

**A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MAIN
CAHARACTER FOUND IN “ANNA KARENINA”
NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY**

THESIS

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



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 09th February, 2017

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ABSTRACT

Anna Karenina novel is very interesting novel to discuss. The strong interest in this novel stimulates the writer wants to explore about the psychological aspect in the novel and focused in Anna character. The aim of the research is to analyze Anna character by using psychological approach. The writer uses qualitative method to description this research. The story of *Anna Karenina* is interesting to be analyzed. The writer uses theory by Sigmund Freud calls three psyche zones, Id, ego, and Superego because it fits the story. The writer analysis Anna character by psychological approach. At the beginning of the story Anna is a married woman who has son, she is affair with Vronsky. It makes destroy her family. She only thinks her desire. The ego of Anna is shows when she tries to control herself by rejected Vronsky because she is worries about her family. Anna depresses with her life because of her problem in society and in her family. Finally she commits to suicides because she can not solve her problem. The writer find that Id is dominant because she is only follow her desire to fulfill what she needs.

Key words: psychological, id, ego and superego

ABSTRAK

Anna Karenina adalah sebuah novel karya Leo Tolstoy. Novel ini sangat menarik untuk diteliti. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis karakter Anna Karenina dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi. Manfaat dari penelitian ini adalah akan menambah pengetahuan pembaca tentang karya sastra. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologi oleh Freud dalam meneliti novel *Anna Karenina*. Penulis menggunakan metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini penulis menemukan Id, Ego, dan Superego dari Anna Karenina. Pada awal cerita Anna yang sudah menikah dan memiliki anak jatuh cinta kepada pria tampan bernama Vronsky, Id Anna dominan karena dia masih mengikuti hasratnya untuk bersama Vronsky yang membuat keluarganya hancur. Ego Anna terlihat ketika dia mencoba menjauhi dan menolak cinta Vronsky karena dia mengkhawatirkan keluarganya. Dalam kisah terakhir, Anna menjadi depresi karena hidupnya telah hancur, dia dijauhi keluarganya dan juga masyarakat sekitarnya. Akhirnya dia memutuskan untuk membunuh diri dengan melemparkan tubuhnya ke kereta api yang sedang berjalan kencang. Kesimpulannya adalah Anna tidak bisa menahan hasratnya untuk bersama Vronsky sehingga untuk memenuhi keinginannya dia melakukan perbuatan yang membawanya kedalam kehancuran. Jadi Id dalam karakter Anna Karenina menang dari pada Ego, dan Superegonya.

Key words: *psychological, id, ego, superego*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

According to Wellek and Warren (2013:3) says that literature is creativity and arts. Literature is a form of human expression. Literature has very close relationship with human life, it clearly can be seen from all literature that always reflect the condition of human life such as play, poetry, novel, prose. Literature always has its own ways to tell about history, it tells about human life, human behaviour and it also expresses the condition of an era. Literature created by writers to be enjoyed, understood, and utilized by the community.

All forms of literature are interesting to read and to analyze, but the writer is more interested to analyze the novel than the others. So, the writer conducts this research to analysis of Anna Karenina character in the novel *Anna Karenina* written by Leo Tolstoy.

The novel *Anna Karenina* is the single greatest novel ever written in the 19th century. It is a novel by the Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy, publish in serial installments from 1873 to 1877 in the periodical *The Russian Messenger*. This novel translated from Russian to English language by initial name Constance Garnett. The novel completed in 1877 consists of 864 pages. Therefore, the novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878. The novel is in realist fiction, Tolstoy considered *Anna Karenina* his first true novel. The novel remains popular, as demonstrated by a 2007 poll of 125 contemporary authors in *Time*,

which declared that Anna Karenina is the greatest. The novel was third adapted to film, in 1948 in the United Kingdom by Julien Duvivier used two languages, English and Italian. In 1997 in United Kingdom by Bernard Rose and the last in 2012 in United Kingdom by Joe Wright.

The writer reasons in this research for establish *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy as data source, regarding to know about the psychological analysis of Anna Karenina and to analyze the character of Anna Karenina based on Id, Ego, and Superego which quoted from Sigmund Freud theory. The character of a fictional character shows various character and behavior that relates to psychiatric and psychological experiences or conflicts as experienced by humans in real life. These psychiatric problems may be conflicts, behavioral disorders, and psychological conditions are more serious, causing difficulty and tragedy. What are the causes of this condition and what are the consequences? Therefore, the writer wants to understand more about the psychological background and the consequences that befall the characters. Method of characterization is the techniques an author uses to reveal the personality and character of a fictional person an author reveals a character's personality.

