ACHILLES'S PERSONALITY CRISIS PORTRAYED IN

MADELINE MILLER'S *THE SONG OF ACHILLES (2012)*

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
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THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Achilles's Personality Crisis Portrayed in Madeline Miller's** *The Song of Achilles* **(2012)**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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MOTTO

وَلَا تَهِنُواْ وَلَا تَحْزَنُواْ وَأَنتُمُ ٱلْأَعْلَوْنَ إِن كُنتُم مُّؤْمِنِينَ

(Ali Imran 3:139)

(Do not be weak, and do not grieve, but you are the highest of all people, if you are believers.)

(Janganlah kamu bersikap lemah, dan janganlah (pula) kamu bersedih hati, padahal kamulah orang-orang yang paling tinggi (derajatnya), jika kamu orang-orang yang beriman)

I'm not worried about what I'll become in the future, whether I'll succeed or fail. But for sure, what I do now will shape me in the future.

(Uzumaki Naruto – The main character of The Anime Naruto)

DEDICATION

This thesis is delightfully dedicated to:

My parents, Jaenudin and Eka Agustiawati for their unlimited support and pray for me,

My Big Brother, Andi Setiawan, S.E for supporting me financially and help if there is an urgent need

My little brothers, Adnan Kyar Ardhani who always care about me and asking about me,

All of my best friends in or outside of the university that unfortunately I cannot mention one by one,

I, myself Trisa Ardiansyah, who has given his best effort to complete his thesis. Thank you for always believing in yourself,

And for those who are going through a difficult time, believe that pain is not a wound, but a lesson.

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In the end, the researchers hope that this research can provide results and benefits as a form of contribution to the advancement of science and society. And what is expected is that this research can provide inspiration and motivation to readers.

Malang, November 2023

Trisa Adiansyah

ABSTRACT

Ardiansyah, Trisa (2023) Achilles's Personality Crisis Portrayed in Madeline Miller's *The Song of Achilles* (2012), Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: Personality, Personality Crisis, The Song of Achilles

Personality is not something fixed. Sometimes a person will face a personality crisis when going through a certain phase. Parenting is essential for normal and abnormal development. Personality can not only be felt or seen in the real world but can be implemented into a literary work as a form of author's imagination. One of the works raised in this study is a novel by Madeline Miller entitled *The Song of Achilles* which is a novel adaptation of the original novel, namely Illiad by Homer. This study aims to find the personality crisis experienced by Achilles. The approach used in this study is a Psychological approach that focuses on the character of Achilles and uses the Identity Crisis theory of Erik H. Erikson. The results of this study revealed that the Personality Crisis experienced by Achilles only occurs in 3 stages, namely Latency, Adolescence, and Young Adulthood. The result of Latency is Industriousness, Adolescence is Identity Cohesion and Young Adulthood is a bit unique that is intimacy and Isolation is felt by Achilles.

مستخلص البحث

،أرضينشة، تريسا(٢٠٢٣) أزمة شخصية أخيل مصورة في رواية مادلين ميلر أغنية أخيل (٢٠١٢) أُطرُوحَة قسم العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرفة الدكتورة ستي مسيطة، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشخصية، أزمة الشخصية، أغنية أخيل

لشخصية ليست شيئا ثابتا. قد يواجه شخص ما أزمة شخصية عندما يمر بمرحلة معينة. الأبوة والأمومة مهمة جدًا للنمو الطبيعي وغير الطبيعي. الشخصية لا تُشعر أو لا تُنظر في العالم، بل يستطيع أن تنفيذها في "العمل الأدبي كشكل من أشكال خيال المؤلف. ومن الأعمال التي أبرزها هذا البحث رواية "أغنية أخيل لمادلين ميلر، وهي رواية مأخوذة من رواية إلياذة لهومير. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على أزمة الشخصية التي يعاني منها أخيل. المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هو المنهج النفسي الذي يركز على شخصية أخيل ويستخدم نظرية أزمة الهوية لإريك إريكسون. الحاصل هذا البحث أن أزمة الشخصية التي يعاني منها أخيل تحدث فقط في ثلاث مراحل، وهي الكمون، والمراهقة، ومرحلة الشباب. نتيجة الكمون هي الاجتهاد، والمراهقة هي تماسك الهوية، ومرحلة الشباب هي فريدة من نوعها بعض الشيء، وهي العلاقة الحميمة والعزلة التي يشعر بها أخيل

ABSTRAK

Ardiansyah, Trisa (2023) Krisis Kepribadian Achilles yang Digambarkan dalam Novel *The Song of Achilles* Karya Madeline Miller (2012), Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Crisis Kepribadian, The Song of Achilles

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Kepribadian bukanlah sesuatu yang tetap. Terkadang seseorang akan menghadapi krisis kepribadian ketika melewati suatu fase tertentu. Pola asuh orang tua sangat penting untuk perkembangan normal dan abnormal. Kepribadian tidak hanya dapat dirasakan atau dilihat di dunia nyata tetapi dapat diimplementasikan ke dalam sebuah karya sastra sebagai bentuk imajinasi pengarang. Salah satu karya yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah novel karya Madeline Miller yang berjudul *The Song of Achilles* yang merupakan sebuah novel adaptasi dari novel aslinya yaitu Illiad karya Homer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan Krisis kepribadian yang dialami oleh Achilles. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Psikological approach yang berfokus pada karakter Achilles dan menggunakan teori Identity Crisis dari Erik H. Erikson. Hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa Krisis Kepribadian yang dialami Achilles hanya terjadi pada 3 tahapan saja yaitu Latency, Adolescence, dan Young Adulthood. Adapun hasil dari Latency adalah Industriousness, Adolescence adalah Identity Cohesion dan Young Adulthood sedikit unik yaitu intimacy dan Isolation dirasakan oleh Achilles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, The Researcher explains the background of the study, the problems of the study, significance of the study, scope of limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Everyone will need each other to survive in society. Social activities in early life form personality patterns in those who experience them. Personality patterns slowly change as people grow into adults. The personality formed in social activities in the early years slowly transforms into a new personality as people grow up and participate in adult social activities. If a part of the personality is neglected or underdeveloped, that part becomes a center of resistance trying to capture the energy of a more fully developed system, and if there is too much resistance, the individual becomes neurotic (Hall & Lindzey, 1993). Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009) describes it as an identity crisis. He believes that one way of resolving this crisis is for adolescents to take some time out, perhaps to go off on their own, and to get to know who they are and what they want in life. The development of all aspects of human life can also be perceived by people who have experienced many things. These developments can manifest as personality or personal appearance. Fictional characters in a novel, namely As human beings also experience many things that can lead to the development of characters in fiction. The character's personality or appearance in a novel develops over time and the events the character

experiences in the story. It can be seen that the characters in the story can reflect people's lives.

Personality is not something fixed. Sometimes several factors make a person's personality develop, it is this development that leads the personality to be better or worse. Parental behavior is very important for normal and abnormal development. According to Sigmund Freud, the human personality is complex and has more than one component. As cited in the book *Theory of Personalities* (Duane, 2009, p. 56) Freud's original conception divided personality into three levels: the conscious, the preconscious, and the unconscious. These elements work together to create complex human behavior. (Erikson, 1968) believed that personality develops in a predetermined sequence through eight stages of psychosocial development, from infancy to adulthood. During each stage, the person experiences a psychosocial crisis.

The statement above is the reason why the researcher wants to analyze a novel in Personality Crisis. Of the many great novels that tell the story of how characters deal with personality crises, the author chooses a novel by American novelist, Madeline Miller, entitled *The Song of Achilles*. This is one of the popular novels that perfectly describes the story of Achilles' Personality in the other version. The story of this novel, based on the mythology of the Greek Heroic Age, is the period between the arrival of the Greeks to Thessaly and the return of the Greeks from Troy. The story of this novel tells the story between Patroclus and Achilles. In the end, they were bound by the oath of blood and love. Patroclus was the son of king monoecious. While Achilles, son of king Phthia Peleus and the sea nymph Thetis.

The topic of this thesis is *Achilles's Personality Crisis as seen in Madeline Miller's The Song of Achilles*. Therefore this thesis will discuss how the personality crisis in Achilles. By looking at this case, the reader is expected to gain an understanding that a good personality does not just come, but develops through a long process. But on the other hand, the reader is expected to understand that a friend can affect a person's personality for the better, worse, or seem abnormal. At that point friends will contribute to personality development as well as (Joseph, 2016, p. 275) in the book *The Interpersonal Communication* cited (Wright, 1978, 1984) states "Communication interactions must have taken place between the people. Further, the relationship involves a "personalistic focus" ".

