# THE MAIN CHARACTER'S EGO DEVELOPMENT IN JULIAN BARNES' *THE SENSE OF AN ENDING*

## THESIS

By :

## FATHIMAH NUR AFNI WIDYA NINGRUM

NIM 17320029



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2022**

# THE MAIN CHARACTER'S EGO DEVELOPMENT IN JULIAN BARNES' *THE SENSE OF AN ENDING*

## THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

(S.S)

By :

**FATHIMAH NUR AFNI WIDYA NINGRUM**

NIM 17320029

Advisor:

**Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.**

NIP 198410282015031007



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2022**

# STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "The main Character's Ego Development in Julian Barnes *The Sense of an Ending*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, expect 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, 10 June 2022

The Researcher

Fathimah Nur Afni Widya Ningrum

NIM 17320029

# APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Fathimah Nur Afni Widya Ningrum's thesis entitled **The Main Character's Ego Development In Julian Barnes'** *The Sense Of An Ending* has been approved for thesis examination at faculty of humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree os *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).
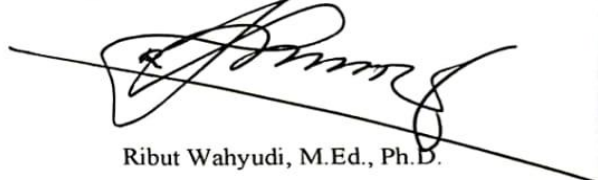
Malang, 10 June 2022
Approved by

Advisor,

Mohammad Edy Thoyib M.A
NIP198410282015031007

Head of Department of English Literature,

Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

M.Ag.
NIP 2003121003

iii

# LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Fathimah Nur Afni Widya Ningrum's thesis entitled "**The Main Character's Ego Development in Julian Barnes'** *The Sense of An Ending*" has been approved by the Board of Examines as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 30 June 2022

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A      (Chair)
   NIP.198402072015031004

2. Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A      (First Examiner)
   NIP.198410282015031007

3. Asni Furaida, M.A      (Second Examiner)
   NIPT.198807112018202012182

Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities

ol, M.Ag.
11012003121003

## MOTTO

إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّـٰلِحَـٰتِ سَيَجْعَلُ لَهُمُ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنُ وُدًّا

Indeed, those who believe and do good, later (Allah) the Most Merciful will
instill compassion (in their hearts). (Q.S. Maryam : 96 )

**DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved father, Syaiful Adlim; to my beloved mother, Fadlihah; who never give up to encourage me in pursuing higher education; to my brother and sisters who becomes my inspiration, to all of my teacher's and lectures who always give and share their knowledge to me for all this time; and the last all of my beloved friends who always support, give guide to me till I can finish my study.

# ACKNOWLADGEMENTS

Praise the researcher to Allah SWT for His mercy and blessing, so that the reseacher can complete a thesis entitled Women's Struggle to be Free from Capitalism in Ruta Sepetys's *The Fountains of Silence* well. The purpose of doing this thesis is as a condition for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in the Department of English Literature.

In completing this thesis, the researcher certainly gets help from various parties. For that reason, reseacherz would like to thank all of the parties that helped complete the study, including:

1. Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag as dean of the faculty of humanities and my guardian lecturer who has guided me patiently from the first semester to the final semester. She alwys advise me so that I do not decrease my grades.

2. Ribut Wahyudi, Ph.D.as the head of the Department of English Literature at Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State Islamic University of Malang.

3. Mohammad Edy Thoyib M.A as supervisor who has been patient and through in guiding my thesis up to this point.

4. All humanities faculty  staff who have helped with the regitration process and my thesis process.

5. Mr. Syaiful adlim , Mrs. Fadlihah, mr ahmad fajar ash shiddiqi,and mrs arini alfi rahmawati, as my family who gave encouregement and support  during my thesis writting, especially when I felt down due to corona disastrer

6. Naulah Azizah as a partner who is always patient to hear my complaints in the difficulty doing my thesis. He also always accompanied and advised me in the thesis process.

7. Ms. Liízza Diana Manzil as my cousin that always support me in any condition.

8. Ms. Arini,Ms. Naya and Ms. azza as my sister that always accompany me in my writting thesis proses.

# ABSTRACT

Every human being is created with a different personality. Consequently, in this life that goes hand in hand, humans will not escape problems in interacting with other individuals and can cause conflicts and psychological symptoms. Therefore, to avoid disputes with other people, personality absolutely needs to be studied so that every human being can understand himself, give understanding and empathy to others, and act without disturbing himself and others. Sigmund Freud called the elements of the human personality consisting of the id, ego, and superego. In this study, the researcheranalyzes Tony in Julian Barnes' The Sense of an Ending which aims to show how the process of ego development in Tony's main character in The Sense of an Ending is revealed. This research is part of literary criticism because the object of this research is a literary work. This study uses a psychological approach in analyzing because it focuses on aspects of the soul of the charactersin the novel. This research uses Sigmund Freud's theory which focuses on the discussion of ego development. The results of this study indicate that there aretwo stages of the ego development process starting from adolescence which include being ambitious, attention,and sociable. in the next stage, namely elderly, which shows the process of ego development into feelings of guilt, regret, the sense of loss, and failure of love. the process of ego in the adolescentstage to the elderly stage shows the development of the ego of the main character.

مستخلص البحث

نيغروم، فاطمة نور أفني وديا. (٢٠٢٢). *تطور الغرور للشخصية الرئيسية في رواية " The Sense of an Ending" لجوليان بارنز*. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: محمد ايدي طيب، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم النفس والأدب، هيكل الشخصية، الغرور، تطور الغرور

---

كل إنسان مخلوق بشخصية مختلفة. وبالتالي، في هذه الحياة التي تسير جنبا إلى جنب، لن يفلت البشر من مشاكل التفاعل مع الأفراد الآخرين ويمكن أن يتسببوا في صراعات وأعراض نفسية. لذلك، لتجنب الخلافات مع الآخرين، يجب دراسة الشخصية بشكل مطلق حتى يتمكن كل إنسان من فهم نفسه، وإعطاء التفاهم والتعاطف مع الآخرين، والتصرف دون إزعاج نفسه والآخرين. أطلق سيغموند فرويد على عناصر الشخصية البشرية المكونة من الهوية والغرور والغرور العليا. في هذه الدراسة، يحلل الباحث توني في كتاب جوليان بارنز The Sense of an Ending والذي يهدف إلى إظهار كيفية الكشف عن عملية تطور الغرور في شخصية توني الرئيسية في The Sense of an Ending. هذا البحث جزء من النقد الأدبي لأن موضوع هذا البحث عمل أدبي. تستخدم هذا البحث المنهج النفسي في التحليل لأنه يركز على جوانب روح الشخصيات في الرواية. يستخدم هذا البحث نظرية سيغموند فرويد التي تركز على مناقشة تنمية الغرور. تشير نتائج هذا البحث إلى أن هناك مرحلتين من عملية تطوير الغرور تبدأ من مرحلة المراهقة والتي تشمل أن تكون طموحا، واجتماعيا، ومراعيا. في المرحلة التالية، وهي الشيخوخة، والتي تظهر عملية تطور الغرور إلى مشاعر الذنب والندم والخسارة وفشل الحب. تظهر عملية الغرور في مرحلة المراهقة إلى مرحلة الشيخوخة تطور غرور الشخصية الرئيسية.

# ABSTRAK

Ningrum, Fathimah Nur Afni Widya (2022) *Perkembangan Ego Karakter Utama dalam novel "The Sense of an Ending"karya Julian Barnes'.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Kata Kunci: *Psikologi sastra, struktur kepribadian, Perkembangan Ego.*

Setiap manusia diciptakan dengan kepribadian yang berbeda-beda. Konsekuensinya, dalam kehidupan yang berjalan beriringan ini, manusia tidak akan luput dari masalah dalam berinteraksi dengan individu lain dan dapat menimbulkan konflik dan gejala psikologis. Oleh karena itu, untuk menghindari perselisihan denganorang lain, maka kepribadian mutlak perlu dipelajari agar setiap manusia dapat memahami dirinya sendiri, memberikan pengertian dan empati kepada orang lain, sertabertindak tanpa mengganggu dirinya dan orang lain. Sigmund Freud menyebut unsur-unsur kepribadian manusia yang terdiri dari id, ego, dan superego. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis Tony dalam The Sense of an Ending karya Julian Barnes yang bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bagaimana proses perkembangan ego pada karakter utama Tony dalam The Sense of an Ending terungkap. penelitian ini merupakan bagiandari kritik sastra sebab objek penelitian ini adalah karya sastra. penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologis dalam menganalisis sebab berfokus pada aspek jiwa karakter dalam novel. penelitian ini menggunakan teori Sigmund Freud yang berfokus pada pembahasan perkembangan ego. hasil penelitian ini menunjukkanbahwa terdapat dua tahap proses perkembangan ego yang berawal dari usia remaja yang meliputi ambisius, mudah bergaul, dan perhatian. di tahap selanjutnya yaitu masalanjut usia yang disitu menunjukkan proses perkembangan ego menjadi perasaan bersalah, penyesalan, rasa kehilangan, dan kegagalan cinta.  proses ego di tahap remaja menuju tahap lanjut usia menunjukan perkembangan ego dari tokoh utama.

