

## MATERNAL INFLUENCE AND THE UNCONSCIOUS: A PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF GINA CHUNG'S *GREEN FROG*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Zia Ur Rehman, <sup>2</sup>Saniya Fatima Gilani, <sup>3</sup>Maria Aftab

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Southern Punjab, Multan

[ziaurrehman@usp.edu.pk](mailto:ziaurrehman@usp.edu.pk)

2. Lecturer, Department of English, University of Southern Punjab, Multan

[saniya.gilani876@gmail.com](mailto:saniya.gilani876@gmail.com)

3. Lecturer, Department of English, Virtual University of Pakistan

[maria.aftab@vu.edu.pk](mailto:maria.aftab@vu.edu.pk)

### Abstract

*Gina Chung's Green Frog depicts parenthood in a complex manner that significantly influences the characters' thoughts and inner experiences. The story of Green Frog shows how important a mother's presence is in shaping identity, suppression, and unconscious conflict. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the origins of maternal influence and the unconscious, with a particular focus on the mother-child relationship. Sigmund Freud's framework of psychoanalysis is used to examine the origins and impacts of repression and seclusion on women's personalities through the character of frog. This paper employs the character analysis methodology to determine that the victim's passivity in response to psychological oppression in maturity stems from their childhood experiences of repression. This paper also endorses the view that women who endure violence during childhood are at a higher risk of experiencing abuse in adulthood, which subsequently results in psychological instability. Through a psychoanalytic reading of Gina Chung's Green Frog, this paper looks at maternal influence and the unconscious. It focusses on the mother-child relationship as a place of denial, anxiety, and unconscious desire. Using Freudian and post-Freudian ideas, the study looks at how the main character's mother's power affects his or her mental growth, inner conflicts, and broken sense of self. As both a carer and a traumatizer, the mother figure creates unresolved conflicts that show up in the form of symbols, silence, and emotional dislocation. The paper shows how Green Frog expresses the lasting psychological impact of maternal influence by looking at unconscious impulses and symbolic structures.*

**Keywords:** Maternal influence, psychoanalytic criticism, unconscious conflict, motherhood, Green Frog

### Introduction

Psychology provides emotional and motivational aspects of psychological traits of humans both in real life and fiction. Psychology encourages readers to study how thoughts affect behaviour. Psychology also helps authors understand why certain themes appear in different works. Literature simplifies mind, memory, and emotion thinking. Literature depicts internal conflict using symbols and imagery. Literature can help beginners see beyond superficial descriptions. Literature may help readers relate their feelings to cultural issues. Literary analysis and psychology are linked by psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis studies how unconscious motives affect the lives of the characters. Psychoanalysis discusses suppression, loss, fear, and desire. Psychoanalysis shows how small issues or actions can evoke strong emotions through particular textual patterns used by the characters.

Psychoanalysis helps explain why characters repeat certain behaviours. Psychoanalysis emphasises conscious-unconscious tensions and explains how symbols express emotions without direct conversation. Even with simple language, psychoanalysis stimulates thorough reading. Psychoanalysis emphasises the role of the unconscious as it shapes the main narrative of the story in any genre. Readers use the unconscious to discern meaning beyond spoken words. Psychoanalytic literature emphasises emotion, which can affect characters'

responses by shaping memory. Dreams often reveal the unconscious and expose characters' hidden fears. Dream imagery used by authors reflects deeper psychological issues and discloses characters' personal difficulties. The authors use symbolism to reveal hidden meaning of the narratives. Such symbolism links literature with unconscious memory. Repetition shows how unaddressed issues repeat in the story by emphasising old emotional patterns. Character development needs are highlighted by repetition. Repetition helps readers detect unconscious textual progression. Identity is another key psychological concept which shows how people handle pressure and expectations. Memory, culture, and emotions shape identity. People change identities during different phases of life like war or immigration.

The objective of this study is to explore the role of maternal influence in shaping the unconscious psyche of the characters in Gina Chung's *Green Frog* through a psychoanalytic framework. It aims to analyze how maternal authority, emotional presence, and absence contribute to the formation of identity and internal psychological conflict. By engaging with Freudian and post-Freudian concepts, the study seeks to uncover patterns of repression, anxiety, and desire embedded in the narrative. The research also examines symbolic expressions and behavioral responses that reflect unconscious tensions. In this context, the central question guiding the study is how the mother-child relationship in *Green Frog* exposes repressed emotions and unconscious motivations. It further asks how these psychological dynamics influence the characters' actions and emotional development.

### **Literature Review**

Scholars often use psychology and literature to understand human nature. Many experts illustrate how unconscious influences affect complex story characters. Recent studies emphasise emotional dynamics that shape literary meaning. Psychoanalysis is still significant since it defines emotions. Academics examine narratively structured memory using psychoanalysis. Scholars show how literature conveys tension through repeated symbols. Psychological critics believe that repetition reveals unresolved tension throughout the story, while others believe symbols link the conscious and unconscious mind.

Emotion is fundamental to psychological literary interpretation. Psychoanalytic critique scholars highlight the importance of dreams. Dreaming sequences exhibit psychological tendencies, according to many studies. Researchers describe how dreams reveal characters' inner strife. Dream symbolism reflects deeper emotional distress and tension between social issues. Memory is central to many psychological approaches to literature. Many scholars believe that memory affects emotional reaction and perception. Trauma and memory are widely studied in fiction as they symbolise loss or unsolved conflict.

Psychoanalysis is used by literary scholars to study symbolism. Psychoanalytic theory remains popular despite changes in literary research. Traditional views are expanded by using modern psychological principles. Many academics use psychoanalysis and its modern principles for literary interpretation. The principles of psychoanalytic theory emphasise how unconscious conflict shapes stories. Characters' internal turmoil affects story tone and flow, and this conflict develops in symbolic or hallucinogenic conditions. Many research studies show how denial and desire influence stories. Unconscious processes shape major literary motifs, as shown by these discoveries.

Many authors examine gender and psychological reading patterns. Scholars believe gender norms affect textual emotion. Many studies examine how symbolic imagery conveys gendered desire. Academics highlight gendered cultural repression, which affects psychological interpretation in literature. Psychological analysis today often includes trauma theory. Trauma affects identity, memory, and emotions, which examines how symbolic story

structures imply trauma repetition. Researchers stress trauma's impact on narrative fragmentation. Trauma theory broadens psychological perspective, improving psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalytic literary criticism has long examined the unconscious mind as a central force shaping human behavior and textual meaning. Sigmund Freud's foundational theories emphasize repression, desire, and early childhood relationships as key determinants of psychological development (Freud, 1900). Building on this, theorists such as Melanie Klein highlight the mother-child bond as crucial to the formation of internal objects and emotional conflict (Klein, 1932). Jacques Lacan further redefines the unconscious through language and symbolic structures, arguing that subjectivity is formed within systems of signification (Lacan, 1977). Later critics have applied these psychoanalytic concepts to literature to explore identity, trauma, and unconscious motivation, establishing psychoanalysis as a vital interpretive framework.

