

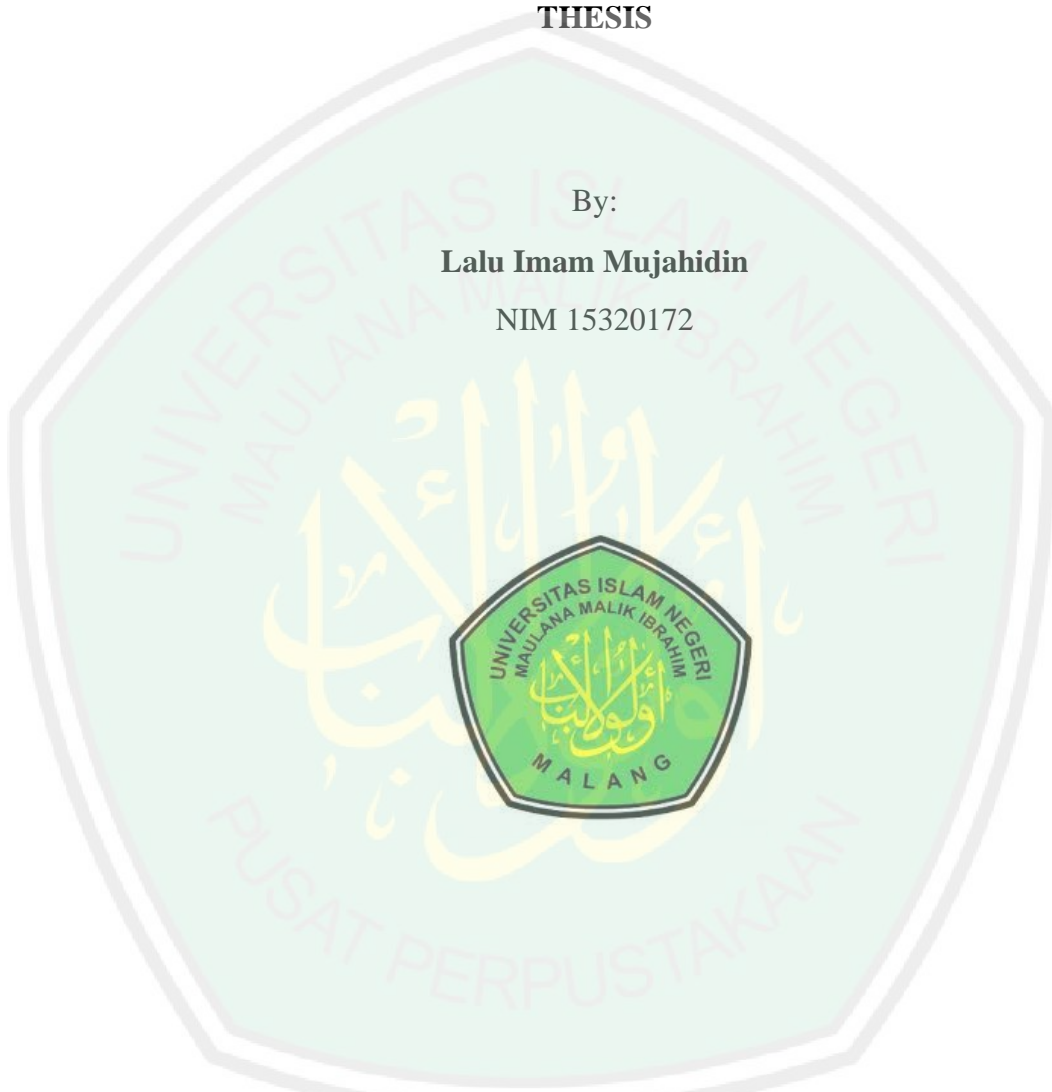
**PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN LAUREN
OLIVER'S *BEFORE I FALL***

THESIS

By:

Lalu Imam Mujahidin

NIM 15320172



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2019

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OLIVER'S *BEFORE I FALL***

THESIS

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

By:

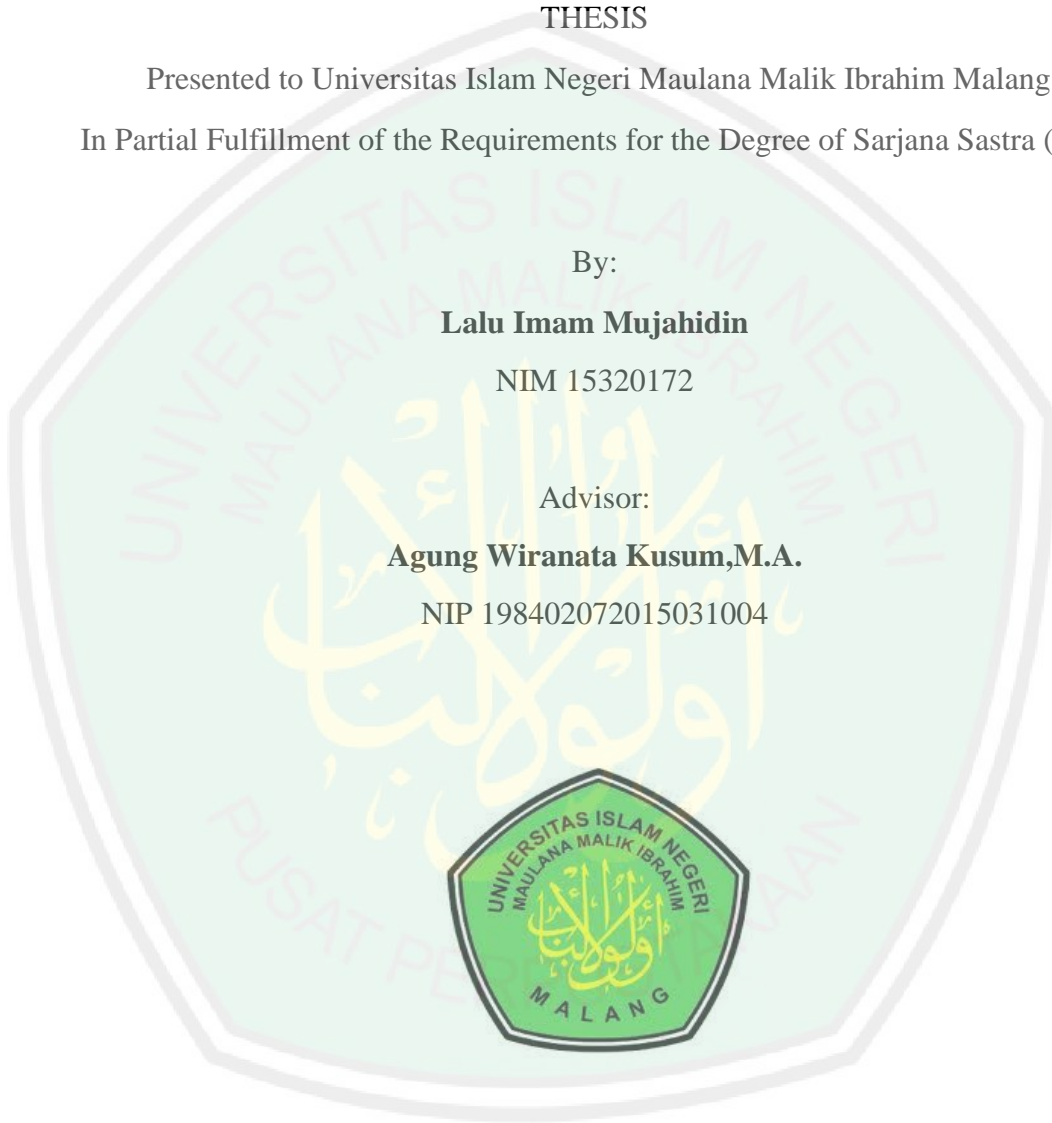
Lalu Imam Mujahidin

NIM 15320172

Advisor:

Agung Wiranata Kusum, M.A.

NIP 198402072015031004



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2019

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver’s *Before I Fall***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. With this, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 18 Desember 2019



The Researcher

nam Mujahidin

NIM. 15320172


APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Lalu Imam Mujahidin's thesis entitled *Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver's Before I Fall* 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.).

Malang, 18 Desember 2019

Approved by
Advisor

Head of Department of English Literature

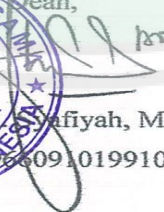

Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.
NIP 198402072015031004


Rina Sari, M.Pd.,
NIP 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by

Dean,




Saafiyah, M.A.

NIP 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Lalu Imam Mujahidin's thesis entitled **Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall***, it had approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 22 May 2019

The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.
NIP 196802262006042001 (Main Examiner)
2. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum
NIP 196810202003122001 (Chair)
3. Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.
NIP 198402072015031004 (Advisor)

Signatures



Approved by
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Nur Hafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

Sometimes we stop to relax. Not to be complacent, but to build enthusiasm for the next struggle.

- AG



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest parents:

Father, H. Lalu Purna

Mother, Hj. Baiq Maimanah

My brother:

Lalu Rama Pratama

My sister:

Baiq Hana Mariam Purnama Sari

My advisor:

Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

My Friends:

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

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Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, who has given me strength, guidance, and blessing so that I can finish this thesis entitled “**Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver’s *Before I Fall*.**” 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, Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A., for giving me a lot of advice, guidance, and encouragement to finish my thesis immediately. Thank you for taking the time to read all my drafts and talk through my ideas and mistakes.

Moreover, my thanks to all the lecturers of the Department of English Literature, which I cannot mention one by one. Especially lecturers who have taught me valuable knowledge and advice at both the academic and personal levels. Thanks to my beloved family, my father, mother, brothers, and sisters, for being my best supporters. To all my friends in the English Literature Department and my ward, who have always supported and prayed for me all this time. Without the help and support of the people around me, I certainly could not stand and survive to complete this research.

Malang, December 18, 2019

Lalu Imam Mujahidin

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ABSTRAK

Mujahidin, Lalu Imam. 2019. **Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall***. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen pembimbing : Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Kata kunci : Psychology of literature. Personality. Personality structure. Id. Ego. Superego.

Penelitian kepribadian sangat penting untuk memberikan pemahaman tentang kepribadian seseorang yang hidup dalam masyarakat. Seseorang akan dapat belajar tentang masalah yang akan dihadapi baik dalam bentuk konflik internal atau konflik eksternal dan juga untuk menghadapi atau menghindari masalah ini. Penelitian ini berjudul struktur kepribadian karakter utama dalam Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall*. Studi ini juga untuk memperkaya pemahaman studi sastra, terutama analisis aspek psikologis struktur kepribadian seperti yang dinyatakan dalam teori Sigmund Freud.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah memahami struktur kepribadian tokoh utama Samantha Kingston dalam novel *Before I Fall* karya Lauren Oliver menggunakan teori Sigmund Freud. Peneliti memilih novel *Before I Fall* karena menunjukkan aspek psikologis yang menarik untuk dipelajari, pemilihan karakter Samantha Kingston juga merupakan karakter yang paling dominan dalam novel. Penelitian ini mempertimbangkan tiga aspek struktur kepribadian, yaitu Id, ego, dan superego. Penelitian ini mengklasifikasikan, mengidentifikasi, dan membuat data yang terkait dengan kepribadian karakter utama Samantha Kingston.

