

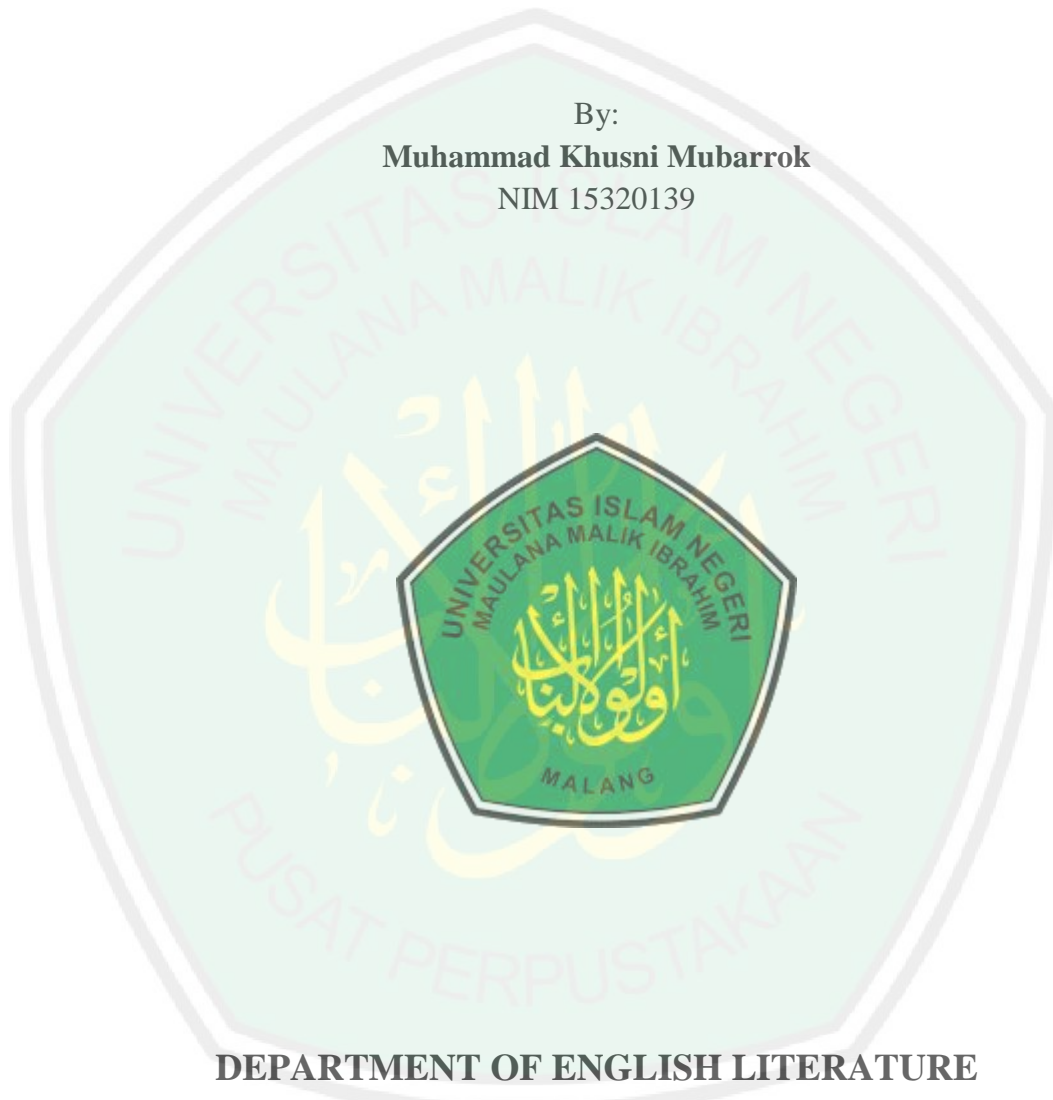
**THE SERENA'S PERSONALITY IN RON RASH'S *SERENA***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2019**

# **THE SERENA'S PERSONALITY IN RON RASH'S *SERENA***

## **THESIS**

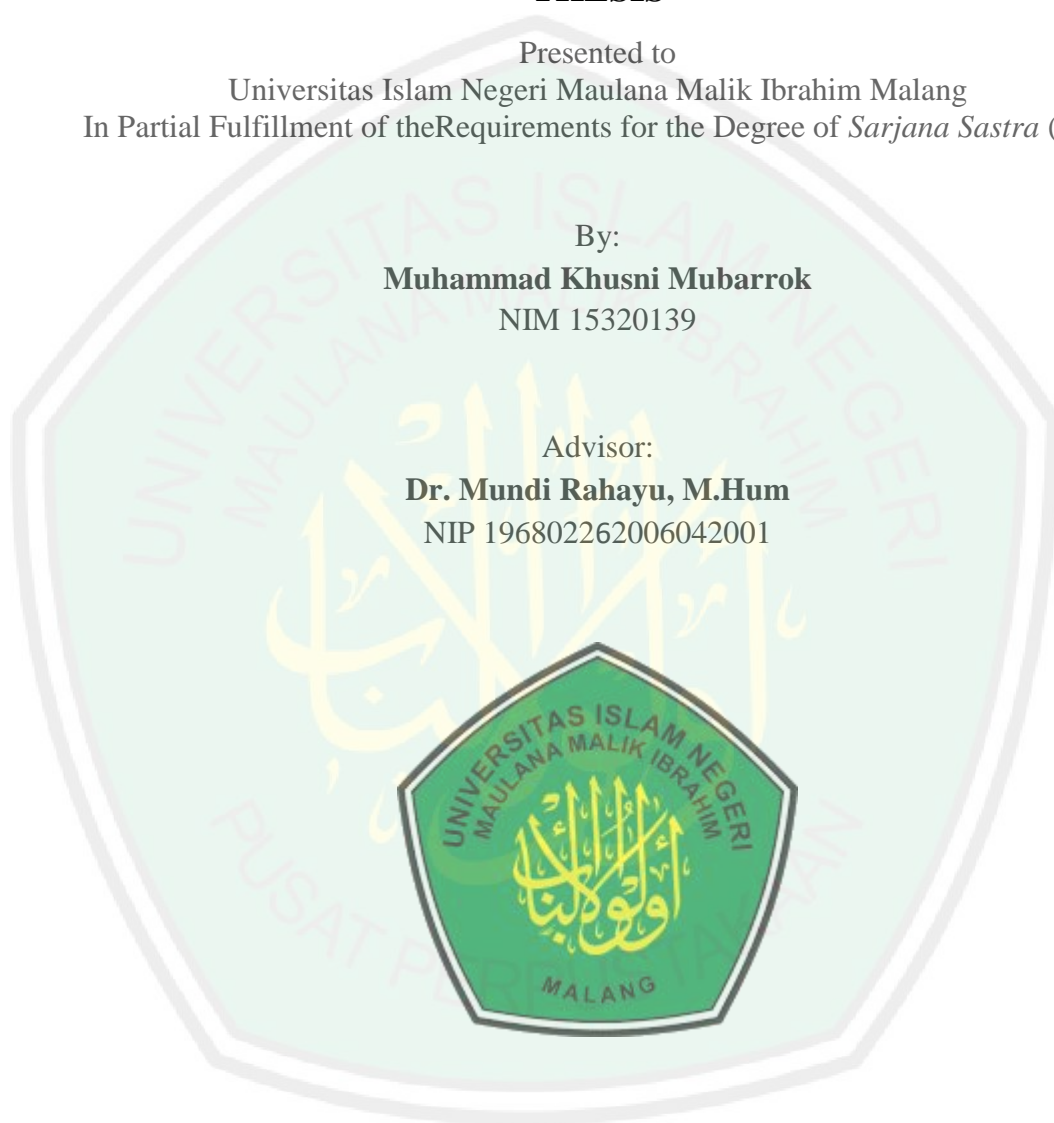
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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

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IBRAHIM MALANG  
2019**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “ **The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash's *Serena***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. As a result of this, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 16, 2019



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## APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Muhammad Khusni Mubarrok's thesis entitled **The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash's *Serena*** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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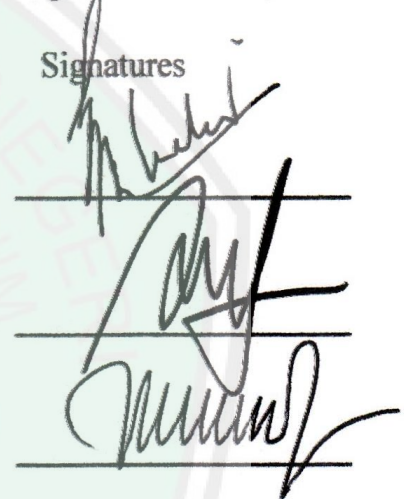
This is to certify that Muhammad Khusni Mubarrok's thesis entitled **The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash's *Serena*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letter Department.

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## MOTTO

*Pay too much attention to what people think and you will always be their prisoner.*

*Be your self*

-Lao Tzu



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest parents:

Father, Muhammad Faizin

Mother, Samilatus sa'adah

My brother:

Ahmad Khusnul Mauludi

My advisor:

Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum

My Friends:

All of my friends in English Letter Department  
and many more that I can't mention all of them,  
for sharing the same happiness, and giving me prays and supports.

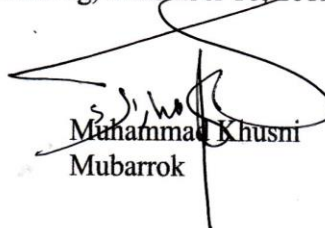
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, who has given me a strength, guidance, and blessing so that I can finish this thesis entitled “The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash's *Serena*”. Also, peace and salvation be upon to the greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW, who guides and spreads the truthfulness and brightness.

It's not easy to write and finish this thesis. Therefore, I would like to give a special thanks to my advisor, Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum., for giving me a lot advice, guidance and encouragement to finish my thesis immediately. Thank you for taking your time to read all my drafts and talk through my ideas and mistakes.

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Malang, December 16, 2019



Muhammad Khusni  
Mubarrok



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## ABSTRAK

Mubarrok, Muhammad khusni. 2019. **The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash *Serena***. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.hum.

**Kata Kunci** : Tokoh Utama, Kepribaidan, Psikoanalisis, Psikologi Sastra

Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang kepribadian karakter utama Serena pada novel *Serena* karya Ron Rash. Penelitian kepribadian dari diri seseorang sangatlah penting untuk memberikan pemahaman tentang kepribadian seseorang yang hidup untuk bersosial. Seseorang akan bisa belajar tentang masalah yang akan di hadapi baik berupa konflik internal maupun konflik eksternal dan juga untuk menghadapi atau menghindari masalah tersebut. Penelitian ini juga untuk lebih memahami tentang studi sastra, khususnya analisis aspek psikologi menggunakan psikoanalisis. Peneliti memilih objek novel *Serena* karena memperlihatkan aspek psikologi yang sangat menarik untuk diteliti, pemilihan karakter Serena juga merupakan tokoh utama yang paling dominan di novel ini dan juga memiliki aspek psikologi yang unik.

Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kritik sastra termasuk mengidentifikasi, analisis, dan interpretasi karya sastra. Pengumpulan data akan diambil dari ucapan, komentar langsung, pikiran, kutipan dan kalimat lain yang menunjukkan aspek kepribadian. Penelitian ini menganalisis kepribadian dari tokoh utama Serena pada novel *Serena* karya dari Ron Rash. Peneliti menggunakan teori kepribadian dari Sigmund Freud untuk menganalisis kepribadian tokoh utama Serena. Peneliti menganalisis tiga aspek yang ada pada kepribadian yaitu struktur kepribadian, dinamika kepribadian, dan juga perkembangan kepribadian. Penelitian ini akan mengklasifikasikan, mengidentifikasi, dan menganalisis data yang terkait dengan kepribadian tokoh utama Serena.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kepribadian Serena dibagi menjadi tiga aspek. Yang pertama yakni struktur kepribadian, struktur kepribadian serena terdiri dari system id, ego, dan superego. Tetapi struktur kepribadian serena lebih didominasi oleh system id yang membuat dirinya ingin terlihat superior dari pada karakter lain. Yang kedua yaitu dinamika kepribadian yang mana terdiri dari insting hidup, insting mati, dan juga kecemasan objektif. Insting hidup serena muncul sebagai bentuk hasrat untuk menolong sesama manusia. Insting mati muncul karena adanya kecemasan pada dirinya, sehingga dia memiliki hasrat untuk membunuh orang yang dirasa membahayakan dirinya. Kecemasan objektif serena muncul karena dia tidak ingin suaminya semakin dekat dengan anak Rachel. Aspek yang terakhir yaitu perkembangan kepribadian, perkembangan kepribadian serena muncul berasal dari persoalan proses untuk menyelesaikan masalah yang dihadapi. Serena menggunakan mekanisme pemindahan untuk memindahkan rasa cintanya yang telah hilang kepada suaminya yaitu pemberton.

## ABSTRACT

Mubarrok, Muhammad Khusni. 2019. **The Serena's Personality in Ron Rash's *Serena*** Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.  
Advisor : Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.hum.  
Keywords : Main Character, Personality, Psychoanalysis, Psychology Literature

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This study analyzes the personality of the main character Serena in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash. Personality research of a person is significant to provide an understanding of the personality of a person who has social life. Someone will be able to learn the problems that will be faced either in the form of internal conflicts or external conflicts and also to face or avoid these problems. This research is for understanding of the literary studies, especially the analysis of psychological aspects using psychoanalysis. Researchers chose the object of Ron Rash's *Serena* because this novel shows an exciting psychological aspect to be studied. The reasons of choosing main character Serena to analyze because she is the most dominant character in this novel and also has a unique psychological aspect.

To conduct this research, researchers used literary criticism methods, including identifying, analyzing, and interpreting literary works. Data collection was taken from words, direct comments, thoughts, quotes and other sentences that show aspects of personality. This study analyzes the personality of the main character Serena in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash. Researcher uses the personality theory of Sigmund Freud to analyze the personality of the main character Serena. Researcher analyzes three aspects of personality, namely personality structure, personality dynamics, and also personality development. This research would classify, identify, and analyze data related to the personality of Serena's main character.

