

**AN ANALYSIS OF DOMINANT ID OF THE MAIN  
CHARACTER IN “THE ORANGE GIRL” BY JOSTEIN  
GAARDER; A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
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2018**

## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

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Here by declare that the thesis entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF DOMINANT ID OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “THE ORANGE GIRL” BY JOSTEIN GAARDER; A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 08<sup>th</sup> January 2018

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**APPROVAL PAGE**

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Sarjana Sastra**

**The thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

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## **ABSTRAK**

*Dalam skripsi ini dibahas tentang keberadaan konflik psikologi yang terjadi pada karakter utama Jan Olav pada novel karya Jostein Gaarder yang berjudul "The Orange Girl", yang menceritakan tentang konflik pribadi dari karakter utama yang berambisi mendapatkan cinta dari the orange girl. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana dominan id yg dimiliki karakter utama berpengaruh pada setiap perilakunya, alasan-alasan dia melakukan hal tersebut dan efeknya kepada dirinya serta lingkungannya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan skripsi ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Dengan adanya konflik-konflik yang berhubungan dengan proses psikologi pada tokoh Jan Olav penulis mengaplikasikan teori (Freud, 1923) pada tokoh utama dalam novel ini. Dalam teori Sigmund Freud dikemukakan bahwa ada tiga unsur dari proses psikologi manusia yang bekerja sama dalam membentuk tingkah laku manusia yang kompleks, yaitu Id, Ego dan Superego. Dengan mengaplikasikan teori ini, penulis menemukan bahwa setiap perilaku tokoh utama dalam novel ini merupakan perpaduan dari Id, Superego dan Ego dalam merefleksikan karakternya. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah penjelasan dominant id yang lebih terperinci. Dalam penelitian ini di paparkan dominant id mengalahkan ego dan superego. Karakter utama lebih mengikuti dorongan id yang ada dalam jiwanya untuk mencapai keinginannya untuk mendapatkan cinta the orange girl. Penulis juga mengetahui alasan-alasan serta efek dari apa yang telah karakter utama ini lakukan.*

***Kata kunci: Dominan id, Ego dan Superego***

## **ABSTRACT**

In this thesis discussed about the existence of psychological conflict that occurred on the main character in the novel by Jostein Gaarder entitled *The Orange Girl* which tells about the personal conflict of the main character who has ambition to get love of Veronica the orange girl. This research aims to find out how the dominant Id who owned the main character has an effect on each of his behavior, the reasons he did so and its effect on himself and his environment. The method used in writing this thesis is a qualitative research method and description method. With the conflicts associated with the psychological process on the character Jan Olav, the researcher applies the theory of (Freud, 1923) to the main character in this novel. In Sigmund Freud's theory it is argued that there are three elements of human psychological processes that work together in forming complex human behaviors, namely Id, Ego and Superego. By applying this theory, the researcher finds that every major characteristic behavior in the novel is a fusion of Id, and Ego and Superego in reflecting on his character. The results of this research are more detailed explanation of dominant id. This research in describing the dominant id defeat the ego and superego. The main character more follows the impulses id in his soul to achieve his desire to get love of the orange girl. And the researcher can find out the reasons and effects of what this main character has done.

**Key words: Dominant id, Ego, and Superego**

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Batam, 08<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Nortina Br Nadeak  
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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

### **MOTTO**

**LIFE IS STRUGGLE AND ALWAYS GIVE THANKS  
FOR GOD EVEN IN DIFFICULT SITUATION**

### **DEDICATION:**

For the first I say thanks to my Jesus Christ for his blessing for me. So, I can finished my thesis.

This thesis proudly dedicate to my belove parents and all of my families who had given me supports.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Novel is a book of long narrative in literary prose. It consists of romance, classic story, comedy, tragedy and horror. The novel depends on how the authors create a novel itself. In English literature, there are so many famous authors of the novel, such as William Shakespeare, Jane Austen, Mark Twain, Jostein Gaarder and so on.

One of the most popular authors of the novel is Jostein Gaarder. He is a Norwegian author, teacher, philosopher, and screenwriter. He was born on 8 August 1952 in Oslo. "The Orange Girl" is one of his popular novels released in 2003. This novel is described by using simple word and consisted of 151 pages. The story of the novel tells about the effort of a man in order to win a girl's heart. Moreover, this story was written based on real life. "The Orange Girl" story teaches people how to interact well for human life especially in love.

Based on the story of the novel, the researcher catches that the characters of the novel often experience the psychological problem, especially in the main character named Jan Olav. He is the man who roles as the admirer of the orange girl in the story. He is described as an ambitious man who always obeys to his own desire, especially his demand to get the orange girl's love. By this view, this novel can be analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach.

