

## **Anxiety Disorder in Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch***

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### **ABSTRACT**

Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch* is an anxiety disorder novel experienced by the main character, Theo, because he cannot fulfill his desires. The main cause of his desire fulfillment inability is the death of his beloved mother, the separation from his beloved girlfriend, and his dealing with criminal. How the main character experiences the anxiety disorder and factors of the anxiety disorder become the purpose of the researcher's study. Anxiety's types: neurotic anxiety, moralistic anxiety, and realistic anxiety as well as descriptive and dramatic method would be of any use because the researcher can conduct a deep observation about anxiety disorder's symptoms experienced by the main character that is depression, trauma, panic, and frustration. Accordingly, the study finds that the main character experiences those mentioned types of anxiety through depression, trauma, panic, and frustration caused by his inability in controlling his emotion as well as his social carelessness. Eventually, the study gives contribution to development of the literary study specifically in dealing with anxiety.

**Keywords:** Anxiety Disorder; Panic; Depression; Trauma; Frustration

### **INTRODUCTION**

There are a lot of experts defining anxiety; anxiety is a psychological term that is often attached to a set of three feelings: worry, nervousness, as well as fear (Collins & Donnelly, 2014). Anxiety is an uncertain emotion that leads to a mysterious fright of a danger (Glas, 2020). Ma and Miller (2021) in *Health communication* as well as Ong and Twohig (2022) in *The Anxious Perfectionist: How to Manage Perfectionism-Driven Anxiety Using Acceptance and Commitment Therapy* defines

anxiety as a conscious or unconscious uncontrollable emotion due to the fact that there is overwhelming dangerous feelings of sorrow and discomfort.

Anxiety, then, happens in a long lasted emotional condition with the characteristics as follows: provoked by a possibly hazardous context, containing impulsive menace. Principally, the incapability to the identification of the periods of safety arouses this chronic stress. In the case of potential danger, anxiety is categorized by an enlarged total carnal feeling to frightening stimuli in a certain context and feelings of insecurity and helplessness (Genheimer, 2015). Anxiety happens by what a person thinks about, and a person reacts to his/her surroundings (Pittman & Karle, 2015).

Anxiety is the description of feeling worry as well as fear. Anxiety or even anxiety disorders are dangerous mental condition since they bother people's capability with central emotions in anxiety's core referring to fear as well worry (Gask & Graham, 2014). Though regarded as being normal phenomena, anxiety often happens to children (Davis, White, and Ollendick, 2014). Even though anxiety is unpleasing to human being, yet, it can be of any use as a reminder of the additional danger to those with low self-esteem (Jonas, et al, 2017).

Anxiety disorder can lead the person to frustration (Wiederhold & Bouchard, 2014). Social anxiety disorder is categorized by determined fear as well as escaping from social conditions because of fears of assessment by others. It can be extremely upsetting as well as interfering with school, work, and the life in society because the person gets rids of the social or performance situations (Stein & Vythilingum, 2015).

Social anxiety disorder refers to scrutiny fear by other persons that leads to the escape from social circumstances that could be detached for example from eating in public, public speaking, or encountering with the difference in sex as well as involving mostly the whole conditions in society. Whilst social anxiety disorder has the common features such as embarrassed, perspiring, or quivering, and fears of negative assessment (Emmelkamp & Ehling, 2014, see also Weeks, 2014). It is like what has been stated by Hofmann & DiBartolo (2014) that social anxiety disorder refers to shame, public blushing fears, having meals outside the house, social engagement, having dances or parties, or trembling becoming the public attention. Additionally, panic, trauma, and depression are mental conditions of somebody with anxiety disorder (Weeks, 2014).

From the definition above about anxiety, the researcher understands that anxiety makes a person's mentality unbalanced characterized by the feeling of fear, worry, depress, trauma, and panic leading the researcher to raise as the issue in this article in spite of the fact that the person experiencing anxiety refers to a child. Because the person undergoing anxiety is available within a literary work, the researcher, then, refers to psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud for the analysis.