Several previous studies were used to support this research. *Achilles' Destiny: A Metaphor of Social Impositions in Madeline Miller's The Song of Achilles By Sabrina Cergelova Stofanikova* (2022) discusses the portrayal of achilles from a gender studies perspective who developed a feminine side during his childhood that was eventually damaged by the toxic masculine side that was forced upon him during the war. *Classical Tradition and Reception Studies in Contemporary Literature in English The Song of Achilles by Madeline Miller By Leticia Gonzales* (2014) Talk about the portrayal of the main characters in the novel, namely Thethis, Achilles, Patroclus, Briseis, and Agamemnon, which will be compared to the novel version of the Illiad by Homer and then describe what Madeline Miller changed and added to her novel. *Examining Patroclus' role in Homer's The Iliad, Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida, and Miller's The Song of Achilles By J. S. Campion* (2022) discuss how the role of the Patroclus is portrayed in different versions of the novel

and its impact on Achilles. *For A Homosexual epic: The Homosexual Adaptation strategies in the song of Achilles By Madeline Miller By Jandir Silva Dos Santos & Eduardo Alves de Almeida* (2022) talks about how Miller took the value of homosexual sensibility in western culture as his leitmotif in writing it, which allows for LGBT readings. *Name a Happy Hero: A Gender Studies Analysis of Madeline Miller's The Song of Achilles By Carla Jimenez Otero* (2020) Discussing the characters of Achilles, Patroclus, and the briseis depicted in Homer's and Miller's novels ultimately determined the study of gender and masculinity and determined Miller's success in honoring Homer's work. *The Changing Perceptions of Gay Identities By Nikki Van Den Bogaard* (2020) discuss about how the representation of guy is depicted in the novel. *Mēnin Love: The Song of Achilles and the Importance of Queer Representation in Classical Reception By Alexa Veldhuizen* (2020) Attempt to explain the main similarities and differences between Miller and Homer and how they changed the epic tenor. *The Song of Achilles: An Epic of Empathy By Panayiota "Nayia" Siderakis* (2022) Discuss how empathy is cultivated and the levels of empathy portrayed through the Patroclus character.

In previous studies, some focused on the author Miller and compared it with Holmes regarding the way of character portrayal and storytelling from the author, and the deviations that occurred in the main character, Achilles. Indeed, some things explain the other side of Achilles behind his figure who is worshiped like a god, and researchers find things that need to be discussed further as things that can complement previous research regarding Achilles' personality crisis because Achilles' character is described from a different perspective and researchers feel the

need to discuss the crisis that occurs in the personality described in the novel. This is important to discuss because it clarifies how Miller describes Achilles' character according to the version of himself told through Patroclus which may have changed slightly from the original version in the Illiad so that it allows an identity crisis to occur. The previous studies mentioned above use the same research object but the difference lies in the aspect of research conducted by researchers on the novel.

B. The Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, this thesis is intended to answer the following problems:

1. How does Achilles face Personality Crisis in Miller's *The Song of Achilles*?

C. Significance of The Study

This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits for the general public. Theoretically, this research is expected to add to the reader's understanding of how literary criticism itself is conducted, especially on Erik H. Erikson's Theory applied in reviewing literary works. Practically, this research is expected to provide knowledge about literary psychology, especially Erik H. Erikson's Identity Crisis for others who may happen to want to research the same aspect. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research can provide awareness and information to better understand the Personality Crisis taken from the main character Achilles.

D. Scope of Limitation

The research in this study focuses mainly on the Personality Crisis of the Main Character in The Song of Achilles, namely Achilles. The researcher focus on exploring the personality crisis experienced by Achilles through behavior or psychological and physical characteristics. This is one of the phenomena of self-assessment that focuses on psychological approaches and is supported by the theory of Identity Crisis by Erik H. Erikson.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Personality

According to Erikson, human personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems: the Creative Ego, the Functional Autonomous Ego, and the Psychosexual Aspect.

2. Personality Crisis

Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 211) believed that personality develops in a predetermined sequence through eight stages of psychosocial development, from infancy to adulthood. Oral-sensory, Muscular-anal, Locomotor-genital, Latency, Adolescence, Young Adulthood, Adulthood, and Maturity—old age. During each stage, the person experiences a psychosocial crisis the turning point faced at each development stage.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains The Approach and the theory used in the research. This has the purpose of being an introduction to the reader in the hope that the reader will know where this research is going.

A.   Psychological Approach

Psychology and literature study human beings, but they have different goals of focus. Psychology deals with real-life situations, and literature deals with human imagination (Rohrberger & Woods, 1971, p. 3-15) There are five approaches to interpreting literary studies. The formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the mythological approach, and the psychological approach. Because this study focused on Achilles's personal development, the researcher used a psychological approach to examine the character's behavior as a human. The objectives of the psychology degree are divided into three tracks. The main concern is understanding behavior, i.e. Defining the factors that connect behavior development and expression. Psychologists are trying to develop ways to accurately predict behavior. Psychology aims to develop techniques that enable behavioral control, a method of "shaping" or directing psychological development by manipulating the fundamental factors in the growth and expression of those behaviors. The substantive expansion of the meaning of literary works is the most direct psychological channel. When we discuss psychology and its place in literature, we are primarily examining the author's

imagination. Since all literature is based on some kind of experience, and all writers are human, we are bound to be involved in a wide range of emotional (experiential) issues. Not all psychological approaches to literary analysis are aimed at understanding literature, and to some extent we must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability.

From a psychological point of view, the motivation behind a character's behavior is determined. Adler in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 129) Adler believes that an inferiority complex is always the driving force of behavior. "To be human means to be inferior,". Adler proposed that feelings of inferiority are the source of all human struggles. Individual growth results from compensation, from our attempts to overcome our real or imagined inferiority. Throughout our lives, we are driven by the need to overcome this inferiority complex and strive for a higher level of development. It helps the researcher analyze the research question. According to Erik Erikson, the basic concept of human personality is not only influenced by individual desires but can also be influenced by external factors, such as customs, culture, and the environment in which an individual's personality develops by facing a series of stages from birth (infancy) to old age (late adulthood).

In addition, the human mind can digest what happens from time to time that causes certain changes in a person's personality without realizing it. Emerging foundations develop under the guidance of intellectual faculties. In psychology, even the human mind also has an impact on a person's changes. By applying psychological principles in literary works, psychology can be used to explore and explain various things and phenomena in human life by applying psychological

principles to literary works. For some sober artists, psychology may have bolstered their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation, or allowed them to fall into hitherto unknown patterns.

B.   Theory of Personality

According to Erikson (Syahrul, 2016) Personality refers to our external and visible characteristics, those aspects of us that other people can see. According to Erikson, human personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems: the Creative Ego, the Functional Autonomous Ego, and the Psychosexual Aspect.

a) Creative Ego

The creative ego is the ego that can come up with creative solutions to every problem in everystage of life. If the individual experiences obstacles/conflicts at a certain stage, the ego will struggle and analyze using the integration of inner awareness and the opportunities available in the environment. The ego has components that do not exist in Freud's Psychoanalytic theory, namely trust, respect, autonomy, will, expertise, competence, identity, loyalty, intimacy, love, generativity, maintenance, and integrity. With these components, humans can find creative solutions to problems at every stage of their lives through the use of a combination of inner readiness and opportunities provided by the environment. Thus, the Ego governs the Id, the superego, and the outside world, not the other way around, as Freud's theory suggests, the ego becomes the slave of the Id.

b) The Functional Autonomous Ego

The ego focuses on the conformity of the ego with reality. Like the parent and child relationship. Although Erikson agrees with Freud's theory of the relationship between parents and children, the two influence each other and become the main thing in the development of a child's personality. However, Erikson did not limit the id-ego relationship to the fulfillment of id needs by the ego. Erikson's ego theory can be seen as a development and improvisation of Freud's theory of infantile-sexual development, which received widespread recognition and became a distinctive theory, thanks to his view, that the development of personality follows epigenetic principles.

c) The Psychosexual Aspect

Erikson admits that there are psychosexual aspects in the development of life which according to him can be developed positively (acceptable sexual actualization) or negatively (undesirable sexual actualization). He focused his attention on explaining how the human ability to overcome psychosexual aspects. The conflict between positive and negative will remain throughout life, it is precisely this conflict that makes personality development come alive.

