

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Literature

Literature is able to called an expression of society. Because authors usually want to express their life experiences or the lives of their people through literary works, authors often reflect reality, describing the state of human life through their literary works. In another theory, literature is a written work that is often related to experiences, thoughts, and feelings fictionally by explaining real events that occur in everyday life. (Wellek and Warren, 2011)

In another theory, the literature describes a variety of similar written works dealing with the point of view of experience about the extraordinary aspects of experience, thought, and emotion. Most authors will describe the oddities that exist in the real world, such as what often happens in their daily life. To change the value of literature or fiction. Therefore, it can be recognized that literature is a form of writing that illustrates human experiences, thoughts, and emotions in a fictional way. (Bannet and Roley, 2004).

Furthermore, fiction is a written work that is made to provide an understanding to the readers of human nature, and human works will be written by the author using figurative language so that the writing looks creative. In addition, the written work also involves

the actual community context (Cards, 1999) for behavior in real life. Literary example, the novel is one of several types of literary works. However, in the screenplay, it is usually also analyzed based on characters and characterizations, as will be discussed further.

2.2 Character and Characterization

Characterization is a special way that the author describes a person's characterization, starting from the way they communicate and interact, what they do, and their performance. The author creates characters so that readers can feel and know their personalities and show the uniqueness of each character. (Anuqio, 1976) explained that the author away makes characterization to bring out a character. Characterization is narrow but clear. The description arises from past events and people.

Characterization in literary works is the process of the author bringing out a character. It is the method used by the author to describe his character in a work he made. Other than that, it helps the author a lot in explaining the progress of the main character. Characterization has two different approaches, direct and indirect characterization (Bannet and Roley, 2004).

Direct characterization, the literary writer tells the reader what he want us to know about the characters. This is done through the narrator, another character or by the character himself. Direct

characterization is usually used in novels. It consists of a narrator who tells the reader about the characters. In addition, Charters (2011:58) states that it can also involve other external details, such as names or other open comments.

Indirect Characterization Usually used in films. The characterization in the film is different in the novel because the film is a visual story that tells the characterizations of the characters in the film are more complicated and detailed than in the novel. Burroway (2000:54) established four different methods of indirect characterization in literary works speech, thought, action, and appearance.

Freud's psychoanalysis often relates it to art in general and to literature in particular to character. This theory is used to analyze one or more characters. psychological theory becomes a tool that explains the behavior and motivation of characters in literary works. According to Freud, psychoanalytic concepts influence writers in reflecting the character of their work and also in their thoughts. In 'creative writers and Day- dreaming' Freud first presented his theory on the structure of the literary work made of psychoanalysis. According to Freud, literary works that contain unsatisfied desires and thereby increase desires that do not satisfy reality.

Theory of Characterization

According to Murphy in his book *Understanding Unseens* (1974, pp. 168-173), there are nine ways to identify characterization and personality but there are five ways that suitable with this study to identify Bill's characterization and personality.

a. Conversations from the main character and others

The instructions given by the author in describing the characterization of a character by using the conversation between this character and others or opinions from others about this character. As shown in the conversation between Bill and his friend which describes Bill's stubborn characteristics.

b. Reaction

A character's reaction from several situations that can be a clue to find or determine characterization. As in Bill's action which shows his observant characteristics.

c. Direct Comment

Direct commentary is one of several ways that the author shows the character of a person by showing information about a character through the story. As shown in Bill's aggressive actions, the author shows directly in the script that Bill's actions show his characteristics.

d. Thought

The author provides knowledge about the characters by mentioning what is the character thinking about. As in Bill's emotional, and initiative characteristics.

e. Manner and Behavior

Readers can see the characterization of the characters in the story through manner/behavior. As in Bill caring and aggressive characteristics

This final project aims to analyze the personality of the main character, which is included in literary criticism through psychoanalytic aspects. Personality is a person's attitudes, thoughts, motives, and emotions that are sometimes unstable. Personality can describe the characteristics of different people and situations. This can make individuals different from others. The environment and people around greatly affect the individual's personality. Psychoanalytic theory is appropriate to be used to analyze the human personality through its innate character, which can be influenced by inappropriate situations to change the behavior. (Wade & Tarvis, 2012)

2.3 Psychology in literature

(Zhang, 2020) stated that psychology studies thoughts and behavior. Many different schools of thought. The most well-known school of psychology is psychoanalysis, characterized by dream explanations and other Freudian theories. The psychoanalytic theory focuses on the unconscious and the analysis of dreams. Psychoanalysis is current psychotherapy that is very influential on the psychological development of the whole and other psychologists. Furthermore, personality psychology is a point that is divided into studying psychological variations.