The results of this study indicate that Serena's personality divided into three aspects. The first is the personality structure, and the personality structure Serena consists of the system id, ego, and superego. However, the personality structure Serena is more dominated by the id system that makes her want to look superior to other characters. The second is personality dynamics which consists of life instincts, dead instincts, and also objective anxiety. Life instincts appear as a form of desire to help fellow humans. Death instinct arises because of anxiety in her, so she has the desire to kill people who are considered dangerous to her. Objective anxiety arises because she does not want her husband to get closer to Rachel's child. The last aspect is personality development, Serena's personality development comes from the problem, process to solve the problem. Serena use the displacement to swing the true love that die with her parents to her husband Pemberton.

## المخلص

مبارك ، محمد حسني. 2019. شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية سيرينا في رواية *Serena* لرون راش. أطروحة قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية في مالانج.

المشرف: د. موندي راهايو ، م. هوم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشكل الرئيسي ، الشخصية ، التحليل النفسي ، الأدب النفسي

تحلل هذه الدراسة شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية سيرينا في رواية *Serena* التي كتبها رون راش. بحث الشخصية للشخص مهم جدًا لتوفير فهم لشخصية الشخص الذي يعيش من أجل التواصل الاجتماعي. سيتمكن شخص ما من التعرف على المشكلات التي ستواجهها إما في شكل صراعات داخلية أو صراعات خارجية وأيضًا في مواجهة هذه المشاكل أو تجنبها. يهدف هذا البحث أيضًا إلى فهم الدراسات الأدبية بشكل أفضل ، خاصةً تحليل الجوانب النفسية باستخدام التحليل النفسي. اختار الباحث موضوع رواية *Serena* لأنها أظهرت جانبًا نفسيًا مثيرًا للدراسة ، وكان اختيار شخصية سيرينا هو الشخصية الرئيسية في هذه الرواية وكان له جانبًا نفسيًا فريدًا.

لإجراء هذا البحث ، استخدم الباحثون أساليب النقد الأدبي بما في ذلك تحديد وتحليل وتفسير الأعمال الأدبية. سيتم جمع البيانات من الكلمات والتعليقات المباشرة والأفكار والاقتراسات والجمل الأخرى التي توضح جوانب الشخصية. تحلل هذه الدراسة شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية سيرينا في رواية *Serena* التي كتبها رون راش. استخدم الباحثون نظرية شخصية سيغموند فرويد لتحليل شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية سيرينا. حلل الباحثون ثلاثة جوانب من الشخصية ، وهي بنية الشخصية ، وديناميات الشخصية ، وكذلك تنمية الشخصية. سيقوم هذا البحث بتصنيف وتحديد وتحليل البيانات المتعلقة بشخصية سيرينا الرئيسية.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن شخصية سيرينا مقسمة إلى ثلاثة جوانب. الأول هو بنية الشخصية ، يتكون هيكل الشخصية من سيرينا من معرف النظام والأنا والأنا العليا. لكن هيكل الشخصية سيرينا يهيمن عليه نظام الهوية الذي يجعله يريد أن يبدو متفوقًا على الشخصيات الأخرى. والثاني هو ديناميات الشخصية التي تتكون من غرائز الحياة ، وغرائز الموتى ، وكذلك القلق الموضوعي. غرائز الحياة تظهر كشكل من أشكال الرغبة في مساعدة بني البشر. غريزة الموت تنشأ بسبب القلق عليه ، لذلك لديه الرغبة في قتل الناس الذين يعتبرون خطراً عليه. ينشأ القلق الموضوعي لأنها لا تريد أن يقترب زوجها من طفل راحيل. الجانب الأخير هو تطور الشخصية ، وتطوير شخصية سيرينا يأتي من مشكلتين ، الأولى هي عملية حل المشكلات التي تواجهها والثانية هي مرحلة الكبار في شخصية سيرينا. لحل المشكلة ، تستخدم سيرينا آليات تحديد الهوية ونقلها وكذلك آليات الدفاع التي تتكون من القمع والانحدار والإسقاط والترشيد. مرحلة نمو البالغين وتشكلت نتيجة للماضي الذي يعيش وحيداً دون حب الوالدين.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This section will discuss the background of the study, research question, research objective, significance of the study, scope and limitation, the definition of the key term, and the research method.

#### A. Background of The Study

Until now, no one has been able to define literature as a clear meaning of purpose. As ordinary people, we define literature as work that has beautiful language superiority in it. According to Lotman (Atmazaki, 1990; 20), literary language has the potential for unlimited forms and meaning. Literature has a double meaning or even more than that. Multi-meaning is the nature of literature, even unwritten convection.

Literary work is an embodiment of the primary human drive to express his existence, significant attention t human problems, and humanity, and his attention to the world of reality that last all day and throughout the ages. Various life paradigms are expressed by authors using languages as their medium. I addition, literature also provides an opportunity for the desire to separate themselves from the world in order to embrace intimately life, which gives space to reveal something that is rejected by reality, in the form of artistic creation. The literary world allows for a virtuality bet, which is sometimes difficult to accept by reasoning rooted in reality (Haryatmoko, 2005: 13).

As a form of creativity from one's thoughts, literary works are known as due forms, namely fiction and nonfiction. Fiction is an image of an author or writer poured into literary work. The language used in fictional literature usually uses figurative or connotative language, so a reader is invited to enter into work. Examples of fictional literature are prose, poetry, and drama, whereas nonfiction works are works that have informative properties. Examples of nonfiction literature are prose, biography, essays, and literary criticism.

The prose is a literary work that can also be called a work of fiction. According to Abrahams (through Nurgiyantoro 2012; 2), the term fiction in terms of prose means fictional stories or imaginary stories, because fiction is a narrative work whose contents do not suggest historical truth. Thus fiction is only a story that is made in such a way by the author, and it is not entirely in the real world, so it is not necessary to explore the truth of a work of fiction.

As an imaginary form of work, fiction can provide an overview of various kinds of human problems and humanity, life, and life. Pengarag deepened the problem seriously then poured it back into the form of works of fiction by his views. Altenberg and L Lewis argue (through Nurgiyantoro 2012; 2)

*Imaginative narrative prose, but usually makes sense and contains truths that dramatize relations between humans. The author suggests that it is based on experience and observation of life. However, this is done selectively and is formed according to its objectives while incorporating the elements of information and information on the experiences of human life.*

One of the most famous works of fiction prose is a novel. The novel is a type of literary work written in a narrative that contains specific conflicts in the life stories of the characters in the story. Novels have a story with a specific length

that describes the characters, motion, and real scenes that represent a plot or a chaotic situation. The novel has the characteristic of relying on characters, presenting more than one impression, presenting more than one effect, presenting more than one emotion.

Nurgiyantoro (2012: 10) suggests that novels are fictional works built by building elements, namely intrinsic elements, and extrinsic elements. Novels can also be interpreted in the form of works that highlight the nature or character of a character by telling stories about the life of a character with life or the characters around him.

The novel that will be analyzed in this study is the *Serena* novel by American writer Ron Rash. The novel was published in 2008 by HarperCollins Publisher. This novel tells the life of a woman named Serena. She was the wife of the leader of the large timber company George Pemberton from North Carolina, United States. She is an intelligent woman, likes to work hard, and has good leadership. It was all formed because, at the age of 12, her entire family killed because of a virus. In her childhood, she was also a child of a large timber businessman in the Colorado United States. After the virus broke out, all of her family died from her father, her mother, and also her little brother, at that time she lived independently to adulthood.

Long story short, George Pemberton, who was a timber businessman, was attracted to a female horseman at the event in Boston, and the woman was Serena. Both of them decided to get married and live together. After marrying, Serena

invited by the husband to go camping owned timber company her husband. When he arrived there, she was greeted by an assistant from George Pemberton named Buchanan. Walking a few steps away from the train, came a pregnant woman along with an older man who would also welcome the arrival of Pemberton, he was a child of a Pemberton employee who had once slept with him. Serena, who at that time did not know this, was suspicious of them.

Until the daughter of the employee gave birth to a son, who is also the son of Pemberton, Serena begins to worry about that because it will make the love of Pemberton be shared with the child. In the end, Serena managed to conceive a child from Pemberton. However, because she suffered a miscarriage and was declared unable to get pregnant again by a doctor because she was riding a horse alone during pregnancy, she also felt worried that the husband shared his love for the child of Rachel.

From jealousy, she did everything to prevent her husband from loving the child and starting from thwarting her husband to feed the child until she tried to kill the child by telling one of her husband's employees to kill her. At the end of the story, the husband died because of his wife. Serena was given a rat poison in a Pemberton's sandwich for lunch; it happens because she does not want to divide Pemberton's love with his son.

The author, Rash was, born on September 25, 1953, in Chester, South Carolina, and grew up in Boiling Springs, North Carolina. He is a graduate of Gardner-Webb University and Clemson University from where he holds a BA and

MA in English, respectively. Ron did not only write the short story and the novel, but he also made many poems that had appeared in more than 100 magazines and journals. Ron Rash did many literary works. One of them is *Serena's* novel.

The characters in literature, especially novels, are fictional characters from the author. These figures live like ordinary people, Di Yanni (2006) stated characters is imaginary people that created by the writer. It could be inferred that character is an imagination of the writer, an essential role of a story. This study is a study of the uniqueness of the psychological side if the character created by the author.

The purpose of choosing *Serena* is because the researcher wants to explore the personality of the main character, in which the main character in this novel experiences various kinds of turmoil in her life ranging from love to sadness in her life, how the turmoil affected her life and personality. In this novel, the life experience of the main character Serena is something unusual like everyone else is experiencing because it is highly motivated to live what is described by the main character. This study focused on the psychology and personality of the main character that is relatively unique.

The researcher chose the theory of personality by Sigmund Freud to analyze Ron Rash's *Serena*. The personality that underlies the formation of a person, in this case, the researcher, only refers to the theory of personality to be a reference to analyze this novel because at least this novel tells about the psychological of the main character. The researcher wants to discuss the basis of



the psychology of the main character using the theory of personality by Sigmund Freud

In this case, the researcher got some previous studies to make sure that this study is original by him and also as a reference. First previous studies over this novel by Brenda Dye Stephens, in 2010, examining *Serena* from the perspective of ecofeminism. The research found out the way the author constructs nature and then how the author's discussion of race, gender, and class interest with that construction.

Second, the previous study is from the Honors College, English Honors - in - Discipline Honors Program, East Tennessee University: Ron Rash's *Serena*: A Novel (2008): Dramatizing the Industrial Logging of the Appalachian Forest, and the Continuing Debate Between Laissez-Faire Capitalists and Proponents of Government. In this thesis, he discusses the importance of development and conversation, each its right, and how the tensions between the two have balanced in the united states since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He also showed the novel frames the dilemma as requiring a balance of capitalism and government regulation, and the use of parks and forests to protect natural resources and natural wonders for good all of people.

From these two previous studies above, the researcher uses the same object, which is Ron Rash's novel entitled *Serena*, but uses two different theories. The first previous study used the theory of ecofeminism, while the second previous study used the theory of capitalism. In this study, researchers wanted to

examine the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash using a psychological approach, namely the personality of the main character Serena.

In this study, the researcher explained the personality of the main character using psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalytic studies were chosen in this study to understand and explain the inner/mental upheaval and personality reflected in the main character. The researcher used a psychoanalytic study because the study was considered the most appropriate in the study of the inner turmoil/soul in man and to discuss and analyze the textual personality of the main character. Besides, the theory of psychoanalysis explains the sexual instincts in humans, and that is also found in the main character in this study.

The study of human existence in literary works can be done with the help of various sciences, one of which is psychology. As a world in words, literary works incorporate various aspects of life in it, especially humans. This aspect of humanity is the main object of literary psychology because it is solely in human beings that, as a figure in literary work, the psychological aspects are grafted and invested (Ratna, 2007: 343).

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (through Ratna 2007: 61) show four models of psychological approaches to literature that are associated with authors, creative processes, literary works, and readers. Nevertheless, the psychological approach is more related to three symptoms: author, literary work, and reader. One approach taken in novel analysis research is an approach that focuses on

characterization, character, behavior, and personality of a character or better known as literary psychology.

According to Wellek in Nurgiyantoro (2012: 24), the element of psychology is one of the extrinsic elements, both in the form of author psychology, which includes the process of creativity, the psychology of the reader, as well as the application of psychological principles in literary works. Circumstances within the author, such as economics, politics, social affairs, will also affect literature.

Literary psychology is generally different from the sociology of literature. Literary sociology is generally analyzed with society as its social background, different from literary psychology in analysis with psychiatry, with the psychological aspects of the author. However, this is not entirely independent of the role of community needs. According to Ratna (2007: 324), literary works provide a psychological understanding of the community indirectly, through an understanding of the characters, for example, the public understands changes, contradictions, and other deviations that occur in society, especially in terms of psychiatry.

The psychological theory was often used in analyzing literary works so far is the psychoanalytic theory of Freud. The basic layout of psychoanalysis is Sigmund Freud, which is associated with the structure of personality, namely the subconscious mind, prejudice, and conscious or *das Es* (The Id), *das Ich* (The Ego), and *das über Ich* (The Superego).

To research the novel, or in this case, *Serena*, many theories and approaches can be used. Psychoanalysis is one of the literary theories that is entirely related to the novel. Psychoanalysis is literary criticism or literary theory, which in method, concept, or form, is influenced by the tradition of psychoanalysis begun by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic reading has been practiced since the early development of psychoanalysis itself and has been developed into various interpretive traditions. It tries to examine the text itself. Using this criticism means that the examiner psychology of the main character. A conducted study within a literary text, this approach uses literary devices; however, this study only focuses on personality structure.

According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has more than a single component. According to Hall and Lindzey, they suggest that Freud divides the theory of personality divided into three parts (via Hartono 2003: 2). There are personality structure, personality dynamics, and personality development. Freud's personality structure explains the three basic concepts of consciousness, there are conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. These three concepts keep on developing the process by Freud until, in the year 1923, there are Id, Ego, and Superego.

