PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MONTGOMERY'S *THE BLUE CASTLE*

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
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THESIS

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2023**

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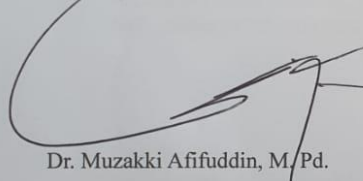Malang, May 8, 2023

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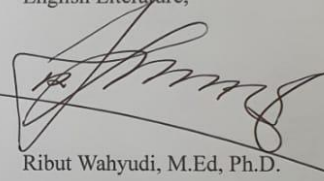
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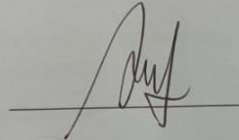Acknowledged by
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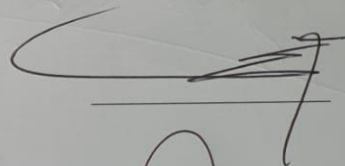
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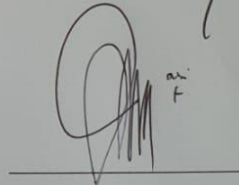
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MOTTO

"*Fear is the original sin,* wrote John Foster. *Almost all the evil in the world has its origin in the fact that someone is afraid of something.*"

-*The Blue Castle* Novel by L. M. Montgomery.

DEDICATION

My sincere gratitude and warmest respect I dedicate this work to my mother and

father.

I also dedicate this thesis to myself, with all the joys and sorrows that have gone

through.

All people who love the researcher, especially my family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Researcher

Ilmi Alfan Afia

ABSTRACT

Afia, Ilmi Alfan (2023) Personality Structure of The Main Character in Montgomery's *The Blue Castle.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

Keywords: Personality Structure, Id, Ego, Superego Character Development.

Personality structure is one of the unique factors possessed by humans. It is the result of the interaction between personality structures, namely *id, ego*, and *superego*. One of the novels by L.M. Montgomery entitled *The Blue Castle* is one of the novels that implements how the depiction of personality structure in a character. The novel is the main data source in this research, which focuses on analyzing the personality structure of the main character in the novel (Valancy). The goal is to find out how the personality structure is described in Valancy's character and and how Valancy's personality structure influences her character development. The researcher uses a literary psychoanalysis approach with textual studies to analyze the data and applies Sigmund Freud's personality structure theory. Personality structure is the interaction between *id*, *ego* and *superego* components that can influence human behavior. Valancy experiences a series of internal and external conflicts in the story. Requires Valancy to be able to get through the various conflicts she experiences. Thus, making her personality structure interact with each other, such as the *ego* that realizes the *id*, as well as the role of the *superego* in showing her moral values. The description of Valancy's personality structure is illustrated in how the desires, realities and moral values that exist in her, which then affect how her character develops. Changing Valancy into a brave, confident and risk-taking figure who is described as a shy, oppressed and less confident woman.

ABSTRAK

Afia, Ilmi Alfan (2023) Struktur Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam Novel *The Blue Castle* karya Montgomery. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd

Kata kunci: Struktur Kepribadian*,* Id, Ego, Superego, Perkembangan Karakter.

Struktur kepribadian merupakan salah satu faktor unik yang dimiliki oleh manusia. Hal ini merupakan hasil dari interaksi antara struktur kepribadian, yaitu id, ego, dan superego. Salah satu novel karya L.M. Montgomery yang berjudul The Blue Castle merupakan salah satu novel yang mengimplementasikan bagaimana penggambaran struktur kepribadian dalam diri seorang tokoh. Novel tersebut menjadi sumber data utama dalam penelitian ini, yang berfokus pada analisis struktur kepribadian tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut (Valancy). Tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana struktur kepribadian yang digambarkan pada karakter Valancy dan dan bagaimana struktur kepribadian valancy memengaruhi perkembangan karakternya. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan psikoanalisis sastra dengan studi tekstual untuk menganalisis data dan menerapkan teori struktur kepribadian Sigmund Freud. Struktur kepribadian adalah interaksi antara komponen id, ego, dan superego yang dapat mempengaruhi perilaku manusia. Valancy mengalami serangkaian konflik internal dan eksternal dalam cerita. Menuntut Valancy untuk dapat melewati berbagai konflik yang dialaminya. Sehingga membuat struktur kepribadiannya saling berinteraksi satu sama lain, seperti ego yang merealisasikan id, serta peran superego dalam menunjukkan nilai-nilai moralnya. Gambaran struktur kepribadian Valancy tergambar pada bagaimana keinginan, kenyataan dan nilai moral yang ada pada dirinya, yang kemudian mempengaruhi bagaimana perkembangan karakternya. Mengubah Valancy menjadi sosok pemberani, percaya diri dan berani mengambil resiko yang digambarkan sebagai wanita pemalu, tertindas dan kurang percaya diri.

مستخلص البحث

عافية, إلهي الفان (٢٠٢٣) هيكل شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية في رواية بالوكاسطل لمونتغمري. بحث جامعي. قسم الآدب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة موالان مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج. ملشرف: الدكتور مزكي عفيف الدين، املاجستر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النقد الأدبي ، التحليل النفسي ، تركيب الشخصية ، تنمية الشخصية.

هيكل الشخصية هو أحد العوامل الفريدة التي يمتلكها البشر. هذا لأنه نتيجة التفاعلات بين هياكل الشخصية ، أي الهوية ، والأنا ، والأنا العليا. إحدى روايات ل. القلعة الزرقاء في مونتغمري هي واحدة من الروايات التي تنفذ كيفية وصف هيكل الشخصية للشخصية. الرواية هي المصدر الرئيسي للبيانات في هذه الدراسة التي تركز على تحليل البنية الشخصية للشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية (فالانسي). الهدف هو معرفة كيف يتم وصف هيكل الشخصية لشخصية فالانسي ، وكذلك كيف يتم تطوير شخصية فالانسي. يستخدم الباحث نهج التحليل النفسي الأدبي مع الدراسات النصية لتحليل البيانات وتطبيق نظرية سيغموند فرويد حول بنية الشخصية. هيكل الشخصية هو تفاعل بين المكونات في شكل الهوية والأنا والأنا العليا التي يمكن أن تؤثر على السلوك البشري. يواجه فالانسي سلسلة من الصراعات الداخلية والخارجية في القصة. تتطلب Valancy لتكون قادرة على خوض الصراعات المختلفة التي مرت بها. بحيث يتفاعل هيكل الشخصية لديهم مع بعضهم البعض ، مثل الأنا التي تدرك الهوية ، وكذلك دور الأنا العليا في إظهار قيمها الأخلاقية. تصرفات فالانسي هي توضيح لبنية شخصيته ، وتؤثر عليه بشكل غير مباشر في تطور شخصيته.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this section, the researcher discusses the introduction of this research. This section covers the background of the study, the problems of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, and the definitions of key terms. In this chapter, the researcher also mentions several previous studies.

A. Background of the Study

Human personality is a component of an individual's uniqueness. They are referred to as unique because each human possesses their personality. The personality of every human being is formed through their mental condition, which is also supported by the social interactions they experience. Through the human psyche, the personality is included in a unified structure (Duane & Ellen, 2017). Dobbie (2012) in his book states Freud's opinion about the structured human personality. The system of the human personality consists of three, namely the id, ego, and superego. The three parts of the structure of the human personality are a description of the human psyche, which consists of conscious and unconscious feelings.

The personality structure consists of several parts and provides diversity in everyday life. The variety of good to lousy personalities makes its colour in this life. Everyone will not feel the same when meeting another person (Barry, 2002). Humans have their perceptions in responding to other human personalities. Some feel pleasure in their lives, or vice versa; namely feel deep suffering throughout

their lives. The phenomenon of diversity inspires novelists to build story plots through the characters' personalities in their literary works (Wellek & Warren, 1949). The novel *The Blue Castle,* written by Lucy Maud Montgomery, is one of them.

The Blue Castle was published in 1926. This novel is about a woman who lives with her family in Deerwood, located in the Muskoka region of Ontario, Canada. Author L.M. Montgomery examined a central tenet of early feminism—that men and women are unequal. Valancy Stirling was born into an upper-middle-class family, so she didn't have to work and won't be allowed to work. For most women in that period, living a worthwhile life meant getting married and having kids. Valancy, only twenty-nine, faces "hopeless old maidenhood" in a neighbourhood "the unmarried women are just those who haven't gotten a guy". Valancy's main activity to give herself meaning and purpose is caring for her ageing mother. Valancy can't stand being confined by what society views as appropriate behaviour for a woman. She believed every moment of her future life would be horrible and miserable.

Valancy has a unique personality within herself that is triggered by the circumstances around her. Her personality as a child who had an imagination about a place in the form of a magnificent building that became her future dream continued until Valancy grew up. In Valancy's mind, she had two homes: her parents' house, where Valancy lives, and the house of Blue Castle, which she dreamed of. Valancy's imagination continued to work, coupled with the tragic life she lived among the ridicule of those around her.

