

NARCISSISM PORTRAYED BY HATSUMOMO IN ARTHUR GOLDEN'S *MEMOIRS OF A GEISHA*

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ABSTRACT

This research discussed Narcissism Portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*. The writer applied the theory of Narcissism Portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* as the unit analysis. The theory of Narcissism Portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* is used by the psycho-literature approach. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative. The reason for using this method is because this method is the most appropriate to be applied in this research. The author can find a comprehensive and deep description of narcissism in literary works. By using the qualitative method, the author can obtain the complete data and the data has high credibility. First, the research focuses on the narcissism portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* by analyzing the lines of her in the novel. By referring to the discussion, finally, the author comes to a conclusion that Hatsumomo has shown her narcissism that is reflected by her grandiosity sense and lack of empathy caused by her privilege in Okiya.

Keywords: *Memoirs of a Geisha*, Hatsumomo, Narcissism, Grandiosity, Lack of Empathy.

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini membahas tentang Narsisme yang digambarkan oleh karakter Hatsumomo dalam Novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* karya Arhur Golden. Teori yang berhubungan dengan narsisme ini dianalisa berdasarkan pendekatan psiko-sastra sebagai satu kesatuan unit dalam penelitian ini. Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif yang merupakan metode paling cocok untuk digunakan dalam menganalisis teks dalam novel yang menggambarkan narsisme oleh Hatsumomo. Melalui proses membaca komprehensif, maka penulis sampai pada kesimpulan bahwa Hatsumomo menggambarkan narsisme dalam dirinya di cerita novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* karya Arthur Golden tersebut melalui rasa waham kebesaran atau megalomania dan kurangnya rasa empati terhadap sesama, akibat dirinya yang sejak awal selalu diistimewakan di Okiya.*

Kata kunci: *Memoirs of a Geisha*, Hatsumomo, Narsisme, Rasa Keagungan, Kurang Empati.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature in the most extensive sense is close to anything composed

especially sociology and psychology. Literature, whether it is within the shape of a novel, brief story, verse or play,

continuously serves genuine life values such as desire, cherish, fellowship, history, ethics, information, and societies, creative energy incorporate craftsmanship and religion. Agreeing with Klarer (2004: 1) said that in most cases, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.

Literary works created within a certain period can occur movers about the circumstances and situations that occur during the creation of the work literature, be it socio-cultural, psychology, religious, political, economic, and educational, besides that literary works can be used as documents of the reality of a certain period. Literature teaches us the reality from our lives, therefore almost in every literary work, we can find the moral lesson and the significance of reading or adoring the literary works. The novel is one of the literary compositions which pleasures the reader.

Psychology affects every part of our life, and as society has grown more complicated, psychology has become more vital in resolving human problems. Psychoanalysis is one of the most popular current theories in English literature. It is a psychoanalysis-guiding theory that is viewed as a theory of personality organization and dynamics. Psychoanalysis, according to Sehandi (2014: 119-120), is a literary theory that explores the psychological aspects of characters in literature.

The psychology of literature or psychology approach in analyzing literary works, means the analysis of the psychological study of the author, as type and as a private, or the study of the creative process or the study of the psychological types and laws present

within works of literature, or, finally, the consequences of literature upon its readers (audience's psychology).

A branch of psychology in the term of personality disorder is Narcissist Personality Disorder (NPD) or narcissism, which focuses on an individual who has taken the advantage of social relationships to achieve popularity, are always engrossed in and are only interested in matters of self-pleasure according to Mehdizadeh (2010).

Narcissism is self-love where you pay attention to yourself excessively, an understanding that expects yourself to be very superior and very important, considers yourself to be the smartest, the greatest, the most powerful, the best and the most everything (Chaplin:2009).

The author chooses to analyze this novel because the Second World War Geisha's life story is a fascinating story to bring in the field of study. The story is about Geisha's way of life and how Geisha adjusted to their modern life. Being a geisha, a youthful young lady must learn several conventional abilities, verse, and the craftsmanship of kimono, behaviors, discussion, and social graces.

Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* is one of the novels which consist of psychological aspects. Since, discussing the life of a geisha can be challenging, especially from a psychological standpoint. In *Memoirs of a Geisha* Hatsumomo as the antagonist is both the most beautiful and cruelest geisha in the story. Hatsumomo bullies or sabotages everyone she dislikes, even though she hides her cruel nature from the men she entertains.

Hatsumomo is jealous of any geisha who is prettier than her, and she is worried that Sayuri will overtake her as Kyoto's most famous geisha. As a result,

Hatsumomo attempts to derail Sayuri's career by spreading false information about her. Hatsumomo loses faith in her ability as a geisha after Sayuri surpasses her as a geisha. Hatsumomo left Kyoto in humiliation, most likely to become a prostitute, after destroying her reputation beyond repair.

In this study, the author will analyze the narcissism portrayed by Hatsumomo as the major antagonist in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* using the psychology of literature.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

There are some relevant theories which are used in this study, they are Psychology of Literature, Personality Disorder, Narcissism, Grandiose Sense of Self-Importance and Lack of Emphaty.

a. Psychology of Literature

Psycho-literature, according to Endraswara (2011), is the study of literature that incorporates psychologically creative works. In their work, the author will employ imagination, taste, and intention. Similarly, in responding to the work, readers will not be isolated from each character's psychology. Psychology literature can be viewed often addresses human life events that are emitted in living and coping with life.

The purpose of psycho-literature is to understand the psychological aspects contained in literature. Literary psychology research is done in two ways.

First, through understanding psychological theories then analyzed a literature work. Second, by first determining literary works as the object of research, then the theories are determined psychological theory that is considered relevant to conduct analysis

(Ratna, 2004: 342-344). One of the methods of understanding or researching the characters is to use psychology.

The theory and psychological laws that describe characterization and human psychology must also be used to evaluate the novel's characters and a literary reviewer's portrayal. Psychoanalysis is a concept used to discuss the relationship between humans and psychology, which is unquestionably intertwined.

The psychology of the novel is essentially a human representation that exists in the real world as a model of an author's development that can be studied psychologically. Mentality, standards, and values are all part of the psychological component, as are temperament, emotions, personal preferences, behaviours, and character, knowledge, experience, and unique abilities.

b. Personality Disorder

Personality is the way a person thinks, feels, and behaves that distinguishes them from others. Experiences, climate, and inherited traits all affect a person's personality. A personality disorder is a way of thinking, feeling, and acting that varies from societal norms and causes distress. A personality disorder is a way of thinking, feeling, and acting that varies from societal norms, causes discomfort or deficiency in functioning, and persists over time.

According to American Psychiatric Association (2000), a personality disorder is a condition that causes sufferers to have an unhealthy mindset and behaviour that is different from normal people. Each is a distinct mental disorder characterized by personality characteristics that can be disturbing enough to cause difficulties in forming healthy relationships with

others, as well as severe discomfort or disability in key areas of functioning.

American Psychiatric Association in American Psychiatric Association (2000) stated that Personality Disorders are defined as follows:

1. An antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a history of disregarding or abusing others' rights. An antisocial personality disorder is characterized by a refusal to adhere to social norms, a pattern of lying or deception, and impulsive behaviour.
2. A pattern of intense shyness, feelings of inadequacy, and extreme sensitivity to criticism characterizes avoidant personality disorder. People with an avoidant personality disorder may be unable to get involved with others unless they are confident, they would be liked, fearful of being judged or rejected, or believe they are not good enough or socially incompetent.
3. A pattern of inconsistency in intimate relationships, strong feelings, poor self-image, and impulsivity characterizes borderline personality disorder. An individual with a borderline personality disorder may go to great lengths to avoid being abandoned, making multiple suicide attempts, exhibiting inappropriately extreme frustration, or experiencing recurrent feelings of emptiness.
4. A pattern of need for admiration and lack of empathy for others is a narcissistic personality disorder. An individual with a narcissistic personality disorder may have an inflated sense of self-importance, a sense of

entitlement, or a lack of empathy.

c. **Narcissism**

Narcissism is a personality disorder that caused the person who has it feels like she or he is the major character in every chance of life and no one better than that person. The narcissist sees themselves in inflated terms, enjoys boasting about himself, and desires attention from others (Durand, V. M., & Barlow, D. H., 2000).