C.   Theory of Identity Crisis

Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 211) Erikson believed that personality develops in a predetermined sequence through eight stages of psychosocial development, from infancy to adulthood. Oral-sensory, Muscular-anal, Locomotor-genital, Latency, Adolescence, Young Adulthood, Adulthood, and

Maturity—old age. During each stage, the person experiences a psychosocial crisis that can have a positive or negative impact on personality. In Erikson's theory, human development involves a series of personal conflicts. These conflicts will become prominent at different stages when our environment demands certain adaptations. Each confrontation with our environment is called a crisis. Crisis involves a shift in perspective, requiring us to refocus our instinctive energies according to the needs of each stage of the life cycle. Each stage of development has certain crises or turning points that require changes in our behavior and personality. In this study, personality crisis is considered as the process of Achilles becoming more aware of himself in his youth period. And the other side under certain circumstances in the novel Achilles makes the very opposite of himself. According to (Mundi, 2020) Resistance is almost always performed by people in the marginal or subordinated situation, due to the repressing power exercised against them. And that courage Achilles could feel as a result of his relationship with Patroclus.

Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 212) personality growth into eight psychosocial stages. Erikson also proposed that each of the eight psychosocial stages provides an opportunity for developing our basic strengths. But in this case, the researcher will only explain 3 stages, namely hold 4 to 6 because the characters in the novel are told to have died at a certain age and the crisis that occurs does not immediately occur in the first stage but in stage 4.

a) Oral Sensory (Trust vs Mistrust)

The oral-sensory stage of psychosocial development, paralleling Freud's oral stage of psychosexual development, occurs during our first year of life, the time of our greatest helplessness. Infants are completely dependent on the mother or primary caretaker for survival, safety, and affection. During this stage, the mouth is very important. Erikson wrote in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 212) that babies "live through, and love with, [the] mouth". However, the connection between a baby and his world is not exclusively biological. It's also social. The infant's interaction with the mother determines whether trust or distrust for dealing with the environment in the future will be incorporated into his personality. Trust vs mistrust is the first stage in Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. This stage begins at birth and continues until approximately 18 months of age. During this stage, babies are unsure about the world they live in, and seek their primary caregiver for stability and consistency of care.

b) Muscular Anal (Autonomy vs Doubt, shame)

Autonomy versus shame and doubt is the second stage of Erik Erikson's stage of psychosocial development. This stage occurs between the ages of 18 months and around 3 years. According to Erikson, children at this stage are focused on developing a sense of personal control over physical skills and a sense of independence. Of all these skills, Erikson believed persistence was the most important Then let it go. He viewed these as prototypes for later conflicts in behavior and attitudes. For example, persistence can be expressed in a loving way or in a way hostile manner. Letting go can be an expression of destructive anger or

relaxing passivity The important thing is that at this stage, children are able to do this for the first time Exercise a degree of choice and experience the power of autonomous will. Although they remain dependent on their parents, they begin to see themselves as human beings or their own power, they want to exploit their newfound strengths. This The key question is how much society will do in the form of parents.

c) Locomotor Genital (Initiative vs Guilt)

The third stage of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development usually takes place in the age range of 3-5 years. During the initiative versus guilt stage, children assert themselves more frequently through directed play and other social interactions. In an Oedipal relationship, if parents guide a child, the child will inevitably fail If the child handles the situation with love and understanding, he or she will realize this What is acceptable behavior and what is unacceptable. Children's initiative can be guided Achieve realistic and socially acceptable goals and prepare for growth Adult responsibilities and ethics. In Freudian terms, we call it about Super ego.

d) Latency (Industriousness vs Inferiority)

Erikson's latency stage of psychosocial development, which occurs from ages 6 to 11 years, corresponds to Freud's latency period. Children start school and are exposed to new social influences. Ideally, both at home and at school, children learn good work and study habits (what Erikson calls persistence) primarily as a means of earning praise and deriving the satisfaction that comes from the successful completion of tasks. Children's deductive reasoning and reproduction abilities

continue to increase Rules lead to a conscious refinement of the skills demonstrated in architecture. Here Erikson's ideas reflected gender stereotypes of the era in which he proposed them theory. In his mind, boys build treehouses and model airplanes; girls cook and sew. Regardless of the activities associated with this age group, children Make a serious attempt to complete the task by concentrating, Hard work and perseverance. Erikson In (Duane & Sydney,2009, p. 215) Erikson's words: "The basic capability of technology is Develops as the child becomes ready to handle utensils, tools and weapons used by the big shots". The confidence to work hard during the incubation period It's ability. It requires skill and intelligence to track and mission accomplished. The outcome of these four childhood crises depends on it other people. The solution depends more on what is done to the child than what it is What can children do for themselves. Although children have more and more experiences From birth to independence at age 11, psychosocial development remains largely intact Under the influence of parents and teachers, often the most important people in the world Our lives at this time. During the final four stages of psychosocial development, our control increases About our environment. We consciously and consciously choose our friends, colleagues, Career, spouse, and leisure activities. However, these conscious decisions Significantly influenced by personality traits that develop over time Stages from birth to adolescence.

e) Adolescence (Identity Cohesion vs Role Confusion)

The fifth stage of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is Adolescence. Roles, and occurs during adolescence, around 12-18 years. During

this stage, adolescents seek a sense of self and personal identity, through an intense exploration of personal values, beliefs, and goals. The adolescent mind is essentially a mind or moratorium, a psychosocial stage between childhood and adulthood, and between the morality learned by children, and the ethics that must be developed by adults. People who emerge from this stage with a strong sense of self-identity are prepared to enter adulthood with a sense of security and confidence. People who are unable to achieve a coherent identity, that is, who experience an identity crisis, exhibit role confusion. They don't seem to know who they are, what they are, where they belong, or where they want to go. They may withdraw from their normal lifestyles (education, work, marriage) or seek an identity that is negative to crime or drugs, as Erickson did at one point. Even a negative identity as defined by society is not as satisfying as a positive identity, but it is not preferable to any other identity. Erikson pointed to the potentially strong influence of peer groups on the development of self-identity in adolescence. He pointed out that excessive involvement with fanatical groups or cults, or obsessive identification with popular culture icons, can limit the developing sense of self. The fundamental strength to be cultivated in adolescence is loyalty, which comes from a consistent ego identity. Loyalty involves honesty, and a sense of duty in our relationships with other people.

f) Young Adulthood (Intimacy vs Isolation)

Erikson views young adulthood as a longer stage than the previous stages, from late adolescence to around age 35. During this period we establish our independence from our parents and quasi-parental institutions, such as colleges, and

begin to function more independently as mature and responsible adults. We do some forms of productive labor and have intimate relationships—close friendships and sexual relations. In Erikson's view, intimacy is not limited to sexual intercourse but also includes feelings of care and commitment. These emotions can be displayed openly, without using self-protection or defensive mechanisms, and without the fear of losing our identity. We can merge our identity with that of others without drowning or getting lost in the process. In Erikson's view, intimacy is not limited to sexual relations, but also includes feelings of care and devotion.These feelings can be openly expressed without resorting to self-protection or defense mechanisms, and without fear of losing one's sense of self-identity. We can merge our identity with someone else's without sinking or losing our identity. Those who are unable to develop such intimacy in young adulthood develop a deeper sense of isolation. They may avoid social contact, reject others, and even become aggressive towards others. They prefer to be alone because they fear intimacy is a threat to their ego identity.

g) Adulthood (Generativity vs Stagnation)

Adulthood—approximately 35 to 55 years old—is the stage of maturity where we need to be actively involved in teaching and guiding the next generation. This need extends beyond our immediate family. In Erikson's view, our concerns are becoming broader and more long-term, involving future generations and the kinds of societies in which they will live. One need not be a parent to display generativity, nor does having children automatically satisfy this urge. Erikson believed that all institutions—whether business, government, social service, or

academic—provide opportunities for us to express generativity. Thus, in whatever organizations or activities we are involved in, we can usually find a way to become a mentor, teacher, or guide to younger people for the betterment of society at large. Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 217) When middle-aged people cannot or will not seek an outlet for generativity, they may become overwhelmed by "stagnation, boredom, and interpersonal impoverishment". Erikson's depiction of these emotional difficulties in middle age is similar to Jung's description of the midlife crisis. Such people may revert to a stage of pseudo-intimacy and indulge themselves in childish ways. And because they are preoccupied with their own needs and comfort, they can become physically or mentally disabled.

h) Maturity-Old age (Ego integrity vs Despair)

The final stage of Erik Erikson's theory of stages of psychosocial development. This stage begins at approximately age 55 and ends at death. It is during this time that we reflect on our accomplishments and can develop integrity if we see ourselves living a successful life. Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 218) describes ego integrity as "the sole acceptance of one's life cycle as something that must be" and later as "a sense of coherence and wholeness". In the final stages of psychosocial development, maturation, and old age, we are faced with a choice between ego integrity and despair. These attitudes determine how we evaluate life as a whole. Our main efforts are now nearing completion. We examine our lives, reflect, and take final measures. We are said to have ego integrity when we look back on our past with a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction and believe that we have handled life's victories and failures appropriately. Simply put, ego integrity

means accepting your place and past. On the other hand, if we look back on our lives with feelings of frustration, anger over missed opportunities, and regret over irreversible mistakes, we will despair. We become disgusted with ourselves, contempt for others, and bitterness about what could have been.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher provides a detailed description of the research design, data sources, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods that the researchers used in this study.

