

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of *The Catcher in the Rye* novel by J.D Salinger. The results are; the motives of juvenile delinquency acts committed by Holden Caulfield in the Catcher in the Rye Novel and the education aspects in the Catcher in the Rye novel.

4.1 The Motives of Juvenile Delinquency Acts committed by Holden Caulfield in *The Catcher in the Rye*

According to Maslow (1943) people doing something based on the motive received by their physiology and psychology. His theory about motivation can be divided into five categories called ‘general-dynamic’ theory.

The Catcher in the Rye is a novel that told a story about Holden Caulfield in 50’ era. As a teenager who seemed to have many troubles in hand, Holden Caulfield actually was only an ordinary teenager with many reasons and motives in doing juvenile delinquencies. Those can be seen from the quotations based on the novel along with their explanations below.

a. The Physiological Need

The physiological needs usually called as homeostasis. The maintenance of physiological parameters such as concentration of ions, blood glucose, arterial blood gases, body core temperature in a narrow range (but around predetermined “set points”) is called homeostasis. Homeostatic regulation involves autonomic systems, endocrine systems and the respiratory system (Janig, 0521845181: 2). The physiological needs include the need of food, the need of oxygen, the need of sexual intercourse, and the need of body resting. This can be seen from the parts of the novel below:

- (1) Last year I made a rule that I was going to quit horsing around with girls that, deep down, gave me a pain in the ass. I broke it, though, the same week I made it—the same night, as a matter of fact. I spent the whole night necking with a terrible phony named**

Anne Louise Sherman. Sex is something I just don't understand. I swear to God I don't. (Salinger, 1951: 37)

The statement by Holden Caulfield above contains sexual intercourse that had been done by Holden Caulfield. It was said that Holden was spending the whole night necking with a girl, which means he had done sexual intercourse with that girl. Then, Holden said that sex was something that he didn't understand. This statement points out that Holden lacks of sex education which can prevent him from doing uncontrollable sexual acts.

In this case, Holden Caulfield had the physiological need which is the need of sexual intercourse. As explained above, Holden as a teenager who had unstable hormone got an impulse to make a move to a girl and broke his own promise not to playing around sexually. The physiological need is the need of the body, so physically Holden was in need of sexual intercourse that caused him to break his own promise for quit horsing around. It is said as physiological need as Holden only sought for sexual encounter to be along with the girl.

The motive of physiological need from juvenile delinquency that had been done by Holden Caulfield can also be seen from the statement below:

(2) We horsed around a little bit in the cab on the way over to the theater. At first she didn't want to, because she had her lipstick on and all, but I was being seductive as hell and she didn't have any alternative. Twice, when the goddam cab stopped short in traffic, I damn near fell off the seat. Those damn drivers never even look where they're going, I swear they don't. Then, just to show you how crazy I am, when we were coming out of this big clinch, I told her I loved her and all. It was a lie, of course, but the thing is, I meant it when I said it. I'm crazy. I swear to God I am. (Salinger, 1951: 72)

From the statement above, Holden Caulfield had done sexual violence toward a girl that he had a date with. The words horsed around were used by Holden to describe when he was playing around sexually with a girl.

The physiological need was seen as Holden Caulfield only wanted to have sexual intercourse with the girl as he felt he wanted to do it. Then, the statement by Holden when he lied to the girl and said he loved her could be a sign that he only need to release his physiological need.

b. The Safety Need

The safety need can be roughly categorized as security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on. (Maslow, 1954: 39). The motive of safety need can be seen from parts of the novel below:

(1) All of a sudden, I decided what I'd really do, I'd get the hell out of Pencey—right that same night and all. I mean not wait till Wednesday or anything. (Salinger, 1951: 30)

In the quotation above, Holden Caulfield committed juvenile delinquency for running away from school. The vacation for the students of Pencey would be started on Wednesday. However, Holden stated that he got out from Pencey right at that night and would not wait until Wednesday. It means he broke the rule by went out from the school before the official time for vacation was started.

The motive that reflected in the quotation above is about the need for safety. Holden decided to leave Pencey because he could not wait until Wednesday when his parents would know about him being kicked out from that school. Deep down in his heart Holden felt troubled with the fact that he was kicked out from Pencey yet he concealed it with his sarcastic comments, as proved in the quotation below:

I didn't want to go home or anything till they got it and thoroughly digested it and all. I didn't want to be around when they first got it. My mother gets very hysterical. She's not too bad after she gets something thoroughly digested, though. Besides, I sort of needed a little vacation. My nerves were shot. They really were. (Salinger, 1951: 30)

Holden said that he needed sort of vacation when he actually needed the feeling of safety by running away. He was running away from the place where the trouble started which is his school and where the trouble would continue, which is his house. Holden also had a high fantasy of doing dangerous things to escape from reality, as represents below:

(2) What I really felt like, though, was committing suicide. I felt like jumping out the window. I probably would've done it, too, if I'd

been sure somebody'd cover me up as soon as I landed. I didn't want a bunch of stupid rubbernecks looking at me when I was all gory. (Salinger, 1951: 61)

In the part of the story above, Holden Caulfield had an intention to jump out from the window and killed himself. As a teenager who had unstable impulse Holden thought of something to kill himself when he felt like he could not cope with the situation. The intention of suicide is an act that includes in the juvenile delinquency.