The causes of narcissism include biological, psychoanalytic, and sociocultural factors. According to the American Psychiatric Association (2013), narcissism is characterized by a fear of failure or of exposing one's weaknesses, a desire for one's focus to be focused solely on oneself, and an unhealthy desire to always be the best.

An individual with narcissistic personality disorder has traits as listed below, according to American Psychiatric Association (2000):

- a. **Arrogance and Domineering:** People with NPD are more likely to be dominant, asserting their thoughts over others in a superior and proud way.
- b. **Grandiosity:** is described as a feeling of superiority. Narcissists often elevate themselves to the point that everyone else, including their characteristics and abilities, is inferior to them.
- c. **Preoccupation with Power and Success.** They never plan to fail because they have such high expectations of themselves. The mind of a narcissist is governed by ambitions of success and strength.
- d. **Lack of Empathy.** Empathy is lacking as the most dangerous of the nine traits because it is not only subtle and difficult to spot, but it also puts anyone else around

them in danger. The inability to love profoundly, a lack of remorse, and a lack of shame are all examples of superficial emotions that lead to a lack of empathy.

- e. The belief in being unique. Belief in Being One-of-a-Kind, this trait is associated with the belief that few others share their interests. They believe they are exceptional or unusual in some way, which leads them to believe that only a few people understand them. They believe that those who are less intelligent than them are incapable of comprehending their greatness.
- f. Sense of Entitlement. An individual with narcissistic personality disorder is more likely to have a sense of entitlement, which means they feel they are entitled to such benefits or special care.
- g. Requires excessive attention and admiration. Some NPD patients may feel compelled to be respected or looked up to by others. They may also believe that they are deserving of this admiration, which is linked to the assumption that they are entitled to such special privileges.
- h. Exploitative. Exploitation is a distinguishing trait of narcissists, which means they use others for their benefit or advantage. This part of them may be fueled by their lack of empathy. Along with the other traits, the desire to manipulate others may be a threat or a risk to society and those around them.
- i. Envious of others. The propensity to be envious of others is the last of the nine characteristics of an NPD sufferer. This is related to their obsession with achievement and desire for power. They

become envious of others' achievements and use them as a stepping stone to their own.

People with narcissistic tendencies, among other things, feel themselves the most, feel all the most, feel exceptional, feel special, need a feeling of adoration, less mistrust of others, excite others or take advantage of others, envy or feel others envy of him, and are arrogant and look down on others.

d. Grandiose Sense of Self-Importance

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition in 2013 such as Fantasies of success/power, a grandiose sense of self-importance, beliefs in one's specialness and uniqueness, needs a lot of admiration, entitlement, exploitation of people on a personal basis, lacks empathy and is envious of others, as well as exhibiting selfish and haughty attitudes.

The word "grand" in French means "massive," which gives you an idea of what grandiosity is all about. It includes assuming that you are the "big fish" and that everyone else is a tadpole. Narcissists feel they are one-of-a-kind or "unique," and that only other special individuals can understand them.

Furthermore, they are far too fine for something ordinary. They just want to communicate with and be associated with other individuals, places, and things of high status.

In this case, an individual would expect to be acknowledged as superior, so she will exaggerate her abilities and achievements.

e. Lack of Empathy

One of the main characteristics of narcissistic personality disorder, according to the book American Psychiatric Association (2000), is a lack

of empathy towards others. People suffering from this mental illness may disregard or neglect the needs of others. Empathy is a key idea in the field of psychology. People who have a high degree of empathy are more likely to do well in society, reporting larger social networks and more rewarding relationships.

When others share or discuss their thoughts or issues, people with narcissism have trouble remembering their needs and emotions, and they are insensitive, contemptuous, and impatient. They are often indifferent to the hurtful nature of their acts or comments, show emotional coldness and a lack of mutual interest, demonstrate jealousy, and have an arrogant, dismissive attitude.