Kesimpulan berdasarkan analisis data yang telah dilakukan, menunjukkan bahwa ada aspek struktur kepribadian berdasarkan teori Sigmund Freud pada tokoh utama Samantha Kingston. Artinya, karakter utama sebagian besar dikendalikan oleh id. Itu terlihat dari awal hingga tengah cerita. Karena faktor-faktor tertentu yang menyebabkan semua itu, maka superego belum bekerja dengan sempurna pada Samantha diri untuk mengontrol id. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Samantha Kingston adalah lingkungan sekitar, yaitu lingkungan sekolah, seperti faktor untuk menemukan identitas diri, harga diri, kebutuhannya, dan faktor sosial. Ketika cerita masuk di akhir cerita, superego karakter utama Samantha Kingston mendominasi lebih dari id ketika Samantha Kingston lebih suka menyelamatkan temannya, dia biasa melakukan bullying, dan menghinanya. Pada akhirnya Samantha Kingston mengorbankan hidupnya untuk Juliet.

ABSTRACT

Mujahidin, Lalu Imam. 2019. **Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall***. Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Keywords : Psychology of literature. Personality. Personality structure. Id. Ego. Superego.

Personality research is significant to provide an understanding of the personality of someone who lives in society. Someone will be able to learn about the problems that will be faced either in the form of internal conflicts or external conflicts and also to deal with or avoid these problems. This study entitled "Personality Structure of the Main Character in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall*". This study is also to enrich the understanding of literary studies, especially the analysis of the psychological aspects of personality structures as stated in Sigmund Freud's theory.

The purpose of this study is to understand the personality structure of the main character Samantha Kingston in the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver using Sigmund Freud's theory. The researcher chose the novel *Before I Fall* because it shows an exciting psychological aspect to be studied, the selection of Samantha Kingston character is also the most dominant character in the novel. This study considers three aspects of personality structure, namely Id, ego, and superego. This study classifies, identifies, and makes data related to the personality of the main character Samantha Kingston.

The conclusions based on data analysis that has been done, show that there are aspects of personality structure based on Sigmund Freud's theory on the main character Samantha Kingston. That is, the main character is mostly controlled by the id. That is seen from the beginning to the middle of the story. Due to certain factors that cause all of that, so the superego has not worked perfectly on Samantha self to control the id. The factors that influence Samantha Kingston are the surrounding environment, namely the school environment, such as factors to find self-identity, self-esteem, and needs, and social factors. When the story enters at the end of the story, the superego of the main character Samantha Kingston dominates more than the id when Samantha Kingston prefers to save her friend, she used to do bullying, and insult her. At the end Samantha Kingston sacrifices her life for Juliet.

مستخلص البحث

لالو إمام مجاهدين (2015)، هيكل الشخصية الرئيسية في لورين أوليفر قبل أن أسقط
 البحث العلمي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا
 مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج
 المشرف : آكونق ويرنتا كوسوما، الماجستير
 الكلمات المفتاحية : علم النفس الأدبي. الشخصية. هيكل الشخصية. هوية شخصية
 الغرور الأنا العليا

البحث عن الشخصية مهم جدا لتوفير فهم لشخصية تعيش في المجتمع. سيتمكن
 شخص ما من التعرف على المشكلات التي ستتم مواجهتها إما في شكل صراعات داخلية
 أو صراعات خارجية وأيضًا للتعامل مع هذه المشكلات أو تجنبها. تناولت هذه الدراسة
 بنية الشخصية للشخصية الرئيسية في فيلم *Lauren Oliver* قبل أن أسقط. تهدف هذه
 الدراسة أيضًا إلى إثراء فهم الدراسات الأدبية، وخاصة تحليل الجوانب النفسية لبنية
 الشخصية كما هو مذكور في نظرية سيجموند فرويد.
 الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو فهم بنية الشخصية للشخصية الرئيسية سامانثا كينغستون
 في رواية *Lauren Oliver Before I Fall* باستخدام نظرية سيجموند فرويد. اختار
 الباحثون الرواية قبل أن أسقط لأنها أظهرت جانبًا نفسيًا مثيرًا للدراسة، وكان اختيار
 شخصية *Samantha Kingston* هو أيضًا الشخصية الأكثر هيمنة في الرواية. تتناول
 هذه الدراسة ثلاثة جوانب لبنية الشخصية، وهي الهوية والأنا والأنا العليا. تصنف هذه
 الدراسة وتحدد وتصنع البيانات المتعلقة بشخصية الشخصية الرئيسية سامانثا كينغستون.
 الاستنتاجات المستندة إلى تحليل البيانات التي تم إجراؤها، تظهر أن هناك جوانب
 من بنية الشخصية على أساس نظرية سيجموند فرويد حول الشخصية الرئيسية سامانثا
 كينغستون. وهذا يتم التحكم في الشخصية الرئيسية إلى حد كبير بواسطة الهوية. شوهد من
 البداية إلى منتصف القصة. بسبب بعض العوامل التي تسبب كل ذلك، فإن الأنا الفائقة لم
 تعمل بشكل مثالي على الذات سامانثا للتحكم في الهوية. العوامل التي تؤثر على سامانثا
 كينغستون هي البيئة المحيطة، أي البيئة المدرسية، مثل عوامل العثور على الهوية الذاتية،
 واحترام الذات، والاحتياجات، والعوامل الاجتماعية. عندما تأتي القصة في نهاية القصة،
 تهيمن الشخصية الرئيسية الخارقة سامانثا كينغستون على أكثر من الهوية عندما تفضل
 سامانثا كينغستون إنقاذ صديقتها، وعادة ما تقوم بالتمتر، وتهينها. في النهاية ضحت سامانثا
 كينغستون بحياتها من أجل جولييت.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This part presents the background of the study, research question, and objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous study, and research method. The research method includes data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Research

This study addresses of psychology literature by Sigmund Freud. Psychology and literature are the analysis of the literature using psychological considerations and relevance. This means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the writer, figure, and reader (Ratna 2004: 350). In another way, it can also be said that literature and psychology are studies of the mental state of the main character in the novel, writers and readers of literary works. Therefore broadly, it can be said that psychology and literature are interrelated with one another.

Literature and psychology can explain their role in real life because both have an essential part in real life. The purpose of psychology and literature is to solve human problems as individual beings and social beings. Literature and psychology have the same critical role, namely making the human experience as material for analysis and study. Therefore the psychological approach is considered very important in literary research (Endraswara, 2008: 15).

Many people believe that each individual has personality characteristics or characteristics that signify it. Traits that include thoughts, feelings, and behavior are characteristics of a person who shows how individuals or groups adapt and compromise in life. That is what is called personality (Santrock, 1988: 435 via Minderop, 2010: 4).

To examine the psychological aspects of the main character, the researcher uses the theory of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a particular term in literary psychology research. In world psychoanalysis, there are several famous figures, namely Alfred Adler, Carl Gustav Jung, and Sigmund Freud. However, the theory created by Sigmund Freud thoroughly discusses the process of creating art as a result of pressures and many problems in the subconscious, which are then sublimated into the form of creating works of art.

The basis of Sigmund Freud's Theory of Psychoanalysis and the critical role of the unconscious and those contained in the regulation of behavior are very famous works or findings at this time. The system used by Freud in describing personality into three main points: personality dynamics, personality structure, and personality development.

This study uses Sigmund Freud's theory of personality structure. According to Freud is behavior, the three structure that is the result of conflict and reconciliation of the three personality systems, namely Id, ego, and superego (Minderop, 2013: 20). The division of human psychism, according to Sigmund Freud: id (located in the unconscious), which is the source of all psychic energy so that the main component of

personality, Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks for immediate gratification of all desires, and needs. Ego (located in conscious and unconscious), which served an intermediary who reconciled demands of pulse and the prohibition of the superego, the ego is innate from birth but develops along with the interaction of individuals with the environment. Superego (located in part conscious and in part unconscious) is tasked with supervising and obstructing complete gratification and is tasked with providing guidelines for making judgments that are the result of education and identification with parents (Minderop, 2013: 20-21).

According to Sigmund Freud, the id is a psychic and instinctual force, which forces humans to fulfill basic needs such as food needs, sex to withstand pain or discomfort. And the ego lies between two opposing forces and is guarded and obedient to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill the pleasures of individuals. Who are limited by reality, such as someone who only wants to fulfill their satisfaction, will be arrested and hindered by the reality of the life they face. The third structure is the superego, in which the superego refers to morality in personality. Superego like a conscience that knows good and bad depends on the environment around.

Research on personality structure has an essential role in observing literary works like the first, the importance of personality structure to investigate characterization further. The second approach can benefit researchers about the problem of the characteristics that are developing. And finally, this kind of research is beneficial for analyzing literary works that are full of psychological issues or more

clearly is very helpful for analyzing literary works using structural personality by Sigmund Freud (Endraswara, 2008; 12).

This study discusses the Personality Structure of the main characters *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. Psychoanalysis can be interpreted as a more in-depth study of psychology and psychiatric conflicts in humans in both cases originating from the unconscious. The purpose of this study is to determine the personality structure based on the id, ego, and superego. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with work analysis techniques. The source of this research is the novel. The data obtained in this study are in the form of quotes about the personality structure of the id, ego, and superego from the analyzed data source.

Therefore psychological phenomena experienced by society today inspiration from various artists, including writers. The inspiration that arises from writers on psychological phenomena experienced by society is expressed in the form of literary works such as novels, short stories, drama, and romance. Nurgiyantoro (2002), States that literature is the personal human expression in the form of experience, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs, in a concrete form that evokes charm with language tools. Language in literature can be oral (oral literature) and in the form of writing (written literature such as short stories, novels).

Through means of fiction, readers can indirectly learn, feel, and live a variety of life problems that are deliberately offered by the author. This is because the fiction story can encourage readers to participate in contemplating the problems of life. Therefore, stories, fiction, or literature, in general, are often considered to make

humans wiser in living life. In other words, literary works can influence readers in solving life problems. In this case, the reader can capture the message that the author wants to convey so that it can enrich the inner life of the reader. Through psychology, we can understand human nature through characters and characters found in the novel in depth.

The researcher analyzes the literary work of a novel by Lauren Oliver entitled *Before I Fall*. 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. The work of psychology fiction is a term used to describe a novel that deals with the spiritual, emotional, and mental characters of the characters by examining characterization rather than studying the plot or event. Over the past 200 years, many psychological novels have been written by novelists (Minderop, 2013: 53). 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.

In the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver 2010, there are still not many researchers who have researched this novel. From the searches conducted by researchers through several journals and books. Personality Structure was chosen as a method of analysis because the researcher wanted to give attention to problems related to the personality of the main character contained in the novel.

This study is expected to be useful in the world of education and can be one of the ways to preserve existing literary works. The novel *Before I Fall* had an interesting plot, so the story was interested in being analyzed. This novel is interesting to read, especially the main character. The main thing is that Samantha was the center of attention in the novel, because of a constant change of attitude so that it has a curiosity for the reader.

Samantha, Lindsay, Ally and Elody are the most famous gangs in their school. Where they do whatever makes them happy, bullying anyone they don't like and doing other prohibited things like skipping school and smoking behind the school. That day is Cupid Day, where every student can send roses to each other, the student who gets the most roses is the most popular. Samantha went through a usual day, cheating on a quiz, teasing a math teacher, ignoring her childhood friend Kent who sent her a rose, meeting her gang and her boyfriend Rob at lunch, and bullying Juliet the girl they called psycho.