A. Research Design

The subject of this research is the main character of *The Song of Achilles* Novel by Madeline Miller. This research is also a literary criticism that uses the novel as an object of research because the theory used is the Identity Crisis by Erik H. Erikson. As for the literary approach, it is very appropriate for a psychological approach in analyzing the personality crisis of the main character. Because from a psychological point of view, the motivation behind the behavior of characters is certain and can be inferred psychologically. The substantive expansion of the meaning of literary works is the most direct psychological channel. When we discuss psychology and its place in literature, we examine primarily the author's imagination. Therefore a psychological approach is used in this study. The researcher tries to understand psychologically from the author's imagination to the main character in the novel.

B. Data Source

The Researchers used a novel entitled *The Song of Achilles* for the data source. However, this novel is only an adapted version of the original Illiad by Homer, published in 1598, but the researcher only focuses on *The Song of Achilles*. *The*

Song of Achilles is a novel written by American novelist Madeline Miller in 2011. She wrote this novel to explore myths. She gave the story of Patroclus and Achilles a new life from a different perspective than her previous novels and brought it to a wider audience than before. *The Song of Achilles* was published as Miller's debut novel on September 20, 2011, by Ecco Press, an imprint of HarperCollins. *The Song of Achilles* was first published in Singapore by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2019. The novel consists of 485 pages and is divided into 33 chapters.

C. Data Collection

The Researcher uses several steps in collecting data from research objects. The first step is to read and understand. The researcher reads the novel *The Song of Achilles* and understands the contents of the story in the novel. And the next step is highlighting. Where the researcher re-reads and marks the data from the contents of the novel which can be in the form of dialogue or quotations related to the theory used by the researcher in the research.

Using qualitative research, where research will collect as much data as possible to strengthen the researchers' arguments for the object to be studied. Which in this case serves to collect data from various sources, not just the literary work of the novel. It could be an internet resource, an e-book, or something like that. Qualitative has a diverse approach compared to quantitative by relying on words, sentences, pictures, and so on. Patton in (Lacey & Luff, 2007) "Qualitative inquiry is not a single thing with a single subject matter".

D. Data Analysis

After the researcher has finished collecting data, the researcher will continue to analyze and classify the data. Erik H. Erikson's Identity Crisis Theory will be used as a theory to analyze the existing data. After all the data has been marked and classified according to what is needed, the researcher will conclude how the total behavior or personality along with the Crisis of Personality.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents an analysis of the data that has been collected to answer the research problem. The research will present it in narrative form using the theory of identity crisis developed by Erik Homburger Erikson. The researcher tries to explain the personality crisis that occurred in Achilles during his lifetime by explaining the process of the crisis in Achilles' character which is divided into eight psychosocial stages.

A. The Ways of Describing Achilles's Personality Crisis

At the beginning of the story, we are presented with the introduction of the characters that will describe Achilles' personality. Because indeed in this novel Achilles' personality is described from the point of view of other characters. At the beginning of the story, the narrator explains through other characters, that Achilles' personality is confident, arrogant, and brave, but on the other hand, he is also considered innocent and does not like to lie. But Achilles is also a submissive and obedient person.

The researcher only divides the crisis that occurs in Achilles' personality into 3 parts because of the storyline factor in the character that requires him to die. As for the three parts are latency, adolescence, young adulthood, which are part of Erik Homburger Erikson's theory which will be divided and explained below.

1. Industriousness vs Inferiority

The child's growing powers of deductive reasoning and ability to play with rules leads to a deliberate refinement of the skills displayed in building things. The basic strength that emerges from perseverance during the latency stage is competence. This involves the exertion of skill and intelligence in the pursuit and completion of a task. Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 215) The outcome of the crisis in all four stages of childhood is dependent on others. Achilles' character is stronger in this stage because in this stage of latency, he is increasingly able to control what he wants and realizes what he needs-beginning to be open to others and others' environment.

> The carpet was thick beneath my feet. I knelt a little behind Achilles. I could feel the king's gaze on me.
> "For many years now, Achilles, I have urged companions on you and you have turned them away. Why this boy?"
> The question might have been my own. I had nothing to offer such a prince. Why, then, had he made a charity case of me? Peleus and I both waited for his answer.
> "He is surprising."
> I looked up, frowning. If he thought so, he was the only one.
> "Surprising," Peleus echoed.
> "Yes." Achilles explained no further, though I hoped he would.
> Peleus rubbed his nose in thought. "The boy is an exile with a stain upon him. He will add no luster to your reputation."
> "I do not need him to," Achilles said. Not proudly or boastfully. Honestly.
> Peleus acknowledged this. "Yet other boys will be envious that you have chosen such a one. What will you tell them?"
> "I will tell them nothing." The answer came with no hesitation, clear and crisp. "It is not for them to say what I will do." (Chap. 5, pg. 52-53).

The data above shows the first time Achilles began to open up to others. He chose Patroclus as his companion as a soldier in front of his father. Whereas previously there was not a single soldier that Achilles chose to be his companion. But Achilles considered Patroclus different and surprising. He didn't need any reason to choose him. And Achilles was firm with what he wanted, he did not

care what other soldiers would say and Achilles argued that no one had the right to determine what he would do.

> *"But in all those years, Achilles showed no special interest in any of the boys, though he was polite to all, as befitted his upbringing. And now he had bestowed the long-awaited honor upon the most unlikely of us, small and ungrateful and probably cursed." (Chap. 5, pg.56)*

from Peleus' words above it is clear that Achilles wants a companion who will accompany him and what he wants is Patroclus. Achilles indirectly chooses Patroclus without giving clear reasons about what makes Patroclus worthy of being his companion. But beyond that Achilles begins to realize what he needs as a knight and dares to start expressing it to people. The crisis that occurs here is in accordance with Erikson's words about other people as the main influence in the crisis at this stage.

It turns out that behind the side of Achilles that we know as brave and authoritative there is another side that turns out to have habits that we don't expect. Maybe it refers more to adrenaline and doing things that we consider impossible but Achilles is happy because he managed to do it.

> *"I learned that he was not so dignified as he looked. Beneath his poise and stillness was another face, full of mischief and faceted like a gem, catching the light. He liked to play games against his own skill, catching things with his eyes closed, setting himself impossible leaps over beds and chairs." (Chap. 5, pg.60)*

from Patroclus' statement above, it can be concluded that at this stage Achilles tends to challenge himself to do things that are almost impossible for ordinary people to do and there is a certain satisfaction for Achilles when he succeeds in doing so. Industriousness tends to be a crisis that occurs in Achilles. He begins to hone his own abilities and feels satisfaction when he finishes his work.

The next crisis occurs when Achilles is training with Patroclus. And Patroclus deliberately asks Achilles to attack him but the reaction given by Achilles is beyond his expectations. The following as the data below.

> *"Who trained you?" I asked. I did not know what else to say.*
> *"My father, a little."*
> *A little. I felt almost frightened.*
> *"No one else?"*
> *"No."*
> *I stepped forward. "Fight me."*
> *He made a sound almost like a laugh. "No. Of course not."*
> *"Fight me." I felt in a trance. He had been trained, a little, by his father. The rest was—what? Divine? This was more of the gods than I had ever seen in my life. He made it look beautiful, this sweating, hacking art of ours. I understood why his father did not let him fight in front of the others. How could any ordinary man take pride in his own skill when there was this in the world?*
> *"I don't want to."*
> *"I dare you."*
> *"You don't have any weapons."*
> *"I'll get them."*
> *He knelt and laid his weapons in the dirt. His eyes met mine.*
> *"I will not. Do not ask me again." (Chap. 5, pg.63).*

from the conversation above Achilles didn't want to fight Patroclus because he didn't want to, who even gave his reason for not wanting to because Patroclus didn't hold a weapon but behind his words it was clear that it was his will if he didn't want to hurt Patroclus. Achilles has been able to control his emotions and is aware of what he wants, he is indeed a knight who is assigned to kill, but he has also begun to realize who he should kill, not everyone who challenges him should he kill. Because in the past Achilles was an obedient person, if he was assigned to do something he would immediately do it without thinking or involving his thoughts and feelings.