Freud's Id theory is the theory that will be focused by the writer to analyze the novel because in the novel the writer found that Id is the most dominant that shows by Anna Karenina in the story.

Therefore, this novel is interesting to be analyze in this research because the writer interest studying psychology, to understand about people behavior in this novel, and the writer wants to understand more about the background of

psychology. To analyze Anna Karenina character, the writer assumes that her psychological problems to be analyzed by using psychological approach by Sigmund Freud, the theory called Three Psyche Zone that explains about the id, ego, superego. So, the writer chooses the title “**PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER FOUND IN ANNA KARENINA NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY**”.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the Background of the study above, the writer found some problem and identified the problem, as follow:

1. Anna characteristic describes in the novel Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy
2. The behaviour of Anna character consists of psychological problem
3. Anna character shows in Sigmund Freud theory
4. Superego influence Anna character in the novel Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy
5. Anna Id dominant in her character
6. According to Background of the Research above , Anna Id win againts with superego

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the writer would like to focus in the research and how to understand the needs that must be fulfill by the main character in Anna Karenina

novel. Through Sigmund Freud theory, this theory called Three Psyche Zone consists of id, ego, and super ego . This discussion in order to limit the research, so the analysis is not going too far from the topic of the discussion. The writer wants to limit the problems that will be research in the Id Anna's character in Anna Karenina novel.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems above, the writer formulates the problems in order to find the result, as follow:

1. What are the Id, Ego, and Superego that shows in Anna's character in Anna Karenina novel?
2. How does Id Anna's dominant personality in Anna Karenina novel?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the problem formulation above, the objectives of this research content:

1. To analyze the Id, Ego and Superego that shows in Anna's character in Anna Karenina novel.
2. To know how does Id Anna's dominant personality in Anna Karenina novel.

1.6 Significance of the Research

By conducting this analysis, it is expected can give some advantages;

a) Theoretical uses

This research can be a contribution to development this analysis will enrich the reader knowledge. Generally, related to literary work. Therefore, it will increase the reader's knowledge to comprehend about literature and become one of the references for the one who attract to analyze novel especially for Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy. Specifically, this analysis will give the meaning of life based on the novel analyze.

b) Practical uses

The writer expects that this analysis will give the useful thing toward someone behavior. In the Anna Karenina novel can describe something which can be found in someone life when he or she claims for responsible for their happiness and become the lesson for lots of people. Especially, for the one who want to gain the harmony in their life. It can be use as reading material comparison with other studies that have been there before in analyzing psychological value. It also can be use for everyone who wants to understand about psychology values of the novel.

1.7 Definition of key terms

1. Literature

Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the most exact sense of the word (Klarer, 2004:1).

2. Novel

Novel is long story that expresses something free, detail, and complex, Nurgiyantoro, (2013:13).

3. Character

A really free character would be free of his duty to the story of which he is a part and a story, which admitted such freedom, could never achieve unity. Willam Kenney (1966: 24-27)

4. Psychology

Psychology is the study of mind and behaviour in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity (Meriam Webster Dictionary).

5. Id

The id is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy. Freud in the book A hand book of critical approaches to literature by Wilfred L. Guerin et al (2005: 156-157)

6. Ego

Ego does not prevent id satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality (Duane P. Schultz and Sidney Ellen Schlutz in the book Thories of Personality, 2005:58)

7. Superego

Superego is the moral aspect of personality; the internalization of parental and societal values and standards (Freud in the book Theories of Personality by Duane P. Schultz and Sidney Ellen Schlutz (2005:59)

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer presents review of the related literature and theoretical framework. In the approach used the writer discusses some important theories uses to support this analysis.

2.1 Approach Used

Approach used discusses any theories used to criticize the art works. Literary criticism implies a critique and evaluation of literature. There are many types of literary criticism such as structuralism, sociological, psychological, historical, moral philosophical, post colonialism, archetypal or mythcriticism, etc. Each of them can be used to critique a different aspects of a literary works.

In this research the writer uses the psychological approach will be applies in the novel Anna Karenina and analyzes by using Sigmund Freud's theory that is calls three psychic zones consists of Id, ego, and superego. Psychological is the science of explaining and changing mental processes and behaviour. It is immediate goals is to understand humanity by both discovering general principles and exploring specific cases.

