

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

A basic element or principle utilized to understand literary works is described as approach in the literature of study. There are many clues/in-depth information that can be given by psychological interpretation to solve the mystery both thematically and symbolically. While the psychological approach is a useful tool for reading between the lines, the interpretative artisan must frequently utilize other tools, such as the formalist approach, to depict the lines themselves correctly (Guerin, 2005). It can be said that psychology and literature have a very close relationship. Psychology is concerned with the visible design of human behavior, and literature depicts how people react to problems and their surroundings (Freedheim & Weiner, 1987). Human being consists of physical and psychical or psyche elements.

Research about psychology of literature has a strong foundation because literature and psychology is the study of human life. The differences is that literature studies human as imaginative creation of the author while psychology studies man as the real creation of God (Wellek & Warren, 2015). In brief, psychology is a study of human's psyche.

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian psychologist and neurologist who established the psychological hypothesis of how the human mind works. The Id, Ego, and

Superego are the three elements of the human psyche, according to Sigmund (Freud & Hall, 1921). This theory can be used to analyze the personality of a character in a literary work, particularly a book.

2.1.1 ID

As stated by Sigmund, humans have three main components in their personality that start causing us to act in the way we do and shape us into the people we are (Freud & Hall, 1921). The id is a libido or desire without law that is asocial and immoral. The id is the first personality system, and it is the only personality component that is present at birth. The id incorporates all inherited psychological features such as instincts, impulses, and drives at birth, and the id's goal is to satisfy basic human wants and needs such as hunger, sex, thirst, coolness, and other experiences that signal a need. Sex has the aim to provide pleasure, but the pleasure referred to here is not only limited to the pleasure of the genitals.

Id operate based on the principle of pleasure (Edmundson, 2019), The goal of the pleasure principle is to release people from tension, which is sensed and interpreted as pain or discomfort. As a result, the pleasure principle's goal might be described as avoiding suffering while seeking pleasure. "The pleasure principle disregards the feelings of others, social standards, or interpersonal agreement" (Freud, 1992).

Pleasure principle is processed in two ways, reflex actions and primary processes. Reflexes are automatic birth-born reactions such as eye blinking – used to deal with simple excitement and are usually immediate. The primary process is an

imaginary/imaginary reaction to something that can reduce or relieve stress – used to deal with complex stimuli, such as a hungry baby imagining food or his mother's nipple. Another system that connects the id to the objective world is the ego.

2.1.2 EGO

Ego is the next personality system after the id as Freud proposed in his theory. The ego develops from the id so that humans are able to handle reality. The ego is a psychic agent that protects the individual from the id, based on rational thinking. The ego is different from the id, The pleasure principle is where the id is working for, the ego is contributed by the reality principle. The meaning of the reality here is everything that is real and exists. In contrast to the id, the ego separates reality from fantasy and tolerates the moderate amounts of tension, changing as a function of each new experience and endangering rational cognitive activity (Feist, 1925).

The reality principle's goal is to keep energy from being released until an actual object that can meet the needs has been discovered or constructed. When a newborn is hungry, for example, he must learn not to stuff everything into his mouth. The baby must learn to distinguish food and postpone eating until he or she has discovered a digestible object. If not, the baby will go through a series of unpleasant events. The idea is implemented via a secondary process (Secondary Process), which involves practical thinking in order to plan and assess whether the plan provides the desired result. The procedure is known as reality testing (Reality Testing). The ego acts mostly in the conscious realm, with a tiny portion operating in the conscious and

unconscious realms. According to Freud, as cited on Hall (2019), ego is a personality executive (executor) with two primary responsibilities:

1. Choose which stimuli to respond to and/or which instincts to satisfy according to priority needs.
2. Determine when and how these needs are met in accordance with the availability of minimal risk opportunities.

Ego must frequently unify the tensions between Id and Superego, as well as the outside environment, in order to carry out its functions.

2.1.3 SUPEREGO

The third and the last personality system that proposed by Freud called superego. In contrast to the gratification principle of the Id and the practical principle of the Ego, the superego is the moral and ethical energy of the personality that operates on an idealistic principle. (Wertham, 1950). The superego is a psychic agent that protects society by adhering to the norms that stir people in society.

The superego is a component of the unconscious mind. Freud's psychoanalysis conceptualized how the unconscious mind acts within a certain structure of the human mind. According to Freud, the superego attempts to force the ego to pursue moral goals rather than merely realistic ones, as well as to force the id to suppress its animal instincts. The Id is a component of one's subconscious mind.

