

SEX-TYPING IN DAVID EBERSHOFF'S *THE DANISH GIRL*

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Abstrak

Novel *The Danish Girl* karya David Ebershoff adalah novel tentang seorang transgender di Amerika. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran dan alasan dari proses mengetik seks dalam karakter utama novel *The Danish Girl*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Psikoanalisis oleh Paul Henry Mussen. Dalam penelitian ini, ada dua rumusan masalah. Yang pertama adalah mengungkap bagaimana pengetikan-jenis kelamin digambarkan dalam novel *The Danish Girl* karya David Ebershoff. Masalah kedua adalah alasan kebiasaan mengetik seks dalam novel *The Danish Girl* karya David Ebershoff. Setelah menganalisis novel ini, ada dua kesimpulan. Pertama, Einar Wegener digambarkan sebagai pria yang memiliki kecenderungan feminin. Dia mengidentifikasi dirinya sebagai seorang gadis yang terjebak di dalam tubuh laki-laki.

Kedua, Einar mengisi alasan terjadinya kebiasaan mengetik seks. Alasan dibagi menjadi tiga bagian. Pertama, peneliti menemukan bahwa Einar melewati proses identifikasi. Yang kedua adalah keinginan untuk pujian, kasih sayang, dan penerimaan oleh orang tua dan teman sebaya untuk perilaku seksual yang pantas. Yang terakhir, takut akan hukuman atau penolakan atas pelanggaran seksual. Pada akhirnya, Einar ternyata adalah seorang wanita yang terjebak dalam tubuh pria.

Kata kunci: Pengetikan Seks, Psikoanalisis, Transgender, Transeksual

Abstract

David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl* is a novel about a transgender in America. The objective of this research is to find out the depiction and the reasons of sex-typing process in *The Danish Girl* novel's main character. This study used the Psychoanalysis theory by Paul Henry Mussen. In this study, there is two problem formulation. The first is to reveal how sex-typing depicted David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. The second problem is the reasons for the habit of sex-typing in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. After analyzing this novel, there are two conclusions. Firstly, Einar Wegener is described as a man who has a feminine tendency. He identifies himself as a girl who trapped inside a male body.

Secondly, Einar fill up the reasons for the occurrence of sex-typing habit. The reasons split into three parts. Firstly, the researcher finds that Einar get through the identification process. The second is a desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behaviour. The last, fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct. Nevertheless, Einar turns out to be a woman trapped in a man's body.

Keywords: Sex-typing, Psychoanalysis, Transgender, Transsexual

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl* is the story of transgender, a girl trapped inside a male body. The story depicts a man who feels anxious to live in his real identity because too many events pressure his passion to fulfil his basic needs — to be loved and accepted for who he is. David Ebershoff is an American writer. He published his first novel, *The Danish Girl*, in 2000. It is inspired by one of the first people to have gender reassignment surgery, Einar Wegener. This research is unveiled to be culturally constructed based on the concept of sex. Sex becomes a

global issue and the most frequently discussed subject. In fact, as people talk about sex and sexuality, they may also think of the common phenomenon called LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender). Nevertheless, this issue is still to be debated in some parts of the world because some cultures find it to be Homosexual in their society against moral value. This research focuses on the transgender issue. For a person who feels and dresses like the opposite sex, Transgender is a shelter. For example, a person dressed as a woman and pretending to be a woman. Nevertheless, transgender just looks like the opposite sex and dresses, but they don't turn their body into the opposite sex. It's referred to as transsexual.

Transsexual is a person who feels he/she is a part of the other sex. Therefore, as members of the opposite sex, we want to be and act not only in beauty or clothing. Most of them are disgusted by their dominant sex and want surgery to alter their gender. Transsexual people feel trapped in the wrong body, so they're going to make the decision to have surgery. Meanwhile, according to Dwi Purnamasari (2016: 1), transsexuals in psychological terms are categorized as transsexual gender identity disorder. Individuals experiencing gender identity deviations where they feel discomfort and mismatch between sex and gender and wish to change sexual characteristics both primary and secondary. Based on these definitions it can be concluded that transgender is a feeling of incompatibility of a person's gender identity with the sex or physical that they have, so they tend to behave like the gender identity he believes in. In addition to the reason why the researcher chooses the authors because the books are quite interesting and inspired by the true story of the first transgender in America. David Ebershoff revealed that husbands and wives who do activities like normal couples, but the husband decides to turn into a woman like his wife because of an experiment from his own wife. David Ebershoff provides an atmosphere about what happened in Einar's life. He searches information about Einar Wegener that becomes Lili Elbe in writing his novel. David Ebershoff states that he is really interested in writing Lili's story, so he goes to Copenhagen in order to make the imagination about Lili's life (Ebershoff, 2015:7).

