoso, Mengapa Wanita Sering Menuntut Cerai, Suara Karya, November, 17, 1995). Her failure in marriage has left the bad and unforgettable experience. Blanche psychological condition is disturbed because of that event.

4.1.2 The loss of job and The Belle Reve

Furthermore, the other problems that make Blanche suffers from the mental disorder is the loss of job and Belle Reve. It is because both of those elements (job and house) are also the basic necessity for human life. Then, based on W. E. Maramis statement, one of sources of the mental assault are the loss which causes the anxiety, depression, embarrassed and guilty feeling (1994 : 134). If one of those elements cannot fill, the life will be unbalanced and it will become a mental burden. Getting a job besides gives a material reward also non – material reward, for example: social status and social prestige. Thus, the job is a factor which influence in human life, so if someone gets unemploy or fire from their job, it defines as a detriment, feeling of indignity, and humiliation which gives an embarrassed feeling (Kartono, 1997 : 5).

In line with the loss of job Blanche as the main character has lost her job as the English teacher in high school. She tells that she has lost the job as a teacher because her nerves broke, so she resigns from her job. It is described in her statement below :

Blanche:

I was so exhausted by all I'd been through my- nerves broke . (*nervously tamping cigarette*) I was on the verge of – lunacy, almost ! So Mr. Graves – Mr. Graves is the high school superintendent – he suggested I take a leave of absence. I couldn't put all of those details into the wire ... (*she drinks quickly*). Oh, this buzzes right through me and feels so good!

(scene 1: 21)

Blanche gives the reason that she is resigned from her job as a teacher because her nerves broke and she almost gets an insane. On the other hand, her reason to leave

the job is quite different with her explanation to Mitch, her boyfriend. She tells that her reason to leave her profession as a teacher is caused by the small salary as a teacher.

Blanche :

... a teacher salary is barely sufficient for her living expenses. I didn't save a penny last year and so I had to come for the summer....

(scene 6: 93)

Then, Blanche's falsehood at last is disclosed by her brother in law, Stanley. He tries to find the information about Blanche's past life in Laurel. He discloses Blanche's falsehood because he wants to revenge to Blanche. Stanley opens up Blanche's privacy that Blanche has never resigned from her job as a teacher, but Blanche fired because her adultery with seventeen – years – old student. Then, Stanley continuous his story about Blanche, that the boy's father cannot accept about that adultery. He asks to high school superintendent to fire. Blanche chase away from Laurel. It is based on Stanley's story below :

Stanley :

The boy's dad learned about it and got in touch with the high school superintendent. Boy, oh boy, I'd like to have been in that office when Dame Blanche was called on the carpet! I'd like to have seen her trying to squirm out of that one! But they had her on the hook good and proper that time and she knew that the jig was all up! They told her she better move on to some fresh territory. Yep, it was practically a town ordinance passed against her.

(scene 7 : 110)

The change in human life like the gone of wealth or the lovest person will cause the restlessness and mental disorder (Darajat, 1986 : 13). Job is a basic activity and an essential part in human life, and also gives the appreciation to human being, such as : social prestige and social status. Whenever Blanche loses her job as a teacher, she becomes shock. She feels useless, and eliminated (Kartono 1997 : 151). The other factor which can raise a mental disorder based on W. E. Maramis is the loss

in social and economy For example : the loss of family members, social position, money, and house where they live (1994 : 592).

Meanwhile, the loss of The Belle Reve is the factor which makes Blanche suffer from mental disorder. She feels guilty to her young sister, Stella, because she has let the Belle Reve lost. Actually, Blanche is felt burdened when Stella gets married. Blanche must take care Belle Reve alone although it is a Stella's duty. Afterwards, Blanche tells and explains that the loss of The Belle Reve is for finance an expensive funeral so she lets Belle Reve go as guarantee for paid the funeral. It explains in Blanche's statement.

Blanche :

I, I, I took the blows in my face and my body! All of those deaths! The long parade to the graveyard! Father, mother! Margaret, that dreadful way! So big with it, it couldn't be put in a coffin!... Death is expensive, Miss Stella! And old Cousin Jessie's right after Margaret's hers! Why, the Grim Reaper had put up his tent on our doorstep!... Stella. Belle Reve was his headquarters! ... Only poor Jessie – one hundred to pay for her coffin. That was all Stella! And I with my pitiful salary at the school. Yes accuse me! Sit there and star me, thinking I let the place go! I let the place go? Where were you! In bed with your – Polack!