The idealistic principle has two sub-principles, namely conscience and ego-ideal (Freud, 1992). Any action that is prohibited, deemed improper, and punished by parents will be absorbed into the child's conscience, which will include anything that

should not be done. Whatever parents approve, reward, and laud will be recognized as the norm of perfection (Ego-Ideal), containing what should be done.

A decent personality, in the eyes of the superego, is one who can submit himself to moral considerations. Introjection is the process of being consensual and ego-ideal, which entails embracing the erroneous and right standards (introjection). Personal control will take the place of parental control after the introjection.

2.2 Id Dominant

In the personality structure proposed by Sigmund Freud, to achieve a perfect level of balance, the id, ego, and superego must be complementary and balanced in their use. Mentally healthy individual id ego and superego interact in a balanced way (Feist, 1925). So it can be said that a person's mental health is in a healthy when the three systems work together. However, in some cases, there are times when the id is more dominant than the ego or superego, and vice versa. When the id is more dominant than the other two personality structures, it is called Id Dominant.

In the previous paragraph, the researcher had explained that id is lawless and amoral, working in the human subconscious contains dark energy in the human personality. Id that works by ignoring the ego and superego will cause problems in someone personality so that the dominance of id has the potential to cause personality disorders. American Psychiatric Association in Pratiwi (2019) stated that traits and behaviors that significantly deviate from normal individual culture that cause damage even harm. The actions of the person that has Personality disorder can harm that

person itself and even other people. A person with a personality disorder can do unexpected things that can hurt themselves, their family and others without any compassion or guilt. To anticipate unwanted events or if someone who has experienced a personality disorder wants to recover, they can visit a psychologist or psychiatrist for the healing process. The types of personality disorder that caused by the dominance of id will be explained below.

2.2.1 Psychopath

One of the personality disorders caused by the id dominant is a psychopath. Feist (1925) stated that psychopathy is a personality disorder which is the sufferer is someone who lacks of emotion, empathy, and even conscience. Normal humans in general will feel regret and fear when did something embarrassing or hurtful, but this is not the case for psychopaths. The psychopaths feel comfortable when they see blood, murder or violence, where normal human in general will feel disturbed till their palms will sweat, the heart will beat faster and the breath will pant. This happens for psychopathic person because the patient has a low level of emotion, both negative and positive emotions.

This disorder generally occurs for lifetime and will reach a severe level in their 20s, in certain cases, psychopathic symptoms can subside when the sufferer is in their 40s. Medical treatment can be done with the help of a psychologist or psychiatrist to avoid harm from the sufferer or the people in his environment.

2.2.2 BPD (Borderline Personality Disorder)

Borderline personality disorder or BPD is a fairly serious mental illness in which sufferers have emotions that are difficult to control. This disease is associated with an unstable mood so that sufferers often experience anxiety, anger, and even depression that is quite intense which only lasts a few hours. This disorder related with emotional response of the sufferer. BPD make the sufferer difficult to control their feelings, so that the person with BPD will experience irregular emotional changes.

2.3 The Impact of Id Dominant

When the id dominant occurs in a person, there will be a real impact that can be seen from their behavior. According to Freud on (Feist, 1925) said that someone who puts too much emphasis on the id, will have an impact on the distortion by psychological of the person. As the researcher has discussed in the previous sub-chapter, id is a bad desire that wants all satisfaction and avoids pain, then when the id is dominant, a person can become a psychopathy person or suffer the BPD.

2.3.1 Murder

Murder is one of the impacts when the id is dominant in a person's personality, and which is one of the characteristics of a psychopath. a psychopath will commit murder with no regard for the consequence or is this the right thing to do or not, even before committing the murder the psychopath tend to plan in advance so that no failure occurs. A normal people generally wouldn't have the heart to kill

another human for any reason because his conscience wouldn't allow a normal people to do it.

2.3.2 Self Injury

Other than that, psychopath is lack of remorse that never feel sorry after committing a crime or having hurt others even the sufferer has courage to do self-injury, psychopaths are able to hurt themselves when their desires are not achieved. In achieving a goal or to get a desire there will be things or efforts that must be done. As long as the effort is still within normal human limits, it will certainly be done with pleasure, but if the effort is detrimental or even painful, of course it will be considered again to do so. A psychopath in making an effort for a desire is not much different from normal humans in general, it's just that a psychopath will do anything for a desire even if hurting theirself is needed, such as cutting his own veins to get blood, and of course it takes high accuracy in doing so not to kill himself.