This research focuses on the representation of the process of becoming a transgender in "*The Danish Girl*". The researcher chose the topic because they wanted to find out how the process of someone who was originally a male then became transsexual was depicted in "*The Danish Girl*". The phenomenon of transsexual was chosen by the researcher because he saw that the existence of transsexual in the community was still considered a deviation. Transsexuals are male individuals who feel themselves in the wrong body and they want to choose their gender identity by behaving and dressing like women. People frequently recognize it as a deviation of gender identity and considered to be a disease that needs to be cured. Therefore, the researcher analyzes Einar Wegener's as a main character with psychoanalysis theory by Paul Henry Mussen in order to reveal Einar Wegener's main character psychological aspect.

This study have two research questions: 1) How is sex-typing depicted in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*?. 2) What are the reasons for the habit of sex-typing in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*?. Based on the research questions this study has goals as following: 1) To describe how sex-typing is depicted in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. 2) To reveal what the reasons for the habit of sex-typing in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*.

CONCEPT OF SEX-TYPING

The concept of sex-typing is not common in the literature department or in psychology. Most of the society in Western countries have a common belief that boys and

girls should act in a different way. Including how to dress, behavior or even walk should be different.

Sex-typing is the procedure of classifying people on the bases of a few characteristics. In spite of social contrasts, we discover a few likenesses in characteristics. For instance, ladies are believed to be sensitive, weak, depend and men are related to the qualities of daring and decided in the vast majority of the cultures. The expression of sexual orientation and sex are utilized reciprocally. The word sex gives natural effect though social researchers like to utilize term sexual orientation in view of its socio-psychological connotation. (Papilia, Diane E and Sally Wendkos Olds, 1997: 294).

Sex-typing refers to "...adoption of the advantages, attitudes and behaviors identified by culture as important to one's gender" (Paul Henry Mussen, 1963).

To Justin Pikunas (1969) "Sexual typing can be interpreted as intrapsychic identification process for those attributes and characteristics of personality belonging to one's gender, beginning with a closer identification in early childhood with the same-sex parent."

According to Sigmund Freud, "...Sex-typing is an indirect result of anatomy variations, an integral part and the upshot of the Oedipus complex in the identification process. The child takes on equal sex parent attitudes and behavior, many of which contribute to perceptions of gender." (Papilia, Diane E and Sally Wendkos Olds, 1997: 294). Those theories can be used to help explain how sex-typing can occur. There are three parts that depict the sex-typing. The first is dressing like a woman. The second, changing her identity. Third, behaving like a woman.

As the theory of cognitive development, gender schema theory suggests that sex-typing is mediated by the cognitive processes of the individual (sex - typing is derived from the process of gender schematization). Gender schematic process that comes from practice gender discrimination of the social community. Gender schema theory assumes that sex-typing is the phenomenon being studied (learned phenomenon) because it can be avoided or modified. Gender schema theory began with the observation that the developing child always learns the cultural definition of the public concerning femaleness and maleness. (Bem, 1983, 1985)

According to the gender schema theory, sex-typing resulting from assimilation self-concept and gender scheme. If the child learns the contents of the gender schema community, they learn where nature - a trait associated with sex and themselves. Here, children will learn about the relationship between the sexes, as well as a variety of dimensions or characteristics, for example, that the boys were strong and the girl is weak, but it involves also the lesson more deeply that dimension that can be applied differently in two types of sex. The child learns to apply selectivity schematically in himself, to choose among the many dimensions of personality that can be applied to their own sex and thus are qualified to organize the contents of which vary from the self-concept. It is worth noting that the gender schema theory is a theory about the process, not the content. Because individuals who are sex-typed see process information and regulate their behavior in

accordance with the definitions of femininity and masculinity which incidentally provided by their culture, the process of dividing the world into categories of feminine and masculine is something that is central for gender schema theory. (Bem, 1983, 1985).