# TABLE OF CONTENT

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter marks the beginning of this study. There are several parts to this chapter. The background of the study serves to introduce the topics, theories, and objects used in the study. This chapter also contains the study's problem, objectives, scope and limitation, the significance of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

## A. Background of the Study

Personality research is essential to understand the personality of somebody who lives in society. Somebody will want to find out about the issues destined to be confronted either as inside clashes or external conflicts and manage or keep away from these issues. Many believe that each individual has personality characteristics or characteristics that signify it. Traits that include thoughts, feelings, and behavior are characteristics of a person that shows how individuals or groups adapt and compromise in life. That is what is called personality (Santrock, 1988: 435 via mender,2010:4)

Personality has to do with individual contrasts among individuals in personal conduct standards, comprehension, and feeling. The character can be conceptualized utilizing personality characteristics. Personality qualities are unique attributes uncovered in a specific example of conduct in various circumstances. Personality affects behavior and the execution of an individual in any area. As Kinicki (2008) indicated, character addresses a steady arrangement of attributes liable for an individual's personality.

The character elements are generally beyond our ability to do anything about it. However, we firmly impact our perspectives, assumptions, and presumptions about others, affecting conduct (Kinicki, 2008). (Colquitt, 2009) Character attributes are the constructions and affinities inside an individual that clarify their trademark, examples of thought, feeling, and conduct. Character catches what individuals resemble, and capacity surpasses what individuals can do (Colquitt, 2009). Character characteristics repeat normalities or patterns in an individual (Colquitt, 2009).

The researcher tries to analyze the novel *The Sense of an Ending* by Julian Barnes with a psychoanalytic approach. The psychoanalytic theory used in This research refers to Sigmund Freud's concept of personality. Personality strongly reflects a person's behavior. We can know what a person is doing in a particular situation based on our experience. This is because, in many ways, each person is unique and distinctive. Therefore we need a frame of reference to understand and explain the behavior of oneself and others. We must understand the definition of personality and how it is formed. For that, we need theories of behavior, and theories of personality, so that the disorders that commonly appear in each individual's personality can be avoided.

Tony Webster, as the main character, has a unique personality. Behind him is a clumsy character who seems to be the most caring of his four friends and likes to observe his friends. However, in his old age, he turned into a selfish figure. He was trying to guess what bad thing happened to Veronica because she was a woman in her past. This significant character development is exciting to study using the psychology theory of Freud. He tries to find out what is

behind all the changes. Psychoanalytic review in the novel *The Sense of an Ending* by Julian Barnes was chosen as the research topic because this novel describes the mental symptoms of the main character. So the main character revealed has a mental indication that can be communicated using psychoanalytic theory.

In personality development, psychic energy is transferred, meaning that it can be transferred from one aspect or system to another aspect or system. Psychic energy transfer takes place based on the principles of fundamental dynamics, namely equivalence, and entropy. The progressive transfer is called sublimation, which is the transfer from a more primitive, instructive, and low-differentiation process to a process that is more cultural, spiritual, and highly differentiated (suryabrata, 2007: 179).

In conducting this study, the researcher uses several previous studies to help the researcher get the amount of additional information that can support this research about psychology theory, ego development, and *The Sense of an Ending* novel. The researcher only chooses some previous studies which are relevant to this study. The existing studies may be divided into two categories based on *The Sense of an Ending* novel. The research was conducted by Alberto Rossi (2017), P.Maiji (2018), B de Groote (2018), N Pohl (2019), Nazila Heidarzadegan, and Omercan Tum (2019). Some of these previous studies have the same object but with different theories. Secondly, based on the theory of psychoanalysis by S Hussaini (2019), D Gupta (2020), Y Sri, S Suwandi, NE Wardani (2018), Y Fitriani (2009), and J Wang (2020). In the last category, the researchers used the psychological theory of Sigmund Freud, which

discussed the personality of the id, ego, and superego. While in the second category, it has the same discussion. Some researchers discuss the id, ego, and superego using various objects.

**B. Problem of the Study**

In line with the discussion above, the question that needs to be solved in this study is: "How is Anthony Webster's ego development described in Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending?"*

**C. Significance of the Study**

This research has two benefits, both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research contributes to the Study of Sigmund Freud's personality, especially in personality development. This research adds a new survey in Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending* in a different discussion and clearly shows this novel's extraordinary side. Practically, this research is expected to contribute to new studies about the story *The Sense of an Ending* and become a unique reference for further researchers interested in analyzing this exciting novel.

**D. Scope and Limitation**

Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending* presents several different characters. This study is done using the theory of Sigmund Freud. Sigmund Freud writes several theories in a psychological approach. The researcher focuses on the main character's ego development to limit this research.

**E. Definition of Key Terms**

The terms employed within this research are defined as follows to prevent misunderstandings.

a. Personality: Personality is the organized and distinctive pattern of behavior that characterizes an individual's adoption to an environment and endured over time (Darley, 1981:485)

b. Ego: Ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing realistically. The ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulses from theid can be expressed in ways that are acceptable in the real world. (Freud, 1895)

c. Ego development: Ego development is the development of a person's personality that comes from social experiences throughout his life. (Freud,1895)

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains of some related theory to the study both in the literary work and the approach. It discusses about psychology literature, personality structure,id,ego,superego,and ego development. This chapter aims to provide the deep understanding to the readers about the theory used in this study.

### A. Psychology of Literature

Psychology means as the science of the content of process of the nature of feeling, thingking, and willing (Freud, 1920). Both psychology and literature find out with regards to human conduct. While psychology focuses on human behavior in real events that occur, the literature describes human behavior through fiction. These two studies are interrelated. By analyzing literary works, psychological problems can reveal. Psychological issues in literary works deserve to use as studies. However, that doesn't imply that the psychology of literature is always related to the theory of literary acceptance. In the opening chapter of Norbert Groeben, it is investigated that the imaginative side of a literary work can be found through literary production, literary texts, and literary acceptance.

The term literature has been mentioned in every country differently. The word "literature" is used in French and English, "letterature" is used in Italy. "literature" in Spain, and "literatur" in Germany. Lots of definitions from the literature submitted by experts. Literature is a feature of human creative at any time and place which written

in language or idiom of the writer country (Miller, 2002). Literature is somethings that find in a context that identify as a literature, that may in a booksore, library or magazine (Culler, 1997). However, according to Eagleton (1996) states that there has never been a fixed definition for the literature objectively. This depends on how writers and readers perceive their reading and how they classify their work and reading.

Literary work writing uses different language than used language in everyday communication. In writing, literature uses imaginary words or words that contain connotative meanings (Miller, 2002). Literature cannot be used as an object of truth testing because it contains imagination and broad understanding whose meaning depends on the reader (Schirova, 2006). The application of psychology exists in real life, while literature is a fictional depiction of life. Psychology applies every detail of the word in a referential and easy to understand. Meanwhile, literature uses figurative language and requires extra efforts in understanding every expression in it. However, both can be mutually sustainable where every fictitious thing in a literary work will require psychological analysis in bringing to life the characters and situations in the story

Theory of psychology and literature were first introduces by Sigmund Freud in 1890. Psychology of literature mean the spiritual, emotional, and mental lives of the character (Schirova, 2006). According to the figure who has a major influence in the development of literary theory, Rene wellek and Austin Warren (1949) in the book *Theory of Literature* stated that psychology literature is the study of creativeness or

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

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

Interdisciplinary literary studies have brought together literature with various other branches of science. Psychology of literature is used as a literary study to read and interpret literary works, authors of literary works, and their readers, using various concepts and theoretical frameworks in psychology. Psychology means spirit, soul, or life force so it can be interpreted that psychology is the study of a person's psyche.

According to Wicaksono, Rohman (2017: 186) argues that literary studies that view works as psychological activities, authors will use creativity, taste, and works in their work. Meanwhile, according to Endraswara and Wicaksono, Rohman (2017: 186) explains that literary and psychological works have a close, direct, and functional link. Both literature and psychology have similarities in the study of the object, namely human life. While psychology and literature have a functional relationship because they both study the mental state of others, the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, while in literature they are imaginative.

### B. Psychoanalysis

In 1879, when Wilhelm Wundt founded the first psychology laboratory in Germany, the study of psychology was recognized as an independent science. Since then, psychology has become a rapidly developing science and various fields of psychology have emerged. One of the important currents of in psychology is the concept of personality. This concept has been defined by many experts, one of the most popular concepts of personality is psychoanalytical theory. The theory of psychoanalysis is one of the theories that discusses the nature and development of human personality forms. The key elements of the in this theory are motivation, emotions, and other aspects of the 's personality. The basis of the theory of psychoanalysis is that the personality is formed when there are conflicts between psychological aspects. These symptoms usually appear in children or at an early age.

