

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sigmund Freud's Tripartite is the theory of psychic structure proposed by the founder of psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud. "Tripartite" is a word of Latin origin that consists of two parts: "tri-", meaning three, and "-partite", meaning divided into three parts or components. According to (Freud, 1958) the human mind is divided into three main interrelated parts, namely Id, Ego, Superego. This concept provides the basis for a deeper understanding of a person's Psychological dynamics and helps explain various aspects of human behavior. Tripartite are Id, Ego and Superego, often known as psychological analysis. In the early 1990s, Sigmund Freud introduced psychoanalysis to treat patients suffering from a specific mental illness but, this technique is also still useful for examining literature (Amelia & Daud, 2020).

The tripartite not only reflects the internal battle of instincts, but also plays an important role in the formation of personality, social relationship and moral development of each character within the individual. This approach provides deeper and more contextualized insight into Freud's concept of analysis. Freud's tripartite psychoanalysis is also mentioned as representation of power and inferiority dynamics in social relationships (Meiranti, 2022). In addition, this emphasizes the role of the ego in overcoming feelings of inferiority and building healthy relationships with others. For that, integration between the id and superego occurs through the development of a positive lifestyle. The mind's structure can be modeled in three parts: the id, ego and superego (Cesar, 2018).

Id is the primitive part of the mind that operates on the pleasure principle. The id focuses on satisfying desires and urges without regard to social norms or consequences while the ego is the realistic and rational part of the mind that seeks to find ways that satisfy the id's desires with regard to reality and social norms. The ego functions to strike a balance between the demands of the Id and external reality. On the other hand, the superego is the moral part of the mind that internalizes social norms and values. The superego is responsible for feelings of guilt and shame, and serves as a judge of human behavior (Freud, 1958). By using a literary psychology approach, we can see many levels that may not be realized when just reading a literary work (Loway & Nurochman, 2023).

Psychology in literature presents a variety of interesting issues to be explored. One important issue is the depiction of mental health and psychological disorders in literature (Wulandari & Samanik, 2020). Analyzing how these issues are portrayed in literature not only provides insight into the experiences of individuals facing mental health challenges, but also raises questions about stigma, representation, and the impact of societal attitudes on individuals' perceptions of themselves and others (Wiyatami, 2011). As research has mentioned above, psychology in literature studies human behavior. In this case, the behavior in question is the behavior of the characters in literary work. Literature plays a significant role because it demonstrates students' capacity for critical thought, which allows them to comprehend the book as a whole and connect it to societal occurrences and experiences (Suprayogi et al., 2021), for example a grumpy person, who likes to point at people he doesn't like if they

were thieves caught outside his bedroom window. This will have a big influence on the character because it is directly related to the character's state of mind. Symbols and metaphors in literature can also hold deeper psychological meanings, shedding light on the unconscious mind and symbolic representations of emotions and experiences (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021).

The relationship between psychology and literature can be seen from different points of view. The relationship between psychology and literature can be seen from various perspectives. As cited by the book (Wiyatami, 2011) states that psychology is a science that examines and studies behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychological life. In psychology, behavior or activities that exist in individuals while simply the word literature refers to two meanings, namely as a work of literature and as a science of literature, which is one of the branches of science (Oatley, 2016). When used in terms of literary works, literature is a work of art created by an author or a certain group of people using language. Literature can be seen not only from its beauty, but also from the aspects of human life, as explained by the following explained by (Mustantifa & Nurmaily, 2022). Reading a literary work means that the reader can understand how society and the environment influence or manage the rules of life. It also means that a literary work which is released and published in a particular time can reflect the situation and condition of people's culture, tradition, and their society (Gulo, Rido, & Wahyudi, 2017).

The writer chose a novel entitled *A Man Called Ove* which was published in 2015 and became the New York Times bestselling author of the novel for several reasons. Firstly, with this issue an analysis of how aloneness affects Ove's

behavior and perception of the world around him could be an interesting focal point. By exploring various themes and issues such as depression, trauma, and difficulty adapting to change and its impact on Ove's changing attitudes and behaviors, which appear in *A Man Called Ove*, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the complexity of human character and the dynamics of human relationships. Secondly, the novel emphasis on emotional complexity A Man Called Ove as seen from personal change Ove's emotional journey includes significant personal changes. From a possibly cold and rude person to begin with, he develops into a character who is more empathetic and open to those around him. The emotional complexity lies in this change process, which involves internal conflicts and moral consideration.

The urgency of this research lies in its in-depth examination of the nuanced emotional experiences of the protagonist, Ove, specifically focusing on themes of loneliness, loss, and hope. This analysis is not merely an exploration of universal human emotions but is crucial for understanding the specific psychological mechanisms driving Ove's actions and development. By applying Freud's tripartite concept Id, Ego, and Superego this study delves into Ove's internal conflicts and their impact on his behavior and relationships. Freud's theory, as outlined in 1958, provides a framework to dissect how these elements shape Ove's personality and coping strategies, particularly his struggle with feelings of inferiority. This focused analysis offers a richer comprehension of Ove's emotional and psychological journey, illuminating the intricate interplay between his internal drives and external adaptations. Understanding these dynamics is essential for a deeper appreciation of the character's growth and the

novel's broader commentary on human resilience and transformation. Lastly, through researching the novel readers can develop their literary analysis skills, *A Man Called Ove* is known for its complex main characters, readers can understand how characters are built, how characters development occurs, and how psychological elements are applied in the process of character creation.

1.2 Research Question

According to the problem that the writer states, the statement of the problem related to the topic that will be answered in this thesis is as follows:

How is the Freudian tripartite depicted on Ove character?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyze and reveal how the Freudian tripartite (consisting of id, ego, and superego) is portrayed in the character of Ove. This study aims to uncover and interpret how Ove's behaviors, and conflicts fit into Freud's theoretical framework. By answering this research question, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the psychological complexities underlying Ove's character portrayal, as well as illustrate the interaction between unconscious drives, conscious decision-making, and moral conscience as represented through Freudian theory.

1.4 Uses of the Study

Analyzing Literary characters through an examination of the tripartite, this study aims to provide perspective on character analysis in literature, by focusing on how Freudian psychology emerges in the development of the novel's protagonist.

1.4.1 Practical Use

The analysis of the tripartite in this novel can enrich the reading experience for readers by providing a deeper understanding of the psychological layers of characters and narrative complexity. In addition, the findings of this study can contribute to the field of literary studies and psychology by investigating the interaction between psychological elements and literary elements in literary works.

1.4.2 Theoretical Use

Freud's psychology, with its emphasis on the unconscious mind and the interaction of the Tripartite, serves as a theoretical framework for understanding human behavior. In literary analysis, this theoretical lens becomes powerful for parsing characters and exploring the motivations underlying their actions. This research uses Freud's concepts to structure the psychology of the protagonist in *A Man Called Ove*, revealing his personality traits and showing how these psychological elements contribute to his overall character.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The scope of the research will focus on the main character, Ove, in this novel, as well as other aspects that emerge through the lens of Freudian theories such as tripartite or also known as Id, Ego, Superego by approaching the concept of psychoanalysis. With this approach, the writer hopes to identify and analyze deep psychoanalytic elements in the novel *A Man Called Ove*, which can help better understand the complexity of human beings and their interactions in the context of the story being told.