

## **The Effect of Ryunosuke Akutagawa Schizophrenia on the Behavior of Boku in the Short Story Entitled “Haguruma”**

Sarrah Febritama  
Anggiarini Arianto  
Yusnida Eka Puteri  
anggiarina@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*This paper examines how the schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa Ryunosuke affected Boku character's behaviour in his short story titled Haguruma. Gabbard (1994) argued that schizophrenia is serious mental disorder which may result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behaviour. The main character of this short story (Boku) often experienced hallucinations and delusions in his daily lives. Boku's character analyzed using Freud's psychology approach. The research used a descriptive-qualitative approach. Result of this study was able to get understanding of the factors behind schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa and how schizophrenia affects Boku character.*

**Keywords:** Literature Psychology, Akutagawa Ryunosuke, Haguruma, Schizophrenia

### **Introduction**

Literature is a work of art that uses language as its main medium. In general, literary works are classified into two, fiction and nonfiction. When someone reads literature, whether in the form of novels, short stories, or poems, in essence they are enjoying, appreciating, or even evaluating these works. Literary works are often used to teach life wisdom.

Fictional figures in literary works display a variety of characters and behaviors. The character and behavior of the figures are based on psychological experience or conflicts as we do in a real life. For someone who studies literature, it is important to understand further the psychological background and the consequences that befall the fictional figures in literary works. This is what drives experts in psychology and also literature to explore the relation between literary work and psychology (Minderop, 2016, 1)

The relation between literature and psychology is very close. Both of them can be used to study someone's psychic. The difference in literature, especially the fictional literary works displayed is the mentality of fictional figure. In the view of literary psychology, literature is the result of the author's psychic expression.

Akutagawa Ryunosuke is quite famous for the connoisseurs of Japanese literature. Akutagawa (1892-1927) has produced many famous literary works. Among them are Rashomon (1915) and Hana (1916). The beginning of his career in the world of literature was marked by an award from Natsume Soseki. Akutagawa got the nickname "*Father of The Japanese Short Story*". Even now his name is immortalized as a prize for prestigious literature in Japan, the Akutagawa Prize. But behind that, Akutagawa has a dark story life. Akutagawa suffered the same illness as his mother, Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that makes it difficult for the sufferers to distinguish between hallucinations and reality.

In his short story entitled Haguruma, Akutagawa tells us that the fictional figure in it is often haunted by hallucinations. Through the main character "Boku", Akutagawa seemed to tell the story of his life, overflowing with fatigue, fear, worry, insecurity, confusion, and other disturbing things he felt as a schizophrenia sufferer.

Thus, considered to the researchers, short story titled Haguruma is the appropriate object to be used for the literary psychology research. Through a psychological approach, this study aims to find

answers to the research questions, how schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa influences or affected the behavior of the "Boku" figure in the short story titled Haguruma.

### Literature Psychology

This research elaborates literature and psychology. Literature and psychology are both related to human problems as individuals and as social beings. Welleck and Warren (1995) offer 4 possible definitions of literary psychology. The first is the study of author psychology as a type or personal. Second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of the types and laws of psychology applied in literary works. The fourth is the study of the impact of literature on the reader.

Basically, literary psychology focuses on understanding the mental elements of fictional figures in literary works. Reflection of the psychological concepts carried out by the figures is presented through the theory and method of expression that is in accordance with literary terminology. Characterization is the quality of reason and feeling in a work of fiction that can include not only behavior or habits, but also appearance. To analyze the characterization, the point of view with various narrator techniques can be used by the author by displaying the narrator (Minderop, 2016, 98:99)

Literary psychology research through the method of characterization can be done by telling, showing, or even a point of view methods. The telling method relies on the character's exposure to the exposition and direct comments from the author. Through this method, the participation of the author in presenting the character of the figure is very intimate, so that the reader can understand the character based on the author's exposure. The method of telling includes: characterization through the use of the character's name, character's appearance, and the author's speech.