Further, anxiety occurs as the effect of the everlasting fight of the ego against superego (Feist, et al, 2017). Duane P. Schultz, et al, (2017) in *Theories of Personality*, describe Sigmund Freud's id, ego, and superego related to anxiety; anxiety is created by the id containing individual's wishes directed to the ego to accomplish the id's desires. Nevertheless, the ego must confront the superego due to which the ego must select if or not the ego does the id's wishes. The id will not be peaceful unless the ego is in line with the superego. On the contrary, when it is in contradiction of the superego, the id will not be happy. Therefore, anxiety appears.

Further, the literary work the researcher analysis belongs to Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch* with Theo as the main character experiencing anxiety disorder. The story commences with the visit of Theo and his beloved mother to a Dutch museum. There, suddenly, a bomb of terrorist explodes and kills his mother. During his panic due to the bomb, Theo steals a valuable painting, the Goldfinch and other priceless paintings/antiques. Later, he loses the Goldfinch and sells the priceless ones to everybody for the survival. Unexpectedly, what he does, his girl ignorance of him, and the death of his mother become his psychological worry; he feels humiliated, worried, feared, terrorized, recollected to past events, and to his mother's decease, a nightmare, all of which almost led him to commit a suicide. All the mentioned psychological conditions that the researcher never finds in other literary studies meet the explanation of the types of anxiety in the theory below. Therefore, the researcher discusses how anxiety that has not been explored before and factors of anxiety are undergone by Theo in Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch*.

To answer the problems, the researcher has to get the novelty of this study referring to the previous studies talking about anxiety; Asyfa, U.N. (2019), in their article The Main Characters Anxiety Disorder in the Novel *Blue Skies* by Catherine Anderson, analyze anxiety in Carly's life. Using Sigmund Freud psychological analyses, the main character, Carly, undergoes psychological problems influencing his life. Cahyaningrum, I.O. (2019), in her article An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements and the Portrayal of Anxiety in Linkin Park's *Song Lyrics*, analyzes the types of intrinsic elements and the portrayal of anxiety. Using descriptive qualitative research, the study finds that the anxiety is in the forms of fear, worry, stress, disappointed, sad, confused, and frustrated. Kurniasari, A.K. (2024), in their article Anxiety of Warriner in Charles Williams' *Dead Calm* analyze the anxiety undergone by the main character Hugh Warriner. Using descriptive qualitative method as well as kinds of anxiety such as neurotic, moralistic, and realistic anxiety, the study finds that the main character experiences those mentioned kinds of anxiety by his feeling weak, worried, as well as fearful punishment, regretful to the other character and facing a real danger.

From the previous studies above, there are similarities as well as differences between the previous studies and this study; the similarities go to the types of anxiety used such as neurotic anxiety, moralistic anxiety, and realistic anxiety. Whilst the differences go to the anxiety disorders that are lack of discussion in the

previous studies above or even no previous studies above discuss the anxiety disorders such as dreaming of his deceased mother undergone by Theo that upsets him and the recollection of the past events that makes him unhappy. Therefore, this study is badly needed. The difference also goes to the novel analyzed. From the differences, this study has the novelty and becomes the researcher's recommendation to raise the title mentioned above, although this issue becomes very urgent in this study.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Previous Related Study**

Recently, anxiety has been discussed by authors that is Asyifa (2019), Cahyningrum (2019), and Kurniasari (2024). Though all of them refer to kinds of anxiety: neurotic anxiety, moralistic anxiety, and realistic anxiety, however, the differences are that the main character in this study undergoes anxiety disorder excluded from the previous studies above: the dream of his died mother and the recollection of the past events although the novel is difference.