2.2 Theoretical Concept

The literature discusses in this research is a Novel. According to Abrams in the book of (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:11-12) *Theory of fiction* states that the word comes from the Italian, *Novella* which means the new staff that small, then interpreted as a short story in prose. The most of people reads novel. A novel expresses some aspects of human love and existances, because novel talks about human activities and describes what happen in surrounding, so it is writes in long compositions. Novel is generally thought of as countaining about forty five thousand words or more (Kenney, 1966:103).

Novel is long story that expresses something free, detail, and complex (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:13). In general, novel consists of two aspects such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements. There are describe below:

2.2.1. Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the literary work itself and build the story. The intrinsic elements of novel are plot, setting, characterization, point of view, theme, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:30).

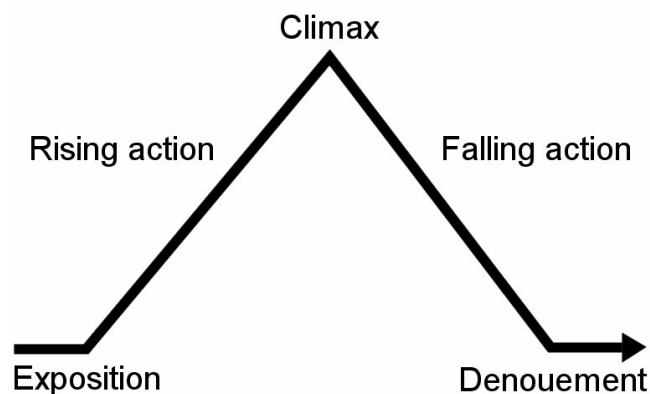
2.2.1.1 Plot

Plot is like the bones of a person, not interesting like expression or sign of experience, but the support of the whole. in fact, plot is the highest importance in expressing that can understanding of a work of novel, so we can concludes that an understanding of plot is very important in understanding of fiction. Plot of a

story is deals with events that accure in temporal sequence. Plot makes us aware of events not merely as elment in temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect (Kenney, 1966; 14). It means plot is the serial design of incidents, ideas or events that connects each other.

According to Stanton (2012: 14) states that plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurence of other events. Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflict. The plot is decided by three essential elements: events, conflict, and climax. According to Kenney (1966:13) says that the structure of plots divided into three parts. They are the beginning which consists of the exposition on introduction, the middle which consists of conflict, complication and climax and the end which converses denouement or resolution.

According to Freytag (1863) Plot is the events in a narrative and is made up of a story line that includes five of the elements as diagram below



2.2.1.1.1 Exposition

According to Kenney (1966:15) states that the name usually given to the process by which the writer imparts to the reader information necessary to the understanding of the story is “exposition.” and exposition is normally a primary function of the beginning of any story”. Based on the quotation above it means that, every story must have a beginning. The start or exposition, is where the characters and setting are established. During this part of the novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced.

According to Freytag (1863) states that exposition is like the set-up of the story. The background information that is needed to understand the story is provided, such as the main character, the setting, the basic conflict, and so forth.

2.2.1.1.2 Rising Action (conflict)

Conflict is the heart of any plot. Without conflict there is no plot. According to Kenney (1966:17) states that we move from the end of the beginning to the beginning of the middle its the elements tending towards instability in the initial situation group themselves into what we recognize as a pattern of conflict.

Every story has a conflict, a struggle between two opposing forces. The conflict may be between two people or it may be between a person and some other forces, regardless, every story revolves around conflict. After the characters and main problem have been established, the main problem or conflict is dealt with by some kind of action. In this part of the story, the main character is in

crisis. This is the place for tension and excitement. The complication can arise through a character's conflict with society, nature, fate, or a number of themes. In this part of the story the main character is aware a conflict has arisen and takes some kind of step to battle this crisis.

Nurgiyantoro (2013:178) said that conflict is the important part of the development of the story. According to Freytag (1863) states that rising action is a series of events and actions that move to story to a climax. During rising action, the basic conflict is complicated by secondary conflicts, such as obstacles and challenges that frustrate the main character's attempt to reach their goal.

2.2.1.1.3 Climax

According to Kenney (1966: 18) states that the movement from the initial statement of conflict to the climax is often referred to as complication. The climax is reached when the complication attains its highest point of intensity, from which point the outcome of the story is inevitable. It means that the climax is the high point of the story. It is the main event or danger that the character faces. This is the darkest moment, the worst challenge the character must oppose. At this point it looks as if the character will fail, and will never get what he or she wants. The turning point may be either physical or emotional. According to Stanton (2012: 32) Climax is when the conflict has reached the highest level intensity, and when it something that is inevitable happened.

