

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Providing an overview, this chapter presents the brief information about theory of literature, novel, character, characterization, personality, psychoanalysis, defense mechanism, previous studies from the topic and review of the novel. Those will be used as a material to conduct this research.

A. Literature

Literature is a part of art that can be written or oral which contains aesthetic value and has deep meaning about life, culture and human experience. The function of literature is not only to entertain, but also to deliver moral messages based on social realities (Munafionika, 2021). This follows the development of era then becomes a reflection of social change and human civilization.

The form of literature shows creative ideas from the author. As asserts by Sugihastuti (2007) in Lestari (2019), literature is a way authors to express their ideas and experiences. Literature can be a bridge to connect between authors and readers. In literary works, authors will be free to express their thoughts, ideas, and experiences which conveys emotions, perspectives, and social issues. This helps reader to understand without real in touch with the author.

Pahlofi (2020) stated that literature refers to imaginative writing in the sense of fiction. It means the writing is not literally true. Roberts and Henry (1987) in Pahlofi (2020) assert that literature consists of tell stories, dramatize situation, express emotion, an analyze and advocate ideas. Literature presents narratives that entertain and engage readers, often reflecting human experiences by depicting conflicts, struggles, and dramatic moments.

B. Novel

Novel is one of literary works which tells a story with complex plot, setting, and characters. Stanton (2007) in Ningtyas (2022) states that novel is one of long prose which has characteristic that describe the world as a whole.

Novel creates a complete world with settings, culture, and involving characters, allowing readers to understand the atmosphere and character interactions, whether realistic or imaginative. In accordance with it, Pahlofi (2020) also states that a novel portrays the journey of a character from the beginning to the end, presenting a comprehensive depiction of their life experiences. This illustrates that a novel is deeply connected to the realities of society.

Ningtyas (2020) mentions that novel has an advantage of its storytelling, particularly in presenting complex issues comprehensively and creating a complete world with various aspects of life. Through novel, readers encourage to explore elements of storytelling, such as characters, setting, and involving conflicts. By paying attention to these elements, readers can experience a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the novel, allowing them to grasp the meanings and messages conveyed by author.

C. Character

1. Definition of Character

Character is a person in story that is made by the author then have their own parts in it. They are unique as their own that means each character has different personality. As Abrams (2009: 48) states that, “Characters are interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities.”, the aspects are introduced in dialogue, actions, thoughts and interactions between characters. Reader or viewer will be helped to understand their motivations and feelings by well-developed character which is described in detail by author. In addition, Nurgiantoro (2015) describes in his book that character refers to answer questions “who is the main character of the novel?”, “how many people are there?”, or “who are the protagonist and antagonist in the novel?”, and so on. In those terms, for conclude, character indicates the person who does the story.

2. Types of Character

In Nurgiantoro theory, based on different point of view, a character can be categorized into several types, as follows:

a. Main Character and Peripheral Character

The narrative structure in novel or other literary work is reflected by the differences in roles and levels of importance between the main character and peripheral characters that are designed by the author. Nurgiantoro (2015: 176) points out main character is one character who dominates the story as a center, the main character tells the most stories and is always in contact with other characters. Further, main character really determines the development of the plot which always present as the perpetrator, or the one affected by important events and conflicts that influence the development of the plot.

Peripheral character appears once or few times in the story and usually in relatively short portion of the story. Peripheral character is a character in a story who plays a supporting role rather than being the focus of the main plot. These characters are not as central to the story as the main characters but still contribute to the overall narrative. Unlike main characters, peripheral characters often have less detailed backstories and undergo less significant development. Their roles are usually more static, and they may not experience major personal growth or change.

b. Protagonist and Antagonist

The protagonist and antagonist character play an important role in driving the plot of the story and creating conflict. The reader's self-identification with these characters, through sympathy and empathy, increases emotional involvement and understanding of the story. This categorized by Nurgiantoro (2015) mentioned that is based on the function of character appearance. In his theory, protagonist shows something that is in line with our views, our expectations, so readers often recognize him as similar with them includes the problem that character faces, how character respond, everything that character feels, thinks, and does. It represents readers' self-identification and empathy with character.