That night, Kent turns out to be having a party at his house, and they have to get ready to leave. When they arrived at Kent, there were already quite a lot of friends coming. When they were finally shocked by the arrival of Juliet, and eventually that night, Juliet was bullied by everyone who came to the party. When they got home, the accident was also unavoidable, which caused them to all die. And where it turns out that what they hit was Juliet.

Samantha Kingston must go through the process of repetition of experience in one day until she realizes how close she is to the people around her and the type of choices and decisions they make. Samantha must learn how she acts when she follows behind Lindsay and allows herself to be led by its impact on others, and how they have profound consequences she wants to avoid. Samantha conveyed her feelings of despair when she tried to escape the repetition of a seemingly endless day. When Juliet committed suicide, Samantha could see and accept the various decisions and choices that had led her to take her life, and she began to realize how a series of bad decisions on her side had caused her to be guilty just as Lindsay was guilty. Fortunately, repeating experience one day gives Samantha the chance to go back and correct her mistakes. This novel presents Samantha's behavior that changes when time goes on. Therefore it is significant to discuss changes the main characters in the novel *Before I Fall*.

The purpose of choosing Samantha Kingston character is because research wants to explore the personality structure of the main character. The main character in this novel experiences various types of turmoil in her lives ranging from pressure from their environment to sadness in her lives, how the storm affects her lives and personality. In this novel, the life experience of the main character Samantha is something as unusual as that experienced by others. She changes from an evil character to a good character until she voluntarily dies to save her friend. This research is focused on the personality of the main character, which is relatively unique.

The description above explains why the researcher analysis the personality structure of the main character in the novel titled *Before I Fall*, written by Lauren

Oliver. So, here are some previous studies on psychoanalysis used by other researchers, to see similarities and differences with this research.

The first previous study is relevant to the research conducted by Giovanni Mario (2012), with the title *Psychoanalysis on the Main Character and Writer Sherlock Holmes: a study in Scarlet*. The primary purpose of this thesis is to find out the characteristics and psychoanalysis of the main character in the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and also to discover the relationship between the author of the novel and his work. For the research method, this thesis analysis is carried out qualitatively. The data needed for analysis is based on events and dialogue in the novel and biography of the novel author. Mario's research shows that the existence of the id, ego, and superego of the detective influences the way he reacts to others.

The second previous study is also relevant to the research conducted by Ririn Setyorini (2017) with the title *Analisis kepribadian tokoh Marni kajian psikologi Sigmund Freud dalam novel Entrok karya Okky Madasari*. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data in this study are in the form of paragraphs contained in the *Entrok Karya Okky Madasari*. The purpose of this study is to determine the personality aspects of Marni in *Entrok's* novel by Okky Madasari based on Sigmund Freud's psychological personality theory. Setyorini's research shows that Marni's character has a personality aspect that refers to Sigmund Freud's theory of id, ego, and superego.

The third previous study is also relevant to research conducted by Khairina Fadhlillah (2017) with the title *Dual personality of Dr. Jekyll in the novel dr .jekyll and*

Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson: a psychoanalytic perspective, this research is a qualitative descriptive study. The purpose of this study is to explain the multiple personalities of characters that occur in Dr. Novels. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson's theory using psychoanalytic perspectives. Fadhilliah's research shows that Dr. Jekyll became a changing character, while Mr. Hyde did not change the character at all, because from the beginning the novel tells the story of the Narrator that described the figure of Hyde as a flat character. From inside the individual, the cause of disorder comes from the area of an individual's mind, namely from id, ego, and superego. Psychologically healthy individuals are individuals who are dominated by the ego. In this case, the ego can balance the demands of the id with the superego.

However, after mentioning the previous studies, this current research is different and still needs to be examined further. Through this research someone will be able to learn about the problems that will be faced either in the form of internal conflicts or external conflicts and also to face or avoid these problems. Many events told in the novel are related to the psychological side, especially the personality structure of the main character Samantha Kingston who is very influential in the story.

B. Research Question

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

How does the main character personality structure work in the novel *Before I Fall* based on Sigmund Freud theory?

C. Research Objectives

Related to the research questions above, the researcher intends to discuss the research objective: mainly, the researcher tries to analyze how the id, ego, and superego of main character work in the novel chosen by the researcher.

D. Significance of the Research

In this research, there are two kinds of significances that will be given, those are practical and theoretical. Practically by doing this study, the researcher hopes can give the contribution to the next researcher to have references about psychological in the literary work, more specifically with theory of personality structure by Sigmund Freud related to literary work. While the theoretical significances, this study can give the contribution to the development of the knowledge in the scope of literature especially in psychological using Sigmund Freud theory.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research analyzes the personality structure of the main character Samantha Kingston in the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. This research focuses on personality structure of the main character, and has a correlation with what is happening. In analyzing this topic, the writer used psychological theory from Sigmund Freud.

F. Definition of Key Terms

There are some definitions are given to avoid misunderstanding in this study.

1. Psychology of literature

Psychology of literature is the analysis of literature using psychological considerations and relevance. This means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the writer, figure, and reader

2. Personality

Personality is people's behavior or characteristic in many senses; it came from feelings and thought. Everyone has their character and not the same as others. Human reactions to others, problems, and stress are the results of predictions from each personality.

3. Personality structure

Personality structure is the behavior of three personality systems, namely Id, ego, and superego, which are the effects of conflict and reconciliation of the three personality systems.

4. Id

The Id is the source of all psychic energy so that the main component of personality, Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks for immediate gratification of all desires, and needs.

5. Ego

Ego is innate but develops along with the interaction of individuals with the environment, and the ego is an intermediary who reconciles the demands of the pulse and the prohibition of the superego.

6. Superego

Superego is tasked with supervising and obstructing complete gratification and is tasked with providing guidelines for making judgments that are the result of education and identification with parents.

G. Previous Studies

This study analyzes the personality structure of the main character in a novel called *Before I Fall*, written by Lauren Oliver. So, here are some previous studies on psychoanalysis used by other researchers, to see the similarities and differences with this research. The first study was from Giovanni Mario (2012) with the title *A psychoanalysis on the main character and writer Sherlock Holmes: a study in Scarlet*. The object of research is the psychological condition of the main character and writer in the script, *Sherlock Holmes*, and the main objective of this thesis is to find out the characteristics and psychoanalysis of the main characters in the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and also to find the relationship between the authors his novel and work. For the research method, this thesis analysis used qualitatively. Data needed for analysis is based on events and dialogue in novels

and novel writer biographies. Therefore, this study concludes that the analysis shows that *Sherlock Holmes* is a selfish, self-destructive, and perfectionist person, this is a show to *Sherlock Holmes* is a very talented detective who likes to work in his way and often makes fun of the police for taking all the credit for his work. It can be concluded that the existence of the id, ego, superego when his work as a detective influences the way he reacts to others. *Sherlock Holmes* himself is a man who is proud of himself. That is why he hates compared to others and often becomes selfish. Addicted to drugs, this is the result of not being able to fulfill his desire to solve the crime.

The second study was from Ririn Setyorini (2017) with the title. *Analisis kepribadian tokoh Marni kajian psikologi Sigmund Freud dalam novel Entrok karya Okky Madasari*. The object of research is the personality of Marni in the novel. Therefore, this study concludes that there are personality aspects based on the theories of Sigmund Freud in the main character, Marni. The id aspect contained in the Marni character is described as being full of desire in him. The hope that initially only wanted to have *Entrok* turned into another obsession which led to Marni's actions that violated the rules, nature, and norms. The ego aspect in Marni's character is illustrated when he forces the will to become a coolie in the market. This opposed grandmother and also her grandmother's friends, such as Noto and Daimah, because they were considered against nature as women. His ego came out when he decided to become a loan shark. Her son Rahayu fiercely opposed her situation as a loan shark, and a neighbor also mentions Marni. Not only that the departure of Teja, Rahayu, and Tonah made Marni

feel lonely, this makes Marni violate the norm by living together with Marijo, a sugar factory employee and related like husband and wife. The superego aspect of Marni's character is illustrated when she helps his neighbors by giving them jobs even though Marni's neighbors often gossip and slander Marni.

The third previous research by Khairina Fadhlillah (2017) with the title *Dual personality of Dr. Jekyll in the novel dr .jekyll and Mr.hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson: a psychoanalytic perspective*, this research is a qualitative descriptive study. This study uses two data sources, namely, first is novel Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's Hyde as the main source. The second data source is a search of books, author biographies, journals, sources directly related to research. The purpose of this study is to explain the multiple personalities of characters that occur in novels *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson's theory using psychoanalytic perspectives. Fadhilliah's research shows that Dr. Jekyll became a character change character, while Mr. Hyde did not change the character at all, because from the beginning of the novel tells the story of the narrator has described the figure of Hyde as a flat character. From within the individual, cause of disorder comes from the area of an individual's mind, namely from id, ego, and superego. Psychologically healthy individuals are individuals who are dominated by the ego. In this case, the ego can balance the demands of the id with the superego.

The difference between this study and the previous first studies *A psychoanalysis on the main characters and the author of Sherlock Holmes: a study in*

Scarlet by Giovanni Mario (2012). The difference is the object in which the previous first study uses the novel *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* while this researcher uses the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. Besides, this study will find out the mechanism of personality structure more specifically about the main character, while the first study aims to find out the characteristics and psychoanalysis of the main character in the novel, *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Scarlet* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

The difference between this study and the previous two studies *Analisis kepribadian tokoh Marni kajian psikologi Sigmund Freud dalam novel Entrok karya Okky Madasari* from Ririn Setyorini (2017). The difference is the object in which the second previous study used the novel *Entrok* by Okky Madasari. While this researcher uses the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver, in addition, this study will find out the mechanism of personality structure more specifically the main character, while the purpose of the second study is to describe and explain the personality aspects of the main character in *Entrok's* novel, based on Sigmund Freud's personality psychology theory.

The difference between this study and the last previous studies *Dual personality of Dr. Jekyll in the novel Dr.jekyll and Mr.hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson: a psychoanalytic perspective*. The difference is the object where the previous third study used the novel *Dr.jekyll and Mr.hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson. While this researcher uses Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall* novel, in addition, this study will find out the mechanism of personality structure that is more specifically the main character and the emergence factors of the personality structure, while the purpose of this study is to

explain the multiple personalities of characters that occurred in *Dr. Novels. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson's theory using psychoanalytic perspectives

In contrast to the previous research above, the researcher in this study try to analyze the personality structure of the main character in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall* and the emergence factor of the personality structure. The researcher wants to focus more specifically on personality structure using the theory of id, ego, superego and the emergence of personality structure by Sigmund Freud.

H. Research Method

This part presents several points. The first is a research design presenting a detailed outline of how the researcher will conduct the research. The second part is the source of data, which describes what the research data is. The third part is the data collection; there are several steps to collect data that the researcher does in this study. The fourth part is data analysis, which explains the process of evaluating and analyzing the data.

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 Samantha Kingston in the novel (Endaswara: 2008). The description of the data based on the word and language contained in the novel *Before I Fall* by Loren Oliver. The

aim of this analysis is Samantha Kingston's personality structure. So the researcher using the personality structure theory of Sigmund Freud to analyze that issue.