Gustav Freytag states that Climax is the peak of the action and the turning point in the story. After the climax everything changes. Things will have

goes badly for the main character up to this point; now, things will begin to go well for him or her. However, if the story is a tragedy, the opposite will happen after the climax; things that have been going good for the main character begin to go bad.

2.2.1.1.4 Falling Action (denouement)

Falling action, one of the two final story elements, shows the result of the actions or decisions the character has made. This eventually leads to the final part of the novel, the crisis resolution. Falling action occurs right after the climax, when the main problem of the story resolves.

According to Gustav (1863) Freytag states that a reversal, moment in which protagonist's fortunes change irrecoverably for the worse happens in the falling action where the conflict between the protagonist and antagonist begins to reconcile. The protagonist either wins or loses against the antagonist. The falling action also designates that the climax is over and the story is coming to an end.

2.2.1.1.5 Resolution (denouement)

According to Freytag, (1863) the resolution is the end of the story, in which the main character is better off than at the beginning of the story. However, the tragedy ends with death and sadness, in which the protagonist is worse off than at the beginning of the story. It means that resolution is the part of the story's plot line in which the problem of the story is resolved or worked out. This occurs after the falling action and is typically where the story ends.

2.2.1.2 Setting

Everything that happens somewhere at some time. That element of fiction which reveals to us the where and when of events we call Setting, Kenney, 1966: 38). Which means that setting is the physical and social context in which the action of a story occurs. Sometimes the setting is lightly sketches, presents only because the story has to take place somewhere and at some time.

According to Abrams (in the Nurgiyantoro book *theory of fiction*, 2013:302) says that setting is showed the time, place, social, history of the place which are showed in story. It means that setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear.

2.2.1.2.1 Setting of time

According to Genette (in the book of Nurgiyantoro *theory of fiction*, 2013:318) says that time is culturally constructed, and thus concepts of time vary as a result of historical evolution. It means that setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

2.2.1.2.2 Setting of place

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:314) setting of place refers to the location where the event is told in a work of fiction. It means that setting of place

directs to the location where the event happened in a story. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the event really happened in the place of the story.

2.2.1.3 Character

Character is one of literary elements that are very vital to understand the entire story of a literary work. Character as one of the main elements in fiction is really important. A character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if they are like ourselves or like others whom we know. It is properly understood as one form of the relevance. A character is being relevant if there are a lot of people like him in the real world. Human being is free but the fictional character is never entirely free because it is part of an artistic whole and must always serve the needs of that whole. A really free character would be free of his duty to the story of which he is a part and a story, which admitted such freedom, could never achieve unity (Kenney, 1966:24-27). Another theory is according to Abrams (1981:76) states that Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed is what they say and what they do. It means that the figure contains in the literature that has personality, values, moral and mental.

The characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken; major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character, typical and

neutral character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character (Nurgiyantoro, 2013:258).

2.2.1.3.1 Major Character

According to Nurgiyantoro(2013: 259) states that a major character is an important figure in the novel. A figure that most dominant told in the story either do an action.

The major characters are the actors which appear the in the story and always have connection with other actors. Major characters really determine the development of plot. The major character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality.

2.2.1.3.2 Minor Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:259) says that minor characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. It means that Minor character occurs in a story in order to help the major character while playing the role.

2.2.1.3.3 Protagonist Character

Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. According to Altenberd, Lewis, and Baldic in the book of Nurgiyantoro *theory of fiction* (1966: 59) says that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a

hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

2.2.1.3.4 Antagonist Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:261) states that the antagonist usually causes conflict for protagonist. Antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority and etc. It is can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force, Altenbernd and Lewis (in the book of Nurgiyantoro *theory of fiction*, (2013:262).

2.2.1.3.5 Complex Character (round)

Complex (round) character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because we see all sides of him (good or bad character) and because in life people are not simply embodiment of single attitude. The mark of round character is that he is capable or surprising us (Kenney, 1966: 28-29).

Based on the quotation above, the round character is described as the character which has more details. It can be seen not only from the outside such physical appearance, but also from the inside, such as in their perception, feeling, and though. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:266) says that round character is a character that the life, personality, and the identity are expressed in the story.