(scene 1: 26 –27)

When Blanche takes a bath Stanley and Stella are involved a discussion about The Belle Reve. Stella informs that Belle Reve has lost. On the contrary, Stanley disbelieves that Belle Reve is lost, he considers the Belle Reve is sold. Then, he wants to see the bill of sale to assure that place is not lost but that place is sold by Blanche. The dialogue between Stanley and Stella below shows how Stanley disbelieves to her wife information about Belle Reve.

Stanley:

Uh-hum, I saw how she was. Now let's have gander at the bill of sale.

Stella:

I haven't seen any.

Stanley:

She didn't show you no papers, no deed of sale or nothing like that, huh?

Stella:

It seems like it wasn't sold.

Stanley:

Well what in hell was it then, give away? To charity?

(scene 2: 34)

Then, there is a debate between Stanley and Stella because Stella just believes that Belle Reve has lost but Stanley still believes that Belle Reve is sold. Stanley is sure when he looks at Blanche's stuff which consists of luxury item. He tells Stella if Blanche has invested a thousand dollars for her luxury item and he supposes the money comes from Belle Reve selling. Hence, Stanley still pursues Blanche with some question about Belle Reve. Stanley considers that the problem of Belle Reve is also his problem too. He refers to the Napoleonic code which tells if a man has to take an interest in his wife's affairs. He disbelieves toward Blanche's information about Belle Reve, so he is involved in hostility with Blanche. Furthermore, Blanche tries to give the explanation that one firm has taken over the Belle Reve. This place has mortgaged and the firm name is Ambler & Ambler. It refers to the strained dialogue between Stanley and Blanche.

Stanley:

What is Ambler & Ambler?

Blanche:

A firm that made loans in the place.

Stanley:

Then it was lost on a mortgage?

Blanche (*touching her forehead*):

That must've been what happened.

(scene 2: 42)

Blanche also gives following explanation relating with Belle Reve. She explain that the loss of Belle Reeve causes by she carelessness of their ancestors so they land has lost piece and at last the whole land includes their plantation and house has lost forever. Blanche's tries to explain about it in this explanation.

Blanche:

There are thousand of papers, stretching back over hundreds of years, affecting Belle Reeve as, piece by piece, our improvident grandfather and father and uncles and brothers exchanged the land for their epic fornication's – to put it plainly!

(Scene 2: 43)

Based on the above explanation, it was clear that Belle Reeve has lost from a long time and piece by piece. Blanche disputes her responsibility toward the loss of Belle Reeve. She implicitly tells the loss of The Belle Reve is their ancestor's responsibility. Unfortunately, Stanley does not believe to Blanche's explanation and he will prove if Belle Reve is sold not lost. Stanley's attitude will increase his hostility with Blanche.

4.1.3 The Broken Heart and The Rape

The other human basic necessity is love. So it is very normal if someone need the other. Love is beautiful experience which is coloured human life. The experience of love is a virtual necessity if one is to reach self-actualization (Warga, 1993: 333). Therefore, someone who gets a bad experience in love for example if they get a broken heart they will get a depression or at least it will make someone disturb their mental condition. When, someone gets mental assault because the broken heart, they need the healing process to recover. Then, the healing process depends on every people who experience it. Maybe, the time will change a heart condition automatically but it sometimes just for a while. Richard G. Warga in Personal Awareness says for most people, time heals all wounds, and the rejected person eventually get over the hurt. However, this healing maybe only superficial (1993 : 335).

In line with the broken heart, Blanche gets a bad experience in her life. After her husband commites a suicide she becomes depressed. Fortunately, she meets Mitch, Stanley's friend at the poker night. Blanche's acquaintances with Mitch have

made her feel sympathy and leave a deep impression. Moreover when Blanche knows that Mitch still unmarried. Their relation continues and they often meet each other. On their first date, Blanche tells about her past experience including her failure in her marriage with Allan.

Blanche also tells about Stanley's attitude toward her. Actually Blanche implicitly want to tell she need a protection and Stanley need Blanche too. Unfortunately, such beautiful and nice situation does not persist for a long time. Mitch who from the beginning asks about Blanche's age has suspected that Blanche hides about the fact. Mitch is very dissapointed because Blanche has lied to him about her age. Mitch expresses :

Mitch (*slowly and bitterly*) :

I don't mind you being older than what I thought. But all the rest of it – Christ! that pitch about your ideals being so old – fashioned all the malarkey that you're dished out all summer. Oh, I knew you weren't sixteen anymore. But I was a fool enough to believe you was straight.

(scene 9 : 117)

From Mitch's statement above actually he is not dissapointed to Blanche because of Blanche's age but Blanche has lied to him. Mitch who checks about blanche's information in Laurel becomes lose his sympathy to her. Finally, he refuses Blanche who wants to marry with him.

