

## THE MAIN CHARACTER'S NEUROTIC NEEDS IN THE NOVEL *THE INVISIBLE MAN* BY H. G. WELLS

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### ABSTRACT

*This study analyses the types of neurotic needs experienced by Griffin through three kinds of neurotic conditions, which indicate that he has a neurotic disorder. This study uses psychoanalysis social by Karen Horney's theory about the types of neurotic needs, namely the neurotic need for power, the neurotic need to exploit others, the neurotic need for self-sufficiency, and independence. This study aimed to determine the types of neurotic conditions experienced by Griffin. This research method uses descriptive qualitative. The data Source of this research is the novel *The Invisible Man* by H.G. Wells, published in 1897 but using the 2016 version, which consists of 250 pages and 28 chapters. Meanwhile, the instrument in this study is note-taking. The data analysis technique of this research uses the theory of Miles and Huberman, namely, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. This study found that Griffin experienced three types of neurotic needs: the neurotic need for power, the neurotic need to exploit others, the neurotic need for self-sufficiency, and independence, which proves that he has a neurotic disorder or mental disorder. Social, cultural, and childhood life are the factors that influenced Griffin in a way to experience some types of neurotic needs.*

**Keywords:** *Social psychoanalysis, neurotic need.*

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis jenis-jenis kebutuhan neurotik yang dialami Griffin melalui tiga jenis kebutuhan neurotik, yang menunjukkan bahwa ia memiliki gangguan neurotik. Penelitian ini menggunakan psikoanalisis sosial menurut teori Karen Horney tentang jenis-jenis kebutuhan neurotik, yaitu kebutuhan neurotik akan kekuasaan, kebutuhan neurotik untuk mengeksploitasi orang lain, kebutuhan neurotik untuk berdiri sendiri, dan kemandirian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis kebutuhan neurotik yang dialami oleh Griffin. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *the invisible man* karya H.G. Wells terbitan tahun 1897 namun menggunakan versi 2016 yang terdiri dari 250 halaman dan 28 bab. Sedangkan instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah mencatat. Teknik analisis data penelitian ini menggunakan teori Miles dan Huberman yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Studi ini menemukan bahwa Griffin mengalami tiga jenis

kebutuhan neurotik: kebutuhan neurotik akan kekuasaan, kebutuhan neurotik untuk mengeksploitasi orang lain, kebutuhan neurotik untuk berdiri sendiri, dan kemandirian, yang membuktikan bahwa ia memiliki gangguan neurotik atau gangguan mental. Kehidupan sosial, budaya, dan masa kanak-kanak adalah faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi Griffin untuk mengalami beberapa jenis kebutuhan neurotik.

**Kata kunci:** Psikoanalisis social, Kebutuhan Neurotik

## A. INTRODUCTION

Psychology theory has a vital role in researching literary works in terms of studying the characterization aspects and helps analyze literary works that have a theme of psychological conflict. Literary work and psychology have symbiosis in studying an individual's problem. The research focuses on psychology theory and uses literature theory aspects such as understanding how the writer describes the character through the point of view and language style (Endraswara,2008).

A novel is of literary work containing various themes; these problems include social, cultural, and psychological. The novel has a relationship with psychology through the characters. In the book, the character is one important element that has the power to dominate a whole story in literary works.

One of the literary works that will be analyzed is the novel *The Invisible Man* by H. G. Wells, based on Karen Horney's theory. This research aims to know about the psychological condition of the main character through characterization in this novel. In the novel, Griffin is known as a troublemaker; his environment makes him do some abnormal activities. Griffin is described as a person with albinism and former medical student obsessed with becoming invisible by using chemical tools to carry out his plan. Griffin's life worsened when he moved to the Iping village and locked himself in his inn room. Griffin became an anti-social person who was always moving against people. Therefore, Griffin was considered a mysterious person, and there have been many strange incidents in Iping since Griffin lived there.

Childhood life is the most crucial in psychological development, especially the formation of healthy and neurotic psychological conditions. When children are born with comfortable social life, it will help them learn about dangerous situations. Otherwise, controlling them will be difficult when children return to an uncomfortable social life. It will cause children to develop primary anxiety, fundamental hostility, and neurotic distress. In this theory, Horney follows Freud's theory which states that childhood trauma is essential. Horney emphasizes social factors rather than biological factors. Horney highlights primary anxiety, namely feelings of loneliness and helplessness, facing a world full of threats (Horney, 2013).

Based on Horney's theory, neurosis is one mental disorder that makes people lead abnormal life. According to Feist (2009), the way of normal people against rejection, hostility, and competition differs from that of neurotic people against their troubles. One of

the reasons the researcher chose the invisible Man novel to analyze by using Karen Horney's theory is because this novel describes how the main character with a mental disorder and how the main character did some types of neurotic needs to resolve troubles. Based on the book *The Invisible Man* by H. G. Wells, the researcher analyzed the kind of neurotic needs Griffin experienced based on psychology theory by Karen Horney.

## **B. LITERARY REVIEW**

### **1. Psychoanalysis**

Sigmund Freud developed psychoanalysis (1856-1939). Sigmund Freud received an invitation from American psychologist G. Stanley Hall (Lally & Valentine-french, 2018). The purpose of the invitation is to visit Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, and to deliver some lectures explaining his novel views about psychology abnormal (Fancher,2006). Sigmund always so excited when he got the invitation because it came from the influential figures and senior in American psychology. Freud had developed the psychoanalysis or psychological theory for more than twenty years of his fifty-two years.

