

**MILES HALTER'S PERSONALITY IN *LOOKING FOR ALASKA* BY  
JOHN GREEN**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG**

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**MILES HALTER'S PERSONALITY IN *LOOKING FOR ALASKA* BY  
JOHN GREEN**

**THESIS**

Present to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*

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MALANG  
2023**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Miles Halter's Personality in *Looking for Alaska* by John Green**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 8 Desember 2023

The Researcher



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## APPROVAL SHEET

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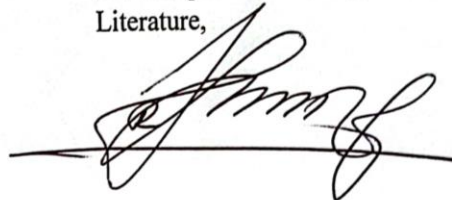
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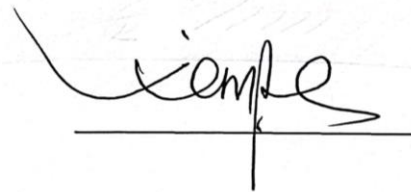
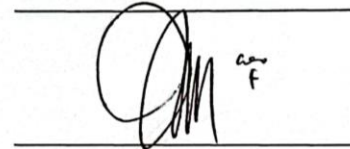
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## **MOTTO**

“The most important thing is to enjoy your life, to be happy, whatever happens.”

(John F.Kennedy)

“It's good to be an important person, but it's even more important to be a good person.”

(H.M.EFFENDI JR )

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to :

Iam Muhammad Alif Rahman Effendi, say Alhamdulillah for myself because  
finish this thesis, you do the best in your life.

My beloved dad and my beloved grandfather, Muhammad Effendi JR and  
Abdullah Aini ,who always supported me from the beginning of my studies until  
the middle of college before he died. But his words are still in my mind so I can  
finish this thesis.

My beloved mother, Siti Rahayu, She is someone I love who always supported me  
until this thesis was finished. She always encouraged me when I was in trouble,  
especially after my father died. She was the backbone of the family.

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willing to sacrifice to make her children and grandchildren happy. And always  
support with the prayers she gives

All of my families, who want to see me graduate from this university, and who  
also always support and pray for me.

Lastly, to my friends who always supported me from the beginning of the work  
until it was finished, I would like to say thank you

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This thesis has been completed by the researcher. This is a challenge to complete this thesis step by step until this thesis can be completed by the researcher. And also with the help of people around me who always support me in completing this thesis:

1. My beloved father, M. Effendi JR. He is a hero in my life from the moment I entered this campus until now and my beloved my grandfather was always support me.
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4. Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag. as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
5. Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D. as the Head of English Literature Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



6. My advisor, Mrs. Asni Furaida, M.A. who patiently guided me to complete this thesis, and my academic supervisor, Mrs. Nur Latifah MA, who frequently offered guidance and assistance.
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Malang, 8 Desember 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alif', with a stylized flourish at the end.

M. Alif Rahman Effendi

## ABSTRACT

**Effendi, Muhammad Alif Rahman.** (2023) Miles Halter's Personality in Looking For Alaska by John Green. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor : Asni Furaida, M.A.

**Keywords :** Miles Halter, Personality, Id, ego and superego.

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Personality is very important for human life because it is the way a person reacts and also interacts with other individuals. According to Sigmund Freud (1923), human personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems, namely the id, ego and superego. This study is categorized as literary criticism using a psychological approach by applying Sigmund Freud's personality theory. This data is taken from quotations, dialogue, phrases and sentences in the novel entitled Looking For Alaska, written by John Green on March 3 2005 which was published by Dutton Juvenile in the United States. Data analysis by describing personality using Freud's theory and finding out the causes of changes that occur in the main character's personality. This research examines personality by describing Miles Halter's character using Freud's Personality as a theoretical framework. The study analyzes Miles Halter's character with id, ego and superego. This analysis reveals that Miles Halter has a disorganized personality because his id drive is so big that his ego sometimes gets out of control even though Miles Halter's superego thinking makes him think first when he acts.

## مستخلص البحث

أفندي، محمد أليف الرحمن. (٢٠٢٣) شخصية مايلز هالتر في البحث عن ألاسكا بقلم جون جرين. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المستشار: أسني فريده، M.A.

الكلمات المفتاحية: مايلز هالتر، الشخصية، الهوية، الأنا والأنا العليا.