### **Anxiety Concept**

According to Sigmund Freud anxiety refers to the unpleasant feeling of somebody such as fear, worried, or anything. The existence of anxiety is due to the id with a person's wishes forwarded to the ego to complete the id's wishes. Nevertheless, to do the id's wishes, the ego has to confront the superego as the moral rules to complete the id's wishes. Unless the ego is against the superego, the id will be in happiness. On the contrary, the id will be in unhappiness. Therefore, anxiety comes up. Further, Freud divides anxiety into three: neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and real/objective anxiety (Schultz, 2017)

### **Neurotic Anxiety**

Neurotic anxiety in which id and ego plays important roles refers to the understanding of unaware threat. The id sends impulses, whilst, the ego is the decision maker. Two things causing neurotic anxiety are the powerful person as well as hostility feeling of childhood; the powerful person can be teachers as well as employers. Whereas hostility feeling of childhood causes fear of being punished (Schultz, 2017).

### **Moralistic Anxiety**

It refers to the fight between the id and the superego that deals with somebody's moral fear. Shame or guilt will address a person if he/she conducts something against the moral code through which the superego is unfolded. Further, someone with strict morality confronts greater conflict than someone with unstrict one; parents are in charge of the children violation, whilst, society is in charge of the

adults violation. It means that the punishment for the children comes from the parents, whereas, the punishment for the adult from the society (Schultz, 2017).

### **Realistic Anxiety**

Hurricane, earthquake, and natural disaster and on and so forth, through which people take pain to protect themselves are the realistic anxiety somebody confronts in reality. Unless the threats are away, people will be fearful (Schultz, 2017).

## **METHOD**

### **Design and Sample**

The researcher uses descriptive and dramatic method to find anxiety through the discussion, description, and report of Theo's speaking and acting. Accordingly, by the description, discussion as well as the report of Theo's speech and action, the researcher gives presentation and analysis of the neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic of the main character, Theo. Further, for the clear data analysis, the researcher goes to types of anxiety such as neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety to be the main method to examine anxiety disorder in Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch*.

### **Instrument and Procedure**

The instrument of this study is the researcher himself through the data grouping: neurotic anxiety, moralistic anxiety, and realistic anxiety. By this, the researcher means to explain the kinds of anxiety and quote the necessary quotation from the grouping. Thus, this kind of procedure is easy for the researcher to conduct the study.

### **Data Analysis**

First of all, the researcher gives explanation of Theo's types of anxiety. Second of all, the researcher takes the quotation connected to types of anxiety. Last of all, the researcher gives the analysis of the quotation and connects the quotations to the types of anxiety theory in case of the incorrect quotation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Neurotic Anxiety**

Theo and his mother is so closely related that when his mother becomes the victim of the bombing, his id prevents him from thinking more than his mother. His id makes him anxious insomuch as his ego plays no important role in this case; firstly, Theo experiences recurrent of the past event. This kind of neurotic anxiety example is quite unique never undergone by the characters from the previous studies above;

Carly, with her blind condition, is a problem of her anxiety that she denies someone married to her (2019). Likewise, Park's song lyrics (2019) is quite far from what Theo experiences. Meena feels disappointed of her marriage (2023), whilst Warriner feels worried as well as fearful of what he has done.

One of the bad things that Theo undergoes in bygone years that now occupies in his mind is that a reminder from an old man he met in the museum that was bombed that killed his mother. The old man, Welty, reminds him to go away with the Goldfinch and other priceless paintings with him unless he will face troubles. Yet, Theo ignores the tiny signs given by the old man who turns out to know that something bad is going to happen to Theo. The signs the old man asks Theo to take care are the aforesaid real painting of the Goldfinch that is stolen during his high school study and fake paintings that he sold to a criminal that then blackmails him. Such a recollection comes to his mind when he sees a movie with his friend, Lee Ann. It is one of the actors in the movie, Tyrell, the way she looks at the piano that puts him back to his past years of his life. The following quotation verifies the aforesaid delineation:

*“That scene where she is looking at the pictures on the piano. When she's trying to figure out whether her memories belong to her or Tyrell's niece. I go back through the past too, only looking for signs, you know? Things I should have picked up on, but missed?”*

(Tartt, 2013:766).