The other factor that make Blanche suffer from the mental disorder is Blanche's rape. Steven Box gives the explanation about rape as a constitute a particular act of sexual access, namely the penis penetrating the vagina, gained without consent of female concerned (1993 : 121). Based on the above explanation, the rape is doing with compulsion and violence toward the woman. Meanwhile, the rape is committed through a certain motivation. Sometimes, the rape is done because of a sexual motivation, hatred, revenge, or just to show the superiority and also as the anger expression to the enemy.

Blanche who from the beginning is in hostility with Stanley, at last becomes a sadistic and brutally rapes her. Stanley rapes Blanche. Actually that rape is caused by the accumulation of conflict between them. Stanley does not like Blanche who lives in his house. He considers that Blanche too much interfere his household affair, and also accuses Blanche has sold the Belle Reve for her. Consequently, Stanley gives a ticket back to Laurel to Blanche. He wants Blanche to go from his house because Blanche's existence has disturbed his house situation, but Blanche refuses back to Laurel. Then, Stanley has the other way to chase away her sister – in – law. When his wife, Stella, gets sick and lies in the hospital, Stanley rapes Blanche. It is a description of Blanche's rape.

Blanche:

so I could twist the broken end in your face!

Stanley :

I bet you would do that

Blanche :

I would! I will if you---

Stanley:

Oh! so you want some rough – house ! all right, let's have some – rough house !

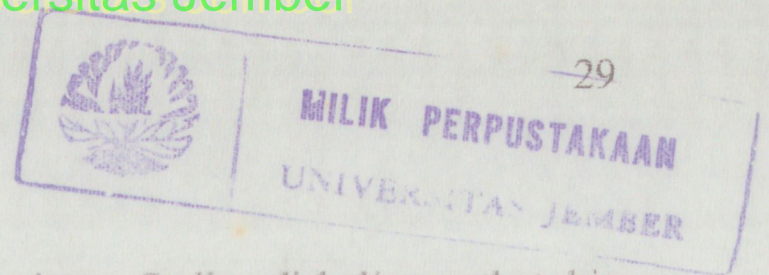
(He spring toward her, overturning the table. She cries out and strikes at him with the bottle top but he catches her wrist.)

Tiger – tiger ! Drop the bottle – top ! Drop it ! We' ve had this date with each other from the beginning!

(she moans. The bottle – top falls. She sinks to her knees. He picks up her inert figure and carries her to bed. The hot trumpet and drums from the four deuces sound loudly.)

(scene 10 : 130)

On the above description, it shows how Stanley with brutal way tries to rape Blanche. He rapes Blanche because of his hatred toward Blanche. He wants to smash Blanche's life. The rape victim needs a mental rehabilitation for a long time to recover from the mental stressing (Ibrahim, Kasus Perkosaan dari Sudut Pandang Kejiwaan, Pelita, August,1,1995). Blanche as the rape victim also gets a mental



depression because of the rape, moreover her sister, Stella, disbelieves that his husband, Stanley who rapes Blanche.

4.2 Blanche's Mental Disorder

The definition of mental disorder has told in the chapter III and it refers to disfunction in human mind, thoughts, and human feeling. Mental disorder has a close relation with a conflict between human being and their thoughts but sometimes also between themselves. If the conflict go on and the people cannot make an adjustment toward the conflict it will disturb their composure soul. Then it will make the people who involved suffers from mental disorder. Actually there are two main points which relates with mental disorder. The first is about social disintegration. It tells about human problem that is caused by the external factor or social factor. The conflict between human and social factor such as life competition, the loss of job, and a dangerous situation around them will cause the social disintegration. The second is about the personality disintegration. This point tells about an internal factor which cause the mental disorder. The example of internal factor are anxiety, fear, insecurity, and loneliness.

Blanche Dubois as the main character gets experiences both of external and internal conflict. She gets an external conflict because of her past experience especially, which relates with their life as a teacher and her life in Laurel. Then, she goes to her sister's house to get a recovery, but she involves a conflict with her brother – in – law, Stanley.

Furthermore, Blanche who suffers from several bad experiences and events, gets depressed and brings her to get mental disorder. Blanche who from her first arrival has brought a burden in her mind, feeling, and mentally becomes more confusing because of the different manners and custom in her sister's house. Actually she comes to her sister's house to get a fresh condition to recover her mental condition. Unfortunately, she does not meet with a conducive situation because her brother – in – law , cannot accept her. She involves a hostility and conflict with

Blanche in his house. It takes place while his wife, Stella lies at the hospital to give birth his first child.