2.2.1.3.6 Simple Character (flat)

Character is less the representation of a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character (Kenney, 1966: 28).

It means that from the beginning until the end of the story, the character only use one personality, good or bad personality. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:265) says that simple character is a figures or actors that only have one spesific personality and and specific character.

2.2.1.3.7 Static Charatcter

According to Altenbernd and Lewis (in the book of Nurgiyantoro *theory of fiction*, 2013:272) says that static characters is an unmoving character. Based on the quotation above, static character is one who does not change in the course of the story; there is the same at the end as at the beginning, because the conflict of the story does not influent to this character.

2.2.1.3.8 Dynamic Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:272) states that dynamic characters is the character that developed in accordance with the change of storys in the plot. It means that dynamic character is same like round character which behaviour can change or never stay same in one character.

2.2.1.4 Point of view

According to Kenney (1966:47) states that all the same it seems clear that, whether consciously or not, the average unreflective reader is affected by point of view and that, whether or not it is the most important choice he must make, the choice of point of view is one to which the writer of fiction must give careful attention". It means that point of view is one of important thing in the story, it suggests the way a story told. In point of view, the author focused to chooses and describes the position of the narrator in the character storyteller. Usually, point of view allows readers to experience the story as it unfolds. According to Nurgiyantoro, (2013:347) point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person, third person, or omniscient point.

2.2.1.4.1 First person narrator

A story may be told from the inside or the outside. When we speak of a story told from the inside, we mean a story told by one of the participants or characters in the story. Stories told from the inside are spoken of as examples of first-person narration, since the narrator naturally uses the first personal pronoun "I" in referring to himself (Kenney, 1996: 48). It means the first person narrator is often a main character who is actively involved in the story events. Usually first person narrator in the story uses pronoun "I".

2.2.1.4.2 Third person narrator

According to Kenney (1966: 48) states that stories told from outside, by a usually nameless narrator who may be more or less closely identified with the author, are spoken of as examples of third-person narration, since the narrator will rarely refer to himself at all and refers to the characters of the story in the third person.

In third person limited the narrator only knows the thoughts and feelings of one character. All characters are describes using pronouns, such as 'they,' 'he,' and 'she' But, one character is closely follows throughout the story, and it is typically a main character.

2.2.1.4.3 Omniscients Narrator

The author who chooses to exploit his Godlike knowledge of the fictional universe he has created will employ the omniscient narrator. Within the framework of the work of fiction, the omniscient narrator knows, simply everything. He can at will enter the mind of any character and tell the reader directly what the character is thinking, (Kenney, 1966:49).

2.2.1.5 Theme

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel,

drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, life, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc.

The theme is something that has traditionally concerned writers and that therefore is a legitimate concern of readers (Kenney, 1966:88). Theme is simple the meaning of the story realise the meaning the story discovers. By theme we mean the necessary implication of the whole story. Not as a sparatable port of story. Theme in fiction is what is able to make of the total experience rendered.

According to Stanton (in Nurgyantoro, 2013:32) says theme is the meaning that implied in a story. In order to decide the theme in novel, the reader should have a clear definition of theme itself. Theme is a general basic idea that supports literature, and it is implied in the texts as semantics structure and connected with similarities and differences.

Theme is not the moral of the story, it is not the subject, although i have defined it as the meaning of the story, it is what most people have in mind when they speak of what story really means, (Kenney, 1966:89).

2.2.2. Extrinsic Aspects

The extrinsic element is important for building the structure of the novel. According to Wellek and Warren (in Nurgiyantoro book *theory of fiction*, 2013:30-31) says that extrinsic element is also known as extrinsic factors influencing literary work. The extrinsic element consists of some elements include; biography of the author, psychology, culture at the time, social value,

politic situation, etc. The values in the story in a literary work embodied the values inserted by author. The values include:

- a) Psychology values are the values in the story that relates to the character, temperament or ethics.
- b) biography values, namely the concept of basic problem is very important and the value of human life (customs, arts, beliefs, ceremonies).
- c) Social values, the things that related to norms in public life (economy, politic, and social).

2.2.2.1 Psychology Approach

Psychology is the study of the mind and behavior (Meriam Webster Dictionar). Psychology is a multifaceted discipline and includes many sub-fields of study such areas as human development, sports, health, clinical, social behavior and cognitive processes.

Psychology approach established by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). He is an Austrian neurologist and the founder of psychoanalysis, who created an entirely new approach to the understanding of the human personality.

