

**PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
MITCH ALBOM'S *FOR ONE MORE DAY* : A FREUDIAN
PSYCHOANALYSIS**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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

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2021**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTERGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**Personality Structure of The Main Character in Mitch Albom’s *For One More Day* : A Freudian Psychoanalysis**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, November 19th, 2021

The Researcher



Nandika Tahta Aulia

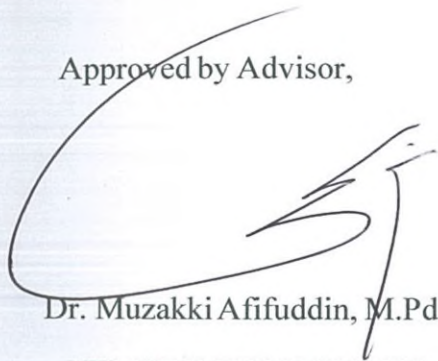
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APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Nandika Tahta Aulia's thesis entitled **Personality Structure of The Main Character in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day* : A Freudian Psychoanalysis** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degrees of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

Malang, Desember 9, 2021

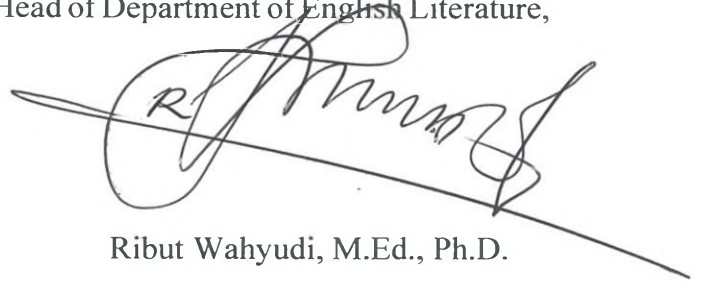
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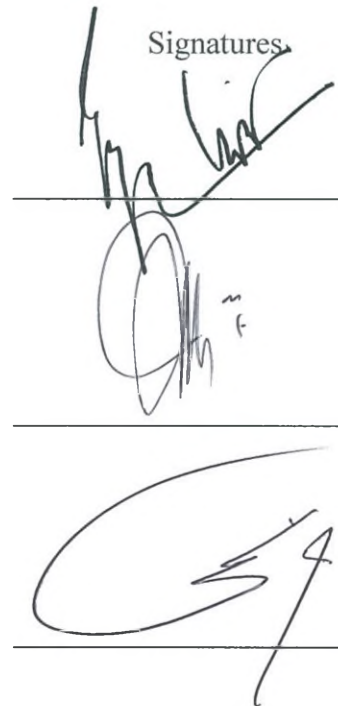
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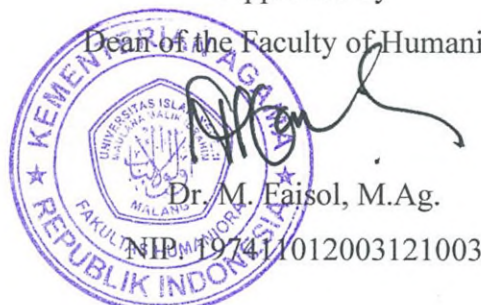
Signatures



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Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



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MOTTO

And it may be that you dislike a thing and it is actually good for you and it may be that you love a thing and it is actually bad for you. And Allah knows while you do not know.

(Q.S. Al Baqarah 2:216)

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my parents. They are my biggest motivation so I can reach this point. Those who educate and pray for me tirelessly at all times.

The one and only my lil brother and my partner who always encourage me to finish my thesis as soon as possible. My thesis supervisor who always guide and help patiently. My friends who patiently listen to my complaints. May Allah SWT bless and protect you all, and may you all be given luck and happiness in every path of your life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.

Assalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Praise and gratitude I pray to Allah SWT for His blessing. I was able to complete the preparation of this thesis. This thesis entitled *Personality Structure of The Main Character in Mitch Albom's For One More Day: A Freudian Approach.*

This thesis is submitted to fulfill the graduation requirements for thesis courses at the Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. It is undeniable that it took hard work, persistence, and patience to complete this thesis. However, I realize that this work will not be finished without my beloved people around me who support and help me. My deepest thanks go to:

1. Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd. as a supervisor who has provided guidance, advice, motivation, and various experiences with sincerity and patience.
2. Abah Imam Nachrowi and Ibuk Siti Zullaikah who constantly support, advise, and never stop praying for everything for their child's good with great affection.
3. My only brother, M. Rinaldo, who always supports and encourages me endlessly.
4. My best friends who are always there when I was sad and happy as well as listen to my complaints patiently.

5. and do not forget all my friends at UIN Malang batch 2017 at English Literature Department. Thank you for giving me valuable experience in the college.
6. All parties who have helped me to make this thesis a success and provided direction, guidance, and support in completing this thesis.

Furthermore, finally, I realized that this thesis is still far from perfect because of the limited knowledge that I have. Therefore, I humbly expect suggestions and constructive criticism from all parties. May all goodness and help all be blessed by Allah SWT. I hope that this thesis can be helpful for related parties, the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and readers in general.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Malang, November 19th, 2021

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Aulia, Nandika Tahta. 2021. *Personality Structure of The Main Character in Mitch Albom's For One More Day : A Freudian Psychoanalysis*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Keywords : Personality Structure, Id, Ego, Superego.

This study aims to find the personality structure that exist in the main character named Charley "Chick" Benetto in the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. This novel was published in 2006. Researcher is interested in analyzing this novel because there are many psychological aspects in the novel. This makes researchers interested in analyzing this novel with a Freudian psychoanalytic perspective. There are three objectives in this research; first, to identify the Id of the main character Charley "Chick" Benetto; second, to identify the Ego of the main character Charley "Chick" Benetto; third, to identify the Superego of the main character Charley "Chick" Benetto.

This research is literary criticism research that only focuses on the analysis of literary works. This research takes data from novel in pdf form, then reads, takes sentences, phrases, and paragraphs to be understood and taken according to the research objectives. This study uses the personality structure theory of Sigmund Freud. Freud said that the personality structure is divided into three, namely the id, which is the reservoir of pulses and is the source of psychic energy, and the Ego which acts as an intermediary and reconciles the demands of the pulses and the prohibitions of the Superego, the Superego which is in charge of monitoring and preventing the complete satisfaction of these pulses.

The findings of this study indicate that, first. Charley "Chick" Benetto has trouble balancing his id, Ego and Superego. The id in Charley "Chick" Benetto is too dominating in solving problems in Charley Benetto's life. Second, the Role of the Ego in Charley "Chick" Benetto cannot control his id and Superego. Thus forming a sense of regret for his life resulted in him attempting suicide. Third, the Superego in Charley "Chick" Benetto is represented by Charley's mother. It only plays a small role because Charley Benetto carries out not every moral instilled by his mother in solving his life problems. Even if a little, the Superego can play an important role in causing Charley "Chick" Benetto to rise from a suicide attempt and be able to live the rest of his life in something useful.

ABSTRAK

Aulia, Nandika Tahta. 2021. *Personality Structure of The Main Character in Mitch Albom's For One More Day : A Freudian Psychoanalysis*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Struktur Kepribadian, Id, Ego, Superego.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan struktur kepribadian yang ada pada diri tokoh utama yang bernama Charley "Chick" Benetto dalam novel *For One More Day* karya Mitch Albom. Novel ini terbit di tahun 2006. Peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis novel ini karena banyak aspek psikologi yang ada di dalam novel. Hal ini membuat peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis novel ini dengan perspektif freudian psikoanalisis. Ada tiga tujuan dalam penelitian ini; pertama, untuk mengidentifikasi Id dari tokoh utama Charley "Chick" Benetto; kedua, untuk mengidentifikasi Ego dari tokoh utama Charley "Chick" Benetto; ketiga, untuk mengidentifikasi Superego dari tokoh utama Charley "Chick" Benetto.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kritik sastra yang hanya difokuskan kepada analisis karya sastra. Penelitian ini mengambil data dari novel bentuk pdf, kemudian membaca, mengambil kalimat, frasa, dan paragraf untuk di pahami dan diambil yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori struktur kepribadian dari Sigmund Freud. Freud mengatakan bahwa struktur kepribadian dibagi menjadi tiga, id yang merupakan reservoir pulsi dan menjadi sumber energi psikis, Ego yang bertugas sebagai penengah dan mendamaikan tuntutan pulsi dan larangan superego, Superego yang bertugas mengawasi dan menghalangi pemuasan sempurna pulsi-pulsi tersebut.

Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, pertama. Charley "Chick" Benetto mengalami gangguan dalam menyeimbangkan id, ego dan superegonya. Id dalam diri Charley "Chick" Benetto terlalu mendominasi dalam menyelesaikan masalah dalam hidup Charley Benetto. Kedua, Peran Ego dalam diri Charley "Chick" Benetto tidak dapat mengontrol id dan superegonya. Sehingga membentuk suatu rasa penyesalan terhadap kehidupannya yang berakibatkan dia melakukan percobaan bunuh diri. Ketiga, Superego dalam diri Charley "Chick" Benetto yang direpresentasikan oleh ibu Charley. Hanya berperan sedikit karena tidak setiap moral yang di tanamkan oleh ibunya dilakukan oleh Charley Benetto dalam menyelesaikan masalah hidupnya. Meskipun sedikit, superego dapat berperan penting yang dapat menyebabkan Charley "Chick" Benetto bangkit dari percobaan bunuh diri dan mampu menjalankan sisa hidupnya dengan hal yang bermanfaat.