In Sandra L. Bem's newspaper "The theory of gender and its consequences for the development of children: sex-schematic children in a gender-schematic culture," this theory was also discussed. Sandra L. Bem tells her journal certain theories about sex-typing; Sex-typing is the result of Psychoanalytical Theory, in which anatomy is destiny (Freud):

- a. Differences in perception of genital anatomy
- b. Envy of the penis (girl) production and fear of castration (males).
- c. Oedipal / Electra Complex Resolution

Therefore, we can infer that "...gender typing refers to the educational process through which children learn habits and adaptations suitable to their biological sex." (USA: Holt; Rinehart and Winston, Inc. 1967), p. 488.

The fundamental components of gender typing are, as in Paul Henry Mussen's (1969), definitely acquired at home, mostly by communicating with and imitating. In fact, there are several psychological systems in which a child acquires the appropriate sex-typing. In the adoption of sex-appropriate habits by the child there are at least three reasons:

1. Identification

Identification with same-sex parents as a substitute for, or fantasized ego ideal. In this idea, the concept is classification, a psychoanalysis theory developed by Freud, "...the template, or recognition method — in a situation where a young child is normally a parent — belongs to him. Identify is not normally a purposely initiated process such as riding a bicycle or learning"

The process of identification is correlating to the parent of the same sex. The absence or the nurturing parent is taking a massive role into that.

"A relationship that is affectionate and also ongoing encourages the process of identifying with the parent who is of the same sex and necessary for healthy development. There is, therefore, less potential for a boy whose dad is unavailable, or indifferent to him, to become a positive man, than for a boy whose father lives at home and takes an attractive approach. However, even the latter could prove insufficient. In many cases, a parent of the same sex may be shown to fail the child because it is a flawed gender template." (Anthony Storr, 1964).

We can presume that the identification process predominantly occurs at youth. As a major aspect of the analysis hypothesis, youth encounters and the advancement at an early age are basic parts in the later neurosis of a human. In this thesis, the main point of discussion on the sex-typing that relates to the Oedipus complex for identification of the process of sex-typing.

According to Paul Henry Mussen (1969), the basic components of sexual typing are without any doubt: the recognition and emulation of same-sex parents were primarily learned at home. However, in the process itself, identification seems to be crucial because adequate morality or consciousness has not developed at the stage in which sex-typing takes place.

2. *A desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behavior.*

Paul Henry Mussen considered that the child's identification with the same-sex parent is the successful outcome of the complex and that unsuccessful outcome of the complex might lead to neurosis, paedophilia, and homosexuality. He also believed that successful completion of this phase involved identifying with the same-sex parent which ultimately would lead to developing a mature sexual identity. (Paul Henry Mussen, 1963).

This phase is much more complicated and less clear for the young girl, sometimes known as the Electra complex. (In Greek mythology, Electra persuaded her brother to murder their mother and their mother's lover, who together had killed their father.) The absent parent is the term where the mother does not appear in the child's life either because the mother is obvious (left) or because she is simply not there. Moreover, the term absent mother can be derived from the concept of absent and absent parents, which is both considered very important for the growth of a child. Therefore, one of the most important and essential topics for this analysis is the idea of the missing parent. However, if the libido of the little girl around the genital zone, she and her mother (the other woman) probably discover that their father and other males (such as their brother) do not have a penis. She was responsible for her penis at one time, and for her apparent castration, she blamed her mom.

3. *Fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct*

This phase involves the child's unconscious wish to possess his opposite-sexed parent and at the same time to eliminate his same-sexed parent. The little boy's casual observations that women lack penises suggest to him that his father's revenge will be extracted in the form of castration. This threat of castration, experienced as castration anxiety, forces the boy to give up his wish to possess his mother. Relating to the concept of Penis Envy, out of psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, there is a theory called Womb envy, a term coined by Karen Horney. Karen Horney claims that womb envy is the feminine Neo-Freudian equivalent to penis envy. Horney argues that the unexpressed fear of people who instinctively recent childbirth, breastfeeding and childbearing — the key role of women in the development and sustainment of life — leads them to control and excel and keep the names of women alive (Catherine B. Silver, 2007).

