

Michael Henchard's Frustration in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge* An  
Article

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**Abstract**

This study is about Michael Henchard's frustration in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge*. Using qualitative approach and the theory of regression, the researcher finds that the main character behaves and speaks similar to his character in his earlier years of life when he began a carrier. Thus, he undergoes a frustration that he behaves like before twenty years ago: abandoning others and escape to liquor.

Key words: *frustration, regression*

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

Literature and psychology have a connection in that the characters in literary works behave psychologically, whilst, psychology is a science that can be used to analyze the psychological behavior of the characters. Norman N. Holland states that from Aristotle's era, people think that literature have faced such psychological problems. However, the earlier time psychology is different from that the up-to-date one in that the former has limitation, whilst, the latter is scientific through which neurology is found. Accordingly, actual brain systems are observable (Holland, 2009:3).

Further, Patrick Colm. Hogan strengthens the strong connection between literature and psychology by stating that in conducting literary study, not only literature but also human awareness is the main focus, precisely, human emotion as well as human conception of emotion. Through the literary study, cognitive principles are developed. Thus, studying on literature means not only studying literature but cognitive science and psychology of emotion as well (Hogan, 2003:15). Similarly, Marisa Bortolussi states that while literature is the focus of sociological or psychological analysis, the focus then not only on literature itself but also on sociology and psychology (Bortolussi, 2003:22). Likewise, Jean Michel Rabate, in

his *Jacques Lacan, Psychoanalysis and the Subject of Literature*, states that literature offers exclusively important prototypes that let either the psychoanalyst or the patient to comprehend new formations in dreams, symptoms, parapraxes (Rabate, 2001:3).

To conclude the strength of the connection of literature and psychology, the researcher refers to Gary D. Fireman that states that the heritages of story in human life and its effects for human mindful consciousness have been taken into consideration from some viewpoints in the psychological, anthropological, and developmental literatures (Fireman, 2003:21). He, further, gives real connection between literature and psychology in a plot of a literary work; plot involves enthusiasms and evaluations of actions; evaluations could be in the revelation of the language used to depict the action and of summing up its meaning. The actions of the characters have goals which are influenced by the consciousness from the revelation of their emotional condition (Fireman, 2003:25). One of the literary works whose main character shows his consciousness from the revelation of his emotional condition is Thomas Hardy's the Mayor of *Casterbridge*.

The Mayor of Casterbridge is a novel with the main character, Michael Henchard, undergoing an emotional problem, that is, frustration. Frustration is one of the emotional conditions indicated by regressing to the character in the bygone years. This is one of the reasons the researcher is interested in analyzing frustration; how he regresses to his years ago character. Besides, why he regresses to his former years of life becomes another reason of the researcher to analyze. Thus, Michael Henchard's frustration in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge* is worthy of a title in this article.

## II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Because frustration is one of the emotional conditions within somebody, the theory used then is the psychological behavior based on the emotional theory. It is mentioned by Cannon and Bard that an event would trigger bodily responses (arousal and notion) and the experience of an emotion simultaneously. When an event is perceived (processed) by the brain, the brain stimulates autonomic and muscular activity (arousal and action) and cognitive activity (experiencing the emotion) (Rathus, 1986; 207). Based on this opinion, it is understandable that human behavior is influenced by external stimuli. To support this theory of emotion that human being behaves emotionally to the response of the external factors, the researcher uses the

Schachter-Singer theory as combination. They state that emotions have generally similar patterns of bodily arousal. They vary a long a weak-strong dimension that is determined largely by the level of arousal. The label attributed to an emotion depends on a cognitive appraisal of a situation. This appraisal is based on many factors, including the perception of external events and the ways in which other people seem to be responding to the events (Rathus, 1986:207). It is then understandable from the two opinions above that the emotional condition of a man is caused by external factors. Man will behave in the reply of the stimuli that come to him such as fighting, fleeing, happy, fear and even frustrated. So far as the researcher deals with emotion, it is worth noting that frustration is one of the emotional condition of man (Wicks, 1974; 207).