مستخلص البحث

نانديكا تحت اولياء، 2021، شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية في Mitch Albom's *For One More Day: A Freudian Psychoanalysis*، بحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج، المشرف : الدكتور مزي عفيف الدين، الماجستير
الكلمات المفتاحيات : هيكل الشخصية ، الهوية ، الأنا ، الأنا العليا.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد بنية الشخصية وآليات الدفاع عن النفس الموجودة في الشخصية للكاتب ميتش ألبوم. تم نشر هذه *For One More Day* الرئيسية المسماة تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو في رواية الرواية عام 2006. يهتم الباحثون بتحليل هذه الرواية لوجود العديد من الجوانب النفسية في الرواية. هذا يجعل الباحثين مهتمين بتحليل هذه الرواية من منظور التحليل النفسي الفرويدي. هناك ثلاثة أهداف في هذا ؛ ثانيًا ، لتحديد الأنا "Chick" Benetto Charley البحث ؛ أولاً ، لتحديد هوية الشخصية الرئيسية للشخصية الرئيسية تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو ؛ ثالثًا ، التعرف على الأنا العليا للشخصية الرئيسية تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو "

هذا البحث هو بحث نقدي أدبي يركز فقط على تحليل الأعمال الأدبية. يأخذ هذا البحث بيانات من ثم يقرأ ويأخذ الجمل والعبارات والفقرات لفهمها وأخذها وفقاً لأهداف البحث. ، pdf الروايات بصيغة تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية هيكل الشخصية لسليجمنود فرويد. قال فرويد إن بنية الشخصية تنقسم إلى ثلاثة ، وهي الهوية التي هي خزان النبضات ومصدر الطاقة النفسية ، والأنا التي تعمل كوسيط وتوفيق بين مطالب النبضات ومحظورات الأنا العليا ، الأنا العليا المسؤولة عن مراقبة ومنع الإشباع الكامل لهذه النبضات

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى ذلك أولاً. يواجه تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو صعوبة في الموازنة بين مهمين للغاية في حل المشاكل في Charley "Chick" Benetto هويته وغروره وغروره. المعرف في ثانيًا ، دور الأنا في تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو لا يمكن أن يتحكم في هويته وأناقته. Charley Benetto حياة في Charley ، Superego ، العلية. مما شكل له إحساس بالندم على حياته أدى إلى محاولته الانتحار. ثالثًا إنه يلعب دورًا صغيرًا فقط لأن تشارلي بينيتو ليس كل Charley الذي تمثله والدته "Chick" Benetto الأخلاق التي تغرسها والدته في حل مشاكل حياته. حتى لو كان قليلاً ، يمكن للأنا العليا أن تلعب دورًا مهمًا في جعل تشارلي "تشيك" بينيتو ينهض من محاولة انتحار ويكون قادرًا على عيش بقية حياته في شيء مفيد.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides some information about the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significances of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies, the method of the studies, and systematics of discussion. The background of the study explains the background and reasons for choosing the topic. The problems to be analyzed are listed in the problems of the study. The objectives of the study contain the objectives of this study. The scope and limitations will be explained in the limitation of the study. The significances of the study discuss the benefits of research in terms of theoretically and practically. Definition of key terms contains essential terms. Previous studies that are related to this study are listed in previous studies. The research method is described in the method of the study. The last one, systematics of discussion.

A. Background of The Study

Personality is a crucial thing in every human being. Everyone has a different personality, and nothing is the same (Minderop, 2018). The personality of each individual has a uniqueness that no one else has. Each person's personality can be shaped and influenced by various things that exist in life since childhood. Several things can affect each person's personality, one of which can be from his family and the environment where he lives (Kusumawati, 2013).

If someone has life problems, the personality in them can influence the problem-solving action. There are several cases of someone who has a weak

personality, overwrites various problems in his life and ends up with depression and tries to commit suicide. For example, one member of the idol girl group f(x) from Korea is named Sulli. She was found hanging on the second floor of his house. Sulli chose to end her life due to severe depression due to not being strong with netizens' scathing comments on social media. Talking about personality, many are interesting to describe and discuss. Several literary works, especially novels, discuss the personality and causes and its relation to the main character.

Literature related to psychology is important to be studied because psychology helps gather researchers' sensitivity to reality, sharpens abilities, observations, and provides opportunities to study previously new patterns (Fry, 2012). As psychiatric symptoms, psychology in literature contains phenomena that are visible through the behavior of the characters (Rengganis Wijayanti et al., 2018). The purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects that it includes in literature. However, this does not mean that psychological analysis of literature is entirely independent of society's needs following the nature of literary works to indirectly understand society through understanding the characters (Setyorini, 2017).

In this thesis, the researcher is interesting in analyzing the main character's personality by using Sigmund Freud's theory of personality. Researcher chose this topic because the personality of a character in a novel is very interesting to examine the ins and outs, causes, and effects that make the main character have a personality as told in a novel. In conducting this research on personality, the researcher takes the research object from a main character in

the novel by Mitch Albom in 2006, entitled *For One More Day*.

For One More Day is a novel by Mitch Albom with the theme of family. This novel has a main character named Charley “Chick” Benetto, and he had many problems in his life since his parents divorced. Here are many conflicts that the characters face in that novel. Charley “Chick” Benetto, who led him to end his life. He met many conflicts since he was very young. Since he got into a lot of trouble in his life, he couldn't help it anymore. He felt depressed and wanted to end his life. Benetto couldn't handle his problems patiently and wisely. He wanted some easy way to end all his problems.

Mitch Albom was born on May 23rd, 1958, in Passaic, New Jersey. After receiving a BA in Sociology from Brandeis University, Albom, he then attended Columbia University and received his MJ and MBA degrees. After this careful education, he decided to enter the journalism field. He wrote for the Queens Tribune, The Philadelphia Inquirer, and The Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel from 1981-1985. This market was experienced by the young writer when he arrived in Detroit in 1985, and his career took off (Albom, 2006). His novels, *For One More Day* (2006) and *Have a Little Faith* (2009) have been on The New York Times Bestseller list and Opera's best nonfiction selection of 2009. *Tuesday with Morrie*, *Five People You Meet in Heaven*, and *For One More Day* were also adapted into a film, which Albom contributed by writing a screenplay (Albom, 2006).

In *For One More Day*, Mitch Albom wrote a story about self-healing adversity. First, where his parents divorced, and he lived with a divorced mother.

His father had left him since the divorce. The world is no longer same as it was when his parents still lived together. Charley were very sad with the situation. In the end, through experiences with his mother, who had died years before, Charley was finally able to learn to forgive and find a solution to his problem (Gayathri, 2018).

According to theory, Freud divided personality into: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious (Setyawan, 2018). Consciousness, as Freud defined it as a term, corresponds to its usual everyday meaning. It includes all the sensations and experiences that we are aware of at any given moment. Freud considered consciousness to be a finite aspect of the personality because only a fraction of our thoughts, sensations, and memories are present in consciousness at all times. What is more essential, according to Freud, is the unconscious, the larger, invisible part beneath the surface. Between these two levels is subconscious. It is a storehouse of memories, perceptions, and thoughts that we are not currently aware of but can quickly summon into consciousness (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

According to Sigmund Freud, personality consists of 3 elements. The three aspects of personality known as the id, ego, and superego work together to create complex human behavior. The three elements are likened to a horse with a racetrack. The id is likened to a horse that runs erratically. The superego is the base of the race, while the ego is someone who rides a horse. The role of the ego is crucial. As someone who rides a horse, he has to control where the horse is going. Will it just be down the track or try to get out there and be free.

Many researchers have made Mitch Albom's novel, *For One More Day*, the object of research. Most researchers study the novel from a psychological perspective. It is due to the novel has the theme of psychology, the researcher will focus on Sigmund Freud's theory. There are many theories in psychology but, according to the researcher, Sigmund Freud's theory is interesting to discuss. Given that, as far as the researcher read about other people's research, some choose other theories, and some choose Sigmund Freud's theory. No one chose Sigmund Freud's theory which focused on personality.

It can be seen from the research owned Hafifi (2015) that it has the same object in his thesis. However, he used Maslow's psychological theory to analyze the novel. Three theses have the same object and theory, but all three have different research focuses. Janatin (2008) thesis focuses on the frustration of the main character. Second, Annisa (2016) focuses on conflicts and moral values in the novel. The third, Setiawan (2010) focuses on the second life that happens to Charley and then meets his mother. Therefore, the author is interested in examining the main character's personality according to Sigmund Freud's theory.

B. Problems of The Study

Based on the aforementioned background of the study, this study raises three problems as follows :

1. How is the Id of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*?
2. How is the Ego of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*?

3. How is the Superego of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the aforementioned problems of the study, this study raises three problems as follows:

1. This study aims at determine the Id of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*.
2. This study aims at determine the Ego of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*.
3. This study aims at determine the superego of the main character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*.

D. Limitation of The Study

The scope of this research is focused on the main character in the novel *For One More Day*. This study reveals Charles Benetto's personality using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. This research focuses on the main character, Chick Benetto. This research focuses on the personality of Charley Benetto, who is the main character of the novel. So, the scope is purely from the novel text without taking extrinsic elements from the novel.

The limitation of this research that is it does not examine any extrinsic elements of the novel. So, only focus on the existing characters to not divide too much in this research. Meanwhile, in the novel *For One More Day*, there are two different storylines. The first is to tell about Chick Benetto's parents' love story

and his childhood life to adulthood before he commits suicide. The second is about Chick Benetto, who comes back to life after committing suicide and finds his mother back at home after eight years of death. This research's limit is only focused on the story in the first plot, looking for reasons why as an adult, the main character has such a character.

E. Significances of The Study

This research is expected to contribute both practically and theoretically. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research is expected to add to the repertoire of literature for English Literature students and readers in general. Theoretically, this research is expecting to provide motivation and contribution for English Literature students, literature scholars, and the general public in expressing modern literature. Researcher also hope that the analysis of Charles Benetto's personality in the novel *For One More Day* can make a useful contribution to students who want to learn about psychological, literary studies.

F. Definition of Key Terms

- **Personality Structure** : according Freud in (Minderop, 2018) personality structure is the elements or components that make up a person psychologically. In psychoanalytic theory, Sigmund Freud concluded that the human self in shaping his personality consists of 3 main parts: the id, ego, and superego.
- **The id** : according Freud in (Koswara, 1991) Id is the most basic psychic layer, in which there are innate instincts (sexual and aggressive)

and repressed desires.

- **The ego** : according Freud (Koswara, 1991) Ego is a personality system that acts as an individual's guide to the object world of reality and carries out its functions based on the reality principle.
- **The superego** : according Freud (Koswara, 1991) Superego is formed by internalizing values and rules by individuals from several figures who play a role, influence, or are mean to the individual, such as parents and teachers (Koswara, 1991).

G. Previous Studies

This study is similar to some studies from other researchers but still has differences. The first is the thesis of Rafi Anas Hafifi (2015), a student of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and the thesis is entitled *A Psychological Analysis Of Charley "Chick" Benetto in Mitch Albom's One More Day Novel (Viewed From Maslow's Theory)*. This thesis aims to explain the causes of the frustration of the main character and the most essential human needs for the main character to be fulfilled. The researcher using a qualitative method to analyze the psychology of the main character. This thesis uses Maslow's theory to identify the causes of the main character's frustration. The thesis has the same research objectives and themes as this research. The difference lies in the theory used. Hafifi's thesis uses Maslow's theory, while this thesis uses Sigmund Freud's theory of personality.