Seeing the case experienced by the character Valancy in *The Blue Castle*, many people in their daily lives share the same thing. In real life, some people are looking for an escape from the harshness of life by dreaming or imagining something in their minds. Through it made them feel better and calmer. It is related to the structure of the personality and the existence of conscious and unconscious minds in humans. The process of imagination is part of the unconscious human mind. They imagined something through their subconscious. Then the researcher is interested in studying this novel as a form of education and increasing knowledge about how humans possess personality structure. Therefore, this research is a continuation of previous research with the same topic of the psychological approach.

Several previous studies have also been conducted using psychoanalytic theory in the form of journal articles and a thesis. Several examples of prior research using the psychoanalytic approach. First, research conducted by Saktiyah in 2019 produces data in the form of anxiety experienced by the main character Anna which comes from fear and a sense of danger to the outside world (the reality of anxiety objectivity). Second, Lumbanraja, Sembiring, & Modesta, in 2021 research on delusions concluded that there are three types of delusions in the film: somatic, jealous, and erotomaniac. Third, Bano, Shah, & Waqas, in 2022, shows that there is a fact that the actions of the characters in the novel are a direct result of their subconscious memories of previous experiences waiting to surface through their behaviour.

Fourth, research on delusions conducted by Ningsih in 2022 discussed delusions experienced by a character in which the character suffers from delusions in the form of misperceptions. Last, research conducted by Sartika in 2020, her study using Cathy Caruth's concepts of trauma and memory, resulted in an analysis of trauma responses in the form of disturbing thoughts and negative moods experienced by a character in the novel. The five studies that used the psychoanalytic approach produced further research. It influenced the use of theory from the psychological approach, which was used to process data in the study.

The researcher also summarized several other studies in journal articles related to a more specific topic, namely the theory of personality structure. First, the research was conducted by Nazemi, 2021. In his study, Garmas action theory was used to describe the structure of personality through three stages: desires, messages, and actions. Then reclassified into actor/can be done, actor/goal, and action/antagonist (three binary models). Then the research was conducted by Shirley, Mirthe, & Renny, in 2021, second by Wang in 2020, and third by Ratri & Gusti in 2019. Those three studies used Sigmund Freud's theory of personality structure; those studies concluded that the description of the form of human personality consists of the id, ego, and superego, which are depicted through human behaviour. Through those studies, it can be seen that there is a similarity in the results between the use of Garmas' theory and the analysis of Freud's personality structure theory, both of which explain that the structure of human personality is based on actions or behaviour and the human psychological condition itself.

In addition, both research conducted by Nur in 2021 and Ihza in 2020 discussed personality structure based on Sigmund Freud's theory. However, what distinguishes the two is the processing of data results from the personality structure of the characters. Nur, in his research, can find how a character develops seen from the structure of his personality. In contrast to Ihza, his research showed how the defence mechanism of a character is seen from the personality structure of a character.

Based on previous studies, it is known that it discussed the same topics, approaches, and methods as this research. The researcher uses these studies to add information and references regarding the research to be carried out. However, from previous research, no one has used the research object of *The Blue Castle* novel to use personality structure theory. Therefore, this study aims to see the description of the personality structure of the character Valancy in the novel *The Blue Castle* by L.M. Montgomery. Knowing the personality structure of Valancy's character is expected to add depth to understanding and enrich knowledge related to literary psychoanalysis, especially in the novel *The Blue Castle* for readers and other researchers.

B. Problems of the Study

Referring to the context of this study, the researcher proposes one research question:

1. How are Valancy's personality structures described in Montgomery's *The Blue Castle*?

2. How does Valancy's personality structures influence Valancy's character development in Montgomery's *The Blue Castle*?

C. Scope and Limitation

The Blue Castle by Lucy Maud Montgomery covered some interesting subjects. However, the researcher mainly focuses on psychoanalysis related to personality structure which is seen through the characterizations described by researcher in the story. Second, the influence exerted by the personality structure of Valancy's on Valancy's character development as the main character. Characterized id, ego, and superego are the three components of the personality structure under investigation.

D. Significances of the Study

This study hopefully could help other researchers, students, and readers theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study aims to provide benefits in developing literary psychoanalysis. In addition, this will help readers, and other researchers understand how character development is seen from the personality structure. Practically, this research aims to become an alternative medium for enriching knowledge and be a reference in understanding topics related to personality structure based on Sigmund Freud. Additionally, the result of this study is anticipated to benefit undergraduate students of the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who want to pursue the same topic as a reference for literary criticism, especially from a psychoanalytic perspective.

E. Definitions and Key Terms

The following definitions of some terms are given to make the content of this article more understandable to readers and to prevent misconceptions and ambiguity between terminology. The research's keywords are as follows:

1. Personality structure is classifying human personality, consisting of several parts. The basic concept of the human soul consists of the conscious and unconscious. Freud divided the human soul into three parts in an attempt to characterize the conscious and subconscious mind, namely the id, ego, and superego or called The Tripartite Psyche (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition, Vol.19, 1961).

2. Id is the soul's illogical, instinctive, unknowable, and unconscious aspect. The id, which holds our deepest fears, darkest desires, and secret impulses, solely seek to gratify the pleasure principle's demands (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition, Vol.19, 1961).

3. Ego is the mind's conscious, logical, and reasoning portion, though a significant part of its operations is still unconscious (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition, Vol.19, 1961).

4. The superego is to regulate individual behavior so that it is in accordance with the social values and norms adopted by society and to control impulses or desires that are not in accordance with these values and norms (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. Standard Edition, Vol.19, 1961).

5. Character development: The process by which humans learn to deal with stress comes from these factors by doing new things. The learning process is called personality development (Vogler, 2007).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THE LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theory that the researcher uses for this research. The approach serves to explain and provide solutions to research problems. The theory used is based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis of personality structure.

A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Literature encourages the creative process of readers by stimulating and expanding their imagination, offering new knowledge, ideas, and points of view so that readers can imagine possibilities and develop original ideas. It raises the reader's ability to use words and visuals to convey imagination in this way (Rahayu, 2009). Literature can be related to other branches of science. The psychology of literature is an example. Literature related to the branch of psychology discusses in depth how literature works from a psychological perspective. The relationship of literature with the branch of psychology, where literary psychology is a branch of academic research that uses various psychological concepts. Theoretical frameworks to read and analyze literary works, authors, and readers (Wiyatmi, 2011).

In the approach to the psychology of literature, the framework of literary science will be based on a reference to one of the branches of science, namely psychology, in studying literary works as a formal object in a systematic and organized manner. Reading and analyzing literary works using psychological principles allows the researcher or literary critic to study the authors who wrote

them and the readers who engage in various psychological reactions when reading and interpreting the works they read (Wellek & Warren, 1949). One example of applying the psychology of literature is to use the framework of psychoanalytic theory in studying a formal object in the form of a literary work.

1. Psychoanalytic

The psychoanalytic theoretical framework is part of the psychological approach that emerged in the 1900s. Through a book entitled *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Sigmund Freud, who became the originator of psychoanalysis, expressed his opinion about how the operating system of the human soul. According to Freud, psychoanalysis is an approach taken to analyze human psychology. It reviews the emotions and mental disorders experienced by humans and the human soul's operating system based on conscious and unconscious feelings (Charles, 2011). The traditional approach encourages patients to express themselves freely so that the repressed anxiety and conflict at the root of the problem can be brought into the conscious mind and dealt with directly rather than "buried" in the subconscious. This method is based on a unique view of the relationship between sense, instinct, and sexuality (Robert, 2014).

Psychoanalysis is the proper method to answer the questions of literary critics about the basis of the uniqueness of literary works. Where literary works are created that are relevant to the view of human behaviour literary works studied using the psychoanalytic method will emphasize the process of analysis or interpretation related to one's psyche. The psychoanalytic method used for the

literary analysis approach can coexist with other approaches, such as the new historicist, Marxist, and feminist (Tyson, 2006).

Psychoanalysis emphasizes the analysis of human behaviour without looking at the aesthetic element. Analyzing what causes human behaviour is seen from the psychological and emotional factors of a literary work's character or the author's psychological side. So psychoanalytic criticism can easily be used alongside other analytical complaints (Dobbie, 2012).

B. Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic Personality

Human personality is one of the distinguishing elements or uniqueness of human beings. Human personality is formed because of a particular background. Every human who experiences different backgrounds will have various personality forms. Backgrounds in human life that affect personality formation can arise from life experiences such as association with the environment, how parents educate their children, and other life experiences. The occurrence of life experiences experienced by humans will form their personality, which is processed through the psyche of humans themselves (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

Psychic or the human soul plays a significant role in forming human personality. Through the life experiences that humans go through, the human psyche will create a personality by adapting humans to the conditioning experienced (Barry, 2002). The adjustment can be in ways or patterns of human thought, actions, reactions, and methods of interacting with the surrounding environment.