In Freud's neurotic anxiety theory, the ego is incapable in facing powerful people, therefore, the id is quite unhappy. As a human being, definitely, Theo wishes to live a happy life that the id's desires within everybody. However, there is the ego that has to fulfill the id's desires. What has been undergone by Theo by keeping remembering the unhappy events is a sort of anxiety disorder indicated by Theo's ignorance of the signs that has killed his mother. In this case, it is a trauma. Trauma refers to the imagination of the past events that make somebody anxious which becomes an indication of the anxiety disorder. Thus, the ego's incapability in confronting the movie ('the powerful people') creates trauma or anxiety disorder in a broader sense within Theo.

Secondly, Theo wishes to have a girl. It seems that the departure of the girl from Theo's life leaves Theo a mental problem that Theo forwards his feeling to other "wanted to be all bad and self-destructive." (Tartt, 2013:960). To the researcher's understanding, by considering that leaving Theo means facing a bad as well as destructive life is an indication of somebody with a mental problem. Besides, by not letting somebody else with her own choice means that Theo has a social problem. Since the social problem is directly related to the anxiety, Theo then confronts social anxiety disorder within himself which by definition anxiety disorder is categorized by extreme fear about negative assessment by others, as well as following fear and anticipation of situations in which such social assessment might occur. Thus, Theo is feared so much from the loss of his girl from him. Likewise, this example of Theo's neurotic cause is so unique as it is not

found in the previous studies above by Carly, with her denial of wedding proposal due to her blindness, the lyrics of the Park's songs, Meena's marital disappointment, and Warriner's worry as well as fear as a result of his mistakes, because of which the researcher strongly believes that this is part of the novelty of the issue.

Thirdly, Theo has a nightmare. Theo is so depressed since the ego cannot fulfill the desires, that is, to see his mother in reality. The researcher regards that Theo undergoes anxiety disorder since depression is an indication of this kind of anxiety. To him, his mother is his favorite and when the bombing in the museum kills her, the reflection of his mother cannot go away from him because he tries hard to hold his mother in his mind in order that he can meet her in his dream. Not being able to see her in his dream, he sees her reflection on his being awake; he sees her on a crowd of people, in a taxicab. Likewise, he smells her favorite perfume. When he becomes an adult eight years later, the reflection of his mother keeps coming to him, in his dream which makes him feel panic to learn that his mother is still alive and she is now somewhere near him. Though it is only in his dream that people tell him the existence of his mother, he tries to call a taxi to meet his mother soon after he wakes up from his dream. "Usually, I was frantically trying to hail a cab or make my way to her when I woke up" (Tartt, 2013:901). The quotation shows how closely related Theo is to his mother that he feels haunted by the reflection of his deceased mother. It is because the id cannot see the fact that his mother has been dead, therefore, the desire to see her cannot be avoided of. Whilst, the ego is impossible to make the id's dream come true, then, anxiety appears.

Lastly, Theo confronts his foster parent, Theo cannot bear living with strangers. As explained above that Theo has no parents after the bombing that killed his mother. This condition drives him to feel feared of anything even though he has foster parents to raise him up indicated by the fact that he is reluctant of being sent away to Nevada care home. Therefore, his waiting for the coming of Mr. Bracegirdle as a foster parent feared him so much. He and his friend, Borris, steal money for going away, accordingly. Stealing as a result of being feared is a kind of panic action and panic is a condition of experiencing anxiety disorder. "my constant fear of social services; the soap heavy smell waited to see Mr. Bracegirdle, my fear of being sent away" (Tartt, 2013:942-3). Theo's fear of his foster parent is an indication of a neurotic anxiety. The powerful people as well as the parents play a very important role to make others experience such an anxiety. The researcher comes to the suggestion that the estrangement from his mother by death and from his father by government prevent Theo's mentality from the good development. Consequently, Theo cannot stand up being with a stranger as a foster father because he has been a spoiled boy in his mother care. Consequently, anxiety haunts him when the id's desires are not well answered by the ego when confronting a foster father 'fear of social services,' the social services within his foster father's family.