Rather, frustration can be caused by some factors that become the barriers of gaining a goal. Such factors are lack of specific ability, inadequate self-control (Hilgard, 1979:417) and the omission or reduction of customary reward on one or more trials (Lawson, 1965:136). Then, in spite of depicting Michael Henchard's frustration, this study analyzes the factors that become the barriers of Michael Henchard's goal which lead him into the condition of frustration.

However, there are reactions to frustration and one of which is discussed here, namely, regression (Vicks 1974:33). According to Lugo and Hershey, regression involves the use of behavior from an earlier age. Someone regresses to an earlier form when, for example, he becomes frustrated and throw a temper tantrum. Or if he cannot get what he wants, he pouts for several hours (1976:438). Thus, a man in the condition of frustration will come to the bygone years which Michael Henchard has undergone in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge*.

### **Previous Studies**

To get a novelty of this study, the researcher refers to three previous article; the first one belongs to Ratih Novia Pratiwi whose article is about class conflicts in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge*. Using Marxist theory of class conflicts, this study shows that the characters conduct class conflicts against each other. The second one refers to [www.researchgate.net/publication/327602447](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/327602447), with the title Nature as a Victimizer in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. This article discusses that nature has been presented in a state of decay in *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. The emotions of the characters have been drown accordingly. Features such as; the rotted leaves, the dirt clouds reflect the pessimistic states of the

characters as a result of their downfall. Thus, nature reinforces the family's mistakes for example, when Henchard feels that his marriage is a big mistake and when Susan feels that she is going to be with the company of other man. The result of this study is that the characters remain pessimistic. The last one refers to I Wayan Mulyawan's the Life of a Mayor in Thomas Hardy's *the Mayor of Casterbridge*. In this study, Mulyawan discusses the intrinsic elements of the novel with the finding that the writer is interested in analyzing one of the intrinsic elements, that is, the theme. It is quite obvious that the researcher's study is quite different from the three previous studies above that the researcher uses psychology theory, namely, emotion theory with the finding is also different that the main character undergoes frustration in the form of regression caused by factors such as lack of specific ability, inadequate self-control, and the omission of reward.

### III. METHOD

The researcher uses qualitative method in that the researcher collects the data with the explanation of people, places, and conversation (Bogdan, et. al., 1982:02). Supporting by the theory of emotion, the researcher performs the conversations that are related to the psychological behaviors. The behaviors and conversations refer to his behavior in the bygone years: abandoning others and escape to liquor.

### IV. RESULT

#### A. Michael Henchard's Frustration

As explained above that regression involves the use of behavior from an earlier age. Somebody regresses to an earlier age form when, for example, he becomes frustrated and a temper tantrum. Such condition as the return to the former behavior after experiencing some problems of life has been undergone by Michael Henchard. However, before going further through the discussion of Michael Henchard's frustration, it is better to know his earlier years of life.

Michael Henchard is a hay trusser who wants to be rich and moves from country to country to get a job. His early marriage is burdening and as a result he neglects his family. In order to get a lot of money and happiness, he wants to abandon his family and sells them to other person. Thus, Michael Henchard's abandonment even though to his family is former typical form of behavior.

“That the man and woman were husband and wife, and the parents of the girl in arms, there could be a little doubt. No other than such relationship would

have accounted for the atmosphere of stale familiarity which the two carried with them like a nimbus as they moved down the road” (02).

The quotation above means that Michael Henchard really likes to abandon his family and even though they are husband and wife but ‘there could be little doubt’ because he neglects his family all the times.

The second typical form of his earlier life is his escape to drinking; as a man who wants to be successful in life but fails, he cannot stand of looking at the reality. He wants to overcome his sadness by drinking strong liquor.

“The man finished the basin, and called for another, the rum being signaled for in yet stronger proportion. The effect of it was soon apparent in his manner ...” (5)

It shows that Michael Henchard indeed likes to face the reality by drinking liquor with strong ‘proportion.’ Being a drunken man, he loses his consciousness and as a result he sells his wife and child. Thus, Michael Henchard’s earlier behaviors are discussed as his frustration reflected in the form of regression. And by regression in this analysis means that Michael Henchard’s behaviors when undergoing come back to the former ones, namely, to abandon others and to be a drunken man.