Antagonist character is the cause of conflict. An antagonist is a character opposes the protagonist or main character in a story. The antagonist creates conflict and challenges for the protagonist, driving the plot and often serving as a catalyst for the protagonist's growth or change.

c. Flat Character and Round Character

Nurgiantoro (2015: 181) categorized the character based on personality into two such as: flat character and round character. In his theory, flat character or simple character has one personal quality, one character trait, and this character does not give a surprise or twist effect to reader because the monotonous demeanor. Contrast from flat character, round character gives surprise to reader by various behaviors that difficult to be predicted. Abrams (1981) in Nurgiantoro (2015) asserts round characters are more like real human life because its complexity and has possibility to create various attitudes and actions.

d. Static Character and Developing Character

In his book, Nurgiantoro (2015: 188) states this category is based on criteria of whether the personality or characterization of the character in the story develops or not. Static character remains relatively undeveloped from the beginning to the end of the story. Altenbernd and Lewis (1966) in Nurgiantoro (2015: 188), static character is essentially does not experience development in character as a result of events that occur. This type of character appears to be less involved and unaffected by environmental changes that occur due the human's relationship.

A developing character is a character who faces character development and changes because of the involvement in events, interaction with environment such as natural and social environment and so on. Those influence character's personality and behaviour. The developing character's personality is complex because of changes through events that are realistic as human life.

e. Typical Character and Neutral Character

This category is based on possibility of the story character reflecting a person from real life. Altenbernd and Lewis (1966) in Nurgiantoro (2015: 190) mentions a typical character is a character whose individuality is shown only a little and the quality of his work or nationality or something else that is more representative is highlighted. Depictions of typical characters in literature tend to be indirect and incomplete. This means that the depiction does not explicitly state that the character is a direct representation of an individual or group in the real world. Instead, readers must make their own interpretations based on their own knowledge, experience, and perceptions.

A neutral character is a story character who acts for the sake of the story itself and truly an imaginary character who only lives and exists in a fictional world. Further, a neutral character exists has no potential to represent or describes something outside of oneself, someone who comes from the real world.

D. Characterization

1. Definition of Characterization

In literary works, narratives, or films, characterization is depicting person or character in a story by author. Characterization involves the way the writer describes the nature, personality, physical appearance, as well as the role and development of characters in the story. Nurgiantoro (2015) asserts that characterization has broader meaning than character which covers problems of who the story's characters are and the process of characterized to give clear picture to reader. Characterization refers to the technique of embodying and developing characters in a story.

Wardani (2017) states that between character and characterization are closely connected because a well-developed character needs effective characterization to build a story. Characterization is needed to reflect human behavior in the real world so it will feel more realistic. Through characterization, readers can understand a character's motivations,

emotions, and actions, which helps create a strong emotional connection. This realistic portrayal allows readers to gain deeper understanding on character.

2. Types of Characterization

According to Gordon and Kuehner (1998), characterization is developed by the authors with direct characterization and indirect characterization (As cited in Wardani, 2017: 32-33).

a. Direct Characterization

When the author states explicitly about a character's traits, qualities, or personality, it is called by direct characterization. Readers are told specific details about the character rather than having to infer them through their actions, dialogue, or interactions with others. For example, in novel "Mada" by Gigrey (2024: 89), author states that, "His sturdy posture really shows an aura of nobility". In this sentence, author states clearly about character's appearance and it makes reader directly understand the representation of the character.

b. Indirect Characterization

Different with direct characterization which allows readers to understand directly, readers should infer through character's actions, speech, thoughts, and interactions with other characters in indirect characterization. As cited in Wardani (2017), indirect characterization can be depicted also with repeated gesture or a facial tic that may show a character's arrogance or nervousness. So, this type of characterization allows readers to face more challenging in understanding the character.

E. Personality

1. Definition of Personality

Personality is the set of traits and qualities that make someone unique. It includes how a person thinks, acts, and feels, which usually stay the same over time and in different situations. Personality affects how people get along with others, make choices, and handle different experiences in life. Many experts have defined personality based on the

views they believe in and the focus of the theories they have developed as cited in Kuntjojo (2009), as follows:

Gordon W. W Allport (1953) defined that, “Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustments to his environment”. While David Krech and Richard S. Crutchfield (1969) stated in his book that, “Personality is the integration of all of an individual’s characteristics into a unique organization that determines, and is modified by, his attempts at adaptation to his continually changing environment”.