The Showing method shows that the author gives an opportunity for the characters to display their characterization through dialogue and behavior. However, many authors combine the two methods in one literary work. The method of showing includes: dialogue, behavior, and the identity of the speaker; location and conversation situation; identity of the character addressed by the speaker, the mental qualities of the characters, the tone of voice, emphasis, dialect, and vocabulary of the characters. The point of view method is a narrative method that determines the position or point of view from which the story is delivered (Minderop, 2016, 79:81)

### Schizophrenia Concept

Schizophrenia is a psychological condition experienced by Akutagawa Ryunosuke, the author of a literary work chosen by the researcher to become the object of the research, namely Haguruma. Strauss said in Gabbard (1994) that, "Schizophrenia is a very severe mental disorder. This disorder is characterized by positive symptoms such as speech that is chaotic, delusional, hallucinations, cognitive disturbance and perception; negative symptoms such as *avolition* (decreased interest and encouragement), reduced desire to talk and poor of content, flat affect; and disruption of personal relation. "It can be said that schizophrenia is a mental disorder that causes sufferers to experience disharmony between thoughts, feelings, and actions, so that the sufferers have one strong characteristic, the difficulty of distinguishing between hallucinations and reality.

Alanen has carefully investigated the mother of schizophrenia. He got the impression that most of them showed neurotic attitudes, with additional anxiety and aggressive symptoms. Whereas there are very few mothers of normal people who show that abnormalities. Fear feeling and aggressiveness are the accompanying of the relationship between mother and child. His mother is usually very emotionally disturbed during the child's pregnancy, birth, and growth. If further differentiated, the mothers of schizophrenia are more emotionally disturbed. There are also many other studies that have been carried out and all of them shows that the childhood of schizophrenics is always overwhelmed by an unhealthy emotional atmosphere and the family is often afflicted with problems (Roan, 1979:128-133).

Many people who feel before becoming schizophrenic sufferers usually show other characteristics and personality than usual. This is also found in the relatives of the person, although it is

difficult to describe the peculiarities of what is present. The following are the properties referred to in the schizoid constitution: (1) Isolating oneself, (2) Quiet and non-communicative, (3) Suspicion, (4) Easy to be offended, (5) Very thorough and scientific, (6) Often inconsequential without taking into account adverse consequences, (7) Cruel and cold, (3) Paranoid, (4) Shy and withdrawn, (5) fanatic and difficult to deflect, (6) Eccentric. Bleuler proved that schizophrenics in his life must have shown at least one of these personalities (Roan, 1979,128-129).

The main symptoms of schizophrenia can be classified as disorders in the following ways:

a. *Thought*

Disturbance of the mind is divided into 4 forms, namely thought form disorder, thought flow disorder, thought property disorder, and thought content disorder. Thinking disorder is a strong symptom to characterize schizophrenia. All sufferers show natural disorders think this if he or she suffers from a schizophrenic disorder long enough. The thought form disorder in schizophrenia is the absence of the right causal relationship. Patients cannot limit their thoughts to events that are happening and are indeed related to that moment, they cannot distance everything that has nothing to do and focus on one problem. Current thought disorder is the most important symptom of thought flow and occurs when a series of thoughts and speech stops at one particular moment and is connected with other thoughts and sentences that have nothing to do with the previous one. Or can the sufferer feel that many thoughts come insidiously into his mind, thus confusing and disturbing the sufferer in carrying out the flow of his mind normally. The proprietary thought was about mastering the mind. For normal people, the thoughts that come from him are considered to be his. In schizophrenia, he felt that his thoughts seemed strange, not his.

b. *Perception*

Disruption of responsiveness or perception can be regarded as a deception of the senses, for example, is an illusion, an event of wrong response from an external stimulus. Besides the illusion, there are also hallucinations that is a response without any external stimulation.

c. *Emotion*

Emotional disorders are almost always found in schizophrenia. This disorder is divided into two, that are the disturbance of feeling and disturbance of feeling expression. Natural disturbances that often occur in people with schizophrenia are like joy, sadness, anxiety, and loss of mind. Many schizophrenics who are teenagers and intelligence people feel how sad and confusing about what is happening and they afraid that they will go crazy, with the result of attempting suicide.

d. *Psychomotor*

Disorders occur in all forms of schizophrenia, but the most prominent is in catatonic schizophrenia, because the behavior seems more strange and hard to understand in this form.

These symptoms are not stand alone, but there is a relationship with each other in the form and time of occurrence that unite into complex symptoms or syndromes, so if we discuss one by one it looks very fake and artificial. But it is important to be able to present in a systematic form and find the elements of the symptoms one by one so that they are easier to learn and to understand (Roan, 1979:134-160).