Finally, Blanche who suffers from mental disorder because of her mental conflict brings to mental institution. She gets insane moreover after her explanation about her rape is disbelieved. She feels guilty and useless. She thinks that many dangerous situations around her. She is always in fear and dependent on the other people, for example her obsession about Shep Huntleigh.

4.2.1 Blanche's Delusions and Hallucinations

Based on **Psychopatology** delusions are persistent false beliefs; out of keeping with the individual's cultural background, which are uncritically accepted as true (Page, 1971: 31). On other word, delusions are false beliefs that are contrary to the fact. Delusion victim always has a false idea about something and they still defend about their false idea although they cannot prove their idea. For instance, a severely disturbed man may believe he is a superman. He will not change this belief even though he cannot fly.

In line with delusion, the main idea is not what the delusion victim thinks about but the main idea is how the way they think about something. They do not have an ability to pay attention, consider, and select the reality among the fantasies. They cannot use their thought to select and correct their delusions even they use their thought to depend their error fantasies. Therefore, if delusions victim cannot control their attitude they will meet some conflicts with the reality and the other people, for instance Blanche who involves a hostility with Stanley.

Blanche as the delusion sufferer always feels guilty, fear, anxious, and have uncontrolled fantasy and also a high expectation. Her feeling is much influenced by her past life and her hostility with Stanley. The effect of her hostility with Stanley makes her descended on fearful feeling and anxiety. She feels that Stanley dislikes her very much and wants to chase away her from her sister's house. Blanche's statement to Mitch below will describe about her feeling.

Blanche :

It's really a pretty frightful situation. You see, there's no privacy here. There are just these portieres between the two rooms at night... And he has to put up with me, apparently so much against his wishes... surely he must have told you how much he hates me!

Mitch :

I don't think he hates you

Blanche :

He hates me. Or why would he insult me? the first time I laid eyes on him I thought to myself, that man is my executioner! That man will destroy me, unless ---

(scene 6 : 93)

From Blanche's statement above, it shows that she feels so fearful toward Stanley. She thinks Stanley hates her very much and has a nasty plan to chase her. She feels that Stanley will destroy her life although in fact it does not happen yet. Her feeling, actually is much influenced by her hostility from the beginning with Stanley. She has an idea that her life is always threatened.

The common delusion which is suffered is delusions of grandeur and delusions of persecution. Delusions of grandeur is the belief that one is very important person (Habor, 1984 :350). The sufferer of delusions thinks that they are hero, king, richman, and the most beautiful woman or the strongest man. Blanche also suffers from delusions of grandeur too. Because she always thinks that she is an important person and beautiful woman who has many admirers. She feels much person admire her beautiful face and performance. Blanche expresses through it her statement below.

Blanche :

Why, those were a tribute from admirer of mine!

(scene2 : 38)

Blanche always thinks many people admire her. She believes that the people around her like her performance and she is unconscious if she is not a young, for example Blanche tells has received a telegram from her admirer but actually she never receives it. She just wants to show if she is an important person who many

people admire her although she cannot prove it. her story about Mr. Mitchell's behavior indicates how if she thinks if she is an important person. Blanche's statement below will proof that she is a delusion of grandeur sufferer.

Blanche :

Yes, swine! swine! and I'm thinking not only of you but of your friend, Mr. Mitchell. He came to see me tonight. He dared to come here in his work-clothes ! and to repeat slander to me, vicious stories that he had gotten for you ! I give him his walking paper...

Stanley :

you did huh ?

Blanche :

But then he came back. he returned with a box of roses to beg my forgiveness ! he implored my forgiveness. But something are not forgivable....

(scene 10 : 126-127)

From the above dialogue it can be seen how Blanche considers as an important person. She want the other people make an apology to her and beg her forgiveness. The other people must respect her because she thinks that she is a famous person.

While, the second is delusions of persecution. It is about the idea that other people are conspiring against one (Rubin, 1979 : 423). The people who suffers from delusions of persecution always has a strange feeling that the people in around is threaten their life. They think that the other people always persue them and want to kill or at least the other people will ruin their life. They feel inferior, guilty, and unfortunate. The sufferer becomes in panic and fear toward their surroundings. Besides suffer from delusions of grandeur, Blanche also suffers from delusions of persecution. It is happen after she gets a broken heart in line with her boy friend, Mitch and gets climax when she is raped by he brother – in – law , Stanley. She always thinks that there are many dangerous things around her. Blanche's statement below will proves :

always thinks that there are many dangerous things around her. Blanche's statement below will prove :

Blanche :

Yes it will do! I'm anxious to get out of here – this place is trap!

scene 12 : 135)

This statement indicates Blanche feels so fearful and uncomfortable toward her surroundings. She believes that her sister's house is a trap. She wants to illustrate that in her sister's house, many people who want to ruin her life. They are happy with her bad condition in her life, so that she tells Stella and Eunice that her sister's house is a trap.