2. Concept of Personality

Alwisol (2005) as cited in Kuntjojo (2009) stated that there are several concepts closely related to personality such as:

- a. Character: Refers to behavior that highlights values (right-wrong, good-bad), either clearly or subtly.
- b. Temperament: This is personality closely related to biological or physical factors.
- c. Traits: These are similar or consistent responses to a group of similar situations, lasting for a relatively long time.
- d. Type attribute: Similar to traits, but responses happen with a more limited set of situations.
- e. Habit: A repeated, consistent response to the same situation.

The concepts above are actual parts of personality. When we talk about personality, we are talking about things like character, traits, and more. These different parts work together to create a person’s complete personality.

F. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a theory by Sigmund Freud which was first developed as neuroses therapy, but it was expanded to help explain different aspects of human life such as warfare, mythology, religion, literature, and other arts (Hossain, 2017). Hall and Lindzey (1993) states that this theory describes

individual lives in both reality and fantasy which means individual could think rationally but also driven by unknown forces within them (As cited in Ambarini, 2008: 23). Psychoanalysis theory allows for a deeper understanding of the complexities of human behavior. According to Ambarini (2008: 22), this theory is mostly used to analyze literary works because it gives detail explanation than other personality theories.

Hossain (2017) stated that in the literary criticism, psychoanalysis can be used to analyze several aspects of a literary works, such as:

- a. The author: The theory can help us understand the writer and their life through the story they wrote.
- b. The characters: It can be used to study one or more characters, explaining their behavior and motivations using psychological ideas.
- c. The audience: It can help explain why readers are drawn to the story or how it affects them emotionally.
- d. The text: The theory can also be used to explore how language and symbols are used in the story and what deeper meanings they might have.

1. Personality Structure in Psychoanalysis of Personality

According to Sigmund Freud as cited in Alwisol (2019: 15-16), human has life of soul which operates mind and has 3 levels of consciousness, as follows:

a. Conscious

As asserts in Alwisol (2019: 15), the conscious level is where human is fully aware of everything happening around and within self at any moment. This level of consciousness allows to focus on tasks, make decisions, and interact with the world around in real time.

b. Preconscious

The preconscious, often referred to as available memory, is a level of awareness that acts as a link between conscious mind and unconscious mind which means that it holds memories and thoughts that human is not currently thinking about but can easily access if human need to (Alwisol, 2019: 16). Experiences that are left behind by attention

are initially conscious but then no longer observed will be suppressed and moved to the preconscious area. For instance: dreams, daydreams, mispronunciations and self-defense mechanisms.

c. Unconscious

The unconscious is the deepest level of mind and, according to Freud, it plays a crucial role of human soul. This part of the mind holds instincts, impulses, and desires that human born with. Even though human may not be aware of what's in the unconscious, it still has a powerful effect on behavior. The feelings and memories stored there can influence how to act and react without realizing it.

Besides level of consciousness, Freud (1923) asserts that human's personality is made up of three key parts. These three elements, called the *Id*, the *Ego*, and the *Superego* interact with each other to shape how human behave and respond to the world.

a. The *Id*

According to Freud (1923), *id* is the first element of human's personality that human was born with (as cited in Alwisol, 2019: 15-16). It works completely on an unconscious level, meaning that human is not aware of it, and includes most basic instincts also urges.

The *id* controlled by something called the pleasure principle, which means it always seeks to satisfy desires, wants, and needs as soon as possible. If these needs are not met right away, human starts to feel discomfort or tension. For example, feeling hungry or thirsty. The *id* pushes to eat or drink immediately. According to Freud, the *id* tries to reduce the tension by using what he called the primary process. This means the *id* creates a mental image of what it wants, like imagining food when hungry, as a temporary way of dealing with the unmet need. (as cited in Alwisol, 2019: 17)

According to SPP Team (2023) there are several characteristics of id, as follows:

1. Instinctual Drives

The *id* works based on basic instincts for survival and natural desires. The instinct for survival means the emerge in response to threats or dangerous situations that has function to ensure the continuation of life, for example running away when feeling threatened, taking shelter in the face of danger, avoiding pain or injury, and keeping distance from strangers who appears dangerous. While the natural desires include hunger, thirst, sexual desire, and agression that also known as libido. These drives are not influenced by reason. Instead, these seek immediate satisfaction.