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الشخصية مهمة جداً لحياة الإنسان لأنها هي الطريقة التي يتفاعل بها الإنسان ويتفاعل أيضاً مع الأفراد الآخرين، وهذا كله بحسب سيغموند فرويد (١٩٢٣)، وبحسب فرويد فإن شخصية الإنسان ينظر إليها على أنها بنية تتكون من ثلاثة عناصر أو أنظمة وهي الهو والأنا والأنا العليا، وتصنف هذه الدراسة ضمن النقد الأدبي باستخدام المنهج النفسي من خلال تطبيق نظرية الشخصية لسيغموند فرويد، وهذه البيانات مأخوذة من الاقتباسات والحوار والعبارات والجمل في رواية البحث عن ألاسكا للكاتب جون جرين في ٣ مارس ٢٠٠٥ نشرتته دار دوتون للأحداث في الولايات المتحدة تحليل البيانات من خلال وصف الشخصية باستخدام نظرية فرويد ومعرفة أسباب التغيرات التي تحدث في شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية. يتناول هذا البحث الشخصية من خلال وصف شخصية مايلز هالتر باستخدام شخصية فرويد كإطار نظري، حيث تقوم الدراسة بتحليل شخصية مايلز هالتر بالهو والأنا والأنا العليا. يكشف هذا التحليل أن مايلز هالتر لديه شخصية غير منظمة لأن دافع هويته كبير جداً لدرجة أن غروره أحياناً تخرج عن نطاق السيطرة على الرغم من أن تفكير مايلز هالتر الأنا العليا يجعله يفكر أولاً عندما يتصرف.

## ABSTRAK

**Effendi, Muhammad Alif Rahman.** (2023) Miles Halter's Personality in Looking For Alaska by John Green. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor : Asni Furaida, M.A.

**Keywords :** Miles Halter, Kepribadian, Id, ego dan superego.

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Kepribadian sangatlah penting bagi kehidupan manusia dikarenakan itu merupakan cara seseorang bereaksi dan juga berinteraksi dengan individu lain. Dimana itu semua menurut Sigmund Freud (1923), kepribadian manusia dipandang sebagai suatu struktur yang terdiri dari tiga unsur atau system, yaitu id, ego, dan superego. Studi ini dikategorikan sebagai kritik sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologi dengan menerapkan teori personality dari Sigmund Freud. Data ini diambil dari kutipan, dialog, frasa dan kalimat yang ada pada novel yang berjudul Looking For Alaska, ditulis oleh John Green pada 3 Maret 2005 yang diterbitkan oleh Dutton Juvenile di Amerika Serikat. Data analisis dengan mendeskripsikan personality menggunakan teori Freud dan mencari tahu sebab perubahan yang terjadi pada kepribadian karakter utama. Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang kepribadian dengan mendeskripsikan karakter Miles Halter menggunakan Personality Freud sebagai kerangka teori, studi menganalisis karakter Miles Halter dengan id, ego dan superego. Analisis ini mengungkapkan bahwa Miles Halter memiliki kepribadian yang tidak teratur karena dorongan id yang sangat besar membuat ego terkadang lepas kendali meskipun pemikiran superego pada diri Miles Halter membuat dirinya berpikir dahulu ketika bertindak..

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains an explanation of the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, and the definition of key terms. This chapter also mentions several previous studies.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

At this time, there must be several important roles behind the very fast developing technology where everything affects the person and personality and behavior. In the social sphere, friendships can greatly influence our personality, especially when we grow up. Everyone must be unique because they come from different cultures and regions.

Of course, teenagers tend to express and present themselves freely and spend more time with their peers. Freud (1961) develops the mind into a mental apparatus known as the Freudian personality structure. This structure is divided into three parts: id, ego and superego. The id, ego and superego organize a good and compact organization. Although these aspects have their own tasks, principles and parts, they also have relationships with each other. Freud believed that certain events in our childhood have a great influence on the formation of our personality, which carries over into adulthood.

For example, when a child experiences a traumatic event, the event is repressed, like an adult; the child reacts to the trauma without knowing why. As well as some acts of theft and robbery where it all happened because of deviations

that existed in friendship relationships that previously occurred that were negative, such as getting drunk and taking illegal drugs.

That's what sometimes makes them reckless and never afraid to do something wrong as happened to the character Miles Halter in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. This novel is not far from real life, where there is a trigger for a change in a person's personality since he knows new things and new environments. The reason the researcher chose this topic is because in this novel, we humans can learn that personality can change through friendship. In this novel, main character Miles Halter's personality changes after meeting a friend at Culver Creek. He was previously known as a shy boy, but since he made friends in the dorm, his personality immediately changed as he tried to commit crimes, smoke, and drink alcohol. The second reason the researcher chose this topic is because personality is very important in influencing our future lives. In the novel, this proves that our character's personality can be influenced by friendship factors and environmental factors. According to Aristotle (2002), "friendships of joy" are characteristic of young people who live by rapidly changing emotions and desires.



Like the desires that give rise to them, these friendships are fleeting, but as long as it exists, it's warm and sincere, and friends love each other. This type of friendship occurs between Miles, the main character in John Green's *Search for Alaska*, and the other characters, the Colonel and Alaska.

This study discuss a little about the content of this novel, which tells the story of a student named Miles Halter who left his home in Florida to attend Culver Creek University located in Birmingham, AL. In his previous life, Miles was famous for being someone who was used to being lonely, which he really enjoyed despite having no friends at all except his parents. Miles Halter was also happy to remember the last words of the world figures before they died.