The intention of suicide by Holden Caulfield was not without any reason. Holden Caulfield was caught in a situation where Old Maurice, the elevator guy got some dough from him with force and beat him up (Salinger, 1951:60). The motive of Holden to have an intention to suicide was because he was tired with what had happened to him. He wanted to have the feeling of safety where people could not beat him up and bully him. So, it can be concluded that Holden had an intention to do suicide because he needed the feeling of safety for himself. The other quotation also reflected how he actually needed safety feeling as shows below:

(3) It was a helluva lot easier getting out of the house than it was getting in, for some reason. For one thing, I didn't give much of a damn any more if they caught me. I really didn't. I figured if they caught me, they caught me. I almost wished they did, in a way. (Salinger, 1951: 105)

In the quotation above, Holden Caulfield committed juvenile delinquency of running away from home. He snuck in to his house before quietly leaving when he knew that his parents had come home. He could not stay because he was supposed to be at school and get back on Wednesday as mentioned in the novel.

However, Holden Caulfield had a motive when he snuck into the house and ran away afterwards. The motive is because he needs safety feeling for not to be caught. Furthermore, Holden actually felt that it might be better to be caught by his parents. It can be seen from the last sentence on the quotation. He almost wished his parents caught him which has a meaning that he would be safe once his parents caught him. However, it was torn as he at the end choosing to seek for safety feeling outside his house and ran away from home.

Another part of the novel that showed the motive of safety need can be seen from the conversation below:

**(4) “Don’t be ridiculous, Holden. Get back in that bed. I’m going to bed myself. The money will be there safe and sound in the morn-”
 “No, no kidding. I gotta get going. I really do.” I was damn near all dressed already, except that I couldn’t find my tie. I couldn’t remember where I’d put my tie. I put on my jacket and all without it. Old Mr. Antolini was sitting now in the big chair a little ways away from me, watching me. (Salinger, 1951: 113)**

In the conversation above, Holden was running away from his teacher’s house. Holden was in hurry to put on his clothes and sought for reasons because he wanted to run away from that house. Even though did not do any crime, but his acts of running away from his teacher house was an act of juvenile delinquency as mentioned in the second chapter. Then, Holden Caulfield’s motive of running away can be seen from the earlier part of the story that quoted as below:

**I woke up all of a sudden. I don’t know what time it was or anything, but I woke up. I felt something on my head, some guy’s hand. Boy, it really scared hell out of me. What it was, it was Mr. Antolini’s hand. What he was doing was, he was sitting on the floor right next to the couch, in the dark and all, and he was sort of petting me or patting me on the goddam head. Boy, I’ll bet I jumped about a thousand feet.
 “What the helly doing?” I said.
 “Nothing! I’m simply sitting here, admiring—”
 “What’re ya doing, anyway?” I said over again. I didn’t know what the hell to say—I mean I was embarrassed as hell. I know more damn perverts, at schools and all, than anybody you ever met, and they’re always being perverty when I’m around. (Salinger, 1951:112)**

From the quotation above we could feel how scared Holden was when he found his teacher being too close to him. He felt that his teacher was taking advantage of him when he was sleeping just like those perverts he had known. How hurried and nervous he was showed that he did not feel safe around Mr. Antolini. It means the motive for him to run away from his teacher house was because he did not feel the safety that he needed.

c. The Belonging and Love Need

The belonging and love need can be categorized as affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal (Maslow, 1954:43). The belonging and love need can be seen from the parts of the novel below:

(1) I was only thirteen, and they were going to have me psychoanalyzed and all, because I broke all the windows in the garage. I don't blame them. I really don't. I slept in the garage the night he died, and I broke all the goddam windows with my fist, just for the hell of it. I even tried to break all the windows on the station wagon we had that summer, but my hand was already broken and everything by that time, and I couldn't do it. (Salinger, 1951: 22-23)

The quotation above showed that Holden did juvenile delinquency act where he broke all the windows in the garage. This includes in rebellion act with violence. Holden rebellious act made his parents suffered financial loss.

However, Holden did the rebellious act with a certain motive. The motive for Holden to do such act was because the need of belonging and love. It was shown when Holden said that his brother died at the night he broke all the windows in the garage. The action was a burst of emotion when Holden felt he lost something that belonged to him that was his died brother. Holden could not get a grip of himself and start to get violence when he realized he could not get no more love from his died brother.

Holden Caulfield was a lonely boy with different way of thinking. He actually was longed for someone who could understand him and give him affection. This can be seen from the conversation below:

(2) "Would you care for a cocktail?" I asked her. I was feeling in the mood for one myself. "We can go in the club car. All right?" "Dear, are you allowed to order drinks?" she asked me. Not snotty, though. She was too charming and all to be snotty. "Well, no, not exactly, but I can usually get them on account of my heighth," I said. (Salinger, 1951: 34)

In this part, Holden Caulfield offered a lady that he met for a cocktail. It was said that Holden was actually still underage that he could not get alcohol.

However, he said by his height people would not feel suspicious as he was more than six feet, which counted to be taller than average teenager on his age.