2. Irrational and Impulsive

This characteristic means that the *id* does not think logically or make careful decisions which does not consider consequences, planning, or long-term goals. It acts based on what feels good right now.

3. Completely Unconscious

The *id* works on an unconcious level, means we are not fully aware of it that affects through natural reactions and sudden urges. This always pushes to satisfy immediate wants that is reason why sometimes we act on impulse or do things that against our better judgment.

- b. The *Ego*

The *ego* is the part of personality that helps human deal with reality. The *ego* also called by balancer means *ego* tries to balance the impulsive desires of *id* and the morals of the *superego*. According to Freud (1960), the *ego* develops from the *id* and works to make sure that the *id*'s desires are expressed in a way that is acceptable in the real world. The *ego* follows the reality principle,

meaning it tries to satisfy the *id*'s desires in ways that are realistic and socially appropriate.

There are several characteristics of *ego*, as asserts in SPP Team (2023), such as:

1. Mediator

As mediator, the *ego* works like the intermediary between *id*'s demands for instant gratification, *superego*'s moral imperatives, and the practical limitations of external world. It tries to find a way to fulfill desires in a way that does not cause problems or harm.

2. Reality-oriented

The *ego* makes decisions in a practical and realistic way which thinks about what is acceptable to others, what actually be done, and what will last over time. The *ego* understands that some desires must be delayed or modified to get better results.

3. Conscious and Unconscious

This characteristic shows that the *ego* works on both consciously and unconsciously. Even though a lot of what it does happens without us noticing, it helps to make conscious decisions. The *ego* enables to think logically, plan, and handle complexities of daily life, often without much thought.

- c. The *Superego*

The *superego* is the last part of human's personality to develop. It is the element that holds ideas of right and wrong, which human learn from parents and society. Freud described as the moral conscience of the mind, aiming to guide individuals toward ethical behaviour and decisions. The *superego* sets high standards and ideals that shape sense of right and wrong, influence feelings of guilt, and guide to goals. It helps to make decisions based on these values. Freud (1960) states that there are two parts of the *superego*:

- 1) The *ego* ideal includes the rules for good behavior, like those approved by parents or authority figures. Following these rules makes human feel proud and accomplished.
- 2) The conscience involves understanding what is considered bad by parents and society. Breaking these rules can lead to guilt, punishment, or regret.

Asserts in SPP Team (2023), the *superego* has several characteristics as follows:

1. Internalized Morality

The *superego* is shaped by the values, morals, and rules that learn by parents, society, religion, and culture. It helps to understand what is right or wrong and aims for moral perfection. The *superego* does not just punish to become the best or ideal version of selves based on moral beliefs.

2. The *Ego* Ideal

The *ego* ideal is the part of the *superego* that shows us the kind of person we want to be based on our morals and values. It encourages us to act in ways that match these standards and promotes self-improvement.

3. The Conscience

The conscience is the part of the *superego* that makes us feel guilty when we think, do, or feel something against the morals we have learned. It helps guide us to follow social rules and act ethically.

G. Defense Mechanism

1. Definition of Defense Mechanism

Defense mechanism is unconscious strategies the mind uses to protect itself from anxiety, conflict, or unacceptable thoughts and feelings. Ambarini (2008: 24) states that this defense mechanism by *ego* is useful for reduce and control anxiety by reject, falsify, or obscure reality. According

to Freud as cited in Alwisol (2019: 25), defense mechanism helps individuals protect against *id* needs and *superego* pressures.