Furthermore, the delusions cannot be separated from the hallucinations. Between delusions and hallucinations has a close relation. Hallucinations are a sensory experience in the absence of a stimulus, the most common of which is hearing voices (Habor, 1984 : 350). The people who suffer from hallucinations cannot respond to the object which comes to them. They cannot distinguish between the reality and the fantasy. In line with a sensory experience or a sensory perception, hallucinations is quite different with illusion which represents an erroneous perception of a real sensory impression while a hallucination is a cerebral or mental phenomenon that is produced independently of the sense organs (Page, 1971 : 33). In other words, the difference between illusions and hallucinations takes place in the response of sensory perception. Most hallucinations are auditory : the patient hears voices but sometimes there is also a vision. Hallucinations is perceived as warnings, threats, accusations that evoke alarm, protest, and terror.

Since the death of Allan because of suicide, Blanche suffers from hallucinations. She loves Allan very much but after she knows that Allan is a homosexual she is very disappointed. Allan who feels guilty finally commits suicide. Allan has killed himself after he dances with polka music. The process of a

suicide and the effect has left a deep impression toward Blanche, so she always gets a hallucinations when she hears a polka tune. As if she shows Allan's suicide again in the past time, although in the fact it is just a hallucinations.

Blanche :

The "varsouviana"! the polka tune they were playing when Allan – wait !

(*a distant revolver shot is heard. Blanche seems relieved.*)

There now, the shot! It always stops after that.

(*the polka music dies out again .*)

yes now it's stopped.

(scene 9 : 114)

Blanche's explanation above is a kind of hallucinations. Actually, there is no suicide at that time because she is talking with Mitch. Suddenly, she hears a polka tune, a kind of music which reminds her when Allan commites a suicide. She thinks that a suicide happens in front of her, and she feels that it is a reality although it is just hallucinations and cannot proved.

The other Blanche's hallucinations are about her relation with Shep Huntleigh. She often mentions him. Blanche tells Stanley that Shep is her admirer. He is a millionaire from Dallas and Blanche is told that he admires Blanche very much. On the contrary, in fact, it is Blanche's hallucinations because Shep never makes a contact with Blanche even he is never paid an attention to Blanche. Blanche always has a hallucinations about Shep Huntleigh, such as she pretends to receive a wire from her admirer, Shep Huntleigh. Her two statements below prove it.

Blanche :

I received a telegram from an old admirer of mine.

(scene 10 : 124)

and the second statement is:

Blanche :

Mr. Shep Huntleigh. I wore his ATO pin my last year at college... then- just now – this wire – inviting me on a cruise of Carribean! The problem is clothes. I tore my trunk to see what I have that's suitable for the topics!

cene 10 : 124)

Blanche makes a perception as if Shep Huntleigh pays an attention to her. She will make an impression as if between her and Shep Huntleigh have a close and personal relation however it is just her hallucinations and do not happen in the reality. When Blanche asks Shep to help her via telephone when Stanley will rape her is shown a kind of hallucinations too.

Blanche :

Operator ! operator never mind long – distance. Get Western Union. There isn't time to be – Western – Western Union !

(*she waits anxiously*)

Western Union ?

(scene 10 : 128)

The above statement shows that Blanche tries to ask a help via a telephone to Western Union where Shep Huntleigh is working, but it is just hallucination. Because no one who knows what actually Western Union is, even no one who knows about Shep Huntleigh. Actually, it is just a fantasy which is created by Blanche to escape from the reality.

The combination between delusions and hallucinations will cause the schizophrenia. It is characterized by distorted thoughts and perceptions, odd communication, inappropriate emotion, abnormal motor behavior, and social withdrawal. The terms of schizophrenia comes from the Latin word “schizo” meaning split, and “phrenia” meaning mind. The individual's mind is split from reality and personality loses its unity. Schizophrenia involves the split of one personality from reality, not the co existence of several personalities within the same individual. Many schizophrenics have delusions and hallucinations includes the schizophrenic sufferer. She cannot escape from both of fantasy and cannot accept the reality so at last she brings to mental institution because she estimates suffers from split personality or schizophrenic disorder.

4.2.2 Blanche's Personality Disorder

Personality disorder is a deeply ingrained maladaptive patterns of behavior (Habor, 1984 : 348). From this statement, personality disorder tells the reader about

human deviation in a behavior which gets because they cannot adapt both of external and internal changes.