The motive for Holden to have a thought for offering the lady to get a glass of cocktail was even more interesting. The lady that he met was his friend's mom which he considered as a lady with good personality. The statement from Holden that she was too charming to be snotty gave a sign that Holden felt the lady was someone that he could lean on. It made him felt comfortable to talk to her because he felt she could a little bit understand him. Holden purpose to have a drink so they can continue to talk and Holden hope for more attention and affection from the lady. The affection of someone older or someone like mother was longed by Holden which made him wanted to prolong their meeting.

Holden who longed for affection and someone he could share a story also can be seen from the conversation below:

(3) "I thought we might have just one cocktail together. It isn't too late."

"Well. You're very sweet," she said.

"Where ya callin' from? Where ya at now, anyways?"

"Me? I'm in a phone booth."

"Oh," she said. Then there was this very long pause. "Well, I'd like awfully to get together with you sometime, Mr. Cawffle. You sound very attractive. You sound like a very attractive person. But it is late."

"I could come up to your place."

"Well, ordinary, I'd say grand. I mean I'd love to have you drop up for a cocktail, but my roommate happens to be ill. She's been laying here all night without a wink of sleep. She just this minute closed her eyes and all. I mean."

"Oh. That's too bad." (Salinger, 1951: 38)

In this part of the novel, Holden felt lonely after decided to leave Pencey Prep that night. From the conversation above Holden phoned a girl in purpose to have her accompany him for a drink that night. In this case, Holden committed juvenile delinquency because he was still an underage so he should not drink alcohol.

The motive for Holden to phoned the girl and offered a cocktail was because Holden need the affection of love and the feeling of having a friend to spend the night with. He longed for someone to treat him with affection that made

him to do juvenile delinquency of offering someone to have some glasses of cocktail with him.

- (4) I ordered a Scotch and soda, and told him not to mix it—I said it fast as hell, because if you hem and haw, they think you’re under twenty-one and won’t sell you any intoxicating liquor. I had trouble with him anyway, though. “I’m sorry, sir,” he said, “but do you have some verification of your age? Your driver’s license, perhaps?” I gave him this very cold stare, like he’d insulted the hell out of me, and asked him, “Do I look like I’m under twenty-one?”**
“I’m sorry, sir, but we have our—”
“Okay, okay,” I said. I figured the hell with it. “Bring me a Coke.”
(Salinger, 1951: 40-41)

From the conversation above it shows that Holden committed juvenile delinquency related to alcohol. As an underage he did not allowed to drink alcohol. Therefore, he got some problems with the waiter because he thought that he could trick him and ask for alcohol. At the end he had to be satisfied as he could only order a glass of coke.

Holden always had his own reason as why he got drunk and order for some glasses of alcohol for himself even though he knew already that drinking was not allowed for him, as an underage. The motive for Holden to get himself drunk is because of belonging and love need. It was reflected by some lines before and after the conversation above as proved below:

While I was changing my shirt, I damn near gave my kid sister Phoebe a buzz, though. I certainly felt like talking to her on the phone. Somebody with sense and all. But I couldn’t take a chance on giving her a buzz, because she was only a little kid and she wouldn’t have been up, let alone anywhere near the phone. (Salinger, 1951: 39)

From the quotation above we know how Holden wanted to have her sister on the phone. He even told a series of story about her and his dead little brother Allie afterward. It proves that he is in need of affection of love. Then when he said the people with sense means someone who can understand him and less judge him. To put it in another word, he needed someone’s support to get through his current situation. Another proof about his need of belonging and love also can be seen from the quotation below:

I just gave all three of them this very cool glance and all. What they did, though, the three of them, when I did it, they started giggling like morons. They probably thought I was too young to give anybody the once-over. That annoyed hell out of me— you'd've thought I wanted to marry them or something. I should've given them the freeze, after they did that, but the trouble was, I really felt like dancing. (Salinger, 1951: 41)

In the situation above Holden tried to make a move toward three women across the table. Even though he said he did not like them as he called them moron and other offensive words, he still wanted to dance with them. It was because he needed people who would accompany him and made him less lonely.

In the other proof, Holden decided to have a drink by himself. However, he was still trying to find a company for himself. It was as in the quotation below:

(5) I certainly began to feel like a prize horse's ass, though, sitting there all by myself. There wasn't anything to do except smoke and drink. What I did do, though, I told the waiter to ask old Ernie if he'd care to join me for a drink. (Salinger, 1951: 50)

From the quotation above, Holden did juvenile delinquency such as smoking and drinking. It was since Holden Caulfield was said as an underage as mentioned before, so he was actually forbad to have alcohol.

In the quotation was mentioned that Holden called up for Ernie to have him company even though he knew already that Ernie would not come to his table. It means that Holden was actually very desperate to have someone by his side because he tried to call someone who he knew would not even took a glance at him. It can be concluded that Holden's motive to go to a bar and have a drink was to seek for someone that would give him the feeling of belonging and affection of love. It also reflected in the quotation below:

(6) I looked at the red thing with my number on it, on my key. "Twelve twenty-two," I said. I was already sort of sorry I'd let the thing start rolling, but it was too late now. "Okay. I'll send a girl up in about fifteen minutes." He opened the doors and I got out. "Hey, is she good-looking?" I asked him. "I don't want any old bag." "No old bag. Don't worry about it, chief." "Who do I pay?"