The experience of Michael Henchard to be in frustration is obvious by the fact that his possessions such as his business and his love fall to other person, Farfrae. His behavior then comes back to his earlier life. Even, when Michael Henchard knows that Elizabeth Jane is not his own daughter, he feels ashamed of his former sin and abandons her.

“‘go away-go away,’ he said ‘I don’t like to see’ee’

‘But father \_\_’

‘I don’t like to see’ee,’ he repeated” (203)

‘I don’t like to see you’ is Michael Henchard’s utterance to Elizabeth Jane when he feels frustrated. It is because she cannot please him by knowing that she is not his own daughter but Newson’s. Thus, he abandons her and he will not feel frustrated if she never appears in front of him to be regarded firstly as his own flesh and blood.

Such form of frustration as regression that abandons others who does not give happiness is repeated in the very end of the story by his letter known when he comes to his death. In this letter, he likes to abandon Elizabeth Jane because she hates so

much after knowing that he is not her own father through his lie to Newson that Elizabeth Jane has died.

“They stood in silence while he ran into the cottage; returning in a moment with a crumpled scray of paper. On it there was penciled as follows:

“Michael Henchard’s will:

That Elizabeth Jane Farfrae be not told of my death, or made to grieve on account of me

& that I be not bury’d in consecrated ground

& that no sexton be asked to toll the bell

& that nobody is wished to see my dead body

& that no mourners walk behind me at my funeral

& that no flowers be planted on my grave

& that no men remember me

To this I put my name

Michael Henchard “ (297).

It is Michael Henchard’s frustration that he does not care other people now because he is shameful and disappointed, and he wants to be buried secretly. Similarly, Michael Henchard abandons Farfrae, his own best friend as well as manager. Farfrae is a man who puts Michael Henchard in frustration. That he, Farfrae, is the one who wins Lucetta’s love which in the former days was Henchard’s-because she is doubtful to marry him after knowing the sale of his first wife-the one who is now an enemy of Michael Henchard in business, the one who will be elected as Mayor in the succession of Michael Henchard.

“At length he said to her, ’I am a man to my word. I have kept my oath for twenty one years; and now I can drink with a good conscience ... If I don’t do for him-well, I am a fearful practical joker when I choose. He has taken away everything from me, and by heavens, if I meet him I won’t answer for my deed” (209).

It shows that Michael Henchard is jealous of Frafrae because he ‘has taken away everything from him’ and he will not give ‘an answer’ to him. And based on the

quotation above it is understandable that Michael Henchard's frustration is mainly caused by whom who are obstructions of gaining a goal, let's say, to live in the world happily. Henchard's expressive letter to Elizabeth Jane reminds us of such attitude towards his wife in the bygone years. That Elizabeth Jane refuses Michael Henchard's presence on her wedding day becomes the hindrance of his opportunity of gaining a goal, happiness, because by this refusal, he cannot get her love.

In spite of abandoning others as a result of his complete bankruptcy, he drinks strong liquor that has been caused by his inability to overcome his stress of life. The stress that has been as a result of losing all his possessions; the discovery of Elizabeth Jane's true paternity as well as the loss of Lucetta to another person are things that put him in tension. This condition allows him to behave like that in the bygone years.

“‘Why d’ye say only a dozen days?’ asked Solomon Longways as worked beside Henchard in the granary weighing oats

‘Because in twelve days I shall be released of my oath’

‘What oath?’

‘The oath to drink no spirituous liquid. In twelve days it will be twenty one years since I swore it, and then I mean to enjoy myself, please God’” (205)

The quotation above is clear enough to show us that Michael Henchard is in frustration; that he wants to release himself and to drink ‘strong liquor’ which during the space of twenty one years of life has been stopped now becomes obvious.