Psychoanalytic approach is a specific technique of investigation of the mind. The therapy is inspired by this technique. The researcher psychological theory which dealing with the main character in the story (Sigmund Freud, 1923). According to Freud, psychological theory is divided into three: id, ego and super ego.

The first is id, it is the reservoir of libido from primary source of all principle energy which has the function to fulfill primordial live principle (Sigmund Freud, 1923). Because of that, the id can leave to destruction against dangerous live. The second is ego, the psyche agent that has function to protect individual from their id based on rational thinking (Sigmund Freud, 1923). The third is super ego, the physic agent that's protects society. It analyzes the relationship between human and society link with the norms.

Human psychology and its nature have an interesting matter to be discussed. The researcher would like to analyze the novel by using psychological approach by focusing the attention on the character in the story, thus the researcher can get the analysis of the internal conflict that appears in the story. Based on the theory of (Sigmund Freud, 1923), the researcher then connects the theory into the story of the novel "The Orange Girl" by Jostein Gaarder. The researcher chooses this novel because the story of the novel explains about id, ego and super ego from the main character, Jan Olav. In "The Orange Girl", the story describes about the id when Jan Olav has desire to meet Veronica as the orange girl. He always tries to look for Veronica. He loves Veronica so much. He wants

to marry her. Meanwhile, Veronica attends like a mysterious girl for him. Hence, he never stops to find Veronica.

In the story, it is explained about the dominant id when Jan Olav ignores all of his duty, he forgets all of his responsibilities, and he ignores his parent's advice to finish his education as a doctor because he only focuses on the mission of finding the orange girl. He always imagines how their life is if Veronica married with him.

In line with the story, Jan Olav and Veronica finally together and they have a son named Georg Roed. He was thinking about the effect to his son in future before he was died. Besides, he has another ambition in his occupation that is he wants to release a telescope called Hubble telescope. However, since he died early, he hopes his son to continue his ambitions to make the telescope, because he cannot continue his mission to create it.

The researcher is interested to analyze this novel because the story of the novel is unique. The unique aspect of the novel is explained by the name of the orange girl which means that a girl as painter of orange fruits every day that in the next she becomes a success painter. Moreover, this story was written based on real life. The orange girl story teaches people how to interact for human life well especially in love. In addition, this book may be interesting for the reader, especially for the romance lover.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher would like to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis of Dominant Id of the Main Character in "The Orange Girl" By Jostein Gaarder; a Psychological Approach". The researcher

chooses the title because in “The Orange Girl” novel, it describes the dominant id of Jan Olav. It is described by the ambition of Jan Olav to get the orange girl’s love. The title is interested to be analyzed because based on the dominant id, it may give the lesson for human life which teaches human to be more respected about societies, especially in love. Here is described that the id existence is more specific than ego and superego of the main character. Furthermore, the title and the story of the novel have same correlation to be analyzed.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, researcher identifies the problem as below:

1. The dominant Id of Jan Olav as found in “The Orange Girl” novel by Jostein Gaarder.
2. The effect of dominant Id of Jan Olav to Veronica as found in “The Orange Girl” novel by Jostein Gaarder.
3. The relationship of dominant Id to Superego of Jan Olav as found in “The Orange Girl” novel by Jostein Gaarder.

## **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

There are many aspects of the novel that can be analyzed in the aspects of the novel in the case of extrinsic. But this research is related to the aspects of psychological of Jan Olav character in the novel by using the basic principle of



Freud's psychoanalytic theory (the Id, Ego and Superego). The researcher limits the problem as below:

1. The dominant Id of Jan Olav as found in "The Orange Girl" novel by Jostein Gaarder.
2. The effect of dominant Id of Jan Olav to Veronica as found in "The Orange Girl" novel by Jostein Gaarder.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the research, researcher finds that there are some problems found in analyzing the novel, and the problems can be formulated as below:

1. Why the Id in Jan Olav's character is dominant?
2. What are the effects of dominant id of Jan Olav to Veronica in "The Orange Girl" by Jostein Gaarder?

#### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

Based on formulation above the researcher determines the objective of research, because in this research can give explanation about purpose of the research. The researcher describes about objective of the research as below:

1. To reveal the cause dominant Id of Jan Olav.
2. To find out the effects of dominant Id of Jan Olav to Veronica as found in "The Orange Girl" by Jostein Gaarder.

## 1.6 Significance of the Research

The significance of the research can be seen as follow:

- a. **Theoretical:** This research can apply the analysis of the novel into the theory it is as reference to others researcher in the same research. So, it can make people understand about the story of novel and to add people knowledge about literature.
- b. **Practically:** This research has significance for students, especially for English department. This research gives information concerning to the novel more about literature and gives information and explanation about the novel which may interesting for the readers.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Psychological** : Often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems, it is also directed towards understanding and solving. Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes (Denis and Mitterer, 2010)
2. **Id** : The id is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the pleasure principle (Davis, 1943). The id demands immediate satisfaction when it happen, people will experience pleasure, otherwise when it denied people will feel pain or unpleased.