2. Data Source

The data source of the study is taken from the text of the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. This novel is published in 2010 and it consists of 190 pages. Then, the data used in this study is the utterances, the behavior and the cases related to the main character in the novel.

3. Data Collection

There are some steps that the researcher did in the researcher to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher read the novel *Before I Fall*. Then, the researcher identifies the utterances, the attitude of the main character. The researcher makes a note of the data that has been identified that are related to personality structure carried out by the main character using the theory of id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud.

4. Data Analysis

This study uses the author's data analysis by reading the novel *Before I Fall* and identifying and classifying information related to research. There are three steps to analyzing data. First, identify personality structures according to Sigmund Freud. Then, identify the personality structure of the main character in

the novel *Before I Fall*. Third, the author begins to classify data to answer the research problem and draw conclusions from the analysis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter II, this study will analyze the personality structure experienced by the main character, Samantha Kingston, in the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. This study will use Sigmund Freud's theory, this study aims at exploring and considering some of the main theories about psychology associated with active personality structures in behavior, including methods and concepts from psychology.

A. Literature and Psychology

Both Literature and Psychology learn about human behavior. While psychology focuses on human behavior in real events that occur, while literature describes human behavior through fiction. These two studies are interrelated. By analyzing literary works, psychological problems can reveal. Psychological issues in literary works deserve to use as studies. However, that does not mean that the psychology of literature is always related to the theory of literary acceptance. In the opening chapter of Norbert Groeben, it is explored that the creative side of a literary work can found through literary production, literary texts, and literary acceptance.

Literature and psychology was born as a type of literary study used to read and interpret literary works, literary authors, readers, and figures in literary works by using various concepts and theoretical frameworks in psychology. Literary work is one approach to analyzing literary works that are full of psychological aspects is through

the approach of literary psychology. Psychology of literature as an approach is a form of creativity that is present through an interdisciplinary research model by establishing literary works as the owner of a more dominant position (Ratna, 2011: 349). From this, it can be seen that the psychology of literature does not only offer a research model but also includes the form of creativity into its approach through text. Psychology of literature emerged as a type of literary study used to read and interpret literary works, literary works of authors and readers by using a variety of ideas and theoretical work arrangements that exist in psychology. (Wiyatmi, 2011: 1). The appeal of literary psychology is on the human problem that portrays the potential of the soul. Not only the soul it oneself that appears in literature but also can represent the souls of others (Minderop, 2013: 59).

In the 20th century, literary theory was hit by very rapid development, and various theories emerged, both through the path of structuralism, psychotic psychology, semiotic psychology of literature, and others (Zaimar, 2003: 29 in Minderop, 2018: 52-53). Based on the literature, psychology is built based on the assumptions of generation, the origin of the work, that is, literary psychology is analyzed psychology with the psychological aspects of the author. There are several views which state the development of literary psychology rather slowly due to several reasons. The causes include, first, literary psychology as if it only relates to humans as individuals, lacking a role for trans individuals subjects, so the analysis is considered narrow. Second, about the intellectual acquisition, psychological theories are minimal so that literary scholars

lack understanding of the field of literary psychology. The reasons stated above make literary psychology less interested in being examined (Ratna, 2003: 341 in Minderop, 2018:53). The obstacle that also hinders the development of literary psychology is excessive enthusiasm when researchers apply this approach, meaning that the discussion is too focused on the psychological aspect while the nature of literature is often left behind.

Psychological fiction is a term used to describe a novel that wrestles with the spiritual, emotional, and mental characteristics of the characters by studying more about characterization rather than considering the plot or event. During the last 200 psychological novels, many were written by novelists (Cuddon, 1979: 540 in Minderop, 2018:53).

Psychology is interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2008: 16 in Minderop, 2018: 59). Studying the psychology of literature is the same as studying humans from the inside. Perhaps this 'inside' aspect is often subjective, which makes literary observers consider substantial. Studying the psychology of literature is very beautiful because it can understand the depth side of the human soul is very broad and very deep. The meaning of interpretation is wide open (Endraswara, 2008: 14 in Minderop, 2018: 59). The appeal of literary psychology is on the human problem that portrays the portrait of the soul. Not only one's soul appears in literature, but it can also represent the souls of others. Each author of literary works often adds his own

experience in his work, and that author's experience is often experienced by others (Minderop, 2018: 59).

The steps to understanding the theory of literary psychology through three ways: first, through understanding psychological theories clearly to be used to study literary works, then an analysis of literary works are carried out. Second, through understanding psychological theory, it does not first determine literary work as the object of research, then identify psychological theories that are considered to be suitable for future use. After understanding the psychological theory clearly and identifying the psychological principles that are deemed appropriate, the third is to simultaneously find the approach and object of research to be studied (Endraswara, 2008: 89 in Minderop, 2018: 59).

Without the presence of literary psychology as a psychological reference, the possibility of understanding literature will be lame. Literary intelligence, which often exceeds psychiatric limits, may be detected through literary psychology. That is why the emergence of literary psychology needs to be welcomed. At least the other side of literature will be understood proportionately with the study of literary psychology. Is literature a daydream, dreams, sex drive and the other can be understood through this knowledge (Endraswara, 2008: 7 in Minderop, 2018: 59- 60)

Literary psychology is the study of literature which views work as a psychiatric activity. The author will use copyright, taste, and work at work. Similarly, the reader

in responding to the work also will not be separated from each other's psyche. Even literary psychology recognizes literary works as a mental picture. The author will catch the symptoms of the soul and then processed into text and equipped with psychiatric. The projection of one's own experiences and life experiences around the author will be imagined projected into literary texts (Endraswara, 2013: 96). Can be conclude literary psychology is the analysis of literature using psychological considerations and relevance. This means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the writer, figure, and reader (Ratna 2004: 350).

In examining a psychological work, the critical thing that needs to be understood is the extent of the author's psychological involvement and the ability of the author to present the fictional characters involved with psychiatric problems as for the things that affect the psychology of literature, namely. First, literary works are creations of a mental process and the author's thoughts that are different in a semi-conscious situation (subconscious), which is then poured in a conscious form (Endraswara, 2003: 96 in Minderop, 2018: 55). Secondly, the study of literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in character presented in such a way by the author so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems of storytelling that sometimes feel involved in the story. Literary works are possible to be examined through a psychological approach because literary works display the character of the characters, although imaginative, can show psychological problems (Minderop, 2018: 55).

Literary psychology research has several advantages and an essential role in understanding literature such as: first, the importance literary psychology to examine more in terms of characterization; second, this approach can benefit researchers about the characteristic problems being developed; And finally, this kind of research is very help full for analyzing literary works that are full of psychological problems (Endraswara, 2008; 12).

Actually, literature and psychology can explain their role in life, because both have functions in this life. Both deal with human problems as individual beings and social beings. Both of them utilize the same foundation, which is to make the human experience the material of study. Therefore a psychological approach is considered necessary in its use in literary research (Endraswara, 2008: 15).

Many people believe that each individual has personality characteristics or characteristics that signify it. Traits that include thoughts, feelings, and behavior are characteristics of a person who shows how individuals or groups adapt and compromise in life. That is what is called personality (Santrock, 1988: 435 via Minderop, 2010: 4).

In other words, it can also be said that literary psychology studies the mental condition of writers and literary readers. In general, it can be concluded that there is a close relationship between psychology and literature. what is the relationship between psychology and literature?, it is necessary to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, and also where the two disciplines will meet, giving birth to an approach or type of literary criticism called literary psychology.

1. Relationship between Psychology and Literature

a. Psychology

Psychology is a science that examines and learns about behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychic life. In psychology, behavior, or activities that exist in individuals or organisms are considered not appear by themselves, but as a result of the existence of stimuli or stimuli that affect the individual or organism. In this case, the behavior or activity is considered as an answer or response to the stimulus that affects it (Walgito 2004: 10).

In psychology, human behavior is divided into two, namely reflexive and non-reflexive behavior. Reflexive behavior occurs spontaneously, such as resting when feeling tired, eating when feeling hungry, pulling a finger when exposed to fire, and others. Reflexive behavior occurs by itself. In this case, the stimulus received by the individual does not reach the central nervous system or brain, as the center of consciousness or the center of human behavior control. The condition is different from non-reflexive behavior, which is controlled or regulated by the rudimentary center or brain. After the stimulus is received by the receptor, then forwarded to the mind as a nerve center, the center of consciousness, then a response called a psychological process occurs. Behavior or activity on the basis of psychological methods is called psychological activity or psychological behavior (Branca, via Walgito, 2004: 12-13).

According to (Walgito 2004: 23-24), distinguish various branches of psychology into general psychology and particular psychology. General psychology examines and studies human activities or activities that are reflected in behavior in general, adult, normal, and cultural. General psychology views humans as though independent of their relationships with other humans. Special psychology examines and studies aspects of the specificity of human psychic activities.

In particular, psychology divided into several types, namely: (1). Developmental psychology, namely, discusses human psychological development from infancy to old age, which includes the following (a). Child psychology including infancy, (b). Adolescent psychology, (c). Psychology of people adult, (d). Parental psychology. (2). Social psychology, which discusses human behavior or activities about social situations. (3). Educational psychology, which describes explicitly human events and activities about educational conditions, for example, how to attract attention so that lessons can be readily accepted, how to study, and so on. (4). Personality psychology, which describes the human person explicitly, along with the types of human personality. (5). Psychopathology, which accurately illustrates the psychological state that is not normal (abnormal). (6). Criminal psychology, which is specifically related to the matter of crime or crime. (7). Corporate psychology, which deals with company issues (Wiyatmi, 2011: 8-9).

b. Literature

In simple terms, the word literature refers to two meanings, namely as a literary work and as a science of literature, which is one branch of science. When used within the framework of literary works, literature is the work of art created by authors or specific groups of people providing language. Literary works are seen as imaginative works. This definition directs us to understand literature by first looking at aspects of language, and it is necessary to compare several different languages: literary language, scientific language, and everyday language (Wiyatmi, 2011: 14).

From the sharing of issues related to various literary definitions, literary academics are often also defined following the theoretical framework underlying them. Based on the objective theory, literature is defined as a work of art that is autonomous, independent, free from the author, reality, and readers. Based on the mimetic theory, literary works are considered as an imitation of nature or life. Based on the expressive method, literary works are seen as literary expressions, as an outpouring of feelings or overflowing literary feelings and thoughts, or as a product of literary imagination that works with perceptions, thoughts, or feelings. Meanwhile, based on pragmatic theory, literary works are seen as a means to convey specific goals, such as values or teachings to the reader (Abrams, 1981).

When used within the framework of literary science, literature refers to one branch of science that studies literature as its formal object in a systematic and organized manner. In this literary study using the approach of literary psychology, the relationship between literature and psychology occurs. Researchers or literary critics read and study literary works, the authors who created them, and readers who experience a variety of mental processes when reading and responding to the work they read by using concepts contained in psychology.

To examine the characters contained in a novel or drama, for example, a researcher or literary critic needs to master a variety of psychological concepts, especially those related to the character and mental condition of the character.