The concept of the soul in humans that plays a role in forming the character or personality of the human self is structured into several parts. Sigmund Freud, the originator of psychoanalytic theory, explained that the concept of the human soul could be said to be dynamic. Psychoanalytic theory broadly studies how the operating system of the human soul. According to Freud, the human personality is formed through the human soul, in which the personality is also structured. The human personality is divided into three things: conscious, pre-conscious, and Unconscious (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

Conscious, Pre-conscious, and Unconscious, specifically as dynamic models of the concept of the human soul, have their respective roles and functions. The unconscious plays a significant role in the human subconscious, and the consciously plays a significant role in conscious human behaviour

1. **Unconscious**

The unconscious, an irrational part of the human psyche, plays a significant role in human instincts. Carl Gustav discovered that the unconscious is part of humans' irrationality, including the subconscious desires humans have and the hidden ambitions or lusts, fears, and irrational thoughts in humans. Through Carl Gustav's concept, Freud redefined the concept of the unconscious. The unconscious is a dynamic system that collects various human conflicts so that it does not only consist of biographical memories in humans (Charles, 2011).

Human instincts are closely related to the human unconscious. Freud explained that through the subconscious, human instincts consisting of sexual and

destructive or aggressive instincts would be affected (Charles, 2011). Unconscious can be likened to something big but invisible. Freud, in his psychoanalysis, likens the unconscious to an iceberg. The unconscious is an important topic Freud raises in his theory, explaining that the human subconscious is big and powerful but invisible, like the bottom of the iceberg (Tyson, 2006).

The subconscious is said to have a large and strong mass because it is based on the conscious human mind unaware of the behaviour. In short, the actions that arise from human beings result from an unrecognizable and uncontrollable force (Dobbie, 2012).

2. Pre-Conscious

Pre-conscious is a structure whose level is between the conscious and the unconscious. The pre-conscious is that part of the personality that includes material, not in a person's consciousness but can be quickly brought to mind (Robert, 2014). The pre-conscious is the repository of all human memories, perceptions, and thoughts that are not currently conscious but can be easily summoned into consciousness. The pre-conscious comprises several things that can easily interchange the unconscious with the conscious state, or in short; the pre-conscious has a latent nature (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

3. Conscious

Consciousness is likened to the tip of an iceberg. It refers to Freud's statement about the concept of consciousness, which is a limited aspect of personality. Human consciousness is said to only simultaneously accommodate a

small part of humans' sensations, memories, and thoughts (Duane & Ellen, 2017). Human consciousness is also said to be a trigger for rational actions from humans, which are related to the surrounding environment.

Freud described more deeply the consciousness in humans related to external reality. Human consciousness is a process of recording and perceiving external reality and is part of the reasoning mind. Through this statement, Freud defined that the system that governs most human actions is the unconscious mind in humans (Charles, 2011).

C. Sigmund Freud's Personality Structures

Sigmund Freud further describes the three levels of personality structure in The Tripartite Psyche. According to Freud (Robert, 2014), The Tripartite Psyche is a model to explain more deeply the previous theory, namely the topographic model (conscious, pre-conscious, unconscious). The tripartite psyche consists of the id, ego, and superego. The personality structure of a tripartite psyche is mainly formed from the unconscious. The rest is part of the unconscious, especially id, which is a whole part of the Unconscious (Dobbie, 2012).

1. Id

First, part of the personality structure has existed since birth, namely the id. Das es or id is a part of the unconscious that contains all the urges and impulses. The structure of the id personality is one of the concepts put forward by Sigmund Freud in his psychoanalytic theory. The id is part of the personality that functions as a center for basic instincts. These basic instincts are present when humans are

born in the form of lust, sexual desire, aggression, and a supply of psychic energy. The id is also known as the storehouse of human libido, the biological needs humans have; the id turns it into psychological tension (drive). This is done to achieve the only goal that the id has, namely pleasure (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

The id in dealing with anxiety and psychological tension experienced by an individual is influenced by self-defense mechanisms. Some of the self-defense mechanisms that id often use are disguise and diversions. Disguise is changing unwanted impulses or feelings into a more socially acceptable form, while diversion transfers unwanted impulses or feelings to other objects or targets that are more socially acceptable. (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923)

The id is a picture of all the dark secrets that humans have. It covers the darkest and most secret desires, as well as the intense fears that an individual has. The id works according to its wishes without seeing the consequences and acts immorally. They were putting aside the surrounding reality, demanding immediate fulfillment of desires. So, it is also known as the pleasure principle (Robert, 2014).

Even though the id plays an important role in an individual's personality, this personality structure also has certain weaknesses and limitations. One of the id's weaknesses is the lack of ability to distinguish objective reality from imagination or delusion (Robert, 2014). This is because the subconscious carries out the operation of the id. The desires that arise from the id may be unrealistic or

even contrary to reality. This can cause individuals to experience difficulties adjusting to environmental demands and can even lead to impulsive or inappropriate behavior (Hockenbury, 2014).

The id also has a low level of awareness, so individuals are not always aware of their impulses. These urges often appear spontaneously and unconsciously and can affect a person's behavior and thoughts without realizing it. Freud argued that the id is an important component of individual personality. Because it can affect the behavior and psychological experiences of individuals (Duane & Ellen, 2017). But not all unconscious behavior or thoughts come from the id, as for thoughts that arise from a higher level of consciousness, such as the ego or superego, which can affect a person's behavior and thoughts. Therefore, the id is only one aspect of a more complex personality concept and cannot be used as the sole explanation for human behavior (Hockenbury, 2014).

2. Ego

The ego is one of the personality structures proposed by Sigmund Freud in his personality theory. The ego is a structure related to the id's personality structure. The main role of the ego is as a means of connecting or mediating the id, superego, and objective reality that exists in the environment around the individual (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923). The ego is considered part of humans' rational and logical actions. Regulates the instinctive human mind so that it is in line with reality. Thus, the ego is responsible for integrating the desires and needs of the id and superego so that they can be realized

realistically and effectively. So, the ego is commonly called a reality principle (Charles, 2011).

The function of the ego is as a regulator of the id energy so that it does not run destructively. The operation carried out by the ego related to id energy is by delaying or diverting it through actions that are appropriate or acceptable to reality (social). Satisfy id by finding the appropriate time. The ego must carry out this function on an ongoing basis because if the impulse of the id dominates, the rational ego possessed by humans will be eliminated (Robert, 2014).

Self-defense mechanisms often assist the ego in carrying out its responsibilities. The ego mediates the unconscious desires (id) and internalized moral and ethical norms (superego) around the individual. So, all are in line and acceptable to reality or society (Duane & Ellen, 2017). The ego can work through self-defense mechanisms, such as denial, repression, projection, sublimation, etc., to reduce conflicts between the id, superego, and objective reality and maintain individual psychological balance (American Psychiatric, 2013).

However, the ego can also experience failure in resolving conflicts and meeting the id's or superego's needs, leading to mental disorders. Some mental disorders related to ego are personality disorders, anxiety disorders, and depressive disorders (American Psychiatric, 2013).

3. Superego

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the superego personality structure is one of the three personality structures besides the id and

ego. The superego develops when humans are still in the early phase of childhood. It is formed during the individual's early development at 5-6 years old. Superego becomes part of the personality structure responsible for individual values, norms, and morality. Develop through the intake of social values and prevailing societal norms. By being sourced from social norms and values, the superego can give a feeling of guilt for actions that violate the rules (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

The superego has two main components. The first is about the condemnation of forbidden thoughts and actions by conscience. The second is the appreciation of the actions desired by the ego ideal. The ego-ideal is the ideal image of the individual self, which represents the individual's hopes and aspirations for himself. Meanwhile, conscience is the voice of conscience or guilt that is formed from individual childhood experiences and is responsible for controlling individual behavior so that it is in accordance with accepted social values and norms (Barry, 2002).

The superego imparts a sentiment of pride and righteousness to the ego in return for acting morally correctly. The guilt that the superego produces from resisting the id's impulses and suppressing socially unacceptable desires returns to the subconscious. But if guilt acts dominantly, it triggers unhappiness and dissatisfaction with oneself (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

The function of the superego can work well if the individual has experienced a process of identification with authority figures or important figures in his life, such as parents, teachers, or religious leaders. This identification process allows the

individual to internalize the values and norms adopted by the authority figure so that these values and norms become part of the individual's personality. However, if the identification process does not run smoothly or the individual experiences a conflict between the superego and the desires or impulses of the id. It will trigger a disturbance of personality structure (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923).

Disorders of the personality structure due to the influence of the failure of the superego identification process can be difficult to feel satisfied or happy in life. One of them is an overdeveloped superego, which occurs when an individual experiences excessive pressure to follow social rules and norms. This causes the individual to experience excessive guilt and high anxiety and tends to be a perfectionist and difficult to satisfy. The second is a disturbance in the form of an underdeveloped superego, which occurs when individuals who lack guidance from authority figures develop their social values and norms (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923).