**3. Ego** : Ego lies in the middle layer of personality structure (Sigmund Freud, 1923) in tripartite personality structure theory, situated between id and external world. Ego is a part of id which is differentiated and developed under the influence of consciousness system.

**4. Superego** : Superego is the moralized ego (Sigmund Freud, 1923). It stands for requires of morality and justice. It pursues perfection and ideal instead of happiness or reality, which embodies regulations and standards of taboos, morals and ethics, and religious rules and punishments. Superego can be divided into self-ideal and conscience. The former appears as a kind of moral criterion and standard, while the latter means that behaviors which violate moral standards must be punished.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In the second chapter, the researcher discusses the theory applied in the thesis. The approach used is psychological approach which focuses on the dominant id of Jan Olav. Then, the researcher continues with review of previous researchers and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1 Psychological Approach**

There are many approaches applied in literature such as psychological, historical, sociological and other approaches. Psychology is the science of behavior and mind, embracing all aspects of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought (Davis, 1943). It is an academic discipline and a social science which seeks to understand individuals and groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases.

In this field, a professional practitioner or researcher is called a psychologist and can be classified as a social, behavioral, or cognitive scientist. Psychologists attempt to understand the role of mental functions in individual and social behavior, while also exploring the physiological and biological processes that underlie cognitive functions and behaviors. Psychologists explore behavior and mental processes, including perception, cognition, attention, emotion (affect), intelligence, phenomenology, motivation (conation), brain functioning, and personality.

This extends to interaction between people, such as interpersonal relationships, including psychological resilience, family resilience, and other areas. Psychologists of diverse orientations also consider the unconscious mind. Psychologists employ empirical methods to infer causal and correlation relationships between psychosocial variables. In addition, or in opposition, to employing empirical and deductive methods, some especially clinical and counseling psychologists at times rely upon symbolic interpretation and other inductive techniques.

Psychology has been described as a “hub science”, with psychological findings linking to research and perspectives from the social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, humanities, and philosophy. While psychological knowledge is often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems, it is also directed towards understanding and solving problems in several spheres of human activity. By many accounts psychology ultimately aims to benefit society. The majority of psychologists are involved in some kind of therapeutic role, practicing in clinical, counseling, or school settings.

Many scientific researches on a wide range of topics related to mental processes and behavior, and typically work in university psychology departments or teach in other academic settings (e.g., medical schools, hospitals). Some are employed in industrial and organizational settings, or in other areas such as human development and aging, sports, health, and the media, as well as in forensic investigation and other aspects of law.

## 2.2 Freud's Theories

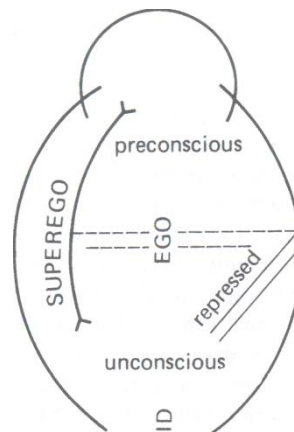
The foundation of (Sigmund Freud, 1923) contribution to modern psychology is his emphasis on the unconscious aspects of the human psyche. A brilliant creative genius, Freud provided convincing evidence, through his many carefully recorded case studies, that most of human actions are motivated by psychological forces over which it has very limited control. He demonstrated that, like the iceberg, the human mind is structured so that its great weight and density lie beneath the surface (below the level of consciousness). In "The Anatomy of the Mental Personality," (Sigmund Freud, 1923) discriminates between the levels of conscious and unconscious mental activity.

The oldest and best meaning of the word "unconscious" is the descriptive one. People call "unconscious" if any mental process the existence of which is it obligated to assume because, for instance, and infer it in some way from its effects but of which they are not directly aware. If people want to be more accurate, it should modify the statement by saying that it is call a process "unconscious" when they have to assume that it was active at a certain time, although at that time they knew nothing about it.

Freud further emphasizes the importance of the unconscious by pointing out that even the "most conscious processes are conscious for only a short period, quite soon they become "latent", though they can easily become conscious again (Sigmund Freud, 1923). In view of this, Freud defines two kinds of unconscious. One which is transformed into conscious material easily and under conditions which frequently arise, and another in the case of which such a transformation is

difficult, can only come about with a considerable expenditure of energy, or may never occur at all. It calls the unconscious which is only latent, and so can easily become conscious, the “preconscious,” and keep the name “unconscious” for the other.

