

**THE STRUCTURE OF PSYCHE OF MAIN CHARACTER
REPRESENTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S *IN ANOTHER
COUNTRY***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

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CHARACTER REPRESENTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S
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THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
(S.S)

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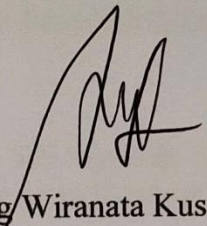
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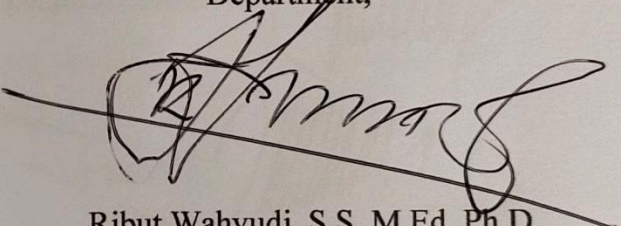
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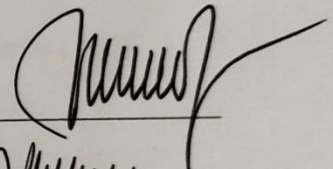
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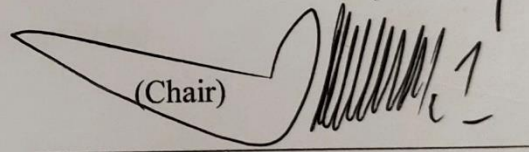
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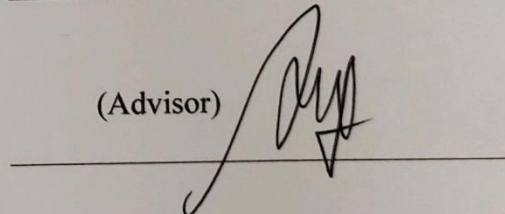
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MOTTO

We are never so defenseless against suffering as when we love.

- Sigmund Freud -

DEDICATION

This thesis is honorably dedicated to:

The God, Allah SWT and the prophet Muhammad SAW

My family, who always supporting me anytime I need

College friends, who are always provide knowledge through discussion media and
new perspectives about the world

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May this thesis would be beneficial for people who interest about this knowledge and the supportive criticism and suggestion are expected from the readers.

Malang, 19 June 2020



Prasetyo Puji Sahputro

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ABSTRACT

Sahputro, Prasetyo Puji (2020) *The Structure of Psyche of The Main Character Represented in Ernest Hemingway's In Another Country*. Undergraduate Thesis. Departement of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities. The States Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Advisor Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Key Word: Structure of Psyche, Psychoanalysis Criticism, Id, Ego, Super Ego.

Psychoanalysis is the study to analyze the human psyche. It is as inaugurated by Sigmund Freud, which, according to the theory, is a site of irrational and unconscious conflict between primal desires and traumatic realities. Those depictions are found in a short story by Ernest Hemingway, *In Another Country*; about the personality description of the main character.

This study aims to find how id, ego and superego of the main character is described in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*. The research is conducted by applying literary criticism. The data are taken from a short story entitled *In Another Country* written by Ernest Hemingway.

This study found that the ego of the main character always negotiate with the id. Several times the id in the main character can be easily conquered by the ego. The superego was found in the last page of the short story to show moral principle when the main character conveys his condolences to the Major, even though the Major has just treated him rudely.

ABSTRAK

Sahputro, Prasetyo Puji (2020) *Struktur Jiwa Tokoh Utama yang Diwakili dalam Karya Ernest Hemingway Di Negara Lain*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Struktur jiwa, Kepribadian, Id, Ego, Superego, Freud

Psikoanalisis adalah studi untuk menganalisis jiwa manusia. Hal ini sebagaimana diresmikan oleh Sigmund Freud, yang menurut teori merupakan tempat konflik irasional dan tidak sadar antara keinginan primer dan realitas traumatis. Penggambaran tersebut ditemukan dalam cerpen karya Ernest Hemingway, *In Another Country*; tentang gambaran kepribadian karakter utama. Analisis id, ego, dan superego sebagai penggambaran karakter dalam cerpen karya Ernest Hemingway, *In Another Country* ini layak untuk diteliti guna mengetahui lebih detail terkait sifat dan pendalaman karakter yang dimiliki oleh setiap tokoh dalam cerpen tersebut.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana id, ego, dan superego tokoh utama dideskripsikan dalam *In Another Country* karya Ernest Hemingway. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan kritik sastra. Data diambil dari cerita pendek berjudul *In Another Country* karya Ernest Hemingway. Pendekatan yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan psikoanalisis.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah, masing-masing tokoh dalam cerpen ini memiliki sisi id, ego, dan superego yang saling berkaitan di setiap alur ceritanya. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ego tokoh utama selalu bernegosiasi dengan id. Beberapa kali id dalam karakter utama dapat dengan mudah ditaklukkan oleh ego. Superego ditemukan di halaman terakhir cerpen untuk menunjukkan prinsip moral ketika tokoh utama menyampaikan belasungkawa kepada Mayor, meskipun Mayor baru saja memperlakukannya dengan kasar.

مسن داخل صالبحث

سحنون، فرستو نوجي). (٢٠٢٠). البنية Psyché للشرح الرقسي بـ Ernest Hemingway "بـ بالذأخر" البحث إعلامي، ذسم ألدب والچنلزيه كائنة العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولنا مالكا إبله زم السالمية اكلومبة المانغ. امشرف أعونغ وڤربانك وسوما الاملاج سنري.

الكلمات الأساسية: بنية النفس، الشخوصية، اهلوية، أناني، أناني العلوية، Freud

التحليل النفسي هو دراسة تحليل النفس البشرية. في هذا الصدد يُفهمه سيغ蒙德 فرويد (Sigmund Freud) على نظرة هو مكان للضراع غري الدفء بين غري الواعي بين الرغبات الأولية ولولع الصادم. من العنبر على النصوير في القصة القصيرة محاولة Ernest Hemingway، In Another Country . حول وصف شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية.

هتدف هذه الدرلة لبرعة كنفية وصف اهلوتة والبنان والبنان الابلوتة للبرعة وصف في Another Country جمولة Ernest Hemingway "في بلاد آخر" بعل هذا البرع مع البقد الالب. بأخذ الببانات من نصة نصة بنت الابلوت "في بلاد آخر" In Another Country جمولة Ernest Hemingway.

وجد هذا البحث أن غرور الشخصيّة الرئاسيّة يُفاوض دائماً مع الملوية، عدة مرات يمكن بسهولة غزو الاعتراف في الشخصيّة الرئاسيّة من قبل الألمان. من العنبر على الألمان الملوية في الصفحة الأخيرة من الذممة الرئاسيّة يظهر الأساسي الأخلاقية عندما نغرب الشخصيّة الرئاسيّة مؤنفة للركاد، على الرغم الرائد قد يُناقول جافري.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the reason for conducting the research and it deals with several points: introduction that concerns with background of the problem, the research objective of the study, the scope and limitation, significance of the study, and the key terms of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Ernest Hemingway is regarded as the greatest American short story writer of the first part of the twentieth century, as well as a renowned novelist with four major works to his name (Raeburn, 2012). His first novel entitled *The Sun Also Rises* was published in 1926, his second novel was published in 1929 entitled *A Farewell To Arms*, the next novel entitled *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was published in 1940, and the next novel was published in 1952 entitled *The Old Man and The Sea*. On the other hand, Hemingway actually considers the novel to be an ancient literary work, his creative mind directs him to write more short stories. His short stories are bundled in a collection of short stories with each different title. As one example is *Men without Women* which was published in 1927.