The second part of personality theory is Personality Dynamics. It talks about energy. Freud says that psychological energy needs activities, as we know, as psychic energy. That energy is transformed from physical energy through the Id along with with its instincts (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 69).

Meanwhile, personality development emphasizes the role of infancy and early childhood in shaping one's character. Freud trusts that the basic structure of personality had formed when the child was five years old. After that, personality development is the only elaboration from that basic structure (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 82). This research will analyze *Serena* in the personality structure aspects of the main character.

Therefore, the psychoanalysis theory is quite a proper theory to use to analyze this novel because it has features related to the phenomenon in this novel. To enrich the study in *Serena* by Ron Rash, a research conducted using psychological approaches can be able to enrich the data collection. It also enables the reader to have a broad perspective of the novel.

## **B. Problems of The Study**

Based on the background above, the researcher formulated the research questions on this study into:

- a. What is Serena's personality structure in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash?
- b. What is Serena's personality dynamic in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash?
- c. What is Serena's personality development in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash?



### **C. The objective of The Study**

Related to the problem of this study, the objectives of this research have exposed the personality of the main character Serena based on the Sigmund Freud theory, which consists of three approaches personality structure, personality dynamics, and personality development.

### **D. Significance of The Study**

The significances of the study are essential for some reasons; it important to give more understanding about personality. Analyzing personality is essential in social life. By understanding it, people could learn about internal and external conflict, also to avoid them.

The story of *Serena* by Ron Rash has an unpredictable ending. The conflicts of the main character made confusing the reader like the conflict with other characters and the internal conflict from herself. To analyze these, the researcher uses a psychoanalytic approach by Sigmund Freud.

This study supposed to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially in analyzing psychological aspects using psychoanalysis and practically to contribute the next writer to understand more about psychoanalysis.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

The novel *Serena* can be seen and analyze in many perspectives, such as feminism, Marxism, etc. In this research, the researcher tries to analyze it using the psychoanalytic of Sigmund Freud's perspective. The researcher focus on analyzing *Serena* by Ron Rash using personality theory.

## F. Definition of Key terms

Avoid differences between the writer and the term used in this study, and it is necessary to do the terms.

- a. **Psychoanalysis:** Psychoanalysis, the method of treating mental disorders, shaped by psychoanalytic theory, which emphasizes unconscious mental processes and sometimes described as "depth psychology."
- b. **Personality:** Personality is people's behavior or characteristic in many senses. It came from feelings and thought. Everyone has their personality and not the same as others. Human reactions to others, problems, and stress are the results of predictions from each personality. Besides, according to Heuken (1979:10) Personality is all abilities, habitual activities, physical mentality, spiritual, emotional and social aspect (Heuken 1979:10)
- c. **Personality structure:** The personality structure is a structure of human behavior base on the unconsciousness concept by Freud; he believes that human beings motivated by a significant unrealized stimulus. Freud says that human mind more influenced by the unconscious mind rather than the conscious mind. Human life filled with various pressures and conflicts; to relieve them, usually, humans will save them tightly in their unconscious mind. Therefore, Freud says that the unconscious mind is an essential term to make us understand someone's behavior. (Eagleton via Minderop, 2010;13)
- d. **Personality Dynamics:** According to Freud, humans are complicated individuals who have energy inside the personality of each individual. This energy, which calls as psychic energy, is derived from physiologists' energy

(impulse id) such as instincts and anxiety. Instinct is a psychological manifestation of bodily needs that demand satisfaction. The instinctual energy can be explained from the source, purpose, object, and impulse which owned (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 68-69).

- e. **Personality development:** The processes of physiological develop, frustrations, conflicts, and threats. As a direct result of the increased stress caused by these sources, the person forced to learn new ways to reduce stress. This learning process is called personality development (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 82-83).

#### G. Previous Studies

The researcher got some previous studies that are relevant to this object. First previous studies over this novel by Brenda Dye Stephens, in 2010, examining *Serena* from the perspective of ecofeminism. The research would like to find out the way the author constructs nature and then how the author's discussion of race, gender, and class interest with that construction.

From the Honors College, English Honors - in - Discipline Honors Program, East Tennessee University: Ron Rash's *Serena: A Novel* (2008): *Dramatizing the Industrial Logging of the Appalachian Forest, and the Continuing Debate Between Laissez-Faire Capitalists and Proponents of Government*. In this thesis, he discusses the importance of development and conversation, each its right, and how the tensions between the two have balanced in the united states since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He also showed the novel frames the dilemma as

requiring a balance of capitalism and government regulation, and the use of parks and forests to protect natural resources and natural wonders for good all of people.

To make this research better, the researcher also got previous research base on the same theory with different objects. Ghulam Muhammad wrote this research, students of the English and Letter department at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim is 2016 entitled *Personality Of Main Characters In Mckinlay's Office A Man Who Had No Eyes And Blue Eyes Far Away*. Researchers used the theory of personality structure by Sigmund Freud to analyze three main characters. The results of this study found several aspects of the personality of the main character in the short story. This research shows the personality aspects of the three main characters; this can be seen in how they resolve conflicts and how their minds work, based on the theory used.

Referring to some previous studies, the researchers will examine the psychological side of Serena in the novel *Serena* written by American writer Ron Rash. Researchers will focus fatherly to discuss the personality structure of the main character Serena. Serena is the most dominant character in this novel and has a unique personality. Many incidents told in the novel concerned with the psychological side, especially the personality structure of the main character Serena which is very influential in the story.

## **H. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research design**

This research is literary criticism, in which it is a qualitative descriptive approach using the methods of interpretation in the form of description. The data

generated from this research are verbal data about the main character Serena in the novel (Endaswara: 2008) The description of the data based on the word and language contained in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash. The aim of this analysis is Serena's personality. So the researcher using the psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud to analyze that issue.

## **2. Research data**

The data of research are words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs found in *Serena* by Ron Rash. The data must be relevant to Serena's personality which proven in the *Serena* novel by Ron Rash.

## **3. Data sources**

The data from this research is from the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash, that was published by HarperCollins publisher in the United States of America (USA) in 2008. Consists of 377 pages and 37 chapters.

## **4. Data collection**

The technique for collecting data from this research is to make notes (notes) to make it easier to examine data classification. The most important thing is done by the researcher, namely reading the data source where the data source is *Serena* novel by Ron Rash. The researcher will read the novel in detail and repeatedly to better understand the contents of the novel.

After the novel-reading process is complete, the researcher will check and make a small note of the data obtained from reading. The last is that researchers



will classify the data that has been obtained by the classification of each data; this technique is to make it easier for researchers to conduct their research.

## **5. Data analysis**

### **a. Classifying the data**

The researcher will classify the data that has been obtained after the process of reading and making notes. Data that has collected will be classified according to what will be examined.

### **b. Elaborating with The Theory**

After the data classified in such a way, the researcher will analyze all existing data by using the perspective of the theory of personality by Sigmund Freud. The personality theory are consists of personality structure, personality dynamics, and personality development. The personality structure also consists of id ego and superego, and personality dynamics are consist of life instincts, death instincts and anxiety, personality development also consists of identification, displacement, defense mechanism, and stage of personality development.

### **c. Concluding the study**

After linking the data examined with the theory used, the researcher will make conclusions related to the research questions. The research questions posed in this research are what is Serena's personality structure in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash? What is Serena's dynamic personality in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash? Furthermore, what is

Serena's personality development in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash? So the conclusion will be taken from the result of this research relating to that research questions.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

In this part, the researcher will discuss personality theory, which used to analyze the research object; there will be an introduction to psychology and literature, characters in literary works, personality, Sigmund Freud personality theory, personality structure, dynamic personality, and also personality development.

#### A. Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature are different. Literature is related to literary works such as poetry, processes, and drama. All of them are classified into art, while psychology is related to the scientific study of the behavior of human beings. According to Crow and Alice (1963; 3), the term psychology is derived from two Greek words *psyche*, which means soul, and *ology* means the study, so the meaning of psychology is the study that explains about the human soul. Therefore, psychology can be defined as better as the scientific study of human behavior and human relations. Davis and Paladino say in Siswantoro's book that psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. (Siswantoro, 2005: 26)

The theory of literature seen in the psychology of literature, it may mean the psychology study of the writer, or it will affect the literature upon its reader (audience psychology) Wellek and Warren (1956; 81)

Wellek and Warren (1993: 30) also said in their book psychology the study of literature had taken the form of the psychological study of individual writers, psychological studies of the creative process, psychological studies of work, and psychological study of the reader. This research deals with the third type that is psychological of the work. The object of analysis in the works, especially the psychological state of the significant character of Serena's novel.

Literature has many types, such as drama, prose, and also a short story. The novel is one of those literary works. The novel is a work of prose, which is the result of an essay by a writer who has a long and complicated story. According to (Nurgiyantoro 2012: 9) Novel is a form of literary work which is at the same time called fiction. The fiction based on the novel is the result of the author's thoughts or imagination, which written in the form of work in the form of a story. Even novels are considered synonyms of fiction; in other words, the meaning of fiction is also the understanding of a novel.

#### **B. Characters in literary works**

A character is a person who plays in literary works. The difference between characterization and literacy works, this differentiation must be understanding by us. Character is the essential element in the literary works. Literary works cannot make sense if there is no character inside them. Character is the person represented in a dramatic or native work. Characteristics of morality, intellectual and emotional qualities as reflected in dialogues or actions (Abraham 1981: 20 via Nurgiyantoro 2012: 165).

There are two types of characters in literary works, major, and minor ones. Major characters are vital in developing and resolving the conflict in the story. Usually, they have more portion in the whole story than the other character's period. The plot and resolution of conflict solved around these characters. Di Yanni, on his book *Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry and, Drama* (2006), a major character is considered as an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme, whereas a minor character is to support and illuminate the major character.

Di Yanni (2006) also stated that characters are imaginary people created by the writer. It can be inferred that character is an imagination of the writer that has important roles in a story. There would not be a story without character

According to encyclopedia Britannica (2016), characters can be classified into two types, flat and round characters. Flat characters are two dimensional in they are relatively uncomplicated and do not change throughout a work. On the other hand, round characters are complex and undergo development, sometimes sufficiently to surprise the reader.

In the literary works, the author uses different types of characters to tell the story, which can complete different roles in narrative plots. They play a different character; it makes the story more interesting. From the significant character, there are two types of characters to tell literary works: that are protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist is playing a character, usually play as the right person. He or she is a character and the character of the story. The



protagonist faced with a conflict that must be solved. The antagonist is the opposite of the protagonist seen as an evil character. Usually protagonist forces and raise the conflict in the story (Schirova, 2006: 22)

### C. Personality

Psychology of personality is not a new thing; many experts have discussed and discussed in different terms, such as *characterology*, *the science of character*, *the psychology of the character*, *the theory of personality*, etc. If people have chosen the term personality, furthermore it still needs to show that the use of the psychology of personality is better than theory of personality. (Koeswara, 2001: 5)

In the other hand, Heuken (1979: 10) says that personality is all abilities, habitual activities, physical, mentality, spirituality, emotional, and social aspects. All of these have arranged in any influencer from the outside. This pattern will manifest in the behavior activities, to be a person who desired. So personality can be concluded as one of the main parts that Often studied in the psychological aspect to understand the character and characterization. Psychology of personality also interpreted as a study of personality, each individual, everyone has a different character and also has other typical personality.

In the psychology of personality, there are three famous ideologies of consideration psychoanalysis, behaviorism, and humanistic. (Boeree, 2005: 29-30). The first one is psychoanalysis. It describes a human being as a form of instincts and conflicts personality structure. These conflicts are conflicts that arise as a result of id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalysis divided into three types, the

first dominated by Freudian (Sigmund Freud, Anna Freud, Erik Erikson). Second is called "transpersonal perspective," which is more nuanced spiritually, represented by Carl Gustav Jung, and the last is called psychosocial approach that pioneered by Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, and Erich Fromm.

The second place of psychoanalysis type is behaviorism. Describe human being as a flexible object, passive and natural to be affected by surroundings. *Behaviorism* is observed in the individual behavior and surrounding also the connection between the individual and surrounding itself. Hans Eysenck, BF, Skinner, and Albert Bandura are some experts of psychological *behaviorism*.

The humanistic is psychological action that appears as a reaction that shows different results from psychoanalysis and behaviorism description. Humanistic often called existential psychology. Humanistic people divided into two types, there are pure humanism by Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, and George Kelly and existential humanism represented by Ludwig Binswanger and Viktor Frankl.

#### **D. Sigmund Freud's personality theory**

To analyze the character and characterization of literature, researchers must be base on the theory and psychological laws of human behavior and characterization. The psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud is a suitable theory to analyze this literary work. He was born in Freiberg, Austria, in 1856. He was born into a Jewish family. Freud started his psychoanalytic career in 1886, after several years of his doctor's practice in Vienna. Freud considered as the first pioneer of

psychoanalysis study, so he was called the father of psychoanalysis (Dirgagunarsa, 1983: 61)

According to Hall and Lindzey, they suggest that Freud divides the theory of personality divided into three parts (via Hartono 2003: 2). There are personality structure, personality dynamics, and personality development. Freud's personality structure explains the three basic concepts of consciousness, there are conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. These three concepts keep on developing the process by Freud until, in the year 1923, there are Id, Ego, and Superego.

The second part of personality theory is Personality Dynamics. It talks about energy. Freud says that psychological energy needs activities, as we know, as psychic energy. That energy is transformed from physical energy through the Id, along with its instincts (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 69).

Meanwhile, personality development emphasizes the role of infancy and early childhood in shaping one's character. Freud trusts that the basic structure of personality had formed when the child was five years old. After that, personality development is the only elaboration from that basic structure (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 82). This research will analyze *Serena* in the personality aspects of the main character.

The researcher uses the theory of personality structure by Sigmund Freud to analyze the character studies in *Serena* by Ron Rash. He wants to see the personality side of *Serena* through *Serena*'s behavior based on the relationship of

the id, ego, and superego (personality structure), and how personality grows based on consciousness.