### **Moralistic Anxiety**

It refers to Theo's feeling shameful. After settling things in Amsterdam, Theo goes back to New York to face an angry and devastated Hobie, a friend whom he met on the way he returned the things that he stole, who has learned the full details of Theo's selling of the fake antiques. Theo explains everything to Hobie, including the Goldfinch, which, according to Hobie, is Welty's, the old man's, favorite painting, too. The following quotation verifies Theo's feeling of shame when he meets Hobie:

*“Hobie—“ afire with shame “I'd always worked so hard to screen my double-dealing self from him, to show him only the improved and polished version, never the shameful threadbare self I was so desperate to hide, deceiver and coward, liar and cheat –“*

(Tartt, 2013:937).

The quotation above indicates that Theo's mistake of stealing and selling fake thing is known by his friend, Hobie, which by the same time, Theo's shame grows. In other words the researcher dares say that stealing as well as selling fake thing are against the moral in the society so that when it is under the public understanding, the id does not meet the superego's requirement. Consequently, anxiety appears. This finding is unique, too, as it is not found in the moral anxiety by Asyfa, Cahyaningrum, Suhandoko, as well as Kurniasari. Using the table data, Cahyaningrum does not explain the finding of moralistic anxiety, whilst, Asyfa turns out to be the same as Cahyaningrum's in that she does not find moralistic anxiety, Suhandoko's finding about Meena as a wife running away from her husband that she feels shameful as the ego is defeated by the superego, and Warriner feels worried of what he has done that is the killing of his friends is known by others. Still, the researcher's finding of moralistic anxiety is unique though Meena also undergoes one because Meena's moralistic anxiety is not categorized as anxiety disorder. Likewise, moralistic anxiety undergone by Warriner are common anxiety that do not refer to the specific anxiety such as anxiety disorder. On the contrary, the researcher's finding is proved by the fact that Theo feels depressed by saying that 'I was so desperate to hide, deceiver, coward, liar, and cheat.

### **Realistic Anxiety**

It refers to Theo's feeling of real danger from a criminal that can be traced through the following explanation: Theo has gotten himself into trouble in the old days when he stole the Goldfinch and other fake paintings by selling those fake paintings/antiques because he is addicted to prescribe medications. Now one of the buyers of the fake paintings, Lucius Reeve, is attempting blackmail. It turns out that Reeve has figured out Theo was in the same room with the Goldfinch during the bombing and believes that Theo and Hobie know where it is now. He threatens Theo with the consequences of revealing this information. Therefore, Theo is not only afraid for himself but also for his trusting friend, Hobie. Years later, at about



eight years to come, Reese appears in a party which should have been attended by Theo. He, therefore, disappears on the knowledge of Reese's coming. Hobie then is upset with Theo's selling fake things especially to a wrong person, a criminal, Reese. The following quotation verifies the aforesaid delineation:

*“And then this terrible visit from Reeve. I was in the middle of making pie crust—should never have gone to the door, I thought it was Moira—nine a.m. and standing there gaping at him with flour all over me—Theo, why did you do it?” he said despairingly.’*

(Tartt, 2013:938).

Though the real danger explained by Schultz refers to natural disaster such as the volcanos as well as earthquake, the researcher regards the threat from a criminal towards somebody can cause a realistic anxiety. To avoid of the anxiety, the disaster has to be sent away. Theo sends away the criminal, Reese, by not attending to the party attended by Reese. In this case, Theo, through the ego has satisfied the id that is momentarily safe from the real danger of Reese's revealing Theo's mistakes in the past. Thus, Theo experiences anxiety disorder in realistic anxiety by hiding himself from other. His hiding from other is regarded as anxiety disorder since Theo possesses great distress about negative assessment by others. Still, this realistic anxiety of Theo has the novelty because it is unique not found in the previous studies above. Even though Warriner in Kurniasari's analysis undergoes realistic anxiety, yet, he does not face the threat of the killing by others. On the contrary, Theo does since what he faces is a criminal.