## **B. Main Causes of Frustration Experienced by Michael Henchard**

### **1. Michael Henchard's Lack of Specific Ability**

As always happened in this singular world, one who he has been successful cannot defend his success because for instance he is not intellectually shaped or in other words he is uneducated. By the lack of education he may easily be defeated by his rivals and becomes down. Such is under gone by Michael Henchard who has been successful in the occupation of the Mayor of Casterbridge but later on he is defeated by the brilliant Farfrae, either in business or in love.

The lack of Michael Henchard about specific ability is cleared by the presence of other character, Farfrae, in the town of Casterbridge. Even though he is

the very new comer in that town but people of Casterbridge heartedly admire him so much rather than Michael Henchard 'through a golden base which the tone of his mind seemed to raise around him' (46). It means that Farfree is so smart that his thought can be seen through the way he talks as well as behaves. In comparison with Farfrae, rather, Michael Henchard is described as a primitive man who comes to the achievement without scientific ways.

“Character is fate, said Novalis, and Farfrae's character was the reverse of Henchard's, who might not inaptly be described as Faust has been described as a vehement gloomy being who had quitted the ways of vulgar man without a light to guide him on better way” (101).

This quotation shows us that Michael Hensbard's thought is so far different from that of Farfrae's. He is described as a stupid person who doesn't have a light that guides him on better way. Thus, Michael Henchard's lack of ability will ruin him in business which then makes him frustrated. To confirm that Michael Henchard's lack ability is obvious let's see the following quotation.

“In my business 'tis true that strength and bustle build up a firm. But judgement and knowledge what keep it established. Unluckily, I'm bad as science, Farfrae, bad at figures- a rule o'thumb sort of man. You're just the reverse....” (42).

It shows that by Michael Henchard's strength and bustle, he can build firm. But it cannot stand long so far as there is no science to support.

In running his business, Michael Henchard has made a mistake by using false methods. The methods that give disadvantage to the buyers of his wheats. Even the humblest of men in Casterbridge rebel against Henchard's methods and do not have a moment's hesitation in voicing their protest.

“But what are you going to do to repay us the past?” inquired the man who had before spoken, and who seemed to be a baker or miller. ‘Will you replace the ground floor we've still got by sound grain?’

Henchard's face had become still more stern at these interruptions, and he drank from his tumbler of water as if to calm himself or gain time. Instead of vochsafing a direct reply, he stiffly observed –

‘If anybody will tell me how to turn grown wheat into wholesome wheat I'll take it back with pleasure. But it can't be done.’



Henchard was not to be drawn again. Having said this, he sat down" (32).

It can't be done is a sign that Michael Henchard cannot overcome his bad wheat which harms the people as a result of his false methods. Again from this quotation Henchard's inability to run his business is obvious. But everything can be overcome when Henchard raises Farfrae as his manager even though he has engaged another applicant as manager. The methods of producing good wheats and bread and even the system of transaction are changed by him to modern ones. And through Farfrae's system and methods, Michael Henchard's great corn and hay thrive.

"The old crude viva voce system of Henchard, in which everything depended upon his memory, and bargains were made by the tongue alone was swept away. Letters and ledgers took the place of 'I'll do't and you shall hae't; and, as in all such cases of advance, the rugged picturesqueness of the old method disappeared with its inconveniences" (79).

Michael Henchard's ignorance in using 'the old method' is changed by Farfrae to modern one. It is again a sign of Michael Henchard's inability in transaction. He has made his bargains by the tongue alone which all the transactions are not written on the paper but in memory and it is very dangerous. Thus, Michael Henchard's failure which puts him into the condition of frustration as explained above is caused by such inability in managing his business. Rather, even though Michael Henchard has a nice position as the Mayor of Canterbridge but he is intellectually controlled by Farfrae in the sense that everything now depends on Farfrae's thought. Consequently, Michael Henchard is avoided by people in decision of business matters, when people want an opinion, it is Farfrae they seek. Even Casterbridge children know by heart who is the right man to ask.

“But please will Hr. Farfrae come ? said the child

‘I am going that way...Why Mr. Farfrae?’