### **E. Personality Structure**

The theory of unconsciousness was the most fundamental concept from Freud, and he believes that human being motivated by a significant stimulus which not realized. According to Eagleton (via Minderop, 2010: 13) says that Freud said human mind more influenced by the unconscious mind rather than the conscious mind. Human life filled with various pressures and conflicts; to relieve them, usually, humans will save them tightly in their unconscious mind. Therefore, Freud says that the unconscious mind is a key term to make us understand someone's behavior.

Someone's personality can see from daily behavior. As said above, the three systems of personality are the established factors of human behavior. According to Freud, the behavior is the result of three personality systems conflict and reconciliation. Factors that are influenced by the historical factors of past and contemporary factors, or the individual factors of congenital factors and environmental factors (Minderop, 2010: 20)

The human psychic also the main factor in pushing individual personalities are formed perfectly. Freud discusses the classification of human psychic within three aspects: id (unconsciousness mind), which is a stimulus and becomes a psychic energy source. Ego (located between conscious and unconscious), which served as a mediator between stimulus demands and superego tires. Superego

(located in the unconscious mind and preconscious mind) (Minderop, 2010: 20) human behavior is the substance interaction result in the human personality of the id, ego, and superego are always work together, so that produced a great attitude and Also equal. If there is a problem with one of them, there will be quality.

### 1. Id

The id is the oldest personality under human consciousness; it was the first personality system that exists since born (maybe even before born) and genetically derived. In the Minderop's book, Freud's show as a king or a queen, it was an absolute sovereign, must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish; what it wants must be carried out (2010: 21). The id is directly related to human biological impulses, consisting of the human soul which contains primitive impulses. The impulse that is in human beings who want to always and immediately fulfilled.

The id is an energy boost from the inside to fulfill a desire in the form of pleasure. The principle id is almost the same as the principle of misery. It contains elements of psychological energy and instincts that pressure humans to meet basic needs such as eating, sex, refusing pain, or discomfort. According to Freud, the id is in the subconscious, and there is no contact with reality. The way the id works is always looking for pleasure and always presents discomfort.

One of the encouragements given is the usual sexual urge, usually called as a libido (Dirgagunarsa, 1983: 63-64) Freud said that many human behaviors that are common and carried out daily based on sexual urges. Since a person is a



child, these sexual urges have manifested in actions such as finger sucking. As a person ages, sexual stimulation is realized according to the reality of life and is carried out by the ego as a second system.

To perform its function, the id has two fundamental mechanisms, including the reflex movement and the primary process. Reflex movements are usually intangible such as winking movements or spontaneous movements of babies suckling, sneezing, and so on. Reflex movements do not always act efficiently to relieve tension, so it requires a primary process to accompany the performance of reflex movements. The primary process has the characteristics of illogical, irrational and not biased to distinguish between expectations and reality.

We can imagine how, if in humans, there is the only id that works alone, it will happen to the balance and not balance between the two. A child who develops realizes that he does not behave as he pleases and must follow the rules applied by his parents. On the other hand, a child who wants to fulfill the demands and strong desires of reality will form a new personality structure, namely the ego.

## **2. Ego**

Unlike the id, the ego described as a prime minister who likened to having the task of completing all work connected with reality and responsive to the desires desired by the Id (Minderop, 2010; 21). In other words, the ego must comply with the id. Ego personality structure arises from the needs of creatures who need consideration to do those needs and following objective reality so that

the ego structure can distinguish between imagination and reality and can reduce confusion.

Unlike the id, which works based on the principle of pleasure, the ego works based on the principle of reality. Ego stands between two things that are contradictory and guarded and obedient to the principle of reality, trying to satisfy individual desires and limit the reality faced. Like people who will commit adultery, they want to satisfy their desires and want to fulfill their needs for misery. On the other hand, a person is considering the reality factor which is thinking about the sin that will be accepted if they do it. Thus, there is no supervision of the ego, the individual who has high sexual impulses and aggressiveness, for example; of course, the passions will not be satisfied without their bodyguards.

The ego lies between the conscious and the subconscious. The task of the ego is as the executor, giving place to mental functions to reason, resolve, and make decisions. In other words, the ego is the leader of the individual personality, like a prime minister who can determine rational decisions for the progress of the country. Besides that, there must be a fair decision in deciding or not according to the wise and according to the rules. In this case, the third personality structure appears that is the superego.

### **3. Superego**

The superego exists as a mediator between id and ego; it is an essential structure in the individual personality. An individual will never distinguish where

it is better and for him/herself. Minderop has explained in his book (2010: 20-22) the superego is the conscience that knows it is a good thing or not. Superego is more referring to morality. Like id, superego does not consider the reality, except when the sexual impulse and aggressiveness can be satisfied in the morality balancing.

According to the explanation by Fiest (2010: 34) say the superego has two subsystems there are conscience and ideal ego. The experience of being finished for our carelessness. It can teach us about something which should not be done. The ideal ego develops from proper behavior and also teaches us to suitable activities.

Yusuf and Nurihsan also explained in their book (2012: 44). In that year, the individual learns about how they get rewarded from what they do and avoid the punishment by directing their behavior to the parent's desires and provisions. If they do the wrong way, not right (bad), and not according to what their parents ordered, they will be punished. Eating these events will shape the conscience of the individual. Conversely, if they do what is in accordance with the provisions of their parents and do it well, it will get a prize or praise. It can form the ideal ego of the individual.

Freud states the superego that develops with a functional role in controlling sexual drives and aggressive through the process of repression. The superego cannot produce its repression, but the superego can order the ego to do that. The superego closely monitors the ego and evaluates the actions and

intentions of the ego. Guilt arises when the ego acts or intends to act contrary to the moral standards of the superego. The inferior feeling arises when the ego cannot meet the standard of perfection set by the superego. So guilt is a function of conscience while inferior feelings are rooted in the ego deal (Feist 2010 "34)

The Superego does not care about ego happiness. Superego strives for perfection in the eyes of horses and unrealistically. Unrealistic here means that the superego does not consider obstacles or things that the ego cannot face in carrying out the superego command. Indeed, not all superego demands are impossible to fulfill, as not all demands of parents and other authority figures are impossible to fulfill. However, the superego resembles an id, which is completely indifferent and does not care whether a series of conditions proposed by the superego can be practiced (Feist, 2010: 34).

The process of transferring functions between the id, ego, and superego can be explained as follows. First, there is a need or desire that arises in the id, which then transferred to another object because of the inability of the id to distinguish the object's function clearly.

Second, the process of identifying the ego by tracing back how the id obtains a picture that results in the arising of desires and trying to reduce the tension within it. This process will experience censorship or ego effort to prevent the id from causing destructive instincts and being able to be accepted by the outside world so that ego defense mechanisms emerge.

Third, the obstacles that the superego carries as a representative of the outside world to direct the ego so that it causes a tense situation with the id to fight over the ego as a helper to control the other system. Of the three Freud personality structures, it is clear that the three complement each other and support each other in their human personality. When the id dominates an individual, then the individual becomes an individual who is always looking for pleasure or self-satisfaction. If a superego dominates an individual, then that individual becomes an individual who always feels guilty and feels inferior. In contrast, a psychologically healthy individual is an individual who is dominated by the ego.

## **F. Personality Dynamics**

According to Freud, humans, as a complicated individual have the energy inside the personality of each individual. This energy, which calls as psychic energy, is derived from physiologist's energy (impulse id) such as instincts and anxiety. Instinct is a psychological manifestation of bodily needs that demand satisfaction. The instinctual energy can be explained from the source, purpose, object, and impulse which owned (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 68-69). Personality dynamics consist of instincts (life and death instincts) and anxiety.

### **1. Instincts**

According to Freud (via Minderop, 2010: 23-25), Instinct is an innate psychological representation of excitation because of needs that arise from the body. The form of the instinct is tension reduction, characterized by regressive and conservative (trying to maintain balance) by improving the state of



deficiency. Instinct has an iterative process that is calm, tense, and calm again (repetition compulsion).

An example of instinct is when the body needs food. Psychic energy will gather in the hunger instincts; it will encourage a person to meet his needs to eat. Instinct is a stimulus that exists in human beings. In addition to receiving stimulus from the inside, humans also receive stimulus from outside like in the form of other people's treatment for him. Of course, the stimulus from outside is not as strong as the stimulus from inside. However, stimulus from the outside can affect one's personality. Parents who treat children at an early age with a rough, then this will not have a good impact on growth later on until the child is adult (Minderop, 2010: 23-25). Instincts are divided into two branches, there are life instincts, and death instincts.

#### **a. Life Instincts**

Life instincts (eros) are impulses that guarantee survival and reproduction, such as hunger, thirst, and sex. The life instinct most emphasized by Freud was sex, and during the early years of psychoanalysis, almost everything people did was seen as rooted in this impulse (Freud via Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 73). The energy used by life's instincts is called libido. Freud acknowledged that there were various forms of life instinct, but in reality, the priority was the sex instinct. According to him, the sex instinct is not only about the enjoyment of sexual organs but is related to the satisfaction obtained from other body parts, called erogenous regions.

Instinct French people to bring up the notion of proficiency or some innate biological adjustment. For example, in animals that have certain instincts. Since this word cannot cover the human being, Freud uses another term he calls pulse. Sexual pulses he called libido, while non-sexual pulses called alimentation associated with the desire to eat and drink (Minderop, 2013: 26).

#### **b. Death Instincts**

Freud believes that human behavior based on two fundamental energies; the first is life instincts (Eros), which are manifested in sexual behavior, supporting life and growth. The second one is the instinct of death (death instincts or Thanatos), which underlies aggressive and destructive actions. Both of these instincts, even though they are in unconsciousness, are motivational forces (Hilgard via Minderop, 2013: 27). Death instincts can lead to acts of suicide or self-destruction (self-destructive behavior) or being aggressive towards others (Hilgard via Minderop, 2013: 27).

## **2. Anxiety**

Any situation that threatens the comfort of an organism is assumed to give birth to a condition called anxiety. Various conflicts and forms of frustration that hinder the progress of individuals from achieving goals is one source of anxiety. The threat can be in the form of physical, psychological, and various pressures that cause anxiety. This condition followed by an uncomfortable feeling characterized by the terms worries, fear, unhappiness that can feel through various levels (Hilgard via Minderop, 2013: 28).

Freud put forward the importance of anxieties. He distinguishes between objective anxiety and neurotic anxiety. Objective anxiety is a realistic response when someone feels the danger in an environment. According to Freud, this condition is the same as fear. Neurotic anxiety comes unconsciousness conflict in an individual because the conflict did not realize that a person is not aware of the reason for the anxiety (Hilgard via Minderop, 2013: 28). Freud believes that anxiety as a result of unconsciousness conflict is a result of the conflict between impulse id (generally sexual and aggressive) and defense from the ego and superego (Minderop, 2013: 28)

#### **G. Personality Development**

Personality grows as a response to four primary stress sources; it is the processes of physiological growth, frustrations, conflicts and threats. As a direct result of the increased stress caused by these sources, the person forced to learn new ways to reduce stress. This learning process is called personality development (Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 82-83).

Personality development arises as a result of two problems, and the first is how a person's personality development process can overcome the problems faced, such as frustrations, conflicts and threats. The second is how the process of personality development with various phases in one's life.

According to Hall and Lindzey (1993: 83), identification, displacement, and defense mechanism are the ways individuals use to learn to deal with

frustrations, conflicts and threats. Also there are several stages of personality development.

### **1. Identification**

Identification can be defined as a method by which people take over the characteristics of others and make them an inseparable part of themselves (Hall and Lindzey: 1993; 83). Someone will make the stress reduction by behaving like what is the others did which may be more successful than himself.

Another word that describes the process of the event is an imitation. However, Freud did not want to equate the process of identification with imitation, according to Freud via Hall and Lindzey (1993), imitation implies a kind of superficial imitation of behavior. Meanwhile, he wants a word that contains an understanding of the type of acquisition that is more or less permanent in personality.

A person does not need to identify all aspects that exist in others. Usually, individuals will choose things that feel will help them to achieve the desired goals. Someone will do a lot of trials (trial and error) in the process of identification because usually, someone is not sure what makes others successful. After conducting many experiments, a person will feel whether the identification was successful or not if successful then the quality will be taken over. In contrast, if it is not successful, it will be discarded. The identification process can be done with animal objects, imaginary figures, institutions, abstract ideas, inanimate objects, and other humans (Hall and Lindzey: 1993: 84)

Many ways for someone to identify, someone also identifies someone who has lost or died by reincarnating someone who has gone missing into specific characteristics that are pervasive or inherent in one's personality. A person can also identify with someone out of fear, just as a child identifies parents' restrictions on avoiding punishment. This identification is the forerunner to the formation of the superego.

## **2. Displacement**

Displacement is the transfer of displeasure feelings towards one object to another object that is possible. For example, there is an aggressive impulse that can be replaced as scapegoats for people or other objects. These objects are not a source of frustration but safer to targeted (Minderop, 2013: 35)

Two factors determine the direction taken by displacement. These factors are the similarity of the substitute object with the original object, and also, the sanctions and restrictions imposed by the community (Hall and Lindzey: 1993: 86). The similarity factor is the extent to which two objects are identical to someone's mind, while the factors that prohibit the general public from acting through parents or other authority figures who justify something and forbid another person.

## **3. Defense mechanism**

According to Hilgard et al. (via Minderop, 2013: 29), Freud uses the term defense mechanism to refer to a person's unconsciousness processes that defend it against anxiety. This mechanism protects it from external threats or impulses



arising from internal anxiety by distorting reality in various ways. In personality theory, defense mechanisms are characteristics that tend to be active in everyone. This defense mechanism does not reflect personality in general, but can also affect personality development (Minderop, 2013: 31).

That was said by Santrock (via Minderop, 2013: 32), that in Freud's view, conflicting desires of the personality structure produce anxiety. For example, when the ego holds back the desire to achieve pleasure from the id, anxiety from the inside was felt. It spreads and results in uncomfortable conditions when the ego senses that the id can cause interference with the individual. Anxiety is alert to the ego to overcome the conflict through ego defense mechanisms, protecting the ego while reducing the anxieties produced by the conflict.

#### **a. Repression**

According to Freud, the most powerful and extensive mechanism of ego defense is repression. The purpose of repression is to push out impulses of the id which are not received from the consciousness and return to the unconsciousness. Repression is the foundation of the workings of ego defense mechanisms. The purpose of ego defense mechanisms is to repress or encourage impulses that threaten to come out of the conscious mind.