Then he walked into his father's study, who had accidentally found a biography book of Francois Rabelais. He found quote on the back page of Francois Rabelais's book, "I go to seek a Great Perhaps," which then made him think what the meaning of the poet meant, so he established himself to go to Culver Creek University, leaving his parents to find out what the words of the poet meant. Before parting ways, his father had advised Miles Halter not to commit offenses while in the dormitory, such as smoking, drinking liquor, or using drugs. Miles Halter had thought that his life would be boring, but that all changed after starting his adventure at Culver Creek University by looking for "*The Great Perhaps*" in his father library.

The object of study used in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green has previously been studied and analyzed. However, the theory that the researcher use this time uses Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, which was previously applied to the character of Miles Halter. The researcher used this theory to research the main

character. The main thing is analyzing Miles Halter through a psychoanalysis, where this theory has not been applied to analyze the character of Miles because the previous journal used the theory of criticism study, behavior, and friendship. This research has a contribution to make in the development of literary studies, where it will add insight for further researchers who will examine the personality theory of Sigmund Freud, which is applied to examine the data found. The researcher has reviewed several previous studies related to the topic that will be used below.

In previous studies, the researcher have found studies that use the same theory, namely the personality theory of Sigmund Freud. The research of Darise, P. N. R. (2020) *Alaska's Personality in the Novel Looking for Alaska* by John Green (Psychological Approach) This study aims to find out the characters' personalities as portrayed in the novel. The result of this analysis showed that Alaska's personalities are mostly influenced by her id. She also suffers from neurotic anxiety and has some traits of borderline personality disorder. In fact, her psychological condition is the result of her childhood trauma, her mother's death.

The next research by Septiadi, H. N., Andayani, A., and Wardani, N. E. (2019). *Analysis of Character's Personality in Novel Ulid* by Mahfud Ikhwan Using Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis. The purpose of this research is to describe and explain a character's personality in the novel *Ulid* by Mahfud Ikhwan. The result of this analysis of Ulid's personality is that there are three aspects, namely aspects of the id, ego, and superego.

The next research of Sari, Y., Suwandi, S., and Wardani, N. E. (2018) Id, Ego, and Superego in the Main Character of *Mata di Tanah Melus* by Okky Madasari. This analysis explains the forms of id, ego, and superego in the main character in the *Mata di Tanah Melus* novel. The results of this study indicate that there were forms of id, ego, and superego in Okky Madasari's *Mata di Tanah Melus* novel that were reflected by the main character.

The research of Rahmah, P. (2021). The personality structure of the main character in Marwah Mamduh's novel *Na'am Ahwâka*. This analysis describes the personality structure of the main character. This result concluded that he dominated all the problems experienced by the main character in the novel.

Previous research that can support research has similarities, namely in the discussion of the character of Miles Halter with the object of analysis of the *Looking for Alaska* novel. Hatmoko, A. D. Y., & Setyabudi, T. (2019). Character Changing of Miles Halter on *Looking for Alaska* Novel by John Green (2005): A Behaviorism Study. The analysis describe how Miles Halter character changes and factor influence character changing. The result study shows Characteristic Miles Halter change in the middle story.

The researcher of Putri, Mirra Nur Utami. 2016. Miles Halter's Intrapersonal Conflicts in John Green's *Looking for Alaska*. This analysis to identify about the picture the main character and find the conflict experienced by the main character in the novel namely Miles Halter. This result of this analysis produces two findings The first discovery is the character and characterization of Miles Halter. Miles

Halter described as smart, easy to handle things, `quiet, observant, caring, and introspective. The second finding is the type of intrapersonal Miles Halter's conflict.

In a previous study using the same object in John Green's novel *Looking for Alaska*, which uses targets from various aspects. The researcher ensures that this contains novelty of previous research. The research of Heryani, Y. (2016). Miles's Character in *Looking for Alaska*: A Psychological Perspective.

The aim of this research was to analyze the character of Miles Halter and the influences of the other characters towards Miles's character in *Looking for Alaska* novel. The result of this research showed that Miles's character is nice, independent, diligent, hard worker, curious, intellectual, naughty, unique, unsociable, friendly, and smart.

The next research is belong to Nasution, S. N. (2016).The Analysis of Conflicts Found in The Novel *Looking For Alaska* Written by John Green. This study explains how Miles' struggle to find a meaningful life is depicted in plot, characterization, and irony, as well as Miles' understanding of his meaningful life. As a result of the analysis, Miles' understanding of his meaningful life is that his life becomes more colorful because he finally realizes that what he is looking for is a small thing called love.

Then,the next research of Utama, I. K. S., Pratiwi, P. A. A. S., & Sena, I. M. (2018). Characterization and Three Dimensions of the Main Character in *Looking for Alaska*. The main purpose of this study is to find out how the author presents the main character in terms of the physiological, psychological, and sociological dimensions.

The last research is from Hernowo, Kevin Bramantyo R. (2016) Book Review of *Looking for Alaska* Written by John Green. The main goal of this review is to encourage readers to read *Looking for Alaska* and understand the motivations of the main character in this novel. Based on previous research, the focus of this study has not been investigated in previous studies. The interest of this study lies in the problems that exist in this novel, tied to social truths, explains how a person's personality can change through friendship.

