

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Study

The writer will use five previous studies in the form of theses and journals that discuss literary works using Freudian tripartite. Theses and journals were taken from various platforms on the internet. These theses and journals aim to get an overview of the theory or information related to this research. In addition, the writer will also get various kinds of references that can be used as a reference for this research. Thus, the writer will get the convenience of conducting this research.

First, an article entitled *The Psychoanalytical Study on The Characteristics and Causes of Adolescent Deviant Behavior Found in Divergent Novel By Veronica Roth* by Nurhasanah Putri Wiyani, Surya Sili, and Nita Maya Valiantien (2017). This study aims to discuss the deviant behaviour of the main character Beatrice in the *Divergent Novel* by Veronica Roth. This behaviour can be identified using Freudian tripartite and the four Ds of Abnormality by Ronald J. Comer. Behaviour disorder by Harry Gottesfeld was also used in this study to analyze the causes of Beatrice's deviant behaviour. However, in this research, the writer does not analyze the behaviour disorder in the main character Kitty Logan in the novel *One Hundred Names* by Cecelia Ahern. It is because the research with the novel *One Hundred Names* only focuses on the tripartite Freudian theory and does not analyze the behavioural disorders of the main character in the novel. However, this article

provides insight into Freudian psychoanalysis and the qualitative methods used in this study. Thus, this article helps the writer to understand his theory and approach to analyzing characters in a literary work.

Second, the article entitled *Lucy Pevensie's Characterization in C.S. Lewis' Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* by Ni Komang Arie Suwastini, Ni Wayan Dinda Widasuari, Luh Gede Eka Wahyuni, and Ni Putu Andilia Visestayati (2020). This study aims to discuss the characterization of Lucy Pevensie and elaborate on how the main character, reflected through her characterization, influences the development of the novel's plot using Freudian tripartite. The writer describes the characterizations of Lucy Pevensie as a grateful, caring person, kind, shy, cheerful, and a girl with complete curiosity. Then, the writer describes the relationship between Lucy Pevensie's subconscious and the plot development. In this research, the writer will not analyze the characterization of the main character Kitty Logan in the novel *One Hundred Names* by Cecelia Ahern, as in the previous study. Nonetheless, this article provides an overview of the Freudian tripartite theory and its application to character analysis. So, this can be used as a reference by the writer to get more detailed information.

Third, a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Charlie's Personality Found in Daniel Keyes Novel "Flower For Algernon"* by Amelia Septya Rini (2017). This study uses the theory of Freudian psychoanalysis, which discusses the main character's personality, Charlie, before and after surgery. This thesis portrays how the Id, ego, and superego of Charlie are in the story. Likewise, this research will describe the Id, ego, and superego of the main character Kitty Logan in the novel *One Hundred Names* by Cecelia Ahern. However, what makes these two studies different is the results. In this

thesis by Amelia Septya Rini, the results of Charlie's personality are that he is anti-social and arrogant. Meanwhile, the research that the writer will conduct will present different results. The writer hypothesizes that Kitty Logan has a selfish and ambitious personality when solving her problems. Referring to this thesis, the writer will get information on how the theory can be used to analyze the character and its transformation. It is because the thesis also explains the application of Freudian psychoanalysis to literary works.

Fourth, the article entitled *Analysis of Character's Personality in Novel Ulid By Mahfud Ikhwan Using Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis* by Hidayat Nur Septiadi, Andayani, and Nugraheni Eko Wardani (2019). This study aims to discuss the characters in Ulid's Novel to describe and explain the characters' personalities using Freudian psychoanalysis. The writer analyzes several characters in the novel Ulid by Mahfud Ikhwan. In contrast, in this research, the writer only analyzes the main character, Kitty Logan, in dealing with her scandal. So, the writer uses this article as a reference to learn more about the theory of id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud.

Fifth, the thesis entitled *The Effect of Maggie's Unconscious Mind to Personality Development in Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of The Streets* by Senna Perdana Saputra (2018). This thesis uses various theories, such as character development, personality development, and unconscious mind or Freudian psychoanalysis, to analyze the novel Girl of The Streets. This thesis has a role in contributing in the form of Freudian psychoanalysis theory to the research that the writer will conduct. In addition, this research also provides information that unconsciousness plays a role in changing its character or psychological nature.

So, the five previous studies have the same as how the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud can influence the character's personality and behavior in his or her daily character. That behavior is divided into two, whether positive or negative depending on self-control. In comparison, this research will explain through Freudian psychoanalysis how Kitty Logan's psyche (id, ego, and superego) is in dealing with her scandal.