According to Gunarsa (in Hidayat, 2011), psychoanalysis is an attempt to influence psychological processes. The discussion of psychoanalysis cannot be

separated from the number Sigmund Freud, who theorized it. Freud`s subjective experience in healing neurosis patients greatly contributed to the birth of psychoanalysis which is closely related to the concept of personality. In general, psychoanalysis can be said to be a new view of where the unconscious plays a central role. Freud explained that the term psychoanalysis does not always have the same definition. Freud distinguished psychoanalysis into three definitions (Bertens, 2006), there are: 1) psychoanalysis as a method of research on psychic processes that were previously almost unreachable by scientific research, 2) psychoanalysis as a technique to treat psychological disorders experienced by neurosis patients, and 3) psychoanalysis as all psychological knowledge that includes a combination of the above methods and techniques. From the statement above, it can be concluded that psychoanalysis is psychological knowledge obtained through research on psychological processes and as a science that studies techniques for treating psychological disorders.

## C. Personality structure

Psychology of personality is certifiably not another thing; numerous specialists have examined and examined in various terms, for example, characterology, the study of character, the psychology of the character, the theory of personality. If individuals have picked the term personality, besides it needs to show that the utilization of the psychology of personality is superior to the theory of personality. (Koeswara, 2001: 5)

Heuken (1979: 10) says that personality is all capacities, routine exercises, physical, attitude, spirituality, passion, and social perspectives. These have organized in any force to be reckoned with from an external perspective. This example will

appear in the conduct exercises, to be an individual who wanted. So personality can be finished up as one of the principal parts that are frequently contemplated in the psychological perspective to comprehend the character and characterization Psychology of personality likewise deciphered as an investigation of personality, every person, everybody has an alternate person and has other typical personality.

In the psychology of personality there are three famous ideologies of consideration psychoanalysis, behaviorism, and humanistic (Boeree, 2005: 29-30). The first one is psychoanalysis. It portrays an individual as a type of impulse and clashes personality structure. These contentions are clashes that emerge because of id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalysis devided into three sorts, the first dominated by Freudian (Sigmund Freud, Anna Freud, Erik Erikson). The second is classified as "transpersonal point of view," which is more nuanced profoundly, addressed via Carl Gustav Jung, and the latter is called the psychosocial approach spearheaded by Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, also Erich Fromm.

The second spot of psychoanalysis type is behaviorism. Portray person as an adaptable item, uninvolved and regular to be impacted by environmental elements. Behaviorism is seen in the singular conduct and encompassing additionally the association between the individual and encircle itself. Hans Eysenck, BF, Skinner, and Albert Bandura are a few specialists of psychological behaviorism.

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

existential humanism represented by Ludwig Binswanger and Viktor Frankl.

Sigmund Freud (1856), a Jewish plunge brought into the world in Austria and kicked the bucket in London at the age of 83 years. He is viewed as a disputable figure in his current circumstance as a result of the lessons that he applied, which very amazed the companions around him and at the same time, his family, particularly about his hypotheses connected with sexual issues. The lessons can't be denied, have been exceptionally persuasive for the possibility of the twentieth century as of not long ago, particularly in the area of psychology. Freud, a nervous system specialist, assembles his thoughts on psychological theory in light of his experience managing patients who have mental issues (Eglaton, 1996: 43 by means of Minderop, 2018: 10).

Personality theory is the investigation of comprehension of conduct, musings, sentiments that are explicitly discovered that is depiction. The underlying idea depends on the conduct presented to the social climate. Personality is the piece of the spirit that forms human presence into a solidarity that shapes one's self disposition. Psychoanalysis is a logical discipline that was begun around the 1990s by Sigmund Freud. The psychoanalysis theory is connected with the capacity and mental improvement of people. This science is a piece of brain research that has contributed incredibly to human psychology up until this point (Minderop, 2018: 11).

According to Freud, personality comprises of three frameworks or viewpoints, in particular: (the Id), (the Ego), and (the Super-Ego). These three angles have their capacities, part properties, work standards, and individual elements. The three characters are connected so they can't be isolated from the impact on human conduct (Sujanto, 2004: 59-60).

1. **Id**

    The id is the first personality framework, intrinsic. from this id will then,

at that point, arise ego and superego. Upon entering the world, the id contains the

acquired mental angles in general, like senses, motivations, and drives. The id

exists and works in the unconscious, addressing a subjectivity that has not been

acknowledged all through the ages. As stated by Freud, the *id* is in the layer of

the unconscious soul. The way the *id* works relates to the principle of pleasure,

which is always seeking pleasure and always avoiding inconvenience. According

to Corey (2013: 62) the *id* is the original system of personality: at birth a person

is all *id*. The *id* is the primary source of the psychic energy and the seat of

instincts. It lacks organization and is blind, demanding, and insistent. *Id* only

arises from pleasure without being realized by values, ethics, and morals. By

operating on this principle of pleasure, *id* is the source of all psychic energy,

namely libido which is essentially sexual.

2. **The ego**

    The ego is a system that responds through a secondary process. The

secondary process is a real thought process because the ego is governed by the

reality principle. Ego is responsible for planning whether the id is executed or even

ignored. The ego is the system that mediates between the id and the superego. In

other words, the ego is the designer or planner that controls all human actions. The

ego works to relieve the tension within itself by engaging in activities to adapt the

current impulses to objective reality (reality). The soul has the awareness to

coordinate good and bad impulses so that there is no fear and internal tension (Jalaluddin, 2008).

According to Freud (1989), in every individual there is a coherent organization of mental processes, which we call his ego. This ego includes consciousness and it controls the approaches to motility, i.e. to the discharge of excitations into the external world; it is this institution in the mind which regulates all its own constituent processes, and which goes to sleep at night, though even then it continues to exercise a censorship upon dreams. The *ego* is the mental part of the human being occupying the area of consciousness. Friest & Feist (2010: 27) states that the *ego* is governed by the principle of reality, which seeks to be a substitute for the pleasure principle of id. The *ego* of the mandate of the id will function as a transactor, executor, organizer, and regulator in managing the tasks of the *id* to connect with the real world (Fudyartanta, 2012: 138).

The ego develops from the idea that people are capable of dealing with reality; so the ego operates according to the principle of reality; the effort to obtain the satisfaction demanded by the id by preventing new tensions or delaying pleasure until an object that can satisfy the need is found. The reality principle is carried out through a secondary process, namely thinking realistically, compiling a plan, and testing whether the plan produces the intended object. The testing process is called reality testing; carry out actions following the plan that has been thought out realistically. From how it works, it can be understood that most of the ego's operating areas are in consciousness, but there is a small part of the ego

operating in the preconscious and unconscious areas.

## 3. The Superego

The superego is the moral and ethical force of personality, which operates on the idealistic principle as opposed to the gratification principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego. The superego develops from the ego, and like the ego it has no energy of its own. Like the ego, the superego operates in three areas of consciousness. but unlike the ego, he has no contact with the outside world (same as the id) so the need for perfection that he strives for is unrealistic (the id is not realistic in fighting for pleasure).

The *Superego* is the third and final personality system conceptualized by Freud. *Superego* is a part of the human soul that is produced in response to the influence of parents, teachers, and other authority figures in childhood (Budiantoro & Mardianto, 2016: 28). According to Hall and Lindzey (1993: 67-68) the three main functions of the *superego*, among others (1) hinder the impulses of the *id*, especially the impulses of sexuality and aggressiveness, (2) encourage the *ego* to replace the goals of reality with goals morality; and (3) teaching perfection. The superego tends to oppose both the *id* and the *ego*, and makes the world in its own image.

## D. Ego development (Sigmund Freud)

The id, ego, and super ego are derivatives of personality structure. While ego development is part of the ego, it is a conscious feeling that we develop through social interaction. Alwisol (2014: 15) explains that the ego develops from the id so that people are able to handle reality, so the *ego* operates following the principle of reality. In linewith this by Friest & Feist (2010: 27) that the ego is governed by the

principle of reality, which seeks to be a substitute for the pleasure principle of id. The principle ofreality is done through a secondary process, (realistic thinking) arranging a plan and then carrying out an action in accordance with a plan that has been realistically though. Ego activity can be conscious, conscious and unconscious (Bertens, 2013: 55). From the way it works, it can be understood that most of the ego's operating areasare in consciousness, but there is a small part of the ego operating in the preconsciousand unconscious regions. The *ego* of the mandate of the id will function as a transactor, executor, organizer, and regulator in managing the tasks of the *id* to connect with the real world (Fudyartanta, 2012: 138).s

To be conscious is, first of all, a merely descriptive term, which itself invokes the most direct and important perception. Experience shows us that a psychical element (e.g., an idea) is usually not perpetually conscious. Rather it is typical that the state of consciousness passes quickly; that the now conscious idea is, in the next moment, no longer so, but it can be so again under easily produced conditions. What it was in between we do not know; we can say that it has been latent, and meaning, therefore, that at any time it was able to become conscious. As well, if we say it has been unconscious, we have given a correct description. This unconscious state then coincides with the latent ability to become conscious. Certainly, the philosophers would chime in: No, the term unconscious does not apply here, as long as the idea was in a state of latency, it was not in the least psychical. Were we to then contradict this point, we would thus get into a debate, in which neither side allows itself defeat.