The mechanism of repression was initially proposed by Sigmund Freud, who often entered the realm of psychoanalytic theory. Repression as an effort to avoid feelings of anxiety. As a result of repression, the individual is unaware of

the impulses that cause anxiety and does not remember the emotional and traumatic experiences in the past (Minderop, 2013: 32-33).

### **b. Projection**

Every individual is often to meet situations or things that are not desirable and unacceptable by bestowing them with other reasons. For example, someone must be critical or be rude towards others and realize that this attitude is not appropriate to do. However, the attitude has given the reason that the person deserves it; this attitude is done so that it looks better. Unconscious mechanisms that protect individuals from the recognition of these conditions are called projections (Hilgard et al. via Minderop, 2013: 34). Projections happen when individuals cover up their deficiencies and the problems they face or mistakes delegated to others (Minderop, 2013: 34).

### **c. Reaction Formation**

Repression due to anxieties impulses is often followed by an opposite tendency that is contrary to the tendency that suppressed (reaction formation). For example, a person can become a fanatical martyr for evil because of an unconscious feeling related to sin. He may repress his impulses, which end in resistance to evil, which he does not understand. Formation reaction can prevent an individual from behaving that produces anxiety and often can prevent him from being antisocial (Minderop, 2013: 37)

#### **d. Fixation and Regression**

Fixation is the cessation of healthy development at a particular stage of development because subsequent development is complicated, causing frustration and anxiety that is too strong. For example, a young man is afraid of marriage because he was afraid of losing his mother's love. Frustration, anxiety and powerful traumatic experiences at certain stages of development can result in regression people. Regression is returning to the phase that he had once abandoned due to facing a situation which for him contained a danger. For example, a child who had not "wet" when his sister was born he then "wet" again (Andri and Yenny, 2007: 6).

#### **e. Rationalization**

Rationalization is a defense mechanism that involves re-understanding our behavior to make it more rational and acceptable to us. We try to forgive or consider a thought or action that threatens us by convincing ourselves that there are rational reasons behind those thoughts and actions. For example, someone who fired from a job said that his job was indeed not very good for him. If you are playing tennis and you lose, then you will blame the racket by slamming it or throwing it instead of blaming yourself for playing poorly. That is called rationalization. It was done because by blaming objects, or other people will slightly reduce the threat to the individual (Andri and Yenny, 2007: 6).

#### 4. Stages of personality development

According to Freud, the first few years of life have a decisive role in the formation of personality (Hall and Lindzey: 1993: 90) a person goes through a series of dynamically different stages during the first five years of life. Then during a period of more than five or six years next latent period, the dynamics will more or less stabilize. In adolescence, these dynamics will reappear then gradually become calm when adolescents enter early adulthood.

At the first stage of life, the mouth becomes a dynamic area of activity or commonly called the oral stage. It lasts for about a one-year beginning. After that, followed by the stages of development the cathexis and anatexis around the elimination functions or commonly called the anal stage. This stage will end in the second year and followed by phallic stages in which sex organs are the most important erogenous zones. These three stages are pregenital. After going through these stages, a person will go through a long period of calm during which impulses tend to repressed. The emergence of dynamics during the dynamic adolescence reactivates pregenital impulses. Someone will arrive at the maturity or genital stage if the pregenital impulses are successfully removed and sublimated by the ego. (Hall and Lindzey; 1993; 90)

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the analysis result of the novel written by an American novelist Ron Rash *Serena*, and the analysis will be started by elaborating on the id, ego, and superego of the main character *Serena*.

#### A. *Serena's* Personality Structure

Before going to the analysis, the researcher will introduce the background of the main character of this novel. There is a main character in this novel, namely *Serena*. *Serena* is a wife of a lumber boss called Pemberton. She introduced as a very clever and independent woman, in herself, she always wanted to look everywhere. It said that she was a woman who was in a state of being a baby because since she was a child, and had been left dead by all of her family members because of a dangerous virus attacking the area where she lived. *Serena* has a gorgeous face that is white and clean skin. Her husband loves her very much as well as she also loves her husband very much and wants to be happy until old with her husband. *Serena's* personality changed because of any problem that happens in her life; the problem itself appears from herself but influence to others. The following are the explanation of *Serena's* personality structure consist of id, ego and superego.

The id is an energy boost from the inside to fulfill a desire in the form of pleasure. The principle id is almost the same as the principle of misery. It contains elements of psychological energy and instincts that pressure humans to meet basic



needs such as eating, sex, refusing pain, or discomfort. According to Freud, the id is in the unconscious mind, and there is no contact with reality. The way the id works is always looking for pleasure and always presents discomfort. The analysis below will explain the id of the main character Serena.

The ego described as a prime minister who likened to having the task of completing all work connected with reality and responsive to the desires desired by the Id (Minderop, 2010; 21). In other words, the ego must comply with the id. Ego personality structure arises from the needs of creatures who need consideration to do those needs and following objective reality so that the ego structure can distinguish between imagination and reality and can reduce confusion.

The superego exists as a mediator between id and ego; it is an essential structure in the individual personality. An individual will never distinguish where it is better and for him/herself. Minder has explained in his book (2010: 20-22) the superego is the conscience that knows it is a good thing or not. Superego is more referring to morality. Like id, superego does not consider the reality, except when the sexual impulse and aggressiveness can be satisfied in the morality balancing.

At the beginning of this novel, the arrival of a couple arrived who had just married from Boston named George Pemberton and Serena Pemberton. Both of them came by train to the Pemberton Company Camp, when they got there while they were sleeping and were kissed by her husband with a kiss while talking that the place was not suitable for Serena. However, Serena replied to her husband's

sentence with those soft words that explained that she was happy with him, whatever the conditions. It proven in the sentence

*"Not the best place for a honeymoon." Pemberton said*

*"It suits us well enough," Serena said, leaning into his shoulder. "We're here together, which is all that matters" (p.4)*

The turmoil of love that felt because it is enough to make him receive anything from a Pemberton filled with id's demands from a Serena who loves his husband so much make she does not care about anything that does not encourage the factors of pleasure and happiness. It marked by the saying, "Not the best place for a honeymoon." What seemed to regret a thing and immediately answered with "It suits us well enough," by Serena and continued with the sentence. "We're here together, which is all that matters" which proves that the id's encouragement from Serena is dominant and she can always live together with her husband regardless of circumstances.

After arriving at the camp where her husband's company he directly met with all company officials and acquainted with them, the introduction did not last long, and they immediately discussed what happened in his company while left by Pemberton, one of the workers named Buchanan said that one of the workers found traces of the panther roam near the camp. Serena is shocked by this and worries that her husband will hunt that panther. However, Serena explained that she would not forbid her husband to hunt the panther because it did not want to make her husband feel constrained by his existence. It described in the following quotations.

*"I hope he'll pursue his panther and would be disappointed if he were to do otherwise," Serena said, turning so she addressed Pemberton as much as his partners. "Pemberton's a man unafraid of challenges, which is why I married him."*

*Serena paused, a slight smile creasing her face.*

*"And why he married me."(p.7)*

Consciously the superego appears in this incident, the superego which is a feeling to think about the rules that exist in reality affects Serena think if her husband hunts again then the worst possible danger will befall her husband, but Serena's self is already dominated by factor id which is nature want to get pleasure and do not want her husband disappointed with the nature of Serena, so that the ego, as the executor, does what the id commands without regard to the superego.

When meeting with all an old employee named Harmon along with his daughter named Rachel, it is seen that she was coming to meet Pemberton to hold accountable for what Pemberton did to his child. Serena, who is confused by the condition and what's going on, asks who he is and what happened. Harmon felt that there was nothing to do with Serena so he explained that his business had nothing to do with Serena. Serena, who felt that there was a problem that would occur in her life, did everything she could to what happened in this excerpt from this conversation.

*"You're a lucky man then," Serena said to Harmon. "You'll not find a better sire to breed her with. The size of her belly attests to that."*

*Serena turned her gaze and words to the daughter.*

*"But that's the only one you'll have of his. I'm here now. Any other children he has will be with me." (p.7)*

One of the characteristics of the id is for avoiding the discomfort that will make someone uncomfortable with the circumstances, the urge of the id, make

sense of wanting to appear and can not be controlled by the ego because in the subconscious Serena does not want her life disturbed by the arrival of others who unknown yet. The impulse of the ego against the very view of reality proved that harmony had explained to Serena that the goal was not for her to treat him. However, the id encouragement Serena is powerful to avoid the inconvenience that he would get to push the ego to ignore the existing reality. Superego, which is a weighing factor, does not appear at this event and keeps the id from dominating the ego to do what it wants.

The above incident not only ended with the conversation but with the fight between Harmon and Pemberton. A fight between the two is inevitable so that both get a pretty severe injury. Harmon had stab wounds to the top of his right hip bone and Pemberton himself had a torn wound on his upper arm due to Harmon's insurrection. Seeing the wound, Serena immediately helped her husband to stop the blood flowing from her husband's wound. Like the following incident,

*Serena stood beside him now. "Your arm," she said. (p.7)*

The ego, who is the executor to fulfill the demands of Serena, is driven unconsciously to care for her husband, who injured in his arm. Evidenced by the word "Your arm," the id factor is also not always to protect or avoid discomfort to oneself but also those around him, this illustrated when she wants to treat the husband.

After all the events were over, Serena took a knife that was quite expensive and gave it to Rachel to sell so that it could help with the cost of the process of her son's birth. Serene did this because Serena did not want to be

always overshadowed by the presence of the baby so she wanted to get rid of them. It was Proven in the following paragraph quote.

*Serena picked up the bowie knife and carried it to Harmon's daughter, who leaned over her father, hands cradling the blank face close to hers as if something might yet be conveyed to him. Tears flowed down the young woman's cheeks, but she made no sound. P.10*

*"Here," Serena said, holding the knife by the blade. "By all rights it belongs to my husband. It's a fine knife, and you can get a good price for it if you demand one. And I would," she added. "Sell it, I mean, That money will help when the child is born. It's all you'll ever get from my husband and me."(p.10)*

Serena does not want to accept the statement that the child who is conceived by the Harmon daughter is the child of her husband. The impulse, which is an impulse from the inside, does not want her life in danger as a result of the existence of someone who is considered disturbing. Id Serena takes action to get rid of the inconvenience as in the paragraph above which explains that Serena's ego acts according to what id wants to give a knife that is quite expensive and can help with the cost of giving birth. In addition, the Serena id also did not want them to be present and continued to interfere in his affairs as Serena said, "... it is all you'll ever get from my husband and me." It explains that the id Serena wanted to make them no longer close by and encourage the ego to do it.

Pemberton's company is relatively large and has many employees; each employee placed in camps that are suits enough and employees are required to set aside his salary to pay for his residence. It was revealed when there was a meeting between the top brass of the company which was also held there. During the session, she asked what facilities were in the employee camps and how much was the rent and suggested that the facilities received by employees were not very good according to the price. Proven in the following quote.



*"Do the workers have electricity?" . "Just in the dining hall."*

*"It's best that way," Serena said, stepping back into the room's center. "Not just the money saved but for the men. They'll work harder if they live like Spartans."*

*Pemberton raised an open palm toward the room's bare rough board walls.*

*"This is rather Spartan as well."(p.17)*

Serena spoke that as if the workers should not be spoiled with adequate housing facilities, the workers must have a Spartan soul and spirit so that when working, they do not laze. Actually, in this case, it shows the balancing between all personality structure factors. The id impulse that encourages Serena's ego not to spoil the workers. This also overseen by the superego proven in the sentence, "Not just the money saved but for the men." Seeing the reality that workers must keep their money for themselves or maybe for their families. If they were given good facilities, then the rent will also be more expensive and it is hard to save money.

The quotes of the following paragraphs tell about the introduction of Serena to all the crews in the husband's company. At the time of the introduction, there was a crew member who disliked the presence of Serena. He described his dislike by spitting disgust at the calling of Serena and with an unpleasant face. Knowing that Serena who was on her horse immediately went down and approached the person. Serena who felt slighted immediately challenged the crew to measure a tree, who was the most appropriate or the closest, so she or he will win.

*"I'll make a wager with you," Serena said to Bildedt "We both estimate total board feet of that cane ash. Then we'll write our estimates on a piece of paper and see who's closest."*

*Bilded stared at Serena a few moments, then at the tree as if already measuring its height and width. He looked not at Serena but at the cane ash when he spoke.*

*"How we going to know who's closest?"*

*"I'll have it cut down and taken to the saw mill," Pemberton said. "We'll know who won by this evening." (p.22)*

The id, which is one of the caused a sense of wanting to avoid discomfort, appeared in this case. Serena's Id felt that someone who threatened and humbled himself immediately acted to get rid of it. In the story above, as it directly challenges its employees to compete against themselves, the treatment is an act of the ego to do what the id wants. Ego as the executor here is not affected by the superego because, in this incident, the superego does not appear so it only follows the will of the id.

The competition that was carried out by both of them, the situation also began to heat up because of prizes and also the consequences that would be obtained by both. The employee is very disadvantaged this because if he wins, he will get paid an extra two weeks. However, if he loses, he will not work for free for two weeks. On this side, the loss obtained by the employee is that Serena is the wife of a wealthy businessman who is very easy to give the gift, she will still enjoy the wealth she has despite being lost. However, it is different because of the employee where he risked his two-week pay if he lost and also risked the lives of his family who also depend on him.

*"How much we wagering?" Biled asked. "Two weeks' pay." The amount gave Biled pause.*

*"There ain't no trick to it? I win I get two weeks' extra pay."*

*"Yes," Serena said, "and if you lose you work two weeks free." (p.23)*

A powerful id's impulse as a result of bringing discomfort in Serena's life, encouraging the ego which is the executor to act without seeing the reality that exists, unrealized reality shows if the employee loses, he will not get a salary for

two weeks, indirectly it makes the employee's family also can not eat. The reality of the employee's family is very dependent on him who works there. On the other hand, ID Serena also really wants to foster a sense of satisfaction in herself, because the reality is that if she loses, she will not object to the agreed agreement.