Other, Psychology is considered a rule that studies the behavior and workings of the human brain and how humans think, feel, act and communicate with others. These are all influences from the human experience, from the role of the brain to the actions performed, even from the child's growth to the parents' behavior, etc. It also recognizes how the physical, mental and external environment affects human thoughts and behavior. A psychologist studies psychology to analyze human behavior to find out what humans think is something abstract. (Wade & Tarvis, 2012)

According (Niaz, 2019) Psychoanalysis is one of the well-known theories used in literary analysis because it has a close relationship with literature and is the most controversial for many

people. nevertheless it has become one of the well-known approaches to deciphering literary texts.

Further, psychoanalysis is considered as an interesting and satisfying approach in implementing expositive analysis. psychoanalysis is one of the methods for interpreting the meaning of hidden texts. which helps a person in understanding the characteristics of action, complex features, comparisons, and arrangements in a literary work. Many psychoanalysts also believe that this approach is valid for any literary work.

Identifying a person's behavior can be through written literary works made by the author to analyze the human mind. (Kranz and Mellerki, 2008) have done this by analyzing the novel *The Life of Pi* by Yann Martel. He proves that he is a positive person by seeing his work presenting a story about a boy named pi who is very interested in studying religion. The characterization of Pi represents the mental life of humans and how humans are in real life. Asimilar approach has been repeatedly applied to literature. It can be proven that psychology and literature are closely related which cannot be separated. Psychology is useful for finding the character of a person's behavior or the design of an author's literary work, and for knowing the response or feedback from readers after reading a literary work.

There is not only one psychological theory in literature but there are three, namely psychoanalysis, behaviorism psychology, and humanistic psychology. Psychoanalysis is usually used to analyze the mental problems of a person or author but it can also analyze the psychology of the character of the literary work.

however, this final project only discusses psychoanalysis, especially on the personality structure of the main character.

2.4 Psychoanalysis Approach in Literary work

According to (Niaz, 2019) revealed that psychoanalysis is not only a part of medicine, but psychoanalysis is also used to understand various fields such as philosophy, culture, religion and the most widely used in literature. Psychoanalysis is a modern theory that is used in the literature as a method to treat people who have mental disorders and explain the human mind; through a psychoanalytic approach, it is also used to interpret texts and hidden meanings in literature.

According to Freud, the psychoanalytic approach emphasizes the importance of the unconscious aspects of the mind and related approaches. When analyzing literary works, be it films, novels, dramas, etc., theories and approaches are needed to be related to something to be analyzed. It is certainly undeniable that anxiety, fear, persecution and self fermentation are experiences created as a

systematic field of knowledge called psychoanalysis, which was developed by Sigmund Freud.

In his book "Structural Model theory of personality", he states that each person's personality consists of three parts: Ego, Superego, and Id. which three form the human personality. So Psychoanalysis can be used to find out how a person behaves. Literary critics often analyze characters in literary works through their actions by applying three personality structures. When critics study the ego, superego, and id of a character in a literary work, they emphasize the way in which these parts base the character's behavior. (Niaz, 2019)

2.5 Psychoanalysis Theory

Freud explained that psychoanalysis is the main term for the study of psychological literature, according to Freud, humans have a structure of personality, namely the Id, ego and superego which stand from the subconscious, and literature as a representation of the inner workings of the mind. Human thinking arises from desires, ambitions, regrets, triggers, and innate traits. It will cause trauma, feelings of pain, anxiety, conflict between wants and needs. Which is driven by the conscious element to the subconscious element.