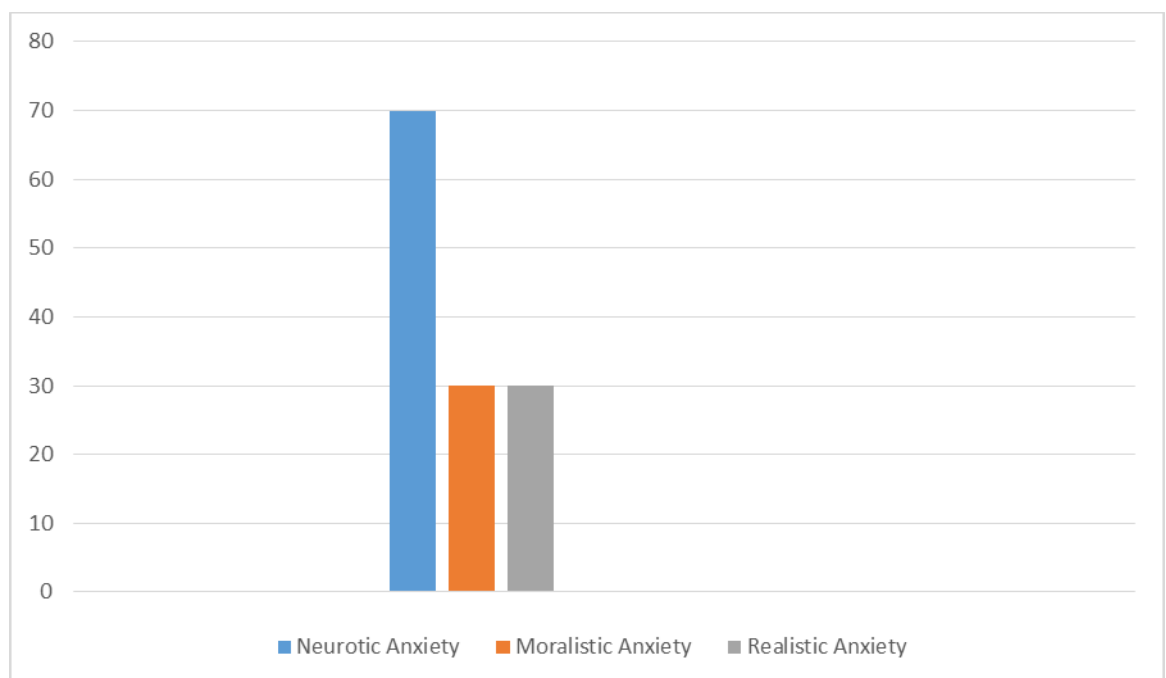
All the psychological terms mentioned above such as recurrent recollection(s), feeling humiliated, worry, fear, feelings of terror, and nightmares accumulatively lead Theo to a condition of considerable desperation. He tries to kill himself by drinking overdosed drugs. Luckily, he is safe by his miscalculation of the dose. The following quotation verifies the aforesaid condition:

*“Unfortunately I'd miscalculated the dose and awakened twelve hours later with vomit all over the bedspread and had to stagger down stairs still sick as a dog for a ten p.m. meeting with the IRS”*

(Tartt, 2013:906).

The quotation shows that Theo cannot stand with facing frightening things such as the reflection of his dead mother, the separation with his beloved girlfriend, and his mistake of selling fake things to a criminal that trigger him to commit suicide. In psychoanalysis, it can be explained as follows: Theo's id has desires like having a mother, having a girl beloved girl, and dealing with a good person. However, all of those things cannot be fulfilled by his ego so Theo undergoes anxiety disorder. In a nutshell, from the delineation above, the researcher comes to the understanding that Theo experiences anxiety disorder as the signs of his anxiety such as recurrent recollection(s), feeling humiliated, worry, fear, feelings of terror, and nightmares embraced by Theo in his whole life from the time when he is still thirteen years of age till eight years later when he becomes an adult that leads him to commit suicide though he is safe from the dose miscalculation.