‘I suppose because they like him so that's what they say '

‘Oh I see that's what they say, hay they like him because because he is cleverer than Mr. Henchard and, in short, Mr. Henchard can't hold a candle to him hay?’

‘Yes that's just it, sir - some of it’” ( 88 )

From the quotation above it is understandable that Farfrae is cleverer than Henchard and by his lack of knowledge he has a moral failure so that the people of Casterbridge do not believe him anymore in decision of business matters.

Further, Michael Henchard's simple mind is shown in the foolish way of celebrating a national day by getting up a camp for rejoicings on the bleak place. Charge admission at so much ahead - Just like the Scotchman. Who is going to pay anything ahead?' (91). That is what he thinks of Farfrae's entertainment. But Henchard is mistaken, the people of Casterbridge will go to Farfrae's rejoicings even at so much ahead,' and consequently nobody appears in Henchard's camp even though it is enjoyed freely.

“But where are the folk?” said Henchard, after the lapse of half an hour, during which time only two men and women had stood up to dance. ‘The shops are all shut. Why don't they come?’

‘They are at Farfrae's affair in the West Walk,’ answered a councilman who stood in the field with the Mayor

‘A few, I suppose. But where are the body o’them?’

‘All out of doors are there’

‘Then the more fools they’” (92-93)

By using this bleak place for entertainment, words of criticism are uttered by somebody, ‘Mr. Henchard's rejoicings couldn't say good morning to this,’ said one. ‘A man must be a head strong stunpoll to think folk would go up to that bleak place today’ (94). This avoidance of the people towards Michael Henchard's entertainment due to Michael Henchard's inability to have a right place for the entertainment. He chooses such a bleak place because he doesn't know that people are reluctant to go there and hurriedly underestimates Farfrae's camp. Thus, by this ignorance the decrement of his popularity in society is obvious that next puts him into the failure in business and from this the phenomenon of his frustration appears.

On the other hand, Michael Henchard shows his inability by raising Joshua Jopp as manager in the succession of Farfrae. This second manager whose payment is very moderate (162) has brought Michael Henchard into the complete downfall of his business. The neglect of Jopp not informing Henchard about the weather which makes the prize falls down leads Henchard into the bankruptcy.

“You can wipe and wipe, and say, "A fine hot day," can you?" cried Henchard in a savage undertone, imprisoning Jopp between himself and the bank wall. If it hadn't been for your blasted advice it might have been a fine day enough. Why did you let me go on, hey when a word of doubt from you or anybody would have made me think twice. For you can never be sure of weather till 'tiss past'" (168)

Henchard's mistake in raising Jopp as his manager is obvious. Jopp is indeed not clever, he 'can never be sure of weather till 'tiss past.' He should have reconsidered the weather. Thus, Michael Henchard's bankruptcy is due to the fact that he is unable to choose a better manager, Jopp. But as Renchard likes to make good his own life, the weather may be deemed, however, Farfrae says, 'To fetch it back entirely is impossible; nature won't stand so much as that ... (41). Seemingly, Michael Henchard's failure to gain happiness is caused by not having scientific ways in running his business. From this failure of his business there will no longer be an honor for him and such condition then leads him into the frustration.

## 2. Michael Henchard's Inadequate Self-Control

The other thing which becomes the barrier of someone's goal is his inadequate self-control. Michael Henchard is the protagonist's character whose self-control is so inadequate that he cannot defend his occupation as the Mayor of Casterbridge, his property and even his love. From the beginning of the story, it seems that his inadequate self-control and lack of knowledge are very obvious. It is Henchard who has no such self-control that the sale of his wife is possible.

"The woman's manner changed, and her face assumed that the grim shape and color of which mention has been made.

'Mike, Mike,' said she; 'this is getting serious. O ... too serious'

'Will anybody buy her?' said the man.