### **B. Problem of the Study**

The researcher conducted this research based on several problems and research objectives. The problem of this research is how the id, ego and super-ego of the main character named Miles Halter in the novel *Looking for Alaska*. In addition, the aim of this research is to explain the id, ego and super-ego of the main character in the novel *Looking for Alaska* using Sigmund Freud's theory.

### **C. Significance of the Study**

This research aims to describe the personality of the main character Miles Halter when starting his new adventure at Culver Creek University using Sigmund Freud's theory called id, ego and superego. This research is different from previous research because the researcher uses a different theory with the subject being analyzed in terms of the main character object in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green.

This novel is about change, adventure, friendship, love and pain. The benefit of research is to provide information and knowledge for future researchers to conduct further research, especially literary research of the novel *Looking for*

*Alaska*. This study will also provide experience to the students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State Islamic University.

#### **D. Scope And Limitation**

This study focuses on the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. However, boundaries are needed to ensure that the analysis does not stray too far from the topic of discussion and that the analysis remains focused on what is being discussed. In this study, the researcher focuses on the personality of the main character in John Green's novel *Looking for Alaska*, whose real name is Miles Halter. The researcher using Sigmund Freud theory to describe Miles Halter Personality structure.

#### **E. Definition Key Terms**

The researcher provides understanding to avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations in the study.

#### **Personality**

According to Freud (1923, p.23), the human personality is seen as a structure consisting of three elements or systems, namely the id, ego, and superego. Although the three systems have their own functions, completeness, principles of operation, dynamism, and mechanisms, these three personality systems are interrelated and form a totality so human behavior is nothing but a product of the interaction. According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has many components. In his famous psychoanalytic theory, Freud argued that personality is made up of three elements and that these elements work together to produce complex human behavior. They interact with each other to create behavior and have a strong influence on individual personality.

### **The Great Perhaps**

This word was discovered by Miles Halter at the beginning of the story in his father's library, he found the words of the famous poet Francois Rabelais which read "I went looking for the Great Possibility" which made him move to Culver Creek University to look for the meaning of the Great Possibility. Therefore, he took the courage to get rid of the boredom of his previous life to start something new.

### **The Labyrinth**

This word was discovered when Miles Halter met Alaska in her room while talking about the last word that Miles remembered. At that time they were talking about the last words, in the end Alaska said, "How will I ever get out of this labyrinth!" according to Simon Bolivar. This makes Miles Halter curious about what Alaska means by that word.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents an overview of related literature. It contains a number of topics to support the analysis of this study, which is an essential resource related to this topic. Some of the sources used are psychological approach, and psychoanalytic theory

#### **A. Psychological Approach**

Psychology and literature have similar relationships, even according to many experts, they are both very related to human life. This approach is used to analyze the novel and in this case it focuses on the changes in Miles Halter's personality as they are portrayed in the novel. The researcher believes that this approach is suitable for material objects.

Wellek and Warren (1977, p. 81) explain that there are several definitions of literary psychology based on the topic of study. First, literary psychology studies the author's personal psychology. This means that the writer is a human being who cannot be separated from the nature of desires and emotion. Based on his passion and emotional baggage, he was able to create a literary work. Second, literary psychology is the field of psychology that studies the creative process. This means that this study examines the process of transforming a work into an overall literary work. Third, literary psychology studies the types and principles of psychology applied to literary works. This means that this study examines how psychological themes and cases can be applied to characters in literary works.



And finally literary psychology, which studies the influence of literary works on readers. This means that this study examines the effect of a literary work on readers, whether it affects their way of thinking or their way of life.

By applying the principles of psychology to literary works, psychology can be used to explore and explain objects and phenomena of human life by applying psychological principles study literary works. For some conscious artists, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, honed their powers of observation, or allowed them to fall into previously unknown patterns. However, according Wellek and Warren “psychology itself is only a preparation for creative action, and in the work itself, psychological truth only has artistic value if it strengthens its coherence and complexity ; in short, it is art” (1977, p. 92-93).In addition, psychology and literature also have a deep connection with human life. Both are related to human behavior, expression, thinking and motivation. Kartono describes psychology as the science of human behavior (Kartono, 1980: 94).

Whether we realize it or not, our real lives are complex but explainable. People can understand the problem they are facing and solve it using psychological theory. By using psychological theory, the complexity of the problem can be simplified. Psychology can make people realize that problems are a challenge, not their destiny. Not everything about people is as complicated as they seem. People can solve all their problems if they look at them in a positive way. In this case, psychology plays an important role in creating positive thinking. Like psychology, literature, especially novels, also has a close relationship with human life. Novels

are works of art that contain life values. This is the author's feeling of encouragement and expression.