Their inability to adapt the internal and external changing has brought them to get a psychological disturbance, such as overaggressiveness, excessive, and unrealistic fears, timidity, and antisocial behavior. Individuals who suffer from personality disorder often do not recognize that they have a problem and may show little interest in changing. The people who get personality disorder have a certain subcategories. Based on **Psychopathology** that subcategories consist mainly of individuals who in personality structure resemble psychotics or neurotics – people with paranoid personalities, explosive personalities, hysterical personalities, and passive – aggressive personalities – but are not now either psychotic alcoholism, and drug dependence (Page, 1971 : 34).

In other words, the personality disorder sufferer calls a psychopath. The characteristics of psychopath are they have no sense of responsibility and are callous and given to immediate pleasures. Psychopath always gets into trouble with society because of their lack of ethical or moral values. Psychopath always has an unhappy and unsatisfied feeling. They may feel tense and depressed and have tolerating boredom. They may believe that other people are hostile toward them. They are often incorrect in this belief. However, they are rarely display bizarre distortions in their mental process.

The other characteristics of psychopath are about their sexual deviation, such as fetishism, transvestitism, sadism, incest, rape, and pedophilia. In accordance with Blanche's role in **A Streetcar Named Desire**, a sexual deviation which Blanche suffered from is pedophilia. Based on **Psychology**, the terms of pedophilia comes from Greek and has meaning as love of children (Santrock, 1988 : 501). A pedophile covertly or overtly masturbates while talking to children, manipulates the child's sex organs or has the child engage in sexual behavior. Blanche is a kind of psychopath who suffers from pedophilia, because she ever has a sexual intercourse with her student when she becomes an English teacher. Therefore, the society in her school

made a social disturbance and social deformity. Stanley's statements below refer to Blanche's past life which causes her has lost the job.

Stanley:

She's not going back to teach school! In fact I am willing to bet you that she never had to idea of returning to Laurel!... They kicked her out of that high school before the spring term ended – And I hate to tell you the reason that step was taken! a seventeen – years – old boy _ she'd gotten mixed up with!

(scene 7 : 100-101).

From the above statement, it shows that Blanche has fired from a high school teacher because her antisocial behavior that is the sexual intercourse with her student.

Stanley:

The boy's dad learned about it and got in touch with the high school superintendent... They told her she better move on to some fresh territory. Yep, it was practickly a town ordinance passed against her!

(scene 7: 101)

Then, after that nasty event Blanche moves from Laurel because she is chased away from that town. On the other hand, Blanche cannot stop her bad behavior. Whenever, in her sister's house Blanche before her boyfriend, Mitch comes to make a date, she also gets a sexual intercourse with the paperboy. Blanche seduces the paper boy until he has a desire to have it with her. Blanche's statement below illustrates about her effort to seduce the paper boy.

Blanche:

... Young man! Young, young, young man! Has anyone ever told you that look like a young prince out of the Arabian Nights?

(The Young Man laughs uncomfortably and stands like a bashful kid. Blanche speaks softly to him.)

Well you do, honey lamb! Come here. I want to kiss you, just once, softly and sweetly on your mouth!

(Without waiting for him to accept, she crosses quickly to him and presses her lips to his.)...

(scene 5: 84)

From the above statement it shows how Blanche seduces the paper boy by telling that him like a young Arabian prince. Than, she invites the paper boy to have sexual intercourse with her.

4.2.3 Blanche's Anxiety

Anxiety is that vague, unpleasant feeling that suggests something bad is about to happen (Rubin, 1979: 409). Meanwhile, John W. Santrock in **Psychology** says that anxiety is defined as a diffuse, vague, highly unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension. From the above several definitions, anxiety has a close relation with feeling deviation. Sometimes, the people consider that anxiety same as with a fear, but actually it's different. In general, fear is a reaction to something specific, whereas anxiety remain vague and has no immediately apparent cause, for instance some people can fear a car that has careened wildly into your lane on a freeway, but some people suffer from anxiety if they are generally apprehensive about driving in traffic. Thus, the point which makes different between fear and anxiety take place in something that cause the event to happen. In anxiety, a causal factor is vague while in fear it is real.