Freud began to create a lot of books in German language journals about psychology until 1890s he spent the decade to working in splendid isolation. In 1900s after publication his book entitled *Die Traumdeutung (The Interpretation of Dreams)*, Freud had a small following in Europe (Sibi, 2019). Psychoanalysis was develop by Freud had begun spread in America and a rest of English speaking countries by the rumours that Freud as the pioneer of the unconscious and sexuality (Freedheim & Weiner, 2003)

Psychoanalysis and literature have a symbiosis in the role of life. Both of them deal with human problems as individual beings and as a social creature. Both of them using human experience as the object for study (Hossain, 2017). Therefore, psychoanalysis approach is most important in literary research. According to Minderop, (2010), literary research using psychoanalysis approach seem stagnant and undeveloped because many people who involved in literature often do not understand comprehensively. The other reason is when they try to correlate between literature and psychology with the object to analyse is literary works, usually they only focus on psychology aspect without describe the literary aspect, so the analysis become a psychological study.

In relation to psychology, especially the personality psychology become an interesting study material because literature is not just a tedious study of text but literature also be a subject of study to involving the characterization or personality of fictional characters, writers of literary works and readers (Thirunavakkarasu & Krishnan, 2017).

### **2. Psychoanalysis Social by Karen Horney**

Horney was described about social and cultural of individual influence the psychology condition especially the childhood experiences. One of the most popular theories by Horney

is the theory of neurotic need. Karen Horney believed that someone who didn't have needs for love and satisfied for affection since their childhood will be developed basic anxiety. People who experienced the neurotic need problems could be seen by adopting one of three kinds of basic anxiety.

According to psychoanalytic social by Karen Horney, she believed that cultural also influence the psychology condition of individual (Feist, 2009). She also said that modern culture is about individual's competition. Western society has the cultural teaching about kinship and humility, but the teaching contrary with the attitude of people. Most of them have the aggressiveness and ambitions to become a superior (Horney, 2013).

Western society demands to be success and to get the endless achievement in a whole life, so even when people have a lot of achievement, additional goals will be added for them. Western people also feel that their life is free and by doing hardworking, they can accomplish anything. Horney believed that these are not from biological influenced but by the cultural influenced.

According to Karen Horney's theory, social conditions influence in shaping a personality o person. People who did get the love and affection in their life, will develop a sense of hostility (basic hostility) towards parents, and eventually will experience anxiety (basic anxiety). Horney said that to fight the basic anxiety, then a person will do one way in dealing with other people. Normal people will use any of the three ways, but neurotic people will only use one method.

In general, many people interpret psychology as the study of the character, soul and behaviourism of a person. Due to Horney's theory of human psychology not only discusses the personality but also the influence of social life in an area that plays an important role in the formation of a person's psychology. In her books entitled *The Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (2013), Horney emphasized that every cultural life conditions give rise to some fears. Horney divided into three group, they include external dangers influence, such as nature and enemies. The forms of social relationship influence including injustice, suppression, frustrations and enforced dependence. Cultural traditions influence such as violation of taboos and traditional fear of demons.

In this research, novel *The Invisible Man* was written in 1897 and the setting place in Britannia. By the social and cultural impact, that can be seen that the novel was written in Victorian Era (1837-1901). Based on the social cultural in Britannia during this period, disabled people are perceived in a way that discredits them. During the Victorian era, people with disabilities would be exhibited at shows and they even went around to visited towns and villages (Hix, 2015). Included in people with disabilities are people who are born albino as depicted in the main character in the novel *The Invisible Man*.

### 3. Neurotic need

Based on the Horney's theory (2016) of psychoanalytic social, she believed that neurotic conflict influenced by any development stage especially the childhood experiences. According to Horney in her book entitled *Self Analysis* (2016), neurotic need or neurotic trend is one of the unconscious problem that experienced by individual.

Horney gave the example of people who experiences the problem of neurotic needs for love and affection they will be think that themselves is the person who have a good and loving disposition. In this case, they probably be aware something that producing such an effect that they experience or they will be aware when they attention to the effects. But in this case, they never aware the effects of neurotic need will dominant in their life. One of the outstanding characters that the neurotic people have is the compulsive nature lead them shows themselves in two main ways.

Neurotic need maybe classified in many ways but according to Karen Horney's theory, she classified the neurotic needs in ten parts as follows:

#### a. Neurotic need for affection and approval

Due to Horney people motivation to be approved by other people is one of normal ways of individual character. But for neurotic people it could be a way to protected them against some basic anxiety. People who have experienced the neurotic need for affection and approval, will placed other people as an object to did some activities according to others expectation.

#### b. Neurotic need for a partner who will take over one's life

According to Horney's book entitled *New Ways in Psychoanalysis*, Horney said that the centre of gravity by neurotic people who experiences this neurotic problem will place their partner as the focus centre. Neurotic people who experienced the less of self-confident will make them try to attach other to be a strong partner. These kinds of neurotic needs include fear of loneliness and over estimation of love. In their thoughts love is supposed to resolve all of problems.