Horney considers it likely that womb envy/vagina envy is a psychosocial tendency, just as penis envy is, rather than a quality inherent in men. In the same

journal, Silver (2007) also said that: "At a deeper level men's fears hide the unconscious or fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct to be a woman and the disturbing feelings of inadequacy and vulnerability that arise in young boys in relation to their powerful mothers." (Catherine B. Silver, 2007).

METHOD

In writing this study, the researcher employs the descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of observation people or behavior.

Data and Data Source

The main object of the study is *The Danish Girl* by David Ebershoff which is published in 2000 by the Viking Press in the United States and Allen & Unwin in Australia. The data taken from this novel involves phrases and direct or indirect quotations.

Data Collection

The data collected will be managed using qualitative system due to the absence of numbering sample data served in this study. The data is presented in the form of sentences represented through statement, paraphrase, or quotation.

Procedure of Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study will be classified according to the statement of the problem. In conducting the study, the writer uses the technique in collecting the data as follows: First close reading is done on the novel, this stage aims to comprehend what occurs inside the novel and find the necessary data.

Second, taking notes from some points such as Underlying the important dialogues, action, and narration which are related to the study in the novel as the following actions of the close reading. The aims of this step is to capture several points needed to be revealed.

Then, arranging the data into several part based on its classification, and selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study. The last step is drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion.

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher aims to answer the problems formulated in chapter one. The analyzing focused on two points. Firstly, the researcher tries to reveal how sex-typing can occur by the character Einar in the story. Second, the researcher discusses the internal conflict of Einar that related to sex-typing.

1. DEPICTION OF SEX-TYPING IN DAVID EBERSHOFF'S *THE DANISH GIRL*

In the first part of this chapter discusses the analysis of sex-typing that appears in the novel. In

addition, there are three parts that depict the sex-typing. The first is dressing like a woman. It occurs when Einar has lost his confidence to dress up as a man. The second, changing her identity. This part can occur when Einar calls himself Lili Elbe. Third, behaving like a woman. It occurs when Einar was a child, he often playing his mother stuff. It can be concluded that sex-typing is the issue that arises during its process of identifying gender by the presence of three parts above.

A. *Dressing Like a Woman*

The confusion of Einar Wegener starts from the first time his wife asks to wear Anna's dress. The dress makes him visualize a little girl he's kept in mind for a long time. Einar knows that he likes the dress and wonders from the first moment he sees it, that even he belongs to him (Ebershoff, 2015: 11).

"I've been thinking about her," Einar said. "Who's that?" "Little Lili." (Ebershoff, 2015: 18)

Starting from that moment, Einar has lost his confidence to dress up as a man and he prefers dresses up as a woman in order to keep him happy. Even Einar thinks he has the ability to dress up as a woman because he knows that Greta encourages him to dress as a woman. Furthermore, he found satisfaction when he dressed as a woman.

"He'll be here within the hour," Greta said. She was wearing a brown wooldress that clung to her in a pretty way.

"Are you going to stay dressed as Lili?" She asked.

"I thought I might."

"But I don't think he should meet Lili right away. Not first. Not before Einar."

Greta was right, and yet part of Einar wanted Lili to be the first to meet Carlisle, as if she were his better half. (Ebershoff, 2015: 11)

This evidence shows that Lili has always been living in Einar. The researcher also points out the dress used by Einar as a woman is more comfortable. Einar is also smart to make him look beautiful with his own dress. Eventually, dressing like a woman will become a wish for Einar, for he knows that Lili will appear inside him by dressing like a woman.

B. *Changing Her Identity*

For transsexuals, it takes a long process for them to find and choose their identity. This is also true of Einar, who was experienced much before he had the courage to choose to become a woman.

Einar and Greta move to Paris to have a new life because Greta's painting becomes the French's taste. After moving to Paris, Einar feels that Lili should alive rather than Einar. He also goes to find books about gender development; *The Sexes*; *The Normal and Abnormal Man*; *A Scientific Study of Sexual Immortality*. Those can allow Einar to discover his identity, and he can make the decision on Lili in his life (Ebershoff, 2015: 138).

"No. It's just that I sometimes don't know what's going on with me."

"But that's not true," she said.