The second, written by Jannatin (2008) with the title *A Psychological Analysis: Frustration and Self-Adjustment as Main Character In a Fiction For One More Day*. The purpose of this thesis is to explain the characterization, problem, and frustration of Charles Benetto. They are using Sigmund Freud's theory in examining the focus of her study. Jannatin's thesis and this thesis have similarities in the object of research and the theory used. The difference lies in the focus of his research. If Jannatin's thesis focuses on the main character's problems, then this thesis focuses on the personality structure of the main character, namely Charley Benetto.

The third, taken from a journal written by Wia Annisa (2016) with the title *The Analysis of Psychological Conflict of The Main Character and Moral Values As Seen in Mitch Albom's Novel For One More Day*. This journal aims to explain the psychological conflicts of the main character and the moral values of the novel using Sigmund Freud's psychological theory. The research method of this journal uses qualitative methods in data collection. This journal also has differences from the focus of its research with this thesis. This journal focuses on the psychological conflict of the main character, while this thesis focuses on the main character's personality.

And the last one is a thesis written by Andreas Priyo Setiawan (2009) entitled *The Second Change in Life Granted to Charley Benetto As Seen in Mitch Albom's For One More Day*. This thesis aims to explain the effect of the second change on Charley Benetto's life by using the theory of Katresnanism. This research has similarities with this thesis in that the research theme is the

psychological approach, and the research object is the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. The difference lies in the theory and focus on the study, Andrian's thesis uses the theory of Katesnanism in the second change of the main character. However, this thesis focuses on the personality structure of the main character using the theory of Sigmund Freud.

After four studies are combined, it can be concluded that focus of personality analysis used in this study is still not used for Mitch Albom's novel *For One More Day* as the object. At the same time, novel *For One More Day* has the theme of psychology. In psychology, examining the personality of a person is very important. Because personality is a crucial thing in every human being and nothing is the same between other human beings. A scientist is known for his theory personality, namely Sigmund Freud. Therefore, the researcher is using Sigmund Freud's theory for her research which involves the character's personality in the novel, namely Charley Benetto.

H. Method of The Study

Research must be carried out correctly, namely by the scientific method, because research is a scientific study to obtain correct knowledge on a problem. This means that research tends to use theories, principles, and fundamental assumptions of knowledge. Research methods are steps that are owned and carried out by researchers in order to collect information or data and conduct investigations on the data that has been obtained (Creswell, 2014). Research method divided into four part:

1. Design of The Study

This thesis is literary criticism, which reveals the personality structure of the main character in novel by Mitch Albom, entitled *For One More Day*. Researcher use psychological criticism to analyze novels and conduct research. Criticism is an academic activity that expresses the researcher's understanding of literary works, in which the researcher plans to answer research problems. Meanwhile, psychological literary criticism is a literary criticism that criticizes a literary work from a psychological perspective. The researcher designed this research based on Charley Benetto as the main character in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*. The theory used by researcher here is Sigmund Freud's theory of personality.

2. The Data Source

The data source used is the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom, published in 2006. The author published the novel in pdf and printed version, including cover and content, and has four chapters. It is one of several best-selling novels written by Mitch Albom. The novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom consist of 208 pages and was published by Hyperion on September 26th, 2006.

3. The Data Collection

This research uses the library technique. This technique uses written sources. The written source uses the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. The researcher then read the written source, then takes words, phrases, and paragraphs according to the discussion, and understands the data. After she got the complete information, she collects the information which is related to the topic. Then, continuous analyzing the data using personality theory by Sigmund Freud.

4. The Data Analysis

The data analysis technique in this research is using the literary criticism method. This method aims to analyze the psychological aspects of the main character, especially the personality structure, according to the theory of Sigmund Freud in the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom with a psychological approach developed by Sigmund Freud. In addition to revealing the theories of personality that exist in psychology. The psychological approach is also used to reveal the factors behind the psychological aspects that occur in the main character.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the theoretical basis used as a guide in this thesis: Literature and Psychology, The Study of Personality, and Sigmund Freud's Personality Structure.

A. Literature and Psychology

Studying the psychology of literature is the same as learning about humans from the inside, meaning we can understand the depths of the human soul. Literary psychology has an appeal to human problems that describe the soul, not only the soul itself that appears in literature but also can represent the soul of others. Each author often adds his own experience to his work, and others often experience his experiences.

According to Endraswara, literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity (Muslichatun, 2013). Psychological activity here can be defined as the psychological activity of the author and the psychological activity of the reader. The author's psychological activity, whether it is an experience of his own life or the experience of someone else's life, can be reflected in literary works that contain elements of the psyche. Likewise, the reader's psychological activities, such as crying, sad, anger, happiness, laughing, etc., are reflected in the reader's response after reading a literary work.

Literary psychology does not intend to solve practical psychological problems. Definitively, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in literary works. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the psychological analysis of literature is entirely independent of the needs of society. According to Ratna, who can do three ways to understand the relationship between psychology and literature, namely: (1) Understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer, (2) Understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works, (3) Understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works. The psychological element of the reader. In this study, the method used to connect psychology and literature is to understand the psychological aspects of fictional characters in literary works (Minderop, 2018).

According to Wellek and Warren, literary psychology has four possible meanings, namely 1) is a psychological study of authors as a type or as a person, 2) is a study of the creative process, 3) is a study of types and psychological laws in literary works, 4) studies the impact literature to readers (Endraswara, 2008). Based from the four understandings most related to the field of literature, namely the psychology of literature as the study of types and psychological laws on literary works.

Several things influence literary psychology. First, literary works are the creation of the author's mental processes and thoughts that are in a 'semi-conscious' situation, then poured into a 'conscious' form. Second, the study of literary psychology is a study of the psychological reflection in literature and the

characters presented by the author so that the reader feels lulled by psychological problems that sometimes feel involved in the story (Minderop, 2018). Third, who can study a literary work through a literary psychology approach because literary works display the characters' character, although imaginative, but can display a variety of psychological problems.

Those who can do the steps for understanding literary psychology theory in three ways; first, through understanding psychological theories, an analysis of a literary work is carried out. Second, by determining a literary work as the object of research, then determining the psychological theories that are considered relevant. Third, simultaneously finding theories and research objects. Furthermore, it shows that texts displayed through techniques in literary theory can reflect a psychological concept brought by fictional characters. Literary understanding will not be perfect without the presence of literary psychology with various psychological references.

Thus, there is a relationship between psychology and literature functional, which is equally helpful as a means to study aspects of the human psyche. The difference is that the psychological symptoms in literary works are imaginary human psychological symptoms, while in psychology, they are real humans. Furthermore, although human traits in literary works are fictional in describing their character and soul, the author makes humans who live in the real world as models in their creation (Wulandari, 2013). Therefore, psychology is used in literature as an approach to imitating or studying characters. So, in analyzing characters in literary works and their character, a reviewer must be based on

theories and psychological laws that explain human behaviour and character.

The psychological theory that is often used to analyze literary works is the psychoanalytic theory presented by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis is a part of literary psychology. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory has contributed much and inspired literary psychology observers. With the consideration that literary works contain psychological aspects vibrant. So the psychological analysis of literature needs to be developed more seriously (Minderop, 2018).

According to Atkinson, psychology comes from the Greek words *psyche*, which means soul, and *logos*, which means science. So psychology means psychology or science that investigates and studies human behavior (Minderop, 2018). The term literary psychology has four meanings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of styles and the laws of psychology that are applied to literary works. And the fourth examines the impact of literature on readers (Wellek & Warren, 1977).

Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as psychological activity. Authors use copyright, taste, and work in their work. Likewise, readers, in responding to works, will not be separated from their respective souls. Literary psychology recognizes literary works as psychological reflections. The author captures mental symptoms and then processed them into text and equipped with psychiatric symptoms. The projection of one's own experiences and life experiences around the author is projected imaginatively into the literary text.

Literary work, which is seen as a psychological phenomenon, displays psychological aspects through the characters if the reader happens to be drama or prose. Meanwhile, if it is in poetry, it certainly appears through distinctive arrays and word choices (Endraswara, 2003: 96).

B. The Study of Personality

Everybody has one personality, and will help determine the boundaries of success and life fulfilment. It is no exaggeration to say that personality is one of the most important assets. It has already helped shape the experiences and certainly will continue to do so. All achievements to date, expectations for the future, whether will be a good spouse or parent. Even health can be influenced by personality and the personalities of the people with whom interact. Personality can limit or expand options and choices, prevent from sharing certain experiences or enable them to take advantage of them. It restricts or constrains some people and opens up the world to others (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

Personality psychology is psychology that studies human personality with the object of researching factors that influence human behaviour. Personality psychology studied the relationship between memory or observation with development, the relationship between observation and adjustment to the individual, and so on (Minderop, 2018). In psychology, there are three schools of thought (a revolution that influenced modern personological thinking). First, psychoanalysis presents humans as a form of instinctual instincts and conflicts of personality structure. Personality structure conflicts arise from the id, ego, and

superego. Second, behaviourism characterizes humans as flexible, passive, and obedient victims of environmental stimuli. Third, humanistic psychology is an emerging movement that, which presents humans who are different from the descriptions of psychoanalysis and behaviorism (Minderop, 2018).

According to psychoanalysts, the term personality is a preference for the unconscious, outside the conscious mind, which makes the structure of thinking coloured by emotions. They assume that a person's behaviour is only the surface of his characteristics, so to understand a person's personality deeply, one must observe that person's symbolic signs and most profound thoughts (Minderop, 2018).

Personality studies are studies of how a person becomes himself because each individual has his own experience and uniqueness, even though all are based on generally accepted laws. The important thing is that there is no law of personality separate from psychological theory in general. An individual's life history is originally a container of traditional patterns and standards passed down from the society in which he lives. Since individuals' birth, customs shape their experiences and behavior (Krench, 1974).