The novel has a relationship with real life. Usually, authors use real life events as a basis to express their feelings in their novels. If the novel is a representation or reflection of life, then psychology has a deep connection with the novel. Psychology can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the novel's message, character, and other elements. According to Guerin, psychology can help reveal the causes of a behavior. It reveals the basis of human behavior and motivation (1979, p.1). Literature can be defined by knowing the psychological context of a writer's "expression". The expression is influenced by the writer's feelings "when writing it". This feeling is shaped by the circumstances surrounding the writer and the writer's personal experiences. Psychology is always associated with human life. "People cannot separate their psychology from their lives".

According to Guerin, psychology explains and describes the basic thing that drives people forward, which is motivation. Motivation is the most important thing to achieve and pursue the life one desires. Everything that humans have achieved and will achieve comes from motivation (1979, p.12).

Focusing on Freud's psychoanalytic methods, psychoanalytic criticism not only reflects the author's thoughts and personality but also considers the author's work as a product or text of the power of imagination, which is of paramount importance to individuals, including artists and writers of the genre world creative process.

In this context, it is essential to emphasize that literature, like psychology, appeals to the imagination and emotions. Psychology occupies a notable place in

the analysis of literary works and each field places the individual at the center of its studies and analysis. In this regard, it is perhaps necessary to draw the reader's attention to psychological novels, which "are essentially concerned with the mental, emotional and spiritual life of the characters as well as the analysis of their characters object rather than plot and act ". (Cuddon, 1999).

Therefore, the researcher uses Freud's reflective personality because she focuses on the main character of the novel *Looking for Alaska*, especially Miles Halter. In Atkinson, Atkinson and Hilgard (1983), it is explained that the psychological approach is an approach that analyzes a novel by focusing on human motivations and behaviors that influence the lives of the characters human way. Where this approach also reveals aspects of human life that dictate a response to an action.

According to Hench, Rohberger and Woods (1971), there are five critical approaches: the critical approach is the formal approach, the socio-historical cultural approach, the biographical approach, the mystical approach dialogue and psychological approach. Meanwhile, analyze what the researcher will discuss using the psychological approach.

## **B. Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis Theory**

Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline that began around the 1900s by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory deals with functions and human mental development. This science is a part of psychology that makes great contributions and is made to human psychology all this time (Minderop, 2013: 11).

Barry in Rahayu (1995, p. 96) stated that psychoanalysis itself form of therapy which aims to cure mental disorders. Psychoanalysis was developed by Sigmund Freud as a psychiatrist. Freud adduce that psychic life contains two parts that are conscious and unconscious. This is explained part of unconsciousness likened to the part of the iceberg which is named on the sea surface. Part unconsciousness, which is much larger, 79 is below sea level, contains instincts that encourage all human behaviour.

Psychoanalysis focuses on understanding and treating psychological problems by exploring and understanding the unconscious processes in a person's thoughts and behavior. According to psychoanalysis, human thoughts and behavior are influenced by subconscious drives that the individual is not aware of. According to Freud's (1923) psychoanalysis is the most important idea, explaining that the human psyche has three aspects namely id, ego and superego, all of which develop during our lives in different stages. According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has many components. In his famous psychoanalytic theory, Freud argued that personality is made up of three elements and that these elements work together to produce complex human behavior. They interact with each other to create behavior and have a strong influence on individual personality. Sigmund Freud's theory demonstrated that there is a relationship between psychology and literature (Milner, 1992:14-25). The following is a definition and understanding of the id, ego and superego personality structure.

#### 1. ID

According to Freud's theory (1923, p. 25), the instinctual and unconscious part of the mind, driven by basic desires and impulses. On the other hand, passion generally refers to intense emotions or strong feelings. Almost nothing else, it includes all the genetic (i.e. biological) components of the personality present at birth, including the sexual (living) instinct, Eros (containing sexual desire), and aggressive (living) instincts, Thanatos, and the unconscious part of the personality. Our psychology, reacts directly and immediately to basic drives, needs and desires.

In another statement also explained in (Freud, 1920) that instincts are a biological component of personality. It is the single basic element of human personality present at birth, including instincts, urges, and drives. It works on the principle of pleasure. The personality of a newborn child is entirely such, and only later does it develop an ego and superego. The id retains its infantile function throughout a person's life and does not change with time or experience, because it is not in contact with the outside world. The id is not influenced by reality, logic or the everyday world, because it operates in the unconscious part of the mind.

## 2. Ego

Freud explained the ego is "that part of the instinct that has been transformed by the direct influence of the external world" (1923, p. 25). The ego is the only part of the personality that is conscious. This is what a person realizes when they think about themselves and it is what they often try to impose on others. The ego develops to mediate between unrealistic instincts and the real external world. According to Freud in Kasschau (2003, p. 380), "Ego tries to balance the demands of the id, the

superego and the realities of the world. This is the part of the personality which used to keep Id and superego balance, and this is mostly conscious. This is the decision-making component of personality. The ego takes into account social realities, norms, rituals, and rules to decide how to behave. The ego is involved in secondary thinking processes, which are rational, realistic, and problem-solving oriented. If the action plan is not successful, it will be rethought until a solution is found.