According to Freud (1989) the ego in carrying out its function acts as an intermediary between the instinctive demands of the organism on the one hand and environmental conditions on the other. It must weigh a lot the unreasonable and

contradictory demands of the id and superego. So he is constantly trying to control the blind and irrational demands of the id and superego with the realistic demands of the outside world. The ego has no power of its own because it borrows energy from the id. Although dependent on the id, sometimes the ego takes complete control, for example someone who is psychologically mature. The most basic function of the ego is to maintain the survival of the individual.

The ego is the exclusive or executor of the personality, which has two main tasks; First, choosing which stimuli to respond to and or which instincts will be satisfied according to the priority needs. second, determine when and how the need is satisfied following the availability of opportunities with minimal risk. In other words, the ego as a personality executive tries to fulfill the needs of the id as well as fulfill the moral needs and developmental needs to reach the perfection of the superego. the ego works to satisfy the id, therefore the ego which has no energy of its own will derive energy from the id.

In the course of the psychoanalytic work, it turns out, however, that these distinctions are inadequate and practically insufficient. 14 Among the situations that show as much, the following are highlighted as crucial ones. We have developed the idea that there is a coherent organization of a person's mental processes and call that the very Ego¹s itself. Consciousness is attached to the Ego, which controls the

approaches to motility, 16 i.e., the discharge of excitations into the outside world; it is the mental authority which exercises control over all its partial processes, goes to sleep at night, and then still handles dream censorship. From this Ego repressions also originate, through which some certain inner mental endeavors not only of consciousness but also of other types of application and activity, should be excluded. Through the repressed, in analysis, the removed stands in contrast to the Ego, and analysis confronts the task of lifting the resistors which the Ego expresses against employing the repressed. Now we observe that during the analysis of the patient who finds himself in distress if we give him certain tasks; his associations fail when they should draw near to the repressed. Then we tell him that he was under the control of resistance, but he knows a thing about it and even if he should guess from his reluctance that now a resistor operates within him, still he does not know to term and indicate it. But since this resistance certainly stems from his Ego and belongs to it, we face an unforeseen situation.

We have found something in the Ego itself that is also unconscious and behaves just as the repressed, i.e., expresses strong effects, without even being aware of it, and to achieve awareness, needs especial work. The result of this experience for the analytical practice is that we get into infinite cloudiness and difficulties if we keep to our usual parlance, e.g., wanting to tie neurosis back to a conflict between the conscious and the unconscious. For this contradiction, from our insight into the structural relationships of inner life, we must consider another, existing between the

coherent Ego and the repressed entity split off from it. So ego development is how we analyze the ego of one of the characters to be studied. (Alwisol, 2019: 17-19).

# CHAPTER III

## RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research design, data source, data collection, and analysis.

### A. Research Design

This study is categorized into literary criticism because it aims to analyze an academic work. As Wellek (1978) postulated in *Concepts of Criticism*, literary criticism is a scholarly study that directly examines literary works, now discusses literary works with an emphasis on valuation, also according to Abrams (1981) in *A Glossary of Literary Terms,* literary criticism is a study that related to the definition, classification, analysis, and evaluation of literary works (Suroso, Santosa, & Suratno, 2009). The descriptive method in literary criticism is called qualitative descriptive. Data must support literature researched in a qualitative descriptive because it prioritizes data depiction through words that help millions of meanings. Every provided data is given as it is, not added with other things (Endraswara, 2013). Researchers use the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund

In the novel *The Sense of an Ending*, Freud describes Anthony Webster's personality development. This approach is suitable for discovering the hidden parts of the main character in Julian Barnes' novel *The Sense of an Ending*.

### B. Data Source

The source of this study is the novel *The Sense of an Ending* by Julian Barnes. It was published in 2011 in Great Britain, London, by Jonathan cape. This novel has 98 pages in pdf file which officially sold in Wijaya E-book store. The other data used by the

researcher also the movie of *The Sense of an Ending* which produced in United Kingdom in 2017 and today can watch on website online *Ind Xxi.*

C. **Data Collection**

The researcher finds multiple ways to collect the data for this review in the novel's words, sentences, paragraphs, and conversations. First, the researcher will read the book cautiously, something like multiple times. It intends to get a profound comprehension of the whole storyline and the substance of the novel. The researcher will also look for other references related to books and writers. Then, the researcher will recognize portions of the story, particularly the portrayals and discussions connected with the review's goals and the theory used by underlining and note-taking. In conclusion, the researcher will join and decipher the data based on this study's topic.

D. **Data Analysis**

Research carried out several processes in analyzing the data for this study. First, after collecting all the data, the researcher tried to classify the data based on the personality description by Sigmund Freud, which consisted of discovering and describing the personality development of Anthony Webster Can Develop from Beginning to End in Julian Barnes' *The Sense of an Ending.* After classifying all the data, the researcher began to analyze using theory and write a clear explanation to give the reader a good understanding. After the analysis, the researcher concludes all reasons for discussing the findings. However, this step must be done after all data has been corrected and arrived at the final study. All the findings discussion explanations. But this step should be done after all the data have been fixed and come in the last survey.

## CHAPTER IV

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains of the findings and discussions about the main character's ego development. This chapter discusses the process of ego development experienced by the main character in the novel. This chapter recover two section based on age consisting of adolescence and old age, In each section there are three ego developments. This chapter will also include some evidences that will corroborate the findings of the study.

A. **Analysis Ego development the main character in Julian Barnes' The Sense ofan Ending**

Freud said that the Ego works partly consciously and partly unconsciously. Ego operates according to the reality principle. It's trying to help Id get what it is want by assessing the difference between real and imaginary. Ego helps a person fulfill his needs through reality. Feldman explained that Ego is the part of personality that provides a buffer between Id and the external world, balancing the desires between the Id and reality. Ego can make decisions controlling actions and solving problems of human life (qtd.in Khadroh, 15).

Freud compared the id to a horse and the ego to its rider. The horse provides strength and motion, while the rider provides direction and guidance. Without a rider, the horse could wander wherever it wanted and do whatever it wanted. The rider gives directions and orders the horse to take him to where the rider wants him to go.

Ego in psychoanalytic theory, the part of the human personality that is experienced as a "self" or "me" and relates to the outside world through perception. It is said to be the part that remembers, evaluates, plans, and in other ways is responsive and acts in the physical and social world around it. According to psychoanalytic theory, the ego coexists with the id (said as the primitive driving agent) and the superego (considered as the ethical component of personality) as one of the three agents proposed by Sigmund Freud in the description of the dynamics of the human mind.

The ego is the only area of the mind that deals with reality. The ego is an organized, rational, reality-oriented personality system whose job it is to make decisions that promote satisfaction. With this secondary process, the ego maps out a plan to satisfy a need or drive and tests whether the plan can be implemented or not. A sleepy student will think about sleep and test it by thinking about where and how he slept. This activity is called "reality testing" (testing the existence of a satisfactory object in the real world).

The ego is not only a pointer to reality, but also a tester of reality. Ego is the behavior or actions of the characters in the novel, the character's behavior is formed because it is influenced by the id, namely the character of the actor. The ego functions as an imager of how the character's character is described by the author. Everything that appears from the ego is caused by the conflict between the id and the super ego.

The ego is a personality system that acts as an individual guide to the world of objects from reality and carries out its functions based on the principle of reality. The ego usually controls and suppresses the Id's strong urges, changing the nature of the Id from the abstract and dark to those that are based on the principle of reality. Here's the development of the ego experienced by Tony Webster.

This study discusses the subject matter according to the research objective, namely the ego development experienced by the main character in the novel The Sense of an Ending by Julian Barnes using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. The description of the development of the main character's ego in the novel the sense of an ending is as follows.

**1. Adolescence**

According to Santrock (2006) the term Adolescence or adolescence comes from the Latin word adolescence which means "to grow" to become an adult. The term Adolescence as it is used today, has a broader meaning, including mental, emotional, social and physical maturity. So it can be concluded that adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood which is marked byphysical, psychological, and psychosocial changes.

Adolescence is both an opportunity and a risk. Adolescents are at a crossroads between love life, work, and participation in adult society. Not to mention, adolescence is a period in which teenagers engage in behaviors that narrow their views and limit their choices. (in, Papalia et al 2008).

a) **Ambitious**

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, ambitious is a strong desire to be successful, powerful, or rich. The desire to succeed and progress is the hallmark of ambition. Ambitious people tend to be perceived as great workers because of their desire to succeed and their goal-oriented nature. If coupled with maximum effort, ambition can lead a person to high achievement.