### **Theoretical Framework**

Psychoanalysis provides a detailed understanding of human behaviour. It explains how unconscious wants affect behaviour in various situations. Freud's theories (Freud, 1900) underpin psychoanalytic literary interpretation by explaining hidden meaning with a focus on anxiety, desire, and denial. Freud believed the understanding of the unconscious is necessary to comprehend human behaviour (Freud, 1923). Psychoanalytic literary theory applies these notions to texts which reflect the unconscious thoughts of the characters. Characters might reflect childhood traumas, phobias, or wants by the use of repetition, dreams, and different symbols which can reveal psychological depth.

Jungian thought adds to Freudian principles by addressing human archetypes (Jung, 1964). Literature and culture use archetypes to represent the collective unconscious (Jung, 1959). Archetypal symbols include emotions, experiences, and symbols. Archetypes help readers identify human issues in writing. Jung defined individualisation as integrating conscious and unconscious elements (Jung, 1959). Lacanian literary interpretation emphasises how language shapes the unconscious and proposes identity construction using language's symbolic order (Lacan, 1953). The mirror stage illustrates how social reflection shapes identity (Lacan, 1949). Language and culture continue to shape desire, says Lacan (Lacan, 1966). In literature, Lacanian readings analyse how language affects unconscious thought. Object relations theory emphasises early relational experiences that shape personality (Klein, 1946; Winnicott, 1965). Attachment patterns affect desire, emotion, and conflict through different symbols. Literary analysis can reveal different themes of attachment, loss, and separation.

Modern psychoanalytic literary analysis includes trauma theory. Trauma affects memory, identity, emotion, perception, and behaviour. Writing often uses symbolic imagery, repetition, or fragmentation to express trauma. Trauma-informed frameworks help readers analyse textual emotion and depict psychological vulnerability. Developmental psychology informs psychoanalytic literary analysis. Childhood experiences impact personality, coping, and emotions. Psychoanalytic interpretation considers symbols of early development by focusing on identity, wants, and fears. Literary symbols often encode these developmental patterns for attentive readers.

Psychoanalysis and narrative theory interact through story form and perspective. Narratives reflect psychological conflict, repetition, and resolution patterns. Point of view affects readers' perceptions of psychological depth. The temporality of literature can reflect psychological processes like anticipation or repression. Narrative components can convey

unconscious meaning without explanation. Cognitive psychology can explain literary perception, attention, and memory. Mental schemas and past experiences influence readers' interpretations. Associative memory and cognitive patterning are crucial to symbol recognition. Cognition can explain symbol engagement in psychoanalysis. Textual complexity is best grasped using cognitive and psychoanalytic methodologies.

Feminist psychoanalysis examines gender in literature and psychology (Mitchell, 1974). Psychoanalytic thought links gender to identity, suppression, and desire. Literature often shows how social expectations affect unconscious processes. Feminists emphasise power dynamics in relationships and emotions. Psychoanalytic methods reveal subtle gendered contradictions in texts. Interpersonal psychoanalysis emphasises relationships that shape personality and narrative (Sullivan, 1953). Early relationship patterns may influence character problems. Literary themes include love, competition, and dependency. Interpersonal dynamics reveal unconscious relational patterns.

Self-psychology studies empathy, mirroring, and self-cohesion in literary interpretation (Kohut, 1971). Contact can enhance or break characters' identities. Literature can depict identity, recognition, and self-worth struggles. Self-conflict and resolution are often symbolised. Psychoanalytic readers examine selfhood through symbolic tales. Psychoanalytic literary interpretation follows transference and countertransference (Freud, 1912). Characters may reflect unresolved emotions, and readers can empathise with characters' struggles. Transference helps us understand how stories reflect unconscious desires. Countertransference reminds readers to monitor their emotions when assessing texts.

The emphasis on social meaning-making in symbolic interactionism supports psychoanalytic readings (Mead, 1934). Cultural expression and interior experience are mediated by symbols. Literary representation reflects societal beliefs that influence unconscious processes. Psychoanalytic frameworks recognise that circumstance shapes symbolic meaning. Psychoanalysis and symbolic interactionism improve emotional depth interpretation. Literary human behaviour involves awareness of protective systems. Conflict and anxiety management include sublimation, projection, and denial (Freud, 1926). These systems are often metaphorised in literature through character actions and occurrences. Understanding these systems helps reveal psychological issues embedded in stories. Psychoanalysis clarifies conscious and unconscious coping strategies.

Literary relational patterns can be analysed through attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969). Avoidant, nervous, and secure attachments affect personality and conflict. Characters often replicate attachment patterns through symbolic relationships. Psychoanalytic reading recognises these patterns to understand psychological motivation. Attachment-based interpretation emphasises emotional dependence and relational difficulties in narratives. Lacanian psychoanalysis emphasises human desires and lacks (Lacan, 1966). Desire shapes unconscious behaviour and narrative tension. The symbolic order mediates characters' dissatisfaction or longing. Readers of psychoanalysis examine how desire shapes stories' symbolic patterns. Lacanian frameworks link language, identity, and unconscious drive in literature.

Psychoanalysis and archetypal criticism study universal symbols (Jung, 1964). Heroes, quests, and archetypes reflect collective unconscious themes. Individual psychological development is related to archetypal symbols through psychoanalysis. Literature uses archetypes to communicate across cultures. Readers can universally interpret symbolic meaning with archetypal frameworks. Trauma-informed psychoanalysis emphasises memory and distress symbolism (Caruth, 1996). Traumatic events affect perception, identity, and



emotional control. Literary fragmentation and repetition often symbolise trauma. Readers can discover buried emotions with psychoanalysis. Trauma theory enhances the comprehension of psychological struggle in literature. In psychoanalysis, developmental and object relations theories complement one another (Klein, 1946; Winnicott, 1965). Early experiences shape attachment, defence, and relationship patterns. Early psychological growth is often symbolised in literature. Psychoanalysis analyses character behaviour using these notions. Combining methods can deepen knowledge of psychological dynamics.