2.2. Theoretical Framework

2.2.1. Freudian Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytic criticism is a method used to analyze literary works using several psychoanalysis techniques (Barry, 2002). Psychoanalytic criticism unintentionally analyzes the writer's message (Ahmad, 2021). This analysis focuses on the writer's background or personality and the literary work's character. The aim is to analyze the subconscious elements of literary texts and is a way to understand and analyze literary texts properly. It is also a type of psychoanalytic reading material. Readers can deepen their understanding of literary texts through psychoanalytic theory. It allows the reader to go deeper into the study of literary texts. Psychoanalytic criticism is one of the essential techniques for understanding psychological literary texts, which are also largely ambiguous. One of the techniques is Freudian psychoanalysis.

This technique is used to analyze characters in a literary work. In addition, this technique can also be used to analyze writers through their literary works. Like the poet, short story writer, editor, and critic that is Edgar Allan Poe. When he writes a literary work, his work reflects the wishes and hidden things of the writer himself

(Xiong, 2018). Many of his stories are a reflection of the life of Edgar Allan Poe. One of them is *Ligeia* (1838), whose story is similar to that of Poe's adoptive mother, who had died. So, analyzing using Freudian psychoanalytic theory does not only focus on the characters in it but can also focus on the author's life.

Much of Edgar Allan Poe's work reflects him because his life was unfortunate. Like most kids his age, he also had an unpleasant childhood, which affected his mind. His unawareness that this affects the mind impacts the works he writes. Unconsciousness can have negative impacts if not properly controlled, such as anger worsening when desires are not fulfilled, compulsive behavior related to habits, and other problems. Unconsciousness is a thought that lies beyond the boundaries of consciousness and is partly constructed due to something painful to remain in consciousness (Hossain, 2017). It is because the unconscious contains anxiety, hurt feelings, or conflicts. However, the unconscious also contains other things without awareness, such as desires or habits.

Psychoanalysis is a study of the self, which is the study of one's own personality (Freud, 1920). Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis is also a process to study the workings of the human mind by examining their own thoughts, feelings, and experiences. This process involves many things such as personal experiences, emotions, unconscious conflicts, and others. Usually, these are also unconscious to themselves. Therefore, it is usually difficult for someone to know how their own personality is so they need other people to find out through Sigmund Freud's theory of id, ego, and superego.

Freud developed three personality structures: unconscious, preconscious, and conscious. The unconscious level has a role in relieving the psychological pressure of a patient with mental disorders because there are several ways to overcome this. The preconscious level refers to things that have the potential to be brought from the unconscious to the conscious mind, such as remembering something. Meanwhile, the conscious level contains all conscious things which can be thought about rationally. These three things will affect the behavior and personality of the patient after doing some of these ways. In addition, these three levels correspond to the tripartite model put forward by Freud.

2.2.1.1. The Id

All impulses are stored in the ID (Amelia, 2021). It is because the id is a completely unconscious thing in which there is a drive (Freud, 1989). It is because the id is an innate personality system with psychological aspects in the form of instincts, impulses, and drives. The id is the mysterious, hidden part that holds all our deepest, darkest desires and memories that we may not even be aware of (Amelia & Daud, 2020). The id is based on pleasure, which results in the id being unable to judge right and wrong. This principle is usually done by imagining or fantasizing about finding a reduction in tension against problems that occur in the real world. This action is called wish fulfillment.

The id can also be called 'true psychic' reality because the id represents the inner two subjective experiences and does not know objective reality (Rini, 2017). It is in the unconscious, so humans cannot realize how it works (Mayura et al., 2021). It also shows that the id thinks illogically and has a morality deficiency. The id is driven

instinctively and then controlled by the ego and superego so as not to cause uncontrollable behavior.

The id is primitive, chaotic, immutable, immoral, illogical, disorganized, and filled with energy received from instincts and expended to satisfy the pleasure principle (Rini, 2017). It aims to satisfy human psychological impulses such as hunger, thirst, and other desires for pleasure (Mayura et al., 2021). These actions are related to the physical processes derived from the desires used to operate the other systems of the personality structure (Septiadi et al., 2019).

The id in a literary work can be identified through the uncontrollable desire shown by the characters in a literary work. Then it influences the characters' behavior in literary works in acting according to their desires without being hindered or considering the norms that apply in society. An example of id from a previous study entitled *The Effect of Maggie's Unconscious Mind to Personality Development in Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of The Streets* by Senna Perdana Saputra (2018) is as follows:

“Maggie considers this the ideal of a man. The lover always walks under the trees in the garden of her dreams” Crane (in Perdana, 2018: pg. 42).