In 1923, Sigmund Freud published *The Ego and the Id*, which suggested a new structural model of the mind, divided into the Id, the Ego and the Superego and until now he is famous with the above mentioned theory of three Psyche Zones.

2.2.2.2 Freud Theories

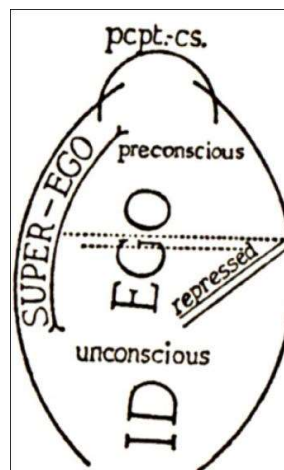
The foundation of Freud's to modern psychology is his emphasis on the unconscious of the human psyche a brilliant creative genius. Freud provided convincing evidence through his many recorded case studies, that most of our actions are motivated by psychic force over which we have very limited control, Freud discriminates between level of conscious and unconscious mental activity.

The oldest and the best meaning of the word "unconscious" is descriptive one: we call "unconscious any mental process the existence of which we are obligated to assume- because for instance, we infer it in some way from its effects-but of which we are not directly aware... if we want to be more accurate, we should modify the statement by saying that we call a process "unconscious" when we have to assume that it was active at a certain time. Although at the time we knew nothing about it, Freud (in the book of Wilfred L. Guerin, et al., 2005:155). The unconscious mind is reservoir of feeling, thought, urges, and memories that outside of our conscious awareness. Most of the contents of the unconscious are unacceptable or unpleasant, such as feeling of pain, anxiety.

One which I transformed into unconscious material easily and under conditions which frequently arise, and another in the case of which such a transformation is difficult. Can only come never occur at all... we call the unconscious, the "preconscious", and keep the name "unconscious" for the other, Freud (in the book of Wilfred L. Guerin, et al., 2005:155). The conscious is the aspect of our mental processing that we can think and talk about rationally. A part of this includes our memory. Freud called this ordinary memory preconscious.

The conscious mind include such thing as the sensation, perception, memories and fantasies inside of our current awareness. That most of the individual's mental processes are unconscious is thus Freud's first major premise. The second is that all human behavior is motivated ultimately by what we would call sexuality. Freud designates the premise psychic force as libido, or sexual energy. his third major premise is that because of the powerful social taboos attached to certain sexual impulse, many of our desire and memories are repressed. Starting from these three premises, we may examine several corollaries of Freudian theory. Principal among these is Freud's assignment of the mental processes to three psychic zones: the Id, Ego, and Superego.

An explanation of these zones may be illustrated Freud show diagram:



The diagram reveals immediately the vast portion of the mental apparatus that is not conscious. Furthermore, it's to clarify the relationship between Id, Ego, and Superego, as well as their collective relationship to the conscious and the unconscious.

2.2.2.2.1 Id

Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes of instinctive and primitive behavior. According to Freud (in the book *A hand book of critical approaches to literature* by Wilfred L. Guerin et al, 2005: 156-157) says that 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. The id is, in short, the source of all our aggressions and desires. It is lawless, asocial, and amoral. Its function is to gratify our 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.

According to Freud (in the book of Duane.P. Schultz and Sydney Ellen Schultz, 2005:50) states that the aspect of personality allied with the instinct; the source of psychic energy, the Id operates according to the pleasure principle.

The Id means the basic need, its also the most basic part of the personality, and wants instant gratification for our needs. If these needs are not met, a person becomes tense or unconscious. For example when a child hungry, the Id wants food, and therefore the child cries. When the child needs to be change the Id cries. When the child is uncomfortable in pain, too hot, too cold or just wants attention, the Id speaks up until his or her needs are met. People cannot take

control on the Id, it may lead to self destruction in order to satisfy the impulses of pleasure.

2.2.2.2.2 Ego

The first of these regulating agencies, that which protects the individual is the ego. This is the rational governing agent of the psyche. According to Freud (in the book *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* by Wilfred L. Guerin et al 2005: 157) says that the ego lacks the strong vitality of the id, it regulates the instinctual drives of the id so that they may be released in non destructive behavioral patterns and though a large portion of the ego is unconscious, the ego nevertheless comprises what we ordinarily think of as the conscious mind.