Literary psychoanalysis intersects with narrative temporality and memory. Flashbacks, repetition, and narrative gaps represent unconscious processing. Psychoanalysis can use temporal structure to represent inner existence. Repression, anticipation, and unresolved conflict can be conveyed through narrative. Literary time aids psychological text analysis. Culture and society affect psychoanalytic literary interpretation. Readers understand symbols and behaviour in social contexts. Gender, class, and culture affect unconscious expression and growth. Psychoanalysis recognises that context shapes meaning. Cultural awareness deepens psychological literary analysis. Psychoanalytic analysis is complete when theoretical frameworks overlap. Freudian, Jungian, Lacanian, object relations, trauma, and developmental perspectives complement each other. Each framework highlights different unconscious processes and emotions. Psychoanalytic theory provides a versatile literary interpretation toolkit. Combining these perspectives helps explain literary psychological processes.

### **Analysis**

Motherlessness subtly affects daily behaviour. Anne's morning call brings back childhood pain, and older sister's rituals reflect emotional difficulties. Pregnancy announcement wakes grieving mother. Manhattan power-walking demonstrates displacement methods, and flatmate discussions show adult decisions. Avoiding sketchbooks shows creativity. Perfectionism is shown by tracking steps and sleep, and sisters' discourse predicts life. Mother's absence affects relationships. Daily habits show parental bereavement, and older sister's scheduling concerns show family conventions. Parental limits are shown in rooming discussions. Defenders avoid creative settings, and Anne's detailed life planning shows childhood fear. Health monitoring obsession represents fear control. Pregnancy talk reveals stress, and sisters' different mature styles expose parental power. Structured routines sublimate energy, and sisters' communication emphasises peers. Avoiding old recollections shows avoidance. Avoiding creative artefacts symbolises repressed pain, and maternal absence affects decision-making. External order obsession shows inside turmoil.

The pregnancy evokes childhood insecurities, and power-walking indicates physical sublimation. Independence discussions reflect parental values. Sisters' regimented habits show emotions. Tracking steps and sleep shows defence mechanisms, and discussing roommates shows parental authority. Fear arises throughout pregnancy. Daily routines show internalised tension. Dialogue between sisters involves interpersonal projection. Life planning represents lost guidance, and excessive routine monitoring suggests defence mechanisms. Avoiding creative spaces shows repressed aspirations, and independence conversations show directed choices. Scheduled daily activities reduce anxiety. Maternal absence affects relationships. The older sister's planned planning shows life management, whereas power-walking Manhattan streets shows anxiety displacement. Stress during pregnancy suggests unresolved loss. Avoiding personal creative places shows defence strategies, and documenting everyday habits shows behaviour. Conversations between sisters indicate motherly expectations. Conversations concerning housemates reveal adult choices.

Power-walking Manhattan streets shows emotional strain. Structured habits reduce anxiety. Recording routines shows compensatory behaviour. Sisters' discourse shows authority transfer. Avoiding personal art displays repressed emotions, and maternal absence affects desires and habits.

Discussions regarding independence show maternal power. Power-walking reflects internal struggle, while structured daily behaviours sublimate tension. Tracking habits show obsessive control, and pregnancy triggering buried worries shows maternal absence. Dialogue between sisters reflects motherhood. Organised routines release stress. Talking about housemates and power-walking show maternal dominance. Creative artefact avoidance shows emotional demands. Tracking everyday practices demonstrates compulsive behaviour caused by pregnancy-related mother guiding anxiety. Conversation between sisters shows expectation transfer. Sketchbook avoidance indicates grief avoidance, and maternal absence influences coping.

Unconscious anxieties are shaped by maternal disease. Dropping art causes self-worth distress due to guilt and comparison. Academic probation triggers maternal expectations. Watching the bus and expecting her mother's reaction. Leaving school shows defence incompetence. The father's Bible brings up unresolved anguish, while the televangelist emphasises home authority. Father's prayer demand shows maternal authority. Avoiding mention of mother hid sadness, and chewing nails showed emotional stress. Leaving home to face grief. Stormy rain symbolises emotional sublimation, while forgetting an umbrella symbolises self-control. Wet pavement evokes motherhood. Rain brings up memories of motherly care, and flashbacks show childhood bonding. Soaking in rain represents emotional vulnerability. Headlight reflections accentuate dual memory, and mother memories affect unconscious responses. A hurricane warning causes concern.

Dropping out during illness, guilt, avoidance, and peer comparison show inferiority. Maternal stress rises with academic failure. Internalising judgement and avoiding bus emotional confrontation because of fear of maternal displeasure. Soaking in rain represents grief confrontation. Televangelist's story and father's prayer focus maternal transference and provoke underlying anxiety. Bills are emotionally draining. Door slamming denotes mental distress, and nail-biting physical tension. Hurricane symbolises emotional turmoil. Forgotten umbrella symbolises shame, and flashbacks show maternal yearning. Rain induces subconscious maternal longing. Emotional avoidance and street soaking are defence tactics and unresolved trauma. Car headlights represent subconscious clarity. Motherly fairy tale memories and self-criticism are revealed.

Bus rides are transitory spaces, and anticipating mother's judgement is projection. Mirror avoidance indicates self-refusal. Internal conflict and defence mechanisms result from father's prayer request. Stormy weather reflects mental anguish. Leaving umbrella shows self-neglect, and fairy tales sublimate nostalgia. Suppressing emotions shows defence. Rainstorms combine emotional processing with watery past and present reflections. Hurricane warnings increase anxiety. School failure and quitting reflect mother comparison and emotional avoidance. Slamming doors symbolises emotional displacement, and nail-biting shows compulsive stress. Soaking outside emulates emotional exposure. Fairy tale parental bonding and headlight reflections induce recollection. Weather reflects mental emotions. Rain causes unconscious emotional processing and sickness avoidance dropout. Avoiding mirrors shows emotional denial, while anticipating mother's reaction shows projection. Father's prayer routine creates anticipation. Stormy weather symbolises emotional repression, and umbrella forgetfulness indicates neglect. Fairy tales invoke motherhood. Rain symbolises pain, and

automobile headlights symbolise recollection. Narrative reflects projection, suppression, and defence. Father's household rituals reveal maternal transference, and bus travel shows repression. Hurricane warnings externalise internal chaos.

Unconscious guilt about mother's illness and death. Emotional avoidance, nail-biting, sudden defence, and fairy tales combine maternal longing. Rainstorm symbolises grieving conflict. Soaking outside, emotional sublimation, dropping out, parental interactions, and ambient unconscious processing. School failing, bus pondering, motherhood coping. Father rituals, home stress, avoidance of displaced grief, flashbacks, rain, and environmental reflections activate unconscious bonds. Repression, projection, and defence are shown in narrative structure. Psychological effects of maternal absence and illness include recurrent behaviours, guilt, and avoidance. Rain, contemplation, and fairy tale unconscious reconciliation. Dropping out and returning sorrow and environmental triggers increase emotional strain. Father's absence, prayer, and mother's authority. Bus journeys, school failure, parental unconscious reactions, and story illustrate coping, repression, displacement, and grief. These examples show that behaviour is shaped by motherhood.

