

An analysis of Deleuze and Guattari's *Territorialization* anti-oedipus psychoanalytic criticism in Fyodor Dostoevsky's *Notes from Underground* (1864)

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ABSTRACT

The unnamed character in *Notes from Underground* is anxious to make his life worse. The Anti-Oedipus theory of Deleuze and Guattari deals with psychological problems of people who try to make their lives worse. Territorialization is a desire to valorize certain organs and objects at the expense of others. This study applies descriptive qualitative research method since the objective is to describe and reveal how the central characters' effort in changing his life's condition. This study is conducted through some steps, close reading and note taking, interpreted, and concluded to identifying right quotations, phrases, dialogues and monologues. The researcher analyses and describes the results of the efforts of the unnamed central character in changing his life as theory of Deleuze and Guattari. Based on the analysis in this study, it can be concluded that the unnamed central character in *Notes from Underground* did some efforts to change his life in line with the Anti-Oedipus theory of Deleuze and Guattari. There are unconsciousness and consciousness desire that show how the central characters' efforts in changing their life. Based on Deleuze and Guattari, the unnamed central character in *Notes from Underground* shows that his desire which supports the character to change his life condition becomes worse dominates his unconsciousness desires and his consciousness will help him to make his desire change his life condition.



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1. INTRODUCTION

A Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is critical methodologies that continued to used nowadays. Freud views that literature (dreams, express secret, and unconscious desires) lead to criticism and interpreted literary works as expressions of an author's neuroses. Moreover, there is other forms of psychological criticism that diverge from Freud, although they ultimately develop from Freud's view, such as, theories of Carl Jung and Jacques Lacan (Fry, 1999). Besides Jung and Lacan's theory, there are several theories that related to Freud's, such as Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalytic criticism. In addition, this study tends to choose psychoanalysis in analysing literary works, because we will know about aspects and knowledge of the characters' life through psychoanalysis criticism.

Anti-Oedipus psychoanalytic criticism is used to analyze Fyodor Dostoyevsky's novels, *Notes from Underground* (1864). This study applies theory of Deleuze and Guattari because their unique interpretation about psychoanalytic criticism. They maintain basic model of unconscious of Freud's tripartite way of thinking (id, ego,

and superego) but they change its internal dynamics. They reject concept of Freud that states psychoanalytic are the unconscious that pressures the conscious. But they said that conscious pressures the unconscious. What they visualize is something like a head full of uncontrollable thoughts that make someone look into mirror by a dominant consciousness about what they don't see, (Buchanan, 2008).

Freud's understanding of object choice dynamics that leads the central event in psychoanalysis is called the working of Oedipus complex, which allow to overcome "incestuous phantasies" and permits "psychical achievements of young period (detachment from parental authority)", (Freud, 1953 – 74). Because, Deleuze and Guattari believe contrarily (consciousness leads unconsciousness) their theory is called as Anti-Oedipus. Then, psychoanalytic criticism is used to analyze characterization in literary works. Therefore, it is expected that Anti-Oedipus criticism can be applied in analyzing a novel. There are so many famous novelists, but this study is focused on psychoanalytic criticism of Fyodor Dostoyevsky's novels. He is one of great famous worldwide novelists, very productive (he wrote about nineteen novels and five collection of short stories), and he is one of the writers who influences the psychoanalytic revolution.

There are several studies that relate to this study, first is thesis of Tanutama (2007) entitled *The Effect of The Anonymous Narrator's Personality That Makes Him The "Underground Man" In Dostoyevsky's Notes from The Underground*. This thesis is an analysis on the effects of the anonymous narrator's personality that makes him the "Underground Man". Second is Fyodor Dostoyevsky: An Analysis of Existentialism within *Notes from Underground* analyzed by Rapoport (2008), which analyse about existentialism in the novel. Third is a research conduct by Hannon (2006) entitled *An Analysis of Freedom and Rational Egoism in Notes from Underground* that trying to decide between Nikolay Chernyshevsky's rational egoism and Fyodor Dostoyevsky's expressivism. Fourth, Emily's (2022) study entitled *Notes from the Underground — An Analysis of the Underground Man's Attitude Towards Free Will*, that analysed about free will of the character. The last related study is conducted by Amalia (2018), *The Analysis of Coetzee's Disgrace and Dostoyevsky's Notes from The Underground Based on American School*. It analyzes two novels from the theory of American school.