## **Akutagawa Ryunosuke**

Akutagawa Ryunosuke was born on March 1, 1892 in Irifuncho, an area in Kobayashi, Tokyo. He is the youngest of three siblings who are the children of Niihara Toshizo and Fuku. His two older sisters were named Hatsu and Hisa, but only Hisa still survived, while Hatsu died from meningitis a year before Ryunosuke's birth (Ryunosuke, 1976: 7).

His father, Niihara Toshizo was a businessman since 1883. He owned a milk factory which also produced butter and cream. Also because of his enthusiasm and hard work, at the time of Ryunosuke's birth, he even had 5 milk factories. Toshizo is a man who is emotional, rude, and often fights. He came from an ordinary people, different from his wife, Fuku. Fuku comes from a samurai family that has been in power for centuries. Until the restoration and the shogunate seized the position

of the samurai. Then they are forced to do jobs that they deem to be degrading, such as being a compulsory military, police or merchant.

Hatsu's death was a great regret to Fuku. Fuku constantly blamed herself for Hatsu's death, because she felt that the meningitis that had caused Hatsu to die was due to Hatsu's coldness when they left together.

Two months after Hatsu died, Fuku became pregnant. This time the pregnancy is the main source of concern and the reason is quite strange. According to Fuku, the child will be born in 1892, when he was 33 years old and her husband was 42 years old. Based on the myth she believes, a wife of 33 years old and her husband with 42 years of age are considered to be a very bad time, so there is no doubt that this is a bad time to give birth. Ryunosuke's parents then focused on devising ways to avoid the bad luck that might befall them. Finally, after being born, they formally take Ryunosuke out from their family. Ryunosuke was taken care of by Matsumura Senjiro, an old friend of Toshizo who managed one of his milk factories.

After that Ryunosuke can be accepted back to his biological family, but he will be considered as if he is an adopted child. That way, the bad luck of his birth is believed to be gone. The unpleasant experience was enough to make Fuku's mind screwed up. A few months after Ryunosuke's birth, she also suffered from incurable schizophrenia, although she was able to survive for about 10 years later.

Ryunosuke certainly found out about his biological mother after his mother was mentally ill. The mental disorder suffered by his mother and fear of inheriting it undermined Ryunosuke's mind as long as he lived. Since Fuku is no longer able to care for her children, Ryunosuke is raised by Akutagawa Michiaki and his wife, Tomo, because they happen to have no children. Ryunosuke became Michiaki's son, but was not formally adopted into the Akutagawa family until 1904, two years after his mother died.

In 1905, Ryunosuke entered the Third Prefectural Middle School after previously delaying a year because he was ill. He read a lot of the works of Kunikida Doppo and Tayama Katai, Tautomi Roka and Takayama Chogyu, Izumi Kyoka and Natsume Soseki. He greatly admired Doppo, a novelist who was greatly influenced by Western culture. Ryunosuke began to read extensively European literature well. He often borrows books in English from his teacher, Hirose Isamu.

In September 1910, Ryunosuke was graduated from middle school. Then he entered High School without an exam, because of his intelligence. He chose English literature as his department. In July 1913, at the age of twenty-one, Ryunosuke was graduated from high school and in September he majored in English literature at Tokyo Imperial University.

### **Method of the research**

This research is qualitative descriptive research. The type of this research is the right research according to the researchers to examine the influence of Ryunosuke's Akutagawa Schizophrenia on The Behavior of Boku Character in his Short Story entitled Haguruma, because this research is included in the field of literary studies, especially literary psychology, and of course describes literature datas which is then analyzed by the researchers.

Boku figure in the short story titled Haguruma by Akutagawa Ryunosuke, who was chosen by the researcher as the object of the research, will examine his behavior using the method of characterization. Then the researcher will use a psychological approach to explore more deeply why Boku character in the short story being that way, whether the character experiences psychological conflicts, what causes of such conditions to occur, and how the author's psychological background results in befalling the character.

### **Synopsis of the Short Story**

Haguruma is one of the literary works in the form of short stories written by Akutagawa Ryunosuke in the same year as when he committed suicide and finally died, that is in 1927. This short story tells about the daily life of the Boku character, but never mentioned clearly what is the name of

the Boku character. Like Boku character, some of the characters in this short story are not clearly mentioned by name, but only the initials are mentioned.

The short story is divided into six parts and almost every part of it tells us that there are many jagged wheels that are spinning in shadow. Not only that, this short story also tells of other hallucinations experienced by Boku character, and includes the outpouring of the character's heart that he difficult to distinguish between hallucinations and reality, feeling uneasy and being chased by something, having trouble sleeping, encountering irregularities in his daily life, thinking of something suddenly when there is no need to think about it, worrying about something even though there is no need to think too much, feel inferior, despair and eventually commit to suicide.