According to (Duane P. Schultz and Sidney Ellen Schultz in the book *Theories of Personality*, 2005:58) says that The ego does not prevent id satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality. It perceives and manipulates the environment in a practical and realistic manner and so is said to operate in accordance with the reality principle. The reality principle stands in opposition to the pleasure principle, by which the id operates. The ego thus exerts control over the id impulses. The Ego is the component of personality that is responsible for leading with reality.

2.2.2.2.3 Superego

According to Freud (in the book *Theories of Personality* by Duane P. Schultz and Sidney Ellen Schultz, 2005:59) says that Superego is the moral aspect

of personality; the internalization of parental and societal values and standards. It is means that The basis of this moral side of the personality is usually learned by the age of five or six and consists initially of the rules of conduct set down by our parents. Through praise, punishment, and example, children learn which behaviors their parents consider good or bad.

The superego is the moral censoring agency, the repository of conscience and pride. Freud attributes the development of the superego to the parental influence that manifests it self in terms of punishment for what society considers to be bad behavior and reward for what society considers good behavior (Wilfred L. Guerin, et al., 2005:158). The meaning of the quotation above is The superego is dominated by moral principle. The superego is the aspect of personality that hold all of our internalized moral standards and ideal that we acquire from both parents and society our sense of right and wrong .

According to Freud (in the book *Theories of Personality* by Duane P. Schultz and Sidney Ellen Schultz, 2005:59) says that the superego strives neither for pleasure (as does the id) nor for attainment of realistic goals (as does the ego). It strives solely for moral perfection. The Id presses for satisfaction, the Ego tries to delay it, and the Superego urges morality above all. Like the id, the Superego admits no compromise with its demands. It means that the Superego works in contradiction to the Id. The Superego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner. Whereas the Id wants instant self-gratification. The superego controls our sense of right and wrong and guilt. It helps us fit into society by getting us to act in socially acceptable ways.

2.3 Review of Previous Research

In conducting this research, the writer learn to some previous research, it function is as an addition idea so that the writer can do this research well. The writer find three previous research that is taken and the writer will mention it one by one and making the differences of them with the research of the writer in this chance.

The first previous research that writer found is Charles Dickens novel entitled personality has been analyzed and studied by previous student of English Literature in Putera Batam University. Personality has been analyzed by Fyvi Yolanda Damanik (2010) with the title: *The Analysis of Personality problem of Oliver Twist in Charles Dickens' novel Oliver Twist*. In her thesis she applied the theory of Sigmund Freud and she focuses on the first point of the three perspective proposed by Sigmund Freud on Psychology approach. She uses qualitative method and uses a novel as her instrument. In the method on application the theory at first. She describes character of Oliver Twist in Charles Dickens' novel Oliver Twist. The she finds the special characteristics of the personality problems in Oliver Twist in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist.

In another research the writer found that the novel Dracula has been analyzed by Melda Hairani (2011) the student of english literature strata 1 Putera Batam University with the title: *An Analysis of Mina Murray and Lucy Westenra's character as Representation of Victorian Virtue in Bram Stoker's Novel Dracula : A Psychological Approach*. In her research, Hairani uses qualitative method and she uses the novel as her instrument. In her thesis she applied the theory proposed

by Sigmund Freud's theory and she focuses on limits of topic discussion they are: what are the character types of Mina Murray and Lucy Westenra's linked to the Freud's theory or psychology, why does Count Dracula defy Victorian community rules about sexuality of women especially to character of Mina Murray and Lucy Westenra.

The last previous research names Debora Simanulang (2010). Her title of the thesis is *Analysis of Juliet's parents' id character in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare*. In her thesis, the writer described about relationship between parents (Lord Capulet and Lady Capulet) and the lovers Romeo and Juliet. The writer made full description about negative characters of Juliet's parents (Lord and Lady Capulet) and she also made negative character analyses from Romeo and Juliet, too. In her thesis she used psychological approach like the writer does. The theory psychological approach that Debora uses is theory of personality which was introduced by the father of psychology, Sigmund Freud. In this theory she described that the elements of personality consists of three items namely id, ego, superego. In her research, Debora uses qualitative method. He also use the data qualitatively, and use a novel as her instrument like the writer does.