This study attempts to analyze *Notes from Underground* (1964) because this novel represents the part life of Dostoyevsky. *It* shows Dostoyevsky's opinion about politics at that time, it tells us about an anonymous man who always tends to change his life worse than his real life. *It* is self-portrait of man who calls himself an "antihero". This novel is written in diary format and seems it was like a diary, but he made a note that the characters are fictional. The anonymous character's view about the way people live at that time is different with people surrounding him. He thought that his life should be worse, and it will make him happier than before. He also mentions several politics scene that happen at that time. In addition, the narrator (underground man) always tries to make his life worse than before and thinks that his life is not good.

Moreover, this study applied Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism to analyse the novel which is already mentioned in previous paragraphs. Moreover, this study is concerned with Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism that focuses on how major characters in Dostoyevsky's novels face their life's condition. Indeed, Dostoyevsky's main characters in *Notes from Underground* (1864) can be analysed based on Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism. For instance, anonymous main character in *the novel* is an underground man who is unlike from most people who typically act out of revenge because they believe that justice is later. The character conscious about his problems, want to return back, but he cannot make it. This inappropriateness leads the character to spite towards the act itself with its associated circumstances. Furthermore, it becomes remarkable to analyse this novel based on Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method since the objective is to describe how the characters in *The Gambler* and *Notes from Underground* analyzed based on Anti-Oedipus Psychoanalytic Criticism. McMillan (1992) states, "Qualitative research stresses a phenomenological model in which reality is rooted in the perceptions of the subjects. There is a focus on understanding and meaning through verbal narratives and observations rather than through numbers."

This study is designed to get information objectively, concerning the characterization in *The Gambler* and *Notes from Underground*. In order to achieve the aim of the study, the researcher identifies main characters in *The Gambler* and *Notes from Underground*. The main character in *The Gambler* is Alexey Ivanovitch and the main characters in *Notes from Underground* are Makar Devushkin and Varvara Dobroselova.

The data of this study are taken from two novels by Fyodor Dostoyevsky, *Notes from Underground* (1846). Moreover, the data are in the form of quotation, phrases, dialogues, and monologue that indicate Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalytic criticism. The novels are chosen because of some reasons. First, the novel is represented about unsatisfying person with the destiny of the God, it is representing most people of the day who need to accept what Allah gave. Second, the author of *Notes from Underground*, *The Gambler* and *The Idiot* found that this world-view and its literary analogue entirely unacceptable. And for the last, everyone knows that

Dostoevsky fought the materialists of his time and insisted on free choice. The theological dimensions of Dostoevsky's position are less widely appreciated, but they have no less significant consequences for his narrative practice (Morson, 2002).

Since the study employs descriptive qualitative method, this study is conducted through some steps. The first step is extensive reading in which the main data *Notes from Underground* are read extensively to gain quotation, phrases, dialogues and/ or monologues that indicate the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism. The next step is intensive reading to gain quotation, phrases, dialogues and/ or monologues that indicate the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism. Then, the data are observed to view the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism.

In order to see the result of the study, all data are analysed qualitatively. It means that the results of the study are described in the form of sentences. The study is directed to examine the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism, which appear in these both novels. Then, the discussion is divided into three parts, there are the similarities, differences, and the significance of Dostoyevsky's novels regarding to the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus psychoanalysis criticism.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Psychoanalytic Criticism & Structural Concept

Psychological approaches used to discover characters' the motivations and figurative meanings of the events, while the author speculates about an author's own motivations-conscious or unconscious in a novel. It also used to explain and evaluate the reader's responses to the literature work, (Bonn, 2010). Psychoanalysis offers a systematic accounting of psychic device (unconscious), theory of *awareness* and mental development. Sigmund Freud initially theorized a "topographical", a connection of *ego* and *unconscious*. Ego encompassed consciousness and individual's contact with external world, while the unconscious was a quite different space of instinctual and brutal mechanisms. In the topographical model, ego and unconscious working in different areas and then problem to recognize how libidinal energy moved back and forth between them. Freud's analysed neurotic symptoms which were derivatives of memories that blocked and existed in *unconscious*, (Castle, 2007).