The first part is titled レイン・コウト. In the beginning with Boku who went to an acquaintance's wedding reception, while along the way to the station, the owner of the barber shop who also boarded the vehicle talked about a ghost wearing a raincoat. Then, for some reason while on the train, he saw a male figure wearing the raincoat.

In the first part of this short story Boku did tell a lot about a man wearing a raincoat. This figure actually does not only appear in the section titled *Jas Hujan*, but also in other parts. Boku also told that there were often jagged wheels that appeared in his view. The jagged wheel swirled and more and more and more to cover part of his visibility. Every time Boku experienced this, then after that he will always feel a headache. However, Boku continue to live his days as usual. He also stayed productive in writing short stories and sending his writings to magazines.

The second part, titled 復讐, tells the story of the continuation of Boku's daily life story, which is often fearful and anxious. Boku who stayed at a hotel told that he felt anxious and scared, because when he woke up from his sleep, he afraid if his sandal was gone. He also often daydreaming, thinking about various things, from thinking of his wife, his children, his sister's husband who had just died, a fire, a traffic accident, to thinking of the most powerful god named Zeus who could not fight the god of revenge, and others.

The third section titled 夜 also tells the continuation of the stories of daily life in the two previous sections. However, in this section Boku mentioned the memory of his work entitled 地獄面 which tells the story of the fate of a painter named Yoshihide, then just thinking about life which is more hellish than hell itself. Then he met his senior, an engraver. They talked for a long time in Boku's hotel room. After the senior went home, Boku lay down while reading *An'ya Kouro*, which every point of the main struggle of the main character was very painful for Boku, until he felt very stupid to shed tears. The jagged wheels suddenly reappeared and made Boku afraid of the headaches that he always suffered. In order to avoid that, he decided to consume 0.8 grams of veronal medicine to help him sleep.

The fourth part is entitled まだ? It is also a continuation of the previous section, because the parts of the story in Haguruma are the original unity of the story until it finally telling about Boku's life in sequence. This section begins with Boku who finally succeeds in completing the short story he wrote. Even though he was not satisfied with his salary, he was satisfied because he had successfully completed his work. He can also go buy mental booster medicine in Ginza. While on the trip he told about junk papers which for him looked very similar to roses, then turned to the bookstore, to the cafe, and suddenly he was afraid to fall into misery. Like the previous sections, even in this section Boku still tell of his worries, fears, and thoughts.

The fifth part is titled 赤光. Boku met an old man who worked as a messenger and lived alone on the roof of a holy book company. Boku against an argument with an old man who said that if there is darkness then there must be a light, he was sure of the dark without the light. From the next part in Haguruma's short story the reader will also feel the darkening of his life even more.

The sixth section titled 飛行機 is the last part of Haguruma's short story. After a long time going out of town, Boku went home and finally met his children and his wife. He also visited his mother-in-law. His life was peaceful for a while, until an airplane flew over the house of his mother-in-law. Instantly his feelings returned chaotic with anxiety, fear, and thoughts that stifled his brain. His wife was sad to see her husband behave that way. His wife said that she felt that Boku would die.

For Boku, his life is something quite scary. Living in such feelings are something that is painful and cannot be expressed in words. He hopes to die.

### The Result of the Discussion

Psychological literary works are related to the most basic human desires and to recognize them need to search far back deeply. Thus, between biographical literature and psychological literature are closely related. Through biographical literature based on the experience of the author, we can trace the desire that underlies the experience with a psychological approach.

Based on Wilson, the most important element of the work of fiction is the elements included in the personality of the author: the power of imagination that is able to display the image through the characters, situations, and scenes of conflict experienced by the character. Character figures that are representations of various author impulses and emotions; the relation between these elements in the story is the elemental relationship experienced by the author (Abrams dalam Minderop, 2016:62). This is the reason why in the previous chapter the researcher stated that short story titled Haguruma is the right literary work for this research and the methodology with a psychological approach is the right method for studying it, because that short story is biographical literature as well as psychological literature.