Men without Women contains fourteen short stories, namely *The Undeclared*, *In Another Country*, *Hills Like White Elephants*, *The Killers*, *What Does The Fatherland Tell You?*, *Fifty Grand*, *A Simple Inquiry*, *Ten Indians*, *A Canary for One*, *An Alpine Idyll*, *A Pursuit Race*, *Today is Friday*, *Banal Story*, and *Now I Lay Me*. In this research, the researcher choose *In Another Country* to be

analyzed. This short story tells about during World War I, an ambulance corps member in Milan is the subject of this short narrative. The anonymous figure referred to as "I" has a wounded knee and visits a hospital daily for rehabilitation. The "machines" are employed to speed up the healing process there, with the doctors making extensive use of the astonishing new technology. They show the wounded pictures of injuries similar to theirs that have been treated by the equipment. In this short story, Hemingway uses character "I" without mentioning the name. In fact, it represents about Hemingway, himself, describes the social life after his contribution during World War I. He had become the volunteer from the States as the ambulance Red Cross Driver (McHale & Stevenson, 2006). Like having been a Red Cross volunteer in World War I, Hemingway showed the world about his experiences and social life during survival through his works (Florczyk, 2014). He got injured in his leg. Throughout his struggle, he should take daily medical therapy in one of the hospital in Milan, where, he tried to explore and described about the setting and environment ambience which takes huge part to his feeling and personal change at that time.

In Hemingway's *In Another Country* told that after the battle, the soldiers faced their lives with several wounds on their bodies. It has changed their lives a lot. Living in an environment that does not have any relationship except the soldiers who were injured by war, sometimes makes the main character give up to survive. This is the point that the researcher takes notes to observe. As a result, the researcher also have to find other characters such as Mayor in this story to express all his

feelings in the story which can also be representative of the dialogue with the main character.

Following the previous and historical problems in Milan, there is also space between the military forces and other civilians. The narrator describes the main character's daily life where "I" lives and spends the days of during his recovery. Finding new friends, the same therapy patients and the cultural environment shape the mind of the main character and also influences his/her personality. In fact, the surrounding environment is safe from war, because Milan is not a place of war, social life and atmosphere are what the narrator describes. This problem provides several points that researchers need to analyze, as for the narrator as the main character and described as "I" who drives a big role for this work. All the behavior and thoughts of the main character referred to as "I" will be analyzed by the researcher using psychoanalytic criticism. This attracts the researcher interested in digging up information and analyzing it more deeply.

However, of course, short stories by Ernest Hemingway have been researched and analyzed by many literary experts with various approaches and theories in decades. Here are several previous studies on Hemingway's short stories. Monteiro (1988) conducted research on Hemingway's *In Another Country*. Monteiro took a linguistic approach to analyze the Major's good attitudes and behavior. This research focuses on the Major's character, how he exemplifies believing in healing machines and coming to the hospital every day for therapy. Even when he lost his wife, the Major remained steadfast in the days that followed.

The Major's therapy has more or less affected a young soldier who is not named in the story.

Further research was carried out by Yu and Xiao Yun (2018) towards *In Another Country* by Hemingway. Yu and Xiao Yun are interested in analyzing the symbols of despair portrayed in this short story. They managed to find that the word "another" is the beginning of a manifestation of despair. In addition, other symbols such as the street, the animal such as the fox and the birds, the machine, and the hospital are also symbols of despair. Yu and Xiao Yun mention these things with the support of the description of the words that represent the objects in this short story.

The two studies above are researches which have something to do with Hemingway's *In Another Country*. Monteiro (1988) mentioned a little about psychology regarding the therapy carried out by the major, but there is no detailed psychological approach to the character "I", while Yu and Xiao Yun's research (2018) examined Hemingway's *In Another Country* from the point of view of the symbolic language style depicted in the short story. On this occasion, the researcher wants to examine this short story with a psychological approach to the narrator who is also the unnamed character here. The psychological theory used in this study is Freud's personality theory. So that, the researcher gave the title of this *The Structure of Psyche of the Main Character Represented in Ernest Hemingway's In Another Country*.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, this research is projected to answer the questions below:

1. How are id, ego and superego of the main character described in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem mentioned above, this research is aimed at determining and describing the id, ego and super ego experienced by the main character portrayed in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

To simplify the research, this research focuses on determining the psyche structure of the main character in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* using Psychological approach according to Freud's theory. The theory focuses on id, ego and super ego. Furthermore, the main character is an object of the research.

1.5 Significance of the Study

A research employing psychological approach contributes a practice of looking at the literary works based on the psychological phenomenon. Psychological approach serves many theories which can be used to analyze the psychological phenomenon in literary works critically. This research is also expected to help in practicing psychological theory in viewing and analyzing literary works in the form of a short story written by Ernest Hemingway entitled *In Another Country*. For this reason, Freud's theory of the Id, Ego and Superego is

needed in analyzing the personality of the main character, so that this research will give the readers better meaning and understanding to the short story from psychological perspective, and also the readers can overcome difficulties in understanding the storyline.

1.6 Research Method

In this stage, the researcher mentions the method and steps of achieving objectives of the study. It conducts research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7 Research Design

The research design for this research is using literary criticism. Literary criticism is the analysis, evaluation, interpretation, or description of particular literary works (Barnet, Burto, & Cain, 2006, p.26). In literary criticism, the literary work becomes the main object to observe. This study analyzes the psychoanalysis element of the main character by using Sigmund Freud's theory; id, ego and super-ego, which portrayed in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*.

1.8 Data Source

The data in this research is taken from the book entitled *Men Without Women* written by Ernest Hemingway. It was originally published in the U.S. in 1927 by Macaulay Company. This book consists of fourteen short stories, namely *The Undefeated*, *In Another Country*, *Hills Like White Elephants*, *The Killers*, *What Does The Fatherland Tell You?*, *Fifty Grand*, *A Simple Inquiry*, *Ten Indians*, *A Canary for One*, *An Alpine Idyll*, *A Pursuit Race*, *Today is Friday*, *Banal Story*, and

Now I Lay Me. The second title of the book entitled *In Another Country* is chosen as the object of research for this study. This short story has 5 pages.

1.9 Data Collection

There are some steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher read the short story entitled *In Another Country* closely. Second, the researcher determined the forms of personality experienced by the main character portrayed in the short story from the page 1 to 5. Third, the researcher looks for whether the forms of personality of the main character influence him/her throughout the story, which can be searched through dialogue, monologue, how the narrator describes in the short story and other possibilities.