2.3.3 Lies

Another impact that arises due to the personality of Psychopaths is that they tend to be liars. The sufferer also is a good liar or can be said psychopaths are expert at lying, a psychopath's shrewdness in speaking and mastering conversations makes his lies seem real.

As has discussed above, that the representation of the id dominant include psychopathic personality and BPD. According to Freud on (Feist, 1925) unstable mood swings the symptoms of BPD. A person with BPD will experience quite drastic

mood swings for no apparent reason, whether it's the mood towards themselves, the environment or anything around them. The mood or feeling can be angry, embarrassed, lonely, even a feeling of worthlessness. BPD can be dangerous for the sufferers, because sufferers tend to do careless things that can harm themselves such as attempting suicide, overeating, drinking more alcohol and even unsafe free sex. The person with BPD usually have unstable but intense relationships, to their family, spouse, friends, neighbors. A relationship that initially has a strong closeness can turn drastically into quite severe hatred, disturbed mindset. People with BPD often have a bad image of themselves, imagines of rejection and neglect to them. Sufferers also have difficulty controlling anger, causing sufferers to be angry for quite a long time, it can lead to revenge and even physical fights.

2.4 Review of the Previous Research

There are seven previous studies that are taken during conduct this researcher to make it better. The first is written by Sudrazat (2011) from Diponegoro University. The focus on that study is to figure out Christian Grey's id, ego, and superego by using Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. By using qualitative method, the researcher concluded his research that according to Freud every person has a personality and which is divided into three parts, the id, the ego, and the superego. After the researcher examined Christian Grey as the main character in the film *Fifty Shades of Grey*, using Freud's theory of id, ego, and superego, it was discovered that Christian has the three parts of personality. The id is concerned with the pleasure principle, and

his pleasure is concerned with the BDSM. His ego's role is to connect his id to reality, so Christian needs a girl who is willing to satisfy his id, and his ego works to find the right girl. Christian's ego is working to limit the id, so Christian has a contract to protect himself. The superego is concerned with moral principles and works in tandem with the ego. Christian must keep his dark side hidden from society. To begin, the id, ego, and superego are all in balance, but by the end of the story, Christian must let Anastasia go because his id is unchecked. Christian allows the id to dominate him and neglects his ego.

The second is written by Rachmadany (2016) from Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University. On that research, the researcher uses method of library research with psychoanalysis approach to analyze the movie. Just same with this research, Rachmadany also used the theory that proposed by Sigmund Freud namely psychoanalysis which explain the three major of system in the personality. Based on the title the purpose of that research is to analyze the main character's personality through her behavior and the focus is Amy's dynamic, and Rachmadany explain that When the id ego and superego are not in tune, then the person will not be able to adjust himself, so that there will be an imbalance in the personality organization within the person. The researcher concluded that Amy's dynamic is leaning on her id which makes her personality unstable.

The third previous study is written by Chairunissa (2019) from state Islamic university of syarif hidayatullah Jakarta. The researcher when conduct her thesis in

analyzing the personality of Amy separated her analysis into 2 sessions. The first session is using characterization theory by Petrie and Boggs that is characterization through appearance, dialogue, external action, internal action and reaction of other character. Her research was using descriptive analytical as the technique to analyze her data. The meaning of these types of characterization was explained completely and clearly. In conclusion, the researcher concludes that Amy does not hesitate to destroy her obstacle in order to fulfill her obsession to be as perfect as Amazing Amy due to an imbalance of those three parts of Amy's personality structure.

The fourth previous study is written by Sari et al. (2019); postgraduate of Universitas Sebelas Maret. The researcher deals with the purpose of the research, which is to describe and explain the form of the id, ego, and superego in the main character of Okky Madasari's novel *Mata di Tanah Melus*. The researcher used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, as well as document analysis, to determine the form of the main character's id, ego, and superego in the novel. According to the findings of that study, the main character in Okky Madasari's *Mata di Tanah Melus* novel reflected forms of id, ego, and superego. Based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory, the forms of id, ego, and superego were discovered.