> *In the meantime, we were book-hungry, sex-hungry, meritocratic, anarchistic. All political and social systems appeared to us corrupt, yet we declined to consider an alternative other than hedonistic chaos. Adrian, however, pushed us to believe in the application of thought to life, in the notion that principles should guide actions. Previously, Alex had been regarded as the philosopher among us. He had read stuff the other two hadn't, and might, for instance, suddenly declare, "Whereof we cannot speak, thereof must we remain silent." Colin and I would consider this idea in silence for a while, then grin and carry on talking. But now Adrian's arrival dislodged Alex from his position—or rather, gave us another choice of philosopher. If Alex had read Russell and Wittgenstein, Adrian had read Camus and Nietzsche. I had read George Orwell and Aldous Huxley; Colin had read Baudelaire and Dostoevsky. This is only a slight caricature. (Barnes, 2011,p.12)*

In the quote above, Tony and his three colleagues show their ambitious attitude, it can be seen at the beginning of the text that they compete with each other to read open books which both of them get a lot of knowledge. Usually ambitious people have goals they want to achieve and keep them to themselves. Ambitious people are goal-oriented people and always strive towards the next achievement, but in order to achieve healthy ambitions one should keep those ambitions secret from others. Tony's ambition is the ego experienced by the main character, because according to Freud the ego is a character or a reflection of selfishness. Freud also argues that the ego

operates according to the principle of reality.

> *Yes, of course we were pretentious—what else is youth for? We used terms like "Weltanschauung" and "Sturm und Drang," enjoyed saying "That's philosophically selfevident," and assured one another that the imagination's first duty was to be transgressive. Our parents saw things differently, picturing their children as innocents suddenly exposed to noxious influence. So Colin's mother referred to me as his "dark angel"; my father blamed Alex when he found me reading The Communist Manifesto; Colin was fingered by Alex's parents when they caught him with a hard-boiled American crime novel. And so on. It was the same with sex. Our parents thought we might be corrupted by one another into becoming whatever it was they most feared: an incorrigible masturbator, a winsome homosexual, a recklessly impregnatory libertine. On our behalf they dreaded the closeness of adolescent friendship, the predatory behaviour of strangers on trains, the lure of the wrong kind of girl. How far their anxieties outran our experience. (Barnes,2011,p.12)*

From the word pretentious it is very clear that tony is very ambitious.

open themselves to new ways of thinking. An ambitious person will be open to talking to new people and learning from their experiences and ways of thinking. There is a belief that he will find interesting opportunities where he can continue to grow. If a person has a big ego and is also equipped with courage, they tend to be ambitious. That courage will enable them to pursue great goals, and their ego will give rise to the belief that they deserve a better life. Not infrequently, this combination will produce extreme ambition.

b) **Attention**

Attention is a form of one's affection for others which is manifested in the form of attitudes or actions. Attention is not only to parents, siblings, and friends but can also be directed to other people. In this case Tony pays attention to his daughter who will undergo the birth process. This can be seen from the following quote.

> *Susie grew up, and people started calling her Susan. When she was twenty-four, I walked her up the aisle of a register office. Ken is a doctor; they have two kids now, aboy and a girl. The photos of them I carry in my wallet always show them younger than they are. That's normal, I suppose, not to say "philosophically self-evident." Butyou find yourself repeating, "They grow*

*up so quickly, don't they?" when all you really mean is: time goes faster for me nowadays. (Barnes, 2011, p.40)*

Even though Tony and his wife have separated, it is possible to keep in touch with each other well. Tony's biological child was pregnant and at that time was about to give birth. Tony delivers and accompanies you during the labor process not only that, Tony also escorts and accompanies when his child needs a checkup or treatment.

Attention is the concentration of psychic energy on an object. Freud once said that the ego of the mandate of the id will function as a transactor, executor, organizer, and regulator in managing the tasks of the id to connect with the real world. So Tony's caring character clearly shows that it's an ego.

c) **Sociable**

Sociable is the character of someone who is easy to get along with and socialize with the community. Sociable is direct contact between one individual and another. This daily association that individuals do with other individuals is at the level of their age, knowledge, experience, and so on. Tony easily gets along with anyone, it can be seen from his friendly attitude, many friends, both new and old friends. As stated in the quote.

*There were three of us, and he now made the fourth. We hadn't expected to add to ourtight number: cliques and pairings had happened long before, and we were already beginning to imagine our escape from school into life. His name was Adrian Finn, a tall, shy boy who initially kept his eyes down and his mind to himself. For the first dayor two, we took little notice of him: at our school there was no welcoming ceremony, let alone its opposite, the punitive induction. We just registered his presence and waited. (Barnes, 2011, p.8)*

In the text shows that tony is very easy to get along with anyone including his three friends named Adrian, Colin, and Alex Tony is an extrovert and can accept people into his circle, even if they are new. Besides

these 3 friends, Tony is also easy to get along with other friends. but who is closer to the three friends.

Daily associations that individuals do with one another are sometimes at the level of their age, knowledge, experience, and if done within a certain period of time will form friendships or friendships. in the quote shows that tony has friends who are the same age and very close. in Freud's sense that a personality system that acts as an individual guide to the world of objects from reality and carries out its functions based on the principle of reality. So, the nature of sociable contains the ego of sigmund freud.

## 2. Elderly

According to Keliat in Maryam (2011), elderly age is the final stage of development in the human life cycle. Meanwhile, according to article 1 paragraph (2), (3), (4) of Law no. 13 year 1998 Regarding health, it is said that an elderly person is someone who has reached the age of more than 60 years. The elderly will generally experience a decline in cognitive and psychomotor functions. Factors that influence mental changes are: physical changes, general health, education level, heredity, and environment. The emotional mental aspect of the elderly often appears pessimistic, the emergence of feelings of insecurity and anxiety, acute mental awareness, feeling threatened by a disease or fear of being abandoned because they are notuseful again.

### a) Guilt

Feeling guilty is something that many people dislike which causes discomfort in life. The effects that usually occur when feeling guilty are thingking about things that happened continuously and also having regrets.

Humans may have guilt but if it is balanced with positive actions to reduce guilt and improve themselves in order not to make the same mistakes. In this case, Antony has a very deep sense of guilt towards Adrian and also veronica for his very inappropriate letter. so that he feels displeased. Tony's feeling guilty can be seen in the following quote.

> *Dear Adrian—or rather, Dear Adrian and Veronica (hello, Bitch, and welcome to this letter),*
> *Well you certainly deserve one another and I wish you much joy. I hope you get so involved that the mutual damage will be permanent. I hope you regret the day I introduced you. And I hope that when you break up, as you inevitably will—I give you six months, which your shared pride will extend to a year, all the better for fucking you up, says I—you are left with a lifetime of bitterness that will poison your subsequent relationships. Part of me hopes you'll have a child, because I'm a great believer in time's revenge, yea unto the next generation and the next. See Great Art. But revenge must be on the right people, i.e. you two (and you're not great art, just a cartoonist's doodle). So I don't wish you that. It would be unjust to inflict on some innocent foetus the prospect of discovering that it was the fruit of your loins, if you'll excuse the poeticism. So keep rolling the Durex onto his spindly cock, Veronica. Or perhaps you haven't let him go that far yet? Still, enough of the courtesies. I have just a few precise things to say to each of you. (Barnes, 2011, p.64)*

The letter is a replaying the letter Adrian sent when asking for permission to date Veronica. The letter contains a lot of swearing and insuls especially addressed to Veronica. In the greeting sentence in the letter, Tony had called Veronica "bitch". Tony also tells Adrian in the letter that veronica is a cockteaser and snob. In addition, Tony also advised Adrian to end their relationship immediately before, according to Tony, Veronica will do something more remote and unexpected in the relationship.

Tony's reply can describe a lot of bad things about Tony, including some of the things included in this discussion. From the many bad called that he addressed to Veronica, it indicated that he was still influenced by his negative assumptions about Veronica's personality. Things had happened in the past he considered as Veronica's fault completely. Even though, he also

played a role in the journey of the relationship between the two. This means that he has blamed or judged others on the basis of his own feelings.

The suggestion he wrote to Adrian to end his relationship with Veronica was a form of envy. The envy that exist in tony is negative envy in which he expressed his envy in bad things which of course he knows will hurt Veronica's hearts. In the senence she'll look down on you just as she looks down on me indicates that tony is vindictive. The incident he felt bad when he visited Veronica's house became an unforgivable memory for him. Though of course forgiving and forgetting the ugliness of others will be the best thing. His very long letter also implies arrogance, as if placing Tony as the most righteous character and without any faults. He blamed Tony for ignoring his remarks about Veronica's ugliness. He also blamed Veronica for the bad things that happened to him in the past.

> *My first reaction was, I admit, solipsistic. I couldn't avoid remembering what I'dwritten in the part of my letter addressed to Veronica: "It's just a question of whether you can get pregnant before he discovers you're a bore." I hadn't even meant it at the time—I was just flailing around, trying to find a way to hurt. (Barnes, 2011, p.90)*

In the above statement, it is clearly written that the purpose of writing the letter is to hurt Veronica and Adrian's hearts. Written seriously or not, conscious or unconsciously, Tony clearly stated that he was "trying to find a way to hurt". A form of envy which is then channeled into negative things and gives harm to others. He doesn't seem to care about Veronica's feelings, which of course also has different thoughts from what Tony thinks at that time. This letter really implies a lot of bad attitudes in Tony Webster.