To analyze the effect of Akutagawa Ryunosuke schizofrenia on the behavior of Boku character in his short story entitled Haguruma, this is the following explanations:

#### 1. Haguruma as a Biographical Literary Work

This is the following data table that shows Haguruma as a Biographical Literary Work

No.	Data	How to Read	Translations
1	<p>僕は或知り人の結婚披露式につらなる為に鞆を一つ下げたまま、東海道の或停車場へその奥の避暑から自動車飛ばした。</p> <p>(Haguruma, 1927:1)</p>	<p><i>Boku wa arushiribito no kekkon hirosniki ni tsuranaru tama ni kaban o hitotsu sageta mama, Toukaidou no aru teishaba e sono oku no hishochi kara jidousha o tobashita.</i></p>	<p>To attend an acquaintance's wedding reception, while still carrying a bag, Boku took a vehicle from the inland resting area to a station in Toukaidou.</p>
2	<p>。。。僕自身の作品を考え出した。するとまず記憶に浮かんだのは「侏儒の言葉」の中のアフォリズムだった。(殊に「人生は地獄よりも地獄的である」と云う言葉だった)それから「地獄変」の主人公、  良秀と云う画師えしの運命だった。</p>	<p><i>Boku jishin no sbokuhin o kangae dashita. Suruto mazu koiku ni ukanda no wa "Shuju no Kotoba" no naka no aforizumu datta. (Koto ni "jinsei wa jigoku no yori mo jigokuteki de aru" to iu kotoba datta). Sorekara</i></p>	<p>... Boku began to think of my own works and what first appeared in my mind was aphorism in my work Words Shu Ju (especially words that say "Life is more hellish than hell itself"). Then the main character in the <i>Lukisan Neraka</i> - the painter's named Yoshihide.</p>

<p>(Haguruma, 1927:48)</p> <p>3 「君はちっとも書かないようだね。『点鬼簿』と云うのは読んだけれども。……あれは君の自叙伝かい？」</p> <p>「うん、僕の自叙伝だ」 (Haguruma, 1927:65)</p>	<p>“Jigokuhen” no shujinkou – Yoshihide to iu eshi no unmei datta.</p> <p>“Kimi wa chitto mo kakanai you da ne. “Tenkibo” to iu no wa yondakeredo mo.... Are wa kimi no jijoden kai?” “Un, boku no jijoden da.”</p>	<p>““It seems that you rarely write, huh. If I read Tenkibo, too ... Is that your autobiography? ”” Yes, my autobiography.”</p>
---	---	---

Table 1. Haguruma data as a Biographical Literary Work

The sentence in data number 1 is the opening sentence of Haguruma's short story the first section entitled レインコート. Based on the citation sentence, it can be seen even from the first sentence of this short story using the first persona perspective, so that the narrator calls himself "Boku" and is involved in the story. Boku is the character who tells stories, tell him self, tell events or actions that he knows, sees, hears, experiences, feels, thinks, and behaves towards other characters, so Boku is the main character in this literary work.

In data number 2 it appears that Boku think of his own works. Thinking about aphorism in his work, Shuju no Kotoba also thought of the fate of Yoshihide, the main character in his work entitled Jigokuhen, while the works were the work of Akutagawa Ryunosuke who was also the author of Haguruma's short story. Thus, it can be concluded that Boku who became the main character in Haguruma was Akutagawa Ryunosuke, the author of Haguruma himself. When related to the previous data, Haguruma is a biographical literary work by Akutagawa Ryunosuke, because in Haguruma, Boku tells about himself, recount his life experiences, events of actions that he knew, saw, heard, experienced, felt, thought, and behaved towards another character.

The citation in data number 3 is a conversation that Boku had with his old friend in high school who is now a professor of applied chemistry. His friend said that he read Boku's work entitled Tenkibo, then he asked Boku whether Tenkibo was his autobiography or not. Boku also confirmed that Tenkibo was his autobiography. If Tenkibo itself is his autobiography, then Boku is Ryunosuke Akutagawa.

## 2. Haguruma as a Psychological Literary Work

Literary works are a reflection of feelings, thoughts, and even expressions of hidden impulses from the author. When it correlated with the data along with the analysis described earlier about short story titled Haguruma as a biographical literary work from Akutagawa Ryunosuke and Boku is the character of Akutagawa Ryunosuke as the main character in that short story, then in the context of Haguruma as a psychological literary work is a reflection of feelings, thoughts, even the expression of hidden impulses from the author.