2. Types of Defense Mechanism

There are 7 defense mechanism that Freud (1923) describes to protect from anxiety (Alwisol, 2019: 26). Freud states that individuals typically employ multiple defense mechanisms to shield themselves from negative emotions or situations, combining or alternating them based on specific stressors or threats.

a. Identification

As cited in Alwisol (2019: 26), identification is a way to reduce tension by imitating, copying or identifying someone who is perceived to be more successful in fulfill the needs than oneself. A person identifies another person only in terms of what is considered to help achieve a goal. Sometimes it is also difficult to find the right traits, so the person must identify some traits that can help relieve tension. Identification is generally unconscious. For instance, a child identifies their parents, then their idol, etc.

b. Displacement/Reactions Compromise

Displacement is one of defense mechanisms that redirects from one object to another object in a way to reduce tension. Freud states that this displacement of energy to find object that can reduce the tension, but the instinct always remain the same, while the objects changes. This ability to form substitute objects is the most powerful mechanism in personality development. (Alwisol, 2019: 28)

c. Repression

According to Freud, repression is a process that ego represses anything (ideas, instincts, memories, thoughts) that can cause anxiety out of consciousness (as cited in Alwisol, 2019: 28). For instance, a person experiences a traumatic event in childhood, such as witnessing a serious accident. The memory is too distressing to handle consciously, so it is repressed and pushed out of awareness. As an adult, the person may develop an unexplained fear of driving, without realizing the

connection to the repressed memory. Although the memory is unconscious, it still influences their behavior.

d. Fixation

People who faced fixation, their normal development of self is stuck in certain stage of life and feel comfortable at that stage. As mentioned by Freud, fixation is the cessation of normal growth at one stage of development because the next stage is difficult and caused a strong frustration and anxiety (Alwisol, 2019: 29). This can lead to an avoidance of situations that might require them to confront their anxieties or frustrations, keeping them trapped in a cycle of stagnation.

e. Regression

Related to fixation, regression is when people decline to certain stage as effect of frustration, anxiety and traumatic experiences. Asserts in Alwisol (2019), people often revert to the stage of development where they previously became fixated when faced with stress or challenges. This regression can be a way of coping with stress, as it allows individuals to escape from the pressures of their current life and retreat to a time when they felt safer or more secure.

f. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is a defense mechanism where an individual consciously replaces an unwanted or anxiety-provoking feeling or thought with its opposite (Alwisol, 2019). This behavior serves to protect the person from experiencing uncomfortable emotions by acting in a way that is contrary to those feelings. For example, A person who is angry with a co-worker may be overly friendly and caring, hiding their feelings.

g. Projection

Projection is a defense mechanism described by Freud, in which an individual unconsciously attributes their own unacceptable thoughts, feelings, or impulses to someone else. As asserts in Alwisol (2019: 30), "Projection is a mechanism for changing moral neurotic anxiety into realistic anxiety by throwing internal impulses that threaten to be

transferred to an external object so that it seems as if the threat is being reacted from the external object to the person himself.”. This allows the person to avoid confronting their own unwanted emotions or behaviors by perceiving them in others instead.

H. Self Development

Naim (2016) in his book states that self-development is a means for everyone to grow into a quality person. Through it, the potential that is had can be increased optimally. This self-development is important because of dynamic life which brings changes in many aspects, so each person needs to be prepared to face this. As quotes by Brian Tracy that is mentioned in Naim (2016: 23) that,” The more knowledge you have and the greater the skills you apply, the more competent and valuable you are”. This highlights the importance of self development in accordance with the readiness to face any changes.

Self development is related to process that gives chance person to learn, improve themselves and be ready to face various changes in life. Daniel Goleman in Naim (2016: 31) states that, “Life itself is a true “classroom” for learning, and it requires repeated practices over a long period of time”. So, in the process can not be instantly formed, it needs times to learn and repetitive practices. Furthermore, in his book, Naim (2016) metioned there are several self potencies that can be developed as follows:

1. Personal Potential

The first potency that can be developed in self development is personal potential. It refers to abilities that a person naturally possesses. This should be maximized so that individuals can grow optimally. Naim (2016) mentions some personal potential aspects that should be grown in self development such as:

a. Morals

Naim (2016: 63) states that self-development is not only pay attention to intellectual quality, but also moral aspect. In the self-development, moral is personal aspect that should be maintained, developed and made part of the characteristics of a noble life. For

example, kindness, even it is small kindness, must still be developed because it provides benefits to oneself.

