

**DEATH DRIVE OF ALASKA YOUNG'S CHARACTER  
IN "LOOKING FOR ALASKA" NOVEL BY JOHN  
GREEN: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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FACULTY OF SOCIETIES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2019**

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**THESIS**

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



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FACULTY OF SOCIETIES AND HUMANITIES  
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YEAR 2019**

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151210006

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I, Reika Frawadany, NPM No. 151210006

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### **DEATH DRIVE OF ALASKA YOUNG'S CHARACTER IN "LOOKING FOR ALASKA" NOVEL BY JOHN GREEN: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2019

Reika Frawadany  
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Sarjana Sastra**

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

**Batam, 09<sup>th</sup> August 2018**

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## ABSTRAK

*Segala sesuatu yang hidup akan mati, sama seperti segala sesuatu yang mati akan hidup. Hidup dan mati membentuk dua sisi dari satu koin, seperti oposisi biner, mereka menjadi satu. Kematian itu sendiri tidak bisa dihindari. Semua yang hidup akan mati, termasuk manusia. Siap atau tidak kematian akan datang dengan cara yang berbeda. Death drive adalah dorongan menuju kematian dan penghancuran diri (Van der Merwe, 2010) . Manusia memilih untuk bunuh diri karena menurut mereka “Kematian adalah tujuan hidup”. Berdasarkan penjelasan diatas peneliti ingin menganalisis apa alasan karakter dalam novel melakukan death drive berdasarkan teori Freud. Objek penelitian adalah Dorongan kematian pada karakter Alaska Young dalam novel “Looking for Alaska” yang ditulis oleh John Green. Menurut teori Freud Dorongan kematian memiliki tiga istilah yaitu agresi, repetisi, represi. peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk metode penelitian ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah menemukan alasan kematian karakter Alaska Young menggunakan istilah dorongan kematian menurut Freud dan mencari tahu bagaimana Id menang sebagai proses dia bunuh diri. Dorongan kematian dengan agresi menjadi istilah yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini karena karakter Alaska Young dalam novel merasa bersalah dan takut akan hidupnya.*

**Kata kunci:** *Dorongan kematian, Psikological, karakter.*

## ***ABSTRACT***

Everything that lives will die, equally everything that dies will have lived. Life and death make up the two sides of one coin, like binary opposition, they belong together. Death is inevitable, all alive will die, include human being. Ready or not death will come in a different way. Death drive is the drive toward death and self-destruction (Van der Merwe, 2010). Human choose to suicide because according to their "Death is the goal of life". Based on the explanation above researcher wants to analyze what the reasons of character in the novel death drive based on the Freud theory. The object of the research is Death drive of Alaska Young's character in the "Looking for Alaska" novel written by John Green. According to Freud death drive theory have three term, there are; Aggression, repetition, repression. The researcher used of qualitative descriptive to method of this research. The result of this research are find the reasons of Alaska Young's character death used the term of Death drive by Freud and to know how Id be a winner towards her death. The aggression term of death drive being a most term that find in this research because the Alaska Young's character in the novel almost feels guilty and fear in her life.

**Key words:** Death Drive, Psychological, character.

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

**FINISH WHAT YOU HAVE CHOSEN  
NO MATTER WHAT, STEP YOUR FEET  
AT THE FINISH LINE**

### **DEDICATION**

**To my beloved mom,  
Who always there for me,  
To my beloved dad in heaven  
Who always see me from there  
And to both of my lovely brothers and  
My little sister  
Who always cheer me up.**



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Research

Everything that lives will die, equally everything that dies will have lived. Life and death make up the two sides of one coin, like binary opposition, they belong together. Death is inevitable, all alive will die, include human being. No one can stop or predict the coming of death, it becomes the cycle of life, every living things will die at the end whether they are ready or not. Ready or not death will come in a different away.

There are many cases in the world that related to death drive phenomena, for example in South Korea. South Korea became the highest rate of suicide countries. The total suicide rate in 2012 was 29.1 per 100.000 sons, whereas the rate of the male was 43.2 and the rate of female was 17.8 (Sohn, 2017). Based on the survey the percentage of suicides in male is higher than women. South Korea became one of the countries that people commit suicide, one of people in South Korea commit suicide are actors, for the example Actor Jun Tae-soo was died on January 21<sup>st</sup> 2018 because of depression (Chanel New Asia, 2018). Based on the data before, it can be concluded, that one of the reason people death is depression.