“Her,” he said. “Let’s go, chief.” He shut the doors, practically right in my face. (Salinger, 1951: 53)

From the quotation above, Holden was offered a companion by a random elevator guy. Holden said that he was twenty-two years old when he actually was only sixteen at that time. He realized if he reveal his real age the guy would not continue with his offer. At that point, Holden was practically agreed to hire a prostitute and committed juvenile delinquency of sexual violence when he should not hire a prostitute at his age.

The desperation for affection that Holden held inside his mind led him to an agreement with the elevator guy for sending a girl into his room. The motive for Holden to hire a prostitute could be concluded as craving the feeling of belonging and love for himself without anything sexual which proved by a quotation below:

“Don’t you feel like talking for a while?” I asked her. It was a childish thing to say, but I was feeling so damn peculiar. “Are you in a very big hurry?”

She looked at me like I was a madman. “What the heck ya wanna talk about?” she said.

“I don’t know. Nothing special. I just thought perhaps you might care to chat for a while.” (Salinger, 1951: 55)

Even though he had a slight thought about having some fun, but deep down his heart it was not what he really need. He was desperate to have a friend to accompany him and get attention from them. It was reflected on how he only wanted a chat with the paid girl he had in his room. Another proof was also shown on the quotation below:

(7) Then, all of a sudden, I got this idea. “Look,” I said. “Here’s my idea. How would you like to get the hell out of here? Here’s my idea. I know this guy down in Greenwich Village that we can borrow his car for a couple of weeks. He used to go to the same school I did and he still owes me ten bucks. What we could do is, tomorrow morning we could drive up to Massachusetts and Vermont, and all around there, see. It’s beautiful as hell up there, It really is.” I was getting excited as hell, the more I thought of it, and I sort of reached over and took old Sally’s goddam hand. What a goddam fool I was. (Salinger, 1951: 77)

In this part of the novel, Holden persuaded Sally, a girl he dated recently to leave with him. This time Holden committed serious juvenile delinquency as he tried to bring Sally to go for Greenland Village with him. It can be a crime when he actually did it since they did not have their parents' permissions to do such big thing of moving to another place.

The motive for Holden's act this time was obvious. He wanted Sally belong to him only so he purposed an idea of running away. Holden here was craving someone who belonged to him and would give affection of love to him. He went as far as encouraged Sally to go with him when he did not have guarantee that she would agree with it. It reflected that Holden was too desperate to have people's attention and love. To have Sally go with him was his selfish way to be belonged to someone and to have someone by side as he was actually scared with loneliness.

When Holden Caulfield felt loneliness started to consume him and he had no one to go to, he would wander to a place where many people would gather, a bar for example, as shown in the part of the novel below:

- (8) "No reason. I was just wondering."
 "Well. Take it easy," he said. He was leaving his tip and all and he was starting to go.
 "Have just one more drink," I told him. "Please. I'm lonesome as hell. No kidding."
 He said he couldn't do it, though. He said he was late now, and then he left. Old Luce. He was strictly a pain in the ass, but he certainly had a good vocabulary. (Salinger, 1951: 87)**

From the conversation above Holden begged his friend to stay with him for another glass of alcohol. It means that he committed juvenile delinquency because drinking alcohol is not allowed for underage.

The motive of Holden Caulfield to have a drink with a friend of him was because he needed the belonging and the feeling of love for himself. He wanted someone who would listen to him and accompany him through his depressed phase. It can be seen from the time when Holden begged his friend to stay for another drink because he felt lonesome. Holden even added "no kidding" as a sign

that he really needed a friend at that time and was desperate to have one. The quotation below also emphasized how Holden really needed love of affection:

- (9) **“Yeah. Listen. Listen, hey. I’ll come over Christmas Eve. Okay? Trimma goddamn tree for ya. Okay? Okay, hey, Sally?”**
“Yes. You’re drunk. Go to bed now. Where are you? Who’s with you?”
“Sally? I’ll come over and trimma tree for ya, okay? Okay, hey?”
“Yes. Go to bed now. Where are you? Who’s with you?”
“Nobody. Me, myself and I.” Boy was I drunk! I was even still holding onto my guts. “They got me. Rocky’s mob got me. You know that? Sally, you know that?”
“I can’t hear you. Go to bed now. I have to go. Call me tomorrow.”

The quotation above revealed about the drunken Holden who called Sally, his date. The sentence “Boy was I drunk! I was even still holding onto my guts” proved that Holden committed juvenile delinquency of alcohol abuse.

It could be seen that Holden called Sally and asked about trimming a tree for Christmas. He even insisted as he said it more than once. Holden only wanted someone to talk to and even tried to grab Sally’s attention to talk for another minute with him. The sentence “They got me. Rocky’s mob got me. You know that? Sally, you know that?” was a proof that Holden wanted Sally to keep talking to him on the phone. That sentence emphasized that Holden wanted Sally’s attention to be poured on him and hoped that she still wanted to hear him on the other side of the phone. It could be concluded that Holden’s motive for his juvenile delinquency of alcohol abuse was because he needed affection of love and the feeling of belonging.