"We know exactly what's going on with you. Inside of you lives Lili. In your soul is a pretty young lady named Lili. It's as simple as that. It has nothing to do with being crazy." (Ebershoff, 2015: 150)

The dialog between Greta and Lili shows how she believes in Lili, and it influences Einar's thinking on Lili. Einar feels that he has support from his own wife and often considers whether he's a male or a female to be his identity. Einar was increasingly confused about his identity. Every time he wants to try to be a man, he always fails to kill the figure of Lili in his life. In Einar, the confusion is not only about a woman's soul but also in his sexual desire.

Einar was a different person because of the confusion in his life. In fact, he is a husband but cannot carry out the role of husband. He also can't give the sexual desire to Greta. In society, he felt that he had failed to be a man, even though he was still known as Greta's husband. By looking at the evidence in some of Einar's words, he shows that he tends to be a woman.

"He was promising himself that every day he would behave in Einar's way, but it was like he came across an ancestor's belongings in the attic as he went to a closet to dress." (Ebershoff, 2015: 150)

The evidence above shows how hard Einar struggled to be who was destined to be a man, but the shadow of Lili was coming around her mind. Greta's husband has a better thought on Lili every day until he gives himself time to make a decision. Eventually, Einar Wegener calls himself Lili Elbe because he identifies as a girl who trapped inside a male body.

C. Behaving Like a Woman

In this subchapter, the researcher tries to depict the feminine behavior based on the major character in *The Danish Girl*. The researcher shows that behaving like a woman divided into 2 parts, submissive and emotional.

a. Submissive

Even though Einar is a man, but he is submissive. This characteristic is explained as a person who always does what other people say, even though it is not what he wants. When Einar married, he became submissive to her wife. Greta, the one who asked for Einar's help, supported Einar to dress as a woman, even Greta agreed when Einar became Lili. Einar always listened to what Greta says.

"Then just slip it on for a few minutes." Greta brought it to Einar and held it to his chest.

"Greta," he said. "What if I-"

"Just take off your shirt," Greta said. And he did.

"What if I-"

"Just close your eyes," she said. And he did. (Ebershoff, 2015: 10)

The dialogue above showed that Einar obeyed Greta's order. The writer found out that actually, Einar did not want to wear the dress, but he had no power to reject that. The way the author describes his submissive by the words, "and he did". Einar's submissive was also depicted when Greta asked him to be a model, while Einar was busy with his painting.

Further, Einar also could not reject what Greta wants when she asked him to visit a doctor. Einar felt that he was fine with his mysterious bleeding (this mysterious bleeding came once a month after he realizes about Lili), but Greta a bit forced Einar to see a doctor, even she made an appointment for the doctor. Finally, Einar followed Greta's asking, it showed that Einar did not have any mettle to speak his mind that he was alright.

b. Emotional

The researcher finds the evidence showing that Einar is quite emotional. Besides, Einar also became more sensitive when he dressed as a woman. Einar and Hendrik often met after the party, but in their last meeting, Hendrik said to Einar that he had already known about Lili. Hendrik knew that Lili was Einar. After Hendrik said that, Einar suddenly broke up their relationship, because Einar was shy that anyone knew about the truth of him (Ebershoff, 2015: 60).

Lili shuddered again. "I'm afraid I can't see you anymore."

Lili finally said. "I'm going to have to say goodbye to you tonight."

"What are you talking about?" Hendrik said.

"Why are you saying this?"

"I just can't see you anymore. Not right now."

He reached Lili's hand, but she refused. "But it does not make any difference to me. Is that what is about? That what I'm trying to tell you. Is this because you think that I won't" (Ebershoff, 2015: 61)

The emotional was directly seen when he refused Hendrik's hand. Hendrik was trying to explain, but Einar did not want to hear anything from Hendrik. It showed how Einar became so sensitive because Hendrik knew about the truly Lili. By seeing the reaction from the behavior of the character, it helps the researcher to establish Einar's behavior as an emotional person.

2. THE REASON FOR THE HABIT OF SEX-TYPING IN *THE DANISH GIRL*

In the previous chapter, the researcher has explained the depicted of sex-typing in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. In this chapter, the researcher would explain what the reason for the habit of sex-typing can occur in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. In addition, there are three parts that describe the reason for the habit of sex-typing process. The first process is the identification of Einar Wegener. This phase contains of different aspects

of personality development that describe the development of a child. The second, a desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behavior. Third, fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct. It can be concluded that sex-typing is the issue which arises during its process of identifying the gender by the presence of three parts above.