Psychological analysis of literary works in both literature and psychology together talking about humans. The difference is that literature discusses humans that were created (imaginary humans) by authors, whereas psychology talks about humans created by God who live in the real world. Although human traits in literary works are illusory, in describing their character and soul, the author makes humans who live in the real world as models in their creation. Moreover, one of the characters' personalities demands is the psychological dimension of the character, in addition to the social and physical aspects. Thus, in analyzing characters in literary works and their stature, a literary reviewer

must also base on theories and psychological laws that explain human behavior and character (Wiyatmi, 2011: 19).

To examine the psychological aspects of the main character, the author uses the theory of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a particular term in literary psychology research. There are several prominent figures in world psychoanalysis, including Carl Gustav Jung, Alfred Adler, and Sigmund Freud. However, Sigmund Freud who directly spoke about the process of creating art as a result of pressure and heaps of problems in the subconscious which was then sublimated into the form of the creation of works of art.

I. 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*. If people have chosen the term personality, furthermore it still needs to show that the use of the psychology of personality is better than the theory of personality. (Koeswara, 2001: 5)

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.

J. Personality theory - Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud was the originator of the first theory of psychoanalysis. According to Freud, the most critical factor in the human mind is unconsciousness. Freud was interested in an increasingly extensive psychoanalytic exploration to try and find a way of operating a "normal" human mind. And Freud argues that the pleasure principle does not always dominate psychic life, but instead, there is a principle of pain that we often do to create uncomfortable experiences. The tendency to repeat the same thing by Freud called "the instinct of death." This tendency ignores the pleasure principle that governs it, the law of continually creating a new state of things by integrating individuals into something whole that is getting wider (Minderop, 2018: 71)

Sigmund Freud (1856), a Jewish descent born in Austria and died in London at the age of 83 years. He is considered a controversial figure in his environment because of the teachings that he applied, which quite surprised the friends around him and at the same time, his family, especially about his theories related to sexual matters. The teachings cannot be denied, have been very influential for the thought of the 20th century until now, especially in the field of psychology. Freud, a neurologist, builds his ideas on psychological theory based on his experience dealing with patients who have mental problems (Eglaton, 1996: 43 via Minderop, 2018: 10).

Throughout the 20th century, the study of literary works through psychological approaches, especially the application of the theory conveyed by Sigmund Freud (852-1030) is often done. With the connection between literature and psychology, some

errors and misunderstandings of the implementation of this theory will inevitably be avoided. First, without realizing researchers are very eager to lead the study of literature too deep in the direction of psychology, so that leaves the nature of literature itself. They often study literary works through a psychology approach, which results in the mystical analysis (Guerin et al., 1979: 122 in Minderop, 2018: 66-67). Third, those who struggle in the field of psychology often do not comprehend the rules of literary works comprehensively. Thus there was a mistake about Freud's thought through attitudes in the form of oversimplification and distortion to damage literary sensibility (Guerin et al., 1979: 122 in Minderop, 2018: 67).

Personality theory is the study of understanding of behavior, thoughts, feelings that are specifically learning that is description. The initial concept is based on the behavior exposed to the social environment. Personality is the part of the soul that builds human existence into a unity that shapes one's self attitude.

Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that was started around the 1990s by Sigmund Freud. The psychoanalysis theory is related to the function and mental development of humans. This science is a part of psychology that has contributed greatly to human psychology so far (Minderop, 2018: 11).

Freud, around the 1890s, discovered psychoanalysis. Freud's theories were considered to give priority to sexual problems. Although Freud was a doctor who always thought scientifically, the world was familiar to him because, during his youth, he received a literary education and studied it thoughtfully. In his work *Whit the Tittle Interpretation of Dream*, Freud often presents his personal experiences and childhood

experiences. Freud argues, the book not only reveals a big problem about knowledge but also puzzles about real life or the nature of life (Minderop, 2018: 11-12).

In 1893 Freud and Breuer published "Studies on Hysteria," which was seen as the beginning of psychoanalysis. At first, Freud argued, psychic life contains two parts, namely the consciousness and the unconscious. The unconscious part likened to the part of the iceberg that is still on the surface of the sea. The unconscious part, which is far more significant, is below sea level, containing the instincts that drive all human behavior (Rustiana, 2003: 170). Then Freud revised consciousness and unconscious and introduced the id, ego, and superego.

K. Personality Structure According to Sigmund Freud

The theory of unconsciousness was the most fundamental concept from Freud. And Freud believes that human being motivated by a significant stimulus which not realized. According to Eagleton, says that Freud said the human mind more influenced by the unconscious mind rather than the conscious mind (via Minderop, 2010: 13). 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)

Structurally, human behavior, according to Freud, is the result of conflict and reconciliation of the three personality systems. The three systems are id, ego, and superego. The division of human psychism, according to Sigmund Freud: id (located in the unconscious), which is the source of all psychic energy so that the main component of personality, Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks for immediate gratification of all desires, and needs. Ego (located in conscious and unconscious), which served an intermediary who reconciled demands of pulse and the prohibition of the superego, the ego is innate from birth but develops along with the interaction of individuals with the environment. Superego (located in part conscious and in part unconscious) is tasked with supervising and obstructing complete gratification and is tasked with providing guidelines for making judgments that are the result of education and identification with parents (Minderop, 2013: 20-21).

According to Freud, personality consists of three systems or aspects, namely: (the Id), (the Ego), and (the Super Ego). These three aspects have their respective functions, component properties, work principles, and individual dynamics. The three characters are related to each other so that they cannot be separated from the effect on human behavior (Sujanto, 2004: 59-60).

1. **Id**

The Id is psychic energy and instinct that pressures humans to meet basic needs. The Id is the most basic human personality system, also called

"libido." The Id is the most "dark" aspect of personality in the human subconscious, containing instincts and passions, not knowing values and being "blind energy," because it has not been controlled. For example, the need to eat, sex, refuse pain, or discomfort. The Id is in the unconscious, and there is no contact with social reality. The way of working id relates to the principle of pleasure, which is always looking for comfort and avoiding discomfort (Minderop, 2010: 21).

The characteristic of the id is that it has no morality because it cannot distinguish between good and evil; then the id is amoral, primitive. All of his energy is only used for one purpose in seeking enjoyment regardless of whether it is right or not. As an area that stores instincts (primary motivators), id operates according to the primary process (Semiun, 2006: 63).

The id is the primitive part of the unconscious in mind, which is born with us. The Id is a dark, inaccessible area, living with instinctive desires, and the only reality is its own selfish needs. The Id is the essential personality system, a system that is within innate instincts. Id in carrying out its functions and operations is based on the intention of maintaining a constant aimed at avoiding unpleasant conditions and achieving pleasant states (Koesworo in Rustiana, 2003: 32-33).

2. **Ego**

Ego, according to Sigmund Freud in (Minderop, 2010: 21) that the ego is trapped between two opposing forces and is the guard and obedient to the

principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. For example, someone who wants to achieve their satisfaction will be restrained and hindered by the fact of life they are facing. According to Freud (in Semiun, 2006: 64-65), the ego is said to follow the principle of reality and operate according to a secondary process. The purpose of the principle existence to prevent the occurrence of stress until an object is found suitable for satisfying the needs. For the time being, the reality principle delays the pleasure principle, even though the pleasure principle is finally fulfilled when the required object is found, and thus, the voltage is reduced. The reality principle asks whether the experience is right or wrong, that is, whether the experience exists in the reality of the outside world or not, while the pleasure principle is only interested in whether the experience is painful or pleasant. Freud also argues that the ego is differentiated from the id when the baby learns to distinguish itself from the outside world. Even though the id remains unchanged, the ego is continually changing. Although the id still follows the guidance of the guidance is not realistic and does not succumb to the pleasure, but the ego must be practical. The Id prepares the energy for someone, whereas the ego must exercise control.

The ego is the part of the mind that reacts to external reality. The ego is a personality system that acts as an individual's director of the object of existence and carries out its functions based on fact. Freud explained the ego is part of an id that develops to face threats from the outside world.

3. **Superego**

Superego activity expresses itself in conflict with the ego which is felt in the form of emotions such as guilt, remorse, etc. while according to Freud in (Moesono 2003: 31) superego is formed through the path of internalization, meaning the prohibitions or orders originating from the outside (for example parents). It is treated in such a way that it finally radiates from within. Thus, the prohibition that was considered "foreign" to the subject, eventually recognized as coming from the subject itself. Superego is the moral basis of a person.

Superego is a structure that refers to morality in personality. A superego is like a conscience that recognizes excellent or bad values. Like the id, the superego does not consider reality because it does not struggle with realistic things, except when the sexual impulse and the aggressiveness of the id can be satisfied in moral considerations. For example, ego, someone wants to have sex regularly, but the presence of a child will disrupt his career, but the person id wants satisfying sex because sex is indeed enjoyable. Then the superego arises and intercedes with the notion of feeling guilty by having sex (Minderop, 2013: 20-21).

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This research will analyze the personality structure of main character Samantha Kingston in Lauren Oliver's *Before I Fall* novel, and this research will also analyze the factors that influence personality. This research focuses only on the main character Samantha Kingston. To provide an overview of the main character, the researcher will enclose a summary of the novel.

A. Summary of the Novel

Before I Fall "is really like the real life of a teenager in high school and proves that there is more life that is more important than being" popular. "It shows that people have to think a little more before they act and enjoy the things that make life be special and unique "Before I Fall" is a young adult fiction story that focuses on Samantha Kingston's life. Samantha discovers that she died in car accident with her friends. She had to undergo her last 24 hours over and over again in a constant round. Every night he fell asleep, she woke up the same day. The main character is forced to try and find a way out of this loop. At first, Samantha thought she was experiencing *deja-vu*, but then began to realize that she was living on the same day over and over again. Every day she faces new struggles and tries new things because, according to Sam, why not? She is died.

Samantha Kingston, the main character, starts the story by talking about the last moments of life. She stated that, she did not want to visit fifth grade because she was forced to wear glasses and braces during the year. The first day of high school came out, like a boring family vacation. Algebra class, and at that time she was cramped due to menstruation, and also bad kisses ranked high in the list of moments she didn't want to revisit at the end of her life. The times he wanted to visit again at the end of his life included kissing Rob Cokran for the first time in going home, sixteenth.

Chapter 2 begins with a nightmare that Sam falls forever; the dream was like a real one that ended in a car accident. Then the alarm rang and Izzy urged her to get up. Sam realized that she did not know how she arrived home the night before. When Lindsay sent a message to her, she realized that it was Friday, Cupid Day (Cupid was the god of Roman love. Another name for this deity was Amor. As Amor, she was described as a naughty winged child, and carrying a bow and arrow, which can make humans and gods fall in love). The sense of déjà vu continues, with the big events of the day still the same but there are many small differences. This time, when she received a rose from Kent, she left it; he followed her after the class to try to give it to her.

Once again, Sam woke up on February 12. She got into Lindsay's car, Sam was angry at Lindsay. Sam feels like Lindsay made all the mistakes and Sam has to pay for all of that. She was also angry because the day began with a fight with her parents over her clothes. When Lindsay drove them to school, Sam was cold towards Elody

and Lindsay, and she decided that she did not feel connected with her lover Rob again at all. Then she yelled at Lindsay, first about bad driving, then about not caring about anyone. Lindsay stopped the car and told Sam to get out of her car.