Holden Caulfield was desperate for the need of belonging and love that he started flirting with anyone that he thought fit and kind, as shown below:

- (10) **Then, when I went out to the checkroom, I couldn’t find my goddam check. The hat-check girl was very nice about it, though. She gave me my coat anyway. And my “Little Shirley Beans” record—I still had it with me and all. I gave her a buck for being so nice, but she wouldn’t take it. She kept telling me to go home and go to bed. I sort of tried to make a date with her for when she got through working, but she wouldn’t do it. (Salinger, 1951: 89)**

From the quotation above can be seen that Holden was flirting with a hat – check girl from the bar. He committed juvenile delinquency for disturbing the girl’s job. It also can be counted as sexual harassment if he dared to go further than trying to make a date with her.

The motive for Holden Caulfield to do such thing is because he longed for affection of love and belonging. He was left alone at the bar by his friend. However, he felt so lonely and drunk. Then met the hat – check girl and he could not help but to think that she was nice when she gave him his coat even though he lost his check. As he still longed for a companion, he tried to get the girl for a date after her work done but to no avail.

Another thing that Holden did to fulfill his craving for affection of love and belonging was reflected in the quotation below:

(11)I got off at our floor—limping like a bastard—and started walking over toward the Dicksteins’ side. Then, when I heard the elevator doors shut, I turned around and went over to our side. I was doing all right. I didn’t even feel drunk anymore. Then I took out my door key and opened our door, quiet as hell. Then, very, very carefully and all, I went inside and closed the door. I really should’ve been a crook. (Salinger, 1951: 92)

From the quotation above, Holden committed juvenile delinquency as he snuck into a house, even though it was his own house. However, he snuck into his house without his parents’ consent because he should not be home but school.

The motive of why he decided to go back home when he planned to comeback on Wednesday was because he needed to fulfill his belonging and love need. He came back to his house because he did not have anyone to go to anymore. The only one that left was his little sister, Phoebe that came in mind. He could not wait until Wednesday to meet her as he felt he needed her to ease his lonely heart.

d. The Esteem Need

All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. These needs may therefore be

classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation (Maslow, 1954:45). The motive of esteem need can be seen from the parts of the novel below:

- (1) **“Why should I?” I said—I was practically yelling. “That’s just the trouble with all you morons. You never want to discuss anything. That’s the way you can always tell a moron. They never want to discuss anything intellig—”**
Then he really let one go at me, and the next thing I knew I was on the goddam floor again. I don’t remember if he knocked me out or not, but I don’t think so. It’s pretty hard to knock a guy out, except in the goddam movies. But my nose was bleeding all over the place. (Salinger, 1951: 26)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Holden and his friend, Stradlater had a little argument and end up fighting. Holden who got unstable temper smacked Stradlater on the head then continued verbally attack him. However, he then got a few punches from him. It counts as he committed juvenile delinquency of violence act.

The motive as why Holden could commit such act was because he needed to protect his self-esteem which included in the esteem violence. Even though he knew how strong Stradlater was, he still verbally attacked Stradlater who already made him pinned on the floor. It means that Holden really think highly of his self-esteem as a man who did not easily said that he would surrender.

- (2) **The more I thought about my gloves and my yellowness, the more depressed I got, and I decided, while I was walking and all, to stop off and have a drink somewhere. I’d only had three drinks at Ernie’s, and I didn’t even finish the last one. One thing I have, it’s a terrific capacity. I can drink all night and not even show it, if I’m in the mood. (Salinger, 1951: 52)**

Another juvenile delinquency involved drinking alcohol was done by Holden Caulfield. The statement where Holden could drink much and could look sober also showed how Holden already used to drinking.

The quotation above also had shown how lonely Holden was at that time. When he said that he became more depressed when thinking about his gloves, he kind of missed something that used to belong to him. The gloves and his yellowness was a sign for how weak he was as a person because he lost it and let it be. Then, even though he might end up found it he would do nothing because of his yellowness, as proved in the quotation below:

I'd have the damn gloves right in my hand and all, but I'd feel I ought to sock the guy in the jaw or something—break his goddam jaw. Only, I wouldn't have the guts to do it. I'd just stand there, trying to look tough. (Salinger, 1951: 52)

From the quotation above, Holden Caulfield realized that he was a weak person who did not have courage to do something to other people even though he often thought about it. Then, when he said he was trying to look though was something he did because he could not beat the guy up. So, he better save his self esteem and tried to act all cool about the situation. Another proof that reflected how Holden Caulfield actually has a high self-esteem can be seen below:

**(3) "All right, chief, let's have it. I gotta get back to work."
 "I told you about ten times, I don't owe you a cent. I already gave her the five—"
 "Cut the crap, now. Let's have it."
 "Why should I give her another five bucks?" I said. My voice was cracking all over the place. "You're trying to chisel me." Old Maurice unbuttoned his whole uniform coat. All he had on underneath was a phony shirt collar, but no shirt or anything. He had a big fat hairy stomach.
 "Nobody's tryna chisel nobody," he said. "Let's have it, chief."
 "No." (Salinger, 1951: 59)**

From the passage above, Holden Caulfield had a fight or an argument with the elevator guy who offered him a girl. It can be said that he committed violence act for fighting with the guy.