Based on the previous research, they applied the same theory is Psychological approach and the result of the research are about id, ego and superego. So, the writer has the same purpose in this research is to find the id, ego, and superego by applying Psychological approach by Sigmund Freud, but in this research the writer only find and analyze about id of Anna's character as a main character in the novel.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

In this research the writer focus on the character of main character in Anna Karenina novel. The researcher adopted a qualitative method. According to Polit and Hungler (1993:36) a research design as an overall plan for obtaining answers to questions under study and handling difficulties encountered during the study. Another theory is according to Creswell (2009:3-4) states that reseacrh design are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumption to detailedmethods of data collection and analysis. This plan involves several decisions and they need not be taken in the order in which they make sense to me and the order of their presentation here. The overall decisions involves which design should be used to study a topic. Informing this decision should be the worldview assumptions the research brings to the study; procedures of inquiry(called strategies) and specific methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The selection of a research design is also based on the nature of the research problem or issue being addresses, the researchers' per sonal experience, and the audiences for the study.

3.1.1. Qualitative Method

According to Donald Ary (2002:37) says that Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of setting, situations, and participants. The qualitative research includes a number of different methods, such as ethnography, case study, naturalistic observations, focused interviews, and historical". It means that qualitative research is conducted to describe the current status of phenomenon that exists at the time of study.

Based on Creswell (2009:3-4) adopted from Creswell 2007 states that Qualitative method is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research in involve emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting. Data analysis inductively bilding from particulars to general themes and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.the final written report as a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complex ity of a situation.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research of this qualitative research is Anna Karenina novel by Leo Tolstoy. Then the writer reads and analyzes the novel carefully. After that, the writer marks the characters and also main character to find out the

evidence of the fulfillment the theory of Three Psyche Zones by Sigmund Freud in Anna Karenina novel.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

When following this method of data collecting, it is essential to distinguish between primary and secondary data. According to Cothari (1985:11) primary data is original information collected for the first time. On the other hand secondary data is information that has been collected previously and that has been put through the statistical process. In this research the writer collects the data from primary data and secondary data by quoting the statements from the novel Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy. This qualitative researcher also uses written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. These documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, or minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or setting; or documents of popular culture, such as book, films, and videos (Donald Ary, 2002: 435). The writer uses the documentation from the novel by selecting some part of the novel into Id, Ego, and Superego category. The writer also read and underlined the important things from the books, articles, internet searching, as the information that can be used. After that the writer need using field notes and explaining the data that support in the documentation for collecting data in the process of making analysis at the thesis.

3.3.1. Primary Data

The writer will explain the data qualitatively. The method of collecting data in primary data includes of reading, understanding, and analyzing certain part of the novel that has Id, Ego, and Superego based on the criteria. The writer analyzes the related data according to the Psychic Zones theory by Sigmund Freud.

3.3.2. Secondary Data

The secondary data in this research are collected from library research and browsed internet by reading the e-books and articles which have relationship to the topic conducted. The steps to collecting data in secondary data that the writer does, as follow:

1. Library Research

The writer collects the data with reading books and also collecting the data to get the reference for previous research.

2 Internet browsing

The writer collects the data from the articles and e-books that find in Internet that relates with the research.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The writer used sentences and conversations from the novel which were quoted to be used as the source of information for the analysis. The writer categorized the data from the novel into three major categorization, first is Id, the

writer analyzed and divides some part from the novel into Id and how it is called as Id. Then the writer categorize another parts of the novel into Ego and Superego, so data can be compared into three different category and it also show how Id is more dominant than others. The technique of analyzing data was conducted in several stages, the writer uses qualitative analysis data. Qualitative data analysis is a process that seeks to reduce and make sense of vast amounts of information, often from different sources, so that impressions that shed light on a research question can emerge. It is a process where you take descriptive information and offer an explanation or interpretation. In analyzing the data, the writer uses an identity referential technique, identity referential technique is a method, in which the data are utterances spoken or produced by the speaker (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). In this case, there are some steps in analyzing data which the writer will do:

1. Reading the novel
2. Underlying and make a quotation from the conversation and the statement of the novel,
3. Categorizing the data based on Id, Ego, and Superego using Sigmund freud theory. Then the quotation are classified into Part of Psychic Zone.
4. Explaining the quotation from each conversation and statement from the novel
5. Making conclusion as the result of analysis and also giving suggestion.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

According to Sudaryanto (1993) says that data analysis can be presented through either formal and informal method. In formal method, the analysis based on the specified problems and the theoretical framework is presented using symbol, tables, or graphs which is aimed to described the data more easily. In informal method, the analysis is descriptively presented in the forms of words and sentences. In Method of Presenting Research Result, the writer uses qualitative method, the data analysis was presented informally in descriptive-narrative sentences.