They also display emotional coldness and a lack of mutual interest, demonstrate jealousy, have an arrogant, disdainful, and patronizing attitude, and are quick to blame and condemn others when their needs and desires are not met.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This thesis employs a qualitative descriptive analysis and library research process based on a psycho-literature approach. The data can be expressed as terms, phrases, or sentences. Library research is a technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data that has close relations with the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents. It is a general or specialized library that collects materials for use in intensive research projects (Mary George, 2008).

The author, on the other hand, is only interested in data that show narcissism's symptoms and how they manifest in the main antagonist character. In addition to the primary data, the author refers to some relevant

textbooks, documents, journals, and websites for additional information.

In this research the author has framed the problems of study which related to the narcissism characteristics that portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden's *Memoir of a Geisha*, as follows:

1. What narcissist characteristics that Hatsumomo has in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*.
2. How Hatsumomo portrayed her narcissist characteristics in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*?
3. Why Hatsumomo has narcissism?

The data were collected though the following steps:

1. Acquiring the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha*, which serves as the primary data source for this review.
2. Reading it over and over before the author fully comprehends the plot.
3. Gathering secondary data from books, posts, blogs, and journals, as well as other supporting material that is important to the study's subject.
4. Understanding and recording the data those are relating to the narcissism of Hatsumomo.
5. Identifying the data that shows the personality disorder of Hatsumomo characterization in this case that is related to the symptoms of narcissism.
6. Classifying the data by grouping the data which are related to the narcissism in Hatsumomo's personality in *Memoirs of a Geisha*.

4. DISCUSSION

This research is about the narcissism that portrayed by Hatsumomo as the main antagonist in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*. The data has taken from the novel's line through qualitative descriptive and library

research which supported the analyzing of this novel.

In analyzing this novel, the author has found two characteristics of narcissism that has been portrayed by Hatsumomo they are grandiose sense of self-importance and lack of empathy, the way she portrayed those characteristics and the reasons behind her narcissism.

A. The Narcissist Characteristics That Hatsumomo Has in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*.

Narcissism is a personality disorder that involves mental illness in a person who is thirsty for praise and glory to himself/herself. The data obtained in this study are sourced from the text in the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden which relates to the description of narcissism possessed by Hatsumomo, what types of narcissism exist in the character, and the reasons for the occurrence of narcissism towards the character.

The characteristics of narcissism that Hatsumomo have in the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden are the grandiose sense of self-importance and lack of empathy as she always looks down on others around her and feels she is the one who is giving them proper life needs.

a. Grandiose Sense of Self - Importance

A person with a grandiose sense of self-importance has a sense of superiority over others. Hatsumomo with a grandiose sense of self-importance is aggressive, dominant, and exaggerate her importance towards her maids. She is very self-confident and isn't sensitive.

Over self-love is the main characteristic of narcissism where Hatsumomo's character in the text above has interpreted the high self-confidence in which she believes that no one will be

prettier than her even if she wears expensive make-up. Hatsumomo's grandiosity as clearly seen through her jealousy of others or feeling that others are jealous of her.

A person with narcissism will not realize the bad treatment of others that she caused. The existence of others is only to fulfil their needs. This is because narcissists do not think about the possible impact of their bad attitudes and inappropriate behaviours as what Hatsumomo has done to Sayuri.

Hatsumomo never treated her maid as the human being, everything that she wanted to be, has to do as soon as she wants, no one can interrupt her willing, since she overdoing her superiority which related to grandiose sense of self-importance.

b. Lack of Empathy

A narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by a craving for adulation and a lack of empathy for others. A narcissist may have an inflated sense of self-importance, a sense of entitlement, or a lack of empathy. In the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha*, a good explanation is given of Hatsumomo's lack of respect for others.