The narrator's obedience and consequence are shaped by parental stories. Repetition of the frog narrative shows unconscious maternal authority internalisation. Starting each story the same way ritualises value transmission. A fictional story can portray childlike resistance like the green frog's defiance. The narrator's stubbornness shows his disobedience to motherhood. Taking rice to the valley defies parental expectations unintentionally. Climbing mountains near the river represses internalised rules. Repetition of disobedience makes the mother frog sick. Calling him to her before she dies shows maternal leadership and expectation. The burial instructions emphasise activity control. Frog's regret illustrates delayed maternal guilt and authority recognition. Concern over the water turns anxiety into alertness. Repressed stress and anxiety manifest as monsoon overflow.

The narrator communicates with the mother's story by asking questions. Umma's straightforward responses help children learn maternal authority. Sleeping during a narrative indicates exhaustion and inadvertent care and effort. Frog obedience shows delayed moral training and obligation internalisation. Everyday worry shows how mothers constantly mould unconscious conduct. Croaking in the rain transfers mother lessons from generation to generation. Umma calling him a "green frog" emphasises the narrator's parental perception. Comparison to Anne shows how familial circumstances and uneven treatment shape personality. The child's continual misbehaviour subconsciously tests the mother's limitations. Listening difficulties reflect real-life maternal authority suppression.

The birth tale depicts inadvertent prenatal resistance against parental control (Chung, 2023). The world's first inadvertent rejection is arm over face after birth. Induced birth shows parental influence on early life. When a mother says fight the world, her unconscious interpretation is conveyed. Frog legends show how maternal obedience and virtues are passed down. Repression, projection, and guilt cause disobedience and regret. Storytelling rituals reveal internalisation, sublimation, and authority resistance. Frog conduct shows how childish defiance may become a story. Unconscious symbolic teaching and familial expectations merge in maternal instruction. Croaking frogs symbolise maternal control over behaviour.

Umma's weariness and storytelling demonstrate parental emotional tolerance issues. The narrator's suspicion of the story's conclusions displays moral reasoning. Inner sibling rivalry and self-perception are influenced by parental comparisons. On delivery, the arm across the face symbolises unconscious withdrawal from the mother. The frog's delayed obedience shows internalised rules and moral education. Regret shows parental authority recognition

and guilt transfer. Rivers and mountains symbolise obedience versus disobedience. Stories are repeated and detailed to reinforce maternal lessons. When we unintentionally ignore parental advice, monsoon overflow happens. Umma's "the hard way" comment is projection. The narrator internalises mother's appraisal, which impacts future self-perception and behaviour. Disobedience and submission show how conscience and repression interact. Parental influence on danger appraisal and internalised vigilance is shown through the frog's concern. Croaking illustrates emotional learning as conduct. Storytelling sets unconscious expectations and symbolic constraints.

Comparing Anne and the narrator shows family dynamics' differential reinforcement. The frog's mother's illness symbolises compliance's emotional consequences. Repeated narratives represent memory consolidation and habitual learning. Child's enquiry promotes conscious involvement with unconscious parental messaging. Umma may be translating her exhaustion into moral narratives. Delayed obedience shows the gap between instruction and norm internalisation. Continuous monitoring and inadvertent anxiety processing include river concerns. Croaking in the rain shows morality. The mother calls the narrator a green frog, demonstrating unconscious pattern recognition. Comparing siblings strengthens family and social conduct hierarchy.

Unintentional prenatal resistance is disobedience to maternal authority. Induced birth and other parental interventions affect initial compliance. Arm position at birth suggests unconsciously protecting and withdrawing. Story repetition and narrative reinforcement increase observational moral learning. Frog's early disobedience shows how narrative characters can act childishly. Regret and compliance represent maternal authority and restrictions. Daily worry turns anxiety into attentiveness. Monsoon overflow symbolises the costly consequences of disobeying parents.

Story involvement promotes maternal direction into conscious reasoning. Umma's comments quietly encourage internalised control and obedience. Disobedience, remorse, and acquiescence show how repression and moral learning interact. Frog worries about mother's influence on internalised duty and awareness. Croaking demonstrates unstated morals. Storytelling shows how children take on their mothers' authority. Comparing parental reinforcement tactics to Anne shows differentiation. Maternal illness and tiredness affect symbolism and narrative.

Children's queries reflect how they are processing their mother's implicit instructions. Prenatal and postnatal narratives demonstrate parental intervention and unconscious resistance. Moral implications and story repetition reinforce internalised norms. Frog actions show moral learning, delayed collaboration, and projection. River worry shows anxiety management and internalised parental influence. Croaking in the rain symbolises generational behavioural lessons. Being dubbed a "green frog" reinforces obedience and pattern recognition. Sibling comparison reveals unconscious familial attention disparity.

Stories reinforce moral and emotional lessons. Education and morality are connected through remorse and obedience. Mother's guidance has persistent behavioural effects that cause daily distress. Internalised parental authority is reinforced by the monsoon. Story interaction promotes conscious and unconscious learning. Umma's words show moral lapse and fatigue. The frog's cooperation indicates that it has internalised its parents' commands. Croaking is a learnt trait from the mother. Story form reinforces morality and unconscious behaviour. Compared to siblings, parental impact and family dynamics differ. Prenatal and postpartum resistance shows unconscious maternal authority disobedience. Repeating stories helps children remember lessons. The frog's first defiance and subsequent cooperation signify



repression and internalisation. Worry and vigilance can transform anxiety into care. Monsoon overflow symbolises subconsciously ignoring parental advice. Story involvement conveys parental authority to children's conscious reasoning. Labelling and comparison reinforce morality and behaviour. Frogs croak to indicate internalised lessons. Mothers influence unconscious processing, moral thinking, and tale interpretation (Chung, 2023).

Maternal touch calms and controls the narrator's breathing. Unconscious anxiety and bodily strain result from forgetting to breathe. Lungs narrow and heat up when stress is internalised. Excessive balloon expansion indicates poor body sensation control. Umma shows emotional control and parental control by holding her face. Arched eyebrows remind one to slow down automatic reflexes. Reminding people to count their breaths internalises mother instruction. The phrase "You're here" conveys safety and maternal presence (Chung, 2023).