Underdeveloped individuals tend to care less about rules, making it difficult to feel guilty or responsible for their behavior. The third disorder, namely superego conflict, occurs when the desires or impulses of the id and social norms accepted by the superego have a conflict. This conflict triggers individuals to feel confused or find it difficult to make decisions, and can experience psychological symptoms such as anxiety or depression (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al.

(Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923).

D. Character Development

Character development relates to important elements in a literary work. The growth and change of characters' personalities, beliefs, and values over the course of storytelling can create engaging stories for both readers and viewers, allowing them to relate to those characters. To achieve effective character development requires careful planning and execution, including attention to detail, consistency, and originality. There are various ways to develop characters in stories, such as exploring the character's background, interacting with other characters, and exploring internal thoughts and emotions. By presenting dynamic and interesting characters, the writer is able to create stories that suit his audience and leave a lasting impression (Anwar, 2021).

Characters may be introduced early in the story as having specific flaws, imperfections, or internal conflicts. However, along with character development, they are able to overcome these weaknesses, face fears, or find solutions to challenges they face. This transformation can include changing their attitudes, beliefs, values, or view of the world around them (Vogler, 2007).

Character development does not always mean positive change or improvement. Characters can also experience bad changes or declines in their character. They may lapse into wrong decisions, lose their way, or experience

negative consequences from their actions. This gives a more complex dimension to the characters and makes the story more interesting. (Vogler, 2007)

Character development is an important element in fiction because it can affect the attractiveness and emotional impact of the story for readers or viewers. When characters go through significant changes and growth, it can create a stronger connection between the characters and the audience. Good and purposeful characters can increase story complexity, present deeper conflicts, and inspire readers or viewers (Truby, 2008).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH AND METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the method used in this research. These include research design and data sources, data collection, and analysis. That way, the readers can find out the process by researcher in conducting this research.

A. Research Design

This research category is included in the category of literary criticism research. Literary criticism is a branch of literature that examines a literary work, looking at the phenomena or contents contained in the literary work (Tyson, 2006). So that, it can be said the primary data from literary criticism research is the literary work itself. The purpose of studying the phenomenon or content is to understand the context, which reflects the life of the existing society.

In this study, the researcher's efforts to explore and support data from the literary works studied are by applying an approach and theory. By the rules in the study of literary criticism, namely literary criticism, there is an elaboration, classification, and evaluation based on existing theory. Thus, this study uses a psychoanalytic approach with personality structure theory, explained in more detail in Chapter 2.

This study uses literature study in its data collection techniques. In facilitating researcher in studying literary works in the form of novels which are sources of written data, it is felt that literature study is suitable to be applied as a

technique in collecting data in a literary work. A literature study is a technique for collecting data that comes from written data. In addition, literature studies can also be sourced from electronic media such as scientific writings, essays, reports, theses, and others. Data was collected through literature study techniques, and then the researchers classified several references related to the theory, which can be used to support the data in this study.

B. Data Source

The data source is the novel *The Blue Castle* by Lucy Maud Montgomery, published in Canada 1926. This novel has 45 chapters with 192 pages. The researcher only uses publications from the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is to avoid differences in information in the data presented in this study.

C. Data Collection

Researcher carried out the process of collecting data from the novel *The Blue Castle* through several stages. The first step taken by the researcher was reading the novel to understand its contents. After that, the researcher understands the novel's contents more deeply, especially matters related to the research topic. Then, the researcher recorded and marked the points related to the research topic. On the other hand, the researcher studied another research related to the topic. Then the researcher also looks for the appropriate theory and supporting data used in this study. In analyzing the data from this study, the researcher applied the relevant theory and the supporting data found. Finally, the researcher will break down the

data into several parts to answer the research problem and provide conclusions from the explanation presented.

D. Data Analysis

During the data analysis process, textual studies were used by researcher to understand the data found in *The Blue Castle* novel. The textual study analyses data to find content characteristics, exciting things, and certain parts the researcher needs. The stages of the textual study method are identifying data, classifying data based on research objectives to answer the formulation of this research problem, describing and analyzing data through existing theories supported by supporting data, and concluding data that has been processed.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains a descriptive explanation with supporting data from the novel *The Blue Castle*. It aims to answer the formulation of the problems of this study. This chapter has two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter discuss the main character's personality structure (Valancy). The personality structures include id, ego, and superego. The researcher also includes examples of each of the personality structures. The researcher explains the main character's development in the last sub-chapter.

A. Valancy's Personality Structures

This section discusses the personality structure of the character Valancy in *The Blue Castle* novel. Valancy Stirling, the main character in Montgomery's *The Blue Castle*, is introduced as a complex and multi-layered character. At the exposition stage of the story, Valancy is a shy young woman who feels trapped by the overbearing expectations of her family and society. However, Valancy is also intelligent, independent, and determined to break free from the constraints of her life.

Valancy underwent an extraordinary transformation marked by the rising action of the story. Valancy knew she had a serious heart condition and only had a year to live. This revelation prompted her to be careful and pursue the life she always wanted rather than what her family and society expected of her. Valancy

became bold, brave, and adventurous. She fell in love with a man her family deemed a mismatch, moved into a cottage on an island, and lived a carefree and happy life.

Valancy's journey is powerful, as she changed her life and inspired those around her to live more fully and authentically. She stood up to her controlling mother and found the love and acceptance she always craved. Through Valancy's background, it will be discussed in detail how the interactions or conflicts between the id, ego, and superego within Valancy, as well as how Valancy controls them. As described below.

1. Description of Valancy's id ego and superego

The id in humans is a form of pleasure that is felt which is a form of achieving a desire or needs. The id is the first and most primitive component of personality, which appears from birth. This structure operates on the pleasure principle, which means seeking immediate satisfaction of basic needs regardless of consequences or social rules (Charles, 2011). The id personality structure is disorganized and does not follow logic or rationality. It works by the principle of association, whereby thoughts, desires, and impulses can arise randomly and uncontrollably. When the id's needs are not met, feelings of anxiety or frustration can arise (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

The ego is the reality principle that mediates the other personality structures. The main role of the ego is as a means of connecting or mediating the id, superego, and objective reality that exists in the environment around the individual (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the

Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923). Operations carried out by the ego related to id energy are delaying or diverting it through appropriate or acceptable actions to (social) reality. The ego must carry out this function on an ongoing basis because if the id impulse dominates, the rational ego possessed by humans will be eliminated (Robert, 2014).

The superego is a component of the personality structure in psychoanalytic theory which functions as an internal supervisor that internalizes the rules, values, and moral norms of the social environment. The superego assesses individual actions based on moral standards, gives guilt when violating these norms, and influences individual behavior in achieving ego ideals. Thus, the superego plays an important role in controlling the id's primitive impulses and plays a critical role in shaping individual personality (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

In the novel *The Blue Castle*, the researcher discovered how the id, ego, and superego of Valancy are described in the story. One of them is contained in Datum 1 below.

Datum 1:

"... Valancy had lived spiritually in the Blue Castle ever since she could remember. She had been a very tiny child when she found herself possessed of it. Always, when she shut her eyes, she could see it plainly, with its turrets and banners on the pine-clad mountain height, wrapped in its faint, blue loveliness, against the sunset skies of a fair and unknown land....". (p. 3).

Datum 1 shows how to describe the personality structure possessed by Valancy. Valancy is told to have an imaginary place called the blue castle. The blue castle is a place that contains all her desires, from luxury goods to a husband she wants. The blue castle is just a place of imagination that has existed since Valancy

was a teenager. Valancy uses this imaginary place as an escape from the painful reality of life.

Valancy's imagination process is the result of continuity between Valancy's personality structure. Datum 1 shows how Valancy wants or needs in the form of freedom. Valancy wants to live freely, her imagination in the form of a blue castle filled with luxury goods and family life with a man, is a form of freedom that she wanted but cannot realize in the real life. Valancy's id which is freedom cannot be realized because Valancy's reality does not support realizing this.

Valancy's reality is described as a life constrained by the rules of her mother and family. Valancy, who is 29 years old, still lives with her mother, who always manages everything Valancy does on a daily basis. The statement is supported by Datum 2 below.

Datum 2:

When cousin Stickles knocked at her door, Valancy knew it was half-past seven and she must get up. As long as she could remember, Cousin Stickles had knocked at her door at half-past seven. Cousin Stickles and Mrs. Frederick Stirling had been up since seven, but Valancy was allowed to lie abed half an hour longer because of a family tradition that she was delicate. Valancy got up, though she hated getting up more this morning than ever she had before. What was there to get up for? Another dreary day like all the days that had preceded it, full of meaningless little tasks, joyless and unimportant, that benefited nobody. But if she did not get up at once she would not be ready for breakfast at eight o'clock. Hard and fast times for meals were the rule in Mrs. Stirling's household. Breakfast at eight, dinner at one, supper at six, year in and year out. No excuses for being late were ever tolerated. So up Valancy got, shivering. (p. 8).