And surprisingly Achilles has his own opinion about himself and about his abilities. Can be seen from the following data.

> *He cupped a hand against his chin; his features looked finer than usual, like carved marble. "I'd like to be a hero, though. I think I could do it. If*

> *the prophecy is true. If there's a war. My mother says I am better even than*
> *Heracles was." (Chap. 6, Pg. 76)*

From the brief data above, it is very surprising that Achilles has thoughts about himself. He is aware of the abilities he can provide in the war will have an impact on someone's view of him, if indeed he wants to be considered a god with his abilities then it is not impossible for him. This reinforces that Achilles already understands what he is and wants to be. He does not want to be a god even though he can, because Achilles considers it as something illogical even though it does exist.

Industriousness is very dominant in Achilles and there is no sense of inferiority in him at this stage because he feels he is the best warrior ever in terms of ability in warfare and he does not feel he has to be stronger because he finds someone stronger than him among humans. He can do so not without cause of course the effect of others in this case is Patroclus opens and becomes an enlightenment for his life.

2. Identity Cohesion vs Role Confusion

Adolescence, between the ages of 12 and 18, is the stage where we have to face and resolve our basic ego identity crisis. The basic ego is the self-image formed during adolescence that integrates our ideas about who we are and who we want to be. This is when we form our self-image, the integration of our ideas about ourselves and what others think of us. People who emerge from this stage with a strong sense of self-identity will be equipped to face adulthood with certainty and confidence. Those who fail to achieve a cohesive identity - who experience an identity crisis - will exhibit role confusion. Erikson in (Duane &

Sydney, 2009, p. 216) notes the potentially powerful impact of peer groups on ego identity development in adolescence.

This stage will explain how the identity crisis happened to Achilles. As we know Achilles previously met with Patroclus who made him start to open up to the surrounding environment and began to understand about who he was and what he wanted with his own will, the presence of Patroclus helped Achilles in justifying the crisis that occurred to him.

> *"At thirteen we were almost late to do so, especially him, as princes were known for their appetites"*
> *"Once, I even heard the king offer her to his son. He answered, almost diffidently: "I am tired tonight". Later, as we walked back to our room, he avoided my eyes." (Chap. 7, Pg.79)*

From what Patroclus said above about Achilles. Achilles as a prince is certainly considered to have a high lust for women but in fact Achilles is not like most other princes. Achilles showed an unusual attitude, even he did not do the usual thing for a prince to do, namely having sexual intercourse. He could have chosen one woman whoever he wanted but he chose not to do it, seeing how Achilles was able to control his lust and lust for his ego as a man. He was not confused about his role here he knew what to do and think in response to the problem and he did not consider his position as a prince as a burden and had to do everything that a prince did, he did what he wanted. But behind it all there is actually another side that is seen from Achilles.

> *"I lean forward and our lips land clumsily on each other. They are like the fat bodies of bees, soft and round and giddy with pollen. I can taste his mouth—hot and sweet with honey from dessert. My stomach trembles, and a warm drop of pleasure spreads beneath my skin. More." (Chap. 7, Pg.85)*

From Patroclus' words above they are having a more intimate relationship. Achilles doesn't even deny and deny this but rather enjoys it. Achilles turns out

to have another side that is only revealed at this stage, namely that he likes the same sex. He views Patroclus not only as a companion but also as someone he cares about his existence. This makes Achilles show a self-image as a figure who likes the same sex in this case. Erikson in (Duaney & Sydney, 2009, p. 216) suggests that adolescence is a pause between childhood and adulthood, a psychological moratorium necessary to give a person time and energy to play different roles and live with a different self-image. So it can be concluded that the things that Achilles shows that make other people think of him as different are not a mistake, it's just that the things that are different from him that make a negative self-image for some people.

Achilles was indeed born as a demigod. No human could defeat him at that time, it was truly a heyday for Achilles. But that doesn't mean he doesn't want to learn other things. This is a form of Achilles' quest for knowledge in supporting the title of the best warrior. As well as a real search for identity for Achilles by learning things he hasn't learned before.

> *"I'm supposed to leave tomorrow," he said. It was almost an accusation.*
>
> *"Oh," I said. My mouth felt swollen and numb, too thick to form words.*
>
> *"I'm going to be taught by Chiron." He paused, then added. "He taught Heracles. And Perseus." (Chap. 7, Pg.87)*

Achilles decided to go on a journey of self-discovery by learning through his teacher who was used to teaching the children of the gods and adding things that he had not learned before in his kingdom. It also shows his nature at this stage to be curious about other new things that are not related to the art of fighting or killing alone.

The voice again, measured and deliberate.

"I am assuming, Achilles Pelides, that this is why you have not yet joined me on the mountain?"

My mind groped towards understanding. Achilles had not gone to Chiron. He had waited, here. For me.

"Greetings, Master Chiron, and my apologies. Yes, it is why I have not come." He was using his prince's voice. (Chap. 8, Pg.93).

From the data above, it can be seen that Achilles actually did not immediately meet his teacher but he deliberately delayed in the mountains hoping that someone would come after him. Of course we know the person he meant was Patroclus. It turned out to be true that when Patroclus arrived to catch up with him Achilles confirmed that he was waiting for Patroclus in the mountains and then would meet his teacher. Achilles shows his loyalty to his colleague, Patroclus. This is very meaningful because it brings out the values that exist within Achilles, with this loyalty a person can be trusted and respected by others. Because at this time there is a transition of personality from children to adults. This is in according with what Erikson said in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 216) that the basic strength that must be developed in adolescence is loyalty, which arises from a cohesive ego identity. Loyalty includes sincerity, authenticity, and a sense of responsibility in our relationships with others.

"There is no need to be sorry. Simply answer."

I stammered a little.

"Yes. I would like to learn. It seems useful, does it not?"

"It is very useful," Chiron agreed. He turned to Achilles, who had been following the conversation.

"And you, Pelides? Do you also think medicine is useful?"

"Of course," Achilles said. "Please do not call me Pelides. Here I am—I am just Achilles."

Something passed through Chiron's dark eyes. A flicker that was almost amusement. (Chap. 8, Pg.99)

From the conversation above, Chiron tried to honor Achilles by calling Achilles the nickname because Chiron knew how famous Achilles was then and in the future would be a soldier remembered. Achilles showed his humble nature to Chiron. He didn't want to be specialized or exaggerated because of his ability or background because he felt that here he was nothing. Just someone who studied with his teacher like everyone else. He didn't want to be called "Pelides", it was like the title of a knight who was exalted for his strength and agility as a warrior. Achilles' ego here is very good, he knows he is just a student in front of his teacher and does not want to be proud of what he has.

Chivalrous traits appeared one by one in Achilles slowly. Achilles began to discover who he was and the traits that seemed suitable for him. This can be seen in the following conversation.

"You knew?" This was Achilles. I would never have spoken so boldly.

"Then you have decided? You will disregard her message?"

Chiron's voice held a warning of displeasure. "She is a goddess, Achilles, and your mother besides. Do you think so little of her wishes?"

"I honor her, Chiron. But she is wrong in this." His hands were balled so tightly I could see the tendons, even in the low light.

"And why is she wrong, Pelides?"

I watched him through the darkness, my stomach clenching. I did not know what he might say.

"She feels that—" He faltered a moment, and I almost did not breathe.

"That he is a mortal and not a fit companion."

"Do you think he is?" Chiron asked. His voice gave no hint of the answer. "Yes." (Chap. 8, Pg.103)

from the data above. Achilles tried to refute what his mother thought of Patroclus. Although his mother was a goddess, but Achilles did not hesitate to blame him if he differed in opinion, even chiron and Patroclus were surprised to hear Achilles' words that seemed to oppose what his mother wanted without seeing the figure of his mother. It wasn't a bad trait, but Achilles knew very well what he needed in a companion. He is wise in choosing and making decisions. Even if his own mother made a mistake, he would still think it was a mistake even if his mother did. Because only Achilles himself understood him and he had realized slowly, he began to make his own decisions and did not involve others.