Another death drive phenomena is in United Stated. In 2016 at United Stated the highest suicide rate was in adults aged between forty five and fifty four years old with a percentage of 19.72% than in younger group with an age range of

fifteen to twenty four years old resulting in 13.15% lower, this data supported by American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (2016). For example Kate Spade, the famous designer in the US was died in June 5<sup>th</sup> 2018, she was hanging herself in her house. She died in 55 years old (Mueller, 2018). Based on the report before suicide is one of way people in the US to choose ends their life.

Actually, there are many ways how someone died. For example, accident, war, diseases, natural disaster, earthquake any others. However, people choose the way to end their life commit suicide. Because of suicide is fast away to end their life. The phenomena of suicide are not found in the real-life but many literature works tell about suicide phenomena's especially in the novel. From many of novels tell about suicide's phenomena the researcher already chosen of International bestseller based on the New York Times, that is "*Looking for Alaska*" novel by John Green.

"*Looking for Alaska*" novel as an object in the research, because of this novel is not only interesting but enigmatic. This novel is one of novel written by famous written John Green. The novel will be TV series in 2020. The novel tells about teenager life, friendship and love. *Looking for Alaska* is inspired by Green's own experiences as a high school student so make the novel be interesting to do analyze.

Death drive is the drive toward death and self-destruction (Van der Merwe, 2010). Especially inn this research, the researcher used the theory of death drive by Sigmund Freud. According to Freud's death drive comes because aggression, repetition and repression. According to Freud in the Van der Merwe's (2010)

thesis, the goal of life is death. So that, the human decide to death because they think death is pleasure principle based on the title of book Freud's *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*. In this research, researcher will find some reason why Alaska young as a character in the *Looking for Alaska* novel decided to suicide and how she finally headed for the death drive.

This research writer uses a psychological approach to support this research because the research used the Freud's theory. Death drive comes from personality theory by Freud there are Id, ego and superego (Md.Mahroof, 2017). Death drive is formed from Id because Id is oriented to pleasure principle consisting of basic psychic motivation and energy.

Many researches give some ideas for researchers to analyze this research. The first is thesis from Pasundan university, Bandung written by (Johansari, 2016). The title is "An Analysis of Feminism Elements in Green's Looking for Alaska". The second journal of the Spanish Association of Anglo-American Studies written by Pividori (2010). The title is "Eros and Thanatos Revisited: The Poetics of Trauma in Rebecca West's The Return of the Soldier". From both of thesis and journal above have any differences, first same object but different analysis. The second is same analysis but different object. So that, this research is a new and original research that focus on death drive analysis character in literature researches.

Based on the description above the writer write this research entitle "**Death Drive of Alaska Young's Character in "Looking for Alaska" novel by John Green: Psychological Approach**"



## **1.2. Identification of the Research**

Based on the background of the research described above, the researcher found several problems, as follows:

1. The reasons of Alaska Young's character to choose suicide based on the terms of Death drive by Freud's theory.
2. The process of Id in Alaska Young's character be winner towards her death.
3. Social environment become a factor someone towards of death drive.
4. Id, ego and superego of Alaska Young's character

## **1.3. Limitation of the Research**

Based on some of the identification listed above, the researcher will focus on the following analysis:

1. The reasons of Alaska Young's character to choose suicide based on the terms of Death drive by Freud's theory.
2. The process of Id in Alaska Young's character be winner towards her death.

## **1.4. Formulation of the Research**

In this formulation of the research, the researcher proposes the main problems as follows:

1. What are the reasons for Alaska Young's character to suicide based on the terms of Death drive by Freud's theory?
2. How is the process of Id in Alaska Young's character by winner towards her death?

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

Based on the formulation of the research above, the objective of research is to answer these two questions in below:

1. To find of reasons in Alaska young death drive based on term of Freud's theory, and
2. To know how the process of Alaska young character's that realize the death drive in her life.

### **1.6. Significance of the Research**

Expected that the result of this study can give advantages for the followings elements, namely:

#### **1.6.1. Theoretically**

It is expected that this study can make students serves the way to analyze and identification about main character in the novel, make reader know cause and effect for the suicide. Moreover, this study can be used as a reference for the other researchers.