1.10 Data Analysis

Data analysis held an important role within this study. It related to the collected data and how it was analyzed to answer the research problems. After the data are obtained, the researcher analyzed the data with several steps. First, mention one by one the psyche structure experienced by the main character supported with the proofs from the story. Second, identify the psyche structure experienced by the main character based on Freud's theory of id, ego and superego. The last is find the proofs to detect the way id, ego, and superego experienced by the main character affect him/her throughout the story.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader, the use of specific key terms must be undoubtedly defined:

- **Personality:** Personality refers to characteristics sets of behaviors, cognitions, and emotional patterns that evolve from biological and environmental factors.
- **Communist Quarter:** the group of people in Milan who are not interested in supporting the nationalist wars of America or Italy. They are interested in empowering and improving the lives of their fellow working class people, rather than idolizing military officers.
- **Patriotic:** showing love for your country and being proud of it; nationalist.
- **Cocktail Hour:** (*aperitivo*: in Italy) One of the tradition for Italians to celebrate a glorious couple of hours—generally between 7pm and 9pm—when they can relax post-work over a glass of wine or Campari and some snacks. Since most people eat lunch around 1pm or 2pm, and dinner around 9pm, it's also a good way to re-start the old metabolism to work up an appetite for dinner.
- **Pneumonia:** Pneumonia is an infection in one or both lungs. This is caused by Bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The infection causes inflammation in the air sacs in your lungs, which are called alveoli. The alveoli fill with fluid or pus, making it difficult to breathe.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will cover the description about the explanation of psychological approach toward literary work, the psychoanalysis criticism by Sigmund Freud, the definition of Id, Ego and Super Ego.

2.1 The Psychological Approach toward Literary Work

In essence, psychology cannot be separated from ancient Greek mythology. The word "Psyche" is something related to the soul and that is where the word "psychology" comes from. Literature is an extension of mythology; therefore, literature also stands for psychology. In mythology there are characters, as well as in literature. Each character has interests and problems. Therefore, there are interests and with this problem, they interact with each other. And in this interaction the reader can listen to the character of each character. What each character does, talks, and thinks is nothing but a reflection of the soul of each character.

Psychoanalysis (depth psychology) is the study to analyze the human psyche. It is as inaugurated by Sigmund Freud, which, according to the theory, is a site of irrational and unconscious conflict between primal desires and traumatic realities. The core of Freud's theory that consist of unconscious and repression, pleasure and reality, sexuality, basic disorder, and symptom and cure (Blazer, 2009). This conflict can be described as in the following quote "the conflict between Hutu and Tutsi became more and more complicated rages, intolerance, and persecutions were spread anywhere triggered a civil war between Tutsis and Hutus

in 1990. Precisely when the author connects the ethnic conflict in Rwanda with the Nazi case against Jews (Rahayu, 2020).

Sigmund Freud is a psychological scientist who is best known for his ideas about the human personality based on the analysis of his dreams, and his extensive reading of various scientific and human literatures. These experiences are the basic data for the evolution of Freud's theory of personality or what we know as psychoanalytic theory. The basis of psychoanalytic theory is to assume that personality will begin to develop when there are conflicts from psychological aspects (Ardiansyah, 2022).

To simplify, if in psychoanalysis in general, the object of the study is about human being in reality, but in psychological approach for literary criticism is about to observe the human being or character in literary work. Psychoanalysis has three applications, namely; 1) A research method of the mind. 2) A systematic science of human behavior. 3) A method of treating psychological or emotional ailments (Helaluddin, 2018). For this reason, literary psychology research has an important role in understanding literature text.

In fact, Psychology and Literature are interrelated as auxiliary sciences. This is based on the fact that several theories in psychology cannot be separated from literary contributions, for example the theory of Oedipus complex, electra complex, eros, and thanatos. Empirically, literature and psychology are two scientific fields that contribute to each other in terms of scientific strengthening (Anas, 2015).

Literary Psychology is the analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. That means, psychology plays an important role in analyzing a literary work by working from the psychological point of view of the literary work, both from the elements of the author, character, and reader. By focusing on the characters, it will be possible to analyze the inner conflicts contained in literary works (Nur Halisa, 2019).

Psychoanalytic criticism is the study which views the artists or authors as neurotic (Endraswara, 2008). Psychoanalytic criticism adopts the "reading" method utilized by Freud and later theorists to interpret the texts. He argues that literary texts are like dreams, revealing the writer's hidden subconscious desires and anxieties, that a literary work is a manifestation of the writer's own neurosis. One can psychoanalyze certain characters in a literary work, but it is usually assumed that all these psyche. By psychology of literature, Wellek & Warren (1990, as cited in Wiyatmi, 2011) argue that psychoanalysis criticism has 4 elements to focus on: 1) the psychoanalysis about the author as the personal; 2) the study about creativity process; 3) the study about the type or law of psychology applied in literary work; 4) the study about the impact of literary work for the readers. In short, the main character that the researcher will focus on is about the 3rd element of psychoanalysis criticism. Furthermore, Wellek and Warren (1949) mention that psychoanalytic criticism is psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological and laws present within works of literature. In addition, the effect of literature is upon the readers (audience psychology). In

short, the study of psychoanalytic criticism should evaluate the literary works in terms of their origins. Broadly speaking, the discussion of psycholinguistic theory is inseparable from understanding the stages of language development since childhood. Apart from that, issues that are relevant to language acquisition are also not left behind, for example whether mental condition also determines language ability and whether only humans can speak (Indah, 2017).

Characters play an important role in literary works that are close to psychoanalytic criticism. Characters in fiction are one of the intrinsic aspects of literary works that can be studied using linguistic and psychological techniques (Gioia & Kennedy, 2007). Characters are the life of literature: they are objects of curiosity and fascination for the reader, affections and dislikes, admiration and condemnation. Therefore, the relationship between the reader and the characters in a literary work becomes intense and only turns into an object of study. Through the power of identification, through sympathy and antipathy, they can become part of how the reader understands himself (Bennet & Royle, 2004).

In psychoanalytic criticism, the literary work is not only observed by the word itself, but also about the outside message beyond it, such as the social life, culture, or personal biographic are reflected in the text. The literary work conveys the message through language. As stated by Bennet and Royle (2004, p.28) that literary text make up the reader's mind, because literary texts bring part of the world into the texts. So that psychoanalysis criticism adopts the methods of "reading" employed by Freud and later theorists to interpret texts.

The literary texts, like dreams, express the secret unconscious desires and anxieties of the author, in which the literary work is the creation of author's neuroses. To analyze the psychological view in a character within a literary work, it is usually assumed that all such characters are projections of the author's psyche. In other word, the character within the work is the reflection of author's experience, dream, and living.

2.2 The Psychoanalysis Criticism by Sigmund Freud

Freud (as cited in Endraswara, 2011) mentioned his idea that the consciousness is the small part of the mental life. In contrast, the bigger part is unconsciousness. The unconsciousness is able to sublimate to the creative process of the author. When the author creates the character, sometimes the author "dreamed" like as the reality. Furthermore, the author often becomes crazy when he creates the work. To sum up, there is relation between psychology and literary work such as the similarity of the human desire that causes the literary work created. The literary work is the expression of the author's mind which draws his mind and thought. The literature is born from the experience in author's mind (Endraswara, 2011).