> *"But he could tell your father. He might be angry." I said it almost desperately. Soon my skin would grow too warm, and I would no longer be able to think. "So what if he is?" The first time he had said something like this, I had been shocked. That his father might be angry and Achilles would still do as he wished—it was something I did not understand, could barely imagine. It was like a drug to hear him say it. I never tired of it. (Chap. 10, Pg.131)*

From the data above, it further strengthens the character of Achilles that his stance is more mature and strong. He didn't care if Chiron told his father about what he did which he thought might be a mistake but for him it was right and he wanted to do it. He really did everything by himself not because of other people's orders or influence, and he was not afraid that others would comment on what he would do, even his own father and mother, at least for now.

> *"They will ask me to fight," Achilles said. It was not a question.*

> *"They will."*
>
> *"You wish me to give them an audience."*
>
> *"I do."*
>
> *There was quiet again. Then Achilles said, "I will not dishonor them, or*
>
> *you. I will hear their reasons. But I say to you that I do not think they will*
>
> *convince me." (Chap. 11, Pg. 148)*

From Achilles' conversation with his father, Achilles would kindly accept their arrival and their intention to invite Achilles to fight by hosting them and remain as if they did not understand they would be invited to war. But Achilles also insisted that he could not be persuaded because of such a thing. He didn't want to be persuaded to join the war because he thought it was useless to him. Achilles showed his strong stance, he was unwilling to do things that he himself did not want to do, he was unwilling to do things because others asked or told him to.

> *"Patroclus?"*
>
> *"You did it for nothing."*
>
> *He flinched at the emptiness of my voice. But how else was I to sound?*
>
> *"What do you mean?"*
>
> *"Your mother did not tell me where you were. It was Peleus."*
>
> *His face had gone pale, bled dry.*
>
> *"She did not tell you?"*
>
> *"No. Did you truly expect she would?" My voice cut harder than I meant it to.*
>
> *"Yes," he whispered.*
>
> *There were a thousand things I might have said, to reproach him for his*
>
> *naïveté. He had always trusted too easily; he had had so little in his life to*
>
> *fear or suspect. (Chap. 12, Pg.170)*

The above data shows that Achilles still believed in his mother that his mother would tell Patroclus of his whereabouts. Achilles thought that by obeying his

mother's words, his mother would tell Patroclus of her self-willedness. And in fact Achilles wanted to do it not because his mother asked but because his mother promised Patroclus would be told. But it turned out that reality was not what he wanted. Achilles did not think of the other possibility that his mother hated Patroclus very much, but he easily believed his mother would tell him his whereabouts. Such a trait could backfire on Achilles because it is easy to believe in something without thinking about anything else and there is no suspicion.

The next data shows that Achilles is a demigod hero, who always feels himself right for all his actions and can even feel wrong and even apologize by begging. This happened when Achilles was caught screwing Deidameia which made Patroclus disappointed because he felt he had been betrayed by Achilles by his actions.

> *"Please, wait. Please, let me explain. I did not want to do it. My mother —*
> *" He was breathless, almost panting. I had never seen him so upset. "She led the girl to my room. She made me. I did not want to. My mother said— she said—" He was stumbling over his words. "She said that if I did as she said, she would tell you where I was."*
> *"Forgive me," he said again. "I did not want it. It was not you. I did not— I did not like it." Hearing it soothed the last of the jagged grief that had begun when Deidameia shouted his name. My throat was thick with the beginning of tears. "There is nothing to forgive," I said. (Chap.12 ,Pg. 169-171)*

Patroclus made Achilles' personality become more humble and have a conscience for making Achilles apologize to such an extent. Because with a sense of regret for his mistakes Achilles can learn not to make the same mistakes and not hesitate to apologize if he does wrong later. Not arrogant and haughty just because he is the strongest warrior and cannot treat others as he pleases.

Achilles must have felt confused and didn't know what to do. When faced with a reality that not even he or his mother could change and help him. But for

Achilles it was not a painful reality for him. He knows his identity as a soldier, but still when faced with these conditions, there must be a sense of not knowing what to do. Like the data below

> *".. Achilles swallowed, loud in the silent chamber. He met his mother's black eyes. "Is it true, what he says?..."*
> *"... The last of her fire was gone; only marble remained. "It is true. But there is more, and worse that he has not said." The words came tonelessly, as a statue would speak them. "If you go to Troy, you will never return. You will die a young man there." Achilles' face went pale. "It is certain?" This is what all mortals ask first, in disbelief, shock, fear. Is there no exception for me? ..."*
> *"... "It is certain." If he had looked at me then, I would have broken. I would have begun to weep and never stopped. But his eyes were fixed on his mother. "What should I do?" he whispered. The slightest tremor, over the still water of her face. "Do not ask me to choose," she said. And vanished..." (Chap. 15, Pg. 210-211)*

From the data above. It can be seen that Achilles was a little confused when he knew what kind of ending would be for him. When he asked his mother, his mother still left the decision to Achilles. At first he didn't believe it because he felt he was the greatest, it was very clear. Panic, confusion, enveloped Achilles' feelings.

Achilles is the best fighter. As a warrior, the most desirable thing is recognition and appreciation from people around him and even people who are far away want to be recognized as a good image. In addition, it is a form of his identity that is described as a demigod. Similarly, Achilles, it can be said that he was very hungry for recognition from others, he wanted to be respected and feared as a figure who carved a memorable history of all time. Like Patroclus's following statement.

> *"I do not think I could bear it," he said, at last. His eyes were closed, as if against horrors. I knew he spoke not of his death, but of the nightmare*

Odysseus had spun, the loss of his brilliance, the withering of his grace.
(Chap. 15, Pg. 211)

From the data above, Achilles is described as a figure who is crazy about recognition and appreciation. He was afraid that what Odyseus predicted for him would happen if he did not participate in the war, which was to lose all the fame he had gained and would live as an ordinary person who didn't even have any memories/ even he didn't care about losing his life but was afraid of losing his fame. Such is the chivalrous nature that exists in Achilles who is known as the best warrior of his generation and previous generations.

He looked up, his beautiful face framed by the gold of his hair. "My

Mother told you the rest of the prophecy."

"She did."

"And you think that no one but me can kill Hector."

"Yes," I said.

"And you think to steal time from the Fates?"

"Yes."

"Ah." A sly smile spread across his face; he had always loved defiance.

"Well, why should I kill him? He's done nothing to me."

For the first time then, I felt a kind of hope. (Chap. 15, Pg. 216)

Here Patroclus tried to save Achilles by trying to steal time from Achilles' destiny. But there Achilles seemed to smile, teasing Patroclus as if it were just a joke. Achilles did not want to kill Hector because Hector did no harm to him in any way, because Achilles thought he did not recognize Hector and had never met him before. This means that Achilles still has a conscience as a soldier who does not just kill for no reason. He is already very good at controlling his ego and emotions about this.

Achilles is also still human, there are things he wants to achieve and is satisfied with his achievements. Honor, recognition, and unwilling to submit under anyone's orders. He was not unreasonable, all soldiers would not be surprised if all he wanted was it because he deserved it and he felt arrogant and the greatest among the others. This is evidenced by the following data.

> *He did not kneel. He did not call out a greeting to the great king, or incline his head or offer a gift. He did nothing but stand straight, chin proudly lifted, before them all. Then, just as Odysseus moved forward to intervene, Achilles spoke. "I am Achilles, son of Peleus, god-born, best of the Greeks," he said. "I have come to bring you victory." A second of startled silence, then the men roared their approval. Pride became us—heroes were never modest. (Chap. 17, Pg.245)*

From the data above, Achilles shows his arrogant and arrogant nature because of his figure which is considered very important in war. He did not want to kneel and did not bow when he met a king, because what he thought was that the figure of the king alone would not bring victory in war, but his figure was the most important in the fight not only that he also acted like a person who should be respected because he felt that only he could make the war a sure victory. Other evidence points to his increasingly arrogant nature.

> *The knife's edge fell onto her throat, and blood spurted over the altar, spilled down her dress. She choked, tried to speak, could not. Her body thrashed and writhed, but the hands of the king pinned her down. At last her struggles grew weaker, her kicking less; at last she lay still. Achilles seemed frozen, fixed to his spot beside the dais. I took his arm and pulled him through the crowd towards our tent. His eyes were wild, and his face was spattered with her blood. I wet a cloth and tried to clean it away, but he caught my hand. "I could have stopped them," he said. The skin of his face was very pale; his voice was hoarse. "I was close enough. I could have saved her." I shook my head. "You could not have known." He buried his face in his hands and did not speak. I held him and whispered all the bits of broken comfort I could find.(Chap. 18, Pg. 257-258)*

The data shows how surprised Achilles was to find out that this happened in front of his eyes. He saw the knife cut the girl's neck and the blood splattered all

over her body. And afterwards Achilles also felt he could have stopped it he

knew that's what he would do, but what else could Achilles not know that it

would happen like that because from the beginning the event was for celebration

and worship of the gods. regret enveloped Achilles' mind for a moment. From

him, a killing machine in war suddenly had regret because someone was killed

in front of his eyes. This made Achilles not want to kill other people for a while.