This is known as "reality testing" and allows the person to control their impulses and demonstrate self-control through "ego mastery." According to the Freudian, certain types of abnormal parenting (especially in the presence of a cold and rejecting "schizogenic" mother) can result in a weak and fragile ego, whose ability to resist the desires of the id is limited. This can cause the ego to become "fractured" by its attempts to contain the id, leaving the id in control of the whole soul.

### 3. Superego

The superego is part of the unconscious, the voice of conscience (doing the right thing) and the source of self-criticism. It reflects the moral values of society to some extent and a person is sometimes aware of his own morals and ethics, but the Superego contains a large number of rules or prohibitions, most are issued unconsciously in the form of commands or orders declare "no".

According to Freud (1923, p. 28), The considerations that led us to assume the existence of a grade in the ego, a differentiation within the ego which may be called the ego ideal or superego have been stated else- where. They still hold good.

The fact that this part of the ego is less firmly connected with consciousness is the novelty which calls for explanation. At this point we must widen our range a little. We succeeded in explaining the painful disorder of melancholia by supposing that (in those suffering from it) an object which was lost has been set up again inside the ego—that is, that an emotional investment in an object has been replaced by an identification.

The function of the Superego is to control instinctive impulses, especially those that society prohibits, such as sex and aggression. It also functions to persuade the ego toward moral goals rather than simply practicality and to seek perfection. The superego is made up of two systems: conscience and the ideal ego. Conscience is the “inner voice” that warns us when we do something wrong. Conscience can punish the ego by causing feelings of guilt. For example, if the ego succumbs to the demands of the instincts, the superego may make the person feel bad because of guilt.

The superego is also a bit complicated in that it tries to describe in grandiose, glowing terms what it wants a person to do, what Freud called the ideal ego that arises from the first great romantic attachment a person's ancestors (usually a parent). Behavior that is inconsistent with the ego ideal may be punished by the Superego through feelings of guilt. The superego can also reward us through role models when we behave well by making ourselves proud. Guilt is a very common problem because of all the impulses and urges that come from the instincts and all the prohibitions and rules of the Superego.

There are many different ways an individual can deal with feelings of guilt, known as defense mechanisms. If a person's ideal is held to too high a standard, then anything that person does represents failure. Yourself and sense of ideal are largely determined in childhood by your parents' values and how you were raised. Freud's theory provides a concept of how personality is structured and how its elements function. According to Freud, balance in the dynamic interaction between id, ego and superego is necessary for a healthy personality.

While the ego has a tough job to do, it does not have to act alone. Anxiety also plays a role in helping the ego mediate between the demands of the basic urges, moral values, and the real world.

When you experience different types of anxiety, defense mechanisms may kick in to help defend the ego and reduce the anxiety you are feeling. Where later these three will later be applied in characters that will be used as research objects by researchers by dividing 3 structures, namely id, ego and superego.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

This study examines literary criticism. The researcher discusses by describing, explaining, analyzing, and interpreting results. The function of literary criticism is to help readers better understand and appreciate literary works. According to Onthoni, Rorintulus, and Lolowang (2022), psychological approach focused on the emotions and human behavior. The researcher applies a psychological approach in the research as this research focuses on the personality of Miles Halter using Sigmund Freud's theory in which the researcher will describe the instincts, ego and super ego.

#### B. Data Source

The data taken only uses Primary data taken from a novel entitled *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. *Looking for Alaska* was first published in 2005 by Dutton Books London. The novel consists of 268 pages and is divided into two parts.

The first part is entitled 136 days before and the second part is entitled after 136 days. The 136 days before tells the story about Miles' friend, Alaska, who still accompanies him in every situation. The part after 136 days tells the story of Alaska's disappearance from Miles' life.

#### C. Data Collection

There are several steps by Fanani to collect data and theory Koff step being reading. In this step, the researcher tries to read the novel and understand the story

*Looking for Alaska* by John Green. According to Fanani (2012), reading is a physical activity, and mental activity to reveal the meaning of written text. The next step is to identify and mark where the researcher has read and mark words including data related to the theory used and data in the form of dialogue quotes and words spoken by characters in the novel. theory.

According to Koff (2009), identification is the process of recognizing and establishing a specific person or thing. This process aims to give an indication in the text and distinguish whether it is necessary data or not. Use qualitative research, in which the research will collect as much data as possible to strengthen the researcher's argument about the subject being studied. This actually became a qualitative basis where the data to be collected was taken from some relevant reference works, journals or dissertations and some articles on the internet to add an additional perspective. A small overview of the literature will be discussed (Raharjo, 2020). Finally, classification, according to Robert (1983), the researcher classifies the collected data based on the certainty expressed through each word, phrase, sentence, and dialogue in the novel.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

After the data collection procedure, the next step is data analysis. As in data collection, there are several procedures in the data analysis process that are expected to make it easier for researchers to analyze the data. First, researchers identify and categorize existing data which focuses on explaining Miles Halter's Id, Ego and

Superego and also the development of Miles Halter's changing personality. Second, apply Sigmund Freud's (1923) theory, namely personality theory to data analysis. Third, explain the findings of the data analysis. The researcher will then describe the conclusions of the study. Therefore, the data analysis process performed by the researcher is to facilitate data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of collected data to solve the research problem. The study will be presented in narrative form using the psychoanalysis theory developed by Sigmund Freud (1923). The researcher explains the personality of the character Miles Halter with his id, ego and superego. At the beginning of the story, presented with a description of the character personality of Miles Halter. The researcher divided Miles Halter's personality into id, ego and superego, a theory by Sigmund Freud that will be divided and explained Id, Ego and Superego influence each other, the ego together with the superego regulates and directs the fulfillment of the id based on the correct rules in society, religion and good or bad behavior.