According to Freud (as cited in Habib, 2005), described literary texts are like "dreams", which can reveal the author's neurosis in the form of subconscious anxiety contained in the text, and Freud called it the Interpretation of dreams. Then, it explores the expression and the projections of the ego of an author. Moreover, the psychologists and literary critics, developing Freud's ideas, have extended the field of psychoanalytic criticism to encompass:

analysis of the motives of an author's, of readers and fictional characters, relating a text to features of the author's biography such as childhood memories, relationship to parents; the nature of the creative process; the psychology of reader's response to literary texts; interpretation of symbols in a text, to dig up the latent meanings; analysis of the connections between various authors in a literary tradition; examination of gender and roles and stereotypes; and the functioning of language in the constitution of the conscious and unconscious (Habib, 2005).

Similarly, the basis of the psychological approach is the idea of the existence of a human consciousness – those impulses, desires, and feelings about which a person is unaware but which influence emotions or behavior. Critics use psychological approaches to explore the motivations of characters and the symbolic meanings of events, while biographers speculate about a writer's own motivations, conscious or unconscious in a literary work (Minderop, 2016).

Sigmund Freud (as cited in Storey, 2005) argued that the creation civilization has resulted in the repression of basic human instincts. Moreover, each individual who makes a fresh entry into human society repeats this sacrifice of instinctual satisfaction for the benefit of the whole community. The most important instinctual drives are sexual. Civilization demand that these are redirected in unconscious processes of sublimation :

‘that is to say, they are diverted from their sexual aims and directed to others that are socially higher and no longer sexual. But this arrangement is unstable; the sexual are imperfectly tamed, and, in the case of every individual who is supposed to join in the work of

civilization, there is a risk that his sexual instincts may refuse to be put to that use. Society believes that no greater threat to its civilization could arise than if the sexual instincts were to be liberated and returned to their original aims' (Storey, 2005).

In addition, Storey (2005) also explained that the fundamental to this argument is Freud's discovery of the unconscious. He firstly divided the psyche into two parts, the conscious and the unconscious. The conscious is the part that relates to the external world, while the unconscious is the site of instinctual drives and repressed wishes. He then added to this binary model the preconscious. What we cannot remember at any given moment, but know we can recall with some mental effort, is recovered from the preconscious. What is in the unconscious, as a consequence of censorship and resistance, is only ever expressed in distorted form; we cannot, as an act of will recall material from the unconscious into the conscious. Freud's final model the psyche introduces three new terms: the ego, the super-ego, and the id.

2.3 The Definition of Id, Ego and Super Ego

Personality always changes and develops over time. Freud conceptualized the conscious, preconscious, and unconscious as an iceberg to explain his theory. The preconscious and unconscious are described as a "psychoid harmony", whereas the conscious is described as "resting on perception of the most immediate and certain" (Freud, 1926). According to Freud, personality development depends on the interplay of instinct and environment during the first five years of life. Parental behavior is crucial to normal and abnormal development. Personality and mental health problems in adulthood can usually be traced back to the first five years.

People – including children – are basically hedonistic – they are driven to seek pleasure by gratifying the Id's desires (Freud, 1920).

Sources of pleasure are determined by the location of the libido (life-force). As a child moves through different developmental stages, the location of the libido, and hence sources of pleasure, change (Freud, 1905). Environmental and parental experiences during childhood influence an individual's personality during adulthood. For example, during the first two years of life, the infant who is neglected (insufficiently fed) or who is over-protected (over-fed) might become an orally-fixated person (Freud, 1905).

Freud divided psyche structure into three elements (tripartite): id, ego, and superego. These three elements are intertwined and together produce the wholeness and conduct of humans, which is nothing more than the result of their interaction.

2.3.1. Id

Freud compares the id to the king or queen, the ego to the prime minister, and the superego to the supreme priest. The id acts like an absolute ruler, must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish, so that what he wants must be done. Ego as prime minister, is likened to having the task of completing all work that is connected to reality and responsive to the wishes of the community. The superego is like a priest who is always considerate of good and bad values, must remind and advise the greedy and greedy id about the importance of wise behavior.

It is the dark, inaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learned from our study of the dreamwork, and, of course, the construction of neurotic symptoms and most of that is of a negative character, and can be described only as a contrast to the ego. We approach the id with analogies: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations. It is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of the instinctual needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle. ~ Sigmund Freud (1933: p. 105-106),

As cited in Halisa & Maulida (2019, p.15) the id is the part of the psyche that is motivated by the pleasure principle. The id is formed by instinct and irrational behavior, both of which serve the unconscious. It is also derived from psychological energy in order to meet needs and instinctual urges. The id refers to all of the irrational, illogical urges that drive everyone to seek pleasure. It asserts that the majority of what people do is motivated by a desire to feel happy. Humans are motivated to achieve pleasure while avoiding tension and discomfort, according to the pleasure principle. This is the most fundamental human motive and the id's concept. The id is in the process of consciously changing data so that it can be used

In the period of growth and development, humans will be completely controlled by the id. At this stage, humans are still selfish and the concentration of their behavior is only focused on pleasure. In this stage, Freud called it the primary process, where humans are still in the

stage of growth and development so that they only focus on fun things and imitate the things that are around them. Usually, these things are temporary. For example, when people are still in the childhood phase, humans will tend to continue to look for substitutes if something they have cannot satisfy their needs. Like children, they will always want new toys, even though they already have the same toys at home.

The id is a reservoir of psychic energy that drives the ego and superego. The psychic energy in the id can increase due to internal and external stimuli. If the energy increases, it creates a tension that stimulates the adrenaline hormone, but if it experiences unpleasant energy, the Id will reduce that feeling by pursuing pleasure, one of which is the primary process, for example, when people are hungry, they will imagine food. If we only imagine it, of course we will not feel full, therefore to pursue pleasure (fullness) the id stimulates the body's system to look for food.

In addition, reflex actions and fundamental processes are both used to process the pleasure principle. Reflexes are inborn automatic reactions – such as eye blinking – that are employed to deal with simple sensory satisfaction and are usually instantaneous. The basic step is the reaction of imagining something that can reduce or remove stress – it's used to deal with complex cues like hunger and then imagining food to relieve stress.

After experiencing puberty, humans will enter the ego and superego stages, which indicate that they are gradually moving towards maturity. At this stage, Freud called it secondary process thinking. At this stage, humans will be more careful in choosing and determining something that is present in their lives because it will have an impact on the future, example; more selective in choosing friends so that they can become productive individuals. The id lives and develops through metabolism or the exchange of substances derived from food, the sun, and so on.

Even though they have entered the ego and superego stages, someone who has reached adulthood sometimes still has a primary process thinking attitude towards the id example; unable to control emotions and think clearly, when dealing with conflicts in society.