Realizing how bad he was in the past gives Antony a deep sense of guilt towards Adrian and Veronica. After receiving the letter back, Antony

expressed much regret and often felt restless. Many things he feared had become victims of the crime of his letter. The letter made Antony realize that he is a childish figure who always thinks about himself. The letter was sent in an attempt to damage Adrian and Veronica's relationship. Antony also felt sorry for Adrian because the end of the communication between the two was the letter. For Antony, the letter is a form of slander against a character that actually has absolutely no truth in it.

> *At first, I thought mainly about me, and how—what—I'd been: chippy, jealous and malign. Also about my attempt to undermine their relationship. At least I'd failed in this, since Veronica's mother had assured me the last months of Adrian's life had been happy. Not that this let me off the hook. Next I thought about her. Not about how she might have felt on first reading the letter—I would come back to this—but why she had handed it over. Of course, she wanted to point out what a shit I was. But it was more than this, I decided: given our current stand-off, it was also a tactical move, a warning. If I tried to make any legal fuss about the diary, this would be part of her defence. I would be my very own character witness.*
> *Then I thought about Adrian. My old friend who had killed himself. And this had been the last communication he had ever received from me. A libel on his character and an attempt to destroy the first and last love affair of his life. And when I had written that time would tell, I had underestimated, or rather miscalculated: time was telling not against them, it was telling against me. (Barnes, 2011, p.65)*

This feeling of guilt for things that happened in the past is one of the ego development that exists in Antony. This feeling causes discomfort that continues to hant Antony's daily life. Of course, it is impossible to cure just by forgetting Because forgetting is a temporary thing and will be remembered again at a certain time. So Antony needs seriousness to get rid of this guilt feeling.

**b) Regret**

Regret is feeling unhappy or happy, difficult, disappointed and so on because you have done something that is not good. Tony's remorse can be seen in the following quote.

Regret is emotion cognitive abilities that individuals want to avoid, suppress, deny, and regulate if experienced. According to Bell (1982), regret arises when compare the results obtained are not better than the choice others to choose from (Tsiros & Mittal, 2000; in Lee & Cotte, 2009). Feelings of regret arise when the individual insults himself and think that his decision is not right (Inman and Zeelenberg, 2002; in Ekici & Dogan, 2013). This happens because individuals who felt that the situation would be better if the individual made different decision. Regret is  the emotion of wishing one had made a different decision in the past because the consequences of the decision were unfavorable. Regret is related to perceived opportunity. Its intensity varies over time after the decision, in regard to action versus inaction, and in regard to self-control at a particular age.

Regret can have a devastating effect on the mind and body if held in vain thoughts. Repetitive and negative thought patterns are characteristic of depression, and can be detrimental to a person's general mental health. Conditions like this will reduce a person's quality of life. People like this must be reminded that it is actually the past (past) that forms what is owned now (present). But the future (future) can still be better if there is action taken now. Accept that what has happened, has passed and can't be helped anymore. It is normal for humans to make mistakes. What is more important is to learn from the mistakes that have been made. This way you can avoid the same mistakes in the future. It can even make you wiser in your behavior. Focus on the present and the future. Emphasize what things you want to achieve by writing them in clear and concrete sentences. This can direct what

the next step should be.

Regret is something that having failed or having an unfavorable outcome, especially regret because of love. Because when love is present, regret also wiil usually come. Many people seem to experience with the case of regret. Regret almost same with unsuccessful. Regret felt by someone will make him or her feels negative stimulus or sorrows. Sometimes someone only relizes after he or she grows old. Anything experienced during the youth is unforgettable, especially in love, and it causes regret in future. Regret can make people feel disappointed or regret with a problem. In general, regret can be caused by several factors auch as negative stimulus, disappointment, sadness, deep feelings of sadness (grief), dissatisfaction, and wistful regret (Blakeslee 2014:89).

> *Also, when you are young, you think you can predict the likely pains and bleaknesses that age might bring. You imagine yourself being lonely, divorced, widowed; children growing away from you, friends dying. You imagine the loss of status, the loss of desire—and desirability. You may go further and consider your own approaching death, which, despite what company you may muster, can only befaced alone. But all this is looking ahead. What you fail to do is look ahead, and thenimagine yourself looking back from that future point. Learning the new emotions that time brings. Discovering, for example, that as the witnesses to your life diminish, there is less corroboration, and therefore less certainty, as to what you are or have been. Even if you have assiduously kept records—in words, sound, pictures—you may find that you have attended to the wrong kind of record-keeping. What was theline Adrian used to quote? "History is that certainty produced at the point where the imperfections of memory meet the inadequacies of documentation." (Barnes, 2011, p.42)*

All events that will occur will not be predictable. lonely, divorced, widowed, far from children only God can manage. Tony remembers that Adrian once said history is certainty resulting at the point where imperfect memory meets lack of documentation.

> *I confirmed my existence, authenticity and location, attaching photocopied corroboration. I asked if I might be told the date of the will. Then, one evening I sat down and tried to resurrect that humiliating weekend in*

*Chislehurst some forty yearspreviously. I searched for any moment, incident or remark which might have seemedworthy of acknowledgement or reward. (Barnes, 2011, p.44)*

Tony suddenly remembered his midlife relationship with Mrs Ford's

daughter Veronica which happened about a year ago who had been protected

by her husband, watched arrogantly by her son, and manipulated by her

daughter. but Tony felt that the pain didn't last long because Tony felt he had

a certain instinct to defend himself. Tony managed to get Veronica out of his

mind.

*And I never regretted my years with Margaret, even if we did divorce. Try as I could—which wasn't very hard—I rarely ended up fantasising a markedly differentlife from the one that has been mine. I don't think this is complacency; it's more likely a lack of imagination, or ambition, or something. I suppose the truth is that, yes, I'm not odd enough not to have done the things I've ended up doing with my life.(Barnes, 2011, p.45)*

Tony has never regretted what happened when he married Margaret.

he still reminisced even though he felt something was different from before.

but tony thinks that this is a self-satisfaction.

*Mr. Gunnell paused. "Well, criminal work doesn't often cross my desk, but the key phrase when it comes to theft is, as I remember, 'an intention permanently todeprive' the owner of the thing stolen. Do you have any clue as to Miss Ford's intention, or her wider state of mind?" I laughed. Having a clue as to Veronica's state of mind had been one of my problems forty years ago. So I probably laughed inquite the wrong way; and Mr. Gunnell is not an imperceptive man. "I don't wish topry, Mr. Webster, but could there be something in the past, perhaps, between you and Miss Ford, which might become relevant, were it eventually to come to civil or indeed criminal proceedings?" (Barnes, 2011, p.49)*

Tony feels like having a clue about Veronica's state of mind was one

of my problems forty years ago. at that time tony felt that when he laughed

he was a little offended.

*I told her the story, what I'd done, how I'd approached things. As I say, something of Margaret had rubbed off on me over the years, which is perhaps why she nodded in agreement or encouragement at various points. "Why do you think theFruitcake's mother left you five hundred pounds?" "I haven't the slightest idea." "And you think the brother was stringing you along?" "Yes. Or at least, not being natural with me." "But you don't know him at all, do you?" "I only met him once, it's true. I guess I'm just suspicious of the whole family." "And why do you think themother ended up with the diary?" "I've no idea." "Perhaps Adrian left it to her because he*

*didn't trust the Fruitcake." "That doesn't make sense." There was a silence. (Barnes, 2011, p.51)*

At that time talking with Margaret at a restaurant, in the middle of telling stories about them, arguing about Adrian's diary which was with Veronica's mother. But margaret denied that it could not happen Tony evaded and gave the reason that it could happen because at that time Adrian was unsure and had doubts about something and finally consulted Veronica's mother. Margaret still disagrees and brings up the reason for their divorce by blaming Tony until they are both silent.

> *"I'm coming up to town tomorrow, I'll meet you at 3 in the middle of the Wobbly Bridge." I'd never expected that. I thought everything would be done at arm's length, her methods being solicitors and silence. Maybe she'd had a change of mind. Or maybe I'd got under her skin. I'd been trying to, after all. The Wobbly Bridge is the new footbridge across the Thames, linking St. Paul's to Tate Modern. When it first opened, it used to shake a bit—either from the wind or the mass of people tramping across it, or both—and the British commentariat duly mocked the architects and engineers for not knowing what they were doing. I thought it beautiful.I also liked the way it wobbled. It seemed to me that we ought occasionally to be reminded of instability beneath our feet. Then they fixed it and it stopped wobbling,but the name stuck—at least for the time being. I wondered about Veronica's choiceof location. Also if she'd keep me waiting, and from which side she'd arrive. (Barnes,2011, p.60)*

Veronica invites Tony to meet at the Wobbly Bridge. Tony didn't think that Veronica would ask him out. Tony just thought he'd be discussing this online remotely.