In this dialogue, Miles Halter has a very high desire to find the meaning of The Great Perhaps which he found on the back page of Francois Rabelais' book. He wanted to know what these words meant so he had the desire to move to Culver Creek and leave his family for a new life because he felt very bored with his previous life.

*MOM, "Is this why you want to leave, Miles?"*

*MILES HALTER " Uh, no, "*

*MOM, " Well, why then?"*

*DAD, "Because of me?"*

*MILES HALTER, "No, it wasn't because of Dad. Hold on. So this guy, Francois Rabelais. He was the poet. And his last word were 'I go to seek a Great Perhaps. 'That's why I'm going, so I don't have to wait until I died to start seeking the Great Perhaps.'"(Green, 2005, p.5)*

Based on the data above, Id demands Miles Halter's desire to immediately move and find out the meaning of The Great Perhaps. In this case, the superego emerged through the words of Miles' parents who asked him why he moved to

Culver Creek so that he would not make the wrong decision. However, Miles insisted on moving immediately so that the ego, which was the balance between the id and the superego, was forced to follow the demands of Miles' id, which insisted on moving immediately.

The next data, Miles Halter received quite an important message from his parents not to do stupid things like drinking and smoking.

*MOM, " God we will miss you. "*  
*MILES HALTER, " Don 't worry "*  
*DAD, " Don 't do anything stupid "*  
*MILES HALTER, " Okay "*  
*DAD, "No drugs. No drinking. No cigarettes .I love you"*  
*MILES HALTER, " I love you too,I'll call you every Sunday"*  
*(Green, 2005, p. 6)*

The data above shows that Id Miles wants to become an independent person by acting relaxed in front of his parents and will update them every Sunday. Then, there was the influence of his father's superego which made Miles think that he had to obey the rules there so that the ego which was previously very enthusiastic about doing new things there became focused so that everything went well without any problems being encountered.

The dialogue below shows a conversation between Miles Halter and his mother while in their dorm room. And his mother wanted to help Miles organize his things and bed but was rejected by Miles.

*MILES HALTER : " I can unpack ,mom "*  
*MOM : " Let me at least make your bed "*  
*MILES HALTER : " No really,I can do it. It's Okay. Because you simply cannot draw these things out forever."*  
*(Green, 2005, p. 7)*

. The data above shows that Miles' id impulses make him want to do everything without help from other people or his own parents. This is in line with Miles' superego who wants to be independent so that he is not dependent on other people while at Culver Creek University. From here, Miles' ego follows the wishes of the id by also looking at the superego aspect so that Miles Halter becomes accustomed to being in his new environment. The data above shows that Miles' id impulses make him want to do everything without help from other people or his own parents. This is in line with Miles' superego who wants to be independent so that he is not dependent on other people while at Culver Creek University. From here, Miles' ego follows the wishes of the id by also looking at the superego aspect so that Miles Halter becomes accustomed to being in his new environment.

The next data, Miles Halter received quite an important message from his parents not to do stupid things like drinking and smoking.

*“ I managed to tape a map of the world to the wall and get most of my clothes into drawers before I noticed that the hot, moist air made even the walls sweat, and I decided that now was not the time for manual labor. Now was the time for a magnificently cold shower.”*  
(Green, 2005, p. 9)

The data above shows that id encouraged Miles Halter to organize all his things, such as sticking a world map on the wall and putting his clothes in drawers. Then, the ego, which was initially driven to follow orders from the id, realized that according to the superego aspect, Miles had to stop cleaning everything because the hot weather made him have to rethink continuing his work. Therefore, Miles' ego follows the superego aspect to stop tidying up and take a cold shower.

Next, Miles was in his room reading and studying religion to fill his free time. Then he thought about the previous incident so he felt tired and he fell asleep all afternoon until he woke up because he heard Alaska's voice. This can be seen in the data below:

*ALASKA: "WAKE UP, LITTLE PUHHHHHDGIE!" directly into my left ear canal. I held the religion book close up against my chest like a small paperback security blanket.*

*MILES HALTER: "That was terrible, What do I need to do to ensure that never happens to me again?"*

*ALASKA: "Nothing you can do! I'm unpredictable. God, don't you hate Dr. Hyde? Don't you? He's so condescending."*

*MILES HALTER: "I think he's a genius, partly because I thought it was true and partly because I just felt like disagreeing with her."*  
(Green, 2005, p. 34)

The data above shows that Miles is still thinking about the previous incident and thinking about Dr. Hyde's words which immediately made him learn about the contents of books about religion. Then Alaska came to wake him up and told him not to worry about what had happened and Alaska judged Dr. Hyde as a condescending person. But Miles gently rejected Alaska's words because he thought she was a very genius person. In the id aspect, Miles listens to Alaska's words, who considers Dr. Hyde to be someone who is usually condescending, but here there is a superego that limits his ego by judging that Dr. Hyde is a genius person who ignores Alaska's words which think otherwise. So the ego in Miles Halter refuses to judge Dr. Hyde is a person who is easily put down.