Datum 2 shows how the description of Valancy's reality is related to family rules or traditions that restrain her. Datum 2 shows how Valancy has to wake up on time every day, and is required to always be there on time for meals. The rules were created by Valancy's mother—Mrs. Stirling, which has been enforced so long ago

that it has become a Valancy family tradition. This tradition made her felt constrained and bored, and trapped in roles that are considered mediocre.

The freedom that Valancy wants to get out of boredom is only possible with imagination. This is because the freedom which is a form of id owned by Valancy cannot be realized by the ego because it is constrained by traditions or rules that apply in the Valancy family. The family rules or traditions that Valancy obeys are a description of how Valancy's superego is. Valancy's ego, whose job is to mediate other personality structures so that they remain socially acceptable, in this case it is shown that Valancy's ego prefers to obey rules which is the ego more agree with the Valancy's superego.

Apart from being constrained because of the rules imposed by her family, Valancy also felt pressured because of the bullying that Valancy did. Valancy who is seen as a woman who is less fortunate, is always used as material for ridicule by her family. This made Valancy afraid or insecure when she met other family members. The evidence is contained in Datum 3 below.

Datum 3:

"Afraid of her mother's sulky fits--afraid of offending Uncle Benjamin--afraid of becoming a target for Aunt Wellington's contempt--afraid of Aunt Isabel's biting comments--afraid of Uncle James' disapproval--afraid of offending the whole clan's opinions and prejudices--afraid of not keeping up appearances-- afraid to say what she really thought of anything--afraid of poverty in her old age. Fear--fear--fear--she could never escape from it. It bound her and enmeshed her like a spider's web of steel. Only in her Blue Castle could she find temporary release. And this morning Valancy could not believe she had a Blue Castle. She would never be able to find it again. Twenty-nine, unmarried, undesired--what had she to do with the fairy-like chatelaine of the Blue Castle? She would cut such childish nonsense out of her life forever and face reality unflinchingly."(p. 10).

Datum 3 shows how reality is experienced by Valancy. Apart from being constrained by rules, Valancy also finds it difficult to achieve her desire to be free because there is no support from her family. Valancy's family tends to ridicule Valancy because of the misfortune that befell Valancy. Mockery like the physique that Valancy has, to the fate of Valancy who never gets married.

Valancy's reality does not fully fulfill Valancy's wishes. This is because if Valancy's ego mediates more of Valancy's id to achieve the exact same freedom as her wish, then Valancy is considered to have deviated from her family rules and there was no support for Valancy. Therefore, Valancy's ego deflects the desire in the form of freedom in a direction that is still socially acceptable, namely in the form of imagination activities.

This is in accordance with how Freud explained about the relationship between personality structures that exist in humans. The ego will become a filter or control which regulates other personality structures so that the individual can still realize his desires or needs in an appropriate way (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

Another form of description of Valancy's personality structure in *The Blue Castle* is when Valancy dares to leave her house. The statement is contained in Datum 4 below.

Datum 4

"Valancy had walked out to Roaring Abel's house on the Mistawis road under a sky of purple and amber, with a queer exhilaration and expectancy in her heart. Back there, behind her, her mother and Cousin Stickles were crying-- over themselves, not over her ...". (p. 61).

Datum 4 shows Valancy's actions who bravely left her house to go to Roaring Abel's house. Valancy's actions shocked and saddened Valancy's mother. Because it is known that the name Roaring Abel is quite famous with negative image in society. So that makes Valancy's family view Valancy as carrying out a deviant act. Valancy's family tries to prevent Valancy from leaving, but to no avail. Valancy boldly and confidently left the house and went to Roaring Abel's house, to work and take care of Cecilia.

The people around Valancy said that Roaring Abel was a drunk and had a bad personality. Evidence of the negative image that Roaring Abel has in society is listed in Datum 5 below.

Datum 5:

He didn't look bad--she didn't believe he was bad, in spite of the wild yarns that were always being told of him. Of course he went tearing in that terrible old Grey Slosson through Deerwood at hours when all decent people were in bed--often with old "Roaring Abel," who made the night hideous with his howls--"both of them dead drunk, my dear." And every one knew that he was an escaped convict and a defaulting bank clerk and a murderer in hiding and an infidel and an illegitimate son of old Roaring Abel Gay and the father of Roaring Abel's illegitimate grandchild and a counterfeiter and a forger and a few other awful things. But still Valancy didn't believe he was bad. Nobody with a smile like that could be bad, no matter what he had done. (p. 21).

Datum 5 shows how negative the society's stigma is towards Barney and Roaring Abel. The two have a close relationship, and they are labeled as bad people because of their looks. As well as rumors from community talks related to the criminal acts that the two of them committed. But Valancy didn't care about that, Valancy's judgment was purely based on what she felt herself. So that made Valancy convinced to go to Roaring Abel's house and work as his maid.

Valancy's belief is also a form of Valancy's ego direction, which does not care about how society evaluates it. Valancy's ego ignores how her superego ignores how society judges her. So Valancy is described as against the rules and makes herself do the wrong thing.

Therefore, Valancy's action of leaving the house and going to work at Roaring Abel's house, was a manifestation of the realization of Valancy's desire to experience freedom and new adventure. Freedom and a sense of adventure are manifestations of the description of Valancy's id. This is in accordance with how the definition of an id is a form of enjoyment and basic human needs (Charles, 2011). Valancy's id realizes her wish by leaving home and at the same time being shackled by the rules imposed by her mother.

Valancy's id realization is related to Valancy's reality. Valancy's reality, which previously did not allow her to leave or ignore her family's rules, this changed when Valancy was diagnosed with a heart disease that made her die soon. The statement is contained in Datum 6 and 7 below.

Datum 6:

Dr. Trent told her that she had a very dangerous and fatal form of heart disease-- angina pectoris--evidently complicated with an aneurism--whatever that was-- and in the last stages. He said, without mincing matters, that nothing could be done for her. If she took great care of herself she might live a year-- but she might also die at any moment— (p.25).

Datum 7:

"I've been trying to please other people all my life and failed," she said. "After this I shall please myself. I shall never pretend anything again. I've breathed an atmosphere of fibs and pretences and evasions all my life. What a luxury it will be to tell the truth! I may not be able to do much that I want to do but I won't do

another thing that I don't want to do. Mother can pout for weeks--I shan't worry over it. 'Despair is a free man--hope is a slave.". (p.33).

Datum 6 shows the diagnosis given by Dr. Trent to Valancy. The diagnosis said that Valancy has a fatal heart disease. The disease made Valancy's life not much longer. Special treatment may have only slightly delayed Valancy's arrival. The diagnosis given by Dr. Trent made Valancy feel compelled to change herself. This is shown in Datum 7 which shows that Valancy has to start satisfying herself.

Through Valancy's reality which shows that she will not live long, changing Valancy's mind to satisfy her desires when she had little time left. This is the role of Valancy's ego which is described more mediating the id it has. Valancy's ego takes control to realize Valancy's need for freedom in the form of leaving home.

However, this made Valancy have to accept the risk that she would be seen with a negative image. This is related to the neglect of the superego that is owned by Valancy. It is known that the superego which is related to rules and moral values, in Valancy has been ignored. Valancy's ego no longer emphasizes the rules and morals that apply in society, which makes Valancy still socially acceptable. Due to her reality in the form of the disease, it requires Valancy to realize the id she has.

If Valancy's ego remains bound to comply with prevailing social norms, then Valancy will not achieve the pleasure she has always wanted. Valancy will die with her hopes unfulfilled. This failure can also trigger mental disorders as a result of the ego's failure to resolve conflicts between the id and superego. So that Valancy's ego decision to realize the id to feel freedom can be said to be the right decision for her.

Because Valancy prefers to spend the rest of her life feeling freedom with a negative image rather than feeling depressed due to the failure of her ego.

This is in accordance with how the running ego's function is assisted by the defense mechanism. The ego is often assisted in its implementation by defense mechanisms. The ego can work together with defense mechanisms in the form of denial, repression, sublimation, etc. This is to reduce the percentage of ego failure in resolving conflicts that occur between the id and superego which in turn cause mental disorders such as anxiety and depression (American Psychiatric, 2013).

Valancy's personality structure related to the freedom Valancy wants is also described in other actions. One of them was when Valancy dared to use a dress model that had been forbidden by her mother. The statement is contained in Datum 8 below.

Datum 8:

She went to her room to dress. A rage against the snuff-brown silk seized her. Wear that to a party! Never. She pulled her green crêpe from its hanger and put in on feverishly. It was nonsense to feel so--so--naked--just because her neck and arms were bare. That was just her old maidishness. She would not be ridden by it. On went the dress--the slippers. (p.76).