Therefore, the behavior of Boku's character in short story titled Haguruma can be traced to the desire underlying it with a psychological approach. The following is a data table that shows Haguruma as a psychological literary work by the author:

No.	Data	How to Read	Translation
-----	------	-------------	-------------

- 6 待合室のベンチにはレ  
エン・コオトを着た男  
が一人ぼんやり外を眺  
めていた。僕は今聞い  
たばかりの幽霊の話  
を思い出した。  
  
(Haguruma, 1927:4)
- Machiaishitsu  
no benchi ni wa  
reen koto o  
kita otoko ga  
hitori  
bonyarigai o  
nagameteita.  
Boku wa ima  
kiita bakari no  
yuurei no  
hanashi o  
omoidashita.*
- On the waiting  
room bench, a  
man wearing a  
raincoat sat alone  
looking out with a  
blank look. Boku  
remembered the  
ghost story he just  
heard
- 7 のみならず僕の視野の  
うちに妙なものを  
見つけた。妙なもの  
を？ || と云うのは絶  
えずまわっている半透  
明の歯車だった。  
  
僕はこう云う経験を前  
にも何度か持ち合せて  
いた。歯車は次第に数  
を殖やし、半ば僕の視  
野を塞いでしまう、が、  
それも長いことではな  
い、暫らくの後には消  
え失せる代りに今度は  
頭痛を感じはじめる、  
|| それはいつも同じ  
ことだった。  
(Haguruma, 1927:12)
- Nomi narazu  
boku no shiya  
no uchi ni  
myouna mono  
o  
mitsukedashita.  
Myouna mono  
o? to iu no wa  
zetsuezu  
mawatteiru  
hantoumei no  
haguruma  
datta. Boku wa  
kou iu keiken o  
mae ni mo  
nandoka  
mocha  
awaseteita.  
Haguruma wa  
shidai ni kazu o  
fuyashi,  
nakaba boku  
no shiya o  
fusaide shimau,  
ga, sore mo  
nagai koto  
dewa nai,  
zanrboku no  
nochi ni wa  
kieuseru  
kawari ni  
kondo wa  
zutsuu o kanji  
hajimeru, sore  
wa itsumo  
onaji koto  
datta.*
- Not only that,  
within his  
distance, Boku  
found something  
strange.  
Something  
strange? ... What  
his mean is a  
semi-transparent  
serrated wheel  
that is constantly  
spinning. Even a  
few times he had  
experienced  
something like  
this. The jagged  
wheels grew more  
and more in  
number, almost  
blocking his half-  
distance. But it  
doesn't last too  
long. Moments  
later, the jagged  
wheels  
disappeared.  
Instead, he began  
to feel headaches,  
the same thing  
that always  
happened.
- 8 坐浴に使う硫黄の匂い  
は忽ち僕の鼻を襲い出
- Zayoku ni  
tsukau iou no*
- The smell of  
sulfur used to sit



	した。しかし勿論往來にはどこにも硫黄は見えなかった。(Haguruma, 1927:67)	<i>nioi wa tachimachi boku no hana o osoi dashita. Shikashi mochiron ourai ni wa doko ni mo iou wa miekatta.</i>	soak immediately stabbed my nose. But, of course on the road and everywhere it doesn't look sulfur.
9	Mrs. Townshead.....」何か僕の目に見えないものはこう僕に囁いて行った。(Haguruma, 1927:88)	“Mrs. Townshead....” <i>Nanika boku no me ni mienai mono wa kou boku ni sasayaiteitta.</i>	"Mrs. Townshead ... " Something that didn't look in my eyes whispered those words to me.

*Tabel 2. Haguruma data as a Psychological Literary Work*

If we correlated it again with Boku as a representation of Akutagawa Ryunosuke who has schizophrenia, then of course data number 6 becomes rational. Bases on the science of psychiatry and psychology, the main symptoms found in people with schizophrenia are divided into four that are disturbances of the mind, disturbances of the responsiveness, disturbances of the feelings or emotions, and behavior. Hallucinations and illusions that are often experienced by Boku's character is one of the disturbances of responsiveness or perception which is a deception of the senses, a form of response without any external stimulation (Roan, 1979: 143).

Hallucinations experienced by Boku based on the above citation are visual hallucinations that belong to the hallucinosa of fantastics, namely hallucinations that reveal a series of thoughts in the form of visual sensory disturbances. This hallucination makes it difficult for sufferers to realize whether what they see is real or not, because it is a form of expression from their own mind.