In the 1930s, the study of personality was formalized and systematized in American Psychology, primarily through Gordon Allport's work at Harvard University. Allport's influential book, *Personality: A Psychological Interpretation*, is generally considered to mark the formal beginning of personality study. After his initial efforts, other professional books appeared, journals were

founded, universities offered courses, and research was carried out. This activity signifies a growing recognition that several areas of concern for psychoanalysts and neopsanalysts can be incorporated into psychology. Academic psychologists began to believe that it was possible to develop scientific studies of personality (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

C. Sigmund Freud's Personality Structure

Sigmund Freud (1856), of Jewish descent, was born in Austria and died in London at 83. He is considered a debatable figure in his community because of the teachings that quite surprised his colleagues, especially his theory of sexual problems. It is undeniable that his instructions were very influential for thought in the 20th century until now, especially in psychology. Freud, a neurologist, built his ideas about psychological theory based on his experiences with patients who experience mental problems (Eagleton, 1996).

Freud's psychoanalytic theory seems to have inspired many scholars and literary psychologists. Freud distinguished personality into three kinds of Id, Ego, and Superego. These three areas of psychology seem to be the basis for research on literary psychology. It must be admitted that Freud is the starting point for success in revealing the genesis of literary works (Wulandari, 2013). Freud's psychology uses dreams, fantasies, and myths, while these three things are the main problems in literature. The close relationship between psychoanalysis, especially Freud's theories, with literature is also shown through his research which relies on literary works. Freud's theory is thus not limited to

analyzing the origins of the creative process. By way of conversing, dialogue can analyze psychologically. This language is then analyzed so that it results in analyzing the work literature (Endraswara, 2008).

Psychoanalysis is a discipline that was started around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. The psychoanalytic theory deals with human mental function and development. This science is part of psychology that has made a significant contribution to human psychology so far. Freud at around the 1890s discovered psychoanalysis. Freud's theories are thought to give priority to sexual problems. Although Freud was a doctor who always thought scientifically, the world of literature was no stranger to him because, during his youth, he received literary education and studied it thoughtfully. In his work, which when translated into "Dream Interpretation," he often displays his personal experiences and his childhood experiences. Freud is a lover of books and constantly studies the books he reads. He argues that books do reveal not only big problems about science but also puzzles. Puzzles about the real-life or the essence of life also present various conflicting feelings, compulsions, and various expressions that refer to psychoanalysis.

Freud's original conception divided personality into three levels: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Consciousness, as Freud defined it as a term, corresponds to its usual everyday meaning. It includes all the sensations and experiences that we are aware of at any given moment. For example, you may notice the taste of your pen, the view of the page, the ideas you are trying to grasp, and the dog barking in the distance. Freud regarded consciousness as a

finite aspect of personality because only a tiny portion of our thoughts, sensations, and memories are present in consciousness at all times. He likened thoughts to icebergs. Mindfulness is the part above the water's surface - only the tip of the iceberg.

What is more important, according to Freud, is the unconscious, the more significant, invisible part beneath the surface. This is the focus of psychoanalytic theory. Its vast, dark depths are home to the instincts, desires and desires that direct our behaviour. The subconscious contains the main driving force behind all behaviour and is a storehouse of forces that we cannot see or control. Between these two levels is the subconscious. It is a storehouse of memos, perceptions, and thoughts that we are not currently aware of but can quickly summon into consciousness. For example, if your mind strays off this page and starts thinking about a friend or about what you did last night, you will be summoning matter from the conscious mind into consciousness. We often find our attention shifts from current experiences to events and memories in the subconscious (Freud, 2017).

Sigmund Freud was the first psychologist to investigate aspects of the unconscious in the human psyche. Freud increasingly focused his attention on the psychological problem of the character. He can also make analogies with characters in literary works. Freud's theory is used to reveal various psychological symptoms behind the symptoms of language (Endraswara, 2008).

Freud discussed the divisions of human psychism: the id (located in the

unconscious part) which is a reservoir of pulses and a source of psychic energy. Ego (located between the conscious and unconscious mind) which serves as the mediator who reconciles the demands of the pulses and the prohibitions of the superego. The superego (located partly in the conscious part and partly in the unconscious part) is in charge of supervising and blocking the complete fulfillment of these pulses which are the result of education and identification in parents (Minderop, 2018).

1. The Id

The id fits Freud's earlier ideas about the unconscious (although the ego and superego also have a subconscious aspect). The id is a reservoir for instinct and libido (psychic energy manifested by instinct). The id is a strong personality structure because it supplies all the energy for the other two components. Since the id is a repository for instincts, it is crucial and is directly related to the fulfillment of physical needs. As we noted earlier, tension is generated when the body is in need, and the person acts to reduce this tension by satisfying his need.

The id operates according to what Freud called the pleasure principle by reducing tension. The id functions to increase pleasure and avoid pain. Id strives to meet his needs promptly and does not tolerate procrastination or procrastination of gratification for any reason. It only knows instant gratification; it prompts us to want what we want when we want it, regardless of what other people want. The id is selfish, pleasure-seeking structure, primitive, immoral, insistent, and reckless (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

The id is the most basic psychic layer and is the area where Eros and Thanatos reign (Bertens, 2006). The id (located in the unconscious) is the reservoir of pulses and the source of psychic energy. Freud likened the id to a king or queen. The id acts like an absolute ruler, must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary and self-serving; what he wants must be done immediately (Minderop, 2018).

The id is closely related to the physical process of obtaining psychic energy, which is used to operate the system of other personality structures (Alwisol, 2009). The way the id works is related to the pleasure principle, which is constantly seeking pleasure and always avoiding discomfort (Minderop, 2018). For the id, pleasure is a relatively inactive state or low energy level, and pain is a tension or energy boost that craves gratification. So when there are stimuli that trigger energy to work – energy tension arises – the id operates on the pleasure principle; trying to reduce or prevent that stress; returns to low energy level (Alwisol, 2009).

The pleasure principle is processed in two ways: reflex action and primary process. Reflexes are inborn automatic reactions such as eye blinking, it used to deal with simple gratification of stimuli and are usually immediate. At the same time, the primary process is the reaction of imagining something that can reduce or eliminate tension - used to deal with complex stimuli, such as a hungry baby imagining food. Forming an image of an object that can reduce anxiety is called the fulfilment of desires, such as dreams, daydreams, and psychotic hallucinations (Alwisol, 2009).

The id is only able to imagine something without being able to distinguish the fantasy from the reality that satisfies the need. The id cannot judge or determine right from wrong and does not know morals. It is necessary to develop a way to get real imagination and satisfaction without creating new tensions, especially moral problems. This reason then makes the id give rise to the ego (Alwisol, 2009). The id is psychic energy and instinct that presses humans to fulfill basic needs such as the need for food, sex, rejection of feeling, or discomfort. According to Freud, the id is in the subconscious, and there is no contact with reality. The id works are related to the pleasure principle, which is constantly seeking pleasure and avoiding discomfort.

You can imagine how terrible and dangerous it would be if we were ourselves from the id alone. A developing child learns that he does not behave as he pleases and must follow the rules imposed by his parents. A child who wants to fulfill the demands and strong desires of reality will form a new personality structure, namely the ego (Minderop, 2018).

2. The Ego

The ego (located between the conscious and the unconscious) serves as a mediator who reconciles the demands of pulses and the prohibition of the superego (Minderop, 2018). The ego develops from the id so that people can deal with reality; so that the ego operates according to the principle of truth; the effort to obtain the satisfaction demanded by the id by preventing the occurrence of new tensions or delaying pleasure until an object that can satisfy the need is

found (Alwisol, 2009).

The ego has two main tasks; choose which stimuli to respond to or which instincts to satisfy according to priority needs and determine when and how those needs are met according to the available opportunities with minimal risk. If likened to a prime minister, then his task is to complete all work connected with reality and responsive to the community's wishes (Minderop, 2018). The reality principle is carried out through a secondary process: thinking realistically, compiling a plan and testing whether the plan produces the intended object. The testing process is called reality testing; carry out actions according to a plan that has been thought out realistically (Alwisol, 2009).

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and is guarded and obeys the principle of reality by trying to fulfil individual pleasures that are limited by fact. The ego's task gives place to the main mental functions, such as reasoning, problem-solving and decision-making (Minderop, 2018). The ego does not get in the way of id gratification. Instead, it tries to delay, or redirect it back into the context of reality's demands. He perceives and manipulates the environment practically and realistically so that it is said to operate following the principle of reality (the reality principle conflicts with the pleasure principle, by which the id operates).

The ego thus exerts control over the id's impulses. Freud compared the relationship of the ego and id to that of a horseman. Raw and gross horsepower must be guided, inspected and controlled by the rider. Otherwise, the horse can

run and run, throwing its rider to the ground. The ego serves the two masters of id and reality and constantly mediates and compromises their conflicting demands. Also, the ego is never separated from the id. It is always responsive to id requests and derives its strength and energy from the id.

The ego, the rational teacher, keeps you at a job you may not like if the alternative is the inability to provide food and shelter for your family. The ego is the one that forces you to hang out with people you don't like because reality demands such behaviour from you as a proper way of appeasing the id. The function of controlling and suspending the ego must be exercised over time. Otherwise, the id impulse may dominate and overthrow the rational ego. Freud argued that we should protect ourselves from being controlled by the id and propose various subconscious mechanisms to defend the ego (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and is guarded and adheres to the principle of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. A criminal, for example, or someone who only wants to fulfill his satisfaction, will be restrained and hindered by the realities of life he faces. Likewise, some individuals have high sexual impulses and aggressiveness. For example, of course, these desires will not be satisfied without supervision. Thus, the ego helps man to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing trouble or suffering for himself. The ego is between the conscious and the subconscious. The ego's task gives place to the main mental functions, for example, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision making. For this reason, the

ego is the chief leader in personality, like a company leader who can make rational decisions for the company's progress. Id and ego have no morality because these two do not know the value of good and bad (Minderop, 2018).

3. The Superego

The id and ego do not represent Freud's complete picture of human nature. The third set of forces - a set of strong, largely unconscious commands or beliefs that we acquire in childhood: our ideas about right and wrong. In everyday language, we call this internal morality conscience. Freud called it the superego. This personality's moral foundation is usually learned at the age of 5 or 6 years and initially consists of the rules of behaviour established by our parents. Through praise, punishment, and role models, children learn which behaviours their parents perceive as good or bad. Behaviours that punish children form the conscience, a part of the superego. The second part of the superego is the ego-ideal, which consists of reasonable or proper behaviour children are praised for.

In this way, children learn a set of rules that their parents accept or reject. In time, children internalized these teachings, and rewards and punishments became self-regulating. Parental control is replaced by self-control. We come to behave at least in part according to these now largely unconscious moral guidelines. As a result of this internalization, we experience guilt or shame whenever we commit (or even think about committing) some action against this moral code.