Datum 8 shows how the realization of Valancy's desire is freedom. Valancy wore a dress which she had never worn before. Valancy wore a dress that looked immodest, with a green crepe dress that had no sleeves and a low neckline. This made Valancy feel like she was naked, because previously she only wore old-fashioned dresses that were only dictated by her family. The statement is contained in Datum 9 below.

Datum 9:

Put on your brown silk dress," said Mrs. Stirling.

As if there were anything else to put on! Valancy had only the one festive dress--that snuffy-brown silk Aunt Isabel had given her. Aunt Isabel had decreed that Valancy should never wear colours. They did not become her. When she was young they allowed her to wear white, but that had been tacitly dropped for some years. Valancy put on the brown silk. It had a high collar and long sleeves. She had never had a dress with low neck and elbow sleeves, although they had been worn, even in Deerwood, for over a year. But she did not do her hair pompadour. She knotted it on her neck and pulled it out over her ears. She thought it became her--only the little knot was so absurdly small. Mrs. Frederick resented the hair but decided it was wisest to say nothing on the eve of the party. It was so important that Valancy should be kept in good humour, if possible, until it was over. Mrs. Frederick did not reflect that this was the first time in her life that she had thought it necessary to consider Valancy's humours. But then Valancy had never been "queer" before. (p.35)

Datum 9 shows how the rules that apply to Valancy regarding clothing models that can only be worn. Valancy could only wear her brown silk gown with a high collar and long sleeves. Valancy was not even allowed to wear a dress in any other color except brown, which Isabel's aunt had given her. Mrs. Frederick and other family members arranged Valancy's hairstyle and other matters relating to her appearance. This made Valancy uncomfortable, because actually Valancy also wanted to use another dress model that looked more modern.

Datum 9 describes how the rules that previously restrained Valancy were then able to be ignored as proven in Datum 8. Valancy's superego is described as the rules her family gave her about Valancy's clothing style. Then Valancy ignored the rule because it made her feel uncomfortable. Valancy's desire for freedom is realized by Valancy's ego. This is because the reality or Valancy's ego is more supportive for realizing Valancy's desire in the form of freedom than the rules that restrict it.

Based on this, it can be seen that in describing the id realized by Valancy's ego, it tends to ignore its superego. Valancy ignores her family's rule of dressing neatly. She in fulfilling her desires that is wear a new dress must ignore the rules and traditions of her family that have been holding her back. This is in accordance with the explanation of the relationship between personality structures. Where the ego functions as an individual regulator in satisfying the id in a timely and effective manner (Robert, 2014).

Another form of describing Valancy's personality structure is when Valancy is in love. After Valancy left her house, Valancy met a man named Barney. Valancy met Barney at Roaring Abel's house, the two of them often communicated and exchanged stories until Valancy fell in love with Barney. The statement is contained in Datum 10 below.

Datum 10:

"Going home, Miss Stirling?"

"I don't know--yet," said Valancy slowly. Her mind was made up, with no shadow of turning, but the moment was very tremendous.

"I thought I'd run down and ask if there was anything I could do for you," said Barney.

Valancy took it with a canter.

"Yes, there is something you can do for me," she said evenly and distinctly. "Will you marry me?" (p. 93)

Datum 10 shows the description of Valancy's personality structure. Valancy fell in love with Barney, which then encouraged Valancy to confess her feelings for Barney. When Valancy was about to go home because Cecilia had died, Valancy met Barney on the street. From their chat on the street, Barney finally accepted Valancy's invitation to marry.

Valancy's courage to marry Barney is part of Valancy's id drive which is the feeling of falling in love that she experiences. This is in accordance with how the explanation of the id, in which the id is a form of human primitive instincts in the form of sexual desire and aggression. Love is one of the biological or basic needs that humans have, so it is categorized as an id that exists within humans (Charles, 2011). The id which is a principle of pleasure in its implementation to achieve the desired pleasure is able to ignore how the reality is around it (Duane & Ellen, 2017). This also happened to Valancy who ignored how negative the public's view of Barney was. The evidence is contained in Datum 11 below.

Datum 11:

"Well, not exactly," said Valancy. She threw her bomb. "I thought I ought to drop in and tell you I was married. Last Tuesday night. To Barney Snaith."

Uncle Benjamin bounced up and sat down again.

"God bless my soul," he said dully. The rest seemed turned to stone. Except Cousin Gladys, who turned faint. Aunt Mildred and Uncle Wellington had to help her out to the kitchen.

"She would have to keep up the Victorian traditions," said Valancy, with a grin. She sat down, uninvited, on a chair. Cousin Stickles had begun to sob.

"Is there one day in your life that you haven't cried?" asked Valancy curiously.

"Valancy," said Uncle James, being the first to recover the power of utterance, "did you mean what you said just now?"

"I did."

"Do you mean to say that you have actually gone and married--married—that notorious Barney Snaith--that--that--criminal--that--"

"I have."

"Then," said Uncle James violently, "you are a shameless creature, lost to all sense of propriety and virtue, and I wash my hands entirely of you. I do not want ever to see your face again." (p.104).

Datum 11 shows how Valancy's description of the id is able to ignore reality. Valancy doesn't care about how her family thinks of Barney. Barney, who is known

as a criminal in society, will definitely have a bad impact on the good name of the Valancy family because one of her family members is married to this man. However, Valancy ignores how her family responds, because according to Valancy, Barney is not what society thinks he is. Valancy knows Barney better so that makes Valancy also sure that Barney is not a criminal.

The abandonment process was also influenced by Valancy's wishes. The love that Valancy wants is also realized by Valancy's belief in Barney. Besides that, Valancy's Superego is described through the way Valancy ignores the rules around her. Valancy is regulated by her family so that she does not like, get close to or even marry Barney, but Valancy's ego chooses to realize Valancy's id or desire. This relates to Valancy's reality, which is a disease that will kill her in the next year. So that Valancy's ego mediates the id to realize the id before she dies, even though she has to sacrifice her adherence to values, social rules that apply.

Another form of personality structure related to love experienced by Valancy is about her household life. Valancy, even in fulfilling needs and achieving pleasure, often ignores her superego. However, there is evidence showing that Valancy also obeys her superego in achieving pleasure. The evidence is contained in Datum 12 below.

Datum 12:

Valancy toiled not, neither did she spin. There was really very little work to do. She cooked their meals on a coal-oil stove, performing all her little domestic rites carefully and exultingly, and they ate out on the verandah that almost overhung the lake. Before them lay Mistawis, like a scene out of some fairy tale of old time. And Barney smiling his twisted, enigmatical smile at her across the table. (p.111)

Datum 12 shows how Valancy's superego is described after her marriage to Barney. Valancy, who has found a life according to her wishes, has a superego form bound to social values and norms related to her status as a wife. Datum 12 describes how Valancy treated Barney as her husband. Valancy does several jobs, such as cooking and doing little things that indicate her feelings for Barney.

Valancy's id which is described in terms of her desire or need to have a romantic relationship, allows Valancy to also comply with existing rules. This is also related to the reality experienced by Valancy where Valancy is currently in a marriage relationship. Valancy as a wife in the rules and social norms that apply, then Valancy must be able to be a good wife, so that it will produce a romantic relationship. Valancy's ego then realizes the wishes of the id by following Valancy's rules or superego, which then fulfills Valancy's needs.

The behavior shown by Valancy is a form of her superego that adheres to social values and norms as a good wife. But indirectly, the form of the superego that Valancy has also included internalization of the results of her identification with her mother. Mrs. Frederick is considered to have influenced Valancy when her responsibilities as a mother, wife, or parent must be sensitive and compassionate towards other family members. This followed how the superego of the human self is formed. The superego is formed through the identification process of imitating the behavior or values displayed by parents or society as respected role models and then internalized so that the child adopts these values as his own (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923).

B. Valancy's Character Development

This section discusses the development of Valancy's personality, which is influenced by her personality structure. Character development in a story can be described in several ways. Generally, conflict in a story becomes the main element that triggers the development of the characters in a story. However, personality structure can also be a means to describe a development experienced by a character. Personality structure can affect the development of a person's character because this theory states that a person's personality is influenced by childhood experiences, especially in terms of relationships with parents or caregivers. According to Freud, the conflict between the needs and desires of the id and the moral norms of the superego can influence the development of one's character, especially in terms of social behavior and emotions (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923).

The character development experienced by the main character in *The Blue Castle* novel can be seen through several characterizations based on personality structure. How Valancy's personality structure forms and the solution to the shocks experienced by her personality structure are the forms of her personality development.

The data is associated with Valancy's finding her personality structure as an id, ego, and superego. Knowing about Valancy's personality structure from the

40

beginning to the end of the story. So that shocks her personality structure experienced which later became her character development.