b. Integrity

Integrity is one of keywords that should be had to do self-development which means the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles (Naim, 2016: 73). Person who has integrity always in harmony from their words to their actions. Integrity is also interpreted as an open, honest, and consistent attitude.

c. Self-discipline

According to Naim (2016: 94), Discipline is a need that is inseparable from person's everyday life, and it provides opportunities and possibility of achieving goals more quickly. Heru Susanto in Naim (2016: 96) revealed that, there is strategy to foster self-discipline, so discipline can become a culture. The way is through simple methods that are close to everyday life which understand that discipline is not just a movement or an invitation, but discipline is an action. Therefore, everyone must learn the discipline which must be self-aware to do so.

d. Patience

Patience is one of positive characteristics that must be possessed in carrying out self-development (Naim, 2016: 102). Patience in Naim is defined as not being quick to anger, not quickly giving up, being calm, and not being hasty. Patience can also be the key to getting someone to achieve their goals. Goleman in Naim (2016: 111) explained that it is important to practice patience from an early age as a personal character.

2. Social Potential

Humans are social creatures who need interaction with other humans, therefore social potential must be developed. There are several aspects of social potency in self-development, as follows:

a. Aware of The Presence of Others

The basic thing that humans can do as social creatures is to treat other people as well as possible (Naim, 2016: 121). Treating each other

well is important for building a harmonious and peaceful social life. Meanwhile, the opposite is selfishness. Being aware of other people's presence is not easy. Many people have a selfish nature that feels they are more important than others, then ignore the presence of other people and underestimate them. In terms of self-development, Goleman states in Naim (2016: 123) that humans need support from other people, both directly and indirectly.

b. Respect Other People

In their lives, humans always do social interactions. When interacting, humans must understand the motivation and meaning of the action of the people involved in it, so the interaction can run normally (Naim, 2016: 128). Therefore, humans need ability to judge objectively as an effort to understand other people well.

c. Understand Other People's Differences

According to Naim (2016: 137) self-development is important to build an understanding of differences to become a quality human being who makes the differences a medium to enrich human values. In line with that, the concept of a harmonious life can also be realized if humans understand the differences that exist. Harmony in Naim's definition is a condition when differences are not used to force other parties.

d. Do Not Complain about Other People

In line with respecting other people's differences, not complaining are also important aspects in creating a harmonious life. The inability to understand others can lead to the complain. So, developing self to understand and not complain about other people is necessary. This is an important part of self-development that must be practiced continuously.

e. Forgive Mistakes

This process of self-development involves the ability to forgive oneself and others. Naim (2016: 145) defined the context of forgive and apologize. Forgiving means letting go of anger and opening heart to

someone who has mistake. Meanwhile, apologizing is recognizing the mistakes and having humility to admit, and it is also about sincerely asking for the forgiveness and the chance to make things right.

f. Do Not be Envious

This concept emphasizes the importance of focusing on personal growth, rather than comparing oneself to others of feeling dissatisfied with what others have. Self-development with don't be envious means the process of personal growth that involves efforts to avoid or overcome feelings of envy toward others. Naim (2016: 55) also states in his book to look using a positive viewpoint to learn. Jealousy can be positive if channeled correctly. For instance, feeling envious of someone else's achievements can motivate us to work harder and strive to reach the same or even greater. In this context, jealousy serves a stimulus to grow and become a better version of selves.

g. Do Good Deeds

Self-development through doing good deeds means the process of personal growth that involves acts of kindness or helping others. Awang Surya in Naim (2016: 156) states that, "A person's quality can be judged by what they give to others". This suggests that every action a person has an impact on those around them. Naim (2016: 160) also states in last line of the book section that there are many small acts of kindness scattered throughout everydaylife. Performing those actions, when done sincerely, can bring significant and value to life.

h. Spread Positive Energy

Self-development through spreading positive energy means creating and sharing positive attitudes and actions for oneself and others, improving quality of life and creating a positive impact on the environment. As Tobroni asserts in Naim (2016: 163) that positive energy from an individual's perspective will create individuals with strong character and integrity, such individuals demonstrate their quality in life and work through personality (integrity, commitment, and

dedication), capacity (skills), and strong competence (professionalism).
By spreading positive energy, people can inspire others to succeed.