#### **1.6.2. Practically**

It is expected that the study can help lecture lead the students to like reading a literature work especially a novel and for improving their reading skills and writing skills.

### **1.7. Definition of Key Term**

1. Death drive : is drive toward death and self-destruction (Van der Merwe, 2010)
2. Psychological approach : is approach that consider the literary work of psychology activity, the author that uses the thought, feeling, and work in working (Endraswara, 2013)
3. Character : is who plays the role of the story through actions, words, description and comment in the literary work (Utami Putri, 2016).

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL  
FRAMEWORK**

This chapter presents the review of related literature and theoretically of framework. This research consist the some topics used to support the analysis in this research, such as an obligatory source concerning the topics. Those are the death drive theory by Sigmund Freud, psychology and literature.

**2.1. Theory of concept**

In this section contains several theories which are applied in this research that analyze of the novel. The theories used in this research are psychological approach, theory of novel and character.

**2.1.1. Psychological Approach**

Psychological approach is one of the modern theories that used in English literature. Psychological approach related to the literature work as an expression, in fictional of term, of the state of mind and the structures of personality of individual author (Md.Mahroof, 2017). It means that psychological approach study about some character as representative of personality human in real-life to literature works. Psychological approach has a great importance in contemporary understandings of reading, meaning and the relation of literature to culture. Psychological approaches to literary work focus on the life of the writer and also

his/her literary work. But it can also analyze characters in literary works, reader interest, and text in literary works.

In the end of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Sigmund Freud as Austrian Neurologist was developed psychoanalysis in psychological approach (Md.Mahroof, 2017). According to Dutta (2015) Freud said that sources of emotional conflicts operating on the three levels of awareness, there are; the preconscious, the conscious and the unconscious. The theory we called Freud's theory of personality. Psychoanalysis does not just a branch of medicine or psychology, but it can help to understanding of philosophy, cultural, religion and literature. Sigmund Freud in developing hi theory of psychoanalysis often related it to art in general and literature in particular. Psychology and literature are connected in sciences, because psychology can be uses to analyze of literary works. Psychological approach in literature is analysis of mental processes in the character of literary works.

Psychological approach refers to human daily activity for examples, education, family, work, and treatment of mental health problems. In addition, literary psychology studies about psychology activities, the author uses the thoughts, feelings, and works in working (Endraswara, 2013). The researcher uses novel as an object to analysis of the character so, the researcher using the psychological approach because of contact with human.

#### **2.1.1.1.Preconscious**

Personality theory by Freud's divided into three, there are preconscious, conscious and unconscious (Md.Mahroof, 2017). The first, preconscious mind

means all the mental activities which are not active in the present time but stored to somewhere in our memory. The activities happened in the past can be accessed when required. Preconscious also called available memory, which is the level of awareness that forms a bridge between conscious and unconscious. The experience left behind by attention is initially manifested but then no longer observed, will be occurs of pressured into the preconscious.

#### **2.1.1.2. Conscious**

The second, conscious mind includes that everything like thoughts, feeling and actions is which of people are currently aware. It means the aspect of our mind that the human thinking and talking about rational. For the example, while having your dinner, your mind might be thinking about the taste or recipe of the dish. In addition, we are aware of everything around us that we can see and feel. Includes all the sensations and experiences that we aware. Freud considered the conscious aspect to limited because only a small portion of the mind, sensations, and memories were alerted in the conscious mind (Md.Mahroof, 2017).

#### **2.1.1.3. Unconscious**

The third, unconscious mind includes mental activity in humans from unconsciousness based on feelings, thoughts, desires and emotions on the awareness that wants to be hidden, buried in the unexplained unconscious that effect behavior and experience. Freud's theory in the journal written by William Siegfried (2014) said that the contents of unconscious word unpleasant included feelings of pain, anxiety and conflict. Freud demonstrated that human's mind like an iceberg. The tip of the iceberg like conscious mind of human and invisible part

of iceberg is unconscious mind. So, indirectly human actions happened on unconscious mind. Then Freud makes his theory to specific. He divided unconscious into three structures of the psyche or personality. There are Id, Ego and Superego.