'I wish somebody would,' said she firmly. 'Her present owner is not at all to her liking' 'Nor you to mine,' said he. So we are agreed about that. Gentlemen, you hear? It's an agreement to part. She shall take the girl she wants to, and go her ways, I'll take my tools and go my ways'" (7-8)

From the quotation above it is understandable that Michael Henchard's inadequate self-control lets everybody buy his wife. He loses his control because he is very poor and the only way to get money is to sell his wife. In the following sections, eighteen

years later, even though Michael Henchard has been a Mayor of Casterbridge for a long time but the honor, the happiness are ruined by his own fault, namely, by his inadequate self-control itself. It is the firmity woman who opens widely the secret of Michael Henchard's life in front of the spectator about the sale of his wife. This kind of section of ether person is the result of his own fault in the previous days which then brings him into the failure, failure of defending happiness as well as love.

“‘A man and women with a little child came into my tent,’ the women continued. They sat down and had a basin apiece, Ah, lord's my life I was of more respectable station in the world then than I am now, being a land smuggler in a large way of business and I used to season my firmity with rum for them who asked for't. I did it for the man and then he had more and more till at last be quarreled to his wife, and offered to sell her to the highest bidder. A sailor come in and bid five guineas, and paid the money and let her away. And the man who sold his wife in that fashion is the man sitting there in the great big chair.’ The speaker concluded by nodding her head and folding her arm” (179)

The quotation above means that Michael Henchard's inadequate self-control that made him sell his wife now becomes harmful, and this kind of action then loses others' confidence towards Henchard, in particular, in dealing with love. Everybody is surely afraid of making love with him in remind of his past behavior. Thus, by his inadequate self-control, he fails to gain his goals, one of which is love.

Formerly, his inadequate self-control which makes his wife lost leads the people of Casterbridge to wonder about his past behavior. The loss of his wife before he enters Casterbridge is curiously talked by anybody in that town. The behavior of Michael Henchard in the past that made the sale of his wife influences his wife's manner Susan, when such remarriage happens. “Mrs. Henchard was so pale that the boys called her "the ghost" (72). It is because such remarriage is done in order to disguise people of Casterbridge. Michael Henchard likes to do the step of doing remarriage as he is anxious to defend his honor. He knows that people of Casterbridge will despise him if such disguise is open. However, people of Casterbridge seem to criticize Henchard's marriage since they see something odd with such marriage. A marriage between a great man, a man of high position with such humble and poor woman. “When a man is said to be worth so much a minute he is a man to be considered” (78). Surely, they consider this man, Michael Henchard,

why such a great man should marry a poor Susan. Thus, before the secret of the sale of his wife is really open, Michael Henchard has a little bit loses his honor as a result of his inadequate self- control. Consequently, he is then led to the complete moral downfall.

On the other hand, Michael Henchard's inadequate self-control is as well perceivable in family matters. Hurriedly, Michael Henchard wants to have Elizabeth Jane is called Miss Henchard as he supposes her as his own daughter. Henchard should not have done such an action in order to reduce his disappointment when knowing Elizabeth Jane's true paternity. But Michael Henchard is a man of no such patience and no such control that he lets his eyes scan the secret letter from his wife by breaking her order not to open till Elizabeth Jane's wedding day.

"My dear Michael, For the good of all three of us, I have kept one thing a secret from you till now. I hope you will understand why; I think you will; though perhaps you may not forgive me. But dear Michael, I have done it for the best ... Elizabeth Jane is not your own Elizabeth Jane. The Child who was in my arms when you sold me. No. She died three months after that, and this living one is my other husband ..." (110)

This letter of Elisabeth Jane's true paternity disappoints Henchard so much but he still likes her. It is again a result of a man who has no self-control so that he knows now who Elizabeth Jane is indeed that she is not his own Elizabeth Jane

Similarly, Michael Henchard is doing a mistake by informing Newson who calls for the return of Elisabeth Jane that she has died. It is again the result of his inadequate self-control to postpone Newson's knowledge that she is still alive. Consequently, Elizabeth Jane hates him so much that he is denied to attend her wedding day and the result is that he is really in frustration.