After dreaming of being in her advisory office with giant inspirational posters, Sam wakes up again with an alarm on February 12, Cupid Day, again. But this time, she is in a good mood. She was determined to save Juliet's life and his own life. Sam also does what she can to do everything right, starting by stopping Lindsay from stealing other students' parking lots. She went to the school nurse's office where the roses for Cupid Day were kept and made some adjustments to what Juliet Sykes would receive; she spent forty dollars to buy Juliet in large quantities.

1. Main Character of the Novel

There are many characters found in the novel *Before I Fall*, these characters are additional characters that are displayed only a few times as characters who help from the main character. But this analysis focuses only on the main character. The main character is a character who has an essential role in a story. This figure is the figure most talked about, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the person who was hit by the incident. The main character is always present at every event and can be found on every page of the story in question.

Samantha Kingston is the main character and narrator in the novel *Before I Fall*. In terms of appearance, she is a very popular character in her school, and her beauty makes many guys adore her. Evidently, during Cupid Day, which falls on February 12, he sent many roses. Based on the tradition in America, the amount of interest earned during Cupid Day does indicate the level of popularity of a girl at school. In terms of family identity or Samantha Kingston's background, Samantha's family loved Samantha, especially her mother, she always paid attention to Samantha and affection, but Samantha always avoided her family choosing not to talk to her family. And in terms of behavior, Samantha Kingston has a bad habit with three of her friends, namely Lindsay, Ally, and Elody, she often bullies the scruffy girls at her school, especially Juliet Sykes who doesn't get a single flower during Cupid's Day.

She is a dynamic character in which she changes along the storyline, and changes that drive the story. At first, Sam died with Vicky's final vision, a girl she helped bully. But during repeated days of her death - some where she died, some where others died - Sam learned to find meaning in her life. This trip is not without the occasional missteps. She fought with friends and family, She broke the rules as much as she could think, and she tried many times until he found an answer to all that.

2. Themes

I think the theme of this work could be aptly summed up in one sentence: The past time is a lesson in the future time, from a bad attitude to a good character. Sam has to go through a process of repeating a single day until she realize how intimately she is connected with those around her and the kind of choices and decisions that they make. Sam has to learn the hard way how her actions as she follows along behind Lindsay and allows herself to be led on by her impact others, and how they have profound consequences that she is desperate to avoid. Consider the following comment which Sam utters out of a sense of desperation as she tries to escape her seemingly endless repetition of days:

When Juliet commits suicide, Sam is able to see and accept the various decisions and choices that have led her to take her life and she begins to realize how a series of bad choices on her part has led her to be culpable just as Lindsay is culpable. Fortunately, repeating one day gives Sam the opportunity to go back and right her various wrongs. This novel thus presents what happens as being the outcome of a series of choices that we make. We are all connected with ties that draw us together much closer than we would otherwise think.

B. Analysis of the Main Character's Personality Structure

This aspect of personality structure research is only emphasized on the main character, Samantha Kingston in the *Before I Fall* novel. This figure is the main

character in the novel, which is told to experience a lot of turmoil between the Id, the ego and the superego. On this basis, the psychological aspects analyzed in the figure of Samantha Kingston in the *Before I Fall* novel.

In analyzing psychological aspects that occur in the novel *Before I Fall*, it is based on the structure of the human personality consisting of id, ego, and superego. Between Id, ego, and superego in humans can't be separated.

So the analysis in this study is that in one data there can be one or two, even three personality structures namely Id, ego, and superego. The Id is psychic energy and instincts that pressure humans to meet basic needs such as eating, resting, sex, resisting pain or discomfort. In this case, there is no reason or ethical consideration. The Id tends to require distribution or impingement for every wish. Therefore, what is known as Id is the pleasure process. So too the ego is caught between two opposing forces and is guarded and obedient to the principle of morality by trying to fulfil the pleasures of individuals which are limited by reality. Examples such as a criminal, or someone who just wants to fulfil their own satisfaction, will be restrained and forbidden by the reality of life encountered. The ego helps man to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing a person or suffering for himself. The task of the ego gives place to the main mental functions. And the third structure is the superego which refers to morality in personality. Superego is the same as (conscience), which recognizes the good and bad sides. Like the Id, the superego does not consider reality because it does not struggle with realistic things, except when the sexual impulses and the aggressiveness of the Id can be satisfied in moral considerations.

And believe me: I know what it's like to be on the other side. I was there for the first half of my life. The bottom of the bottom, lowest of the low. I know what it's like to have to squabble and pick and fight over the leftovers. So now I have first pick of everything. So what. That's the way it is. Nobody ever said life was fair (Oliver, 2010, 10).

One of the unique characteristics of the id is that it has no morality because the id cannot distinguish between good and bad, all of its energy is only used to look for pleasure whether it is right or wrong, the id Samantha is psychic energy and instinct that pressures Samantha to meet her basic needs, namely, eat seen when Samantha wants to get leftovers. Even though Samantha must disagree and fight with others, this shows that Samantha's id is pressing to fulfill her basic needs and satisfy her desires. The ego of Samantha also arises when she learns that Samantha had done things that make her feel underneath when she was fighting to get leftovers, so the ego of Samantha shows she must choose first so that it does not happen again, which makes her think in the lowest position. And the superego here does not appear because the above paragraph has no morality around it that forbids her to do what Samantha wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she does wrong or right.

So this shows that the critical role of Samantha's ego controls the id, which is where Samantha's id wants to fulfill its basic needs, namely eating. Still, the ego has an essential role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of the reality principle, Samantha must think and choose first what she did so that she would not feel like she

was at the bottom anymore.

I'm not going to lie, though. It's nice that everything's easy for us. It's a good feeling knowing you can basically do whatever you want and there won't be any consequences. When we get out of high school we'll look back and know we did everything right, that we kissed the cutest boys and went to the best parties, got in just enough trouble, listened to our music too loud, smoked too many cigarettes, and drank too much and laughed too much and listened too little, or not at all (Oliver, 2010, 10).

From the paragraph above shows, the id of the main character Samantha is psychic, and instincts energy pressured Samantha to fulfill her basic needs of sex. The Id is seen when Samantha wants to do whatever she wants, like kissing the funniest boys because she is a senior who can do things as they listen to our music too loud and too much smoking, drinking too much. This shows that Samantha is pressing to fulfill her basic needs and satisfy her desires; the ego of Samantha also arises when she knows what she is doing. There will be no consequences if Samantha does what she wants. The superego here does not appear because no paragraph above is forbidding her from doing things unkind, or the conscience of the main character Samantha did not realize what she was doing was wrong or right.

So this shows that although Samantha's psychic and instincts energy pressured Samantha to fulfill her basic needs, and the ego still has an essential role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of the reality principle. But which is where the id of Samantha is more powerful than the ego, because Samantha does whatever she wants to do and knows there are no consequences if she does it.

Mr. Daimler comes up and down the aisles, collecting homework, and he pauses at my desk. I have to admit it: he's the reason I'm psyched to get four Valograms in

calc. Mr. Daimler's only twenty-five and he's gorgeous. He's assistant coach of the soccer team, and it's pretty funny to see him standing next to Otto (Oliver, 2010, 14).

From the paragraph above shows, the id of the main character Samantha is psychic and instinct to suppress Samantha's energy to meet the basic needs of sex, the id of the main character Samantha is seen when she wants to keep close to her teacher namely Mr. Daimler. This shows that id Samantha is pressing to fulfill her basic needs and satisfy her desires, namely sex. The ego of Samantha also appears when she knows she must get four Valograms in calc so that Samantha can always be close to Mr. Daimler. The superego here does not appear because there is no paragraph above that prohibits her from doing good or bad things, or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she did is wrong or right.

So this shows that although Samantha's psychic and instincts energy pressured Samantha to fulfill her basic needs, and the ego still has an essential role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of the reality principle, which is where the id of Samantha dominates over the ego because Samantha does what she wants even though she has to get four Valograms in calc so that the id is satisfied.

Sometimes I'm worried there's something wrong with me. Who wouldn't want to go out with Rob Cokran?

It's not that I'm not totally happy—I am—but it's almost like sometimes I have to keep running over and over in my head why I liked him in the first place, like if I don't I'll somehow forget.

Thankfully there are a million good reasons: the fact that he has black hair and a billion freckles but somehow they don't look stupid on him; that he's loud but in a funny way; that everyone knows him and likes him and probably half of the girls in the school have a crush on him; that he looks good in his lacrosse jersey; that when he's really tired he lays his head on my shoulder and falls asleep (Oliver, 2010, 16).

From the paragraph above the id of the main character Samantha is psychic and instinct to suppress Samantha's energy to meet the basic needs of sex, shows the id of the main character Samantha is seen when she wants to continue to have this Rob shows the id pressing her to meet her basic needs namely sex, the ego of Samantha also appears when she learns that Samantha does not fully believe in Rob which makes Samantha always suspicious. The superego here does not appear because none of the paragraph above forbids her always to want to have Rob, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear she did wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instincts energy id pressured Samantha to fulfill her basic needs, and the ego still has an essential role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of the reality principle. This is where id from Samantha dominates more than ego because Samantha still wants to have Rob, where Rob has many advantages like Rob is so popular in his school that all girls in his school want to date him.

Lindsay and I decide to cut seventh period and go to TCBY. Lindsay has French, which she can't stand, and I have English. We cut seventh period a lot together. We're second-semester seniors, so it's like we're expected not to go to class. Plus I hate my English teacher, Mrs. Harbor. She's always going off on tangents. Sometimes I'll zone out for a few minutes, and all of a sudden she'll be talking about underwear in the eighteenth century or oppression in Africa or the way the sun looks rising over the Grand Canyon. Even though she's probably only in her fifties, I'm pretty sure she's losing it (Oliver, 2010, 20).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id, which relates to the pleasure principle, which

always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which she hates her teacher, Mrs. Harbor that makes Samantha uncomfortable when entering her class. And the ego of Samantha also arises when she prefers to skip school, not to class Mrs. Harbor that makes her more comfortable. And the superego here does not appear because the above paragraph has no morality around her that forbids her to do what Samantha wants that makes her comfortable because superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not it appears that what she did was wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid the discomfort and ego that acts as an individual director for the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts. This is where the id of Samantha dominates more than the ego because Samantha wants always to feel happy and avoid discomfort; she prefers to skip school, which makes her more comfortable.

I hesitate, looking back toward the gym. I don't especially like Alex and I don't like Anna, but anyone who's ever been through high school understands you have to stick together against parents, teachers, and cops. It's one of those invisible lines: us against them. You just know this, like you know where to sit and who to talk to and what to eat in the cafeteria, without even knowing how you know. If that makes sense. "Should we go back and warn them?" I ask Lindsay, and she pauses too and squints at the sky like she's thinking about it. "Screw it," she says finally. "They can take care of themselves." As if to reinforce her point, the bell for final period rings and she gives me a shove. "Come on."
She's right, as usual. After all, it's not like they've ever done anything for me. (Oliver, 2010, 23).