The main character Serena told as a woman who is smart, intelligent, individual and has very high ambition. Serena, who is only the wife of a businessman who owns a timber company, asked her husband to open up more land. It also said that Serena was the son of a large timber entrepreneur in his place, and now he wants to influence Pemberton to open more land as in the following quote.

*"After Carolina, where to next?"*

*"I haven't thought that far ahead," Pemberton had replied.*

*"I?" she'd said. "Why not 'we'?"*

*"Well since it's 'we', Pemberton had replied playfully, "I'll defer to you."*

*Serena had lifted her head and met his eyes.*

*"Brazil. I've researched it. Virgin forests of mahogany and no law but nature's law."(p.29*

The Id has the characteristic of encouraging someone to foster a sense of pleasure and also avoiding discomfort in life, id because it appears in him by wanting a pleasure in life in the form of wanting to open more land in the Brazilian forest that is still native to the forest, as evidenced in the quote "After Carolina, where to next" The conversation quotation above also indicates the id Serena encourages his ego to fulfill his authority, seen in the Serena's answer that answers the husband's "I "?" She'd said. "Why not 'we'?" It indicates that id encourages her ego to dominate and fulfill her power without seeing the reality that Pemberton is the boss of the company.

Furthermore, it also looks at the id as it encourages the Ego as a secondary factor to make the id relate to the outside world by making decisions to fulfill the id's impulse. This indicated in Serena's words "Brazil. I've researched it. Virgin forests of mahogany and no law but nature's law." She acted following his wishes without seeing the reality that the husband did not intend to open land again.

The days passed because she was with her husband in the camp and lived there, occasionally they went away on business. One time they ate together at the camp together with company officials while chatting about the progress of the company. Interrupted the conversation of a Pemberton faith named Campbell Maid, with a list of salaries for all employees while asking the employee whether or not the employee who was defeated remained on the payroll or not. Pemberton answered with what reason so that the employee still included in the salary list. While continuing to eat, Campbell explained that the employee had a wife and three children who had to be supported, as explained in the following quote.

*"He has a wife and three children."*

*The words were delivered with no inflection, and Campbell's face was an absolute blank. Pemberton wondered, not for the first time, what it would be like to play poker against this man. \*

*"All for the better," Serena said. "It will make a more effective lesson for the other workers."(p.36)*

Serena's id encourages the ego not to pay attention to what the superego thinks. The ego here is an executor who only does what is supposed to do even though the superego also thinks of a reality that his family is very dependent on the employee, if he still does not get a salary

for two weeks then he and the family cannot meet their needs. However, the urge is powerful id makes the ego can no longer think it all, id just want in life because no one is a bother and get rid of it.

Serena is a woman who has intelligent, independent thinking and also likes challenges. In the middle of the novel, it told that all these characteristics formed as a result of events in the past where when Serena was a child, she was left by all members of her family from her father, mother, to her young sister. All of them died as a result of a deadly disease (virus) that attacked the area where they lived so they all died. Serena, who was not at home at the time, was not affected by the plague, as described below.

*"Perhaps you have similar plans to return to Colorado for the summer, Mrs. Pemberton?" Cheney asked. "I'm sure the family manse is much grander than your present abode."*

*"No, I don't, Serena said. "Once I left Colorado I've never returned."*

*"But who looks after your parents' house and estate?" Wilkie asked.*

*"I had the house burned down before left."*

*"Burned," Wilkie exclaimed in astonishment.*

*"Fire is indeed an excellent purifier after contagion" Doctor Cheney said, "but | suspect burning the bed sheets would have sufficed."*

*"What of your family's timber holdings?" Wilkie asked. "I certainly hope you didn't burn those as well."*

*"I sold them," Serena said. "It's money better used here in North Carolina."(p.55)*

The paragraph above tells about the conversation when gathered with the Pemberton partner in his company. Dr. Cheney asked Serena about his desire to visit back to his childhood place, Colorado. However, Serena refused. Maybe because of trauma about the incident that happened to his family. She has said to others that all members of his family died as a result of an outbreak of disease that



attacked the area. In the above quotation, it also explained that Serena had burned the entire house and everything in it and sold the land and the company owned by her parents.

An id impulse is dominating that she did not want to remember her dark past prompted her ego to refuse to see the reality that all her family had died as a result of the virus, as evidenced by the statement "No, I don't, Serena said." Once I left Colorado, I've never returned. "Which explains that she will not go there for the sake of not wanting to remember his past. Although explained in the next statement," I had the house burned down before left. " That she wholly burned. The superego factor does not seem to dilute the atmosphere by seeing the reality that exists because an id already dominates the ego that avoiding discomfort.

The work of cutting wood is a rather dangerous job, and employees are required to cut wood in the middle of the logging forest. Various dangers can occur, from work accidents to the danger of wild animals. It said an employee experienced a rattlesnake bite until he died. Serena, who is the wife of the boss, tries to solve the problem. At the time of association with company officials, Serena argued that the rattlesnakes should killed because it could affect the company's productivity as contained in the following novel excerpt.

*"The rattlesnakes cost us money," Wilkie complained, "and not just when a crew is halted by a bite. The men get overcautious so progress is slowed."*

*"Yes," Serena agreed. "They should be killed off, especially in the slash."*

*Wilkie frowned. "Yet that is the hardest place to see them, Mrs. Pemberton. They blend in so well as to be nearly invisible."*

*"Better eyes are needed then," Serena said.(p.59)*

The above quotation explains from the powerfull id impulse, which wants to hunt rattlesnakes that unsettle the whole crew so that the ego acts to obey the

id's powerful urge to prove "Yes," Serena agreed. "They should be killed off, especially in the slash "The desire not to want danger is present around her to hunt for the rattlesnake. In the second case stated in Serena's word, " Better eyes are needed then, "Serena said. The id factor again became a stimulus to encourage herself to look superior. It is evident when negotiating to hunt for snakes she wants to make people fascinated by the ideas she has.

The risk in a job that is in the forest is considerable; the danger of accidents when cutting wood to wild animals always lurking workers. In this novel, one of the wild animals that employees often see is the panther. A few days ago, workers saw panther roaming around in the Pemberton company holding area. Pemberton who heard this immediately, planned to hunt him down. One day the hunt was carried out by the rebel and invited the crew, Serena also participated in the hunt. The hunt lasted quite a long time and no one saw a panther but there was a bear that attacked Pemberton until it fell. Serena who was near her husband immediately fired a shotgun at the bear's head to death. Proven in the quote below.

*The Plotts circled and leaped, holding onto the bear with teeth and claw a few moments before falling away only to circle and leap again, the Redbones yelping and darting in to snap at the legs. Then Pemberton felt the barrel of a rifle against his side, felt its reverberation as the weapon fired. The bear staggered two steps backward. As Pemberton fell, he turned and saw Serena place a second shot just above the bear's eyes. The creature wavered a moment, then toppled to the ground and disappeared under a moiling quilt of dogs.(p.72)*

As explained in the sentence, "As Pemberton fell, he turned and saw Serena place a second shot just above the bear's eyes." The sentence explains that Serena's id encouragement to the ego to help the husband from the reality faced. Evidenced by trying to fire a shotgun at the head of a bear that attacked her

husband. In the subconscious, Serena did not see what if the bullet did not hit the bear's head but hit the husband, and also the possibility of the bear did not die immediately when hit by the shot, it was already unthinkable because the factor id was dominating and if he did nothing then Pemberton will be injured or can also die.

Serena's hatred of Buchanan was very evident in this case. It said above that Serena wanted Harris (another employee) to be present that night to talk about the problem of a national park that would build on Pemberton's land. Told they would unite to thwart the project. Serena likes harris and is eager to replace Buchanan's work with harris, and she also explains that the other crew members like harris too.

*"They're timid men, especially Buchanan," Serena said. "Wilkie's just gotten old, but it's Buchanan's nature. The sooner you and I are shed of them the better."*

*"We'll still need partners though."*

*"Then men like Harris, and, as soon as we can, partnerships where we have a controlling interest, Serena said as they moved through the snow-capped stumps. "I'm going to hire a Pinkerton and find out what's really going on in Tennessee with this park. I'll have him check out Kephart as well. See if he's as stellar a citizen as John Muir."(p.75)*

In the case above, Serena's id encouragement who does not want to get any discomfort from the existence of Buchanan encourages the ego to tell the husband that he wants Buchanan to be removed and replaced by harris. Proven in "They're timid men, especially Buchanan," Serena said. "Wilkie's just gotten old, but it's Buchanan's nature. The sooner you and I are shed of them the better." That she always linked the ugliness of the crew. She always linked with Buchanan, who did not like his existence. It began since Buchanan silenced Serena and did not allow Serena to speak while negotiating about the sale of land for national parks.

There are many problems in running this logging business, ranging from accidents to problems with other communities. One evening Pemberton discussed with Serena to resolve the issue. At the end of the conversation, Pemberton spoke to Serena that Harmon's son named Rachel returned to the camp to ask for more work as a cook. Pemberton got the info from one of his trusted people, Campbell. Serena who heard this, was shocked and felt there would be another threat from her. As it said that Rachel was driven away by her told at the beginning of the story of this novel. Serena herself, who feels disturbed unconsciously, brings up the id to make the discomfort leave his life. As in the following quote.

*"While she's at work, who cares for the child?"*

*"A neighbor will keep him."*

*"Him," Serena said. "So it's a male."*

*The sawing paused for a few moments as the lead chopper placed another wedge behind the blade. Serena raised her left hand and settled it over the saddle pommel. Her right hand, which held the reins, settled over the pommel as well.*

*"You be the one to tell her that she's hired" Serena said. "Just make it clear she has no claim on us. Her child either."(p.111)*

Serena doesn't want her husband to pity the woman. It was motivated by the encouragement of Serena's id which is not want to be bad. 's id the Serena constantly rejecting the inconvenience that will come to him as explained that one of the characteristics of the id is that he does not want to present any inconvenience.

Serena continued another conversation by casually asking, "While she's at work, who cares for the child?" She was only worried about the harm of the child who

was left working. Maybe she was also worried that the Hamon child would take her to the camp and make Pemberton closer with the baby. The form of anticipation from Serena was driven by an id who did not want to be a bother between their relationship.

The answer given by Pemberton was enough to make her worry because the child of Harmon's daughter is a boy, as is well known that the child is the biological child of Pemberton and is the sole heir of Pemberton's wealth because Serena is not pregnant and has children. So she was suddenly shocked by the answer as if her son would lose everything from Pemberton. Proven in Serena's statement "Just make it clear she has no claim on us. Her child either." The ego who is helpless and does not think of the reality that the Harmon's daughter gives birth to the son of her husband, then the id encourages her ego not to be compassionate towards the child.

The story above is a conversation between Pemberton and Serena after the national park construction hearing. It seems like Serena did not like Buchanan from the beginning; it is clear here that she disliked him. The initial feeling of dislike expressed in the way of being suspicious of Buchanan towards his decision until, at the end of the conversation, she told to get rid of Buchanan from nearby. The statement was quite ambiguous, and she could have told him to fire him and expel him, it could also be likened to telling him to kill him like the following quote.

*"So if Buchanan sides against us," Pemberton said, "you believe Wilkie could be swayed as well?"*

*"Yes."*



*"So what should we do?"*

*Serena led the Arabian to the mounting block and handed the reins to Pemberton.*

*"We'll rid ourselves of Buchanan."(p.140)*

Serena's id impulses do not want any problems in her life; the id was encouraging the ego, which actually can also not do it. Serena's Id also did not pay attention to the superego who should think more realistically. In this case, the original impulse of the id can be blocked from external factors namely Pemberton himself, how he reacts to it. Other evidence is in words "We'll rid ourselves of Buchanan" which explains that the id impulses that come from the subconscious can not be controlled by a more realistic ego so he easily tells her husband to get rid of Buchanan, actually, the superego in her subconsciously speaks If Buchanan before Serena was a trusted person of her husband and was very important to the company, however, the enormous Id drive did not continue to encourage the ego to act what the superego thought.

The panther back again that troubled the Pemberton company, which made all the workers more careful in their work. Short story Pemberton who initially believed strongly in Buchanan, who is a close friend and also his beliefs changed after getting married to Serena. He became very confident in whatever was said Serena as if he would not want to make Serena disappointed. In the previous story, once she had told her husband to get rid of Buchanan, it was said that Buchanan was shot dead by a real gun that actually used to hunt panthers with their partners. Pemberton deliberately aimed his shot to meet the demands of Serena who only ordered him to keep Buchanan away. After returning Pemberton immediately approached his wife and talked a few things with her.

*"So it's done," Serena said, her right hand taking his and pressing it to her thigh.*

*"Yes."*

*"And the sheriff?"*

*"Suspicious, but he has no proof or witness to show it wasn't an accident."(p.151)*

Serena's id impulse as satisfied with the news of Buchanan's death is proven in Serena's words "So it's done," Seems she feels satisfied because her impulse does act as a repellent of discomfort and also wants to get pleasure. On the other hand, Serena's superego appears as proven in Serena's question, "And the sheriff?" it explains that the superego sees the reality of what if the sheriff knows that an incident is an act of her husband and encouragement from her so that the ego is always pushing to ask Pemberton.

In the previous story, Serena wanted to open new land for the advancement of her husband's company. Serena wants to land in Brazil that is still very new and not many people touched it. It turns out that desire is not just nonsense that comes out of Serena's mouth. During this time, she studied seriously about Brazil. Serena learns how things are there and even how the law applies as in the quotation below.

*"Farther," Serena said. "Brazil. Mahogany forests the same quality as Cuba's, except we'll have them all to ourselves. There's not a single timber company in operation there, just rubber plantations."(p.168)*

The id factor which is a subconscious factor always drives his ego to do the research, he learns a lot about forests in Brazil because id is a dominant factor to get pleasure and satisfaction so she is very passionate about doing anything until she can get the pleasure. Similarly, Serena is very eager to open land in Brazil. She does everything to achieve her goals.