It can be seen from the conversation above that Holden Caulfield was sticking rigidly toward his conviction not to pay more. He was stubborn when it comes to maintain his dignity and justice. He had strong self-esteem as he did not want to give up when he knew he was right. He stubbornly stood on his credence

and did not want people to take advantage of him. He wanted to be respected. Then for people to know, he still had dignity and dominance.

e. The Need for Self-Actualization

The need for Self-Actualization refers to man's desire for self-fulfillment, namely to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially. This tendency might be phrased as desire to become more and more what one idiosyncratically is, to become everything the one is capable of becoming (Maslow, 1954:46). People who were living a life with people around surely wanted to have achievements as their self-actualization. It is no different with Holden Caulfield who was also craving for self-actualization, as reflected below:

(1) You weren't allowed to smoke in the dorm, but you could do it late at night when everybody was asleep or out and nobody could smell the smoke. Besides, I did it to annoy Stradlater. It drove him crazy when you broke any rules. He never smoked in the dorm. It was only me. (Salinger, 1951: 24)

The quotation above shows how Holden broke the school rule for smoking inside the dorm. His rebellious act for smoking is obviously a wrong thing to do. It is included in the juvenile delinquency because he committed rebellious act which was breaking the school's rule which forbid their students to smoke inside the dorm.

The motive of Holden for breaking the school's rule by smoking in his dorm was because the need for self-actualization. He did it only to annoy Stradlater. He wanted to be more dominant than Stradlater by smoking in the dorm. Because Holden said that Stradlater went crazy if there were any rule breakers, he did it as a proof that Stradlater was nothing after him. He broke the rule to look cooler than Stradlater beside to annoy him.

Holden Caulfield also had a high expectation of himself. He believed that he would be just fine out there when he was left by himself. He was also thirsty for self-actualization, as reflected in the quotation below:

(2) I pictured myself coming out of the goddam bathroom, dressed and all, with my automatic in my pocket, and staggering around a little bit. Then I'd walk downstairs, instead of using the elevator.

I'd hold onto the banister and all, with this blood trickling out of the side of my mouth a little at a time. What I'd do, I'd walk down a few floors—holding onto my guts, blood leaking all over the place— and then I'd ring the elevator bell. As soon as old Maurice opened the doors, he'd see me with the automatic in my hand and he'd start screaming at me, in this very high-pitched, yellow-belly voice, to leave him alone. But I'd plug him anyway. Six shots right through his fat hairy belly. (Salinger, 1951: 61)

In the quotation above, Holden Caulfield had an intention to commit gun-related violence. He was imagining things after got beaten up by the elevator guy. The one who he met at the hotel lobby and offered him a prostitute before.

The motive of his act is because he needed the feeling of self-actualization. In the quotation above he imagined how he would give old Maurice, the elevator guy six shots on his abdomen with the automatic he carried. It means that he wanted to be the one who took revenge against old Maurice, pretending that he could do it easily to fulfill his need of self-actualization. Even though it is obvious that everything happened was only inside his head. Another quotation below also represents how Holden Caulfield was craving for self-actualization:

(3) Finally, what I decided I'd do, I decided I'd go away. I decided I'd never go home again and I'd never go away to another school again. I decided I'd just see old Phoebe and sort of say good-by to her and all, and give her back her Christmas dough, and then I'd start hitchhiking my way out West. (Salinger, 1951: 116)

From the quotation above, Holden committed juvenile delinquency as he planned to run away from home. He said that he had decided to leave his home and even school and how he would never comeback. He was even bluffing about his destination.

It is visible that from the quotation above Holden Caulfield was trying to reach for his self-actualization to life by himself. As mentioned on the quotation, Holden wanted to start a new life by ditching his school life and even his family to go to the West. It is a sign that he wanted to give up on his current life in his hometown and life by himself to fulfill his self-actualization.

4.2 The Teenage Education Aspects in the Catcher in the Rye.

The Catcher in the Rye is a novel written by J.D Salinger in 1951 which focused on a boy named Holden Caulfield. In the novel of *The Catcher in the Rye* Holden Caulfield as the main character was a boy with difficulty in accepting the process of growing up with all of the consequences. Actually, Holden had his ideal world of himself that he kept inside his mind. However the reality he was living in was far too different with all dark sides he found. Thus, it made him to act in confusion with his ideal kind of the perfect world he had in mind yet with the messed up world he was living in. However, with all of the problems occurred as the consequences of his acts, he gave the readers hidden messages in the aspects of teenage education.

a. The Process of Growing Up

As represented in the theoretical review, in the process of growing up people are experiencing some changes. The changes that we are able to see are the changes of body parts or anatomy and their functions. Then, the changes that we are not able to see are about the psychology changes (PMI, 2008: 4). The process of growing up is influenced by internal factor and external factor. As a teenager who was experiencing the process of growing up, Holden also had his own story that built his character and his way of thinking as represents below:

(1) I was only thirteen, and they were going to have me psychoanalyzed and all, because I broke all the windows in the garage. I don't blame them. I really don't. I slept in the garage the night he died, and I broke all the goddam windows with my fist, just for the hell of it. I even tried to break all the windows on the station wagon we had that summer, but my hand was already broken and everything by that time, and I couldn't do it. It was a very stupid thing to do, I'll admit, but I hardly didn't even know I was doing it, and you didn't know Allie. (Salinger, 1951: 22-23)

At the age of thirteen Allie, Holden's younger brother was died due to leukemia. That matter left him shattered and affecting his life thoroughly. His parents who set him to be psychoanalyzed gave him other kind of trauma which gave him the thought that he was abnormal. When he said that he did not blame his parents for getting him psychoanalyzed was the time he already thought it was

his fault and he accepted that he was out of his mind at that time. Even though as parents they wanted only the best for their children yet they did not consider their children's way of thinking and feeling before they made a decision. That is why teenage education is also necessary for parents to understand. It is because this matter will actually help parents to dive down into teenage way of thinking.