A. *The Identification Process of Einar Wegener*

The term of Identification contains of different aspects of personality development. Identifying is a word which many psychologists and pathologists find useful. This applies, as if another person's characteristic applied to him, to the mechanism by which the child thinks, behaves and performs. The word template refers to the person or group the baby is associated with.

A more evolved form of identity later in childhood was based on a later increasing fear, fear of punishment, attempting to change the relationship between the child and the same sex parent.

"The father of Einar knowing that his son loved playing with girls stuff, he became angry with him and said the boys couldn't be like that." (Ebershoff, 2015: 43)

From the evidence above, show that the identification process has been passed by Einar since he was a child. He began to be afraid when his father scolded him.

When Einar Wegener was adult, he married with a girl named Greta and they had no children in their six years-marriage. In their marriage, they 'play a game' which was Einar as a husband liked who to dress as a woman and called Lili. Lili became the model for Greta's paintings and it was sold quickly. It made Einar thought about being a woman, not only by a dressing. He found himself was confused about his gender. Lili doesn't want to just look like a woman and have a husband—she wants to be able to be a mother. This is a crucial part of her female identity for her. It's kind of surprising that she has this drive since Einar and Greta never once discuss having children. Considering Greta's personality, we have a feeling that if she wanted children, she'd have had them by now.

The main reason Einar starts living as Lili without hard process and thought is his wife, Greta. Greta is one hundred percent supportive of Einar's transformation into Lili. Her brother is supportive, too, as is Einar's childhood friend. Everyone is supportive—it's practically a utopia of support—and these people save Einar's life because he plans to kill himself if he can't become Lili. He just doesn't want to live a lie; he wants to live fully, which for him, means living as Lili.

B. *A desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behavior*

The next part of this study is about to discuss the process of sex-typing and the identification as happens in Einar's life. The identification process takes place in the stage of psychosexual development. This concept leads the researcher to examine what happened in the psychosexual

phase of Einar Wegener, which eventually leads him to misidentify himself as he ought to be.

Every child should reach the next level of development through the process. If any part of the process fails, the child will be disappointed and the stage will not be completed so that the child can stay in the stage (stuck) until he can solve it. Einar Wegener as the main character of the book was born as an ordinary boy. Like any other child, he lives his life and goes through each phase of his psychosexual development.

What happens to Einar is the absence of the mother. In the previous chapter, the concept of a desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behavior described as the mother not only physical absence but also emotional absence. The evidence shows that the mother was absent even before Einar was one month. This is happening at the phallic phase of Einar. The interruption of this phase might have an effect on the subsequent growth of Einar's personality, because this stage is where the Oedipus process takes place and Freud himself states, "The Oedipus complex may justly be regarded as the nucleus of the neuroses." (Sigmund Freud, 1966)

"He was born as a boy and raised by his father and grandmother because his mother has died when he was a baby. Since he was young, Einar liked to play with his mother's things, such as scarf and head-craft and imagined that those were his." (Ebershoff, 2015: 28)

For a tiny boy who has a difficult struggle with his oedipal battle, his mother support is the utmost importance for him to get through the point, so that he can progress to the next psychosexual level to develop into a normal person, except for Einar, who receives no affection or getting support from his mother.

This phase requires the intervention of his mother to satisfy the fundamental need. The mother was also said to be the first love object during the oedipal phase but Einar could not find that. The Oedipal phase has been suspended already. It means Einar lost his battle with the Oedipal. Therefore, from a conclusion by the author, Einar does not live up to his need to be loved because of the failure of the oedipal battle.

C. *Fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct*

In this case, Einar wants to transform his genital into a girl. In order to make it look like a vagina, Einar attempts to "hide" his penis before having transformation surgery.

"... And when Einar closed his eyes so felt himself slipping down his soul's tube, he pulled his penis back and taped it in the empty space just under his groin." (Ebershoff, 2015: 73)

That statement shows that Einar wants to disappear his penis, so that he can wear a proper dress. His obsession with being a woman is clearly seen here when Einar is not happy to have a penis.

From that statement, the researcher points out that a transsexual as a member of the opposite sex wants to be and function. He does activities as a member of the opposite sex before Einar decides to undergo transformation surgery. His work here refers to what Einar did, like kissing a man and dressing as a woman. It can be inferred from that long explanation that transsexual needs to be the opposite sex participant.