In this research, the writer shows that Maggie's id can be identified as an uncontrollable desire. Maggie id wanted to be Pete's girlfriend. She liked Pete's personality when he talked to Jimmie. According to her, Pete is a man ideal for her.

2.2.1.2. The Ego

According to (Freud in Niaz, 2022), the Ego is part of the personality to maintain a balance between the id (desire) and the superego (conscience). In addition, the Ego will mediate between the two and the outside world to balance things. It means that the Ego must be able to set conditions that are acceptable to all. The Ego is rational (Suwastini et al., 2020). The Ego appears to fulfill the desires and demands of the id rationally or realistically (Saputra, 2018). It is a characteristic of the Ego that will distinguish between fact and fantasy. The Ego is in charge of choosing which desires must be satisfied according to needs. In addition, the Ego also determines when the desire must be fulfilled. The Ego will handle the outside world to fulfill the desires or demands of the Id.

The Ego satisfies the id with the reality principle and restrains it from maintaining its personality in the real world. Defense mechanisms are needed to maintain this personality, such as repression, reaction formation, projection, regression, rejection, rationalization, and sublimation. The Ego will make plans and take action according to what has been in mind (Septiadi et al., 2019). Thus, the Ego's goal of holding tension until a suitable object for satisfaction can be achieved.

According to Freud (1989), the characteristics of the ego are partial consciousness, the capacity to calculate, reason, and plan. In the partially conscious part, the ego will realize the thoughts and actions that will be done or are being done. The ego can also calculate or weigh a choice in decision-making. It also uses reasoning to think realistically in solving a problem. In addition, the ego is also tasked with making plans to achieve a desire. So, the ego is conscious and always acts rationally.

The id and reality will be mediated by the ego during decision-making because, within the ego, there is a decision-making process (Nadhif, 2022). It is because this process will include considerations from the id as well as from the outside world. This mediation will balance the demands to some extent by considering the constraints in the outside world. It aims to reach an agreement between the primal desire and long-term tranquility. Therefore, to analyze a character's ego in a literary work, it can be identified through the decision-making done by the character itself.

The ego also can be identified through the characteristics of the ego itself, namely realistic thinking. This thinking involves a secondary process where the thinking is rational, realistic, and tends to solve problems. Identifying the ego can be seen as follows:

“A woman was walking by, and Pete got up to explain something to the woman, and he left Maggie alone” Crane (in Perdana, 2018:49).

The example above is taken from previous research entitled *The Effect of Maggie's Unconscious Mind to Personality Development in Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of The Streets* by Senna Perdana Saputra (2018) explains that Maggie's ego can be known from her realistic thoughts. She does not do anything when the person she loves likes someone else. She would rather stay silent than do something that would make her lose.

2.2.1.3. The Superego

The superego refers to the morality of one's personality (Septiadi et al., 2019). This stage recognizes the existence of good values, norms, religion, and others. It is also a personality ethic with idealistic principles. It is because the superego represents an act of right and wrong. The superego has two essential components, namely the conscience and the ego ideal. Conscience, guilt, and remorse are the things found in the superego (Freud, 1989). Conscience is an awareness of what is good and right so that it can prevent someone from doing bad things. When a person does something not based on the prevailing ethics, feelings of guilt arise as a form of punishment. Meanwhile, the ego ideal is an image of a perfect person always being right.

The superego is enforced through a system such as rewards and punishments given by both parents to their children (Rini, 2017). The award is given when a child does the proper action or behavior to applicable teachings. However, children will be punished when they violate the teachings and norms taught. However, the form of punishment and reward can not only be done by parental upbringing but also through oneself or others. Therefore, the superego is also an essential part of a person's personality to act following the moral standards prevailing in society.

There are several main functions of the superego. First, the superego functions to inhibit the lousy Id (want, need) because if it is continued, the action will not be accepted in society. Second, the superego persuades the ego to turn moralistic goals into realistic ones. Third, the superego functions to fight for the perfection of the id, following the norms prevailing in society.

The superego can be identified through the characters' behavior in literary works. Like this study's example, the character's actions will reflect how the superego controls.

“Maggie arrives at her house with Pete. They stood in the doorway momentarily, and then Pete asked Maggie for a kiss. However, Maggie bolted down the hall and up the stairs. She turned and smiled at him, then disappeared.” Crane (in Perdana, 2018:45)

The conversation shows that Maggie can control her superego to maintain the norms that apply in society. In addition, she grew up in a strict family with rules, which made her have this behaviour. This example is taken from a study entitled *The Effect of Maggie's Unconscious Mind to Personality Development in Stephen Crane's Maggie: A Girl of The Streets* by Senna Perdana Saputra (2018).