As a determinant of morality, the superego is tireless, even cruel, in its

search for moral perfection. In terms of intensity, irrationality, and insistence on obedience, it is no different from the id. The aim is not only to postpone the demands of seeking id pleasure, as the ego does, but to block them thoroughly, especially the demands associated with sex and aggression. The superego does not strive for pleasure (like the id) or achieve realistic goals (like the ego). It is only for moral perfection. The id suppresses gratification, the ego tries to postpone it, and the superego encourages morality above all else. Like the id, the superego admits that it does not compromise its demands (Schultz & Schultz, 2009).

There are two sub-principles in the idealistic superego, namely conscience and ego-ideal. Conscience is an element that represents values or interpretations of social standards as taught by parents to their children through various prohibitions and commands. Behaviour that is prohibited, considered wrong, and punished by parents, then accepted by the child, becomes an inner voice containing what should not be done. As for what is approved, rewarded and praised by parents and then taken by children, it becomes the standard of perfection or ego-ideal, which contains whatever should be done. The process of developing a conscience and an ego-ideal, which means accepting that standard of right and wrong, is called introjection. After introjection, personal control will replace parental control (Alwisol, 2009).

The superego is irrational in demanding perfection, severely punishing the ego's mistakes, both those that have been done and are new to the mind. In terms of controlling the id, the position of the superego is the same as that of the ego, not only delaying gratification but hindering its fulfilment (Alwisol, 2009).

The id-ego-superego personality structure works together as a team, under the direction of the ego. When there is a conflict between the three structures, it is possible for abnormal behaviour to arise (Alwisol, 2009). The id cannot realize goals, maintain life or protect conditions from harm. This becomes the ego's task, including finding ways to satisfy needs and satisfaction. The task of the superego is to control these desires (Minderop, 2018).

The explanation is as follows: for example, a person's ego wants to have sex regularly so that the presence of children does not disrupt his career, but the person's id wants satisfying sex because sex is delicious. Then the superego arises and mediates with the assumption of feeling guilty by having sex (Minderop, 2018).

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the description and analysis to answer the problem of the study in the research. The object analyzed is a novel entitled *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom, which tells about Charley "Chick" Benetto, who is reunited with his dead mother a day after an attempted suicide. This research will conclude with the personality structure and defense mechanisms used by Charley "Chick" Benetto.

A. The Personality Structure of The Main Character Charley Benetto in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day*

This section contains the personality structure of the main character named Charley "Chick" Benetto. The personality structure consists of the Id, Ego, and Superego. In this section, everything will be discussed in detail how the main character controls his id, ego, and superego. As described below.

1. Charley Benetto's Id

The novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom has a back-and-forth plot. Every time you change parts, you change the flow too. It could be for this section the connection to the following two sections. So it takes concentration to read it. In this session, the researcher finds some evidences of the Id experienced by Charley Benetto as the main character in the novel. As stated in Chapter II, the Id

is longing for satisfaction by seeking pleasure with little energy expenditure and selfish and childish, without knowing the good and the bad.

After the funeral, I got so drunk I passed out on our couch. And something changed. One day can bend your life, and that day seemed to bend mine inexorably downward. My mother had been all over me as a kid—advice, criticism, the whole smothering mothering thing. There were times I wished she would leave me alone. (Page 5)

One of the above pieces of evidence was found by researcher in the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom at the beginning part. The evidence discusses Charley Benetto, drunk shortly after his mother's funeral. Charley could not accept that his mother was dead. The id in Charley wants satisfaction and pleasure in his problems. His subconscious thought that drunkenly he could forget his mother's departure for a moment given the character Id, who can not distinguish between good and bad. So Id in Charley chose to get drunk for a moment to forget the problem. As you know, drunkenness is a bad thing. However, Charley's ego cannot control his Id. So drunk becomes something that arises from within Charley caused by the Id.

*I lowered my head.
I would not be missed.
I took two running steps, grabbed the railing, and hurled myself over.
THE REST IS inexplicable. What I hit, how I survived, I cannot tell you. All I recall is twisting and snapping and brushing and flipping and scraping and a final thud. These scars on my face? I figured they came from that. It seemed as if I fell for a very long time. (Page 13)*

In the early part of the novel, it is shown that the main character has many problems in his life. This section has the background of the main character Charley Benetto in his old age. It has been described in the second piece of evidence that Charley Benetto committed suicide by jumping from a water tower in an area near

his hometown of Papperville. The thoughts of the Id influence the act of suicide in the main character. The nature of the Id that does not like problems makes a solution to solve the problem most efficiently and with the least energy expended. The id in Charley Benetto considers suicide the easiest way to solve many problems in his life. However, as is well-known, suicide is not a solution and is not a good thing. In this case, the childish nature caused by the Id of the main character comes out.

The sun was already warming the kitchen when I entered in my long socks, carrying my glove, and saw my mother at the table smoking a cigarette. My mother was a beautiful woman, but she didn't look beautiful that morning. She bit her lip and looked away from me. I remember the smell of burnt toast and I thought she was upset because she messed up breakfast.

"I'll eat cereal," I said. (Page 14)

The storyline reverses when Charley Benetto is eleven years old. One morning his mother was seen looking away and annoyed. At that moment, Charley saw the burnt toast and thought his mother was upset about it. At that time, he was going to play baseball. In the evidence above, it can be analyzed that the id is a fundamental trait possessed by humans. Humans have a hunger like Chick Benetto. He was hungry, and usually, his mother prepared his breakfast in the morning. However, Charley Benetto saw his toast burnt. At that time, the Id in Charley Benetto worked on finishing his hunger in the morning by eating cereal that was quick and practical. In the theory of Id, it will solve a problem with less energy, and cereal is the solution. Because cereal is a functional food, pour it and give it milk, so it is ready.

Now, WHEN I SAY I SAW MY DEAD MOTHER, I mean just that. I saw her. She was standing by the dugout, wearing a lavender jacket, holding her pocketbook. She didn't say a word. She just looked at me.

I tried to lift myself in her direction then fell back, a bolt of pain shooting through my muscles. My brain wanted to shout her name, but there was no sound from my throat.

I lowered my head and put my palms together. I pushed hard again, and this time I lifted myself halfway off the ground. I looked up.

She was gone. (Page 15)

In the third piece of evidence above, Charley Benetto woke up after jumping from the water tower. When he woke up, he saw his dead mother sitting on a chair on the edge of the baseball field close to where he had fallen. From this evidence, we can analyze that the id of Charley Benetto wants his mother figure to be present to complain about the problems that exist in his life. However, his mother had recently died. This makes the id in Charley Benetto unable to realize what he wants. So the primary process in the id of Charley Benetto is formed by imagining the figure of his mother coming back. By imagining, the id in Chick Benetto feels fulfilled even though it is not something real or just his imagination.

I opened a cabinet. There was Lipton tea and a bottle of Sanka. I opened another cabinet. Sugar. Morton salt. Paprika. Oregano. I saw a dish in the sink, soaking under bubbles. I lifted it and slowly lowered it, as if trying to put it back in place.

And then I heard something. It came from upstairs. "Charley?" Again.

"Charley?"

It was my mother's voice.

I ran out the kitchen door, my fingers wet with soapy water. (Page 23-24)

NOW, I DON'T know if I can explain the leap I made. It's like jumping off the planet. There is everything you know and there is everything that happens. When the two do not line up, you make a choice. I saw my mother, alive, in front of me. I heard her say my name again.

"Charley? " She was the only one who ever called me that. (Page 25)

In the evidence above, Charley returned to visit his mother's house, who died eight years ago. He looked around his childhood home while reminiscing

about his childhood. Furthermore, suddenly he heard his mother's voice in this case. Charley is again hallucinating about his dead mother. This was caused by the thought of the id in Charley's eagerness to meet his dead mother. However, it is impossible to realize. Therefore, the id who adheres to the pleasure principle will continue to strive to create comfort for Charley. If the desired thing cannot be fulfilled, then what the id does is hallucinate.

To feel as if the desired thing is achieved. Even though, in reality, it is all just a dream. However, precisely this fantasy makes the main character's id wish come true. Because this pleasure principle system that makes comfort must be realized in any form, even though it is impossible. Furthermore, the way out is to imagine hearing the voice of someone long dead. That is what happened to Charley Benetto, the main character in the discussion that is in the evidence above. The delusion emerged when Charley Benetto visited his mother's house eight years after her mother's death.

AT SOME POINT in American history, things must have changed, and divorcing parents informed their children as a team. Sat them down.

Explained the new rules. My family collapsed before that age of enlightenment; when my father was gone, he was gone.

I can't even remember when he got his stuff. One day we came home from school and the house just seemed more roomy. There was extra space in the front hall closet. The garage was missing tools and boxes.

I remember my sister crying and asking, "Did I make Daddy go away?" and promising my mother that she would behave better if he came home. I remember wanting to cry myself, but it had already dawned on me that there were now three of us, not four, and I was the only male. Even at eleven felt a obligation to manhood. (Page 35)

In the supporting evidence above, it can be seen that. At the age of eleven, Chick's mother and father divorced. At that time in the 1950s, divorce was rare.

Even Chick has no friends whose parents are divorced. Since the divorce, his father left home. Then Chick only lived with his mother and sister. Circumstances forced him to be the only man in his family. After his parents' divorce, Chick feels that something is missing in his life. The id nature of Chick in the form of complete affection from his family disappears.

The truth was, I didn't know where my father lived and I never did find out. I would go by his liquor store after school, but he was never there. His friend Marty was managing it now, and he told me my dad was full-time in the new place in CoUingswood. It was only an hour's drive away, but to a kid my age, it might as well have been on the moon. After a while, I stopped going past his store. I stopped fantasizing about us biking home together. I finished grade school, junior high, and high school with no contact from my old man. (Page 103)

Since then, Chick's subconscious wants his family back intact, and he will do various ways to bring his father back to his home. As in the evidence above. When I was in elementary school, one day, Chick came to his father's shop. He intends to ask Marty, a shopkeeper, where his father is. It turned out that his father was looking after his new shop in Collingswood, which is an hour from his house. However, for a kid Chick's age at the time, an hour seemed a long way off, and that was a difficult thing to grasp. Since then, he forgot about trying to find his father.