From the conversation Samantha and Lindsay above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id, which

relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which he hates his friends Alex and Anna, which makes him hesitate to look back to the gym. And the ego of Samantha also arises when he chooses to leave them, namely his friends Alex and Anna, and ignores what they do. And Samantha's superego also arises when her conscience realizes that what they are doing is wrong and not good, Samantha wants to try to advise them because Samantha realizes they must stick together that they said when they were in middle school.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as an individual director for the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and a superego that refers to morality in personality like a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where id from Samantha dominates more than ego and superego because Samantha just wants always to feel happy and avoid discomfort, she prefers to leave the brand that makes her more comfortable even though she realizes what her friends are doing is wrong.

We're all so shocked we don't know how to respond. Elody giggles again nervously, hiccups, and goes silent. Lindsay's mouth is opening and shutting like a fish's, but nothing's coming out. Ally's balling up her fists like she's thinking of clocking Juliet in the face.

And even though I'm infuriated and embarrassed, the only thing I can think when I look at Juliet is: I never knew you were so pretty (Oliver, 2010, 29).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which

always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha and her friends feel uncomfortable when Juliet they often bully comes to her party Kent, which made her uncomfortable. And the ego of Samantha also arises when he chooses to remain silent, doing nothing and saying nothing. And the superego from Samantha also appears when her conscience realizes that the Juliet they always bully is beautiful.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as an individual director for the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and a superego that refers to morality in personality like a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where the id of Samantha dominates more than the ego and superego because Samantha wants always to feel happy and avoid discomfort, she prefers to continue bullying Juliet even though she realizes that Juliet does not deserve to be bullied.

Ally's the first to overturn a beer on her head, but everyone catches on to that too; Lindsay splashes her with vodka, and when Juliet stumbles my way, half-drenched, arms outstretched, trying to get her balance, I grab a half-finished beer from the windowsill and dump it on her. I don't even realize I'm screaming along with everybody else until my throat is sore. Juliet looks up at me after I dump the beer out. I can't explain it—it's crazy—but it's almost a pitying look, like she feels bad for me (Oliver, 2010, 30).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha and her friends feel happy when bullying Juliet who comes to him party Kent, who make Samantha happy. And the ego of Samantha also arises when she chooses to do what her other friend

does, spilling beer on Juliet. And the superego of Samantha also appeared when her conscience realized that what they were doing was crazy and pathetic, and they should not have done this to Juliet, who they always bullied.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as an individual director for the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and a superego that refers to morality in personality like a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where the id of Samantha dominates more than the ego and superego because Samantha just wants always to feel happy and avoid discomfort, she prefers to continue bullying Juliet and spilling beer on Juliet even though she realizes that what they are doing is crazy and sad Juliet is inappropriate on bullied.

“You really are the worst driver.” Elody giggles.

“Be careful, please,” I mutter. I’m clutching the sides of my seat without meaning to.

“Don’t worry.” Lindsay leans over and pats my knee. “I won’t let my best friend die a virgin.” I’m desperate to spill everything to Lindsay and Elody at that moment, to ask them what’s happening to me—to us—but I can’t think of any way to say it. We were in a car accident after a party that hasn’t happened yet. I thought I died yesterday. I thought I died tonight (Oliver, 2010, 37).

From the conversation Samantha and Lindsay above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha feels uncomfortable with her friend Lindsay for driving very poorly and all the real things that make it uncomfortable. And the ego of Samantha also arises when

he chooses to be quiet, not saying anything where Samantha wants to ask Lindsay all of that but instead prefers to be quiet. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the above paragraph has no morality around it that forbids her to do what Samantha wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she does wrong or right.

So this shows that id Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as an individual director for the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts. This is where the ego of Samantha dominates more than the id, although Samantha wants to tell the truth to Lindsay what happened that makes her uncomfortable, Samantha prefers silence to say nothing.

When I was, like, seven," I say, before Lindsay can turn this into a joke. I think if she starts making fun of me now I really will cry. I could never explain the truth to her: that riding was my favorite thing in the world. I loved to be alone in the woods, especially in the late fall when everything is crisp and golden, the leaves the color of fire, and it smells like things turning into earth. I loved the silence—the only sound the steady drum of the hooves and the horse's breathing. No phones. No laughter. No voices. No houses. No cars (Oliver, 2010, 37).

From the paragraph above illustrates the Id main character Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the id Samantha which relates to the principle of pleasure, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wish that riding a horse is her favorite in the world, which makes her very happy. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha's desire that riding is her pleasure and no telephone, no laughter, no noise, no home, no car, but the reality now is limited by

the fact of life that is different. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the paragraph above has no morality around her that prohibits her from doing what she wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she is wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressured Samantha always to seek comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego acting as a guardian and obedient to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by fact. This is where the ego of Samantha dominates more than the id, although Samantha wants to ride horse that makes her comfortable, she chooses not to tell Lindsay because Samantha realizes that the reality of life that Samantha is facing is different now.

“I feel like I’m having déjà vu,” Elody says. “Flashback to freshman year, you know?”

“I’ve been having déjà vu all morning,” I blurt out before I can stop myself. Instantly I feel better, sure that that’s what this is.

“Let me guess.” Lindsay brings one hand to her temples and frowns, pretending to concentrate. “You’re having flashbacks to the last time Elody was this annoying before nine A.M.”

“Shut up!” Elody leans forward and smacks Lindsay’s arm and they start laughing. I smile too, relieved to have spoken the words out loud (Oliver, 2010, 38).

From the conversation Samantha with her friends above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids inconvenience, which Samantha tries to fulfill her desires that she wants to say, that when she tells the truth

that she experienced déjà vu, which made her happy and relieved. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha says the truth, which is where Samantha realizes the fact that after saying everything makes it better. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the paragraph above has no morality around her that prohibits her from doing what she wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she is wrong or right.

So the paragraph above shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the guardian of the individual over the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts. This is where the id and ego of Samantha are interrelated, and the ego supports what the id wants when Samantha is very eager to say that she experiences déjà vu. The ego does it, which tells her directly to her friends that she experiences déjà vu.

My mom sighs like I'm being difficult on purpose. "Lindsay will be here any second."

"I don't think I can go in today." The idea of school makes me want to curl up in a ball and sleep forever. "On Cupid Day?" My mom raises her eyebrows. She glances at the fur-trimmed tank top that's laid out neatly over my desk chair—the only item of clothing that isn't lying on the floor or hanging from a bedpost or a doorknob. "Did something happen?" (Oliver, 2010, 55).

From the conversation Samantha and her mother above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wishes when she does not want to go to school, and when

she hears about school make him uncomfortable. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha tries to fulfill her pleasure not to go to school, but the reality is that her mother forces her to stay in school because that day is Cupid day, which requires her to go to school because of the Cupid day she has been waiting for all this time. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the conversation above has no morality around her that prohibits her from doing what she wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she is wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the guardian of the individual over the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts. This is where Samantha's ego dominates more than id, although Samantha wants to be absent from school because the name of the school makes her very uncomfortable. Still, the reality is that day is Cupid's day, which requires her to go to school because of the Cupid day she has been waiting for all this time.

“What do you mean you can't go out?”

Ally's looking at me like I just said I wanted to go to prom with Ben Farsky (or Fart-sky, as we've been calling him since fourth grade). I sigh. “I just don't feel like it, okay?” I switch tactics and try again. “We go out every weekend. I just—I don't know. I want to stay in, like we used to.”

“We used to stay in because we couldn't get into any senior parties,” Ally says (Oliver, 2010, 59).

From the conversation Samantha and her friends above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates

to the principle of pleasure, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wishes when Samantha wants her theme to stay safe and stay at home, not going to Kent's party, knowing that Kent's party is uncomfortable for them. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha is aware of the fact that if she goes to Kent's party, they will die in an accident, so Samantha forbids her friends from going to Kent's party. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the paragraph above has no morality around her that prohibits her from doing what she wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she is wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the guardian of the individual over the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts. This is where the id and Samantha's ego are interrelated, and the ego supports what the id wants when Samantha does not want to come to Kent's party because Samantha's ego knows the facts that happened at the party which makes them uncomfortable.

Lindsay and I can't stop cracking up on the way back to school. It's hard to explain, but I'm feeling happier than I have in years, like I'm noticing everything for the first time: the sharp smell of winter, the light strange and slanted, the way the clouds are drawing over the sky slowly (Oliver, 2010, 63).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which

always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wishes when Samantha wishes that she does not want to go back to school and continue walking, it makes him feel happier. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha wants her satisfaction to be achieved that she is not going to school, but the reality of life that she has to do is go to school. And the superego from Samantha here does not appear because the paragraph above has no morality around her that prohibits her from doing what she wants, because the superego refers to the morality of good or bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha does not appear that she is wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as a guardian and obeys the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by fact. This is where Samantha's ego dominates more than id, even though Samantha wants to keep going through her school and being absent from school because the name of the school makes her very uncomfortable. However, the reality of the life he had to do was go to school.

What I really wanted to say was, where were you four days ago? Where were you when my car was spinning off the edge of a road in the middle of the night? Why weren't you thinking of me? Why weren't you there? I hate both of my parents right now: for sitting quietly in our house, while out in the darkness my heart was beating away all of the seconds of my life, ticking them off one by one until my time was up; for letting the thread between us stretch so far and so thin that the moment it was severed for good they didn't even feel it. At the same time I know that it's not really their fault, at least not completely. I did my part too. I did it on a hundred different days and in a thousand different ways, and I know it. But this makes the anger worse, not better. Your parents are supposed to keep you safe (Oliver, 2010, 76).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wishes when Samantha wants to say all the things that happened to her when the accident happened because all that burdened him made him uncomfortable. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha wants his satisfaction to be achieved that he wants to say all the things that cause him an accident, but the fact of life he cannot say all that because they will not believe in Samantha. And the superego from Samantha here also arises when a conscience that acknowledges that their parents are not mistaken is good. Samantha realizes that her parents are not mistaken that her parents should have made her comfortable all this time.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always seek comfort and avoid discomfort, an ego that acts as a guardian and obeys the reality principle by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. The superego understands a conscience that recognizes values good or bad value. This is where Samantha's ego dominates more than id and superego, although Samantha wants to say all the things that cause her to crash the fact of life she wouldn't know all that because they won't believe in Samantha.

I skip my first four periods just because I can, and spend a couple of hours walking the halls with no real goal or destination. I almost hope someone will stop me—a teacher or Ms. Winters or a teacher's aide or someone—and ask what I'm doing, even

accuse me point-blank of cutting and send me to the principal's office. Fighting with Lindsay left me unsatisfied, and I still feel a vague but pressing desire to do something. Most of the teachers just nod or smile, though, or give me a half wave. They have no way of knowing my schedule, no way of knowing whether I have a free period or whether class was canceled, and I'm disappointed by how easy it is to break the rules (Oliver, 2010,79).

From the paragraph above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha tries to fulfill her wishes when Samantha wants to skip school and wants someone to advise her that she should know you can't skip class. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha realizes the fact that it happened at her school that skipping at her school is very easy, and no one advises her. And the superego from Samantha here also arises when Samantha's conscience realizes that she is disappointed that it is so easy to break the rules at her school until the teacher who sees Samantha who is not attending school does not advise her.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the individual director of the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and the superego understands a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where id Samantha dominates more than ego and superego, although Samantha realizes that what she is doing is not right, namely skipping school that does not change her desire to not go to class.

"You didn't call me today." I hate that I've said it. It makes me feel like an outsider again, like someone trying to break into the group. It's only been a day, but I miss them: my only real friends.