Furthermore, anxiety disorder based on **Psychology of Adjustment** is a group of disorders in which anxiety is the primary disturbance (Habor, 1984: 331). Person is suffering from anxiety disorder live in a constant state of worry, tension, and vague discomfort. They may have a difficulty to concentrate or make a decision or they may suffer from acute anxiety attack. Although anxiety is a normal response toward the threat, but if it is unbalance with a real situation it will become an anxiety disorder. The people who suffer from anxiety disorder has unstable emotion, irritable, easy to angry, and often in excited condition. On contrary, they also become get a depression easily and accompanied by a fantasy, delusion, and illusion. **A Streetcar Named Desire** also discusses about anxiety disorder toward the main character, Blanche. She always in free – floating and diffusing condition because Blanche often feels that she underpressure her past experience. Her failure, sadness and fear which come

frequently have bring her become an anxiety disorder sufferer. Blanche gets anxious when she meets with a strained event. Her reaction is exaggerated so it impresses that one event is very dangerous although in fact it is an usual event. For instance, when at the poker night Stanley hits his wife, throw the radio and he runs amuck. Blanche who show that event is very anxious and thinks that it is a dangerous event, she expresses by telling :

Blanche:

Why! I've been half crazy Stella! When I found out you'd been insane enough to come back in here after what happened -- I started to rush in after you!

(scene 4: 63)

Blanche gets an anxiety after she shows the conflict between Stella and Stanley. She still becomes anxious when Stella has come back from Eunice's house. She is worried that the conflict will be repeated. On the other hand, Stella who suffer from that event directly considers that such a conflict is a normal event and she considers that it is no dangerous thing that relates with it. In the following statement it will clear that Stella considers her conflict with Stanley is a normal occurrence because Stanley in a drunk.

Stella:

Yes, you are, Blanche. I know how it must have seemed to you and I'm awfully sorry it had to happen, but it wasn't anything as serious as you seem to take it. In the first place, when men a drinking and playing poker anything can happen. It's always a powder- keg. He didn't know what he was doing.... He was as good as a lamb when I came back and he's really very, very ashamed of himself.

(scene 4: 63)

From the above statement, Stella tries to explain that the conflict between her and her husband is ordinary conflict and has finished. Stella considers that such incident is a usual event at the poker night, moreover Stanley in a heavy drunk. Stella tells to Blanche that her conflict has finished because Stanley has admitted his mistake and makes an apology to her.

Actually, Blanche becomes anxious because of her hostility with Stanley. From the first time, in her arrival at her sister's house, she has involved hostility with Stanley. Blanche feels that Stanley dislikes her and threat her life. She looks at Stanley as a monster that will become a destroyer. She becomes very anxious because she thinks Stanley will destroy her life and wants to kill her. Blanche gets an anxiety disorder because of her hostility and it is frequently always disturb her thoughts, so she always in fear and panic. Her statement below is described about her condition in which she is always feels threatened in her life because of her conflict with Stanley.

Blanche:

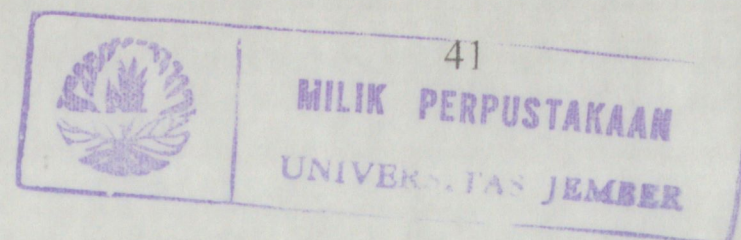
He hates me. Or why would he insult me? The first time I laid eyes on him I thought to myself, that man is my executioner! That man will destroy me, unless-

(scene 6 :93)

From the above statement, Blanche expresses about her real feeling in relation with Stanley to Mitch. Her talking about is indicated her anxiety disorder because she becomes really anxious to Stanley. She thinks that Stanley will destroy her life and cannot accept her from the beginning she lives in her sister's house.

4.2.4 Blanche's Obsessive – Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive-compulsive disorder involves recurrent obsessions and compulsions. Actually, obsession and compulsion is a different problem, but they have a close relation. Compulsion is a result of someone's obsession about something. Both of them are displayed by the same individual. Meanwhile, the definition of obsessions is a recurring thought or urge that seems to have a will of its own. It continues to intrude on person's consciousness (Habor, 1984: 333). Furthermore, compulsion are repetitive behavior that suppress the anxiety associated with the recurring and unpleasant thoughts and urges (Habor, 1984: 333). Common compulsions involve excessive checking, cleansing and counting (Santrock, 1988 : 484). For example young man feels that he has to check his apartment for gas leaks make sure the windows and door are locked, and ensure that he has not left any



valuable personal articles out in the open. His behaviour is not compulsive if he does this one, but when he goes back four or five times to check and then constantly worries, the behavior is compulsive. Based on the **Psychology of Being Human**, obsessive – compulsive reactions involve two sets of related patterns. First, the person keeps thinking certain thoughts over and over and is unable to put those thoughts out of his or her head. Second, seemingly against his or her will, the individual engages in ritualistic acts, such as stepping over cracks, knocking on wood, or repeatedly washing hands (Rubin 1979 : 413).