As Storey (2005) mentioned the id is the most primitive part of our being. It is the basic part of our nature which is impersonal, and, so to speak, subject to natural law (Freud, 1984). To sum up, id is represented from the birth. Freud (as cited in Strachey, 2018, p.13-14) compared the personality in an iceberg. In most cases, an iceberg has a smaller top shape but a larger bottom shape. In conscious awareness, the smaller shape represents the id. The larger iceberg underwater, on the other hand, represents the id as unconscious awareness. Thus, the id:

contains everything that is inherited, that is present at birth, is laid down in the constitution-above all, therefore, the instincts, which originate from the somatic organization, and which find a first psychical expression here (in the id) in forms unknown to us. (Freud, 1940)

This can be bigger because the unconscious awareness in id, such as; thought, desires and memory existence takes bigger part in energy and having continual instinctual urge since the human birth.

2.3.2. Ego

The ego is the area of human consciousness that seeks to suppress the id. The ego is a conscious soul consisting of perceptions, memories, thoughts, and conscious human feelings and works on a conscious state by an individual in society. The ego develops out of the id: the ego cannot exist in the individual from the start; the ego has to be developed (Storey, 2005). Halisa & Maulida (2019) mentioned that according to Freud ego is the part of the id that has been influenced by the external environment directly. If the id acts as a reservoir, then the ego acts as a personal liaison with the objective world. The mechanism of energy transfer from the Id to the Ego is called identification, a process carried out by individuals in finding their needs, namely by learning to compare and distinguish what is in their mind and what is in reality (Ardiansyah, 2022). The ego adheres to the principle of reality and reacts with a secondary process where the process is a reality thinking process and with that process, the ego develops a plan for satisfying the needs and tests it.

Furthermore, the ego attempts to bring the external world's influence to bear on the id and its impulses, and to replace the pleasure principle, which reigns unrestrictedly in the id, with the reality principle.

In contrast to the id, which contains the passions, the ego symbolizes what might be called reason and common sense. For Freud:

“...The ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions...in its relation to the id it is like a tug of war, which the ego has to hold in check the id to not let it loose; with the difference, that the teams fought against one other in equality, while the ego was against the much stronger 'id'." (Freud, p.363-364)

In addition, the ego struggles to serve three masters, the ‘external world’, the ‘libido of the id’, and the ‘severity of the super-ego’. Eagleton (1996) stated that 'Where id was, there shall ego be.' There are reason and self-control. That is, there must be a structure of psyche that will lead to the id, ego or super ego. They will complement each other, when walking is balanced, guidance appears throughout the human representatives. Likewise with the id and ego in human psychoanalysis, where the id is under sea water, showing the invisible unconscious.

In Freud's concept of personality, the structure of the human psyche has three levels, namely the basic realm which is used in an awakened state to make individuals aware of their environmental situation and respond quickly, the preconscious, and the unconscious which contains experiences and memories that have been learned in the past and all learned behavior and reflections (Ahmad, 2017). The concept is described as a floating iceberg which on the surface or that appears on the surface of the water is the conscious that sinks is the unconscious. Strengths that appear on the surface such as irrational forces, subconscious forces, biological drives, and instincts formed

before the age of 6 years shape human behavior (Helaludin & Syawal, 2018).

The subconscious is a nature that regulates things that we are not aware of and stores a lot of one's motivations and desires. Some sources that are in the subconscious are lust, instinct, memories, trauma, and traumatic emotions. Some of these things if not addressed, it will cause anxiety.

Steven Schwartz, S (2000, p.139) stated “anxiety is a negative emotional state marked by foreboding and somatic signs of tension, such as racing heartt, sweating, and often, difficulty breathing, (anxiety comes from the Latin word anxius, which means constriction or strangulation). Anxiety is similar to fear but with a less specific focus. Whereas fear is usually a response to some immediate threat, anxiety is characterized by apprehension about unpredictable dangers that lie in the future”. Based on this statement, anxiety is a feeling that arises when an individual is too stressed or depressed because he is unable to balance the demands of the id, ego, and superego in the reality of life. Basically anxiety is divided into three types, namely:

- 1) Objective anxiety or realistic anxiety, namely fear that comes from the real world or everyday life. In realistic anxiety, a person will tend to feel afraid of danger or threats from the external environment, such as being close to certain objects or situations that are threatening. This occurs as a result of past events that he

cannot overcome and then creates feelings of fear and traumatic response, when experiencing the same incident.

- 2) Neurotic anxiety, namely anxiety because they want to satisfy the id. This anxiety is an anxiety that is closely related to the mechanism of escape from negative causes or things because they feel guilty or sinful. Usually, if a person cannot control the fear, then he will tend to violate the rules or values that exist in society. This anxiety is based on events in childhood when a person experiences punishment because of the fulfillment of impulsive Id needs. Neurotic anxiety will appear as a reflex response if the instinct is satisfied. Usually this anxiety arises as a child when punished by parents for making mistakes.
- 3) Moral anxiety, namely actions that are contrary to moral values, such as feeling ashamed or guilty after making a mistake. This moral anxiety arises which is accompanied by fear and worry due to guilt and sin when they want to commit acts that violate the values and norms in society. People who have a high superego will feel very guilty if they take actions that are contrary to these values and norms because this anxiety is the result of a conflict between the id and the superego. Usually this kind of anxiety is felt by someone who has experienced or knows the consequences of violating the values and norms in society

and then feels reluctant to repeat it for fear of the applicable sanctions.

Freud added (as cited in Strachey, 2018, p.25) Some ego and superego are also under water, and some parts of them appear in the upper sea. The form of the id is bigger, not the ego and super ego in the upper sea. This symbol is the unconscious is greater than the consciousness. We can see the unconscious of the human soul, but it is difficult to analyze the unconscious, because it is invisible. Meanwhile, they work together. In order to control the id, the ego fights to set goals and guide forces.

Anxiety basically does not happen suddenly because it is based on something. One of the best ways to deal with anxiety is to apply ego defense mechanisms. There are 7 types of ego defense mechanisms that are commonly encountered (Koeswara, 2001), namely:

- 1) Repression, which is a mechanism used by the ego to relieve anxiety by suppressing the impulses that cause anxiety into the unconscious. If repression occurs, then things that make you anxious will not enter consciousness, although they still have an effect on one's subconscious. In Sigmund Freud's theory of dreamland, many individuals repress their dreams because they create unconscious desires that form anxiety in themselves, for example by prioritizing things that are happy or positive over things that are negative. Repression can appear in several mixed

forms, such as: displacement repression, hysteric symptom repression, psychophysiological disorder repression, phobic repression, and narcissism repression.