#### c. Neurotic need to restrict one's life within narrow borders.

Due to Horney's theory, this neurotic need problem is kind of neurotic need not to be undemanding and to restrict the ambitions, and also make themselves in the second place and not trying to be conspicuous. These needs include the need for not demanding and satisfied with the results slightly. Always limit themselves to wishes material things and limit ambition. Fear for making any demands and fear to express wishes the expansive things.

#### d. Neurotic need for power

People who experience this kind of neurotic need will place the power and affection as the centre of their life. This neurotic need consists of two parts; include the neurotic need to control others and the neurotic need to be winner. This kind of neurotic need will always place themselves as the right person even though they did mistakes.

**e. Neurotic need to exploit others**

People who experience this kind of neurotic need will do the evaluation to other to get what they need such as; money and power. They will do everything to fulfil their needs. At the same time, they are also afraid to get exploiting by others.

**f. Neurotic need for social recognition or prestige**

People who experienced the kind of neurotic needs will always take themselves to be important and always be the first in every situation.

**g. Neurotic need for personal admiration**

Neurotic people have a need to be admired and approval by other people. These needs will make the neurotic people fear of losing admiration and the result is to continually raise their self-esteem. This kind of neurotic need will make neurotic people have the imagined of their own life and need to be admired by the imagined self.

**h. Neurotic ambition for personal achievement**

This kind of neurotic needs lead the neurotic people to have ambition to be the best in a whole life. They usually have a big drive to be the best in various activities. Neurotic people who experienced this kind of neurotic need will always place their goals as the winner and defeat others.

**i. Neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence**

People experienced the kind of neurotic needs. These needs will make neurotic people have the assumptions any closeness involving the dangers and them never to need anybody. The only source of security is separateness and fear to needing others of loves and closeness.

**j. Neurotic need for perfection and unassailability**

This kind of neurotic need is described that neurotic people will lead themselves as the perfect person and feeling superiority over others. They also dread to making mistakes and finding flaws because they have own perception that they are perfect.

According to Horney in Feist, (2009) moving towards people is the kinds of neurotic trends it refers to neurotic people who feelings of helplessness. There are three kinds of neurotic needs that included there are neurotic need for affection and approval, neurotic need for powerful partners, and neurotic need to restrict one's life within narrow borders.

Moving against people is a kind of neurotic trend it refers to aggressive people who always looking everyone as hostile in the end, they make a strategy against others but all the actions are the result of basic anxiety. In contrast to moving toward people who try to be submissive and obedient to others, these people actually move against people to treat others cruelly. They have their own motivation to exploit others to fulfil their own needs. Two kinds of neurotic need are included of this neurotic trend; neurotic need for personal admiration and neurotic need for personal achievement (Parker et al., 2009).

Moving away from people is a kind of neurotic trend that refers to neurotic people who have trouble in socializing with other people. They drive to away from people, to achieve the

separateness, and built their own world. Two kinds of neurotic needs are included in the neurotic trend of moving away from people.

### C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research use descriptive qualitative research to collecting data. Barlian also added that one of the characteristics of the qualitative method is descriptive, which means that qualitative research focus on describe the words or pictures meaning not the number. One of the reasons of the researcher using descriptive qualitative research because of this research concerned on collecting data by reading carefully the words or phrase of the novel to be analyzed. According to Huberman & Miles (2002), the book entitled *The qualitative researcher's companion* explains qualitative research now using to understanding and explore the public issue and also the diversity social. The qualitative method could be the independent strategy or combination with other inquiry research strategy. Nowadays, qualitative research is prevalent for several reasons and is supported by continuous requirements in social policy to understand behaviorism, system, culture, and need.

The data resource in this research is the form of words, phrases, or sentences quoted from *The Invisible Man* novel that described the main character's personality in this novel. The kind of this research is library research. According to Zed (2004), library research collects data by reading, recording, and processing data research. The object of this research is novel by H. G. Wells entitled *The Invisible Man* was written in 2016. Published in the United States of America by Oxford University Press, consists of 250 pages divided into 28 chapters.

### D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### FINDINGS

These research findings aim to answer the problem statement in chapter one. The data are represented based on the analysis in the novel *The Invisible Man* by H.G Wells. The novel tells about Griffin, who became an invisible man using chemical tools. He carried out various experiments to get the results for three years. After three years, Griffin became a transparent person by drinking a chemical he had designed. He was also an albino and former chemist. At first, Griffin just wanted to make the invisible due to social factors that made him not consider his social life. Therefore, he strives with his ambition to be able to let his insecurities living in his environment. Griffin continues to work on his research to achieve the power he want.

The setting time of this novel is in 1897 during the Victorian era. Social conditions at that time considered that people born with albinism were a rarity that was exhibited in the show (Hussain, 2019). By his background as an albino drives Griffin to become invisible. It

began from the insecurity he feels in his environment. Social and cultural life are the factors that influenced Griffin to experience neurotic need.

It was the finest of all possible Whit Mondays, and down the village street stood a row of nearly a dozen booths, a shooting-gallery, and on the grass by the forge were three yellow and chocolate waggons, and some picturesque strangers of both sexes putting up a cocoanut shy. The gentlemen wore blue jerseys, the ladies white aprons and quite fashionable hats with heavy plumes. Woodyer, of the 'Purple Fawn,' and Mr. Jagers, the cobbler, who also sold second-hand ordinary bicycles,\* were stretching a string of union jacks and royal ensigns, which had originally celebrated the first Victorian Jubilee,\* across the road. (P.95).