Ally takes a sip of the vodka she's holding, then winces. "Lindsay was freaking out. I told you, she was really upset."

"It's true though, isn't it? What I said."

"It doesn't matter if it's true." Ally shakes her head at me. "She's Lindsay. She's ours. We're each other's, you know?" I've never really thought of Ally as smart, but this is probably the smartest thing I've heard in a long time I've never really thought of Ally as smart, but this is probably the smartest thing I've heard in a long time.

"You should say you're sorry," Ally says.

"But I'm not sorry." I'm definitely slurring now. My tongue is thick and weighty in my mouth (Oliver, 2010, 101).

From the conversation Samantha and her friends above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id, which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha rejects the discomfort of fighting with her friends which makes her uncomfortable all day. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha is aware of the fact that Samantha realizes that what she is doing and saying is right according to reality. And the superego from Samantha here also arises when Samantha's conscience realizes that what her friends Ally said is true that she shouldn't fight with her friend.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the individual director of the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and the superego understands a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where id Samantha dominates more than ego and superego, although Samantha realizes that they shouldn't fight because they are good friends for so long, Samantha ignores that she still hates Lindsay.

I am too late. The realization makes me feel sick, and my anger at Lindsay comes rushing back.

"My best friend?" I repeat. "That's funny. I thought you were the one who was buddy-buddy with Juliet."

"What are you talking about?" Lindsay's face gets serious.

"Childhood friends. Best friends. Rug rats. Sand bunnies." Lindsay looks like she's about to say something again, but I cut her off. "I saw the pictures. So what happened? Did she catch you farting or something? See you blow a snot rocket? Discover that the famous Lindsay Edgecombe isn't perfect after all? What did she do that was so bad?"

Lindsay opens her mouth and then closes it. "She's a freak," she whispers fiercely, but I see something in her eyes I've never seen before, an expression I can't quite identify.

"Whatever." I have to find Juliet Sykes (Oliver, 2010, 123).

From the conversation Samantha and Lindsay above illustrates the main character Id Samantha Kingston, namely the workings of the Samantha id, which relates to the pleasure principle, which always seeks comfort and avoids discomfort, which Samantha rejects the discomfort of fighting with her friend Lindsay which makes her uncomfortable. And the ego of Samantha also arises when Samantha realizes that what she is doing and saying is right according to the fact that Juliet and Lindsay used to be close friends. And the superego from Samantha here also arises when Samantha's conscience realizes that what she has done to Juliet is all wrong, which is kind and beautiful.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to always look for comfort and avoid discomfort, the ego that acts as the individual director of the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and the superego understands a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where Samantha's superego dominates more than id and ego, although Samantha is uncomfortable when she fights with her friend Lindsay, Samantha prefers to follow her conscience preferring to help Juliet.

“Do you want any breakfast, Sam?” my mom asks. I never eat breakfast at home, but my mom still asks me every day—when she catches me before I duck out, anyway—and in that moment I realize how much I love the little everyday routines of my life: the fact that she always asks, the fact that I always say no because there’s a sesame bagel waiting for me in Lindsay’s car, the fact that we always listen to “No More Drama” as we pull into the parking lot. The fact that my mom always cooks spaghetti and meatballs on Sunday, and the fact that once a month my dad takes over the kitchen and makes his “special stew,” which is just hot-dog pieces and baked beans and lots of extra ketchup and molasses, and I would never admit to liking it, but it’s actually one of my favorite meals (Oliver, 2010, 136).

From the conversation Samantha and her mother above shows, the id of the main character Samantha is psychic, and instinct suppresses Samantha's energy to meet basic needs, namely eating Id is seen when Samantha only wants to eat sesame bagel in Lindsay's car, even though her mother Samantha offers to eat every day. And Samantha's ego also arises when she knows what she is doing according to the fact that every day sesame bagels are in Lindsay's car. And the superego from Samantha here also arises when Samantha's conscience realizes that her family is very concerned about Samantha despite her usual small routine.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy, pressures Samantha to always fulfill her basic needs, the ego that acts as the individual director of the object of existence and carries out its function based on facts, and the superego understands a conscience that recognizes good or bad values. This is where id Samantha dominates more than ego and superego, although the family always tells Samantha to eat at home even though it's her favorite food, Samantha prefers eating sesame bagels in Lindsay's car.

I suddenly get the urge to drive around Ridgeview for a little bit longer. Partly I don't want the ride to end. Partly I just want to look at everything one lasttime.

“Lindz? Can we stop at Starbucks? I, um, kind of want a latte.” I take a few gulps of my coffee, trying to drain it, to make this more believable. She raises her eyebrows. “You hate Starbucks.” “Yeah, well, I got a sudden craving” “You said it tastes like dog pee strained through a trash bag.” (Oliver, 2010, 165).

From the conversation Samantha and Lindsay above shows, the id of the main character Samantha is psychic, and instinct suppresses Samantha's energy to meet basic needs, namely eating Id is seen when Samantha only wants to buy food at Starbucks because Samantha wants longer to get around Ridgeview. And Samantha's ego also arises when Samantha tries to fulfill her desire to go to Starbucks but is limited by the fact that she and her friend don't like Starbucks because, according to her, Starbucks tastes like dog urine filtered through a garbage bag. The superego does not appear here because no data prohibits her from doing bad things or the conscience of the main character Samantha is unaware of what she is doing wrong or right.

So this shows that Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy, pressuring Samantha always to meet his basic needs, guarding ego, and obeying the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by fact. This is where id Samantha dominates more than the ego, even though she thinks Starbucks tastes like dog urine filtered through Samantha's trash bags and still wants to eat at Starbucks.

I flip open my math textbook, but I can't focus. I drum my fingers on the underside of the desk, feeling antsy and exhilarated now that I've seen Kent. I wish I could tell him exactly how I feel. I wish I could explain it somehow, that he could know. I watch the clock anxiously. I can't wait for the Cupids to come. Kent McFuller is getting an extra rose today (Oliver, 2010, 168).

From the paragraph above shows the id of the main character Samantha is psychic and instinct to suppress Samantha's energy to meet the basic needs of sex. The id is seen when Samantha wants to fulfill his desires by expressing all his heart that he wants to have Kent, this shows that Samantha is pressing to fulfill his basic needs and satisfy his desires, namely sex, Samantha's ego also arises when Samantha knows what she will do to get Kent, namely Samantha sent her bunga to him on the day of Cupid. The superego does not appear here because no data prohibits her from doing bad things, or the conscience of the main character Samantha is unaware of what she is doing wrong or right.

So this shows that although Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to fulfill her basic needs, and the ego still has an essential role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of the reality principle. So that's where id Samantha is more dominant than ego because Samantha wants to have Kent, Samantha prefers sending flowers to Kent on Cupid's day so Samantha can say all her heart's content.

For a moment I'm tempted to let myself stay this way, pressed against him; to kiss him over and over until it feels like I'm breathing through him. But then I think of Juliet in the woods. I see two blinding beams of light cutting through the darkness, and the low sound of roaring, like a faraway ocean, an engine jumping to life. The roaring and the lights fill my head, pushing everything else out—the fear, the regret, the sadness—and I can focus again.

"I'm not in trouble. It's not about me. I—I have to help someone." I break away from Kent gently, detaching his arm from my waist. "I can't really explain. You have to trust me" (Oliver, 2010, 181).

From the paragraph above shows the id of the main character Samantha is psychic and instinct to suppress Samantha's energy to meet the basic needs of sex.

The Id is seen when Samantha wants to fulfill her desires by continuing to kiss Kent to the point that Samantha does not want to end it, this shows that Samantha is pressing to fulfill her basic needs and satisfy her desires, namely sex, Samantha's ego also arises when Samantha wants her satisfaction to be achieved that she wants to continue kissing Kent and ignoring the others at the party, but the fact of life could not allow Juliet to commit suicide, Samantha had to help her. And the superego here arises when Samantha's conscience realizes that what she has been doing to Juliet is wrong, and she must save Juliet now.

So this shows that even though Samantha's psychic and instinctual energy pressures Samantha to fulfill her basic needs, and the ego still has an important role in controlling desires and thoughts as a form of reality principle, and the superego who understands the good or bad or conscience is aware of what is he did wrong or right. So that's where the main character superego Samantha is more dominant than id and ego because Samantha prefers to save Juliet because he thinks it's better even though his desire to continue kissing Kent is achieved, but Samantha prefers to leave.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, researchers will conclude the analysis of the personality structure theory by Sigmund Freud experienced by the main character, Samantha Kingston, in the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver. All analysis results will be highlighted and mentioned, as well. The researcher, then, will provide suggestions for further studies related to this novel.

A. Conclusion

In analyzing psychological aspects that occur in the novel *Before I Fall*, it is based on the structure of the human personality consisting of id, ego, and superego. The id, ego, and superego in humans can not be separated. Therefore, the analysis in this study shows that in one data, there can be one, two or three aspect of personality structure that emerge, namely Id, ego, and superego.

Based on the analysis of the main character, Samantha Kingston personality in *Before I Fall*, there are some conclusions. The personality structure examined using Freud psychoanalytic theory shows that Samantha personality influenced by the id, the ego, and the superego. Id in Samantha appears in the form of desires and pleasures that must fulfill, which makes her do something for her own sake. The ego acts as a decision-maker when pressed by the wishes of the id that must fulfil, 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. The superego in Samantha is present several times to help the ego control the id unrealistic desires so that the attitude and behavior of the main character can control. That is, the id controls most of the main character Samantha. That is seen when from the beginning of the story to the middle of the story. Due to certain factors that cause all of that, so the superego has not worked perfectly on Samantha self to control the id. The factors that influence Samantha Kingston. It is when she received from the surrounding environment, namely the school environment, such as factors to find self-identity, self-esteem, and needs, and social factors. Whereas when the story enters at the end of the story. The superego of the main character Samantha Kingston dominates more than the id when Samantha Kingston prefers to save her friend. Whom she always bullies, and insult her until Samantha Kingston sacrifices her life for Juliet.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions that can be recommended by the author as follows.

This research is expected to be able to add insight to readers, especially for students of S1 English study programs. And can contribute to the study of literature, especially the problems of literary psychology. And 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.

For researcher or readers of further literary works, especially in analyzing the personality of characters using the study of literary psychology, is hard work. Therefore, for readers who will analyze the personality of a character using the study of literary psychology, they must choose personality theory appropriately and better understand the theory.

The novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver still needs further investigation. Novel *Before I Fall* contains moral values and sociological values because the research in this thesis is only limited to the psychological aspects of personality structure by Sigmund Freud. Therefore, the ethical and sociological issues of the novel *Before I Fall* by Lauren Oliver are exciting to study.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Lalu imam mujahidin was born in ketangga, sentral Lombok on December 31st, 1995. He start education from SD Ketangga Elementary School Ketangga, Kateng, sentral Lombok. He continues in SMPN 2 PRABAR Junior High School Praya, during he study at Junior high School, he participated in PASKIBRA and OSIS. Then he continues the study in Islamic boarding school Salafiyah Syafi'iyah sukorejo until he was graduated. He started his higher education in 2015 at Department of English Literature. During the study in the university, he joined some organization such as FORSKIMAL UIN Malang, and English Literature Students Association.