The fifth previous studies come from Goh & Arianto (2019), both of them conducts a study using two theories at once, namely psychological conflict and personality development to analyze the character of Elsa in *Frozen*. In conducting their research, Marson uses a qualitative descriptive method then found two things that can cause the personality development in a person, namely internal and external

factors. Internal relates to itself, while external is everything related to the environment and the outside world. In their research, Marson found that Elsa had two of three types of psychological conflict, namely approach-avoidance conflict and avoidance-avoidance conflict, and 8 determinants of character development. The similarities between these two studies are that they analyze the psychological elements in the character of literary works, while the differences are in the theory and data sources used. This research uses Sigmund Freud theory, while Marson uses Psychological theory by Kurt Lewin and personality development by Elizabeth and the data source used by Marson is Frozen.

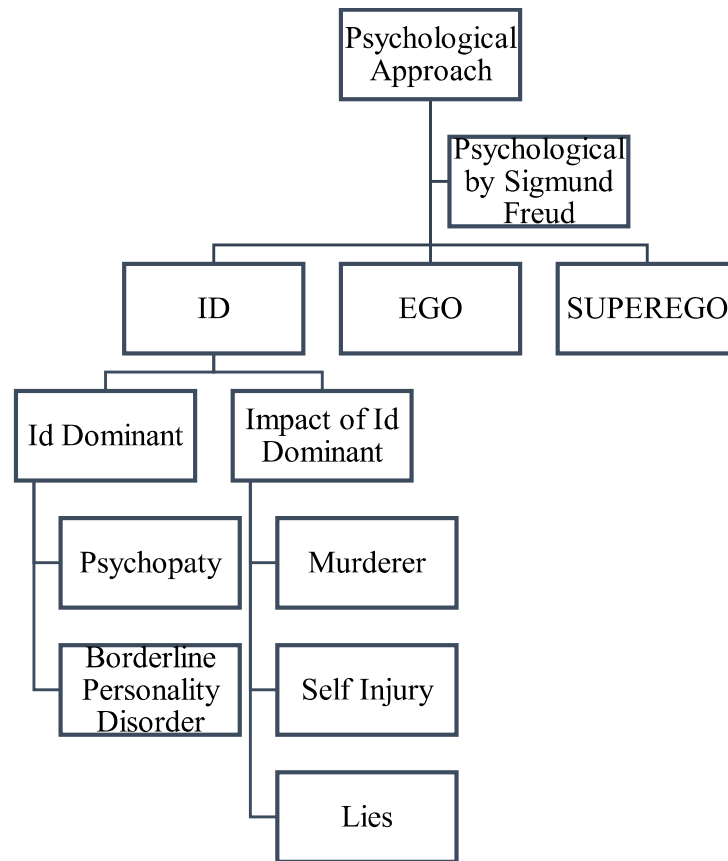
The next previous study was written by Listiana (2016) from Mataram University. That research using descriptive qualitative method with the theory by Sigmund Freud theory of psychology, this research has 2 purposes, the first is to identify and explain how the id, ego, and superego surface in the daily life of the character in Malificent movie and the second is to describe the way psychological senses affect the main character`s characteristic. The primary data in that research were taken from the movie and the secondary data were taken from many sources, such us, internet, books, journals that are related to the primary data. After analyzing the data, the researcher found the psychological aspects of the main character such as; the id, the ego and the superego in daily life of Maleficent as the main character in the Maleficent movie.

The last previous study was written by Stefanson (2013) from University of Iceland on 2013 did a research which having the aim of that study is to explore three

main characters of The Simpsons, Homer Simpson, Marge Simpson and Ned Flanders. Sigmund Freud's theories in psychoanalytical analysis is used on that study with descriptive qualitative method was applied. That study was divided into three chapters, each character was analyzed in one chapter. The first chapter is about the controlling id of Homer, the second is about the controlling ego of Marge, and the third chapter is the controlling superego of Ned. After analyzing The Simpsons, researchers found that the characters do change and grow until they develop, most of the changes occur during the first two seasons and the characters become more pronounced; However, they will still be the same person. Homer who always follows the pleasure principle and depends on Marge who always follows the principles of fear and aggression that worry him. Ned's beliefs grew stronger and more visible as his super morality developed. From the first season to the present, Homer acts as the id, Marge as the ego, and Ned as the superego.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research start from the approach that used in conducting this research, that is Psychological approach by Sigmund Freud. Freud introduced three elements of psyche human structure, named Id, Ego, and Superego. Using this approach, the researcher analyze a novel entitled Gone Girl and found the dominance of id in the main character of the novel caused the main character being a psychopath that commit a murder, self injury and lie.



Figures 2.1 Theoretical Framework