That most of the individual’s mental processes are unconscious is thus Freud’s first major premise. The second (which has been rejected by a great many professional psychologists, including some of Freud’s own disciples for example, Carl Gustav Jung and Alfred Adler) is that all human behavior is motivated ultimately by what it would be call sexuality. Freud designates the prime psychic force as libido, or sexual energy. His third major premise is that because of the powerful social taboos attached to certain sexual impulses, many of human desires and memories are repressed (that is, actively excluded from conscious awareness). Starting from these three premises, it may examine several corollaries of Freudian theory. Principal among these is Freud’s assignment of the mental processes to three psychic zones: the id, the ego, and the superego. An explanation of these zones may be illustrated with Freud’s own diagram: perceptual-conscious.



**Figure.2.1 Three psychic zones Id, Ego, and Superego**

The diagram reveals immediately the vast portion of the mental apparatus that is not conscious. Furthermore, it helps to clarify the relationship between ego, id, and superego, as well as their collective relationship to the conscious and the unconscious. It should note that the id is entirely unconscious and that only a small portion of the ego and the superego is conscious. With this diagram as guide, it may define the nature and functions of the three psychic zones.

### 2.2.1 Id

The id is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. It functions to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud considers to be the pleasure principle. Without consciousness or semblance of rational order, the id is characterized by a tremendous and amorphous vitality. Speaking metaphorically, (Sigmund Freud, 1923) explains this “obscure inaccessible part of human personality as a chaos, a cauldron of seething excitement with no organization and no unified will, only an impulsion to obtain satisfaction for the instinctual needs,



in accordance with the pleasure principle”. He further stresses that the laws of logic above all, the law of contradiction do not hold for processes of the id.

Contradictory impulses exist side by side without neutralizing each other or drawing apart. Naturally, the id knows no values, no good and evil, no morality. The id is, in short, the source of all our aggressions and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify human instincts for pleasure without regard for social conventions, legal ethics, or moral restraint. Unchecked, it would lead us to any lengths to destruction and even self-destruction to satisfy its impulses for pleasure. Safety for the self and for others does not lie within the province of the id. Its concern is purely for instinctual gratification, heedless of consequence.

For centuries before Freud, this force was recognized in human nature but often attributed to supernatural and external rather than natural and internal forces. The id as defined by Freud is identical in many respects to the devil as defined by theologians. Thus there is a certain psychological validity in the old saying that a rambunctious child (whose id has not yet been brought under control by ego and superego) is “full of the devil”. It may also see in young children (and neurotic adults) certain uncontrolled impulses toward pleasure that often lead to excessive self-indulgence and even to self-injury.

### **2.2.2 Ego**

Ego is the rational part of the mind which controls the id just as the rider controls a horse. Ego is as the most influential part in human behavior that allows

the individual to adapt to reality. In view of the id's dangerous potentialities, it is necessary that other psychic agencies protect the individual and society (Sigmund Freud, 1923). The ego works based on reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id's demand with compromising, delaying or cancelling satisfaction to avoid negative consequence.

The ego is governed by the reality principle. As a criminal or other people for example who just want to fulfill his self-satisfaction will cancel and block it based on reality of life. In addition, this ego may be applied to the main character in the novel. Jan Olav cannot control his id. While he was starving during his way to look for the orange girl as his destination, he never gives up getting the orange girl to marry her.

Ego is in born, but developed along with the individual's relationship with the environment. The principle of reality to survive, the individual can not merely act merely follow impulses or the individual must learn to face reality. As illustration of this statement, "a child must learn that he cannot take food as impulsively driven when he saw food". If he took them from the bigger person, then he will get hit. He must understand the reality before acting. Part of soul or personality structure that delaying impulses directly and understand reality as it is called ego. According to Freud, the ego is the personality structure to deal with the demands of reality, reasoning and contains proper understanding. Ego trying to hold action until he has a chance to understand the reality accurately, to understand what has happened in the past in the form of a situation, and create a realistic plan for the future.

The purpose of the ego is to find a realistic way in order to satisfy the id. Ego has several functions including: resist the urge to channel, set insistence impulses that come to the realization, directing an action in order to achieve the goals received, logical thinking, using disappointed experience emotions as a sign of something wrong, which is not true, so that later can be categorized with other things to focus what would be done as well as possible. The ego acts according the reality principle. It seeks to please the id's drive in realistic ways than will benefit in the long term rather than bring grief.

At the same time, Freud concedes that as the ego attempts to mediate between id and reality, it is often obliged to cloak the unconscious commands of the id with its own preconscious rationalizations, to conceal the id's conflicts with reality, to profess, to be taking notice of reality even when the id has remained rigid and unyielding. The reality principle, that operates the ego, is a regulating mechanism that enables that the individual to delay gratifying immediate needs and functions effectively in real world. An example would be resisting the urge to grab other people's belongings and buy them instead.