The setting time of the novel was in Victorian era. The data showed people in Iping village was celebrated Whit Mondays. The queen Victoria's golden Jubilee was celebrated on 20 and 20 June 1887. Based on the data above, In the nineteenth century more precisely in the Victorian era, albino would be exhibited at the carnival and they were classified into a degenerate social class (Henry, 2001). At that time people who were born with disabilities were considered as rare humans who had miraculous powers such as the ability to see the future. People born with disabilities such as albino would be exhibited as a rarity in those days. They will be shunned and considered the lowest in their social class (Press, 2016).

There is a finding as the objective of this research. The objective of this research is to answer the research question in the first chapter. Those will be described as follows:

#### Kinds of Neurotic Need

Based on Horney's theory about neurotic needs, there are ten types of neurotic needs. In this research, a researcher found three types of neurotic need that Griffin experienced: the neurotic need for power, neurotic need to exploit others, and neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence. Those will be shown as follows:

#### Neurotic need for power

In the novel *The Invisible Man*, Griffin is described as having very high ambitions to become invisible. He considers that his weakness as an albino is a disgrace. This kind of neurotic need seeks power as their gravity. They will despise the weakness, dominate people, and control others for their own sake (Boeree, 2006). Some of the dialogues in the novel showed Griffin has a desire to control other people's lives. The data below showed the neurotic need for power experienced by Griffin.

Suddenly the stranger raised his gloved hands clenched, stamped his foot, and said 'Stop!' with such extraordinary violence that he silenced her instantly. **'You don't understand,' he said, 'who I am or what I am. I'll show you. By heaven! I'll show you.'** Then he put his open palm over his face and withdrew it. The centre of his face became a black cavity. 'Here,' he said.



He stepped forward and handed Mrs Hall something which she, staring at his metamorphosed face, accepted automatically. Then, when she saw what it was, she screamed loudly, dropped it, and staggered back. The nose — it was the stranger's nose! pink and shining — rolled on the floor with a sound of hollow card board. **Then he removed his spectacles, and every one in the bar gasped. He took off his hat, and with a violent gesture tore at his whiskers and bandages.** For a moment they resisted him. A flash of horrible anticipation passed through the bar. 'Oh, my Gard!' said some one. Then off they came. (P.97/D.1).

When Griffin moved to Iping, he was staying at Mr. Hall's inn. Those around him knew Griffin as a mysterious and strange figure. One day Griffin got into an argument with Mrs. Hall because of Griffin's delay in paying his bills. He always promised Mrs. Hall to pay for it. When Griffin paid the bill, Mrs. Hall suspected that he had taken money from the bar because there had been a frequent loss of items at the inn since Griffin's presence. It made Griffin feel despised and snapped at Mrs. Hall loudly.

'Don't. If the straw makes trouble put it down in the bill.' And he mumbled at her — words suspiciously like curses. **He was so odd, standing there, so aggressive and explosive, bottle in one hand and test tube in the other, that Mrs Hall was quite alarmed.** (P.77/D.2)

When Mrs. Hall gave him dinner, Griffin was furious that he felt his work had been intruded on. He became very aggressive and held the chemical bottles and test tubes as if he would blow up in front of Mrs. Hall. She was worried that she had made Griffin so angry.

He tried to move his head, and encountered an immovable resistance. The feeling was a curious pressure — the grip of a heavy, firm hand, and it bore his chin irresistibly to the table. **'Don't move, little men,' whispered a voice, 'or I'll brain you both!'** (P.119/D.3)

After a while, many strange things happened in Iping. Mr. Bunting and Mr. Cuss did a serious investigation. They visited the Inn with the permission of Mr. Hall, and then they did an experiment in the room occupied by Griffin. But when they were investigating, the bedroom door suddenly opened, but they didn't think there was anything strange. Mr. Bunting felt weird with his neck, and Griffin threatened to kill them.

Listen,' said the Voice. 'The windows are fastened, and I've taken the key out of the door. **I am a fairly strong man, and I have the poker handy — besides being invisible. There's not the slightest doubt that I could kill you both and get away quite easily if I wanted to — do you understand? Very well.** If I let you go, will you promise not to try any nonsense, and do what I tell you?' (P.119/D.4)

Griffin was furious when his room was being investigated, and he threatened the person who did the investigation to be killed by him. He also confidently called himself a powerful and invisible man. He would let them out if they promised not to say anything to anyone else.

**The stranger ran his arm down his waistcoat, and, as if by a miracle, the buttons to which his empty sleeve pointed became undone.** Then he said something about his shin, and stooped down. He seemed to be fumbling with his shoes and socks. 'Why!' said Huxter suddenly, 'that's not a man at all. It's just empty clothes. Look! You can see down his collar and the linings of his clothes. I could put my arm (P.100/D.5)

Griffin tries to trick Mr. Huxter pretended to take off his clothes. But Mr. Huxter only found emptiness in the clothes and not a man, but still, there was a voice of the man. Mr. Huxter was felt very strange about that. He gave up on the investigation because he felt fooled by an invisible man.