I. Previous Studies

Previous studies are used to compare this research to other related researches with same topic to know the gap and find novelty. There are several previous studies will discuss below that contains the similarities and differences between them and my research, such as:

The first previous study is titled *The Dynamics of Personality the Main Character Drama Partners Korea 2: Justice for the Study Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud* by Wicaksono et al. (2023). This research aims to describe the *id*, *ego*, and *superego* main character Drama Partners for Justice 2 uses the psychological approach of literature. The similarity between this research and my research is the grand theory that is used which is Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. This research analyzes the personality of main character with categorizing personality structure such as *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. Meanwhile, my research contains more new ideas such as analyzing of defense mechanisms from the main character and self-development that are done by the main character to gain more understanding of main character's personality.

Research by Dewi et al. (2022) with the title *Finch's Conflicts and Personality Analysis as the Main Character Portrayed in All the Bright Places* that contains same idea with my research. This research provided an insight into Finch's conflicts and personality as portrayed in the movie *All the Bright Places*. It was examined using William Kenney's (1966) conflicts theory and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory (1896). The difference is in the analysis of main character's conflicts which is used William Kenney's theory. The research analyzes the internal and external conflicts that are faced by main character during the plot which affects the main character's personality. My research is only focus on personality of main character and the analysis uses Freud's theory. To get deeper analysis of main character's personality, my research will talk about defense mechanism and self-development by the main character. These two aspects are different from the previous study.

The next previous study is by Kakumboti et al. (2023) with the title *Kajian Psikoanalisis Tokoh Aku Dalam Novel Kita Semua Pernah Sedih Karya Boy Candra Dan Implikasinya Dalam Pembelajaran Sastra Di SMA* (Psychoanalysis Study of the Character Aku in The Novel Kita Semua Pernah Sedih by Boy Candra and Its Implications in Literature Learning in High School). This research has aims to analyze psychology *id*, *ego*, and *superego* of the main character. This analysis is same with my research that uses theory by Freud to know psychological structure of the main character. The difference is in the aspect of implication which the study by Kakumboti et al. (2023) gives an implication of literature learning in Senior High School level while my research gives the implication in main character's self-development.

A study by Harahap et al. (2022) titled *Main Character Ego Defense Mechanisms in Novel Maryam by Okky Madasari: Study of Literary Psychology* focused on analyzing the main character's ego defense mechanisms using a qualitative method. The data were collected in the form of textual evidence related the ego defense mechanism found within the novel *Maryam* by Okky Madasari. This study has similarities with my research because both use Freud's theory, there are also differences. Harahap et al. (2022) focused only on *ego* defense mechanisms, while my research discusses two parts of Freud's theory at once: personality structure (*id*, *ego*, and *superego*) and defense mechanisms. Because of this, my study gives a deeper insight at how the character grows through both inner conflicts and how he protects himself from emotional stress.

Ulfa et al. (2019)'s research titled *Analysis of Anxiety and Defense Mechanism on The Main Character Reflected in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) Novel by Lewis Carroll* focused on examining the psychological aspects of the main character, Alice. This research aimed to analyze both the types of anxiety and the defense mechanisms she uses. The defense mechanisms analyze use Freud's theory. This research shares a similarity with my study in use Freud theory to analyze defense mechanism to understand how character deal with psychological pressure. However, there are differences. Ulfa et al. (2019) specifically explored types of anxiety and how

they relate to the character's defense mechanisms. In contrast, my research focuses on two components of Freud's theory, both the personality structure (*id*, *ego*, and *superego*) and defense mechanisms. My research does not discuss about anxiety but rather explores how these two aspects of personality theory influence the character's self-development.

A study by Khendy (2020) titled Defense Mechanism System of the Main Character in The Whispering Skull Novel: Psychological Approach examines the types of defense mechanisms used by the main character in *The Whispering Skull* by Jinathan Stroud. This research applies a psychological approach, especially focusing on how people respond to unexpected events or unpleasant emotions. The researcher aims to understand the character's psychological reactions through Freud's defense mechanism theory. This research is similar to mine because it also uses Freud's theory, especially in analyzing defense mechanisms. However, there are some differences. While Khendy (2020) only focuses on the defense mechanisms, my research explores two aspects of Freud's theory which are personality structure (*id*, *ego*, and *superego*) and defense mechanisms. In addition, my study connects these to the character's self-development, showing how they influence the growth and personal change of the main character throughout the story.