OUR KITCHEN TABLE WAS ROUND and made of oak. One afternoon when we were in grade school, my sister and I carved our names in it with steak knives. We hadn't finished when we heard the door open—our mother was home from work—so we threw the steak knives back in the drawer. My sister grabbed the biggest thing she could find, a half gallon of apple juice, and plopped it down. (Page 29)

In the evidence above, the story of the main character Charley Benetto flashback to his childhood story. One afternoon Charley and his sister Roberta

circled the table. At that time, his mother was still working and not at home. They both play around with knives. The knife was used to carve their names on the table. A moment later, his mother came home from work. The two of them hastily covered the writing with a gallon of apple juice. Though their writing is not finished yet, and they are scared. They were both afraid that his mother would be angry with him for engraving the names of Charley and Roberta on the dining table in the kitchen of his house.

In the following explanation, it can be analyzed that their actions are based on the nature of a child. Young children tend to have a very large curiosity. At that moment, the thought of the id in Charley Benetto came out. Charley thought it was interesting what he did with his sister. The curiosity of little Charley and his sister pushed him to do something, namely to carve a name with a knife on the dining table. According to Charley, who was still a child at the time, this could relieve the id's desire of a small child. Even though what Charley did was a dangerous thing to do with a knife. By engraving names on the dining table using a knife, the principle of the pleasure principle, which is the innate behavior of the id, can be fulfilled.

"I'm with the St. Louis Cardinals organization. " "That right? " my father said.

I wanted to leap through my skin.

"We may have a spot at catcher, 'A' ball. " "That right? " my father said.

"We'll keep an eye on your boy, if he's interested. "

The man sniffed deeply, a wet, noisy sound. He took out a handkerchief and blew his nose. (Page 71)

Then in the second year of college, Chick and his father were approached

by someone. It turned out that the man was from the St. Louis Cardinals. The man offered Chick's father to put his son in St. Louis Cardinals for his outstanding talent in baseball. Judging from the evidence above, it seems that Chick's father was very interested in the man's offer.

I DROPPED OUT to play minor league baseball at my father's suggestion and to my mother's everlasting disappointment. I had been offered a spot in the Pittsburg Pirates' organization, to play winter ball and hopefully make their minor league roster. My father felt this was the right time. "You can't get any better playing against college kids,"

he said.

When I first mentioned the idea to my mother, she screamed,

"Absolutely not! " It didn't matter that baseball would pay me. It didn't matter that the scouts thought I had potential—maybe enough to make it to the major leagues. "Absolutely not! " were her words. And

I absolutely ignored her. (Page 82)

Chick decides to obey his father's wishes, even though deep inside, Chick wants to be angry with his father for all that his father has done for nine years after the divorce. For some reason, what Chick did instead was to comply with his father's wish to focus on baseball and drop out of college. In the subconscious, id Chick still wants his family to be whole again and get his father's love. Therefore Chick obeyed what his father said. Chick thinks if he obeys his father, he will get his father's love like before when his mother and father were not divorced. Chick is willing to do what his mother disapproves of because id Chick feels that his mother will still accept and love Chick no matter what the situation is without fighting. In St. Louis Cardinals, Chick plays in the world baseball league and gets into the Pirates club a few years after.

After retiring from baseball a very long time. One time at his mother's 79th birthday celebration. The phone at her mother's house rang, and Chick answered

it. Furthermore, it turned out that the phone was his father. After his long absence, Chick last time playing in Pirates.

"HELLO?" I YELLED over the din.

My mother still used a Princess phone. The cord was twenty feet long because she liked to walk around as she talked.

"Hello? " I said again. I pressed the receiver closer to my ear.

"Hel-looo? "

I was about to hang up when I heard a man clear his throat. Then my father said, "Chick? That you? " (Page 98)

Like when Chick was in college, his father called because he wanted to talk to Chick about baseball. It turns out there was an old-time reunion game for the long-retired Pirates club baseball players. Moreover, one of the players named Freddie Gonzalez could not keep up. Then his father quickly promised to bring Chick to the game. Even though his mother's house was in Pepperville Beach and the game venue was very far away. Moreover, it takes a long time to travel. At that time, Chick's feelings were confused between leaving or not.

The two of them were huddled close now, no longer facing the trees but facing the other way, toward my house, passing the binoculars. I followed the sight line to my mother's bedroom window. I saw her shadow move across the pane, her arms lifted over her head, and I immediately thought: home from work, changing her clothes, bedroom. I felt myself go cold. Something shot from my neck to my feet.

"Oooweee, " Leon cooed, "look at the divorcee ..."

I don't think I ever felt fury like that, not before and not since. I ran to those boys with blood in my eyes, and even though they were bigger than me, I jumped them from behind and grabbed Leon by the neck and threw punches at anything that moved, anything at all. (Page 43)

The novel *For One More Day* is set in 1950 at Paperville beach, where it was rare for a married couple to divorce at that time. Even the terms widow and dud are words that most children rarely hear. It is a foreign term to hear.

Nevertheless, in the 1950s, Charley's parents decided to divorce for some reason. Furthermore, the reason they both divorced was never told to Charley or his sister. Moreover, his mother officially became a widow.

One time, Charley was asked by his mother to buy something. On the way, he met two friends who were carrying binoculars. Seeing this, Charley stopped to look around and asked about the binoculars they had brought. After that, Charley walked back. However, suddenly he heard unpleasant words from his friend's ears. Charley heard his friends say the word widow. After turning around, it turns out that Charley's friend's binoculars are used to peek from a distance at the activities that Charley's mother is doing. Immediately Charley was furious, and he immediately beat up his two friends without thinking about the consequences Charley would receive after the incident.

What Charley's two friends did, triggered an emotion that was raised by the id. The emotions generated by the id overflowed, which made Charley, without a second thought, immediately beat up his friend. Charley really does not accept if his own mother is despised by his two friends. Even though the superego of Charley tried to hold back his anger and did not just beat him up, the ego in Charley could not control the id not to beat up his two friends. What Charley's two friends did was something that could not be easily forgiven. Nevertheless, as Charley, he should be able to control his emotions and repay what his friend did by proving that Chaley's mother does not deserve to be considered and treated like that.

I USED TO DREAM about finding my father. I dreamed he moved to the next

town over, and one day I would ride my bike to his house and knock on his door and he would tell me it was all just a big mistake.

*And the two of us would ride home together, me on the front, my dad pedaling hard behind, and my mother would run out the door and burst into happy tears.
(Page 69)*

At the age of eleven, Charley's parents divorced. The beginning of divorce began one night. Charley's father and mother had a big fight then. The next day Charley's father left the house. His belongings were not all there. Until Charley went to college, he never saw his father again, let alone return home. Charley's father disappeared once and never appeared in front of his children. No one knows the whereabouts of Charley's father, neither his mother nor other people. Due to the death of his father. Neighbors and others looked at Charley's mother with disdain. Because in the 1950s, divorce was almost considered a taboo.

Because since the age of eleven, Charley had never seen his father. So the id in Charley, who still needs a father figure, begins to imagine and dream. Charley imagined that he was looking for his father. In his imagination, Charley's father lived in the next town and met Charley. In the end, he went home with his father. However, it is simply impossible. In fact, his father never showed up once. Charley Benetto's imagination can arise because of the love from his father that he does not get. Love is a need born of the id in a person. What is not obtained through real life will be realized with things that are not real, namely fantasy/ imagination.

I met Catherine that night. This is what makes it high point. She had watched my "performance" with a few of her girlfriends. I caught sight of her and I shivered even as I was flapping my arms and lip-synching. She wore a sleeveless pink cotton blouse, hip-hugger jeans and strawberrycolored lip gloss, and she playfully snapped her fingers as I sang Bobby Darin. To this day, I don't know if she would have given me a second look had I not been making such an utter fool

of myself. (Page 81-82)

When Charley attended a party on campus, he sang one song. At the end of the singing is the first time to meet Catherine. Catherine is Charley's wife. It was at that meeting that Charley began to feel a different kind of feeling than usual. Charley falls in love with a woman named Cathrine. Since that night's meeting, the two of them have become closer. After some time, Catherine agreed to be Charley's girlfriend. Their relationship is going well. Charley's mother also knew Catherine well.

Feelings of love are one of the personalities that appear in the id. Love is an absolute personality of humans that appears from birth. At the time of the baby, someone's love can be present because of the closest people like mom and dad. Then in adolescence, another love for the opposite sex grows. As happened to Charley, at the beginning of his college years, he fell in love with a woman named Catherine. It is something natural, especially before the age of twenty and early twenties. Young people of this age often fall in love. The id in Charley formed a personality that gave rise to love in his early years of college.

I DROPPED OUT to play minor league baseball at my father's suggestion and to my mother's everlasting disappointment. I had been offered a spot in the Pittsburg Pirates' organization, to play winter ball and hopefully make their minor league roster. My father felt this was the right time. "You can't get any better playing against college kids,"

he said.

When I first mentioned the idea to my mother, she screamed,

"Absolutely not! " It didn't matter that baseball would pay me. It didn't matter that the scouts thought I had potential—maybe enough to make it to the major leagues. "Absolutely not! " were her words. (Page 82)

Shortly after his prime on campus, Charley met his father. His father tries

to get Charley to join a famous baseball club. However, the consequence was that he had to leave the campus. It was a tough choice for Charley. On the one hand, he had to continue his studies as his mother wanted him to. However, on the other hand, he has aspirations to become a successful baseball player. Moreover, at that time, there was also someone who offered him to join the famous baseball club at that time. After a long time of thinking and his father continued to persuade him. Charley chose to get into a famous baseball team and dropped out of college. The decision made his mother very disappointed.

From the explanation above, it can be analyzed that. Charley was more concerned with his baseball than his school. The personality brought by the id continues to race to do whatever it takes so that its greatest desires can be achieved. On the other hand, the superego thinks that he will continue to study in college. As for baseball, the sport remained on campus, and even Charley was able to enter the university because of the scholarship he received from his baseball game. The pleasure principle, which is part of the id, is more dominant. The comfort that id thinks is best is getting into a famous baseball club and choosing to struggle to study on campus. It was enough to play baseball. The id in Charley already felt very comfortable.

"I don't get why—" "It's too late for them to make calls for a replacement. So I say to Pete, 'Hey, Chick's around.'" (Page 99)

"Are you deaf? That's what I'm saying. " "And this is when? "

"Tomorrow. The guys from the organization will be there and— "

"Tomorrow, Dad? "

"Tomorrow. What? "

"It's like, three o'clock already—"

"You're in the dugout. You bump into these guys. You strike up a conversation. "
"I bump into who? "

"Whoever. Anderson. Molina. Mike Junez, the trainer, the bald guy?"