Based on the data citation number 7 above, if it is associated with previous data, it will become linear, indicating that Boku indeed often experience hallucinations or sensory experiences without stimulating the senses in question (in this context it is vision). The reason is Boku saw a half-wheeled gear that was circling and swirling more and more to interfere his vision even though it certainly shouldn't appear in his view.

It is also a disturbance of responsiveness in schizophrenia, which is a form of hallucinations. Hallucinations experienced by Boku based on the citation above are visual hallucinations that are included in confusional hallucinosa that is the presence of a foggy consciousness that disrupts the sense of sight. This hallucination makes it difficult for sufferers to dodge, because these hallucinations can appear without knowing the right eye or left eye or the location in his view.

Hallucinations are not only a sensory experience of vision, but all senses. Based on the data snippet number 8 above, this time Boku experience a sense of smell of hallucinations. When he felt his hemorrhoids suddenly hurt, according to him the pain could only be cured by sitting in a warm bath. His desire to sit soaking in warm water unconsciously invited his smelling hallucinations, so that he suddenly smelled sulfur when there was no sulfur around him.

The citation in data number 9 above shows that in addition to experiencing sensory hallucinations of sight and smell, Boku also often experienced auditory hallucinations. This is shown in the citation above, which, according to Boku confession, it is something invisible that whispers something to him. Sound cancellation is the most common symptom of schizophrenia and is of high diagnostic value for schizophrenia.

### 3. The Correlation of Boku Character Behavior in Haguruma Short Story with the Background of Akutagawa's Personal Life.

The analyzes presented in the previous section show that first, Boku character as the main character of short story titled Haguruma is a representation of the author, that is Akutagawa Ryunosuke who tells about himself, tells of his life experiences, events or actions he knows, see, hear, experience, feel, think, and behave towards other characters, so that besides being a psychological literary work, Haguruma can also be said as a biographical literary work.

Damono (2011: 25) stated that in literature we know biographical novels (biographical literature), namely works of fiction that have facts in them (biographical elements). Second, as a figure who is the representation of Akutagawa Ryunosuke, the behaviors shown by Boku's character as a result of disharmony of his mind cannot be separated from the influence of schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa Ryunosuke. This is because the psychological conflict experienced by the characters in a literary work is strongly influenced by the psychological author. Especially if the literary work is not merely a psychological literary work, but also a biographical literary work, therefore the behavior experienced by the character is based on the experience of the author, and from the experience of the author can be traced to the background underlying the experience.

This research has a problem that only covers the influence of Akutagawa Ryunosuke's schizophrenia on the behavior of Boku's character in his short story entitled Haguruma, so the purpose of the experience in the context of this study is schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa Ryunosuke.

Based on the search for the background of Akutagawa Ryunosuke's personal life, especially regarding his psychological condition as the researcher described in the previous section, schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa Ryunosuke was derived from his mother who also suffered from schizophrenia, while the child of a schizophrenic mother had a high percentage of heredity.

Akutagawa Ryunosuke was born from the schizophrenic sufferer. His family got rid of him when he was born to eliminate the bad luck that his parents were worried about. He also moved to foster care before finally officially becoming an Akutagawa family. Misfortune seems to continue to overshadow his life even after he was not born until he finally died. Anxiety and fear, especially in schizophrenia constantly haunts her entire life.

However, behind all that, it cannot be denied that he was also born with literary blood from his mother. He later grew up in the family of his mother's brother who both loved literature, so it was not surprising that he had loved literature since he was an early age, because literature was not a foreign matter to him.

Akutagawa Ryunosuke continued to read books since he was in school. He read the works of Kunikida Doppo and Tayama Katai, Tautomi Roka and Takayama Chogyu, Izumi Kyoka and Natsume Soseki, and what he most admired was Doppo, a novelist who was deeply influenced by Western culture.

More interest in Western literature made it often read works from Europe. He often borrowed books in English from his teacher, Hirose Isamu. In a letter to Hirose Isamu in March 1909, he wrote that he had worked hard through *Rosmersholm* with the help of a dictionary (at that time Ibsen had just been known in Japan); and in the same letter he also mentions *Ghosts*, *The Doll's House*, *John Gabriel Borkman*, *The Lady From The Sea*, *Kipling's Jungle Book*, *Sienkiewicz's Quo Vadis*, *Gerhard Hauptmann*, and *Merezhkovskii Russian* poetry. He also read in English by Anatole France, a writer who at that time was little known in Japan who had a great influence on his writing.