Finally, the difference between compulsions and obsessions takes place in the wrong way how someone responds toward the problem which they faced. If they get a mistake to respond about the problem in their thoughts they suffer from obsessions but if they get a mistake to respond to the problem and reflect in their behavior they suffer from compulsions.

Blanche who has many problems in her past life suffers from obsessive – compulsive disorder. She gets an obsession about Shep Huntleigh. She always imagines that her past life with Shep is the best life which she ever has. Therefore, she expects Shep Huntleigh come to her and repeat their happy life like in the past time. For example, Blanche tells Stella that she has a close relation with Shep Huntleigh. He is a millionaire who lives in Texas, and she tells to Stella that between her and Shep Huntleigh still has a relation up to now. On the contrary, in fact, Shep Huntleigh never communicates with her. Actually, it is just Blanche's obsessions about him. Blanche's statement below is one of the examples about her obsession to Shep Huntleigh.

Blanche :

Listen to me. I have an idea of some kind (shakily she twists a cigarette into her holder) Do you remember Shep Huntleigh? (Stella shakes her head) Of course you remember Shep Huntleigh. I went out with him at college and wore his pin for a while. Well—

(scene 4: 66)

On the other hand, Blanche's compulsions refers to her strange habit which she has done in her sister's house. Blanche's strange habit is her habit in take bath. She often takes a bath for along time and frequently. Her reason is that she feels get a fresh from her nervous after she take a bath for a long time, like Stella's explanation below:

Stella:

She's soaking in a hot tub to quiet her nerves. She's terribly upset.

(scene 2 : 32)

Blanche's statement below also strengthen about Stella's statement:

Blanche :

Hello, stanley! Here I am, all freshly bathed and scented, and feeling like a brand new human being!

(scene 2 : 37)

From the above explanation it can be seen that Blanche takes a bath to release her problem. Actually she has a hard problem in her daily life and it related with her past life. She suffers from compulsions by takes a bath very often and in long time. In this drama can identify that the scene which shows about Blanche's taking a bath is approximately four times.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Literature is an expression of life. Drama is one of literary works which offer some problems of life that occurs in daily life. Being the work of literature, drama is also reflected human's life problem that records in the dialogue and presents on the stage. Tennessee Williams is one of American's most important playwrights who is gained a reputation as one of the handful of America playwrights who could be considered serious dramatist. Most of his works describe the situation of high society as well as the low class. While, the theme of his drama is much telling about one who suffer from an inability to face the reality. His work is much influenced by his experiences through fantasy, alcoholism, and sexual promiscuity.

A Streetcar Named Desire is one of his greatest successful dramas which receives The Putlizer Prize. This play is a real criticism which symbolizes poignantly the tragic decline of the aristocratic family. Blanche, as the main character in this drama always faces the big problem that out of her ability. Her various problems in her life cannot be overcome by herself, so it becomes her burden in life and at last, it makes her suffer from the mental disorder. She is destroyed by her own problem which strikes her life and happen continually.

The problem in her life that causes Blanche's mental disorder from her past experiences and also her recent experiences in her sister house. Her past experiences, like her failure in marriage which finished with her husband's suicide, her loss of job and the loss of Belle Reve has forced her to move from her own town and her own house. Meanwhile, the recent experiences are about her experience especially that happen since she lives at her sister house. At first, she arrives at her sister house in offended, but her attitude has made her get hostility with her brother – in – law, Stanley. He dislikes Blanche because he believes that Belle Reve did not lose but Blanche has sold it. Stanley is suspected that the luxury things which Blanche has in the bag, is from the Belle Reve selling. Blanche's hostility with Stanley gives a

contribution in her tragic life besides her broken heart. Stanley, who from the beginning dislikes Blanche, at last rapes her. It takes a time when his wife, Stella, lays at the hospital waiting their first baby.

Unfortunately, Blanche's sister, Stella, disbelieves with her explanation about her husband behavior toward her. It beats her and makes her so injured. On the other hand, Blanche's relationship with Mitch also cannot depend anymore. Mitch who gets the information about Blanche's past life in Laurel from Stanley and also from his supply – man has felt that Blanche lies to him. Then, he tells Blanche that he does not intend to marry with her.

Furthermore, the accumulation of Blanche's tragic experiences in life has made her suffer from mental depression and brought her in the mental disorder. Her mental disorder can divide in four kinds of disorder. They are Delusions and Hallucinations, Personality disorder, Anxiety disorder, and Obsessive – Compulsive disorder.

Finally, the mental disorder becomes an important element in this play to consider. It is important because its existence can give the evidence of tragedy in a certain literary work, especially in *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

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