Unconscious feelings of abandonment are triggered when a father quits, disturbing family stability. Missionary departure illustrates spiritual dominance over domestic life. Saving money is a loss and an unsaid security risk. Frequent parental fights promote family strife. Anne uses perfectionism to cope by achieving approval. The narrator's truancy shows repression and disobedience. Drawing in an art room helps create art from anxiety. Running the restaurant encourages daughters to be role models and follow their mothers. Uneven expectations foster sibling rivalry and unequal treatment. Slowly completing tasks subconsciously defies maternal authority. Slow, shoddy work indicates passive aggression and subliminal dissent. Hopes for maternal recognition project the need for recognition. Internalised stress and tension cause defensiveness towards difficult clientele. Disregarding complaints demonstrates disobedience and shifting blame. Umma's censure limits behaviour and shows disappointment. Parents create boundaries and punish by telling kids to remain home.

In the hospital Umma's painkiller use shows a loss of parental competence and mortality awareness. Her numerous hand paintings show obsession and coping with loss. Relaxed hands express unconscious maternal presence. Interlacing fingers symbolise connectedness and generational effect. Upright hands represent the mother's vulnerability. Drawing each hand as big as possible shows overcompensation and internalised detail. Charcoal streaks symbolise anxiety and intense emotions. Smudges on arms and cheeks represent internalised anxiety and sadness.

Maternal touch, painting, and observation show maternal influence. Panic and bodily symptoms indicate unconscious fear and insecurity. Lung tightness indicates emotional strain. Expanding balloons signify mental and physical loss. Motherhood calms and organises unconscious emotive states. The maternal scaffold and cognitive anchor are breathing counts. Fathers leaving cause unconscious worry and instability. Parents' arguments indicate how unresolved conflict affects children. Savings show a concrete and figurative lack of security. Anne's perfectionism models mother demands consciously and unconsciously. Narrator disobedience symbolises quiet opposition to maternal authority and persecution. Creativity helps manage emotions and reduce stress. Restaurant work imposes maternal authority and accountability psychologically. Different expectations emphasise sibling rivalry and family hierarchy. Slow work shows passive-aggressive contempt of authority. A yearning for parental recognition projects unconscious attachment desires.

When dealing with difficult customers, anger and unhappiness towards parents sink in. Reprimands enforce morality and behaviour. Hospitalised Umma's vulnerability and mortality affect unconscious processing. Drawing hands repeatedly symbolises parental control and ritualised mourning. Hand movements express unconscious relationships and

attachments. Overcompensating sketch size shows anxiety and control issues. Charcoal stains reveal tension and despair manifest physically. Smudges show unconscious anxiety somatisation. Mothers calm panic with words and touch. Somatic tension expresses maternal authority and unresolved issues.

Being without a parent causes feelings of abandonment and responsibility displacement. Lost savings cause unconscious vulnerability and insecurity. Parental disagreements strain sibling relationships. The coping technique Anne developed shows her internalisation of her mother's values. Avoidance shows the narrator's repression and resistance against failure. Creating helps process and sublimate overwhelming emotions. A restaurant job indicates role compliance and motherly demands. Disparate treatment highlights favouritism and family hierarchy. Deliberate sluggish effort expresses passive resistance and unconscious protest. Anticipating maternal notice shows validation demand. Customer interactions generate emotional projection. Motherly reprimands create authority and correct conduct. Hospitalisation emphasises emotional control and mortality awareness. Grief rituals include repetitive hand sketches. Finger interlacing represents unconscious connection and relational habits. Palm position conveys maternal fragility and openness. Nervous overcompensation for mother loss is shown in exaggerated artwork. Charcoal lets people express emotions physically.

Body smudges signify worry and despair. Maternal involvement controls panic attack unconscious emotional reactions. Cognitive control and parental support merge in breath counting. Father's leaving causes unconscious abandonment anxieties and emotional instability. Savings loss violates safety physically and symbolically. Frequent arguments reflect parental strain. Anne's achievements indicate her conscious and unconscious compliance with her mother. The narrator's disobedience reflects maternal authority repression and silent violence. Creative expression can sublimate trauma. Working in restaurants promotes mother control and responsibility. Family dynamics and sibling comparison are shown by unequal treatment. Slow task performance indicates unconscious resistance to authority. Desire for maternal recognition projects attachment demands. Client challenge replaces authority antagonism. Reprimand reinforces motherhood and behaviour boundaries.

A hospitalised mother symbolises frailty and inevitability of loss. Frequent drawing involves ritualised coping and unconscious mourning, and hand placement reveals emotional relationship memory and attachment patterns. Exaggerated drawings reflect anxiety and overreaction. The charcoal medium channels emotional processing into physical manifestation. Unconscious sadness causes skin smudges. Maternal touch and direction control somatic states and minimise panic. Physical tension indicates interior anxiety and emotional processing. Father absence causes internal instability and abandonment projection. Unnoticed savings loss is a security risk. Parental conflict transfer shapes sibling coping. Perfectionism reflects Anne's internalisation of her mother's approval. Defiance and avoidance reveal repression and passive resistance.

Creativity helps sublimation and emotional control. Restaurant work raises maternal expectations and role modelling. Differentiating siblings shows internalised competition and dominance. Slow work conveys passive opposition and inadvertent protest. Desire for parental recognition shows attachment projection. Customer conflict causes emotional pressure. Reprimands reinforce maternal authority and morality. Hospitalisation emphasises vulnerability and unconscious death processing. Drawing hands repeatedly becomes a coping method. Intertwined fingers show unconscious bonding. Large sketches portray anxiety and

mourning anticipation. Smears of charcoal reveal intense emotions somatically. Mothers calm panic with verbal and tactile cues. Somatic tension conveys authority and latent anxieties. Fatherlessness projects abandonment and duty displacement. Savings loss makes one feel uneasy. Arguments cause sibling tension. Anne internalises her mother's values in her coping techniques. Narrator disobedience shows repression and resistance. Creative expression transforms trauma and anxiety. Restaurant work instils maternal obligation. Family hierarchy is highlighted by differential treatment. Work slows due to unconscious protest. Predicting maternal notice shows attachment needs. Difficult clientele causes displaced anger. Reprimands strengthen behavioural authority. Repetitive hand sketches help cope. Hand postures show attachment patterns. Oversized drawings show anxiety; charcoal channels illustrate emotion and skin smudges show sadness. Maternal impact and authority manifest as bodily constriction (Chung, 2023).

Death brings pain and an unspoken fear of loss to the storyteller. Pain at death causes anxiety projection and somatic awareness. The unconscious knowledge of life's vulnerability is symbolised by breath exiting the body. Windows represent figurative gates between life and death. Sealed windows symbolise powerlessness and agency suppression. Nightmares with inaccessible doors suggest unconscious powerlessness and terror. Sitting alone beside the bed shows responsibility. Apologising for mistakes shows maternal transference and shame. An improvement commitment indicates moral rehabilitation and conformance efforts. The green frog label represents the mother's disapproval and observation. With open eyes, unconscious maternal power is acknowledged and passed.