- 2) Sublimation, is an ego defense mechanism aimed at preventing or relieving anxiety by changing and adapting primitive impulses that cause anxiety into forms of behavior that are acceptable, and even appreciated by society;
- 3) Projection, is the transfer of impulses, attitudes, or behaviors that cause anxiety to others. Individuals who use this projection technique are usually very quick to recognize the behavior of other individuals who are not liked and tend to exaggerate it to reduce self-anxiety;
- 4) Displacement, is the expression of an anxiety-producing urge to an object or individual that is less dangerous than the original individual. In this technique, someone will try to reduce tension by replacing an object such as sublimation, substitution, and compensation;
- 5) Rationalization, refers to the individual's attempt to distort reality, in this case the reality that threatens the ego, through certain pretexts that seem plausible. Rationalization is often divided into two: sour grape technique and sweet orange technique. In the sour grape technique, it is used by giving negative attributes in order to achieve it. In this technique, the

main character gives justification for his decision when doing negative actions or behaviors to achieve certain goals. This results in a process of identification, suppression, and compensation.

In the act of identification, behavior justifies negative behavior intentionally and consciously, which is done by the main character to get his wish in a literary work (such as novels, poems, dramas, etc.), in the end it is also done by other people, because they consider it is a normal thing and can be done by anyone to get what he wants.

Then at the suppression stage, after taking these actions, the main actor will try to eliminate the memory or urge the subconscious to get rid of feelings of guilt or any form of trauma or negative feelings that have been done. This can be done by suppressing all these emotions into the subconscious under the pretext of getting rid of bad memories, but actually they are still stored at the bottom of the subconscious (unconsciousness) and one day can come to the surface in other forms, such as nightmares, hallucinations, delusions, and so on.

After passing through these two stages, the next phase is compensation, where a person will try to become a better person even after committing a bad act to pay for the guilt that is buried under his consciousness, without him knowing it. In

this case, the main character will try to adjust and regulate emotions as normal as possible to overcome the problems and guilt buried in his subconscious.

In the sweet orange technique, it is a self-defense mechanism by giving a sweet attribute to one's own failure or weakness. In this mechanism, a person is more self-aware or gives praise as a form of appreciation and a sign of self-love to oneself;

- 6) Reaction formation, is an effort to overcome anxiety because the individual has an impulse that is contrary to the norm, by doing the opposite. Reaction formation is a defensive action by replacing an impulse or feeling of discomfort with its opposite; and
- 7) Regression, is an effort to overcome anxiety by behaving that is not in accordance with the level of development. This is because the individual already feels comfortable with the first stage of development, so he is reluctant to move forward at the next stage of development. If this continues, then a person will enter the fixation stage, namely the cessation of a person's mental growth which should be due to his inability to overcome or reduce bad events that occurred in the past. This can happen because the events experienced are too extreme and ongoing

which will unconsciously be buried and stored in our subconscious memory.

2.3.3. Super Ego

The superego is a combination of values and morals that exist in society and has been learned by someone who has grown up (parents). Super ego develops in early childhood when rules are given by parents by using appreciation in the form of rewards and punishments as a form of one's responsibility when making mistakes. The child's actions are initially controlled by his parents, but after the Superego is formed, he can control his own Superego.

Values in the superego are obtained at the age of 3 to 5 years. McLeod (2016) says that in the Superego there are two systems, namely the conscience which functions to punish the ego through feelings of guilt and the ego-ideal is an imaginary picture of how the individual should act, both in careers, attitudes towards others, individual behavior in society and so on. In this Freudian concept, McLeod exemplifies that if the ego succumbs to the demands of the Id, then the superego can make the person feel bad through guilt.

In individuals who are physically and mentally healthy, this conflict between the id and the superego (which is both unrealistic and absolute) basically has their respective roles. The ego's task is to relieve or run, because the ego has a broader and realistic reference, by taking situations and accepting and values that exist in reality as a reference for their

behavior. So that in the id and superego, what functions is the primary function, the ego carries out a secondary function.

It is with the dissolution of the Oedipus complex that the super-ego emerges. The super-ego begins as the internalization or introjection of the authority of the child's parents, especially of the father (Schacter, 2009, p.481). Superego according to Freud (as cited in Strachey, 2018, p.27) was also named as ideal ego is the ego is the moral or ethical part of the personality. Superego is an aspect of personality that accommodates all internalized moral standards and ideals that getting from both parents and society, determining the value of right and wrong in everything. Freud explained it this way: 'While the ego is essentially a representative of the external world, from reality, the super-ego is in contrast to it as a representative of the internal world, from the id. "Thus the superego is always close to the id and can act on behalf of the ego. It reaches deep into the id and for that reason further from consciousness than the ego. Furthermore, 'Analysis ultimately shows that the super-ego is being influenced by processes that remain unknown to the ego.

The superego functions to control Id impulses such as instincts that are contrary to or prohibited by society, such as deviant sexual behavior, aggression towards others, and other negative instincts, so that it can persuade the ego to turn to moralistic goals and strive for perfection. (Wijaya, 2020).

There are two important things to note about Freud's structure of psyche. First, we are born with the id, whereas the ego develops through contact with culture, then it produces the super ego. In other words, our 'nature' is governed by culture. What is called 'human nature' is not something 'essentially' natural but the governance of our natural culture. It means that human nature is something innate and unchangeable, it is at least partially introduced from the outside. Moreover, that culture is always historical and varied, it is always open to change. Second, and perhaps it is more fundamental to psychoanalysis, the psyche is described as a place of constant conflict. The most basic conflict is between the id and the ego. The id wants desires fulfilled regardless of cultural claims, whereas the ego, which sometimes negotiates with the super-ego, is obligated to fulfill societal claims and conventions. This conflict is sometimes described as a struggle between the 'pleasure principle' and the 'reality principle'. For example, when the id demands 'I want that', the ego has to delay thinking about 'that' in order to consider how to get 'that'.

2.4 Previous Study

This study aimed at analyzing the main character using psychological theory by Sigmund Freud, seen from the psyche structure namely id, ego and super Ego. There are some previous studies used related to this study:

Andini (2016) discussed the main character's personality in *Silence* by Haruki Murakami, using Psychoanalysis criticism by Sigmund Freud.

By 3 kinds of type personality elements; Id, Ego and Super Ego, the researcher observes the detail character and personality that has been natural, in which it has the effect to the plot of the story. Therefore, the main character takes the big part on the work itself. The 3 structural elements are belong to another. One character should have all of them but it should be one that is the strongest. Therefore, by observing process, we can know and understand more about the knowledge and ultimate meaning conducted by the literary work.

Puspitasari (2016) conducted a research about the psychological analysis of the main character in Sebastian Fitzek's *Die Therapie*. The analysis employs Sigmund Freud's theory, emphasize on how the main character is observed by psyche structure (Id, Ego and Super Ego), psyche dynamic, and the psyche development. Thus, the researcher can get the summary about detail personality conducted by the main character which also helps to solve the problem and conflict appears in the novel. Therefore, psychoanalysis criticism contributes to answer the issue and conflict experienced by the character in the literary work.

Beside, Rokhana (2009) analyzed the psychoanalysis criticism toward the main character in Akutagawa Ryonosuke's *Hana* Novel. The researcher analyzes the main character, Zenchi Naigu by using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, to find out about the detail character and the factor influences the character's action and behavior. Specifically, the study finds the id, ego and super ego within the main

character that takes the big control throughout his living. The work shows some points that need to be noted , in which the main character has the id that reached bigger part in his life, instead, the super ego. It appears the conflict then drives main character face some distraction. To sum up, the psychoanalysis criticism bridge the researcher to observe the main character driving to solve the problem appears in the work.