Psychoanalytic concepts become part of our daily life, and it has advantage of awareness. Psychoanalytic concepts for instance sibling competition, inferiority developments, and justification system are common and we feel that we know their purpose without heard it clearly. Therefore, psychoanalysis becomes a useful way to understand human behavior (Tyson, 2006).

The applications of psychoanalytic techniques in studying science and, especially, literature (e.g., in biographical and historical studies of science and, most extensively, in considering literary authors, characters, and texts) are important, and these approaches have a long and well-known history. Nevertheless, as I write this, conceptual affinities and interactions among psychoanalysis, literature, and science appear to be particularly significant and implicative (Clarke and Rossini, 2011).

Novel is a long work of prose fiction, especially which is relatively realistic (Barnet, 2003). While, analytical criticism of novel has customarily distinguished three constituents, plot, characterization, and setting: the last, so readily symbolic, becomes, in some modern theories, 'atmosphere', or 'tone'. It is needless to observe that each of elements is determinant of the others (Wellek, 1989).

There are elements that support and build novels become good literary works; they are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements built based literary works itself. These found when the readers read a novel. Moreover, novel has several main elements that connected in developing one story in unity. The unity of novel creates an actual novel. Hence, novel has several important basic elements in developing the story. They are characters and characterization, setting, and also plot that have important functions in building the unity of story. All these intrinsic elements will be explained and elaborated more below.

3.2 Characters and Characterization

Character is (1) a person in literary work (e.g., Juliet); (2) the personality of a figure (e.g., sentimental lover). Characters (in the first sense) are sometimes classified as either "flat" (one dimensional) or "round" (fully realized complex). While, characterization is the presentation of a character, whether by direct description, by showing the characters in action, or by the presentation of other characters who help to define each other (Barnet, 2003). Additionally, in the illustration of fictional character, writer can not describe visual pictures at all. We can imagine any of Dostoyevsky's or Henry James's characters, if we learn to know their mind, motivations, evaluations, attitudes, and desires completely (Wellek, 1986).

Based on concept of characters and characterization, systematically both are used to answer and solve the statements of problems of this study. Characters and characterization are used as supporting theory that answer and apply the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus concept in Dostoyevsky's, *Notes from Underground* (1864) through the speech, thought, and action of the characters in the novel that related to the statements of this study. Principally, the speech of the characters can be seen from the dialogues or conversations among the characters inside the novel. *Such as, what they say; how they say; and what others say about them. While, the character's idea can be analyzed*

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from how he thinks and what others think about him. The action of the character will be analyzed from his attitudes and activities, for instance; what he does and how their reaction to the others. Therefore, the concept of characters and characterization can support in analyzing of the novel.

3.3 Setting & Plot

Beside character and characterization another intrinsic element which has important function in describe a story is setting. Setting environment, may in the form of domestic interiors that represent the expressions of characters, because a man's house is an extension of himself. Describe the house means also describe his characters. A setting also affects people who live in that place. Moreover, setting may be the expression of a human will. Then, setting may be the massive determinant – environment viewed as physical or social causation (Wellek, 1989)

Relating to the concept of setting above, this concept is applied in data analysis in order to answer and solve the statements of the problems that have already been described previously. Similarly, setting is used as supporting theory to analyze and solve all those problems through the combination of place, historical time, and social conditions that has correlation with the characters and events that occur surrounding the Russian society in the novel. *Specifically, the setting of place can be seen from the important places which are used as the setting in the novel, for instance; where setting of place takes place, where they live, and where they work. Meanwhile, the historical time can be seen from important events that occur in both novels and when these events occur.*

Plot is episodes in a narrative text. Sometimes *plot* is defined as writer's arrangement, and *story* is episodes in chronological sequence. Nowadays, it was believed that a good plot had a logical structure: **A** caused **B**. (Barnet, 2003). The concept of plot is applied in data analysis through chronological events that happen during the story takes place in the novel. *Particularly, the chronological events can be analysing from cause-and-effect events in the novel, for instance; what the cause events happen and other events that relate to the statement of the problems of this study in the novel, what the effect events happen and, how the cause events occur, and how the cause events give impact on other events in the novel. Hence, plot can be used as the guidance to analyse the novel.*