> *"Are you going to let me have Adrian's diary?"*
> *"I can't," she replied, without looking at me. "Why not? "I burnt it." First theft, then arson, I thought, with a spurt of anger. But I told myself to keep treating her like an insurance company. So, as neutrally as possible, I merely asked, "For what reason?" Her cheek twitched, but I couldn't tell if it was a smile or a wince. "People shouldn't read other people's diaries." "Your mother must have read it. And so must you, to decide which page to send me." No answer. Try another tack. "By the way, how did that sentence continue? You know the one: 'So, for instance, if Tony . . .'?" A shrug and a frown. "People shouldn't read other people's diaries,"she repeated. "But you can read this if you like." She pulled an envelope from her raincoat pocket, handed it to me, turned, and walked off. When I got home, I checked through my sent emails and, of course, I'd never asked for a meeting. (Barnes, 2011,p.62)*

At first, Tony asked Veronica for Adrian's diary, but Veronica firmly

refused and said that the diary was burned. Veronica instead handed an envelope from her raincoat pocket and gave it to Tony. without saying veronica immediately left tony. Tony was surprised and immediately opened the email whether he wrote the wrong email to Veronica but it wasn't. Tony was reminded of Margaret's theory about sharp-eyed women versus mysterious or limp women to be precise about men being attracted to one type or another, meaning Tony was attracted to Veronica and Margaret.

> The next day, when I was sober, I thought again about the three of us, and about time's many paradoxes. For instance: that when we are young and sensitive, we are also at our most hurtful; whereas when the blood begins to slow, when we feel less sharply, when we are more armoured and have learnt how to bear hurt, wetread more carefully. Nowadays I might try to get under Veronica's skin, but I wouldnever try to flay it from her bit by bloody bit. It was not, in retrospect, cruel of themto warn me that they were an item. It was just the timing of it, and the fact that Veronica had seemed to be behind the whole idea. Why had I reacted by going nuclear? Hurt pride, pre-exam stress, isolation? Excuses, all of them. And no, it wasn't shame I now felt, or guilt, but something rarer in my life and stronger than both: remorse. A feeling which is more complicated, curdled and primeval. Whose chief characteristic is that nothing can be done about it: too much time has passed, too much damage has been done, for amends to be made. Even so, forty years on, I sent Veronica an email apologising for my letter. (Barnes, 2011, p.66)

At this point Tony felt sorry for what he had done so far. he realized that he had always been a mess. could not learn much from some of the lessons he had experienced. Tony feels remorse in general a feeling between self-pity and self-loathing, about his entire life. starting from losing his childhood friends, losing his wife's love, and having abandoned the ambitions that I entertained.

> If Margaret and I had stayed together, I dare say I would have been allowed to be more of a doting grandfather. It's not surprising Margaret's been more use. Susie didn't want to leave the kids with me because she didn't think I was capable, despite all the nappies I'd changed and so on. "You can take Lucas to watch footballwhen he's older," she once told me. Ah, the rheumyeyed grandpa on the terraces inducting the lad into the mysteries of soccer: how to loathe people wearing differentcoloured shirts, how to feign injury, how to blow your snot onto the pitch— See, son,you press hard on one nostril to close it, and explode the green stuff out of the other.How to be

*vain and overpaid and have your best years behind you before you've even understood what life's about. (Barnes, 2011, p.68)*

Tony wished that if he was still with Margaret, they were still husband and wife, Tony would be a loving grandfather. because at that time, susie's position, the child of margaret and tony, was already pregnant.

*The next week was very quiet. I restrung my blind, descaled the kettle, mended the split in an old pair of jeans. Susie didn't call. Margaret, I knew, would be silent unless and until I got in touch with her. And then what would she expect? Apology, grovelling? No, she wasn't punitive; she'd always accept a rueful grin on my part as acknowledgement of her greater wisdom. But that might not be the case this time. In fact, I might not be seeing Margaret for a while. Part of me felt distantly,quietly bad about her. At first I couldn't make any sense of this: she was the one whohad told me I was now on my own. But then I had a memory from a long way back, from the early years of our marriage. Some chap at work gave a party and invited me along; Margaret didn't want to come. I flirted with a girl and she flirted back. (Barnes, 2011, p.78)*

Tony feels guilty in equal proportions. tony realized and felt something similar again took some more time to straighten it out. Tony finally told himself admitting guilt to his ex-wife Margaret, who divorced him twenty years ago and delighting in an old girlfriend Tony had not seen in forty years.

*I realise that I am probably the last person you want to hear from, but I hope you will read this message through to the end. I don't expect you to reply to it. But I have spent some time reevaluating things, and would like to apologise to you. I don'texpect you to think better of me—but then, you could hardly think any worse. That letter of mine was unforgiveable. All I can say is that my vile words were the expression of a moment. They were a genuine shock for me to read again after all these years. I don't expect you to hand over Adrian's diary. If you've burnt it, there'san end to it. If you haven't, then obviously, as it was written by the father of your son, it belongs to you. I'm puzzled why your mother left it to me in the first place, butthat's no matter. I'm sorry to have been so vexatious. You were trying to show me something and I was too crass to understand. I would like to wish you and your sona peaceful life, as far as that's possible in the circumstances. And if at any time I cando anything for either of you, I hope you won't hesitate to get in touch. Yours, TonyIt was the best I could do. It wasn't as good as I'd wanted, but at least I meant everyword of it. I had no hidden agenda. I didn't secretly hope for anything out of it. Nota diary, not Veronica's good opinion, not even an acceptance of my apology (Barnes, 2011, p. 93)*

Tony sent Veronica a message apologizing, Tony said that he had evaluated what he had done to Veronica and wrote clearly not to insist on asking Adrian's diary any more, Tony also apologized for the annoying

behavior. Besides that, Tony prays for Veronica to always live in peace

> *And later, at home, going over it all, after some time, I understood. I got it. Why Mrs. Ford had Adrian's diary in the first place. Why she had written: "P.S. It may sound odd, but I think the last months of his life were happy." What the secondcarer meant when she said, "Especially now." Even what Veronica meant by "bloodmoney." And finally, what Adrian was talking about on the page I'd been permittedto see. "Thus, how might you express an accumulation containing the integers b, a1,a2, s, v?" And then a couple of formulae expressing possible accumulations. It wasobvious now. The first a was Adrian; and the other was me, Anthony—as he used toaddress me when he wanted to call me to seriousness. And b signified "baby." One born to a mother —"The Mother"—at a dangerously late age. A child damaged as a result. Who was now a man of forty, lost in grief. And who called his sister Mary. I looked at the chain of responsibility. I saw my initial in there. I remembered that inmy ugly letter I had urged Adrian to consult Veronica's mother. I replayed the wordsthat would forever haunt me. As would Adrian's unfinished sentence. "So, for instance, if Tony . . ." I knew I couldn't change, or mend, anything now. (Barnes,2011, p.97)*

Finally, it was revealed that the bright spot was that in the past, Tony

had sent a letter to Adrian, if Adrian was doubtful and confused, immediately

consult Veronica's mother. This is where it is revealed why Adrian's diary

was last in the hands of Veronica's mother. Not only that, the results of this

baby were also revealed if not from Veronica and Adrian but from Veronica

and Adrian's mother. their child is somewhat disabled because it was

conceived by a mother whose age was very slow. now the child was forty

years old and drowned in sorrow.

There are so many feelings of loss experienced by humans, both

feeling lost towards people they love or on thingss they need and like. Every

sense of loss will certainly give you grief even though the level of sadness

will vary. The process of self-improvement from grief has many stages and

many ways. This process can be done according to the choice and level of

sadness felt. Recovering from grief due to loss will give you a sense of relief

and be able to face life even though conditions will be different without the

presence of loved ones or things.

Antony's first response after reading the letter about Adrian's death was shock. Adrian is his best friend who has the highest level of intelligence and wisdom than his other friends. Even Adrian's early arrival at school as a new student has made him stand out from the rest. With the many advantages he has, of course the suicide news shocked him and couldn't believe that one of his perfect friends ended his life in a tragic way.

> *"Shit," I said, swearing for the first time in front of my parents(Barnes, 2011, p.35)*

Disbelief over the news of the death brought Antony to remember about the time when they discussed the hanging case of one of his friends, Robson. They discussed the matter as if the case was a joke and the result of Robson's childishness.

> *I unpacked, readjusted, reported on my travels, familiarised myself again with the routines and smells, the small pleasures and large dullnesses of home. But my mindkept returning to all those fervently innocent discussions we'd gone in for when Robson hanged himself in the attic, back before our lives began. It had seemed to usphilosophically self-evident that suicide was every free person's right: a logical actwhen faced with terminal illness or senility; a heroic one when faced with torture orthe avoidable deaths of others; a glamorous one in the fury of disappointed love (see: Great Literature). None of these categories had applied in the case of Robson's squalidly mediocre action. (Barnes, 2011, p.35)*

After feeling shock and disbelief for Adrian Finn's death, Antony and his friends decided to move on with their lives and forget the riddle of Adrian's death. Forgetting the case does not mean they also forget all the memories of their friendship. They planned the anniversary celebration of Adrian's death, they gather and celebrate together and have the same agenda every year. However, this is only a plan that is not realized due to differences in goals and busyness.