Another previous study from Padilla (2015) analyzed the psychological problem toward the main character in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*. The study is about analyzing the psychological view in the two main characters, to help solving the problem occurred in the novel. The researcher also uses the psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. The main character is raising together as siblings, makes them having the conflict each other. Therefore, the researcher focuses the study to observe the solution for it. By using psychological criticism, the problem can be analyzed and the conflict and be solved as well.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will give the analysis about the main character's personality using psyche structure by Sigmund Freud. The theory will focus on the main character personality identified by id, ego and super ego. Furthermore, the psyche structure will contribute in the conflict toward the main character throughout the short story.

3.1 The Main Character's Psyche Structure

Hemingway's *In Another Country* is having the detail situation and social ambience in the place where the main character is taken in. The story is told by the narrator as the main character, who stated himself using first person. Therefore, the main character conveys the plot by include himself around, together with the story. The story explained how the main character described about his own feelings and conditions after he experienced the dreadful moment; that was belonged to the war fighter. He got the physical injury that forced him to get continual health therapy in one of the hospital in Milan, Italy. The hospital location is far from the war, but the war ambience still felt to all people around the world.

Every afternoon the main character and the other officers meet at the hospital to see a doctor. On the way to the hospital until the main character's conversation with the doctor and the major shows a lot of attitude that is influenced by the id, ego and super ego. Some findings regarding the id, ego and super ego described in the Hemingway's *In Another Country*, namely:

3.2 The Id in the Main Character

As we all know that the id works on the principle of pleasure and avoidance of unpleasantness. The Id aspect is first displayed by the main character at the beginning of the story narrated by the author.

In Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*, the Id in the main character as in the phrase below,

In the fall the war was always there, but we did not go to it any more. It was cold in the fall in Milan and the dark came very early. Then the electric lights came on, and it was pleasant along the streets looking in the windows. There was much game hanging outside the shops, and the snow powdered in the fur of the foxes and the wind blew their tails. The deer hung stiff and heavy and empty, and small birds blew in the wind and the wind turned their feathers. It was a cold fall and the wind came down from the mountains (*In Another Country*, p.1)

From quotation above indicates that there is an id in the main character that instinctively likes the situation where he can see through the windows the objects that hang and are in the shop, even though the weather was cold and almost dark at that time.

In the middle of the war that had not yet ended, in the cold spring, in the extremely tense situation where apart from the war being fought and the spring that had just arrived, he was moved to look at the conditions outside through the window. What he did was what Freud called, as the human response moves on the basis of his impulses.

As stated in Freud's theory that the id enjoys pleasure and identically avoids pain and inconveniences, Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* describes the id of the main character as follows,

We were all at the hospital every afternoon, and there were different ways of walking across the town through the dusk to the hospital. Two of the ways were alongside canals, but they were long. Always, though, you crossed a bridge across a canal to enter the hospital. There was a choice of three bridges. On one of them a woman sold roasted chestnuts. It was warm, standing in front of her charcoal fire, and the chestnuts were warm afterward in your pocket (*In Another Country*, p.1)

The quotation vividly describes that the main character avoids taking the longer path to the hospital. On the contrary, he chose the easy and fun path over the other two paths. Additionally, because one of the three paths (ways), there is a woman who sells chestnuts that can warm when they enter the pocket. This attitude is very instinctive, just like the id in Freud's theory of the pursuit of pleasure (pleasure principle).

In addition to always demanding satisfaction with pleasure, the id is also a place for instinct. Instinct here is a natural predisposition to do something when facing or receiving a certain stimulus and can be done reflexively and spontaneously (can be done without a previous learning process).

Another following about instinct found in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*,

Although, as we walked to the Cova through the tough part of town, walking in the dark, with light and singing coming out of the wine-shops, and sometimes having to walk into the street when the men and women would crowd together on the sidewalk so that we would have had to jostle them to get by, we felt held together by there being something that had happened that they, the people who disliked us, did not understand. (*In Another Country*, p.2)

The description in the quotation described by the narrator as the main character that from the jostling with men and women with him and his friends made him feel unwelcome by the residents. Here, the narrator uses the word *disliked*. But

this instinct proved that it was true that some people there really didn't like them (officers). We can see the quotation below,

We walked the short way through the communist quarter because we were four together. The people hated us because we were officers, and from a wine-shop someone called out, "A basso gli ufficiali!"(1) as we passed. (*In Another Country*, p.2)

A basso gli ufficiali is Italian for Down with the officers! But this is a little rough in Italian. In the story, it is not described how the main character responds to people who dislike him and his group. However, the phrase *did not understand* enough to represent that id has no desire to channel hatred back to people.

Another instinct found in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* is when the main character declares that he does not want to go back into the battlefield, he is also very afraid of death. It can be seen from how the narrator describes the feelings.

But this was a long time ago, and then we did not any of us know how it was going to be afterward. We only knew then that there was always the war, but that we were not going to it any more. (*In Another Country*, p.2)

The narrator clearly says that there will always be war, but he will no longer be on the battlefield. This is very much in accordance with the principle of the id which does not like hurt.

Again, according to Freud, the id has two ways of fulfilling satisfaction, namely reflex actions, which are automatic reactions, and primary processes or non-direct reactions, namely imagining reactions to reduce tension. It can also be used to manipulate the ego. See the quote below.

... but walking home at night through the empty streets with the cold wind and all the shops closed, trying to keep near the street lights... (In Another Country, p.2)

The id attached to the main character comes naturally that when the streets are quiet and the shops are closed, he acts from an instinct that he was encouraged to walk down near a street light to feel safe.

3.3 The Ego in the Main Character

Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* describes the atmosphere after the war is a little tense, as can be seen from the choices of diction such as cold weather, wind from the mountains, other symbols such as a fox, a deer that hangs stiff and heavy. In addition, a "Machine" in the hospital for post-war therapy. However, that is not what the researcher will discuss. It affects the main character's ego. In Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*, it can be stated that the ego doesn't find a way to play football at the moment. As in the following quotation,

The doctor came up to the machine where I was sitting and said: "What did you like best to do before the war? Did you practice a sport?"

I said: "Yes, football."

"Good," he said. "You will be able to play football again better than ever."

My knee did not bend and the leg dropped straight from the knee to the ankle without a calf, and the machine was to bend the knee and make it move as riding a tricycle. But it did not bend yet, and instead the machine lurched when it came to the bending part. The doctor said: "That will all pass. You are a fortunate young man. You will play football again like a champion." (In Another Country, p.1)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the ego comes from the effects of war events, namely the main character's legs cannot currently be used to play football, even though football is his favorite sport. In this case, the ego reconciles the id which wants to prove that once the main character was a good football player.

That also right now the most important thing is to recover the best possible condition.