Here, stop that,' said Jaffers, suddenly realising what was happening. He gripped the waistcoat, it struggled, and the shirt slipped out of it and left it limp and empty in his hand. 'Hold him!' said Jaffers loudly. 'Once he gets the things off 'Hold him!' cried every one, and **there was a rush at the fluttering white shirt, which was now all that was visible of the stranger.** (P.101/D.6)

After Griffin attacked Mr. Huxter, next he attacked Mr. Jaffers. At that moment, many people who had gathered shouted to catch Invisible Man But on the other hand Griffin was attacked them with his power as an invisible man. He made his white clothes flutter in the air which made people try to catch him.

#### Neurotic need for exploit others

The types of neurotic will exploit others in any way. They will use their relationships with other people to get what they want, like money and power. They will use others for their benefit. They tend to take pride in their manipulative abilities. When Griffin causes trouble in Iping, He then flees to Adderdean about a mile and a half of Iping. In that place, he met Mr. Thomas Marvel. There he began to do the manipulative practice. The relationship implied Griffin's purpose to exploit Mr. Marvel. The following data will show the neurotic need to exploit others that Griffin experienced.

What I want to say at present is this: **I need help. I have come to that. I came upon you suddenly. I was wandering, mad with rage, naked, impotent. I could have murdered... . And I saw you** (P.110/D.7)

After escaping from Iping, The Invisible Man met Mr. Marvel, a middle-aged man sitting near Adderdean. He sat while look at the four pairs of boots in front of him, and then a voice came from behind and had a dialogue with him, but Mr. marvel did not realize that he was talking to The Invisible Man, who was the one who ran away. The meeting made Griffin wants to approach Mr. Marvel to make him a helper.

**'I want you to help me get clothes and shelter, and then with other things. I've left them long enough. If you won't — well! ... But you will — must.'** 'I've chosen you,' said the Voice. 'You are the only man, except some of those fools

down there, who knows there is such a thing as an Invisible Man. You have to be my helper. Help me — and I will do great things for you.’ (P.110/D.8).

Griffin began to close with Mr. Marvel to get what he wanted. First, Griffin wants clothes and shelter in Iping. Griffin tried to ask Mr. Thomas Marvel as the first person he met after running from Iping. He even promised Mr. Marvel something big if he became his helper. Another action of Griffin to exploit Mr. Marvel will be shown as follows:

Look here,’ said Mr Marvel. ‘I’m too flabbergasted. Don’t knock me about any more. And leave me go. I must get steady a bit. And you’ve pretty near broken my toe. It’s all so unreasonable. Empty downs, empty sky. Nothing visible for miles except the bosom of Nature. And then comes a voice. A voice out of heaven!\* And stones. And a fist. Lord!’ **‘Pull yourself together,’ said the Voice, ‘for you have to do the job I’ve chosen for you.** (P.110/D.9)

When Mr. Marvel tried to refuse the request of The Invisible Man, he wanted his life to be calm after experiencing a strange incident. He met a strange man whose only voice was heard without seeing his face. But Griffin reassures him to calm down and do the work he tells him to do.

**But if you betray me,’ he said, ‘if you fail to do as I direct you. He paused and tapped Mr Marvel’s shoulder smartly.** Mr Marvel gave a yelp of terror at the touch. ‘I don’t want to betray you,’ said Mr Marvel, edging away from the direction of the fingers. ‘Don’t you go a-thinking that, whatever you do. All I want to do is to help you — just tell me what I got to do. (Lord!) Whatever you want done, that I’m most willing to do. (P.111/D.10)

In the end Mr. Marvel agreed to Griffin's request. Finally he wanted to do what The Invisible Man told him to do. In the novel *The Invisible Man*, Griffin also exploited Kemp as a professional doctor whom he had known since he was in college and the data will be shown as follows:

‘If you shout, I’ll smash your face,’ said The Invisible Man, relieving his mouth. ‘I’m an Invisible Man. It is no foolishness and no magic. I am really an Invisible Man. **And I want your help. I don’t want to hurt you, but if you behave like a frantic rustic I must.** Don’t you remember me, Kemp? Griffin, of University College.’ (P.149/D.11).

When he first visited Doctor Kemp, Griffin began to introduce himself as The Invisible Man but Doctor Kemp didn't believe him. Kemp thought it was just a trick until in the end Griffin snapped at him and introduced himself as a former student at the University College. Griffin only wanted help from Kemp.

**Give me some whisky. I’m near dead. ‘It didn’t feel so. Where are you? If I get up shall I run into you? There! All right. Whisky... Here.** Where shall I give it you?’ The chair creaked, and Kemp felt the glass drawn away from him. He left go by an effort; his instinct was all against it. It came to rest poised twenty

inches above the front edge of the chair. He stared at it in infinite perplexity. (P.150/D.12)

After that Griffin started asking Kemp what he wanted. He was begun to ask for Whisky but Kemp didn't give it and Griffin with his invisibly took forcibly the whisky from Kemp. After The Invisible Man talked to Kemp he asked more and more from Kemp. The data will be shown as follows:

**Never mind knives,' said his visitor, and a cutlet hung in mid-air with a sound of gnawing. 'I always like to get something about me before I eat,' said The Invisible Man, with a full mouth, eating greedily. 'Queer fancy.'** 'Exactly. But it's odd I should blunder into your house to get my bandaging. My first stroke of luck! **Anyhow, I meant to sleep in this house to-night. You must stand that! It's a filthy nuisance, my blood showing, isn't it? Quite a clot over there.** Gets visible as it coagulates, I see. It's only the living tissue I've changed, and only for as long as I'm alive ... I've been in the house three hours.' (P.151/D.13)

After getting the whisky Griffin even asked Kemp for food and he greedily ate the food in front of Kemp. While recounting his experiences until he became invisible. After getting food he also asked to spend the night at Kemp's house.

#### Neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence

Based on the theory of Karen Horney, this kind of neurotic need will make the neurotic person feel that they will never need anyone or yield to any influence or be attached to anything. Distance and separation are the only sources of security. They will be fear of needing others, bonding, closeness and love. The data below will show the neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence experienced by Griffin.

'I thought, sir,' said Mrs Hall, 'you'd prefer the clock——' 'Certainly,' said the stranger, 'certainly; but **as a rule I like to be alone and undisturbed.**' 'My reason for coming to Iping,' he proceeded, with a certain deliberation of manner, 'was ... **a desire for solitude. I do not wish to be disturbed in my work. In addition to my work, an accident——**' (P.69/D.14).

Griffin showed that he wanted to be alone and anyone can not disturb him. He always locked himself in his room to do his experiments. He does not socialize with other people. Another activity of Griffin did describe he experience this kind of neurotic need will be showed as follows:

**All the afternoon he worked with the door locked, and, as Mrs Hall testifies, for the most part in silence.** But once there was a concussion and a sound of bottles ringing together, as though the table had been hit, and the smash of glass flung violently down, and then a rapid pacing athwart the room. Fearing something was the matter, she went to the door and listened, not caring to knock. (P.77/D.15).

Every day Griffin locks the door of his room and only the sound of bottles can be heard from inside the room but no one dares to knock on his room even when there is a scary noise from inside his room. Griffin locked himself to focus on working with the chemical bottle in his room.

## DISCUSSION

### Kinds of Neurotic need

Based on the findings above, the researcher found three types of neurotic need, those will be described as follows:

#### Neurotic need for power

The types of neurotic need have functioned as protection against basic anxiety. Horney (2013) explained that neurotic results from basic anxiety through interpersonal relationships. In social psychology, interpersonal relationships are relationships with the surrounding environment and relationships between individuals (Cherry, 2019). In the case of Griffin, he experienced discrimination, not acceptance of himself in public life who was born as an albino is always seen as a degenerate social class. Apart from social and cultural conditions, Griffin also experienced basic anxiety from his childhood life being raised by his sentimental father.

The purpose of making himself invisible is to protect himself from the harsh social look against him by the way he wants to attack others as part of his revenge. Apart from that, he also wanted to prove his power in making science experiments invisible. The difference between people who experience neurotic and normal people is their motivation in having relationships with other people. Normal people think that relationships with other people are places for mutual support, empathy, and sympathy. Whereas in neurotic people, their way of dealing with basic anxiety is to practice some of the ten types of neurotic needs (Horney, 2013).

Griffin experiences various pressures from his social and cultural life. Horney (2013) argues that someone who shares basic anxiety will experience hostility to the outside world. They could not trust anyone, which would drive them to attain more strength and power to make themselves more secure. The result of the basic anxiety experienced by Griffin drives him to take refuge but leads to neuroticism.

A neurotic person will develop rational powers that lead him to believe that he should cope with any situation and get over it quickly. These ideas become pride; moreover. As a result, they consider that weakness is a disgrace. Neurotics desire to have control over other people's lives and their own. They like to command others but are not aware of the extent of their commanding attitude. In the novel *The Invisible Man*, Griffin is described as having very high ambitions to become invisible. He considers that his weakness as an albino is a disgrace. Some of the dialogues in the novel show that Griffin has a desire to control other people's lives.

Data 1 shows that everyone started to feel something strange about his presence in Iping. Griffin began to reveal his true identity. The data above described how Griffin emotionally shows himself as an invisible man. With his strength as an invisible man, he can make people around him afraid and not dare to approach him. Horney's theory explains that people who experience a neurotic need for power will be angry if others do not do what they expect when they ask (Horney, 2013b). One day Griffin argued with Mrs. Hall, the innkeeper. At that time, Griffin asked for breakfast and meals, but Mrs. Hall did not give it even when he rang the bell, Mrs. Hall ignored him. Griffin got very angry and asked Mrs. Hall, but she was instead billed for rent by Mrs. Hall. Griffin was five days late to pay his rent, but in a fit of rage, he defended himself furiously. With his invisibility, he shocked the entire inn by his figure removing the bandage covering his face.

In Horney's theory, a person who experiences a neurotic need for power will always defend himself in any way when arguing with someone. For them to agree with someone's opinion and accept it even though it is the truth, it is a weakness for people who have a neurotic need (Horney, 2013b). Griffin, with his attitude, wanted people to admit that he had more power that could make people around him admire that power. For people who experience a neurotic need for power, admiration by others is their self-esteem and is used by them to protect themselves from humiliation and helplessness. The data above shows that Griffin feels Mrs. Hall despised himself for paying rent late, so the way to defend himself from the embarrassment he felt was to show his true self to everyone as if proving that this was the invisible me.