Besides, this finding also proves the theory above that neurotic anxiety happens from the childhood more than moral and realistic anxiety. In other words, neurotic anxiety plays more important role in human's emotion than moral and realistic anxiety as seen by the fact that Theo undergoes such neurotic anxiety as recurrent recollection of the past event, desire to have a girl, nightmares, and confronting his foster parent, whilst, in moral and realistic anxiety, Theo undergoes feeling shameful and feeling of real danger from a criminal, respectively. It means that neurotic anxiety covers 70 percent of Theo's emotion, whilst, moralistic and realistic anxiety covers 15 percent of Theo's emotion, respectively. To get the clear percentage of Theo's anxiety disorder, the researcher puts in the chart diagram as follows:



*Figure 1: Theo's Anxiety Disorder*

Source: Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch*

## **FACTORS OF THEO'S ANXIETY DISORDER**

As explained above that anxiety is a psychological problem triggered by the id that has no good responses from the ego. The ego here plays important roles in driving him into the condition of a considerable anxiety such as Theo's inability to control his emotion in dealing with the past events, the loss of the beloved girl, his dead mother, as well as the strangers and Theo's carelessness in dealing with society such as doing a business transaction.

### **Theo's Inability to Control His Emotion**

First of all, Theo cannot do anything to abolish his past events when something driving him to the terrible past events comes to him unexpectedly. 'I am so haunted

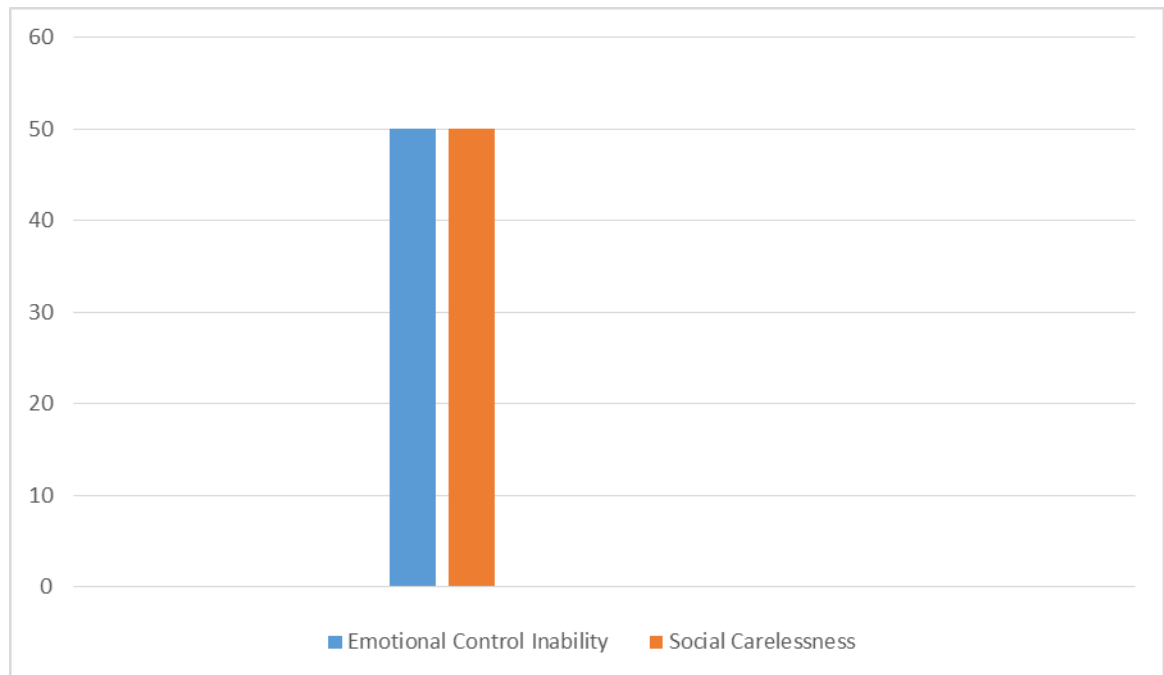
by the movie' (Tartt, 2013) leads the researcher to the understanding that Theo never expects an action in the movie that is similar to a terrible experience he did in the past, consequently, he is upset. The researcher believes that Theo undergoes a trauma, a mental problem caused by a terrible experience. Theo experiences ignoring a sign that leads to the killing of his mother, the signs that should be paid attention by Theo (Tartt, 2013). Theo will have a happy life unless he controls his emotion by abolishing terrible events in his memory.