Psychoanalytic theory is a useful tool for evaluating literary works to gain a richer understanding of the work. Analyzing a

literary work using psychoanalytic theory allows the reader to consider how the writing represents the author's suppressed desires, fears, and impulses. Psychoanalytic analysis also considers how literature presents the writer's alienation from events or even denial of the existence of certain events and circumstances through identification of the inner workings. (Wade & Travis, 2012)

Personality itself is a pattern of behavior, thoughts, ideas, and feelings of a person that must be equivalent and can describe characteristics in different conditions. It can make individuals different from others. Individual personality can be said to be the impact of something general or the surrounding environment, even the impact of parents, friends, society, and others. there are three part of personality structure according to Freud, namely the id, ego, and superego (Wade and Tarvis, 2012).

2.5.1 Id

First, Id is about the “pleasure principle”. It means that id is about the human pleasure in the world such as desire, love, and else. According to Freud id is a part that arises from birth in the human mind and markers of subconscious psychological energy. Id are two impulses or instinct. instinct is the basic element of personality, which motivates the forces that drive behavior and determine its direction. (Bettelheim, 1984) The first is the impulsiveness of life called Eros or life instinct, referred to as sexual impulsivity. (Sibi, 2019) said impulsive life, Eros drive for

life, love, growth, self preservation, human propagation. At the same time, the other life instinct called libido gives birth to energy force for sexual activities, which is forced by psychic energy. Second, Thanatos or usually called death instinct, visible in all humans. Sometimes this energy forms aggressiveness and even violence directed at others. Freud believed that Eros often contributed to a person's life, therefore being more powerful than Thanatos. (Wade & Tarvis, 2012)

In simple terms, the id is a collection of unrealistic thoughts or ideas. What is more about human egoism so that the id can be accepted or may not be accepted because of the disposition of social norms in society. However, the id is the energy of human thought and action. It is the main personality that signals the human mind to take some action, for example, aggressive or spontaneous action (Wade & Tarvis, 2012)

Freud explained that all emotional problems faced by humans are related to subconscious thinking and conflicts that exist in the human mind. (Freud, 1923) explains that all emotional problems faced by humans are related to subconscious thoughts and conflicts that exist in the human mind.

2.5.2 Ego

The ego, the second system that emerges, acts as an intermediary between instinctive needs and societal demands. The

ego restrains the desires of the id until a suitable and socially appropriate solution for them can be found. When the needs of the id conflict with the norm, the ego will control the id until it can be resolved without being resolved by the superego. It can be interpreted that the ego follows a different basic teaching from the id; ego always follows the rules of society or belief in reality.

Furthermore, the Ego is the only region of the three parts of the mind that deals with reality. It plays the role of a means of communication with the outside world. It struggles to regulate the pleasure principle of the id, thus making decisions, which the ego makes is called the reality principle. It is the conscious, and rational part of personality that regulates thoughts and behaviors.

The purpose of the ego is to fulfill the desires of the id in a very safe and socially acceptable manner. The ego follows different principles from the id. The ego aims to demand from the id, superego, and the outside world. Therefore, the ego becomes a place of thought between the conscious and subconscious mind. Even the ego is an integral part of the id but works by adapting to help the needs of the outside world. The ego's inability to deal with id problems indicates ego weakness and leads to mind problems. (Wade & Tarvis, 2012)

Freud's second personality structure, the ego, which is the rational ruler of personality. The goal is to help id get the desired

tension reduction. Because the ego is aware of reality, so the Ego decides when and how the id instincts can be satisfied. by determining exactly and socially acceptable time, place, and object that will satisfy the id's impulses. The ego tries to delay, or direct to meet the demands of reality. the ego is never separated from the id. It is always responsive to the demands of the id and acquires its power and the energy of the id. (Bettelheim, 1984)

2.5.3 Superego

The last is the superego; according to Freud, the superego represents the nature of the conscience. The superego is a determinant of whether something that the id wants is worthy of being fulfilled or not, besides whether it is against the norm or not. This gives a constraint for the wishes of the id; this is also said to be an evaluation of the activity of the id. When the id's activities do not conflict with the norm, the superego must therefore produce feelings of pride and satisfaction. However, if it is the other way around, the superego may be punished, such as feeling miserable, regretful, or embarrassed (Wade and Tavris, 2012). The superego has the responsibility to convince the moral typical of the individual. It works on moral beliefs and encourages them to behave according to socially acceptable norms.