There is something interesting in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* related to the rise and fall of the ego of the main character. It can be seen from the following quotation,

He had complimented me on how I spoke Italian, and we talked together very easily. One day I had said that Italian seemed such an easy language to me that I could not take a great interest in it; everything was so easy to say. "Ah, yes," the major said. "Why, then, do you not take up the use of grammar?" So we took up the use of grammar, and soon Italian was such a difficult language that I was afraid to talk to him until I had the grammar straight in my mind (*In Another Country*, p.3)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the id of the main character is very satisfied when his Italian is praised by the Major. Id is instinctively very satisfied. It was seen when the Major praised that the main character's Italian is good, ego wants to obey him to show off his Italian skills, when the Major challenges to use correct grammar, ego of the main character obeys him to prove his language skills. But unfortunately, when using the correct grammar, the main character finds Italian to be the most difficult language at once. Here id impulsively shows himself and honestly that Italian grammar turns out to be difficult so that it turns a very confident ego into a fear of using Italian when with the Major. The main character's ego once again reassures id not to speak Italian with the Major when Italian grammar is not mastered properly. From the quotation, it was seen that the ego experienced the rise and fall at once.

The realistic principle of the ego is also illustrated in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*. This was described in the quotation below.

I had been wounded, it was true; but we all knew that being wounded, after all, was really an accident. I was never ashamed of the ribbons, though, and

sometimes, after the cocktail hour, I would imagine myself having done all the things they had done to get their medals; but walking home at night through the empty streets with the cold wind and all the shops closed, trying to keep near the street lights, I knew that I would never have done such things, and I was very much afraid to die, and often lay in bed at night by myself, afraid to die and wondering how I would be when back to the front again. (*In Another Country*, p.2)

Id of the main character imagines wanting to go through the same way to get medals like his friends, however, his ego tries to attract and make him think realistically that what he has experienced has not been forgotten, and imagining him doing things like his friends is difficult because he is afraid to die. The ego often easily absorbs the pressure of the id in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*.

From other quotations in the story, the main character makes it clear that instinctively, he wishes to marry. This is an embodiment of the id. This can be seen when the Major asked him in a conversation at the hospital.

"What will you do when the war is over if it is over?" he asked me.
"Speak grammatically!"

"I will go to the States."

"Are you married?"

"No, but I hope to be."

"The more a fool you are," he said. He seemed very angry. "A man must not marry."
(*In Another Country*, p.3)

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the main character spontaneously answered I hope to be, even though in fact he is not married, but instinctively, he hopes to get married. Getting married is one of fulfilling a desire too, a desire to have someone in life. It is clear that this is the impulse of the id. Similar feelings are also reflected in the words of one of the stories from the novel *Lovely Hana* by Indra Rahmawati from the perspective of Max Weber, namely "Hana deserves to be taught a little lesson, maybe this is a sin but Allah will forgive

her." The fragment of the word describes Husna's anger, Husna's annoyance, Husna's emotions, and Husna's outburst of disappointment at Reza's rejection of her. Husna only wants Hana to be taught a lesson. Hana had to suffer, Hana had to do this and had to do that. (Basid, 2018)

3.4 The Superego in the Main Character

According to Freud, the superego is the moral and ethical force of the personality, which operates using the idealistic principle as opposed to the satisfaction principle of the Id and the realistic principle of the Ego. The superego is formed by social rules and norms, for example from family, school, or the environment that judges the ego as appropriate or inappropriate. In Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country*, the superego is found at the end of the story, when the main character mourns the death of the Major's wife due to pneumonia. See the following quotation.

"I am sorry," he said, and patted me on the shoulder with his good hand. "I would not be rude. My wife has just died. You must forgive me."
"Oh-" I said, feeling sick for him. "I am so sorry." (*In Another Country*, p.4)

In the previous conversation, the main character and the major talked about marriage, but the Major was suddenly very emotional and rude towards the main character, the main character didn't explain how he felt facing the Major, but when the Major said that his attitude was so rude because he couldn't accepted his wife had died, the main character replied *oh* and still offered his condolences by saying *I am so sorry*. A similar case is also found in the analysis of the novel *The Yellow Birds* by which describes the feelings and reactions of soldiers in the Iraq war in the following quotation: "As a soldier assigned in Iraq war, Battle's often has to face

many unexpected, frightening moments. This moment indirectly results in a traumatic condition that will bring many adverse effects on the psychological health of the soldiers. To someone who loses their friends in the middle of warfare, it's hard for them to forget that memory (Rahayu, 2020).

Based on this quote, the main character is described as having a high superego because he regrets his actions and expresses condolences and feels sorry after accidentally offending the Major as well as a form of respect for the late wife of the Major. In this case, there is also an internal conflict in the major who feels emotional because of the realistic post-traumatic anxiety he has experienced.

In family, school and community circles, it should indeed offer condolences and prayers when someone dies. But in the case of the main character and the Major, the Major has just treated the main character roughly. Naturally, the id should drive the ego to anger, but the superego predominates. It is appropriate when people grieve we offer the condolences. In this case, the superego with its moral principles is able to encourage the ego to act properly and tame the id to be angry.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestion of the whole analysis.

4.1 Conclusions

The id, ego and superego are always related. As Freud has stated in his psychoanalytic theory that the id is acquired naturally from infancy, including instincts and impulses for the satisfaction of desires. The ego appears as a character building that wants to be highlighted, the ego is directly related to the outside world so that the ego adheres to the realistic principle. The ego will control the id, to fulfill it immediately or delay its gratification. The superego is present as a judgment for the actions of the ego. The superego is formed from the environment, which judges the ego as appropriate or inappropriate.

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter above, it can be concluded that the main character in Ernest Hemingway's *In Another Country* has the ego that can always negotiate with the id. Several times the id attached to the main character can be easily conquered by the ego when the ego shows the existing reality. The writer said that this happened because the id of the main character who was actually struggling to find comfort. Because after leaving the battlefield, the main character must recover the wounds he got from joining the war. The id instinctively don't want to repeat the incident where the main character took part in the war. How the main character describes the city, the road that is traversed

with sad dictions can be concluded that it is insecurity. But on the other hand, id actually shows a desire to prove himself as a good soldier with the medals he gets. The id is once again delayed in its gratification by the ego which reminds how much the id is afraid of death. So, the desire to get a medal as his friends get it is something that can be suppressed, it doesn't need to be obeyed. Because in reality, the main character is very afraid to die.

The superego was found in the last page of the short story to show moral principle when the main character conveys his condolences to the Major, even though the Major has just treated him rudely.

4.2 Suggestions

Firstly, for those who are interested in doing research in literary work, this study might give the contribution for the literary research, especially in psychoanalysis theory. The important thing is that the next researchers have to understand about the conception of psychoanalysis theory, such as Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung.

Secondly, the next researchers might choose the other short stories from Ernest Hemingway. There are many topics can be observed in Ernest Hemingway's *Men Without Women*, such as historical criticism about the World War I, Masculinity and Gender Study in the main character, and Sociological Criticism in Social life in Milan during and after the World War I in Milan, Italy. Especially for the psychoanalysis theory, the researcher hopes that the next researchers produce the critical analysis and novelty findings towards psychoanalysis criticism using the

theory of Sigmund Freud or other psychoanalyst towards the book of Ernest Hemingway's *Men without Women*.

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