> *"They could not get close enough to touch me," he said. There was a sort of wondering triumph in his voice. "I did not know how easy it would be. Like nothing. You should have seen it. The men cheered me afterwards." His words were almost dreamy. "I cannot miss. I wish you had seen." (Chap. 20, Pg. 282)*

Achilles boasted even more that no one could hurt or even approach him in

battle, and he took it too easily and was glad others recognized him for what he

had done in battle. Here he began to meet his true self as a soldier. He behaved

like a soldier who was proud of his abilities and was able to do it alone.

After certain events happened to him, Achilles became more empathetic,

especially towards women. Not without reason, but because of regret for what

he didn't do before.

> *I could barely watch these girls as they stumbled into camp to be*
>
> *parceled off. I sent Achilles out to ask for them, to seek as many as he*
>
> *could, and the men teased him about his voraciousness, his endless*
>
> *priapism. "Didn't even know you liked girls," Diomedes joked.*
> *(Chap. 21, Pg. 293)*

From the data above, it can be seen that he even took all the girls from his loot.

not because it was completely Achilles who wanted him, but it was because

Patroclus told him to. The girl he took was not to satisfy his lust or be enslaved

but to be educated and taught by bresies. It was Bresies who gathered and taught

them. The empathetic side of Achilles is actually visible but not clearly because it seems that he was told by Patroclus that Achilles wanted even though from Achilles itself there was already a desire to do it.

At this stage Achilles is already more developed in terms of his emotions, whether it is good or bad, Achilles already knows what he wants and what he needs. There are even some feelings that are actually contrary to their nature and unexpected. Achilles formed an identity that describes him today. Coupled with the process he had gone through in the previous stage, it made his personality even stronger. He didn't confuse himself as to what he was. In various conditions Achilles was able to position himself as he should. Identity Cohesion is what Achilles describes at this stage.

3. Intimacy vs Isolation

Erikson in (Duane & Sydney, 2009, p. 217) considered young adulthood to be a longer stage than the previous ones, extending from the end of adolescence to about age 35 as a mature and responsible adult. In Erikson's view, intimacy is not limited to sexual intercourse but also includes feelings of care and commitment. These emotions can be displayed openly, without the use of self-protection or defense mechanisms, and without fear of losing self-identity. We can merge our identity with the identity of others without drowning or eliminating it in the process. People who are not able to establish such intimacy in young adulthood will develop feelings of isolation. They avoid social contact and reject others, and may even become aggressive towards them. They prefer solitude for fear of intimacy as a threat to their ego identity.

This was a new worry I had not considered. But of course: our stories had many characters. Great Perseus or modest Peleus. Heracles or almost forgotten Hylas. Some had a whole epic, others just a verse.
He sat up, wrapping his arms around his knees. "I think she is afraid that someone else is going to kill Hector. Before me."
Another new fear. Achilles' life suddenly cut shorter than it already was.
"Who does she mean?"
"I don't know. Ajax has tried and failed. Diomedes, too. They are the best after me. There is no one else I can think of."
"What about Menelaus?"
Achilles shook his head. "Never. He is brave and strong, but that is all. He would break against Hector like water on a rock. So. It is me, or no one." (Chap. 23, pg. 311-312)

From the data above, it can be seen that Achilles seems to be discussing who will kill Hector because he knows that when Hector dies, it won't be long before he dies too. All the characters were mentioned by Achilles and none of them felt that they could kill Hector. Achilles thought that he was the only one who could kill Hector and it was his responsibility as a knight to do so he was well aware of that but until then he had no reason to kill Hector because Hector had never done anything wrong to him.

"It is your right to question such things," Achilles said. "You feel misled; you were promised victory."
"Yes!"
I caught a glimpse of Agamemnon's face contorted in anger. But he was stuck in the middle of the crowd, unable to break free or speak without causing a scene.
"Tell me," Achilles said. "Do you think Aristos Achaion fought in a hopeless war?"
The men did not answer.
"Do you?"
"No," someone said.
Achilles nodded, solemnly. "No, I am not, and I will swear any oath. I am here because I believe that we will win. I will endure to the end."
"That doesn't matter to you." A different voice. "But what about those who want to leave?"
"You are welcome to leave whenever you want."
"Us?" The voice was dubious.
"Of course." He paused for a moment and offered his most innocent, friendly smile.
"But I will get your share of the treasure when we take Troy." (Chap. 24, Pg.326-327)

From the conversation above. Achilles tried to convince his soldiers that this war would be won. Achilles tried to convince the soldiers that this war would not be in vain and threatened little by taking away his rights if this war was won. He tried to seduce the soldiers by issuing some motivational words for the soldiers to continue to be enthusiastic to win the war. Achilles showed leadership and responsibility in war. And successfully, his soldiers who had originally begun to surrender in battle became excited after hearing Achilles' words.

> *I shifted to face Achilles. "Have you ever thought about having children?" I asked. His eyes were closed, but he wasn't sleeping. "I have children," he replied. I answered. It surprises me every time I think about it. His child with Deidameia. A boy, Thetis had told him, named Neoptolemus. The New War. Nicknamed Pyrrhus, for his fiery red hair. I was disturbed to think of him-a piece of Achilles wandering the world. "Does he look like you?" I once asked Achilles. Achilles shrugged. "I didn't ask.""Do you wish you could meet him?" Achilles shook his head. "It's best that my mother raise her. He will be better off with her." (Chap. 24, Pg. 340).*

from the above data Achilles shows his mature attitude. He was questioned by Patroclus about children, and Achilles unexpectedly answered clearly that he had a child with a deidameia named Neoptolemus. But Achilles did not want to see his own son, not without cause but he was well aware of his impossible condition to meet let alone raise his child because he knew that his life would not be long, and he was heartened to let his son be taken care of by Thetis, his mother.

Achilles is sometimes elegant and funny with his unpredictable way of thinking, as in the quote below.

> *After they were gone, Achilles would shake his head. "I don't know how you remember them all. I swear they look the same to me."*
> *I would laugh and point them out again. "That's Sthenelus, Diomedes' charioteer. And that's Podarces, whose brother was the first to die, remember?"*
> *"There are too many of them," he said. "It's simpler if they just remember me." (Chap. 24, Pg.331).*

Achilles wondered why Patroclus could remember all the names of people who had been with him at some time, so Achilles came up with a solution in a way that they would better remember all of them than having to remember too much. His way of thinking was unexpected, seemed arrogant but not wrong also considering that was his identity, he didn't want to lose his identity like that.

> *"That is good," he said, eyelids drooping once more. Moments passed,*
> *and I was sure he was asleep. But then he said, "With you. She wants to*
> *have a child with you."*
> *My silence was his answer. He sat up, the blanket falling from his chest.*
> *"Is she pregnant?" he asked.*
> *There was a tautness to his voice I had not heard before.*
> *"No," I said.*
> *His eyes dug into mine, sifting them for answers.*
> *"Do you want to?" he asked. I saw the struggle on his face. Jealousy was*
> *strange to him, a foreign thing. He was hurt, but did not know how to speak*
> *of it. I felt cruel, suddenly, for bringing it up.*
> *"No," I said. "I don't think so. No."*
> *"If you wanted it, it would be all right." Each word was carefully placed;*
> *he was trying to be fair.*
> *I thought of the dark-haired child again. I thought of Achilles.*
> *"It is all right now," I said.*
> *The relief on his face filled me with sweetness. (Chap. 24, Pg. 341)*

From the above conversation, Achilles was very open-minded, he was well aware that the bride-to-be wanted to have children with Patroclus. He tried to care about the patrol because he thought Patroclus wanted that too, but from the look on his face, Achilles certainly seemed jealous of it, it can be seen from the expression on his face when asking *"Do you want to?"*. It was a normal thing, because it was a pair of women and men, on the other hand, he was also fair if Patroclus wanted it, then he allowed it, because Achilles himself considered it his wish, and it was natural for him.

Achilles was not without enemies. He clashed with King Agamemnon because they were both arrogant, unwilling to acknowledge each other, feeling themselves greater than each other but Achilles responded very smartly.