Data 2 shows Mrs. Hall brought dinner to his room. The Invisible Man was very angry that his work was interrupted with anger in front of Mrs. Hall. In Horney's theory, a person who experiences a neurotic need for power will consider himself able to control the people around him by using various ways to protect himself from the basic anxiety he experiences (Horney, 2013b). They are not as strong as people think because they have experienced basic anxiety, influenced by their social conditions and childhood. In Griffin's case, he protects himself by making himself invisible to avoid his weakness, namely albinism, which society considers a fault that is not considered very much. People who experience a neurotic need for power will assess all their shortcomings as a disgrace and try to fight them in various ways. The method chosen by Griffin is to make himself invisible. Besides that, he is always arrogant in front of others so that no one can disturb him.

Based on the quotation in data 2 illustrates that Griffin is a very arrogant person. He doesn't want to give in to anyone else. When arguing with Mrs. Hall, he became very arrogant to show himself higher than Mrs. Hall. In all his actions, he assumes that everything is accurate, but it happens unconsciously.

Data 3 and 4 described that Griffin was furious when he saw people investigating him. With his invisible power, he threatens Mr. Bunting and Mr. Cuss to kill him. In Horney's theory of neurotic need for power, people who experience this type of neurotic need can also be influenced by their childhood. When someone who is neurotic is born and raised in a

minority social environment and often feels humiliated, he has a desire to insult others and humiliate others when he grows up. Griffin can be seen from the way he treats Mr. Bunting and Mr. Cuss. He really humiliated, berated, and even threatened to kill him.

In data 3, Griffin threatens by whispering to Mr. Bunting and Mr. Cuss. this shows how Griffin always sees power as the goal of everything he does. He behaved to be the most feared person in his environment. In data 4, it further shows his strength as a strong man who can kill other people. This shows how Griffin increasingly demonstrates the types of neurotic need for power.

In the data 5 and 6 shows that at the time of making a commotion in the village of Iping, made two local police, namely Mr. Huxter and Mr. Jaffers is trying to catch The Invisible Man. They tried various ways to catch him but they always failed because with his invisible tricks Griffin always managed to trick them. In Horney's theory, people who experience this type of neurotic for power, for them the source of satisfaction and success is when they feel they have beaten others and that is what Griffin does. He always did various ways to make him feel that he had defeated others through the attacks he made on those who tried to disturb him.

Data 5 shows how Griffin uses his power as an invisible man to scare the people around him. Based on Horney's theory, people who experience this type of neurotic need will do everything to defend themselves and show themselves as strong people and no one can beat them. In data 6 shows Griffin increasingly scares the people around him with his behaviour that makes people feel a lot of strange things and they can't understand logically.

#### Neurotic need for exploit others

The types of neurotic will exploit others in any way. They will use their relationships with other people to get what they want like money and power. They will use others for their own benefit. They tend to take pride in their manipulative abilities. When Griffin causes trouble in Iping, He then flees to Adderdeen. In that place he met Mr. Thomas Marvel. There he began to did manipulative practice. In the relationship implied Griffin's purpose to exploit Mr. Marvel. The following data will show the neurotic need to exploit others that Griffin experienced.

When The Invisible Man met Kemp, a doctor he had met when he was in college, Griffin tells him who he really is. He is an albino who experiences various pressures in his life from his social environment so he decides to make himself invisible. This is supported by his background as a former medical student who really likes the world of science. He began working at his inn in central London to did complicated research without changing its structure. On general principles of pigment and refraction, Griffin spent his time did research. At the beginning of his research he applied to mice and cats until he could apply it to himself. When he drank the chemical he had created and passed out, it made him invisible for the first time. The purpose of Griffin to become invisible is to make himself out from his kind as one of Albino that always look as the degenerate social class at the time.

In data 7 and 8 shows that Griffin had fled from Iping, the first person he met was Mr. Marvel. When he first met Griffin, Mr. Marvel didn't realize she was talking to an invisible man. He was surprised when he realized that there was no one around him, only a male voice from behind talk to him. Based on the data above, Griffin first approached Mr. Marvel aims to be his helper but Griffin threatens him a bit that he can kill people. Neurotic people will always see anyone who can help them and to get the advantages from them such as money and power. Griffin saw that Mr. Marvel can be his partner to get his own benefits.

In Horney's theory, people who experience a neurotic need to exploit others will always see other people as tools that they can use and take advantage of them. For neurotics exploiting others is a matter of pride for themselves (Horney, 2016). In Griffin's case, he started by approaching Mr. Marvel because he thinks he can be used as a helper. Even Griffin confidently promised Mr. Marvel to do great things for him when he wanted to be his helper. But in people who experience this type of neurotic will do various ways so that he can use other people for their own satisfaction and what Griffin promises is only a trick to get Mr. Marvel agreed to his request.

Data 9 and 10 shows that Mr. Marvel did not approve of Griffin's request but in various ways, Griffin assures him that he will only do the work he tells him to do. People who experienced a neurotic need to exploit others, they will do various ways to be able to take advantage of people who they think can be used as tools. They will tend to manipulate other people in order to get the desired goal. In the novel *The Invisible Man*, Griffin also exploited Kemp as a professional doctor whom he had known since he was in college.