At the restaurant, emotional stress is reduced and sensory distraction is introduced. Thomas' body evokes sexualised awareness and transference. His arms and tattoos symbolise his emotional shifts. Heat from the stomach to the face indicates somatic anxiety. Attraction temporarily distracts from grief and emptiness. Restaurant structure reflects maternal authority and control. The father's decorating mistakes reveal unconscious family tension and decision-making hierarchy. Coral tablecloths stress the aesthetic effect of motherhood and the impact of the surroundings on mood. A mother cares about and bonds with living things through a glowing fish aquarium. Tubby represents mothers' home and workplace influence. Catapulting fish indicate unconscious turbulence and containment issues. Displaying control by holding fish. Thomas' help demonstrates a support network and replaces emotional stress management. Fish discussions metaphorically discuss freedom and constraint.

Anne's texts emphasise family relations and sibling comparison. Pee stick results show maternal lineage continuity and reproductive concern. A subtle eagerness marks the transition from sadness to anticipation. Disregarding excitement shows family suppression of individual desires. Death of a mother causes guilt and responsibility. Lip cracks indicate emotional turmoil and vulnerability. Reassurances reveal that the mother's authority and direction are internalised. Being nicknamed a "green frog" encourages unwanted expectations and behaviours. Waiting alone at bedside symbolises death and worry. Somatic symptoms express unconscious despair and impotence. Breath images convey symbolic metamorphosis and life-death consciousness. Doors and windows imply agency. A blocked window suggests the mother has no control over her fate. Nightmares represent revisiting emotional pain. One demonstrates Umma regret by acknowledging past mistakes. An improvement promise displays self-confidence and moral healing. The green frog statement highlights maternal judgement transfer. Wide-open eyes show parental control and surveillance.

Coming to a restaurant lets regular work mask pain. Thomas provides a safe emotional outlet and distraction. Body heat conveys emotional stimulation and displacement. Paying attention

to physical aspects shows emotional control and protection. Mothers impact restaurant operations and organisation. Father's actions demonstrate unconscious authority delegation and family hierarchy. Coral tablecloths and decor communicate maternal taste. A fish tank symbolises a mother's love for her children. As a living entity, Tubby represents the environment and mothers. Uncontrolled anarchy is like fish escaping. Holding fish shows stability. Thomas' help represents emotional containment. Conversations about fish symbolise freedom vs duty.

Anne's messages promote sibling rivalry. Pee stick images show family pressure and reproductive goals. Short-lived enthusiasm is mourning replaced by optimism. Family suppression of emotion reveals individual desires. Maternal death emphasises blaming the surviving child. Signs of cracked lips include suffering and unaware weakness. Reassurance attempts internalise parental authority. The green frog label encodes maternal disapproval into unconscious action. Waiting alone means hopelessness and death. Somatic anxiety illustrates unconscious grief processing. Breath imagery symbolises life's temporality. Windows symbolise agency and change. Nightmares replay unresolved trauma. Promises and apologies symbolise moral and emotional restoration. Green frog labelling shows maternal transference and conduct.

Wide-open eyes show authority and recognition. Grief is sublimated at the restaurant through structured routine and distraction. Thomas provides comfort and distraction by redirecting attention away from grief. Physical focus shifts emotion to sensory awareness during stressful moments. Somatic heat conveys anxiety and excitement when emotions are displaced physically. Maternal arrangement promotes home authority through organisation and routine. The father's decorating mistakes show his unintended consequences within family hierarchy. Environmental factors like lighting and coral can alter mood and emotional perception. Fish tanks symbolise maternal care and bonding within domestic space. Tubby symbolises motherhood and ecology through living containment. Fish that escape represent unconscious chaos and lack of emotional control. Control desires are projected in fish containment and handling. Thomas provides stand-in help during moments of emotional strain. Fish speak symbolises freedom and restraint through metaphor.

Anne's texts discuss family and sibling expectations within shared emotional space. Maternal lineage continuity and reproductive anxiety affect pregnancy outcomes and perception. Excitement indicates anticipation after grieving and emotional transition. Suppressing excitement means suppressing wants within restrictive family structures. If a mother is absent while dying, it shows regret and responsibility transfer. Lip cracks indicate emotional and physical vulnerability during grief. Reassurance shows maternal authority becoming internalised. The term "green frog" enhances maternal criticism and behavioural control. The act of waiting alone symbolises death and emotional helplessness. Somatic symptoms indicate unconscious grief processing through the body. Breath images provide life-death consciousness and awareness. Shut windows cause helplessness projection and emotional confinement. Unprocessed trauma causes nightmares and recurring distress. Apologies are moral restoration attempts following internal conflict. Green frog labels indicate maternal judgement internalisation.

Restaurants sublimate emotional stress by enforcing routine and order. Thomas helps with coping and distraction during emotional overload. Physical awareness aids emotional management and grounding. The eatery is mother-driven through authority and responsibility structures. Father's attitude reflects unconscious family hierarchy and power distribution. Coral tablecloths convey the environment's mood and maternal taste. Fish tanks symbolise



motherhood through containment and care. Tubby represents motherhood at home through daily maintenance. Fish escaping indicates chaos and inability to control emotional outcomes. Fish speak metaphorically explores freedom within obligation. Anne's writing prompts sibling comparisons and emotional evaluation. Pee-stick results represent reproductive concern and maternal lineage pressure. Excitement represents displaced grief and emerging hope. Excitation suppression indicates family restraint on individual emotion. When a mother dies, the child takes over emotional responsibility. Cracked lips betray unconscious frailty and stress. Through comfort, maternal authority is internalised and reproduced. The green frog label indicates criticism shaping behaviour. Somatic symptoms represent grief processing and repression. Breath images convey life awareness and vulnerability. Shut windows cause helplessness projection and fear. Nightmares process trauma through repetition. Apologies restore morality and emotional order.