> *"Agamemnon," he said. I flinched from the roughness of his voice. The king turned, and Achilles drove a finger into his chest. The high king could not stop the huff of surprise. "Your words today have caused your own death, and the death of your men. I will fight for you no longer. Without me, your army will fall. Hector will grind you to bones and bloody dust, and I will watch it and laugh. You will come, crying for mercy, but I will give none. They will all die, Agamemnon, for what you have done here." (Chap. 25, Pg. 358).*

From the above data it can be seen that Achilles was tired and felt compelled to teach Agamemnon a lesson because of his arrogance, so he was here acting like an adult. Unknowingly, he actually began to care about his surroundings by trying to warn Agamemnon what was about to happen. He warned Agamemnon that if he was not there, this war would be lost, and Agamemnon would die. And Achilles would not join the war until Agamemnon asked him to. it sounds cruel but that way Agamemnon will awaken.

> *"You chose her," he says. "Over me."*
> *"Over your pride." The word I use is hubris. Our word for arrogance that scrapes the stars, for violence and towering rage as ugly as the gods. His fists tighten. Now, perhaps, the attack will come.*
> *"My life is my reputation," he says. His breath sounds ragged. "It is all I have. I will not live much longer. Memory is all I can hope for." He swallows, thickly. "You know this. And would you let Agamemnon destroy it? Would you help him take it from me?" (Chap. 26, Pg. 373).*

Achilles began to get irritated and ambitious in achieving his goals. He wants to commit to what he wants to get before the end of his life. he knew his life would not be long so he pursued honor, fame and memories to leave in history, but Patroclus was a little different because he thought Achilles' wrong ways would have led to the opposite. Achilles did not think about the impact of what he did.

But still, his haughty personality is always with him like it has become a trait that must always be with him and can never change.

> *"Never," he says, when I ask him. "Never until Agamemnon begs my forgiveness or Hector himself walks into my camp and threatens what is dear to me. I have sworn I will not."*
> *"What if Agamemnon is dead?"*
> *"Bring me his body, and I will fight." His face is carved and unmovable, like the statue of a stern god.*
> *"Do you not fear that the men will hate you?"*
> *They should hate Agamemnon. It is his pride that kills them." And yours. But I know the look on his face, the dark recklessness of his eyes. He will not yield. He does not know how. I have lived eighteen years with him, and he has never backed down, never lost. What will happen if he is forced to? I am afraid for him, and for me, and for all of us. (Chap. 29, Pg. 401).*

From the data above, Achilles' ego and arrogance are still clearly visible. Patroclus tried to persuade Achilles to join the war but Achilles did not want to, choosing to stay away from all unless he saw Agamemnon's corpse directly. He didn't care what happened to his troops and the people who were about to die, not until Agamemnon kowtowed to him or died and showed him his body. His overinflated ego and desire not to lose to Agamemnon by proving his absence would affect the war. This was the inflection point for Achilles, he chose to isolate himself from the war and everyone involved simply because their king had a disagreement with Achilles. But Achilles was so because he already had a firm stance and commitment to it.

Achilles turned into a grim figure who was filled with regret and he became a vile figure afterwards. Not without reason he was like that, some things caused him to be like that.

> *"Who did this?" His voice is a terrible thing, cracked and broken. "Hector," Menelaus says. Achilles seizes his giant ash spear, and tries to tear free from the arms that hold him. Odysseus grabs his shoulders. "Tomorrow," he says. "He has gone inside the city. Tomorrow. Listen to me, Pelides. Tomorrow you can kill him. I swear it. Now you must eat, and rest."*
> *"He is dead," she says, in her flat voice.*

> *"Hector is dead," he says. "Tomorrow."*
> *"You have no armor."*
> *"I do not need any." His teeth show; it is an effort to speak.*
> *She reaches, pale and cool, to take his hands from me. "He did it to*
> *himself," she says.*
> *"Do not touch me!"*
> *She draws back, watching him cradle me in his arms.*
> *"I will bring you armor," she says. (Chap. 31, Pg. 429-430).*

From the above conversation, Achilles turned into a vengeful and murderous figure. He was shocked to see Patroclus lying like a corpse in front of him, he was very angry and he wanted to avenge Hector for what he did to Patroclus, which was to kill him. But at that time even Achilles did not have armor to fight and fortunately Thetis was there as a mother figure as well as a supporter by preparing a solemn Armor that she would wear when taking revenge. Achilles was furious and wanted to avenge Hector, and didn't care about the prophecy about him. All he knew was to avenge Patroclus. He was already swept away in unstoppable resentment and anger again.

> *Achilles returns to the tent, where my body waits. He is red and red and*
> *rust-red, up to his elbows, his knees, his neck, as if he has swum in the vast dark*
> *chambers of a heart and emerged, just now, still dripping. He is dragging*
> *Hector's body behind him, pierced through its heels with a leather thong. The*
> *neat beard is matted with dirt, the face black with bloody dust. He has been*
> *pulling it behind his chariot as the horses run. (Chap. 31, Pg. 438)*

From the data above, Achilles turned into a cruel and unforgiving figure. He tried to treat Hector very shamefully even if it was just his corpse. Achilles is like a merciless man here. He was consumed with emotion towards Hector who had killed Patroclus and succeeded in killing him, not only that he even dragged Hector's corpse on the back of his horse to the tent as if Hector had no self-esteem. Even after his death too cruel a way to take revenge.

But in the end, Achilles still showed a compassionate figure and had a conscience for Hector's father because he had humbly met Achilles to ask for the corpse of his son Hector to be buried.

> *"I know." The king's voice is quiet, unafraid. "But it is worth my life, if there is a chance my son's soul may be at rest." Achilles' eyes fill; he looks away so the old man will not see. Priam's voice is gentle. "It is right to seek peace for the dead. You and I both know there is no peace for those who live after.". "No," Achilles whispers. Nothing moves in the tent; time does not seem to pass. Then Achilles stands. "It is close to dawn, and I do not want you to be in danger as you travel home. I will have my servants prepare your son's body." (Chap. 32, Pg. 445-446).*

After a long argument with Hector's father, his father humbled himself and surrendered before Achilles. Unknowingly, it was precisely that which weakened Achilles' heart and rekindled his empathy and sympathy as a soldier who had been swallowed by a momentary sense of emotion. Achilles finally gave his body back to his father, Hector, for burial, because he felt pity and emotion for what Hector's father had done to him.

After that, Achilles burned Patroclus' body as a final tribute to him and kept his ashes to be buried with him later. After that Achilles continued the war and according to the prophecy he would die after Hector died. Sure enough, there was a person named Paris who was helped by the god of Apollo to kill Achilles. Achilles was hit by an arrow from Paris who was gifted by the god Apollo so that he could kill him and there ends the story of Achilles and his achievements and memories. Everyone remembers his merits for what he has done. Researchers only explain Achilles's personality crisis until the 6th stage or young adulthood because the story ends with Achilles at that stage. In the last stage, there was a very complex crisis where Achilles who initially became Intimacy

with all his care and commitment suddenly turned into isolation and closed himself from the outside world because of his covering ego.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the conclusion that is found in the research and the suggestions for future research, either for the object of the study or the development of the literary theories.

A. Conclusion

This study found a personality crisis in a character named Achilles in the novel The Song of Achilles. Divided into 3 stages that explain the personality crisis in Achilles. Namely the stage of Latency, Adolescence and young adulthood. At the latency stage the crisis faced by Achilles is Industriousness vs inferiority where Achilles at this stage is more inclined to Industriousness. Achilles was not influenced by other people's abilities that made him want more, but he focused on everything he could and showed it to everyone. In the Adolescence stage, the crisis facing Achilles is Identity Cohesion vs Role Confusion. At this stage Achilles has made it clear about himself and knows what his identity is, therefore Achilles at this stage leads to Identity Cohesion. Achilles continued to learn and find his identity here with various things he experienced until he knew what he was like and what he wanted to become. And the last stage of young adulthood crisis experienced by Achilles is Intimacy vs isolation. In this stage the Achilles is a little complicated to determine. He shows all forms of care and commitment as a knight which tends to lead to intimacy, but on the other hand some things happen when he has problems with Agamemnon which makes him become Isolation to his surroundings.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes this research is useful for readers and brings new perceptions and deeper meanings about psychology, especially in the field of personality crisis. This study focuses on the personality crisis of the main character Achilles. But the novel chosen by the researcher is an adaptation of Homer's novel Illiad. So it is still possible for other researchers to compare the personality crisis that occurs in Homer's Iliad novel with the novel used by researchers, namely The Song of Achilles by Madeline Miller. This novel is about gods, war and romance, but this novel is a work of fiction so it can be told to children as entertainment. The phenomenon of personality crisis that appears in this novel may be solved using other theories so as to give different results.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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