Without hesitations she brags her power to undergrounded Sayuri and said many bad words to humiliated Sayuri. She heartlessly slapped and showing off her madness to bully Sayuri by mocking and sabotaging. Her lack of empathy has carried her human being become more narcissist day after day, because she always looked down to others and never felt sorry about the bad things, she has done to people around her.

B. The Way Hatsumomo Portrayed Her Narcissist Characteristics in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*

People with narcissism have a sense of superiority over others. Someone with narcissism feels superior to others. The term grandiosity refers to an unrealistic sense of superiority in which a person with narcissism considers herself/ himself as a unique and better person than others. It is also inferred about those people who are considered to be inferior by their way of class, intelligence, beauty, or heritage.

The characteristics of narcissism that has been portrayed by Hatsumomo in Arthur Golden *Memoirs of a Geisha*, must be shown in the way she was trying to exploit, manipulate, and violate people around her.

a. Exploiting

Hatsumomo is the story's villain that has been done some actions that take advantage of people around her unethically for her own good or personal gain. As the only geisha in Okiya's house at the time, everyone had to obey Hatsumomo's rules including not being allowed to rest before she returned home, and her maid was very afraid to break those rules.

Hatsumomo's exploitation of the people in Okiya has included their time off as well as their freedom of speaking. She exaggeratedly bullies all her maids and taken away their rights and energy to fulfill all she needs or just to satisfy her feeling.

b. Manipulating

Hatsumomo, as the lone geisha in Okiya, had done behaviours that manipulated people to give herself satisfaction, in addition to restricting people's freedom. Hatsumomo, with her narcissistic symptoms, couldn't let these people live peacefully without manipulation from her, she even manipulated her maid to crush her competitors.

Hatsumomo stains Mameha's kimono and requests Sayuri to return it to her in shambles. Hatsumomo uses Sayuri's grief for her lost sister to give the idea that she is the perpetrator of the kimono theft. Hatsumomo continuously threatens Sayuri, using the same justification to manipulate her into getting what she wants.

c. Violating

Hatsumomo, the antagonist in the story, has committed violence against the people around her, both verbally and in action. Insulting and committing acts of violence like slapping are Hatsumomo's habits as the implementation of her grandiose sense of self-importance. Hatsumomo is a rigid individual as well. She has a habit of insulting others.

Chiyo is frequently harmed by her speech. Chiyo will never be a geisha, according to Hatsumomo, because she is not pretty enough. Hatsumomo constantly acts as if she wants to show or teach Chiyo anything when in reality she wants to abuse her, like slapping verbally saying bad word to mock her.

Exploiting, manipulating and violating the rights of others. People with personality disorders in this case narcissism don't care about other people's feelings, and ignore right and wrong behaviour. Not only that, those who experience this disorder generally lack empathy and tend to manipulate the people around them. Another characteristic shown by Hatsumomo is that she is a narcissist who lacks empathy where the text above shows disturbing or aggressive behaviour.

C. The Reasons for Hatsumomo's Narcissism

A narcissistic personality disorder is a mental illness in which persons have an exaggerated sense of their significance, a deep need for

excessive attention and admiration, difficult relationships, and a lack of empathy for others. A narcissist can be affected by biological factors, childhood, or environment as happened to Hatsumomo.

As the only geisha in Okiya at that time, people treat her like a queen and miscarried their pain to satisfy her needs.

After comprehending the elements in the story text of the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden, the author has found several reasons behind the symptoms or characteristics of narcissism portrayed by Hatsumomo as; feeling as a superior, a sense of having privilege, the sense of seniority.

a. Feeling as a Superior

Feeling as a superior is one of the reasons for Hatsumomo having a grandiose sense of self-importance. A grandiose sense of self-importance is a sense of majesty in which the person will feel superior, overconfident, see herself/himself as more unique and greater in every way than other people.

This can happen because of the privileges that are always given to that person. This is related to what is described by the characterization of Hatsumomo in Arthur's novel *Golden Memoirs of a Geisha*. Hatsumomo has always been privileged in terms of room amenities, make-up, and clothes.