#### **2.1.1.3.1. Id**

Freud's theory of the psyche or personality consist into the three structures, there are; Id, Ego and Superego (Md.Mahroof, 2017). Id refers to the part of the personality that is a selfish, primitive, childish pleasure oriented without the ability to delay gratification. Id is oriented to the pleasure principle consisting of basic psychic motivation and energy which is often called an instinct or drive. That means the id is a source of Eros (life drive) and Thanatos (death drive). The Id is the base of the undeveloped ego and superego.

##### **2.1.1.3.1.1.Life Drive (Eros)**

Sigmund Freud's of drives theory evolved throughout his life and work. He first described the drives class known as the life instinct and believes that these drives is responsible for many of our behaviors (Yunus & Suwargono, 2014). Life drives are those which deal in the basic of survival, the pleasure and the reproduction. The energy created by the life drive is known as libido. The life drive is focused on the preservation of life, both individuals and species. This drives forces people to take actions that support their own lives, such as maintaining their health and safety. Positive emotions such as love, affection, prosocial actions, and social cooperation are also related to the life drives.

### **2.1.1.3.1.2. Death Drive (Thanatos)**

The concept of the death drive was originally explained in *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, where Freud proposed that “the purpose of life is death”. Freud believed that people usually channeled their death drive journey outside. According to Carel’s in the journal written by Van der Merwe (2010) death instinct or death drive that is same, or we call that Thanatos. Because death drives are term used to analysis of the cause of human to end their life. Death drive is when the people do to destruction of the self, but is counteracted by the life drive which is the sexual drive.

Based on the book written by Freud entitle *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* in the journal written by Van der Merwe (2010) death drive should be described in terms aggression, repetition, and repression. The terms will be described in below.

#### **a. Aggression**

Aggression is action taken to harm other people or yourself (Van der Merwe, 2010). Aggression is one of the most complex and important phenomena of human behavior. The source of aggression can be an attack from other people, whether know it or not for any reason. Also when someone feels frustrated cause it is blocked or prevented from trying to get a particular goal. That can also be caused by competition between individual, groups or organization. Aggression will be happened when people severe frustrations or traumatic (Bains, 2019). In addition aggression would not be a human problem when they that feel frustration or traumatic.



**b. Repetition**

According to Freud's in journal written by Star (2018), the process of repetition as a way of dealing with unpleasant external stimuli. It is a way of taking into our own hands and directing the course of an event over which we previously had no controls. Because we as a human cannot choose to live but life it thrust upon us, it is something over which we have no control. In other words repetition is action appear when human have traumatic in the past of memory or moment. Indirectly in unconscious mind of human that memories in a past appear in the future of their life. For the example, when people have traumatic with the violence can make be a rude man. Because in unconscious mind, that thinks violence is usual and want to repeat it.

**c. Repression**

The repression is essential building block towards uncovering the secrets of the death drive. According Star (2018) repression happened when two conflicting desires are present at the same time. They are conflicting in that the realization of one desire would conflict with the realization of the others. When this happens, one desire is repressed, forced away from the conscious so that the other may winning without any difficulty.

**2.1.1.3.2. Ego**

According to Freud in journal written by Lapsley & Stey (2012) the ego develops from the id and ensures that id impulses can be expressed in a way that is acceptable in the real world. Ego functions both in unconscious, conscious,

preconscious mind. Ego operates according to secondary process. The purpose of secondary process is to prevent the mistake until the discovery of an object that is suitable for satisfying needs. In other words, the function of ego is to filter out the impulses that the id want to satisfy based on reality. Ego refers to the moderator between the Id and Superego which to find of compromises to calm both. It can be viewed as our 'sense of time and place'.

#### **2.1.1.3.3. Superego**

The superego is a picture of awareness of value and morals in society. That formed from custom, religion, parents and the environment. Superego refers to internalized societal and parental standards of 'good' and 'bad', 'right' and 'wrong' behavior (Lapsley & Stey, 2012). Basically the superego is a conscience, so the superego provided guidelines for making judgment, whether right or wrong. Superego influenced each other, the ego and superego regulates and directs the fulfillment of the id based on the correct rules in society, religion and good or bad behavior.