The ego comprises organizes part of the personality structure that includes defensive, perceptual, intellectual-cognitive, and executive functions. Conscious awareness resides in the ego, although not all of the operations of the ego are conscious. Originally, Freud used the word ego to mean a sense of self, but latter revised it to mean a set of psychic functions such as a judgment, tolerance, reality, testing, control, planning, and defense, study of information, intellectual

functioning and memory. The ego separates out what is real. It helps to organize our thoughts and makes sense of them and the world around.

The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego represents what may be called and common sense. In contrast to id, it contains the passion in its relations to the id. It is like a man on horseback, who has to hold in check the superior strength of the horse with his difference, that the rider tries to do so with his own strength, while the ego uses borrowed forces. Still worse, it serves three serve masters, the external world, the super ego and the id. Its task is to find a balance between primitive drives and reality while satisfying the id and the superego. Its main concern is with the individual's safely and allows some of id's desired to be expressed, but only when consequences of these actions ate marginal.

Thus the ego, driven by id, confined by the superego, repulsed by reality, struggles in bringing about harmony among the forces and influences working in and upon it and readily breaks out in anxiety, realistic anxiety regarding the world, moral anxiety regarding the superego, and the neurotic anxiety regarding strength of the passions in the id. It has to do its best suit all three, thus is constantly feeling hemmed by danger of causing discontent on two other sides. It is said, however, that the ego seems to be more loyal to the id, preferring to gloss over the diner details of reality to minimize conflict while pretending to have a regard for reality. But the superego is constantly watching every one of the ego's moves and punishes it with felling of guilt, anxiety, and inferiority.

The ego is not sharply separated from the id, its lower portion merges into it, but the repressed merges into the id as well, and is merely a part of it. The repressed is only cut sharply from the ego by the resistances of repression, it can communicate with the ego through the id. Ego has many meanings. It could mean one's self-esteem, an inflated sense of self-worth, the conscious-thinking self, or in philosophical terms, one's self.

Ego development is known as the development of multiple processes, cognitive function, defense, and interpersonal skills or to early adolescence when ego processes are emerged. It can be concluded from the explanation that ego is the modified id that has influence by environment and organizes people through with ego, people can make a projection and also denial toward something. Thus, it can be said that ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality, the ego develops from id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed in a manner acceptable in real world.

### **2.2.3. Superego**

Superego is the primary function to protect society. Largely unconscious, the superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride. It is, as Freud says in "The Anatomy of the Mental Personality", the representative of all moral restrictions, the advocate of the impulse toward perfection, in short it is as much as we have been able to apprehend psychologically of what people call the 'higher' things in human life.

According to (Sigmund Freud, 1923) attributes the development of the superego to the parental influence that manifests itself in terms of punishment for what society considers being bad behavior and reward for what society considers good behavior. An overactive superego creates an unconscious sense of guilt (hence the familiar term guilt complex and the popular misconception that (Sigmund Freud, 1923) advocated the relaxing of all moral inhibitions and social restraints. Whereas the id is dominated by the pleasure principle and the ego by the reality principle, the superego is dominated by the morality principle.

It says that the id would make human devils, that the superego would have them behave as angels (or, worse, as creatures of absolute social conformity), and that it remains for the ego to keep us healthy human beings by maintaining a balance between these two opposing forces. It was this balance that Freud advocated not a complete removal of inhibiting factors.

The super ego reflects the internalization of cultural rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. Freud developed his concept of the superego from an earlier combination of the ego ideal and special psychical agency which performs the task of seeing the narcissistic satisfaction from the ego ideal id is ensured what we call people "conscience". For him the installation of the superego can be described as a successful instance of identification with the parental agency, while as development proceeds the superego also takes on influence of those who have stepped into the place of parents, educators, teachers, people chosen as ideal models.

The superego aims for perfections. It comprises that organized part of the personality structure, mainly but not entirely unconscious, that includes the individual's ego ideals, spiritual goals and the psychic agency commonly called 'conscience' that criticizes and prohibits his or her drives, fantasies, feelings and actions. The super ego can be thought of as a type of conscience that punishes misbehavior with feeling of guilt. For example, for having extra-marital affairs. Taken in this sense, the super ego is the precedent for his conceptualization of the inner critic as appears in contemporary therapies. The super ego works on contradictions to the id.

The super ego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner, whereas the id just wants instant self-gratification. The superego controls our sense of right and wrong and guilt. It helps us fit into society by getting people to act in socially acceptable ways. The superego's demands often oppose the id, so ego sometimes has a hard time in reconciling the two. Freud's theory implies that the super ego is a symbolic internalization of the father figure and cultural regulations. The super ego tends to stand in opposition to the desires of the id because of their conflicting objectives and its aggressiveness toward ego.

The super ego acts as the conscience, maintaining people's sense of morality and proscription from taboos. The super ego and the ego are products of two key factors: the state of helplessness of the child and the Oedipus complex. Its formation takes place during the dissolution of the Oedipus complex and is formed by identification with and internalization of the father figure after the little boy cannot successfully hold mother as a love object out of fear of castration.