3.4

Anti-Oedipus Concept

Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari are very special, and they are very good discussing about their ideas. Deleuze was born and studied in Paris. He studied philosophy at Sorbonne and become a teacher in Parisian lycées until 1957. He started teaching history of philosophy at University of Sorbonne and worked as a researcher for Centre National Recherche Scientifique (1960–64). He also taught at University of Lyons, and experimental University of Paris VIII (Vincennes), requested by Michel Foucault. He taught until he retired in 1987. He also wrote on literary figures like Kafka and Proust.

Félix Guattari was born in Velleneuve-les-Sablons, France, and interested to study psychiatry. He practiced a form of psychiatry influenced by philosophy, linguistics, literature, and Lacanian psychoanalysis. Then they developed material that became *Anti-Oedipus* (1977) and *Thousand Plateaus* (1983), which constitute one of the most controversial and complex reviews of capitalist culture and its links to Psychoanalysis.

Moreover, Deleuze and Guattari's psychoanalytic revolution deals with their renovation of the psychoanalytic concept of the unconscious. They maintain basic model of the unconscious of Freud's tripartite way of thinking (id, ego, and superego) but they change its internal dynamics. First, they reject the concept of Freud that states psychoanalytic are unconscious that pressures conscious. On the contrary, they say that conscious pressures the unconscious. What Deleuze and Guattari visualize is something like a head full of uncontrollable thoughts that have been made to look into the mirror by a domineering conscious only to be told they are something other than what they see (Buchanan, 2008). Furthermore, Deleuze and Guattari have divided the psyche into two forms, there are Consciousness and Unconsciousness

3.4

Consciousness and Unconsciousness

The Results of the consciousness efforts show how the consciousness efforts influence the central characters in changing his life's condition. It deals with Territorialization of the unnamed central character in *Notes from Underground*.

Consciousness is a term that has been used to refer to a variety of aspects of the relationship between the mind and the world with which it interacts. It has been defined as subjective experience, *awareness*, the ability to experience *feelings*, wakefulness, having a sense of *selfhood*, or as the executive control system of the mind. Despite the difficulty of definition, many philosophers believe that there is a basic underlying intuition about consciousness that is shared by nearly all people.

At onetime consciousness was viewed with scepticism by many scientists and considered within the domain of philosophers and theologians, but in recent years it has been an increasingly significant topic of scientific research. In psychology and neuroscience, the focus of most research is on understanding what it means biologically and psychologically for information to be present in consciousness—that is, on determining the neural and

psychological correlates of consciousness. *Most of experimental studies use human subjects and assess consciousness by asking subjects for a verbal report of their experiences (e.g., "tell me if you notice anything when I do this").* Issues of interest include phenomena such as subliminal perception, blind sight, denial of impairment, and altered states of consciousness produced by psychoactive drugs or spiritual or meditative techniques (Buchanan, 2008).

In medicine, consciousness is assessed by observing a patient's arousal and responsiveness, and be a continuum of states ranging from full alertness and comprehension, through disorientation, then delirium, then loss of any meaningful communication, and ending with loss of movement in response to painful stimuli. Issues of practical concern include how the presence of consciousness can be assessed in severely ill, comatose, or anesthetized people, and how to treat conditions in which consciousness is impaired or disrupted.

Unconsciousness is a condition of being not conscious—in a mental state that involves complete or near-complete lack of responsiveness to people and other environmental stimuli. Being in a comatose state or coma is a type of unconsciousness. Fainting due to a drop in blood pressure and a decrease of the oxygen supply to the brain is a temporary loss of consciousness. Loss of consciousness must not be confused with altered states of consciousness, such as delirium (when the person is confused and only partially responsive to the environment), normal sleep, hypnosis, and other altered states in which the person responds to stimuli (Buchanan, 2008).