Rather, this inadequate self-control is owned by Michael Henchard almost in every sort of action. In dealing with a business, his inadequate self-control is noticeable not only towards the lower classes but also towards a man who runs his business into improvement, his manager, Farfrae. It is shown when the punishment of Abel Whittle is refused by Farfrae. Remembering to be a great man, he is so despised that the friendly touch of his hand to Farfrae's shoulder is over. It is the mark of Michael Henchard's sentiment towards Farfrae which next leads them into separation.

"The corn factor seldom or never again put his hand upon the young man's shoulder so as to nearly weigh him down with the pressure of mechanized friendship. He left off coming to Donald's lodgings and shouting into the passage, Hoy, Farfrae, boy come and have some dinner with us. Don't sit here in solitary confinement. But in the daily routine of their business there was little change" (90)

From the quotation above it is understandable that Henchard's inadequate self-control makes him never again put his arm upon the young man's shoulder, leave off coming to Donald's lodgings. He should not have done such action towards Farfrae because he doesn't do a great mistake to him. But again, Henchard is a man of no such control that he likes to dismiss Farfrae. However, the complete separation of Michael Henchard with Farfrae comes true when the entertainment of Michael Henchard is not welcomed by the people but Farfrae's and the result is the dismissal of Farfrae from the management.

"He'll be top sawyer soon of you two, and carry all afore him, added jocular Mr. Tubber.

'No,' said Henchard gloomily. 'He won't be that, because he's shortly going to leave me.' He looked towards Donald, who had again come near. Mr. Farfrae's time as my manager is drawing to a close isn't it, Farfree?" (95)

This quotation is clear enough to show that Michael Henchard is indeed a man who has inadequate self-control. He draws Farfrae's management to a close without any consideration that Farfrae is the one who runs his business into improvement.

As we know that though he is a Mayor of Casterbridge, but he cannot run his business well and as a result of his separation with Farfrae, he confronts a great rivalry business, namely, Farfrae himself. This is the great mistake of Henchard to estrange Farfrae from the management who then conquers him in business. Consequently, when Michael Henchard is truly in great failure, he can't stand looking Farfrae as a great man. He really wants to put him in pieces.

"Now, said Henchard quietly, 'we stood face to face-man and man. Your money and your fine wife no longer lift'ee above me as they did but now, and my poverty doesn't press me down.'

'What does it all mean?' asked Farfrae simply.

‘Wait a bit my lad. You should ha’ thought twice before you affronted to extremes a man had nothing to lose. I’ve stood your rivalry, who which ruined me, and your snubbing, which humbled me; but your hustling, that disgraced me, I won’t stand’” (242-243)

Again, Michael Henchard cannot control himself. He is emotionally touched by Farfrae's words in the Royalty. We stand face to face man and man is uttered by him when he wants to kill Farfrae. The result is that Michael Henchard has no confidence from Farfrae. That Lucette, Farfrae's wife, is in a serious danger who needs Farfrae's arrival is postponed somewhat later for he no longer believes Henchard as a good friend when Henchard is on the journey to inform him. At last, Michael Henchard's inadequate self-control brings him into the failure, either in business or in love.

### 3. Michael Henchard's Omission of Reward

As always experienced in our daily life that respectable person will be seen as he is when he gets, for example, material possession and high position. On the other hand, when he comes into the bankruptcy, people will no longer regard him or respect him. Such is undergone by Michael Henchard in this novel when he has a good position he will be respectable. But when such condition is lost, people of Casterbridge will not take care of him, even his words are useless. Thus, Casterbridge people are materially shaped. Everything depends on the property possessed by a person. “Ah, lots of them when they begun life were no more than I be now” (27) are the words uttered by Casterbridge people to the men who occupy good position. It further is an indication that wealthy is everything for them.

Seemingly, such a condition as taking care of somebody who has a nice position really happens in Casterbridge. It is when Michael Henchard own such a position or wealthy, he is a man of number one but when such condition is lost, his existence and even his words are useless. It is when he likes to voice the Royalty, he is refused to get involved in it.

“I hardly see that it would be proper, Mr. Henchard,’ said he. The council are the council, and as ye are no longer one of the body, there would be irregularity in the proceeding. If ye were included, why not others?’