> *A year on, Colin and Alex suggested a reunion. On the anniversary of Adrian's death,the three of us met for drinks at the Charing Cross Hotel,*

> *then went for an Indian meal. We tried to invoke and celebrate our friend.*
> *We remembered him telling Old*
> *Joe Hunt he was out of a job, and instructing Phil Dixon about Eros and*
> *Thanatos.(Barnes, 20, p.39)*

Losing Adrian with a tragic death left a bad memory for Antony about

death. This is one of the things that continues to haunt Antony even into his

old age. imagining events that leave many question marks and he has not

finished anything about it. However, before Adrian's death, Antony had lost

Adrian since he read Adrian's letter that he had been dating Veronica. Antony

replies the letter with criticism and ridicule for Adrian and Veronica. The

letter gave the guilt to Antony as a form of remorse, also gave the

consequences of loss.

Antony felt he had done the right thing by sending the letter to Adrian.

He intends to make Adrian realize that Veronica is not a good woman to date

and vice versa, Veronica deserves more criticism as payment for the bad

things that Veronica has done. However, the letter he sent did not receive a

reply as a form of acceptance of Antony's assumption or rejection that made

Adrian and Veronica remain a dating couple. To get rid of anger, emotion,

and jealous, Antony decides to let go them of his life forever which means

Antony had lost Adrian even when Adrian had not decided to commit

suicide.

> *As far as I remember, I told him pretty much what I thought of their joint*
> *moral scruples. I also advised him to be prudent, because in my opinion*
> *Veronica had suffered damage a long way back. Then I wished him good*
> *luck, burnt his letter inan empty grate (melodramatic, I agree, but I plead*
> *youth as a mitigating circumstance), and decided that the two of them were*
> *now out of my life for ever. (Barnes, 2011, p.32)*

Apart from losing Adrian in his life. Antony has also severed his

relationship with his two other best friends, Alex and Colin. This is due to

his uncontrollable emotions after breaking up with Veronica. Antony chose

to leave his friends and continue his own life journey by visiting various

places.

> I didn't expect any reply from Adrian, nor did I get one. And now the
> prospect of seeing Colin and Alex by themselves became less appealing.
> Having been three, thenfour, how was it possible to go back to being three
> again? If the others wanted to make up their own party, fine, go ahead. I
> needed to get on with my life. So I did. (Barnes, 2011, p.34)

Antony realized that he looked very sad with the many losses he had

gone through. Antony regrets whatever he did in his youth that made him

abandoned by the people around him.

> And so, for the first time, I began to feel a more general remorse—a feeling
> somewhere between self-pity and self-hatred— about my whole life. All of
> it. I had lost the friends of my youth. I had lost the love of my wife. I had
> abandoned the ambitions I had entertained. I had wanted life not to bother
> me too much, and had succeeded—and how pitiful that was. (Barnes, 2011,
> p.66 )

Feelings the loss of so many people who play a role in life is one of

the ego development that continues to haunt Antony Webster li

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the thesis. It includes a brief and solid explanation of personality development analysis based on Julian Barnes's novel, *The Sense of an Ending*. This chapter was also completed with a suggestion from the researcher about problem-solving related to the research object for future research.

## A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, Tony's ego development process, can be seen by classifying Tony's psychological problems and the attempts to overcome his psychological problem. Those resumed as follows: 1) Psychological issues faced by the main character that is closed (introverted) and anxiety. From the psychological issues, he met Tony and found the personality type of Tony based on Freud's theory, which is introverted-feeling. This personality type is reflected in the behavior and thoughts of Tony contained in the novel. 2) Tony has personality development that started has an introverted personality. Over time tony has developed an extroverted personality. The conscious ego can adjust to the outside world's demands and unconscious needs. Barrier forces are united in harmony and coordination by mental processes.

## B. Suggestion

In this study, the researcher only focuses on the study of personality development faced by Tony Webster, the main character in the novel *The Sense of an Ending* by Julian Barnes. The researcher hopes that this study will help

determine the personality development that happens to Tony Webster by reading this thesis and the novel The Sense of an Ending. Moreover, the researcher suggests to the next researcher who wants to research the same story using other aspects. A film adaption of the novel The Sense of an Ending can be an additional reference in analyzing the other side of Tony Webster and other characters in films and stories The Sense of an Ending by Julian Barnes. The researcher also hopes that this research will help future researchers who are interested in the same study or the same novel in their research and take it as a reference, particularly those who are interested in analyzing personality theory in the same or different research object.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alwisol. (2019). *Psikologi Kepribadian*. Malang: UMM Press.

Anthony (Tony) Webster Character Analysis - LitCharts.
        https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-sense-of-
        anending/characters/anthony-tony webster

Barnes, J .2011. *The Sense Of An Ending.* London: Penguin Random House

Boeree, George C. (2016). *Personality Theories* (translated by Inyiak Ridwan
        Muzir). Jogjakarta: Prismasophie.

Culler, Jonathan. (1997). *Literary Theory: A Very Short Introduction.* New
        York: Oxford University

Endraswara, Suwardi. (2003). *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta:
        Pustaka Widyatama.

Eagleton, Terry. (1996). *Literary Theory an Introduction*. Australia: Blackwell
        Publishing.

Feist, J., & Feist, G. J. (2010). *Theories of Personality*. (7th ed.). New York:
        McGraw-Hill.

Fitriani, Yustina. (2019). *The Analysis of Psychological Aspects of the Main
        Character in Movie "JOKER" Based on Sigmund Freud Theory.*
        Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Kalimantan Timur DOI:
        https://doi.org/10.30812/humanitatis.v6i1.559

Freud, Sigmund. (1920). *A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*.
        PDFBooksWorld'seBook.

Freud, Sigmund. (1989). *The Ego and The Id (1923)*, TACD Journal, 17:1, 5-22,
        DOI: 10.1080/1046171X.1989.12034344

Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego - Verywell Mind.
        https://www.verywellmind.com/the-idego-and-superego-2795951

Gupta, Divya. (2020). *Synergy Between Teaching and Freud's Structural Theory
        of Personality: Id, Ego,and Superego.* Palarch's Journal Of
        Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x.

Harvey, J.H., Miller, E.D. (1998). Toward a psychology of Loss. Psychological
        Science, 9(6), 429-434.

Heidarzadegan, N., & Tüm Ö. (2019). Deceptive Re-Narration And Self-Justifying Narrative In Julian Barnes' The Sense of an Ending. Journal of Narrative and Language Studies, 7(13), 152-161.

Hussaini, Sanobar. (2019). Id,Ego,Superego: An Analysis of RabindranathTagore's The Home and the World. International Journal of Biomedicine & Life Sciences (IJBLS) is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License Based on a work at http://www.ijbls.ielas.org

Julian Barnes Quote: "On our behalf they dreaded the closeness of .... https://quotefancy.com/quote/2935990/Julian-Barnes-On-our-behalf-they-dreadedthe-closeness-of-adolescent-friendship-the

Koswara, E. 1991. Teori-Teori Kepribadian. Bandung: Eresco. Maji, Pew. (2018). *Eros, Thanatos and Existential Progression in Julian Barnes' The Sense of an Ending.* University of Hafr Al Batin Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Article History: Submitted-12/03/2018, Revised-14/04/2018, Accepted-21/04/2018, Published15/05/2018.

Matthew, H Olson. (2013). *Pengantar Teori-teori Kepribadian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

Minderop, Albertine. 2010. *Psikologi Sastra*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Muslihatun. (2013). *Analisis Perwatakan Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Mas Kumambang Karya Naniek P.M* (Kajian Psikologi Sastra)

Pohl, N. (2019). The Sense of an Ending': Utopia in The Antropocene. Књижевна историја, ceeol.com, cited by 1 (0.33 per year)

Psychology. (2021). In *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*. Retrieved from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/psychology?q=psychology.

Rossi, Alberto. (2016). Memory, Truth, And Difference in Julian Barnes' The Sense Of An Ending. *Iperstora-testi letterature linguanggi*, 8,171.

Sari, Y., Suwandi, S., & Wardani, N. E. (2018). *Id, Ego and Superego in the Main Character of Mata di Tanah Melus Novel by Okky Madasari.* Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Volume 2, No 1, Page: 99-109.

Suryabrata, Sumardi. 2012. Psikologi Kepribadian. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada. The Ego and the Id Quotes by Sigmund Freud - Goodreads. https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/77694-das-ich-und-das-es

The Sense of an Ending Quotes by Julian Barnes(page 5 of 15).
https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/15657664-the-sense-of-anending?page=5

The Sense of an Ending, explained - Andrew Blackman.
https://andrewblackman.net/2012/05/the-sense-of-an-ending-explained/

The Sense of an Ending Quotes by Julian Barnes - Goodreads.
https://www.goodreads.com/work/quotes/15657664-the-sense-of-an-ending

Wang, Juan. (2020). *An Analysis of Salieri in Amadeus from Freudian Personality Theory: Id,Ego,Superego.* Oxbridge College, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, China

Wallek, R., & Warren, A. (1948). *Theory Of Literature*. London: Thirty Bedford Square.

# CURRICULUM VITAE

**Fathimah Nur Afni Widya Ningrum** was born in Ujungpangkah Gresik on Desember 05,1998. She graduated from MA Perguruan Mu'allimat Cukir Diwek Jombang in 2017. She started her next study at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and Finished her study in 2022. During her study, she lived at PPTQ Nurul Huda Joyosuko Metro.