The superego retains the character of the father, while the more powerful the Oedipus complex was and the more rapidly it succumbed to repression (under the influence of authority, religious teaching, schooling and reading), the stricter will be domination of the super ego over the ego later on in the form of conscience or perhaps of an unconscious sense of guilt. The ego and the id (Sigmund Freud, 1923). The concept of super ego and the Oedipus complex is subject to criticism for this perceived sexism. Women, who are considered to be already castrated, do not identify with father, and therefore, for Freud, their superego is never so inexorable, so impersonal, so independent of emotional origins as we require it to be in men, they are often more influenced on their judgments by feelings of affection or hostility.

### **2.3 Review of Previous Researches**

In conducting this research, the researcher has read some journal from previous researches which discuss psychological approach from various novels as references. Some previous researches are very useful in the making of this thesis, and explained as the following. The first research by (Navaneedhan, 2012) College of Education, Chennai, India. The title is “Balance of Internal Drive, Ego and Super Ego through Self-Hypnosis” from the journal researcher take some of result as describes below. The research discusses about the influence of Self-Hypnosis on the three important qualities determining the personality trait of an individual namely: Internal Drive (ID), Ego and Superego. Self-hypnosis is a technique that regulates one’s own mind by setting attributes to achieve the basic



goals in life having a wider range of variation from one individual to another. There is a constant conflict occurring in an individual's mind between Id, Ego, and Superego throughout his life time till death. The paper work attempts to bring certain facts about the Id, Ego and Super Ego and how to balance between the three through Self-hypnosis.

The second based on (İSAOĞLU, 2015) in University School of Languages. With the title "A Freudian Psychoanalytic Analysis of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" and the researcher takes some result about journal and describe Sigmund Freud the founder of modern psychiatry provides the opportunity to analyze the literary characters through the application of his psychoanalytic theory. In psychology, he puts forward the theory that the outcome of the inconsistency between id, ego and superego results in conflict. In order to form a healthy personality, one should balance his id, ego and superego. Repression happens as a result of this inconsistency.

When one of these three parts of human psyche outweighs the other, one resorts to repress desires or past memories rather than articulating them. The aim of this paper is to analyze the main characters of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" from a Freudian psychoanalytic position revealing how these characters' lives and personalities have been affected by their id, ego and superego. A detailed psychoanalytic analysis of The Scarlet Letter provides knowledge about psychological states of the central characters. These characters and their actions are intended to be analyzed in relation to the Freudian concept of id, ego and superego. The effects of id, ego and superego on their personalities are discussed

during the analysis of the main characters of the novel by making references to their repressed childhood and past memories.

Based on (Zhu & Bao, 2012) with the title “Analysis on the Character of Clyde in “An American Tragedy” by Tripartite: Personality Structure Theory”, result of the journal “An American Tragedy”, Written by Theodore Dreiser, is an important novel in the history of American literature. In this novel, Dreiser model’s the hero Clyde and reveals the reason of his tragic life. This paper will analyze Clyde’s character by Freud’s tripartite personality structure theory. In this way we will understand Clyde’s character much better and realize that if a person cannot resist the temptations on the road of pursuing his dream, he will destroy himself like Clyde.

The fourth journal based on (Manjhi & Tiwari, 2017) with the title “Psychoanalytical Perspective in John Steinbeck’s of Mice and Men”. The writers of this journal are assistances of Professor English Department of Humanities NIT Raipur C.G. India. The result of the journal researcher can take conclude that Mice and Men being analyzed based on Freud’s psychoanalysis, reveals how artistically Steinbeck has embodied the psychic id as Lennie, psychic superego as George and presented the id-superego mechanism of these two characters as well. Also the dominance of sexuality in human behavior and the deep relationship between id and libido is evident by means of the characters.