After completing his studies and then working Akutagawa Ryunosuke was not far from literature. Even when he suffered schizophrenia, he stayed productive in creating literary works, so that at a relatively young age, he had created many literary works, such as those represented by Boku character in his short story entitled Haguruma. G.H. Healey even said that "*Ryunosuke was one of those 'intelligent young schizophrenics who have a painful realization of inner change which is taking place' and 'may justifiably be afraid that they are going mad and attempt suicide'.*"

According to Freud, the creation of literary works is the result of the work of the subconscious. There is a connection between the core of the creation of literary works with the (natural) region of the

unconscious in psychic life. Literary works provide a place for the realization of dreams that cannot be realized. For example, literature in the form of poetry or musical art in which the verses are manifestations of something that comes from the unconscious.

Akutagawa Ryunosuke finally died of suicide by consuming a lot of sleeping pills until he overdose in 1927, when he was 35 years old, but left valuable literary artifacts. Therefore, in 1935 his name was enshrined as the name for literary awards in Japan, the Akutagawa Prize.

## Conclusion.

*Boku* in Haguruma short story by Akutagawa Ryunosuke is the main character in it. As the main character, in developing the story plot, *Boku* often make the readers engage emotionally with him, so that the readers feels sympathy and empathy for his suffering.

*Boku* as the main character in the short story titled Haguruma, is also a representation of the author, Akutagawa Ryunosuke, who tells about himself, tells about his life experiences, events or actions that he knows, sees, hears, experiences, feels, thinks, and behaves towards other characters, so that besides is a psychological literary work, Haguruma can also be said as a biographical literary work. As a character who is a representation of Akutagawa Ryunosuke, the behaviors shown by *Boku*'s character as a result of disharmony of his mind that cannot be separated from the influence of schizophrenia suffered by Akutagawa Ryunosuke. This is because the psychological conflict experienced by the characters in a literary work is strongly influenced by the psychological author. Especially if the literary work is not merely a psychological literary work, but also a biographical literary work, therefore the behavior experienced by the character is based on the experience of the author, and from the experience of the author can be traced to the background underlying the experience.

Because the creation of literary works is the result of the work of the subconscious, there is a connection between the core of the creation of literary works and the (natural) region of consciousness in psychic life. Literary works provide a place for the realization of dreams that cannot be realized. In the case of Akutagawa Ryunosuke, the works he created became a place to manifest his thoughts and feelings, so that in the midst of his suffering as a schizophrenic, he often made writing literature as an escape for expressed himself for what he felt.

As a world in words, literary works incorporate various aspects of life into it, especially humans. These aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary psychology, because solely in humans it is as the character where the psychological aspects are grafted and invested.

Thus the literature psychology research entitled *The Effect of Ryunosuke's Akutagawa Schizophrenia on the Behavior of Boku in His Short Story Entitled Haguruma*. This literary psychology research does not intend to solve psychological problems. Definitely, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. However, it does not mean that literary psychology analysis is completely regardless or far from the needs of the community. In accordance with its, literary works provide an indirect understanding of society. Literary psychology also does not intend to prove the validity of psychological theory. Literary psychology is the analysis of the text by considering the relevance and role of the study of psychology.

## Reference

- Akira, Asano. 1967. *Akutagawa Ryunosuke: Aoharu no Denki*. Jepang: Tsuru Shobo
- Arif, Iman Setiadi. 2006. *Skizofrenia: Memahami Dinamika Keluarga Pasien*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Asoo, Isoji. 1983. *Sejarah Kesusasteraan Jepang (Nihon Bungakushi)*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Endraswara, Suwardi. 2012. *Filsafat Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Layar Kata.

- Freud, Sigmund. 2016. *A General Introduction To Psychoanalysis*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Indoliterasi
- Minderop, Albertine. 2016. *Psikologi Sastra*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2015. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: GadjahMada University Press
- Roan, Wicaksana Martin. 1979. *Ilmu Kedokteran Jiwa: Psikiatri*. Jakarta: (penerbit tidak disebutkan)
- Ryunosuke, Akutagawa. 1976. *Kappa: A Satire by The Author of Rashomon (English translation by Geoffrey Bownas with an introduction by G.H. Healey)*. Jepang: Charles E. Tuttle Company, Inc., of Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo
- Yu, Beongcheon. 1972. *Akutagawa: An Introduction*. Detroit: Wayne State University