#### **2.1.2. Novel**

One kind of the fictions are novel and short story, novel is fiction by written and read in literary works. In this research, the researcher uses novel to be discussed. The novel is one of literary work that which presents some values of character, especially those which are presented by a particular cast of the novel. The word of novel is a truncation of the Italian word novellas (from the plural of Latin *novellus*, a late variant of *novus*, meaning "new"). The novel is one of a literary work which formed in a narrative story (Utami Putri, 2016). In addition

novel as formed which interesting story, as a coherent structure building, and still has the aesthetic purpose.

Therefore, most language a diminutive denotes historically the parent form. In fact, reading a novel is able to enrich our understanding in giving interpretation about its content. Furthermore, by reading novel, brings us to know more about various human being aspects and things happen in the reality. The divisions of the elements in novel are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

### **2.1.3. Character**

Character is the most important of element in the novel, without the character in the story of novel will not be done well (Utami Putri, 2016). In the fiction, character is who plays of the story through actions, words, descriptions and comments. Therefore, the character is an important element that should not be missed when analyzing of novel.

Utami Putri (2016) says, there are many ways to categorize the main character. They are protagonist, antagonist, dynamic, static, round and flat character. One character can also fit into more than one category or move through the other categories. Researcher will be described about protagonist and antagonist character.

#### **a. Protagonist**

According to Abrams (2009) protagonist has unique and specific purpose in its theme. The protagonist is usually well developed character as a main character whose primary part is to create the reader interest and empathy. However, the protagonist may be blurred in order to sharp the delimitation among the character

and become more complicated in describing two different sets of phenomena. In this research, the *Looking for Alaska young* novel, the character of “Alaska young” is protagonist because she is main character in the story based on the title of the novel.

#### **b. Antagonist**

In addition, the opposite of the protagonist is antagonist. The purpose of the antagonist is blocking the protagonist’s goal. It is called as the antagonist character because most of the time it tends to be the troublemaker. The motive of the antagonist is being self-serving or community serving. Utami Putri (2016) defines the point of the antagonist is to be a successful. The superior, deeper and adorable to search the deep interest. Therefore, as the antagonist character, he/she has a big opportunity to change the life story of the novel.

## **2.2. Previous Research**

There are many previous research be a source of researcher to analysis this research. The first is journal from University of Groningen, The Netherlands written by Buda (2015). The title is “The Death Drive in the Tourism Studies”. This journal use psychological approach and use death drive’s theory by Lacan and Freud. The object of the journal is tourism studies, the data of journal is tourist experiences in conflict zones. Because of tourism experience can be better understood critically through the lens of the death drive. Empirical data for this project refers to individual and group interviews conducted with tourists and tourism industry representatives in Jordan. The results of the interview show that by traveling in conflict areas some tourists negotiate embedded family memories

and ancient trauma. Accessing the death drive, tourists also assert and disrupt binaries such as fun/fear and life/death.

The journal above and this research are same using the psychological approach, using the same theory death drive by Freud. Even use the same approach and theory by Freud the journal use the different object. Journal above use experiences of tourism to an object whereas of research uses the main character in the novel to analysis of the death drive. The journal follows the Freud theory about form of the death drive, there is death instinct. Death instinct refers to repetition in this research. “Proposed the existence of a death instinct through the concept of ‘repetition compulsion’, which represents the tendency to repeat experiences repressed in the unconscious and therefore unpleasant “by means of dreams, memories or enactments in the transference” written by Buda (2015)

The second is thesis from Sanata Dharma university written by Nino Putranto (2018). The title is “Alaska traumatic experience as seen in the plot in looking for Alaska by John Green”. The thesis analysis of the traumatic experience in the novel, Nino as the researcher tell about what is traumatic and how the traumatic will be came in people specially the character in the novel. The result of the thesis is traumatic is the response of humans when they experience a terrible accident that threatens their physical mental. The Alaska character in that object has the traumatic experience, where the trauma that occurs in Alaska is when she witnessed the death of her mother and was blamed by her father for not trying to save her mother death. The different of the thesis above with this research is the thesis analysis of traumatic experience whereas in this research,

researcher will be analysis of death drive in the character, even though both of them use the same novel as an object to analysis. That is "*Looking for Alaska*" novel by John Green.

The third is journal of the Spanish Association of Anglo-American Studies written by Pividori (2010). The title is "Eros and Thanatos Revisited: The Poetics of Trauma in Rebecca West's *The Return of The Soldier*". The journal analysis of the poetics of trauma in Rebecca West's used the Eros and Thanatos theory. The journal used the Freud theory but the journal build relations death with traumatic, death instinct would cause traumatized soldier to expose themselves. The difference of the journal with the research is the journal analysis of death and life drive whereas this research just analysis death drive.