Data 9 shows how Griffin treats Mr. Marvel by torturing her and asking her to help her innocently and arbitrarily. Horney's theory explains that people who experience this type of neurotic will always look for ways to get an advantage over others. Data 10 shows Griffin poses little threat to Mr. Marvel not to betray him. According to Horney's theory, people who experience this type of neurotic need will exploit other people, but actually they are very afraid when they get exploitative actions from other people as well.

Based on the data 11 and 12 shows Griffin also did the same things when trying to get close to Doctor Kemp just like when he first met Mr. Marvel before. But the difference is that Griffin had met Doctor Kemp when he was still a medical student. This is what gives Griffin even more opportunity to take advantage of Doctor Kemp. Initially, he introduced himself as Griffin before becoming *The Invisible Man* and promised Doctor Kemp to work with him to develop science. In various ways, as he did before with Mr. Marvel, he easily got food from Doctor Kemp even he asked to spend the night at his house It's shows at data 13.

Data 11 describes how Griffin first reunited with Kemp and he immediately asked for his help. in data 12 he asked Kemp to give him food and even in the next quotation on data 13 he wanted to stay at Kemp's house. According to Horney's theory, people who experience this type of neurotic will do many ways to get what they want. As in data 12 - 13 illustrates how Griffin keeps asking Kemp to fulfill his need.



### Neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence

Horney (2013) defines basic anxiety as a feeling of isolation and helplessness in a world that is seen as potentially dangerous. Basic anxiety influenced by social conditions, culture, and especially childhood life. Children want to live with the love and affection of their parents but in reality many children are born into uncomfortable families. Parenting styles often dominate, ignore, protect, reject, or indulge. Likewise with the influence of socio-cultural conditions that deny the existence of children so that they get injustice. The childhood life of a person who does not get affection and love will make them experience the basis of hostility or hostility towards others. Hostility is often not disclosed, giving rise to feelings of insecurity and fear. This is called basic anxiety (Horney, 2013). Childhood life and cultural condition influenced neurotic people. In this novel *The Invisible Man*, Griffin was raised up by his sentimental father. A child who born in the family but lose of love will developed them to becoming a neurotic person. By the several factors such as cultural condition and childhood life was driven Griffin to experience neurotic need.

This study focus on Griffin as the main character in the novel *The Invisible Man*. The main problem in this novel is Griffin was trying to get out of his albino through making experiments to be invisible. This is not just an ambition but also based on cultural factors in his environment and family life. In family life, Griffin was raised by his sentimental father.

Based on the data above, described that Griffin was raised by his father who was sentimental and he was even willing to kill himself. Horney's theory described that a child grows up influenced by the family environment and how the family educates him. In the case that happened to Griffin, he was raised by a sentimental father and that led him to experience basic anxiety and express it in the form of neurotic needs.

Based on the theory of Horney, this kind of neurotic need will make the neurotic person feel that they will never need anyone or yield to any influence or be attached to anything. Distance and separation are the only sources of security. They will be fear of needing others, bonding, closeness and love. The data below will show the neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence experienced by Griffin.

In the data 14 shows when he first arrived in Iping village, Griffin had already become the center of attention of the people who lived in the same inn as him. Every day he locked himself in his room without interacting with other people around him. The data above explains how angry Griffin gets when he feels bullied. Frankly, in front of Mrs. Hall, he admits that no one can disturb him and he wants to live alone. In the concept of neurotic need by Horney, people who experience the neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence, will separate themselves from others and fulfill their needs in their own way. People who experience this type of neurotic tend to be anti-social to avoid other people. They will be very annoyed when other people try to approach them (Horney, 2016).

In quotation data 14, shows Griffin very much does not want to be disturbed. she wants to be alone and gets very angry when someone enters his room. According to Horney's theory,

people who experience this type of neuroticism will consider themselves capable of living without other people and doing things alone.

The last data described that Griffin always stays away from people around him. He locked the door because he didn't want anyone to disturb him. People who were staying with him at the inn became very afraid to approach him. According to Horney's theory, many people who experience neurotic for self-sufficiency and independence will have a strong need to stay away from other people. People who experience this type of neurotic will try to prove that they can live without associating with other people (Feist, 2009). In Griffin's case, he always trying to stay away from society.

Based on the results of discussion obtained from the data, it can be concluded that Griffin experienced neurotic need influenced by his childhood condition and social life at the time. It can be seen by the setting time of the novel is in 1897 or in Victorian era. Griffin as an albino at the time will look like an alien or rare human that considered as degenerated social class. Based on the theory of Karen Horney social life, childhood and cultural condition those are will be influence someone to experience basic anxiety and basic hostility that result ten types of neurotic need. In Griffin's case shows that by the pressure in his social and cultural life lead him to experience basic anxiety and basic hostility that result three types of neurotic need they are neurotic need for power, neurotic need to exploit others and neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence.

## E. CONCLUSION

This research is conducted to analyse neurotic need in Griffin character. The data is taken from novel *The Invisible Man* by H.G. Wells. In this research, researcher analysed three kinds of neurotic need used Karen's Horney theory that focused in ten types of neurotic need. Based on the findings and conclusions, researcher concluded there are three kinds of neurotic need that experienced by Griffin namely neurotic need for power, neurotic need for exploit others, and neurotic need for self-sufficiency and independence.

Griffin was born as an albino, which society considered at that time as the lowest person in their social life. Other factors that drive Griffin experienced neurotic need is he upbringing by his sentimental father.

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