Einar begins to be sure about what he wants: he wants Lili and Einar should be disappeared. When Einar is sure about his decision, he puts his faith to the doctor, Dr. Bolk. Transsexual puts his faith and future into the hands of the doctor, particularly surgeon. Here, Einar meets Dr. Bolk to make his dream comes true. Professor Bolk suggests him to take a rest for a week. When a week passed, Bolk comes to his room to announce about the surgery.

Now, Einar is disappeared and Lili lives. Based on Greta's statement in the dialogue, she said that Einar is always been Lili. It means that Greta realizes from a long time ago that her husband has two souls live inside him. It is also related to Benjamin's statement that transsexual feels himself to be a woman (trapped in a man's body) and is attracted to men. Greta's answer supports this idea which is actually Einar has the wrong body to live with a woman's soul there.

Professor Bolk, the only doctor that can understand what Lili wants, he finds something unique. He tells to Greta that Einar has ovaries.

"I found something in his stomach, twisted in his intestine. He told Dr. Bolk." I found a couple of ovaries. For example, it is underdeveloped. Of course, it's tiny. Yet there they were." (Ebershoff, 2015: 209)

It makes Dr. Bolk thinks that Einar can have uterus transplantation and he can make Lili to be a real woman. It's heard so strange that from a man can be the real woman with all wishes of women in general.

From some of the evidence above, Einar seems envy of vagina or womb possession. He tried to hide his penis until he thought about changing his genitals. Especially when Dr. Bolk said that Einar had a pair of ovaries that implanted behind her genitals, it increase his confidence to continue the operations.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the novel, this study then comes to the conclusion of the research. The researcher divides the closing into two parts, the first part states about the conclusion that can be drawn in order to answer the problem of the study, and the second part is a suggestion.

Based on the first statement problem above, this study analyzed the depiction of sex-typing in David Ebershoff's *The Danish Girl*. There are three parts that depict the sex-typing. The first is dressing like a woman. It occurs when Einar dresses up as a woman, he gets some satisfaction. He has lost his confidence to dress up as a man because he knows that Lili will appear inside him by

dressing like a woman. The second, changing her identity. This part can occur when Einar calls himself Lili Elbe and he identifies himself as a girl who trapped inside a male body. Third, behaving like a woman. It occurs when Einar has feminine behavior should be submissive and emotional.

The whole psychological process above is called sex-typing. There are several points here that are labeled as this study's conclusion. The researcher believes that gender is socially constructed. When Einar was a boy, He was forbidden to play with girl stuff when Einar was a child. This made him stay until he married Greta to be a guy. After being married with Greta, the sexuality of Einar was feminine. That's because Greta allows Einar to dress up with men and hang out with men. As he learns that he has two sexes, woman and man, Einar's uncertainty begins.

Later, Einar fill up the reasons for the occurrence of sex-typing habit. The reasons split into three parts. Firstly, the researcher finds that Einar get through the identification process. This phase is the first and crucial reason because the beginning of the process of sex-typing is at this phase. The second, a desire for praise, affection, and acceptance by parents and peers for sexually proper behaviour. This phase requires the intervention of his mother to satisfy the fundamental need. The mother was also said to be the first love object during the oedipal phase but Einar could not find that. The last, fear of punishment or rejection for sexual misconduct. This phase involves the child's unconscious wish to possess his opposite-sexed parent and at the same time to eliminate his same-sexed parent.

There is, indeed, a solution to every single issue. Einar puts his trust in the hand of the doctor that can turn him into a woman. Transsexuals will always consider the doctor the "king" of their life, as only the doctor can satisfy their wish to be a woman or a man. Through undergoing a conversion operation, Einar becomes a female. And Lili's here. After the surgery, Lili finds the love of her career. She wants to stay and get married with her husband, Hendrik Sandhal. She still wants her own children. It's not always convenient for a person if she / he thinks they're living in the wrong body. Nevertheless, Einar turns out to be a woman trapped in a man's body.

Suggestion

This paper focuses on the view of the sex-typing process through Paul Henry Mussen's theory of psychoanalysis. While it is concluded, research in this field cannot be shown to be final. Additional studies may be performed or discussed later in other areas for those interested in this study. There are many problems in *The Danish Girl*'s novel which could be partially resolved by psychoanalysis theory.

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