The fourth is thesis from University of Jember written by Yunus & Suwargono (2014). The title is "A study of life and death instincts in Paulo Coelho's *Veronika decides to die*". This journal has elaborated not only the traditional psychology theory of id, ego and superego, but also branches of the id such Eros (life instinct) and Thanatos (death instinct). The result of this journal that love is one of the manifestation of id because people need love as the motivation of live. Love is powerful feeling to pain and happiness altogether at the same time. Life instinct in this journal win then death instinct because Veronika as an object find love to survive her life. The different of the journal with this research is journal analysis death and life whereas the researcher focusses on the term of death drive only.

The last but not least, the journal from University of Jember written by Setyoningsih (2014). The title is “Death Drive: a negative impact of racial abuse in Toni Morrison’s *Beloved*”. The result of this journal is connection between the balance of fear and anxiety as the trigger to the murder of the baby. This journal tells that death drive (Thanatos) as the basic study in the character has shown that id pleasure is not last permanently, in fact it is temporal. In other words this journal was analysis about correlation death drive which racial abuse, fear and anxiety in the novel *Beloved*. So the differences between this journal and this research is the research will be analysis death drive of Alaska’s character used Freud’s theory.

### 2.3. Theoretical Framework

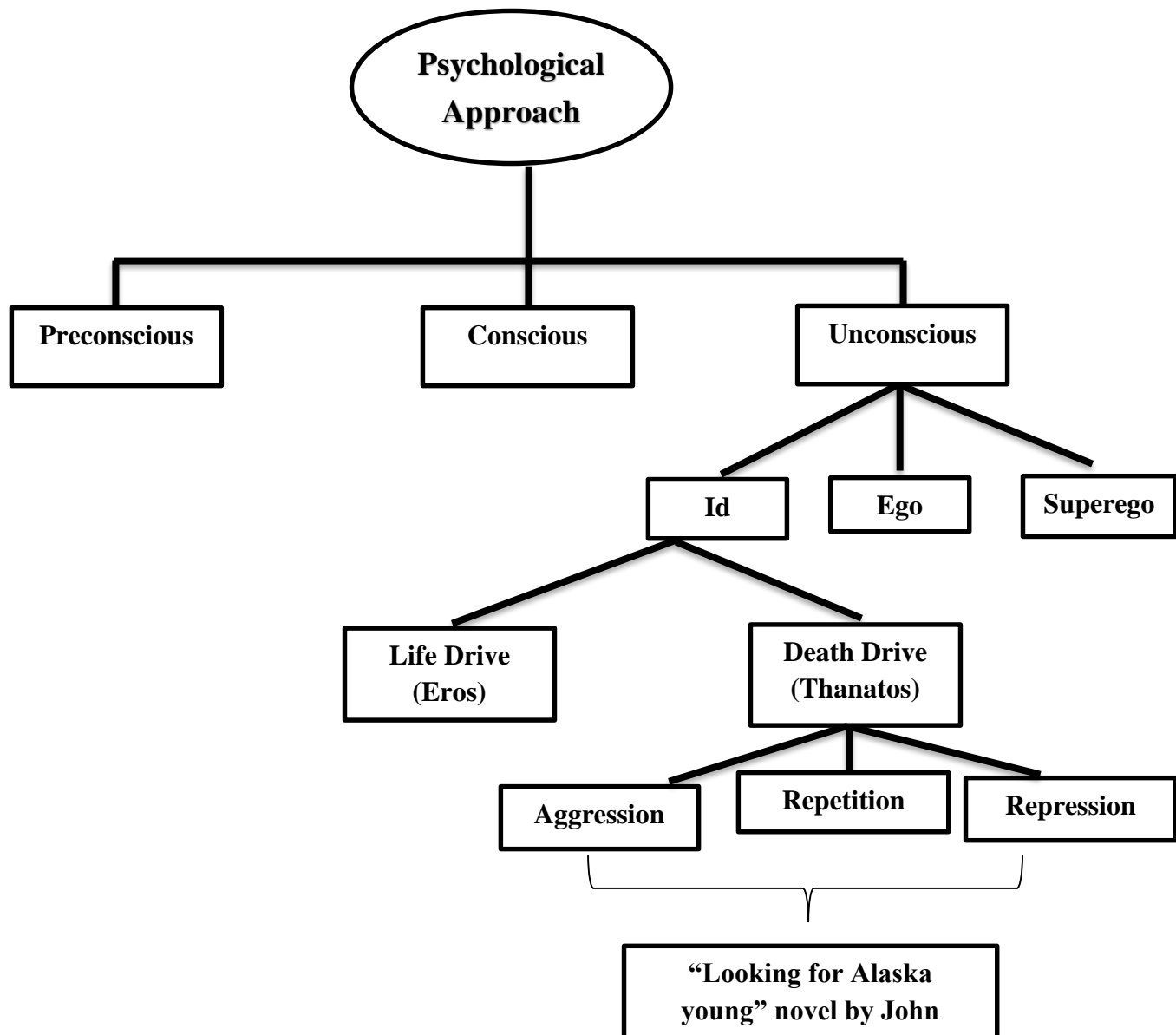


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a way to analyzing research methods and research layout to determine research validity. In addition, the research methodology is the way to regularly completed the research problems based on (Sugiyono, 2014). This chapter will be explain of the research methodology used by researchers, such as research designs, object of the research, methods of collecting data, methods of analyzing data and method of presenting research result.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

The research design described about the research methodology uses to complete this research. In this chapter, the researcher explains about processes and the steps to solving the problems based on the formulation of the problems. The processes begin with the phenomena that the researcher finds when reads the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. There is a process of the cause of Alaska Young why her decide to end her life and how the way she deals with death drive in her life. Thus, the researcher takes Death Drive Psychological Approach by Sigmund Freud.

This research apply the qualitative research to analysis of research which aims to reveal the meanings and hidden values in the stories and uses the researcher as research instrument (Hidayah & Sugiarto, 2015). The research methods include the techniques the beginning until the end of the research to analyze. There are consist in three methods, such as method to collecting data, analyzing data, and