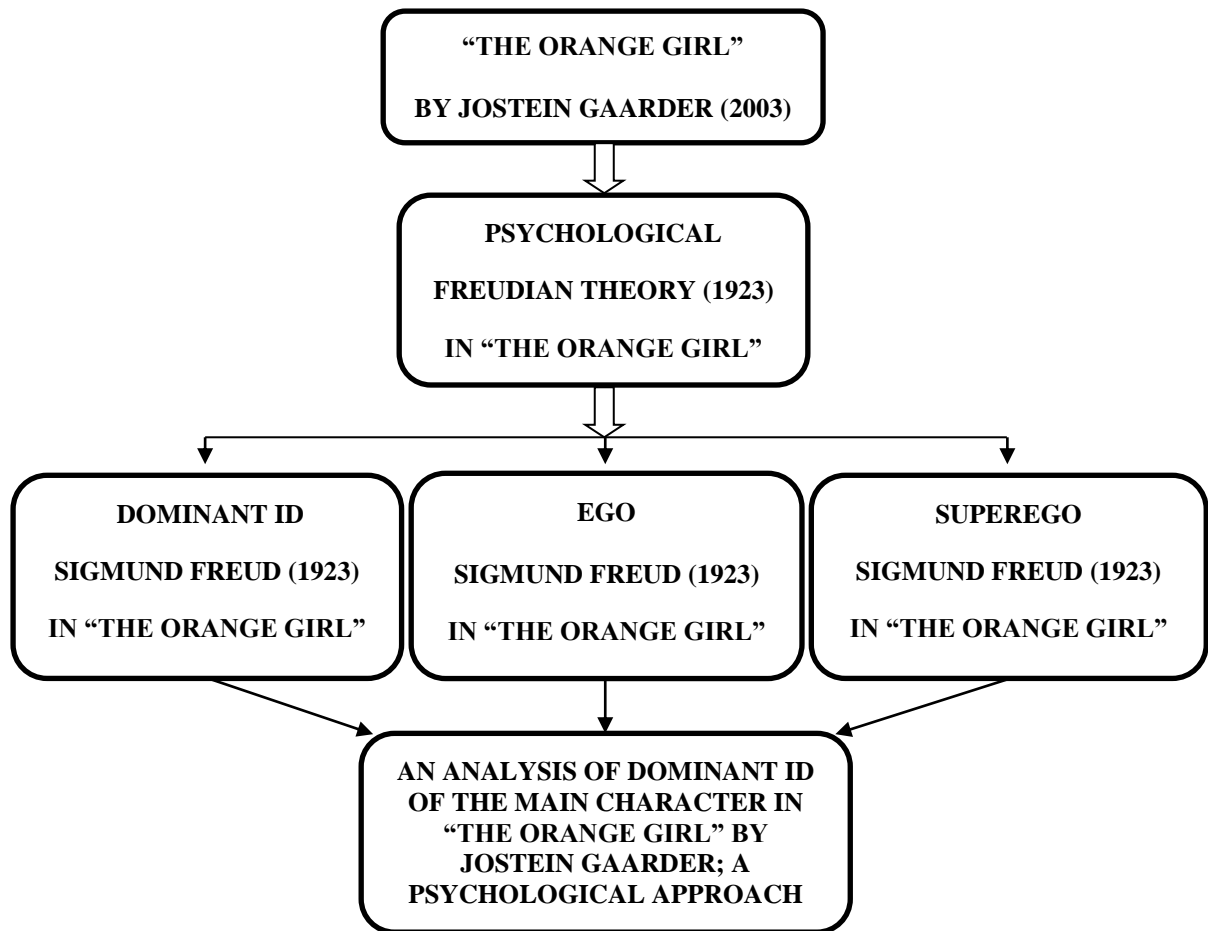
The selected words used by the author in the novella, in special reference to Lennie and Curley's wife, ultimately proves the merit of application of psychology specifically psychoanalysis to the realms of literature. In this journal, it is described the methodology applied here is qualitative research, in which firstly a close study of the primary source i.e. of *Mice and Men* has been done, in which emphasis has been laid more on character study and narrative, secondly followed by study of secondary sources. This literature review led to the finding of the research gap. Thirdly psychoanalytical criticism specifically Freud's theory of id, ego and superego and theory of sexuality with libido as main concern has been applied. Finally the conclusion has been drawn.

The last, based on (Metamorphoses, The, & Swan, 2014) with the title "The Metamorphoses in the Black Swan Preethamol M.K", assistant Professor Department of English, Mar Ivanios College Trivandrum. The result of the studies shows that he can argue that there is no clear and straight forward relation between the conscious and the unconscious activities of man. It gains strength and reputation only when we use the theories of psychoanalysis as put forward by Freud. Then beyond doubt he can explore the numerous possibilities of Freud's arguments.

The psyche of an individual is a union of his mind and personality .As suggested by Freud the ego in a person battles with the id and the super ego. Thus he has in Nina Sayers an interaction and a struggle between the drives and forces within her. Through the eyes of an ordinary movie goes *The Black Swan* is a movie which explores a young ballerinas struggle to play the dual roles of the

innocent and the sultry black swan. The researcher would like to conclude by saying that analyzing the character of Nina on the basis of Freud's theory, he get a better access into the hidden recesses of her mind that was fully occupied with and which dreamed about the nuances of artistic excellence and fulfillment. Even if it was the id or the ego or the superego which was dominant in her, people is sure to sympathize with Nina Sayers because of what she goes through in her life. The Freudian interpretation of the id and the ego helps him to understand her better and our heart soars to greater heights on witnessing her creative excellence. This study uses qualitative description method.