Another thing is Holden grew up from a rich family that made him sometimes to be treated different as other boys from common family's background. However, he did not feel right with the obvious differentiation between the poor and the rich. He did not want people to have a standard about how to treat people based on their family's background, whether they were poor or rich. It can be seen from the quotation below:

(2) For instance, they had this headmaster, Mr. Haas, that was the phoniest bastard I ever met in my life. Ten times worse than old Thurmer. On Sundays, for instance, old Haas went around shaking hands with everybody's parents when they drove up to school. He'd be charming as hell and all. Except if some boy had little old funny-looking parents. (Salinger, 1951: 8)

From the statement above, Holden Caulfield shared about his old headmaster who treated students' parents differently. Holden had a high justice for social life that made him hating people with high status as they usually looked down on people just like what his head master did. The attitude of caring toward each other without looking at their family background should be learned from Holden Caulfield. However, parents should guide them in the process as how to face different kind of people without discrimination.

b. Social Norms and Risky Behavior

Social norms are the system of rules that has been gone down by the society to be obediently done by all the people. The social norms can be based on religion, laws and official regulation, then customary law and traditions (PMI, 2008:15). In the aspect of social norms, Holden was a boy who did not have

enough education about religion that he lacked of respect toward things concerning about religion, as reflected below:

- (1) **“Listen. What’s the routine on joining a monastery?” I asked him. I was sort of toying with the idea of joining one. “Do you have to be a Catholic and all?”**
“Certainly you have to be a Catholic. You bastard, did you wake me just to ask me a dumb ques—”
“Aah, go back to sleep. I’m not gonna join one anyway. The kind of luck I have, I’d probably join one with all the wrong kind of monks in it. All stupid bastards. Or just bastards.” When I said that, old Ackley sat way the hell up in bed.
“Listen,” he said, “I don’t care what you say about me or anything, but if you start making cracks about my goddam religion, for Chrissake—”
“Relax,” I said. “Nobody’s making any cracks about your goddam religion.” I got up off Ely’s bed, and started towards the door. I didn’t want to hang around in that stupid atmosphere any more. (Salinger, 1951: 29)

It is because teenagers are still in the age of comprehending their lives, so parents should give them more understanding about some base matter concerning how to behave and various norms applied in the society, including respecting religious communities. Religious education should be one of parents’ concerns as it will help teenagers in understanding their environment and how to have a certain attitude and be well-disposed.

Holden Caulfield also portrayed a boy who was confused and troubled, yet having this kind of concern toward children’s purity. It can be seen from the part of the story below:

- (2) **While I was walking up the stairs, though, all of a sudden I thought I was going to puke again. Only, I didn’t. I sat down for a second, and then I felt better. But while I was sitting down, I saw something that drove me crazy. Somebody’d written “Fuck you” on the wall. It drove me damn near crazy. I thought how Phoebe and all the other little kids would see it, and how they’d wonder what the hell it meant, and then finally some dirty kid would tell them—all cockeyed, naturally—what it meant, and how they’d all think about it and maybe even worry about it for a couple of days. I kept wanting to kill whoever’d written it. (Salinger, 1951: 117)**

Even though Holden himself could be said as someone who did not have good manners, but he felt troubled when children did so. His attempted to erase

cursing words on the wall of Phoebe's school shown how he actually cared toward children misbehavior. He also wanted to keep children's purity so it would not get affected by the bad norms in the society as reflected on the part of the novel below:

(3) "I thought it was 'If a body catch a body,' " I said. "Anyway, I keep picturing all these little kids playing some game in this big field of rye and all. Thousands of little kids, and nobody's around—nobody big, I mean except me. And I'm standing on the edge of some crazy cliff. What I have to do, I have to catch everybody if they start to go over the cliff—I mean if they're running and they don't look where they're going I have to come out from somewhere and catch them. That's all I'd do all day. I'd just be the catcher in the rye and all. I know it's crazy, but that's the only thing I'd really like to be. I know it's crazy." (Salinger, 1951: 101)

In the statement by Holden Caulfield above, he said that he wanted to be someone who would catch the children who started to go over the cliff in the field of rye. It has the meaning that he wanted to protect the children's purity when they started to go over the board. Furthermore it shows that Holden was actually also longing for a catcher in rye for himself. He longed for someone who would help him through his difficulties in the process growing up. As represented on the conversation above, the caring and loving toward each other should be implemented to teenagers as it could shoo away the feeling of loneliness. It is because the feeling of love could give a feeling of assurance that they are belong to the society.