1. Description of Valancy's personality at the exposition stage

Valancy's character, at the beginning of the story, is described in a slightly sad state. Valancy is said to have experienced an unfortunate situation where at 29, she was unmarried and was not liked by any man. Valancy feels trapped in a dull and hopeless life. She has never had any experience of love and is unhappy with the monotony of her life. The proof of this statement is found in Datum 13:

Datum 13:

Deerwood and the Stirlings had long since relegated Valancy to hopeless old maidenhood. But Valancy herself had never quite relinquished a certain pitiful, shamed, little hope that Romance would come her way yet--never, until this wet, horrible morning, when she wakened to the fact that she was twenty-nine and unsought by any man. (p. 01)

Datum 13 shows Valancy's situation early in the story. Valancy is a 29-year-old woman who does not have a life partner. Valancy Stirling is introduced as a woman who is unhappy with her life because her mother and cousin, puts pressure on Valancy every day. Valancy lives in a family that limits and controls her very tightly. Valancy doesn't have many friends and is considered a boring woman by the local community. She felt that her life is stuck in a boring and meaningless routine.

Valancy, who lives in the house with her mother and cousin, puts pressure on Valancy every day. The rest of the family is also not spared from taking control of Valancy's daily life. Valancy can't break the rules imposed by her mother and cousins. She couldn't stand it and didn't dare to make her mother angry. Valancy

41

feels pressure from her family to conform to social traditions and standards. She is forced to live a life bound by rules and conventions. Valancy is humiliated by her family, who see her as a burden and a failure. This is stated in datum 14.

Datum 14:

But her mother had negatived every timid suggestion and Valancy did not persist. Valancy never persisted. She was afraid to. Her mother could not brook opposition. Mrs. Stirling would sulk for days if offended, with the airs of an insulted duchess. (p. 03)

Datum 14 shows how Valancy's family treats her. Mrs. Frederick Stirling is Valancy's mother and someone Valancy looks up to. Valancy did not dare to go against her mother's words and orders. Datum 17 shows that Valancy is afraid that if Valancy tells the truth, her mother will be angry with her, which makes Valancy uncomfortable. Apart from that, the treatment of Valancy's family is also found in the following Datum 15.

Datum 15:

Perhaps Uncle Herbert wouldn't say anything--or perhaps he would remark jocularly, "How fat you're getting, Doss!" And then everybody would laugh over the excessively humorous idea of poor, scrawny little Doss getting fat. (p. 05)

Datum 15 shows how Valancy's family views her. Valancy is often used as an object of ridicule by her family. Especially by Uncle Herbert, Datum 18 is shown how Valancy is teased that she looks fat. The people with their happy laughter would follow the ridicule that Uncle Hebert gave to Valancy. This made Valancy uncomfortable with her family, causing her to feel depressed. But what is Valancy's power to fight these words, Valancy's ego directs Valancy's superego to show a polite attitude towards uncles and other family members.

Through a description of Valancy's living conditions, it is indirectly introduced to how Valancy's personality forms. Valancy, at the exposition stage in the story, is introduced as a character whose ego is not shown too much. Valancy's ego tends to direct her to mediate the superego to show politeness in front of her family. However, this brought conflict with Valancy's id, resulting in discomfort and fear. The evidence is contained in the following Datum 16.

Datum 16:

Afraid of her mother's sulky fits--afraid of offending Uncle Benjamin--afraid of becoming a target for Aunt Wellington's contempt--afraid of Aunt Isabel's biting comments--afraid of Uncle James' disapproval--afraid of offending the whole clan's opinions and prejudices--afraid of not keeping up appearances-- afraid to say what she really thought of anything--afraid of poverty in her old age. Fear--fear--fear--she could never escape from it. It bound her and enmeshed her like a spider's web of steel. Only in her Blue Castle could she find temporary release. And this morning Valancy could not believe she had a Blue Castle. She would never be able to find it again. Twenty-nine, unmarried, undesired--what had she to do with the fairy-like chatelaine of the Blue Castle? She would cut such childish nonsense out of her life forever and face reality unflinchingly. (p. 10)

Datum 16 shows the conflict between Valancy's superego and ego. Valancy's wishes conflicted with her moral principles, which made Valancy uncomfortable. The bullying and ridicule of Valancy became the source of her fear. Her fear of Uncle Benjamin for fear of making her the object of family ridicule, as well as her fear of other family members such as Aunt Wellington, makes Valancy afraid of being insulted for her ugly appearance. In this condition, Valancy cannot fight her fears because Valancy's ego tends to direct her superego to comply with existing rules. This corresponds to how the ego is responsible as a mediator for the id and superego. The ego directs or regulates between desires that must be satisfied and actions based on social norms and values, which must also be adapted to the individual's reality (Robert, 2014).

In addition, at the exposition stage in the story, it is known how Valancy's superego forms. Valancy's superego is in the form of being polite and obeying orders or rules from the mother or other family members. Her daily life triggered this since she was a child who lived and grew up with her mother. Evidence to support this statement is contained in the following Datum 17.

Datum 17:

When cousin Stickles knocked at her door, Valancy knew it was half-past seven and she must get up. As long as she could remember, Cousin Stickles had knocked at her door at half-past seven. Cousin Stickles and Mrs. Frederick Stirling had been up since seven, but Valancy was allowed to lie abed half an hour longer because of a family tradition that she was delicate. (p. 08).

Datum 17 shows how Valancy's mother—Mrs. Frederick set how Valancy's life. Even though she seems conservative and authoritarian, Valancy indirectly understands how traditions and morals apply. Through the rules given by Mrs. Frederick, Valancy found her superego. She knew how social and moral standards apply to be able to act according to applicable norms.

Apart from ego and superego, at the exposition of the story, Valancy's id also appears in its form of comfort for her. Valancy's id emerges by satisfying a form of imaginative action to have a place that contains everything she wants. Evidence to support this statement is contained in Datum 21 below.

Datum 18:

People who wanted to be alone, so Mrs. Frederick Stirling and Cousin Stickles believed, could only want to be alone for some sinister purpose. But her room in the Blue Castle was everything a room should be. (p. 03)

Datum 18 shows that Valancy has a place to release all the tiredness of her life: the blue castle. A blue castle is an imaginary place that contains everything

Valancy can't get in real life. Valancy, in her imagination about the blue castle, has about the mansion she dreams of, living with an imaginary husband who will change with age. This is the role of the id that belongs to Valancy, which demands satisfaction, realized by the ego with imaginative actions. Because if the id is forced to be realized without seeing how Valancy's reality is, then Valancy will not get satisfaction because reality does not support it. These conditions are followed how the relationship between the id and ego mechanisms, in which the id is the principle of pleasure that must be satisfied but must be in accordance and realized with the ego as the principle of reality (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923)

Through the circumstances described at the beginning of the story, it is known how Valancy's initial personality was. Valancy is depicted as an oppressed and shy woman. Valancy is affected by feelings of insecurity, repression, and conformity because of how her family treats her. Valancy lacks self-confidence and lives an unfulfilling life under the control of her oppressive mother and aunt. She is resigned to the fate that befell her and not confident in what she has. This related to how Valncy's personality structure is.

Valancy's personality structure at the exposition stage is described by his ego which always mediates Valancy's superego. Valancy's desire or need in the form of freedom is deflected by his ego in the form of imagination. Because if Valancy's ego manifests forcefully from her desire to be free, then Valancy is considered as

someone who disobeys the rules of her family. So that made Valancy's mother sad and the views of her family members towards Valancy were getting worse.

2. Character Development Influenced by Valancy Personality Structure

Valancy's character development emerges when Valancy is diagnosed with a fatal disease. Dr. Trent, who checked on Valancy's condition, informed Valancy through a letter that Valancy had been diagnosed with heart disease. Valancy's illness makes Valancy often tired, with shortness of breath and pain in the chest. The statement is supported by the following datum 19.

Datum 19:

Dr. Trent told her that she had a very dangerous and fatal form of heart disease--angina pectoris--evidently complicated with an aneurism--whatever that was--and in the last stages. He said, without mincing matters, that nothing could be done for her. If she took great care of herself she might live a year-- but she might also die at any moment--Dr. Trent never troubled himself about euphemisms. She must be careful to avoid all excitement and all severe muscular efforts. She must eat and drink moderately, she must never run, she must go upstairs and uphill with great care. Any sudden jolt or shock might be fatal. She was to get the prescription he enclosed filled and carry it with her always, taking a dose whenever her attacks came on. And he was hers truly, H. B. Trent. (p. 25)

Datum 19 shows how Dr. Trent reveals Valancy's illness. Valancy was sentenced to suffer from a deadly heart disease. The disease threatens Valancy, so Valancy's life is not long. Dr. Trent said special care would help extend Valancy's life, such as eating and drinking regularly and not doing strenuous work. Even Valancy is required to be careful with things that make her too happy. However, this treatment could only help Valancy live for about a year.

There was a new conflict that emerged within Valancy. She became motivated to rebel and wanted to live freely outside her family environment. Valancy's life, which may only last for a year, makes Valancy rebel to fulfill the

desires she has been harboring for so long. Valancy wants to live her way, dare to take all risks and live as freely as possible. This statement is supported by the following datum 20.