(Feist, 2008: 36) stated that the superego denotes the morals and ideals of the human mind that have no contact with reality. It stands as a moralistic and idealistic principle. According to Feist, the superego has two subsystems, namely the conscience and the

ego-ideal. Conscience stems from the experience of punishment from guilt that guides the person in what they should not do. In addition, Freud said that conscience or the moral side of personality is usually the rules of behavior that are taught from childhood set by parents. The ego-ideal which consists of good, or correct, and suggests that the experience of rewarding validity guides people about what they should do.

According to (Bettelheim, 1984) the superego is different from the id and ego, the Id and ego do not represent Freud's complete picture of human nature. The superego strives neither for pleasure such as id nor for realistic goals such as ego. It strives solely for moral perfection. The id suppresses the gratification function, the ego tries to delay it, and the superego insists on morality above all. Like the id, the superego admits no compromise with its demands.

A personality is a form of a single trait and characteristic that gives rise to an individual's personality, which is a fixed and single trait that shows balance and identity in a person's behavior. A sign that differences in behavior suitability from everyday situations. So its nature can change depending on the situation and conditions sometimes, it can look general and even unique, but the pattern is different. Characteristics are unique types that help a person's temperament, intelligence, and physique (Feist, 2008).

Several factors can affect personality development. The first is genetics; heredity is a very influential factor in the main personality. The initial process of experience gained and continued, which is important in personality development, such as from social groups such as family, closest people who are very active and the same culture is certainly very influential on personality development. Personality theorists have different opinions about personality based on their backgrounds (Feist, 2008).

This research uses the personality theory by Sigmund Freud about the id, ego, and superego. Freud believed that the human personality arises because of a problem between our aggressive personality and our pleasure-seeking of limiting biological and social stimuli. Id is a psychic sector inside the human mind id is everything that is turbulent in humans, aggressiveness, and sexual behavior that usually exists in the conscious realm, than ego. It is involved with the workings of the real world. It operates on the reality principle that functions to mediate the id in nature that is aware, while the superego determines the value of right or wrong, which may punish us to get guilt or regret.

2.6 Previous Study

The First research comes from Michael Advendri, 2019 student of Diponegoro University of Surabaya that has a title “The Analysis of id,ego,superego of Yuri orlove in Lord of war movie by Andrew niccol” This project discusses about how the interaction between the Id, Ego and Superego of the main character in the movie Lord of War named Yuri Orlov affect the plot of the movie. This research uses theory psychoanalysis to analyze Yuri orlov character and to find Yuri’s dominant personality.

Second research written by Herditya, R.F. (2017) entitled A Psychoanalysis of Main Character in Coelho’s The Zahir, English Department Faculty of Arts and Letters Pasundan, Bandung University. The context of this paper is to analyze the psychology Id, ego, superego of main character in the novel that written by Paulo coelho using intrinsic values consist of plot, setting, and character, Uses a descriptive qualitative approach and psychoanalysis of literary as one method of the research.

Third research from Prayogi, 2021, entitled The secret beyond Dalton’s dreams travel in James wan’s insidious movie (2010) A Psychoanalysis Approach. Other than that the aims of this study was to analyze the formation of emotions and characters in the film Insidious through a psychoanalytic approach by Freud to answer the research problem. This type of research is descriptive

qualitative and the object of the research is an insidious film script.

The last Meta kumala's research entitled "The psychological analysis of Wegenercharacter“ 2019. student department of English education in Syrahkuala university. She looks for types of human psychology when dealing with the natural world in the film The Danish Girl as an object The subject is a character named Einar Wegener. This research uses Freud's Psychological model.

The difference between this research and previous research is that it differs from the subject to be analyzed and this research focuses on the dominant personality of the main character using the theory of id, ego, and superego. and behavior that can change at any time according to the situation and conditions.