You make it a goddamn point to bump into them. You get to talking, you never know. "

"What? "

"Something opens up. A coaching spot. A batting instructor. Something in the minors. You get a foot in the door—" (Page 100-101)

However, his father still insists on convincing Chick to go to the reunion match, whatever the reason. His father also assured that Chick would meet famous players at the match, as in the evidence above. Then his father reassured that maybe Chick there was offered to be a coach, batting instructor, and a position in the minor league. Although Chick's body is old and his punches are not as hard as when he was young.

Finally, Chick chose to obey his father again because Chick's id in affection for his father has not yet been fulfilled. When Chick decided to focus on baseball and dropped out of college. Chick's father only looked affectionate when he was a major league baseball player. However, Chick's father disappeared again as his baseball career faded. So old Chick thought that his father would love him if he played baseball.

I think from that point on, it was hard for me to face my daughter or my wife. I think that's why I drank so much. I think that's why I whimpered off into another life, because deep down I didn't feel that I deserved the old one anymore. I ran away. In that manner, I suppose, my father and I were sadly parallel. When, two weeks later, in the quiet of our bedroom, I confessed to Catherine where I had been, that there was no business trip, that I was playing baseball in a Pittsburgh stadium while my mother lay dying, she was more numb than anything else. She kept looking as if she wanted to say something that she never ended up saying. (Page 119)

After receiving a letter from his son that his son was married and did not

invite his father, at that moment, his peak emotions in Charley were very high. He felt no longer needed by his family, especially his son. His presence is not considered. That is what triggers him to go missing from the sight of the people and his family. At his peak, Charley felt he was useless. Charley felt like a failure to be a good father and husband. The past haunts him too. When he left after his mother's seventy-ninth birthday, it made Charley unable to see his mother's final moments.

Disappeared from the sight of his people and family. According to the id in Charley, it is an attitude that can solve problems without spending much energy. The id adheres to the pleasure principle system, and comfort is something that is sought from the id. Id always solves problems quickly and with very minimal energy. The solution to the problems in Charley's life, according to the id at that time, was to disappear. By not showing his face to everyone, Charley would feel better. Although in reality, it did not solve all the problems in his life, even one.

"But Charley..." She took my hands. "I want to ask you something first. " Her eyes were wet with tears. "Why do you want to die?"

I shivered. For a second I couldn't breathe. "You knew... ?"

She gave a sad smile. "I'm your mother."

My body convulsed. I spit out a gush of air. "Mom I'm not who you think... I messed things up. I drank. I blew everything. I lost my family..." (Page 120)

One day Charley was asked why he had attempted suicide. Like the answer above, Charlie is ashamed of the life he lives. He is ashamed of his wife and children. Charley felt like a failure to be a good father and husband. The success Charley hoped for only lasted six months. Since then, he has consistently failed. Plus, he lied on his mother's seventy-ninth birthday map. The next day

Charley lied that he had urgent work to do. However, in reality, he went to the baseball reunion sign that his father wanted. After the match, his mother died. That was the thing Charley regretted the most.

According to the id in Charley, suicide is quick problem solving without having to waste much energy. Charley also attempted suicide twice. The first crashed his car into a truck, the second fell from a water tower, and both failed. He was still alive. Whereas, according to the moral side of the superego, what Charley did to try to commit suicide is something that is not commendable. According to the ego's thinking, attempting suicide does not solve a problem at all. It actually complicates it. In this case, the id becomes more dominant because Charley's mental condition is in a very bad state, and he cannot control and think rationally. So he attempted suicide twice.

My head lowered in shame.

"... how sorry... how I'm so ... so ... "

That was all I got out. I fell to the floor, sobbing uncontrollably, emptying myself, wailing. The room shrunk to a heat behind my eyes.

I don't know how long I was like that. When I found my voice, it was barely a rasp.

"I wanted it to stop, Mom... this anger, this guilt. That's why... I wanted to die.. "
(Page 121)

Related to Charley's suicide attempt. According to the evidence above, another cause of Charley's desire to commit suicide is. He felt his life was empty. There was nothing more Charley could do to correct what he had done in the past. His past and youth have been ruined because of baseball. With the barrage of causes in Charley. The id in him is increasingly convinced to attempt suicide. By committing suicide, he felt the whole problem would be solved. What is a burden

in his life will disappear. Nevertheless, as we know, suicide is not a solution to the problem. The superego and ego in Charley did not mean anything, and they were all inferior to the more dominant id thought in Charley at that time.

2. Charley Benetto's Ego

In the novel *For One More Day*, the main character is Charley Benetto. In the personality structure, there are also several personalities that are influenced by the ego. The ego itself has a reality principle system. So ego thinking is influenced by the reality that exists in society and the environment. In accordance with the existing reality. So a decision that is influenced by the ego. To make a decision, always consider what the id and superego want. Can the id and superego be compatible with reality? Alternatively, it could be that both thoughts are combined. Often the ego mediates between the id and superego personalities, like some examples of evidence below relating to the ego of Charley Benetto.

I can't even remember when he got his stuff. One day we came home from school and the house just seemed more roomy. There was extra space in the front hall closet. The garage was missing tools and boxes.

I remember my sister crying and asking, "Did I make Daddy go away?" and promising my mother that she would behave better if he came home. I remember wanting to cry myself, but it had already dawned on me that there were now three of us, not four, and I was the only male. Even at eleven felt a obligation to manhood. (Page 35)

When Charley was eleven years old, one morning, his father was not at home, not even his belongings. Since then, Charley's father left the three of them with his mother and sister. Feeling very sad at that time, Charley wanted to cry. Even sometimes, Charley feels his father left the house because of him. His younger sister often cried, missing her father, and whined every day. Until

Charley's sister promised to be obedient to her father if his father returned home. Charley's little sister promised not to be a bad boy either. Actually, at that time, Charley was as sad as his sister. However, he chose not to cry.

Charley's decision not to cry is the influence of Charley's ego. According to reality, now in his family, Charley is the only man, even though he is only eleven years old. Actually, the id inside Charley wanted to cry too. However, Charley thinks in reality. That Charley had to act mature because he was the only man in out. Showing a cry was an unusual thing for adult men to do at that time. Charley tried to hold back his tears in front of his mother and sister. Nevertheless, what Charley felt was just as sad.

"What do you want to do this year?" my mother asked me the first September after they got divorced. School was about to start, and she was talking about "new beginnings" and "new projects." My sister had chosen a puppet theater.

I looked at my mother and made the first of a million scowling faces.

"I want to play baseball," I said. (Page 37)

After his father's departure, Charley's mother asks what Charley will do at the beginning of the year. Early in the year, Charley wanted to get back to playing baseball. Since childhood, Charley has been very fond of baseball. Moreover, at that time, his father was very supportive. Every day he played and practiced baseball with his father since Charley was four years old. According to Charley, baseball was everything in Charley's life from childhood to adolescence. Since childhood, Charley often followed baseball games to several places, and his father always took him. However, things became different after his father left home. From then on, wherever Charley played baseball, his father never again drove

him. Now it is Charley's mother who changes to take Charley to practice and play baseball everywhere.

Charley's decision to play baseball was influenced by the ego inside him. Because baseball was the only thing, Charley was passionate about. By playing baseball, he feels enjoyed and happy. Moreover, Charley has often played baseball since childhood. According to the principle reality system that exists in the personality is influenced by the ego. The reality that year was that baseball was the most popular sport. Therefore Charley still wanted to play baseball. Baseball was Charley's ultimate dream. Even though at that time, Charley's superego thought that it should not only focus on baseball but must be balanced with studying at school diligently.

I got out of the car and said, "I don't want any ice cream. I'm going to practice. " As I crossed the street, my sister yelled out the window, "Do you want us to bring you a cone? " and I thought, You're so stupid, Roberta, cones melt. (Page 53)

One day, after Charley and his sister, came home from school. Suddenly his mother picked them both up with puffy eyes. Charley's mother took her and her sister to a cafe to buy ice cream. Her mother took her two children with the intention of making her a little entertained. Actually, Charley knew what made his mother's eyes look puffy. However, instead of agreeing to his mother's invitation to buy ice cream. Charley turned it down instead and chose to practice baseball instead. His mother persuaded Charley to skip practice just once. However, Charley remained in his position, not wanting to be invited to buy ice cream.

Rejecting his mother's invitation to buy ice cream at the cafe is something

that is influenced by Charley's ego. Actually, id thought Charley wanted to buy ice cream too. However, Charley felt he was no longer a child who could be happy with just ice cream. Charley was embarrassed by the views of those around him because Charley felt it was inappropriate to buy ice cream with his mother and sister. Charley's ego chose to attend baseball training after school rather than accept his mother's invitation.

My mother eases out the door. "Stay here, "she whispers. I want to tell her that her grip is wrong. But she's gone.

My sister is trembling next to me. I am ashamed to be lumped in with her, so I slide out from the bed to the doorframe, despite her pulling at my pajama bottoms so hard they nearly rip.

In the hallway, I hear every creak of the house settling, and in each one I imagine a thief with a knife. I hear what seems to be a soft thudding. I hear footsteps. I imagine a big, ruddy beast of a man coming up the stairs for my sister and me. (Page 58)

In the middle of the night at home, Charley hears the sound of a stranger sneaking into his house. Then, Charley walked his mother into the room. His mother had heard the same thing Charley had heard. At that time, borrowing Charley's baseball bat, his mother checked every corner of the house. Meanwhile, Charley was in the room, accompanying his frightened sister. Actually, at that time, Charley was also scared. However, he brushed aside that fear so that his younger sister would not be more afraid. Charley tries to protect his little sister if suddenly the stranger enters his room.

What Charley did for his little sister was something that was influenced by Charley's ego. The ego applies according to the existing reality. At that time, a stranger entered Charley's house. His ego moved to protect his frightened sister. Even though, in fact, the Id in Charley is also afraid of strangers. As a result,

Charley's fear can be dispelled, and reality assumes that Charley is an older brother who must be ready to protect his younger brother from all threats. Therefore, Charley tries to remain calm in the face of the precarious situation that occurs at his home. At the same time, his mother went around the house to check what had happened at that time.

"I'll go up with you. "

"No, it's all right. "

"But I want to see your room. " "Mom. "

"What?" "Come on. " "What?"