Organisational maternal authority is clear through structured systems. Fathers' mistakes affect hierarchy and family roles. Fish tank reflects attachment and emotional investment. Tubby symbolises motherhood through routine care. Thomas handles containment during emotional escalation. Pee stick results reveal anxiety and expectation. Excitement shows displacement rather than resolution. Repression reflects family restrictions and control. Absence of mother causes guilt and responsibility shift. Lip cracks indicate frailty under emotional pressure. The green frog reinforces behaviour and internalises authority. Grief manifests physically through somatic expression. Images of breath represent life awareness and impermanence. Transition is symbolised by windows as corridors between states. Sealed windows cause helplessness and fear. Nightmares process trauma and unresolved pain. Apologies symbolise moral healing and repair. Open eyes show oversight and authority recognition. Restaurants sublimate emotion through labour. Thomas aids dealing through presence. Attention to detail controls emotion. Fathers' mistakes reflect hierarchy imbalance. Coral affects mood and emotional tone. Fish tanks symbolise attachment and control. Fish escape communicate chaos and fear. Fish speak symbolises freedom within limits. Pee stick images evoke anxiety and lineage concern. Excitement symbolises displacement of grief (Chung, 2023).

Churchgoers back the narrator's unconscious shame and motherlessness. Parents who are praised for their help experience repression and internalised obligation. Tin foil smiles lack depth and awareness. The narrator mimics emotional masking by extending their lips. Unspoken reactions to statements cause internal discord. Lip stretching conveys passive cooperation and social performance. A sense of duty stems from family and unconscious pressure. Mother surrogate influence and social support come from Mrs. Pak. People with rusty hair and laughter attract notice. The flashing gold fillings symbolise emotional and material status. Bringing stew and meat shows maternal concern. The narrator's polite responses show social constraint and interior manners. Mentioning helping fathers reinforces gendered norms and mother absence.

Internalised rivalry and sibling comparison are highlighted by the sister reference. Miniaturisation reflects maternal projection and body awareness. Tea is offered by the narrator subconsciously to show concern and participation. Coffee requests demonstrate guest authority and internalised service. Plant analysis shows meticulousness and inadvertent order. The mother empowers the narrator in repotting directions. Aid denial shows autonomy repression and internalised subjection. Relational distance and gendered inadequacy are reflected in the father's ignorance. The sigh and drink of Mrs. Pak show habitual performance and observation. The deaths of a husband and son induce concern and mortality projections. Comparison to losses triggers unconscious repetitive anxiety. The narrator's reflection shows

trauma internalisation and emotional control. Fathers care about the weather to show their dominance and protection. Mrs. Pak's grin shows a maternal surrogate's warmth and emotional control. A smart response to unpredictable problems is closing the eatery.

Rain and dampness symbolise emotional vulnerability and purification. Anne's arrival prompts sibling comparison and internalised social judgement. Wetness evokes intuitive vulnerability and attention. Internalised effort and responsibility are shown by the narrator carrying containers. Churchgoers' comments trigger social and maternal censure. Fathers' guilt increases when they're praised for their help. Tin foil smiles indicate the separation between interior emotion and external acknowledgement. Stretching lips is passive social compliance. Unimaginable reactions show emotional suppression. Social and moral expectations cause internal turmoil. The entrance of Mrs. Pak evokes maternal surrogate projection. Teeth flashing and laughter show vigour and importance. Feeding shows maternal concern and nurture. Narrators' answers show social conformity and politeness. Comments about fathers support gendered responsibility and maternal absence. Sister comparison causes unconscious sibling rivalry. Smallness reflects maternal body image projection. Tea offers inadvertent concern and cooperation. Requesting coffee shows adaptability and role compliance. Plants show parental influence and unconscious organisation. Repotting instructions reflect authority placement and role expectations. Rejecting help suppresses autonomy. Father inexperience symbolises gendered incompetence. Normal maternal monitoring includes sighing and drinking coffee.

The Pak family's tragedy inspires mortality prediction. Comparison to one's own experience causes repeated trauma fear. Narrator's ideas show coping and internalised grief. The father shows care and protection. Mrs. Pak shows confidence with her smile. The restaurant closure symbolises shelter and practical coping. Rain conveys emotional fragility, exposure, and purification. Anne's entrance highlights sibling comparison and societal order. A damp appearance subconsciously emphasises fragility. Carrying containers symbolises work and responsibility. Parishioners obligate maternal surrogates. When a parent is praised for helping, remorse and social obligation arise. Tin foil smiles are superficial and detached. Lip-stretching is social performance. Speech suppression indicates internal turmoil. Social and moral expectations induce internal turmoil. Mrs. Pak guides maternal surrogates.

Unconsciously, rust-red hair catches attention. Life and social position are shown by laughter. Gold fillings signify power and visibility. The narrator's civility reflects social obedience and repression. Father-related remarks reinforce mothers' expectations and absence. Internalised sibling rivalry is underlined by sister comparison. Little size remark translates maternal fear into body image. Tea symbolises collaboration and consideration. Coffee orders show respect. Plant instructions express maternal and organisational aspirations. Assistance rejection shows lack of autonomy. Incapacity shows fatherly inadequacy. Sipping and sighing show normal observation. Family tragedy inspires mortality projection. Comparison to losses causes unconscious terror. Reflections show trauma and coping methods. Fatherly compassion is powerful and protective. Mrs. Pak's grin makes her seem like a surrogate mother. Restaurant closures show pragmatic coping. Rain symbolises vulnerability and purification. Anne's arrival prompts sibling comparisons. Soaked clothes reveal unconscious vulnerability. Carrying containers shows internalised labour expectations. Churchgoers are reminded of duties. Praise causes unconscious guilt. Tin foil smiles show shallowness. Lip-stretching indicates social acquiescence. Repressed emotions show internal conflict.

Plant study symbolises motherhood. Repotting instructions project authority. Coffee consumption indicates habitual observation. Death projection comes from tragedy.

Reflections demonstrate internalised coping. Fatherly caring projects authority. Warmth is shown by smiling. Restaurant closures show pragmatic coping. Anne's appearance highlights the comparison. Internalised labour includes carrying containers. Members of the church highlight their duties. Praise causes guilt. Tin foil smiles show shallowness. Social performance includes lip-stretching. Repressed speech shows inner distress. Repressed reactions reflect tension, and internal expectations cause anxiety.

Anne's mockery spurs sibling rivalry and conflict. Shrugging and slouching indicate self-preservation and defensiveness. Imitation causes irritation, showing mother frustration. Laughter shows social and emotional negotiation. Nadia suggests aspirations for independence and outer opportunities. Assisting Apa implies filial duty and suppressed ambition. Family strife is hidden by the father's competence. Anne subconsciously realises that terror drives her tenacity. The motherless narrator must manage independence with mixed emotions. The criticism on Umma emphasises her legacy and generational aspirations. Sibling comparison and pressure are emphasised in the recommendation to restart study. Advice encourages self-criticism and inferiority.