Problems in life always appear; one problem solved, then another problem pops up. In this case, due to experiencing extreme stress, she had to have a miscarriage in her first pregnancy and was very much awaited. At that moment, she must accept that she will not be able to conceive anymore because her impulse removed for her safety. The incident happened because when she was pregnant, she was riding a horse that made her stomach contract and bleeds. Over time Serena as a strong and intelligent woman who does not want to continue in sadness, Pemberton as a husband also always encouraged her so that she returned to normal. As in the quote pad below, Serena does activities that make her happy and not wrapped in sadness.

*Pemberton checked the cotton gauze over her wound for any drainage of blood or jaundiced fluid, gave Serena water and the Feosol the doctor prescribed for her anemia. As the days passed, Pemberton fed her a soft diet of eggs and pureed meat until she could lift the fork and spoon herself. He emptied the bedpan and tried, vainly, to get Serena to take the codeine for her soreness. She grew stronger each day, soon leaving the bed to use the bathroom and to make short walks around the house while Pemberton held her arm. Serena insisted he continue working, especially in pursuing investors, but Pemberton did so only after moving his office into the front room. While Serena lay in the darkened bedroom, Campbell ran the day-to-day business from the office with his usual efficiency, Vaughn taking over lesser duties.(p.214)*

Id serena begging the ego to get what he wants. This satisfaction will be realized if the ego really does what the id wants without any other encouragement from the superego. proven in Serena's quote insisted that he continues to work, especially in pursuing investors, that is the purpose of serena so that the id's very strong impulse makes the ego in charge of executing the impulse start from learning to walk little by little until he manages to recover and pursue what he the dream of Brazil.

*As she strengthened, Serena talked about Brazil, about going there as soon as they finished in Jackson County. Obsessed with it, Pemberton believed,*

*especially after Pemberton had found potential investors in Asheville. Men who would be interested only in local investments, Pemberton told her, but Serena believed otherwise. I can convince them, she said. As Pemberton sat in the darkened bedroom, his chair pulled close to the bed, Serena spoke of Brazil's untapped resources, its laissez-faire attitude toward businesses, how she and Pemberton should go there and scout tracts as soon as the Jackson County camp was up and running. Not even an empire, Pemberton, a world, she told him, and spoke with such fervor Pemberton at first feared an infection might have set in and raised her temperature. What reservations Pemberton had, he kept to himself. They did not speak of the dead child.(p.214)*

The impulse of Serena's id was eager to satisfy her pleasure encouraged the ego to learn more about Brazil, as evidenced in the words As She Strengthened, Serena talked about Brazil, when she was sick and unable to do heavy work, she always learned about Brazil and also looked for people infestor so that he can speak much about Brazil. As told above, her husband also argues differently with serena who is eager to brazil as the opening of her new land, suamina actually argues about Ansheville. Serena who heard that explained more clearly about Brazil. The impetus of serena re-emerges because there is a rejection of his desire by encouraging the ego to speak more clearly about Brazil. On the other hand Serena's superego who saw the reality that his boss was Pemberton was ignored by an ego that was more driven by the id.

Self-reliance in serena as if it was already very attached and may also have formed in him since he was a child. Serena does whatever she thinks is good without paying attention to other things around her, an unhealthy body condition is not a problem to do whatever she wants. It is said that he sought investors



everywhere and no matter how far he searched for land in Brazil. Though other factors must be considered as health and others.

*Something planned for years, Pemberton now realized. Serena sent telegrams and letters to sources and contacts in Washington and South America. Possible investors as far away as Chicago and Quebec were contacted as well. Serena did all this with a frenetic alacrity, as if her mind had to make up for her body's inactivity. ....(p.214)*

Id's encouragement is always passionate to encourage his ego to do whatever he wants. Proven in the sentence as if her mind had to make up for her body's inactivity. He did not pay attention to the factors of his health which he had just recovered, told also serena doing what he wanted when he was still sick. This is contrary to the nature of the superego who sees reality, he does not pay attention to his health which will worsen if he does it all, he also should always communicate with her husband who is the boss of the company.

The search for investors to realize the desire to open land in Brazil is not easy, investors often think that it is better to invest in their own country. But serena has the intelligence to attract investors to invest in her company because she really wants to make the company big and everywhere. Id impulent serenalah who became a reference as a factor that makes his wishes immediately fulfilled. Like what was discussed serena in the following quote.

*"Brazil?" Lowenstein said, giving Harris a puzzled look. "I'd assumed your plans were for local land investments."*

*"My husband and I are more ambitious than that," Serena said. "I think you will be also, once you learn of the possibilities. (p.234)*

The excerpt of the conversation above tells the event at Serena. Pemberton and Harry met the investors who will invest their money in businesses that are thought to be serena and her husband. It is said that there are two investors who



will invest, he is a person who also often invests in local logging companies. The impetus of Serena who wants to realize his desire to open land in Brazil encourages the ego to approach the existing investors. He tried to explain his desire which is already thought carefully to open land in Brazil.

Serena intelligence is not always used to do good to others. In this case, Serena uses her intelligence by lying and utilizing investors who have invested in her company. She spoke to her husband if investors would only use their names and money. This is an id demand that cannot be controlled by a superego that is more moral and rules in place so that the ego makes the id demands. Like the following quote.

*"Don't be so grim about it, Pemberton. This may well be the last time that we see any of them. Once we're in Brazil, they'll be nothing more than names on checks."(p.303)*

Serena spoke to Pemberton about what investors are getting from their investments in Brazil. Serena states that investors will not get anything from their investments. Craftiness serena is an id demand who wants to get pleasure. The demand was realized without rejection from the superego. The superego also does not appear within oneself because it is supposed to control the performance of the ego. On the other hand, Pemberton should do something so that Serena is not arbitrary with what he wants to do.

Serena serena about the existence of Rachel and her young child made him always haunted with feelings of worry. Serena is very disturbed and does not want what she has now to be shared with others. As if she did not want to lose her husband Pemberton, he was willing to do anything that made him comfortable

and there was nothing to disturb. As told in the novel, Serena orders or invites one of her trusted people, Galloway to do what she wants, one night she asks permission from her husband to go with Galloway on the grounds that the work matters are very important and must be done at that time, apparently while looking for Rachel and her son to be killed, but he did not find it only met a widow named Adeline Jegkins and killed her. Early in the morning Sheriff Mcellell met Pemberton and told him that someone had been killed with a cut wound on the neck, Pemberton was shocked and the sheriff accused his wife that Serena was the mastermind of all this, as in the following quote.

*"Your wife and that henchman of hers thought she'd tell them where the Harmon girl and her child were. That's what I think. They went to the girl's cabin first. The door was wide open this morning, and I know for a fact it was fastened last night. Cigarette butts by the barn as well. Only I don't know which one they were after." McDowell paused. "Which one was it, the child or the mother? Or was it both?"(p.254)*

The story above shows the encouragement of Serena, who does not want to get inconvenience in his life to encourage the ego to do the deed. It is based on the unwillingness of the presence of these two people (Rachel (harmonious child) and also their children) and does not want her husband to pay more attention to them. On the other hand, ID as well as being driven by what happened to the baby in her birth, died from a miscarriage; she did not want her husband's love to belong to Rachel's son.

At the end of the story in this novel, Pemberton felt depressed as a result of what his wife did; he really did not believe that his wife could commit crimes that are too far. It said that Pemberton was eager to hunt for panther which was reported by the workers without rethinking what his wife was doing. Serena, who

loved her husband, ordered Galloway to accompany her husband to hunt and give him a sandwich that had given rat poison. As the quote below, Galloway tells Pemberton that his wife has given the sandwich rat poison.

*"Must be that sandwich your Missus made special for you." Galloway said. "She mixed some rat poison into the mustard, then added some of that Paris Green to sweeten it. I asked her what if you tasted the poison, but she said men never noticed nothing that wasn't square in front of them. Guess she was right about that." (p.372)*

The treatment is due to Serena, who does not want her husband's love to be share, id's impulse is powerful in Serena, she does not want her husband to love Rachel's child more than he does so that Serena's ego does something so cruel. In this case, ID Serena also did not want her husband to disturb what she wanted to do so her ego was dominated by ID to do that. The id here plays a role in the first two factors, namely the factor to fulfill satisfaction or pleasure in his life and the second wants to get rid of things that make him uncomfortable. Ego Serena also does not get reasonable control from the superego, so as the executor, the ego does it all. There is no superego factor involved in this matter so the impulse id is very smooth to do all his actions.

From all the evidence above, the analysis explains that the personal structure of Serena is strongly influenced by the factor id, which is the impulses of satisfaction to what id want to satisfy, not only that Serena's id factor is also very prominent in the field of avoiding discomfort in life. Start from the beginning of the story in this novel, the urge of Serena's id is powerful and influential on several characters in the novel, from the urge to the discomfort of Rachel's existence in his life to the desire to kill all those who considered threatening in his life. On the other hand,

Serena's id also shows how she wants to do what she wants such as opening new land in Brazil. That is all the nature of the id that makes Serena be superior to other characters in the story.

### **B. Serena's Personality Dynamics**

Personality Dynamics talk about energy. Freud argued that psychological activities require energy, commonly known as physics energy. The energy transformed from physical energy through the id and its instincts. In this case, the researcher describes the instincts and anxieties that exist in the main character Serena. Serena's personality dynamics include death instincts, life instincts, and anxiety.

The first element of personality dynamics is instincts. Instincts can be divided into two elements. The first is life instincts (eros), which are impulses that guarantee survival and reproduction, such as hunger, thirst, and sex. The life instinct most emphasized by Freud was sex, and during the early years of psychoanalysis, almost everything people did was seen as rooted in this impulse (Freud via Hall and Lindzey, 1993: 73). There are some pieces of evidence of life instincts which did by Serena in the novel

Before the paragraph below was told about hunting a panther that heard roaming the land owned by Pemberton. Some employees have seen it with their own eyes and reported the incident to Pemberton, then Pemberton and also the crew tried to hunt down the panther. During the hunting process, not a panther found to send a huge bear. It said that the bear attacked Pemberton with strength,

automatic Pemberton lost because the wild animal was many times larger with the body of Pemberton, the incident saw Serena's husband had been crushed by a bear that attacked immediately took a shotgun and fired into the bear's head to death. As explained in the sentence *As Pemberton fell, he turned and saw Serena place a second shot just above the bear's eyes.* The sentence explains that Serena's encouragement to the ego to help the husband from the reality faced.

*The Plotts circled and leaped, holding onto the bear with teeth and claw a few moments before falling away only to circle and leap again, the Redbones yelping and darting in to snap at the legs. Then Pemberton felt the barrel of a rifle against his side, felt its reverberation as the weapon fired. The bear staggered two steps backward. As Pemberton fell, he turned and saw Serena place a second shot just above the bear's eyes. The creature wavered a moment, then toppled to the ground and disappeared under a moiling quilt of dogs. (p.72)*

The dynamics occur because of the desire (instinct) to help her husband whom she loved so much; the life instinct is not merely about sex or eating and drinking activities, but also the life instinct to survive and help fellow living creatures. Humans beings created to help one another because humans are social creatures. It was evidenced by trying to fire a shotgun at the head of a bear that attacked her husband. In the subconscious, Serena did not see what if the bullet did not hit the bear's head but hit the husband, and also the possibility that the bear did not die immediately when hit by the shot, it was unthinkable because the factor id was already dominating. If she did nothing, Pemberton will be injured or may also die.

A rather unpleasant incident occurred at the workplace while Galloway was showing young workers how to cut wood with an ax. Galloway slipped, and the ax struck his arm. Serena, who was in the vicinity of the place, was immediately alert to help her crew by wrapping the blood that flowed



continuously using cloth until it stopped. That is the life instincts carried out by others to save someone's life and proven in the following paragraph.

*Serena dismounted and took off her coat, revealing the condition it had concealed for months. She lifted a pocketknife from her saddle pack and slashed free the Arabian's rein and tied it around the stricken man's forearm. She tightened the leather, and blood ceased pouring from Galloway's wrist. The men lifted their wounded foreman and held him upright on the horse until Serena mounted behind him. She rode back to camp, one arm around Galloway's waist, pressing the worker against her swollen belly. (p.179)*

The impulse of id is unconscious while pushing to help someone who is sick, is evidenced in the paragraph above told by a foreman named Galloway was showing a young man who had no experience of oak trees that are good for cutting, when the young man swung his ax to cut the ground for stepping his legs tilted a bit and made him slip so that his ax swing hit Galloway's palm which marked the place to be cut off. Serena, who was around, immediately made an id and encouraged the ego to help her. With his intelligence, she succeeded in making the flowing blood stop and immediately took him to the doctor's office to receive further treatment.

Death instincts (Thanatos) is the second of instinct's element that underlies aggressive and destructive actions. Both of these instincts, even though they are in the subconscious, are motivational forces (Hilgard et al. via Minderop, 2013: 27). Death instincts can lead to acts of suicide or self-destruction (self-destructive behavior) or being aggressive towards others (Hilgard et al. via Minderop, 2013: 27)

At the end of the story, death instincts appear in Serena, but not to damage or eliminate his own life but other characters. The emergence of a death instinct is

due to anxiety in him that affects life and makes him uncomfortable. The inconvenience makes him terrorized to commit acts that go too far from getting rid of what makes him uncomfortable to commit murder. Here are some analyses of dead instincts that exist in Serena in the novel.

The story before the paragraph below that at night, when she and Galloway left for business, she said that there was the business to do. In short, in the morning, Sheriff McDowell came to Pemberton and told him last night that a widow named Adeline Jenkins had killed with a cut on his neck as it knows that she is a widow who has been taking care and giving more attention to Rachel (Harmon's child) and also her child.

*"Your wife and that henchman of hers thought she'd tell them where the Harmon girl and her child were. That's what I think. They went to the girl's cabin first. The door was wide open this morning, and I know for a fact it was fastened last night. Cigarette butts by the barn as well. Only I don't know which one they were after." McDowell paused. "Which one was it, the child or the mother? Or was it both?"(p.254)*

The story above shows Serena's id encouragement, who does not want to get inconvenience in her life to encourage the ego to do the death instincts. It is based on the unwillingness of the presence of the two people (Rachel (Harmon's child) and also their children) and does not want her husband to pay more attention to them. On the other hand, Id as well as being driven by what happened to the child in her birth died from a miscarriage; she did not want her husband's love to belong to Rachel's son

The instinct of death also found in this case where the victim is her husband; the instinct formed as a result of her unwillingness to share love and

wealth with her husband's child. Told when Pemberton and Galloway went together to hunt for panther, Galloway gave a piece of sandwich. Pemberton immediately ate it and made him full, but he felt something strange in his stomach, he felt a firm grip and made him uncomfortable. It turned out that his wife's sandwich had been mixed with rat poison to make him feel pain.