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework of Dominant Id of Jan Olav in “The Orange Girl”**

Theoretical in this research begins with the novel of “The Orange Girl” which written by Jostein Gaarder in 2003. The researcher uses psychological approach based on (Sigmund Freud, 1923). In making this thesis, the researcher focuses on discussing on dominant id of Jan Olav in “The Orange Girl” novel. Since the id is more dominant, then the researcher would like to prove that the ego and superego of Jan Olav are defeated by his id. Thus, the researcher conducts the research about an analysis of dominant id of the main character in “The Orange Girl” by Jostein Gaarder; A Psychological Approach.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is a design of all the part before conducting a research or observation. It is used to guarantee that the researcher is able to answer or to solve the problem that has been said in the previous chapter. The researcher decides the research method that would like to be used. Research is systematic effort to attain answers to questions. It means that research appears when there is a problem about something that has been clear. Then research done to make it clear and to find something behind it that never found before.

In this research, researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. Thus, the researcher used this method in order to analyze and describe the character and the characterization of the main character in the orange girl novel by Jostein Gaarder. The data in this research are divided into primary data and secondary data. The primary data are taken from the novel. Meanwhile, the secondary data are several articles from the internet and other sources which are related to the topic. Data collection methods used in this research is library research. The researcher browses the movie from internet and watches the movie several times in order to quote the data needed in this analysis to complete the data in this research. The data would be supported by other sources from the script dialogues, various internet sites, dictionaries, and related articles to the purposes of this research.

This research is a qualitative research, as in (Sugiyono, 2012) said that, this is in line with who states that the qualitative method is focused on a natural object. That is, the main instrument is the researcher, the data are inductive, and the result focuses on the meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a particular context that natural and by utilizing a variety of scientific methods.

### **3.2 Object of Research**

The researcher takes the object of the research is dominant id of the main character Jan Olav from the story in the novel "The Orange Girl" which was written in 2003 by Jostein Gaarder. This novel just has simple words, because the story of the novel written based on letters. This novel tells about the dominant id of Jan Olav that described about a father who was ambitious to found a suitable wife for him. This novel is also famous in Norwegian as one of the ten novels published by Jostein Gaarder. This novel has good story, besides it has relationship with psychological approach, because in the story of the novel described about dominant id.

### 3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data then taking note. Documentation is one of the most forms of easy data collection, because the researcher only observes inanimate objects and in case of a mistake it is easy to revise it because the data source is fixed and unchanged. According to (Sugiyono, 2012) the method of documentation looking for data about things or variations in the form of notes, transcripts, books, novels, newspapers, news magazines, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, report cards, legends and so on. To collect the necessary data, it is used that is as following: documentation technique, while researcher using the evidence and information obtained from the book. The data are primary and secondary data. The main data is the documentation of the novel “The Orange Girl” by Jostein Gaarder, and the secondary data is in the form of documentation data libraries or other writings that have links with research problems to be sorted and selected based on data to facilitate in analyzing it.

The steps used in collecting data of this research are among others as the following:

1. Read repeatedly to understand the text of the novel “The Orange Girl” by Jostein Gaarder, so that it can appreciate the source data and record things to be analyzed related to what will be studied.
2. Finding the quotes about dominant id in “The Orange Girl” novel.
3. Match the dominant id data with the theory of three psychic zones: Id, Ego, and Superego by Sigmund Freud.



### 3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the data analysis technique is the technique used to analyze the data that has been obtained that is descriptive technique. Because this technique strongly supports the achievement of research objectives is to describe the content of data or to describe the dominant id contained in the novel “The Orange Girl”. The process of analyzing the data that is intended to facilitate the workings of the researcher, it facilitated by the use of the research instruments. The technique of analyzing data used as the following steps:

1. The first step is to collect data. After the data are collected, the researcher next grouping the data based on the formulation of the problem by sorting quotes in “The Orange Girl” novel.
2. The analysis results are re-examined and may be reinforced in order to set accurate data in the study and sorting each quotes in “The Orange Girl” novel to find the quotes the dominant id from main character.
3. Selected data then analyzed to answer all problems that have been formulated in this research. Matching the quotes about dominant id problem as found in “The Orange Girl” novel is categorizing the quotes about struggle of main characters dominant id with the theory of (Sigmund Freud, 1923) three psychic zones: Id, Ego, and Superego as found in “The Orange Girl” novel.
4. Data that has been analyzed and then concluded, so that this research obtained the desired results in accordance with the formulation of the problem. Analyzing the quotes that have been categorized with theory to find the reason of main characters about dominant id.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

According to (Sugiyono, 2014), the most frequent form of displaying data for qualitative research is by using text. So, result of the research is presented by qualitative descriptive method. This method presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences. The data is reported qualitatively, it means that the researcher is conveyed by using the form of words or paragraphs to deliver the research. The researcher chooses this method because the researcher uses the sentences and paragraphs to explain clearly about the result of the research. So, to give a high comprehension, the qualitative descriptive is suitable to present the research

resu