Datum 20:

"... She made a discovery that surprised her: she, who had been afraid of almost everything in life, was not afraid of death. It did not seem in the least terrible to her. And she need not now be afraid of anything else. Why had she been afraid of things? Because of life. Afraid of Uncle Benjamin because of the menace of poverty in old age. But now she would never be old--neglected--tolerated. Afraid of being an old maid all her life. But now she would not be an old maid very long. Afraid of offending her mother and her clan because she had to live with and among them and couldn't live peaceably if she didn't give in to them. But now she hadn't. Valancy felt a curious freedom." (p. 27)

Datum 20 shows how Valancy sees the reality she has to face. The death that would hit Valancy soon made her sad, but apart from that, Valancy tries to work up the courage to achieve her dream. Valancy got rid of all fear of her family and motivated herself to be braver to take risks. Valancy was previously afraid of Uncle Benjamin because of the threat of poverty in old age, but now Valancy is no longer afraid because she will not grow old. Valancy will die before she reaches old age. Afraid that Valancy will one day die an old spinster, she will die before becoming an old spinster.

The fear that Valancy had was gone, replaced by self-confidence and outspokenness. Valancy is a woman who is firm in making decisions. Her family, which has been controlling Valancy's life, is now being ignored by Valancy. The form of rebellion shown by Valancy is in the form of her actions to ignore her family's expectations of Valancy. The statement is supported by the following datum 21.

Datum 21:

Of course, the Stirlings had not left the poor maniac alone all this time or refrained from heroic efforts to rescue her perishing soul and reputation. Uncle James, whose lawyer had helped him as little as his doctor, came one day and, finding Valancy alone in the kitchen, as he supposed, gave her a terrible talking to--told her she was breaking her mother's heart and disgracing her family. (p. 69).

Datum 21 shows the moment that marks Valancy's courage to rebel against her family. Valancy left her home to work at Roaring Abel's house. She did this because it was the first step to achieving her dream. The response of Valancy's family to her departure from home made her family not remain silent and try to bring Valancy home. Valancy's actions were considered crazy and made her family's reputation worse. Valancy's rebellious form completely disregards how other people feel, even her mother. Valancy heartlessly broke her mother's heart by leaving home to pursue her desires.

Through the rebellions carried out by Valancy, it can be seen how Valancy's character development occurs. Previously, at the beginning of the story, Valancy was characterized through her personality structure as a woman who lacked confidence was oppressed, and was weak. Then after encountering a conflict, Valancy's personality structure changes. Valancy's character develops into a confident woman, motivated to have the adventure to see the outside world, and dares to take risks to satisfy her desires. This is inseparable from the role of the ego owned by Valancy, which encourages the id's desires and dares to ignore the superego in the form of values and norms.

Valancy's drive from id is in the form of her desire to live freely. In her free life, Valancy's ego tends to realize the id's needs. Evidence to support this statement is found in Datum 22.

Datum 22:

"I thought I'd run down and ask if there was anything I could do for you," said Barney.
Valancy took it with a canter.
"Yes, there is something you can do for me," she said, evenly and distinctly.
"Will you marry me?" (p. 93)

Datum 22 shows how id drives trigger Valancy's behavior. Valancy asked Barney Snaith to marry her. Even with rumors that Barney Snaith's background was a criminal, Valancy still dared to ask Barney to marry her because she believed in him. Valancy's ego realizes Valancy's wishes. This is due to Valancy's reality that must be faced. The reality of Valancy facing a terminal illness motivates Valancy to enjoy the rest of her life which is not long in coming. This corresponds to how the ego regulates interactions between other personality structures. The ego will realize needs that match individual needs. So that in Datum 25, it is shown how Valancy dares to express her feelings for Barney, which is the result of the realization of Valancy's id needs.

Valancy, who was previously described as shy and bullied, later developed into a confident woman who dares to take risks. This can be seen from the characterization that is done indirectly. Namely, the characterization was done through conversation, or the characters' thoughts (Abrams & Harpham, 2012). Valancy is described through the actions she takes, as well as her thoughts on what

she should do. Valancy's courage and confidence are a form of her character development. This development was triggered by the realization of Valancy's id drive.

Valancy's ego then adjusts to the reality of Valancy's disease. Valancy, through her ego, turned into a mature figure. Valancy dares to take risks, eliminating her weak ego and the fear of social norms that restrain her. Valancy's ego works stronger, supported by encouragement from the id in the form of desires that want to be satisfied.

Valancy's superego is also part of Valancy's character development. At the exposition of the story, Valancy is described as an obedient woman, then changes after knowing the diagnosis of her disease. Valancy is more dominant in ignoring the norms imposed by her mother or family. The findings of evidence in Datum 26.

Datum 23:

She went to her room to dress. A rage against the snuff-brown silk seized her. Wear that to a party! Never. She pulled her green crêpe from its hanger and put in on feverishly. It was nonsense to feel so--so--naked--just because her neck and arms were bare. That was just her old maidishness. She would not be ridden by it. On went the dress--the slippers. (p. 76)

Datum 23 shows how Valancy's ego is more dominant in moving id needs. So that indirectly, the superego owned by Valancy is not fulfilled by the ego. Datum 23 shows that Valancy is going to parties wearing clothes that her mother had forbidden. Valancy ignores the rules her mother gave her in childhood regarding a good and polite dress code. Valancy indulged in wearing clean clothes, which was the type of clothing her mother hated the most when worn by Valancy.

Valancy's actions, attitudes, and thoughts that mark her personality development indicate that Valancy's personality structure can influence how her character develops. Personality structure can affect the development of a person's character. The theory states that a person's personality is influenced by childhood experiences, especially regarding relationships with parents or caregivers. According to Freud, the conflict between the id's needs and desires and the superego's moral norms can influence the development of one's character, especially in terms of social behavior and emotions. (Freud S. , The Ego and the Id. In J. Strachey et al. (Trans.), The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XIX, 1923). Through the character of Valancy, the reader is introduced to the theme of personal freedom and happiness obtained through pursuing dreams and achieving freedom from all the limitations imposed by society. Valancy's character also shows that people can change and find meaning in their lives through self-change and the courage to pursue their dreams.

Overall, Valancy's character is introduced as a woman who seeks freedom and happiness in her life and finds these things through self-change and chasing dreams that are considered impossible by the local community. The interaction between the ego and the id and superego that Valancy has, leads Valancy to achieve her freedom. Valancy's ego mediates the id to be able to satisfy the desires or needs needed by Valancy so that she can achieve her happiness. As well as Valancy's ego ability to suppress her superego, it allows Valancy to make changes in her life so that she discovers new things.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the concluding chapter which contains a summary of Chapter IV. The researcher provides a summary of the results and discussion of this study. The first paragraph concludes with the first study problem, namely how to describe the personality structure possessed by Valancy. The second paragraph contains conclusions from the character development experienced by Valancy. The researcher also includes suggestions for further research.

A. Conclusion

The researcher finds out how the description of the personality structure of the main character in Montgomery's *The Blue Castle* is described. The personality structure is in the form of id, ego, and superego, owned by Valancy, the main character in the story. The researcher discovered Valancy's id, ego, and superego through Valancy's journey throughout the story. Valancy's personality structure can be identified through the description of the conflicts experienced by Valancy, both internal and external. Among the three personality structures possessed by Valancy, Valancy's ego plays a bigger role than the other two. This is related to Valancy's reality, thus making Valancy's ego play a major role in mediating her id and superego so that she could fulfill Valancy's wants and needs in line with the reality she experienced.

Through Valancy's personality structure, the researcher discovered how Valancy's character develops. The conflict between Valancy's personality structure

in the form of id, ego, and superego can show how Valancy's character develops. In the character development experienced by Valancy, most of it is caused by the desire to feel freedom and happiness. Valancy, in the exposition stage, is described as a woman who is shy, downtrodden, and less fortunate because she has not married immediately. However, this changed when Valancy faced a new reality: she was diagnosed with a terminal illness, so her life was short. So that Valancy's ego then mediates her id to realize what she has wanted so far, namely happiness, freedom, and the feeling of falling in love. This leads Valancy to become a character who is more daring to take risks, confident, and a free human being who can achieve her dreams in her own way.

B. Suggestions

The researcher found a lot of information while reading and analyzing the novel *The Blue Castle* by L.M Montgomery. However, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the personality structure of the main character, as well as personality development influenced by his personality structure. This aims to narrow the study and become a focus. Some aspects and scopes can be analyzed by attaching other approaches or theories to *The Blue Castle* novel. The researcher suggests that further researchers explore this book more deeply by using other techniques and criticism, such as feminism, structuralism, hegemony, or other criticism techniques that take a different perspective. To conduct the best, most thorough, accurate research, researchers must read it more frequently and attentively to comprehend the theory, approach, and subject or object of analysis.

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