The over adore that Hatsumomo received made her being a cocky person and felt like support and a source of life for everyone in Okiya. The owner of Okiya gave it all, since Hatsumomo was the only geisha in Okiya at the time, and Okiya's source of income to fulfil their needs. This is the reason Hatsumomo's grandiose sense of self-importance continually developed by time lapses.

b. The Sense of Having Privilege

Hatsumomo as the only geisha in Okiya at that time built a sense of having a special treatment or called as privilege which caused her grandiose sense of self-importance. The privilege that the owner of Okiya gives to Hatsumomo as compensation that she is the only geisha in Okiya, by having the biggest room and let her destroy the maids since is the source of money that gives life to the people of Okiya's house caused the narcissism in Hatsumomo. She always wears the best clothes at a price that is expensive.

The luxurious image of the room that Hatsumomo received was a representation of how much the owner of Okiya adored her and tried her best to make Hatsumomo feel the most comfortable and happy. Hatsumomo was Okiya's sole source of income, which meant that the mistreatment of the one and only geisha was the leading cause of selfishness and a lack of respect for other people's abilities.

c. The Sense of Seniority

Hatsumomo's lack of empathy was due to her feeling of seniority as the only geisha within the Okiya and as a senior geisha, she had many absolute rights that made her look down on her maids and misbehave with them.

As a senior geisha in Kyoto especially in Okiya Hatsumomo has a bunch of seniority sense. Before being promoted to professional geisha, girls were educated from an early age and went through various ritual processes to become professional geisha. In addition, they have a strict hierarchy and code of ethics. In this case, the system of senior geisha (geiko) and junior geisha (maiko) applies.

Getting along with that explanation means that seniority in geisha's life as the top rule of hierarchy

always be put on the top of everything. As a senior mentally the desire to make trouble based on the principle of seniority is to entertain, take revenge, fulfil envy or seeking popularity, or show the power of the highest-level person.

5. CONCLUSIONS

After reading comprehensively and analyzing the text in the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden, the following conclusions can be drawn concerning portrayed narcissism by Hatsumomo:

1. The characteristics of narcissism that Hatsumomo have in the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha* by Arthur Golden are the grandiose sense of self-importance and lack of empathy as she always looks down on others around her and feels she is the one who is giving them proper life needs.
2. Hatsumomo has portrayed her characteristics of narcissism through how she acts and treat the others around her. Exploiting, manipulating and violating as illustrated by text quotes in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* is Hatsumomo's way of portraying the characteristics of narcissism in Hatsumomo's character. Grandiose sense of self-importance, which has interpreted clearly through the quotation. Also, the text that has been analyzing shows the overconfidence and the superiority of Hatsumomo towards people around her. Lack of empathy, as a geisha, she never shows her empathy for anyone, neither her servants nor other geisha and the people around her. Considering others as inferior, manipulating mistakes

and playing with the feelings of her slaves are the most prominent parts in the novel to show Hatsumomo's lack of empathetic behaviour

3. The reasons that can be found as the reasons for narcissism by Hatsumomo in the novel:
 - Feeling as a superior, the over adore that Hatsumomo received made her being a cocky person and felt like support and a source of life for everyone in Okiya. The owner of Okiya gave it all, since Hatsumomo was the only geisha in Okiya at the time, and Okiya's source of income to fulfil their needs. This is the reason Hatsumomo's grandiose sense of self-importance continually developed by time lapses.
 - The sense of having privilege. The privileges that owner of Okiya given to Hatsumomo as compensation that she is the only geisha in Okiya at that time built a grandiose sense of self-importance, by having the biggest room and let her destroy the maids. All because she is the source of money that gives life to the people in Okiya's house which caused the development of narcissism in Hatsumomo.
 - The sense of seniority. Mostly for the lack of empathy, as mentioned before that she is the only geisha in Okiya at that time with no rival in the same house, and she is the older sister for the maids such as Chiyo and Pumpkin which means that her seniority is caring out her misbehave as a narcissist. Seniority is the basis of the hierarchy in the system that governs geisha. In the process of becoming a geisha, there is

education and training that needs to be passed, where seniority takes the lead as the guiding older sister to the juniors.

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