*"Must be that sandwich your Missus made special for you." Galloway said. "She mixed some rat poison into the mustard, then added some of that Paris Green to sweeten it. I asked her what if you tasted the poison, but she said men never noticed nothing that wasn't square in front of them. Guess she was right about that."(p.372)*

The treatment is because Serena, who does not want her husband's love to be divided. The death instincts were by the ego is driven by the id to commit such heinous acts, even though the superego might think of doing something else that does not hurt others. The emergence of death instincts does not suddenly appear, it needs a process and cause, so here it is told if Serena planned this abnormal treatment in the future. In this case, the superego should have done something to prevent this incident, but the urge could not be unstoppable due to anxiety in him from the beginning until finally, his ego was executing the desire.

The second element of personality dynamics is anxiety. Any situation that threatens the comfort of an organism is assumed to give birth to a condition called anxiety. Various conflicts and forms of frustration that hinder the progress of individuals for achieving goals are one source of anxiety. The threat can be in the form of physical, psychological, and various pressures that cause anxiety. This condition followed by an uncomfortable feeling, characterized by the terms

worries, fear, unhappiness that can be felt through various levels (Hilgard et al. via Minderop, 2013: 28).

Freud put forward the importance of anxieties. He distinguishes between objective anxiety and neurotic anxiety. Objective anxiety is a realistic response when someone feels the danger in an environment. According to Freud, this condition is the same as fear. Neurotic anxiety comes from the word unconscious conflict in an individual because the conflict did not realize that a person is not aware of the reason for the anxiety (Hilgard et al. via Minderop, 2013: 28). Freud believes that anxiety as a result of unconscious conflict is a result of the conflict between id pulse (generally sexual and aggressive) and defense from the ego and superego (Minderop, 2013: 28)

The incident below tells the story of when the Harmon daughter again and wants her job back; her condition, which is now giving birth, makes her need a job to fulfill her daily needs. She came to Campbell and spoke to him, Pemberton himself learned about this from Campbell. Serena, who has just finished watching, looks and guides the work of the employee, is informed by Pemberton about it.

*"What I said at the depot, about her getting nothing else from us."*

*"Her wages will be the same as before," Pemberton said, "and like before she won't be living in camp."*

*"While she's at work, who cares for the child?"*

*"A neighbor will keep him."*

*"Him," Serena said. "So it's a male."*

*The sawing paused for a few moments as the lead chopper placed another wedge behind the blade. Serena raised her left hand and settled it over the saddle pommel. Her right hand, which held the reins, settled over the community as well.*

*"You be the one to tell her that she's hired," Serena said. "Just make it clear she has no claim on us. Her child either. " (p.111)*

The reaction Serena heard it immediately shocked and did not let her get more than the job she wanted. It is a personality dynamic in the form of objective anxiety. In this case, anxiety occurs as a result of the existence of a Harmon daughter, who is considered a problem in her future life. As it is known that a deed causes Harmon's child who is pregnant so that she does not want her husband to be overly sorry for the woman. It was motivated because the anxiety of Serena, who did not want to be ugly, happened to him proven in Serena's talk, *"What I said at the depot, about her getting nothing else from us."* Serena's anxiety continuously rejects the inconvenience that will come to her as it explained that one of the characteristics of the id is not willing to present inconvenience.

Serena continued another conversation by casually asking, *"While she's at work, who cares for the child?"* She was just worried about the state of the Harmon baby child who was left working. Maybe she was also worried that the Hamon child would take her to camp and make Pemberton closer to the child. It was a form of Serena's anxiety.

Concerns hit again when Pemberton gave answers to the questions Serena above. The answer given by Pemberton was enough to make her worried because the child of Harmon's child is a boy. As is well known that the child is the biological child of Pemberton, and is the sole heir of Pemberton's wealth because Serena is can not pregnant and has children. So she was suddenly shocked by his answer as she would lose everything from Pemberton. Proven in Serena's statement, *"Just make it clear she has no claim on us. Her child either."* The ego



who is helpless and does not think of the reality that Harmon's child gives birth to the son of her husband, then the id encourages his ego not to be compassionate towards the child. It is a form of objective anxiety reaction from Serena.

Pemberton and Serena stepped inside the stable, pausing a moment to let their eyes adjust. The Arabian stamped his foot impatiently at Serena's approach. She unlatched the wooden door and led the gelding out.

The story above is a conversation between Pemberton and Serena after the national park construction hearing. Seen from the start, she did not like Buchanan; it was clear that she did not like him. The beginning of the feeling of dislike was expressed in the way of suspicion towards Buchanan about his decision until, at the end of the conversation, she told to get rid of Buchanan from nearby. The statement was quite ambiguous, and he could have told him to fire him and expel him, it could also be likened to telling him to kill him. However, this statement does not matter how she interpreted it; the most important thing is that Serena's id encouragement that does not want to have a problem in her life, encouraging the real ego can also not do it. Serena's Id also does not pay attention to the superego, who should think more realistically. In this case, the original id impulse could be blocked from external factors, namely Pemberton himself, how he reacts.

*"So what should we do?"*

*Serena led the Arabian to the mounting block and handed the reins to Pemberton.*

*"We'll rid ourselves of Buchanan."(p.140)*

In this case, it was objective anxiety from Serena, who did not want to be disturbed in her life with her husband. As is known, Buchanan is an assistant from

her husband who is trusted by her, but Serena does not like her existence, which considered to disturb the plans that have been initiated by Serena. That made Serena assume Buchanan was a danger to her so that she looked objectively serene's objective anxiety.

Other evidence is in words "*We'll rid ourselves of Buchanan*" which explains that a more realistic ego can not control the id impulses that come from the subconscious, so she quickly tells her husband to get rid of Buchanan. The superego in her subconsciously speaks If Buchanan before Serena was a trusted person of her husband and was very important to the company; however, the enormous Id drive did not continue to encourage the ego to act what the superego thought.

Personality dynamics are based on the performance of interconnected personality structures. The three elements of personality dynamics are closely related to the three personality structure factors id, ego and superego; from these three factors researchers can conduct personality dynamics analysis. In the novel *Serena*, the main character Serena has two elements of dynamics personality, instinct and anxiety, but in this story anxiety is the most dominant in the story. Starting from the beginning of the story of anxiety has emerged when his life with Pemberton will be disturbed by the presence of Rachel and her child to anxiety about people around him. As an example above anxiety that exists in Serena included in objective anxiety which is an act of anxiety towards objects around him that might make him disturbed in his life.

### C. Serena's Personality Development

Personality development arises as a result of two problems, and the first is how a person's personality development process can overcome the problems faced, such as frustrations, conflicts, and threats. The second is how the process of personality development with various stages in one's life. Based on research that has been done in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash, the main character Serena uses displacement in the novel to deal with the frustration, conflict, and threat. The following will explain the results of the research.

Displacement is one way to overcome problems in life. Displacement helps the ego neutralize the desire of the id, which continues to insist on being satisfied. As the name implies "displacement," the workings of this defense mechanism are trying to move the desired impulses of the id to other objects that can fulfill the desires of the id because the desired object is not available. The main character Serena uses this method in the case after he lost the figure he loved namely family. Following the explanation of the analysis.

At the time of being a child of a reasonably wealthy parent, they owned the same timber company as Pemberton. They lived peacefully and happily with families in Colorado until everything changed after a deadly virus attacked the area. All members of his family died because of the plague, starting from his father, mother, and sister. Fortunately, Serena did not die because he was not at home when the situation occurred.

It told that because she had completely forgotten the events that had happened in the past, she also sold all of her family's assets and burned down the house and its contents before leaving Colorado, she felt that her true love was a family, but all had been lost and vanished because of the virus so he does not want to feel love again later on. Serena grows and becomes a woman who is independent thanks to all that happens that makes her forced to live alone and survive in her life.

The paragraph below tells when the crew asked if he would go back to Colorado to visit his family-owned company, but he refused and explained that he had sold it and burned his entire house before he left. It explained that he did not want to see his dark past; love Serena has been lost and burned with the rest of his house and proven in the following quote.

*"No, I don't, Serena said. "Once I left Colorado I've never returned."*

*"But who looks after your parents' house and estate?" Wilkie asked.*

*"I had the house burned down before left."(p.55)*

From the paragraph above explains that Serena has forgotten everything and does not want to remember her past. He wants his future to start from not remembering the bad things in his past. In this case, it also seems he is unfortunate and does not want to feel love again after the pure love of a family has disappeared and will not return.

That is the beginning of Serena's life story told in the novel. After she grew up as a strong, smart, and well-attended woman, she found a man who became her husband, Pemberton. Serena, who was previously traumatized after the departure of her parents forever, does not feel that she will get true love

anymore, but after meeting with Pemberton, she feels that she has her true love again. Proven in the following quote.

*"It suits us well enough," Serena said, leaning into his shoulder. "We're here together, which is all that matters" (p.4)*

The quote above was Serena talk about Pemberton when he arrived at the camp. Seen as very satisfied with everything about Pemberton (her husband), she accepts whatever and whatever her husband's circumstances. That is evidence of true love from Serena growing back after true love since childhood was lost because his parents died. The treatment is a form of personality development in the form of displacement Serena. She replaces or removes the sadness for what happened to her in the past with the love of her husband for a better life.

In this novel, it said that Serena loved her husband so much that he dared to do anything if there was something to disturb the relationship with her husband. That is because he does not want to lose his true love anymore. Several incidents in this novel tell about the treatment of Serena towards what could disturb his relationship with Pemberton. One of them is that he drove Rachel who was pregnant. Serena feels Rachel's presence around her husband will make the relationship with her husband disturbed. It is proven in the following quote.

*"Here," Serena said, holding the knife by the blade. "By all rights it belongs to my husband. It's a fine knife, and you can get a good price for it if you demand one. And I would," she added. "Sell it, I mean, That money will help when the child is born. It's all you'll ever get from my husband and me."(p.10)*

As told above, Serena does anything so that the love given by her husband does not disappear again. Serena uses displacement to love her husband and does



not want to lose anymore. He felt that if Rachel was pregnant with a biological child from her husband, his relationship would be threatened.

Some of the data analyzed above explain that in the life of Serena, told in the novel experiences a personality development in the form of displacement. Displacement in Serena made himself did not want to experience the same event with the past. She is also willing to do anything for love given by her husband to remain for her without anyone who likes him.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the research results of the main character, Serena's personality in *Serena*, the following conclusions. The personality structure examined using Freud's psychoanalytic theory; shows that Serena's personality influenced by the id, the ego, and the superego. Id in Serena appears in the form of desires and pleasures that must fulfill. Which makes him do something for his own sake. The ego acts as a decision-maker when pressed by the desires of the id that must fulfill, and the ego also tasked with alleviating the anxieties in the main character. Serena's ego also plays a role in balancing the demands of the id with the demands of the reality of the surrounding environment. The superego in Serena is present several times to help the ego control the id's unrealistic desires so that the attitude and behavior of the main character can control. The main character Serena is more dominated by the encouragement of the id so that Serena always looks superior compared to other characters in the novel; it is indeed the result of a powerful and dominant id encouragement.

In the personality dynamics examined using Freud's psychoanalytic theory, it shows the instincts of life in Serena arise from her desire to help her husband from a bear attack and to help his crew during an accident at work. In addition to having a living instinct, Death instinct arises due to his unwillingness to share the love and wealth of her husband with Rachel's child; moreover, Serena also miscarried the baby she was carrying at the time. The death instincts that she

experiences are in the form of desires and actions to kill others. Meanwhile, the anxieties in Serena caused by the desire of the id, which cannot be realized by the ego and the helplessness of the superego who cannot advise the id. The objective anxiety in the form of a feeling of fear of objects or something that is in the surrounding environment, it is his fear of Jacob who is a child of Rachel, as he is afraid that if the child is close to her husband, her husband will meet with her more often and grow love.

From the above analysis, it can conclude that the development of Serena's personality in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash more demonstrated using the displacement method. Displacement means moving something to get success. In this case, Serena did not want to feel love anymore; in childhood, she lost her true love from her parents; she felt that love is a waste of time. However, when he meets Pemberton, he feels his true love and makes a displacement to get happiness. Serena transfers her true love to Pemberton and tries for no one to agree with her relationship.

The results of this study indicate that the Serena personality formed from several aspects of personality that have found. The most dominant aspect of Serena's personality is the id impulse which is a hereditary factor of birth and emerges from the unconscious mind. In *Serena* by Ron Rash, id Serena reacts as the basis for various factors or elements in personality, id as it influences the formation of personality dynamics which consists of life instincts and death instincts and fosters anxiety from the unconscious. Serena's personality development is also affected by the urge of the id, as evidenced by how the id

works to deal with the problems faced in life. The personality that is dominated by the urge will make the individual superior and this happens to Serena as the main character.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusions obtained after examining the personality of the main character Serena in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash, it suggested:

This novel research expected to provide additional knowledge and reference material, especially for English literature students who want to concentrate in the field of literature. This research expected to provide a proper understanding for every reader that literary works have an essential role in shaping personality and developing the quality of self to become better individuals.

From the results of this study, the reader expected to obtain important information about the personality of the main character in the novel *Serena* by Ron Rash, both positive and negative. Besides, readers also expected to emulate good personalities and make bad personalities a reflection or act in action.

Research on literary works, especially in analyzing the personality of a character by using literature psychology studies, is a hard job. Therefore, for readers who will analyze the personality of a character by using literature psychology studies, they should choose personality theory appropriately and better understand the theory.

The novel *Serena* by Ron Rash can not only be analyzed using psychoanalysis in the form of the personality of the main character but can also be analyzed using many other theories that are relevant for literary research.





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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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