the last method of presenting research results exist in this research methodology. In the steps mentioned above will be explained in the thereunder section.

### **3.2. Object of the research**

Object of the research is property or character of people, object or activities with variations and determines by the researcher to analyzing and concluding (Sugiyono, 2014). It means that the object of the research is a scientific target with specific purpose and use to obtain the data, it contains certain measurement. Therefore, object of the research means the fundamental to analyze by the researcher.

Object of the research in this research is the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green which published on 2005. The researcher focuses on the text, dialogue and narration in the novel *Looking for Alaska*. The researcher considers that choose this novel because the story of the novel talks more about teenager, friendship and how to survive in life. John Green is one of the famous written and usually his novel tells about lives and interactions of several characters. Special in this novel tells about struggles of Alaska Young and her friends. It means that the psychological processes are emerged frequently.

### **3.3. Method of collecting data**

In this method of collecting data, the researcher uses document study. Document study is the method of collecting data through the activity of collecting and selecting of the papers, pictures and others (Sugiyono, 2014). The aimed of this method are to collect text, file and document form. It means that this method certain on the interpretation of the written materials based on the context (Hidayah

& Sugiarto, 2015). Because in this research researcher uses the sentences, paragraphs that are presented in the form of the text.

The way researcher finds the data by reading the novel, underline the text which the researcher believes as a data to supported the analysis. The researcher goes to library to find out the information related to the research. Finally, the researcher analysis the data to explained the research.

#### **3.4. Method of analyzing data**

In this research, the researcher uses three steps to analyzing the data. First is the data collecting by read novel which find in the text of the novel. The second is reducing and separating the data to classify for each type of the analysis of the research. The third is displaying the data to make the researcher easily to differ in analyzing the data.

#### **3.5. Method of presenting research result**

In qualitative research, the most widely used form of presenting research of result is by using the text (Sugiyono, 2014). The result of the research presented by using the text called as qualitative-descriptive method. The data showed qualitatively, it means that the research is conducted by using forms of words or paragraph to deliver this research. Data is also reported descriptively in order to created and illustrated to readers about this research. Qualitative descriptive method is very appropriate to be uses in this research because the researcher uses words, sentences, paragraphs in presenting and analyzing the data.