The claim about disappointing others shows guilt and moral conflict. Garlic and spice scents bring back childhood memories. Anne reassures, fostering self-compassion and partial resolve. An embrace promotes bodily awareness and metaphorical safety, reducing inhibition. A sister's smell shows intentional sensory anchoring and relational attention. Sensory focus trumps self-criticism and physical insecurities. Anne's detachedness shows family limits and emotional recalibration. Rain inspires unconscious projection and continuity thinking. Drawing a face expresses interior anxiety. The idea of a baby implies maternal need and duty. Joining tables symbolises domestic collaboration and solidarity. Heating food imitates maternal comfort and caring. Banchan symbolises internalising procedural knowledge and family legacy. His tattooed hands contrast Umma's frail ones, showing talent transfer. I instinctively appreciate and crave for my mother's skill. Learning tactics show how to adjust and reduce grief. Power is strengthened by the father's prayer's moral and familial hierarchy. Family submission and emotional control are symbolised by joining hands. Food tastes recall maternal memories and subconsciously connect with her. Excessive eating suggests oral focus and loss compensation. Self-reminders of presence aid conscious anchoring and anxiety management.

Awareness of others shows family identity and stability. Anne's mocking shows sibling negotiation and fear projection. Protection and internal opposition are shown by shrugging. Humorous responses show social adaptability and temporary stress relief. Nadia's reference allows liberty and repressed yearning. Helping one's father shows morality and filial duty. Father competence inspires authority and family security. Anne senses latent worry, stressing the siblings' dependence. Autonomy conflicts increase without a mother. Umma influences decisions and expectations after death. The opportunity to return to school causes sibling rivalry and pressure. Recognising disappointment shows shame and projection. Garlic smells trigger maternal memories. Reassurance from Anne reduces anxiety and supports emotional recovery.

Emotional focus reduces self-criticism and conflict. Anne's dissociation shows emotional and boundary reconfiguration. Rain makes us think about time, change, and emotion. Infant contemplation shows mother longing and duty. Table organisation symbolises unity and relationship. Heating food symbolises mother surrogate care and skill transfer. The banchan arrangement shows how procedural knowledge and family tradition are internalised. Thomas cooks reminds me of motherhood. Tattooed hands contrast maternal dexterity, stressing skill

transfer. Learning methods show grief displacement and adaptive coping. The father's prayer upholds morality and authority. Holding hands symbolises emotional stability and communal surrender. Consuming food helps cope and comfort. Food tastes evoke maternal memories and subconscious associations. Overeating indicates oral fixation and emotional compensation. Being reminded of one's presence helps anchor and regulate anxiety. Awareness of others includes relational identity. Teasing shows sibling negotiation and fear projection.

Connecting to Nadia represents autonomy and repressed yearning. Helping one's father shows duty and responsibility. Fatherly competence inspires authority and stability. Anne senses worry, stressing the siblings' need. Absence of mother increases autonomy uncertainty. Umma's influence guides judgements after her death. School recommendations evoke sibling comparisons and pressure. Reminding others of disappointment shows guilt transfer. Anne's comforting words ease anxiety. My consciousness is anchored by my sister's scent. Focusing on sensation reduces self-criticism. Anne's dissociation illustrates limits and recalibration. Rain observation shows temporal and emotional continuity. Drawing a face expresses anxiety. Baby reflection is maternal projection dormant. Table layout represents relational cohesiveness. Warming food replaces motherly care. Banchan represents procedural internalisation. Hand tattoos contrast maternal expertise. Grief relocation is shown by learning methods. Fatherly prayer establishes morality. Interlocking hands stabilise emotions. Food tastes trigger unconscious mother associations. Overeating is oral fixation. Reminding oneself provides steadiness. Family awareness means relationship security.

### **Conclusion**

This study concludes that Gina Chung's *Green Frog* offers a nuanced and psychologically rich portrayal of maternal influence as a decisive force shaping the unconscious lives of its characters. Through a psychoanalytic lens, the text reveals how the mother-child relationship functions not only as a source of care and guidance but also as a site of repression, emotional conflict, and unresolved trauma. Maternal authority in the narrative deeply affects the characters' identity formation, producing inner tensions that manifest through silence, anxiety, and symbolic behavior. The analysis demonstrates that unconscious desires and fears, rooted in early maternal interactions, continue to influence the characters' emotional responses and decision-making processes.

By drawing on Freudian and post-Freudian concepts, the study highlights how repressed emotions emerge indirectly through narrative gaps, imagery, and psychological dislocation. The mother figure occupies an ambivalent position, simultaneously embodying protection and control, which complicates the characters' attempts at autonomy and self-understanding. This duality underscores the lasting psychological imprint of maternal presence and absence within the unconscious mind. Ultimately, the psychoanalytic reading of *Green Frog* reveals that maternal influence extends beyond overt familial relationships to shape deeper psychic structures. The text illustrates how unresolved maternal conflicts persist within the unconscious, shaping identity, memory, and emotional life. This study thus contributes to a broader understanding of motherhood in contemporary literature, emphasizing its complex psychological dimensions and its profound impact on the formation of the self.

### **References**

- Bowlby, J. (1969). *Attachment and loss: Vol. 1. Attachment*. Basic Books.
- Caruth, C. (1996). *Unclaimed experience: Trauma, narrative, and history*. Johns Hopkins University Press.





- Chung, G. (2023). *Green frog: Stories*. Vintage Books.
- Freud, S. (1900). *The interpretation of dreams* (J. Strachey, Trans.). Hogarth Press.
- Freud, S. (1912). *The dynamics of transference*. In J. Strachey (Ed. & Trans.), *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud* (Vol. 12, pp. 97–108). Hogarth Press.
- Freud, S. (1923). *The ego and the id*. Hogarth Press.
- Freud, S. (1926). *Inhibitions, symptoms and anxiety*. Hogarth Press.
- Jung, C. G. (1959). *The archetypes and the collective unconscious* (2nd ed.). Princeton University Press.
- Jung, C. G. (1964). *Man and his symbols*. Doubleday.
- Klein, M. (1946). *Notes on some schizoid mechanisms*. International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 27, 99–110.
- Kohut, H. (1971). *The analysis of the self*. International Universities Press.
- Lacan, J. (1949). *The mirror stage as formative of the function of the I*. In *Écrits*. Seuil.
- Lacan, J. (1953). *The function and field of speech and language in psychoanalysis*. In *Écrits*. Seuil.
- Lacan, J. (1966). *Écrits*. Seuil.
- Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, self, and society*. University of Chicago Press.
- Mitchell, J. (1974). *Psychoanalysis and feminism*. Pantheon Books.
- Sullivan, H. S. (1953). *The interpersonal theory of psychiatry*. Norton.
- Winnicott, D. W. (1965). *The maturational processes and the facilitating environment*. International Universities Press.