This fight against fascism is waged by “desiring machines” that generate and direct the flows and intensities of a “libidinal economy” through-out the entire social structure. The specific structure of this economy is determined by processes of Deterritorialization, Reterritorialization, and Territorialization that traverse the social body, inscribing and rescribing psychological, geographical, political, or social boundaries (Castle, 2007).

3.5 Territorialization

Territorialization is a desire to valorize certain organs and objects at the expense of others. It is a charging infant's organ with the compounding objects with erotic energy and value. Territorialized space is not governed by a “schizo” logic but rather by the logic of the Law, The Lacanian Symbolic, Castle (2007). This study will apply the theories of Territorialization based on the Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus criticism to analyze the characters in *Notes from Underground* (1964).

The results of the Territorialization are dealing with how the effort influence the central characters in changing his life's condition. The results of the efforts of the unnamed central character of *Notes from Underground* are;

- a. He succeeds to make people think bad about his life's condition, he is seriously bad and he tried for being humiliated by others and also wanted to make people believe in him about things that he said. The result of this effort is people see that the unnamed central character is a man with critical thinking about things surround him.
- b. He tries to create a condition where other people will hate him and even want to hit him. He wants to be hit by others because he wonders that if he is hit, he will feel happy, but the result is he fail to make people hit him.
- c. When he told Liza about his opinion about things surround them, make Liza becomes very afraid of her life's condition and tries to ask him about what she should do to make her life better. But on the other way of thinking, he tries to make Liza sad. He did it because he wants to make Liza hates him, as the result, Liza leaves him and run away.

The analysis of this study reveals the efforts of the central characters of the novel in changing his life's condition and the results of the efforts. His efforts will be analysed and examined by using Deleuze and Guattari's Anti-Oedipus concept that relate to the unconsciousness and consciousness desires deals with Territorialization, Reterritorialization, and Deterritorialization, while the consciousness dealing with self-consciousness desires. Self-consciousness desire is a desire that could decide which the unconsciousness desires that can be applied at real life or reality/ to become reality. Moreover, there are several steps in analysing the novel, *Notes from Underground*, the first step is determining and differentiate between unconsciousness and consciousness desires. Second, characters' thought/ideas of unconsciousness will be categorized between Territorialization, Reterritorialization, and Deterritorialization. Third, the self-consciousness is explained to know how the consciousness desires influence unconsciousness desires, the results of the analysis are revealed.

Based on the description above, this study reveals how the efforts of central characters in changing his life's condition deals with his unconsciousness and consciousness desires. Furthermore, the unconsciousness is a desire that is controlled by consciousness desires, because the unconsciousness is a desire that cannot become a reality without consciousness. Therefore, the analysis can be described and revealed the consciousness Territorialization of the central characters in changing his life's condition. Then, the analysis can be shown the results of how the central character changing their life's condition.

It is related to the previous research of Tanutama (2007) which shows that the person with antisocial and solitary personality usually faces difficulties in making harmonic relationship with other people. He feels comfortable of being alone; therefore, he finally decides to alienate himself from society and to live “underground”. Based on Rapoport (2008) The novel illustrates the existence of a single individual man who in the midst of his infinite failures struggles to exist, to define himself, to define the universe around him, and to belong. The diary of the underground man is a window into the true nature of existentialism. Hannon (2006) also analyze between Nikolay Chernyshevsky’s rational egoism and Fyodor Dostoevsky’s expressivism. then Emily (2022) also found that According to the underground man, our freedom of will is an intrinsic part of human nature; without it, we would cease to be human. Moreover, based on Amalia (2018) The Underground Man is actually the victim of urban life who is not capable of accepting ideas by relating it to real life.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in this study, it can be concluded that the unnamed central character in *Notes from Underground* did some efforts to change his life in line with the Anti-Oedipus theory of Deleuze and Guattari. There are unconsciousness and consciousness desire that show how the central characters’ efforts in changing their life. Based on Deleuze and Guattari, the unnamed central character in *Notes from Underground* shows that his desire which supports the character to change his life condition becomes worse dominates his unconsciousness desires and his consciousness will help him to make his desire change his life condition.

Future researchers are encouraged to conduct research on a popular novel that can be considered the value of the characters and the universal messages contained within the novel.

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