‘I have a particular reason for wishing to assist at the ceremony.’

Farfrae looked around. ‘I think I have expressed the feeling of the council,’ he said.

‘Yes, yes,’ from Dr, Bath, Lawyer Long, Aldermen Tubber, and several more.

‘Then I am not to be allowed to have anything to do with it officially?’

‘I am afraid no ...’ (234-235)

It is the attitude of Casterbridge people to regard that ex-mayor as nothing. Even though Michael Henchard has experiences in controlling Casterbridge but he is not to be allowed to have anything to do with it. It is a sign of man who has no reward at all after his retirement. Casterbridge people should not have done such attitude towards him in remind of his experiences in controlling Casterbridge. But the atmosphere of Casterbridge is different. Everything depends on possession and Farfrae's election as Mayor is not only for his brilliant but also for his wealth. Thus, by omission of reward from the society, Michael Henchard's chance to gain his goals is lost. Such condition then leads him into the frustration.

Other instance of Michael Henchard's omission of reward is that of Lucetta's betrayal about her engagement with Henchard. She regards him as a bad person for the sale of his wife in the bygone years which is the way of Lucetta to release herself from him, that is, by marrying Farfrae.

“‘Married him?’ said Henchard at length. ‘My good what, married him whilst bound to marry me?’ ‘It was like this,’ she explained, with tears in her eyes and quavers in her voice; ‘don't be cruel. I loved him so much, and I thought you might tell him of the past and that grieved me and then, when I had promised you, I learnt of the rumors that you had sold your first wife at a fair like a horse or cow. How could I keep my promise after hearing that? I could not risk myself in your hand ...’” (188)

The quotation above means that in the eye of Lucetta, Henchard has no reward at all. She could not risk "herself" in "his hand". It is then the very best way for Lucetta to get away from Henchard in the fear of his behavior but for Henchard it is a failure of gaining love. He is nothing then in the eye of her and even in the eye of Casterbridge people. Thus, Henchard fails to get his/ goals to get on in this world. Formerly, he had been unsuccessful to get on in the world but such hindrances appear. The reappearance of his lost wife is a sign of his coming failure and although such transaction of a wife was done a long time ago but Michael Henchard is a man of no reward in the eye of the firmity woman who witnessed such a transaction. “He's no better than I, and has no right to sit there in Judgement upon me” (180) is the



utterance of the firm woman to the Mayor of Casterbridge in the court. Seemingly, it is not easy for Michael Henchard to defend his position although on the other occasion he has made amendment about his past behavior, made a wife take care of Abel's old mother but again the atmosphere of Casterbridge looks different. Everything depends on the reality that he is not a good man. Similarly, Michael Henchard loses his reward from Elizabeth Jane when he comes to have her love, but Elizabeth Jane can't accept him as he deceived her father by telling her death.

“oh-it is- Mr. Henchard,’ she said, starting back.

‘What, Elizabeth?’ he cried, as he seized her hand. ‘What do you say Mr. Henchard? Don't’ee so cold as this, my maid- I see you have another real father in place. Then you know all; but don't give me all your thought to him’” (291)

Again Michael Henchard loses his reward from Elizabeth Jane by calling Mr. Henchard "which" scourge him. Therefore, Elizabeth Jane no longer likes Henchard by underestimating his preceding behavior to play a hateful trick towards her father, and to get no admission, he goes away and becomes frustrated. Thus, by the omission of reward, Michael Henchard's chance to gain his purposes is blocked. The purpose to gain love, business and the other things that can bring him in satisfaction.

## V. CONCLUSION

The researcher finds a challenge to apply the psychological theory of emotion in the analysis above especially that deals with frustration. It seems that the frustration in the form of regression is worth an application to the behaviors in the earlier years of life of a human, the childish behavior. However, through some consideration that the main character, Michael Henchard, undergoes a flashback in his behaviors that he comes back to his former behavior, the researcher then is sure of the application of the theory of regression. Accordingly, the researcher hopes so much that other researchers are able to develop their finding in that they can apply the theory of frustration in the form of regression in the more appropriate way.

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