Then, the next one is risky behavior. Behavior is categorized as risky when the behavior can cause some consequences that harm the offender or others. If it does not cause trouble at that moment, yet the trouble will occur later on, that is the risky behavior (PMI, 2008:17). The education aspect from the term of risky behavior that the writer can draw from Holden's story can be seen along with its explanation below:

**(4) "How old are you, chief?" the elevator guy said.
"Why?" I said. "Twenty-two."
"Uh huh. Well, how 'bout it? Y'innarested? Five bucks a throw. Fifteen bucks the whole night." He looked at his wrist watch. "Till noon. Five bucks a throw, fifteen bucks till noon."**

“Okay,” I said. (Salinger, 1951:53)

In the conversation between Holden Caulfield and an elevator guy above, Holden was tempted to hire a prostitute that was offered by the elevator guy. However, the consequence for his action was unacknowledged by him. He took the risk for hiring a prostitute who he didn't even see the face before. The consequence can be seen from the conversation below:

- (5) Then Sunny said something for the first time. “Hey, Maurice. Want me to get his wallet?” she said. “It’s right on the wutchamacallit.”**
“Yeah, get it.”
“Leave my wallet alone!”
“I awreddy got it,” Sunny said. She waved five bucks at me. “See? All I’m takin’ is the five you owe me. I’m no crook.”
All of a sudden I started to cry. I’d give anything if I hadn’t, but I did. “No, you’re no crooks,” I said. “You’re just stealing five—”
“Shut up,” old Maurice said, and gave me a shove (Salinger, 1951:60)

From the conversation above, Holden at the end argued with the elevator guy and the prostitute who wanted him to pay more even though he only had a chat with her. Based on the conversation above the teenage education aspect that can be learned is how teenagers should be given awareness about the consequences of hiring a prostitute from the aspect of health and type of crime. Sex education and socialization about the types of crime that haunt many teenagers should be able to raise teenagers' awareness toward the modus of crimes and jeopardizes of free-sex.

c. Cigarette, Alcohol, and Drug Abuse

A cigarette contains more than 700 kinds of toxic that are bad for the health. As we know, there are Carbon Monoxide (CO) that can cause death and nicotine which can lead to cardiomyopathy and arteriosclerosis (PMI, 2008:69). Smoking a cigarette especially for a teenager would give a bad impact to the health, as revealed in the part of the story below:

- (1) I ran all the way to the main gate, and then I waited a second till I got my breath. I have no wind, if you want to know the truth. I’m quite a heavy smoker, for one thing—that is, I used to be. They made me cut it out. (Salinger, 1951: 3)**

On the statement above, Holden admitted that he used to be a heavy smoker before the school made him to put it quit. He also admitted that smoking made him breathless easily. From that statement, Holden actually gave a hidden message about the effect of smoking. Then, besides putting up the awareness of the bad effect for smoker, regulation at school should be arranged to control teenagers from smoking just like what had been done by Holden's school, Pencey Prep.

Alcohol is a colorless volatile flammable liquid that is produced by the natural fermentation of sugars and is the intoxicating constituent of wine, beer, spirits, and other drinks, and is also used as an industrial solvent and as fuel (PMI, 2008: 75). Despite in his young age, Holden who was only sixteen was quite familiar with alcohol. Even though he was quite aware of the effect alcohol could bring him, he was still holding onto it to escape from his misery. This could be seen from the conversation below:

(2) I sort of gave her the old eye, but she pretended she didn't even see me. I probably wouldn't have done it, but I was getting drunk as hell. When she was finished, she beat it out of the room so fast I didn't even get a chance to invite her to join me for a drink, so I called the headwaiter over. I told him to ask old Valencia if she'd care to join me for a drink. He said he would, but he probably didn't even give her my message. People never give your message to anybody.

At the quotation above Holden talked about the old Valencia and how the writer would never gave his message to her. At this point, Holden was depressed and tried to escape from misery by inviting someone to talk with him. We could know the desperation of Holden in the clause of "people never give your message to anyone". He knew it already that his message would not reach Valencia, yet he still rely that message to the waiter which showed his desperation.

(3) Boy, I sat at that goddam bar till around one o'clock or so, getting drunk as a bastard. I could hardly see straight. The one thing I did, though, I was careful as hell not to get boisterous or anything. I didn't want anybody to notice me or anything or ask how old I was. But, boy, I could hardly see straight (Salinger, 1951: 87)

Holden said about how he could hardly see straight as he got drunk. It meant he became physically incapable of taking care of himself. Then, another thing he mentioned was about how he was afraid that he might get boisterous and end up tangled into a trouble. This meant the alcohol had affected him psychologically. That was why he was scared that alcohol might take over him and drive him to do something illogical and stirred up some troubles that would bring nothing but some harms to himself.

It is said that drinking is more harmful to teens than adults because their brains are still developing throughout adolescence and well into young adulthood. Drinking during this critical growth period can lead to lifelong damage in brain function, particularly as it relates to memory, motor skills (ability to move) and coordination (PMI, 2008: 75). That is why the preventive action should be taken seriously by many parties, including parents and places which provide alcohol. Everyone should be aware of the damages it brings and should not allow minor to order alcohol.