The last previous study has a title A Psychological Analysis of the Main Character in Franz Kafka's Metamorphosis by Atikah et al. (2021). This study analyzes the psychological condition of the main character using the Psychoanalysis theory of *id*, *ego* and *superego* from Sigmund Freud, then linked the relationship between the main character's personality character and Franz Kafka's life experience as an author through the psychology of literature. This research tries to connect between intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the novel which analyzes in detail the personality of the main character and the author of the novel's personal life. Those aspects are good to find the relationship that influence the writing of literary work. My research gives focus on main character's personality which analyzes with same theory as this previous study. The theory also mentions about defense mechanisms, so to

make it different and more detail, my research will investigate the defense mechanism of the main character.

Those previous studies that are shown above are related to the topic that is analyzed which use personality theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze personality structure of main character in literary works. From those, researcher concludes that there is further implication. In this research, researcher tries to connect it with self-development. So, this research will provide implication in main character's self-development as a new idea. Besides that, there is further explanation of the personality theory by Sigmund Freud which discusses about defense mechanisms. This aspect is rarely investigated, so this research will give analysis of it to gain more understanding of personality establishments.

J. Synopsis of Durian Sukegawa's Novel "Sweet Bean Paste"

"Sweet Bean Paste" is a fiction novel by Durian Sukegawa which tells about Sentaro's life journey which has experienced many changes. This novel is from Japan which published by Poplar Publishing Co., Ltd in 2013 and translated in English by Alison Watts in 2017. This published novel is very interesting to be discussed because of the appearance of someone who makes Sentaro experience a change in attitude and shows the complexity of this which make the analysis of main character's personality in this becomes important to show aspects behind it. This novel has 186 pages and 29 chapters in a size 14x20 cm. There is the review of the novel, as follows:

Sentaro is a seller of dorayaki in Doraharu Shop. Dorayaki is a Japanese traditional dessert which is made of pancakes and filled with sweet red bean paste. The shop is not his, but the owner believes him to be manager. The meeting of them is storied in the novel could be considered a coincidence at the tragic time. At the time, Sentaro was experiencing a crisis which caused him to be imprisoned. To pay the fine, the shop owner lent money to him. After leaving the prison, Sentaro paid the debt by working at Doraharu Shop.

Sentaro's days were very monotonous. Everyday, he should stand behind dorayaki's grill. It was not actually his dream, but the fate he had to live

with it. His dream of becoming a writer has dashed, because the bad track record did not give Sentaro the opportunity to achieve his dream. Besides, Doraharu is getting fewer customers day by day due to seasonal influences or something else, no one concern about this. It makes Sentaro often think about leaving this job, but there was nothing else he could do.

In the journey, Sentaro's meeting with a seventy-six-year-old grandmother has changed his life. At first, the grandmother called Tokue asked for part-time job to make sweet bean paste in the shop, Sentaro did not think she can handle jobs in the shop because of her age. Since several visits, the grandmother left a jar of sweet bean paste to Sentaro, so he can taste. Sentaro did not think that it is necessary and threw the paste into dustbin. But at the end, Sentaro decided to take it and taste a spoon. Suprisingly, he really liked the taste of paste and amaze that it will make great combination with his dorayaki. Then in the next day, when he met Tokue, he decided to recruit her to make the sweet bean paste.

Day by day, Doraharu Shop is getting better since the upgrade level of the dorayaki makes customers wait in line to buy dorayaki. Sentaro's life also becomes filled with ambition without him realizing it. Sentaro realizes the meaning of his life a little. It makes him changes his personality and tries harder to live life. But on his way to discovering his identity, problems arise. Dark secrets related to Tokue are revealed, demands from the shop owner, and significant decline in shop, those make Sentaro feel dizzy and gloomy. This time is important for him to stand up and find solutions. The way he solves his problems and controls himself to move forward, and rise make Sentaro's life story have value that can be used as motivation that when an adversity occurs, there is still a chance to rise again and again.