"You know. Come on. "

I couldn't think of anything else that wouldn't hurt her feelings, so I just pushed my hand out farther. Her face sank. I was six inches taller than her now. She handed me the bats. I balanced them atop the trunk. (Page 66)

When entering college, Charley's first day of college was escorted by his mother. That day his mother was the proudest and most excited about Charley's success in being able to attend university. Because of his extended family, Charley was the first to go to college. After getting ready, his mother took Charley to campus. Arriving at the campus, the two of them went around looking at the classrooms and the library. Charley's mother is very excited to see her son will study in a good and adequate place. Arriving at the hostel, his mother wanted to come in and see the hostel. However, Charley refused because he was embarrassed.

Charley's refusal was influenced by his inner ego. Charley felt he was a grown man, and his mother did not need to accompany him. Moreover, in reality, Charley saw that none of his friends in his village were accompanied by his

parents. Charley stopped at the entrance to the dormitory to say goodbye to his mother. Charley knew his mother was disappointed because she wanted so badly to see a room in her dorm. However, Charley restrained mali because of the mocking stares of the students who saw Charley with his mother. That is what makes Charley choose to refuse his mother to enter the dormitory.

Her clock radio was playing big band music. Her pillows had been freshly plumped. And her body was crumpled like a broken doll on the floor of her bedroom, where she had come looking for her new red glasses and collapsed.

A massive heart attack.

She was taking her last breaths. (Page 110)

My wife's voice sounded shaky, disturbed. "Hey, it's me," I said. "Sorry I—"

"Your mom. Oh, my God, Chick. Where were you? We didn't... "

"It was a heart attack. Maria found her." "Wha ... ?"

"Your mom ... She died." (Page 111)

Arriving at the Old Times reunion game, Chick plays with other old players. However, it turns out in other parts of the world. His mother was lying in the bathroom. His mother had a heart attack and died on the spot. And the first to find his mother was Chick's child, Maria Benetto. At that time, Chick did not know it. That's when his shocked wife called Chick and told him that his mother had died of a heart attack and Maria had found him. Immediately Chick went straight home to his mother.

But then she did. She died. No more visits, no more phone calls. And without even realizing it, I began to drift, as if my roots had been pulled, as if I were floating down some side branch of a river. Mothers support certain illusions about their children, and one of my illusions was that I liked who I was, because she did. When she passed away, so did that idea. (Page 6)

A regret always comes at the end, and Chick regrets disobeying his mother to stay at her mother's house until morning. Chick regrets not being there at his mother's last moment, and Chick regrets never being able to say goodbye one last time. He could only wish that he had not gone to the Old Times reunion game that

day. Chick's ego has gone the wrong way. The id is too dominant in Chick that the superego that tells him to stay at his mother's house is defeated. He still numbered the id in himself. In the end, regret is what happens when you ignore your inner superego. Chick ends up regretting his dead mother.

"Ask your coach if I can drive you back to campus. "
I could do anything at this moment. I could spit. I could tell him to go to hell. I could ignore him, the way he ignored us.
I could say something about my mother.
Instead, I do what he asks me to do. I seek permission to skip the bus ride home. He is respecting the authority of my coach, I am respecting the authority of my father, and this is how the world makes sense, all of us behaving like men. (Page 73-74)

While practicing baseball on campus, suddenly, his father was sitting in the stands watching Charley plays baseball. After he finished practicing, his father approached Charley. Sometime after dad left home, when Charley was eleven, he was reunited on campus. Charley had mixed feelings at the time. Charley wanted to be angry, beat up, and curse his father, who had long disappeared, leaving Charley and Roberta. However, what happened was Charley just silently holding back his anger as if nothing had happened between him and his father a few years ago.

The attitude not to be angry with his father that occurred in Charley was influenced by his ego in Charley, which succeeded in suppressing and controlling Charley's emotions. Who was overflowing with seeing his long-disappeared father suddenly appear in front of him without the slightest sense of guilt. Because the two of them met on campus, which is a public place, the reality was to stay calm. Because if there is a fight, it will be seen by many people who are there. It was one of the factors that Charley could suppress his emotions and not beat his father,

who was standing in front of Charley.

3. Charley Benetto's Superego

In the personality structure of the main character in the novel *For One More Day*, namely Charley Benetto. The writer found some evidence related to the main character's superego in accordance with the system of the superego, namely the moral principle. So some of the attitudes that occur in the life of the main character, namely Charley, describe the morals that exist in him. The following is an explanation of the superego in the main character of the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom, namely Charley Benetto. Some of the evidence below will explain how Charley behaves by being influenced by the superego according to the moral principle.

I WOULD GUESS the day I went to college was one of the happiest of my mother's life. At least it started out that way. The university had offered to pay half my tuition with a baseball scholarship, although, when my mother told her friends, she just said "scholarship," her love of that word eclipsing any possibility that I was admitted to hit the ball, not the books. (Page 64)

After finishing school, Charley got a baseball scholarship to study at a university. It made Charley's mother proud. Charley's mother was very proud of Charley. Every time she meets her friends, Charley's mother always tells her that Charley got a scholarship at university. Although Charley's mother did not mention that it was a scholarship that Charley got on his excellent baseball game at school. Charley's college is a bit far from his home, so he has to stay in the campus dormitory for the duration of the lecture.

Charley chose to go to college because Charley's superego thought that

studying on campus had good moral values. By studying at the lecture bench, Charley thought he would gain knowledge that could not be obtained other than at university. Because of the university, too, his penchant for playing baseball can be adequately channeled with the bonus of knowledge in lectures. Because the superego has a moral principle, Charley's decision to study at a university is in accordance with the moral of making his mother proud.

"Don't let anything affect your studying, Charley. " "I won't. "

"That's the most important thing. " "I know. "

"An education is everything, Charley. An education is how you'll make something of yourself. " (Page 77)

When I first mentioned the idea to my mother, she screamed,

"Absolutely not! " It didn't matter that baseball would pay me. It didn't matter that the scouts thought I had potential—maybe enough to make it to the major leagues. "Absolutely not! " were her words.

And I absolutely ignored her. (Page 82)

Chick's superego is mainly obtained from his mother. Before deciding to drop out of college, his mother had advised him that education was everything, lest baseball beat what was on campus. However, Chick sticks with his desire to focus on baseball. His mother strongly disagrees that Chick should drop out of college just because of baseball because education is much more important than baseball. In the end, Chick still didn't listen to what his mother had to say. He chose to put his superego aside.

"They can't wait? " my mother asked. "I know, it's ridiculous," I said.

"But we're having brunch tomorrow. " "Look, what do you want me to do? "

"You can't call them back? "

"No, Mom, " I snapped. "I can't call them back. "

She looked down. I exhaled. The more you defend a lie, the angrier you become.

An hour later, a cab pulled up. I grabbed my bag. I hugged Catherine and Maria, who forced smiles that were really half-frowns. I yelled a good-bye into the gathering. The group yelled back, " So long... Bye... Good luck... "

I heard my mother's voice last, above the others: " Love you, Char—"

The door shut mid-sentence. And I never saw her again. (Page 103)

During his mother's 79th birthday party, Chick gets a call from his father to offer to play in the Old Times reunion game. In his mind, Chick wanted to refuse his father's invitation, but he was trapped again and followed what his father offered. To be able to enter the match, Chick lied to his mother. That he had urgent work, Chick can't be honest with his mother because he knows that his mother hates baseball and his father. Before Chick left, his mother tried to hold him back. That's when Chick's superego appears, but this time Chick ignores it again and chooses to go anyway. Superego Chick felt what he was doing right now was a mistake. No matter how hard he refuses his father's offer, at the end of the id, Chick is still dominant.

I have spoken enough about how bleak my life felt after baseball. I should mention that Maria was the exception to all that. I found my greatest joy in her. I tried to be a decent father. I tried to pay attention to the little things. I wiped the ketchup off her face after French fries. I sat beside her at her small desk, pencil in hand, helping her do math problems. I sent her back upstairs when, as an eleven-year-old, she came down wearing a halter top. And I was always quick to throw her a ball or take her to the local YMCA for swimming lessons, happy to keep her a tomboy as long as possible. (Page 98))

Even though his father left him when he was eleven years old. That doesn't make Charley a bad father. Charley tries to be the perfect father to his only daughter, Maria. This is influenced by the superego in Charley. In moral principles, being a good father is a commendable thing. In addition to being a good father, Charley is also a caring father to Maria. Charley's superego makes him a role model for his son. Charley often taught math, wiped the food in his mouth, and often accompanied his daughter to play.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the thesis's conclusion, which contains a clear and systematic statement of the analysis's overall results based on the data on *For One More Day* novel and suggestions from the researcher relating to solving problems that are the object of research or the possibility of further research.

A. Conclusion

From the research above, it can be concluded that Charley has Id, ego, and superego. In managing his personality structure, Charley is sometimes less able to regulate his personality. Charley is more concerned with his goal of becoming a famous baseball player. Furthermore, it had an impact on important things that he was forced to leave, such as being dropped out of college. Besides, in this case, Charley can also handle it well. Like when his younger sister was sad because her father had left home, Charley tried to show his sadness by crying. Charley also managed to be a good father and care for his son, which is an attitude influenced by Charley's superego.

Second, in every human being, there is an Id, Ego, and Superego. Including Chick Benetto, in his case, it can be concluded that the id, ego, and Superego. Superego have an equally important role. Chick Benetto often experiences failure and often hesitates in making decisions in his life because his

id, ego, and Superego. Superego run out of balance. In his life, Chick puts too much priority on the Id and often puts the Superego aside. The personality structure can be likened to a horse which is the id, the runway is the Superego, and the jockey is the ego. In the case in Chick's life, it can be concluded that the ego or a jockey cannot control his horse to keep running on the runway. So it caused a sense of regret to arise in Charley "Chick" Benetto.

B. Suggestion

In this study, the researcher can take the lesson that the personality in a person can be formed from the environment around the participants themselves. It turns out that knowing one's own personality is very important. If you cannot understand the existing personality, it is not easy to control your personality in a positive direction. The suggestion in this study, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this thesis. The researcher hopes for the other students to learn more about personality. Personality is very important to shape the character of each individual. Because if you cannot control parts of your personality such as the id, ego, and superego, it can affect mental health. It is very useful to prevent mental disorders and increase knowledge. It is hoped that other researchers are still interested in matters relating to personality elements in the future, which is recommended to understand this theory better.

Suppose the next researcher is interested in the same object, namely the novel *For One More Day* by Mitch Albom. They can develop and study using other theories from a different angle. The researcher also hopes that this research

can be helpful for future researchers who are interested in the same object or theory and future researchers to use this research as a reference, especially in analyzing personality structures and defense mechanisms through new objects or different objects.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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