Second of all, different from dealing with the past events, the researcher considers that dealing with the loss of the beloved girl is less frightening since Theo can forget momentarily his girl by doing something else, seeing a movie for instance, 'my girlfriend left me' (Tartt, 2013). Theo conducts an improvement in this case that the id is a little bit satisfied by the ego through Theo's going to the movie. Third of all, dealing with his deceased mother is the most difficult emotion of Theo to control inasmuch as his mother comes into his dream as well as in his awaking life (Tartt, 2013). Last of all, dealing with the strangers is the easiest emotion of Theo to control as the way to abolish his anxiety is by running away from the stranger's house (Tartt, 2013). The researcher regards that Theo's running away from the foster parents house is caused by his incapability of controlling his emotion because when he thinks positively why he is under the protection of other people, his emotion will develop quite well that he can deal with the society carefully, consequently. On the contrary, he does not.

### **Theo's Carelessness in Dealing with Society**

In this subtitle, Theo makes a terrible mistake in having connection with a criminal Reeve. 'And then this terrible visit from Reeve' (Tartt, 2013) shows that though somebody lives in peace psychologically, however, when a threatening thing such as natural disaster or a threatening person such a terrorist, a criminal near to him, he/she will be anxious. Then, the visit of Reese is regarded as a terrible thing since Theo has sold to Reeve, the criminal, fake things. In Theo's mind, Reeve take a revenge against Theo 'I should never have gone to the door' (Tartt, 2013). Thus, Theo is carelessly dealing with people.

All in all, from the explanation of the factors of the anxiety above, the researcher comes to the understanding that the factors influencing Theo's anxiety disorder comes from within himself (inability to control emotion) as well as from without (carelessness in dealing with society) that means the inner and outside factors cover 50 percent of his anxiety disorder, respectively. To get the clear data of percentage, the researcher puts in the chart diagram as follows:



*Figure 2. Factors of Theo's Anxiety Disorder*

Source: Donna Tartt's *the Goldfinch*

## CONCLUSION

Since the novelty of a study plays a very important role for the validity, the researcher, then, comes to the conclusion of the novelty as follows: in neurotic anxiety, not like Carly, her blindness cancel her marriage, Park's song lyrics is quite far from what Theo experiences, Meena's disappointment of her marriage, and Warriner's worry as well as fear of what he has done, Theo's incapability in forgetting the death of his mother due to the bombing, the loss of a girl, nightmares, and foster parent cause him to be traumatic and panic that are the indications of the anxiety disorder indicates the novelty of the study. In moralistic anxiety, not like Cahyaningrum, Asyfa not clear in moralistic anxiety, Suhandoko with her finding about a shameful wife running away from her husband, and Warriner's worry of the killing, all of which do not refer to the anxiety disorder. The same thing happens to the realistic anxiety in the previous studies that do not refer to the anxiety disorder. Whilst, in this study, from the discussion of neurotic, moralistic, and realistic anxiety of Theo, Theo feels depressed after the theft and experiences social phobia by hiding himself from somebody else, respectively. This anxiety disorder

then frustrates Theo leading him to commit suicide though with doze miscalculation. Accordingly, the researcher hopes so much that there are other researchers to develop literary study by conducting research on the same novel with different theory or different novel with the same theory.

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