Since living with his parents, Miles Halter has been known as an exemplary child. This can be proven by several quotes that researchers found in the novel below. When he wasn't invited to prepare the pre-prank planned by Chip Martin

and Alaska which they called Barn Night. Besides all that, Miles Halter was encouraged to fill his free time studying.

*“The colonel wouldn't tell me a word about the pre-prank, except that it was to be called Barn Night, and that when I packed, I should pack for two days. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were torture. The Colonel was always with Alaska, and I was never invited. So I spent an inordinate amount of time studying for finals, which helped my GPA considerably. And I finally finished my religion paper“*  
(Green, 2005, p. 112)

The data above explains how Miles' id wants to know what Chip and Alaska discussed about the pre-prank, but the superego aspect gives Miles a choice to fill his free time by studying for the final exam to help achieve the GPA he wants to achieve. Finally, Ego followed Superego by putting aside his curiosity about what Chip and Alaska were doing about Barn Night.

The data below explains that after Miles met Alaska, he immediately imagined the figure of Alaska Young, a female friend of Chip. Miles thought that this was the first time he admired a beautiful woman, maybe that was also what made Miles like Alaska.

*“In the dark beside me, she smelled of sweat and sunshine and vanilla, and on that thinmooned night I could see little more than her silhouette except for when she smoked, when the burning cherry of the cigarette washed her face in pale red light. But even in the dark, I could see her eyes—fierce emeralds. She had the kind of eyes that predisposed you to supporting her every endeavor. And not just beautiful, but hot, too, with her breasts straining against her tight tank top, her curved legs swinging back and forth beneath the swing, flip-flops dangling from her electric-blue-painted toes. It was right then, between when I asked about the labyrinth and when she answered me, that I realized the importance of curves, of the thousand places where girls' bodies ease from one place to another, from arc of the foot to ankle to calf, from calf to hip to waist to breast to neck to ski-slope nose to forehead to*



*shoulder to the concave arch of the back to the butt to the etc.”*  
 (Green, 2005, p. 19)

The data above shows that Miles' id shows that his mind imagines the face and body curves of Alaska. In this case, the ego which is tasked with balancing between the id and the superego is forced to follow the Id's thoughts because it is in order to get satisfaction in his mind without considering that it is a very despicable act to make women the object of sexual vision.

The next data explains that when Miles fell asleep next to Alaska, he expressed his heart that he had been holding back because he liked Alaska. Miles whispered the words "I love you" next to Alaska who was sleeping even though Miles also knew that the person he liked already had a boyfriend named Jake. This can be seen in the quote below:

*“As she slept, I whispered, I love you, Alaska Young.”*  
 (Green, 2005, p. 146)

The data above explains that Miles' id wants to express his feelings if he likes Alaska. This can be seen when the ego follows the id's demands by whispering the words "I love you" to Alaska while sleeping next to him. Even though in the superego aspect, Miles did the wrong thing because Alaska already had a boyfriend, Jake. Apart from that, the ego complied with what the id wanted, namely that Miles could express his feelings for Alaska even when she was asleep.

Then, when he was in class, during a religious lesson, Miles was seen looking at Alaska outside the window, which resulted in him being reprimanded by Dr. Hyde during the lesson. We can see this from the quote below.

*“And I listened in class, too, but on that Wednesday morning, when Dr. Hyde started talking about how Buddhists believe that all things are interconnected, I found myself staring out the window. I was looking at the wooded, slow-sloping hill beyond the lake. And from Hyde's classroom, things did seem connected: The trees seemed to clothe the hill, and just as I would never think to notice a particular cotton thread in the magnificently tight orange tank top Alaska wore that day, I couldn't see the trees for the forest—everything so intricately woven together that it made no sense to think of one tree as independent from that hill. And then I heard my name, and I knew I was in trouble. “*  
(Green, 2005, p. 40)

The data above shows that Miles was driven by his id where he was observing trees, hills and also coincidentally there was Alaska near the window so that without realizing it, the ego carried out what the id wanted without considering the superego aspect even though Miles knew that he was not listening to the lecture from Dr. Hyde is something that is not permitted.

Then, the second offense he committed while at Culver Creek was influenced by Alaska, who was also known to be close to Chip Martin. They were the pioneers of the pranks at Culver Creek where they were the ones who created the Miles Halter. At that time, Miles was introduced to the meaning of a sex so he seemed interested in what Alaska was talking about and Alaska introduced Miles to Lara as a date.

*LARA, “I think I want to,” we kissed a little and then. And then, as I sat watching The Brady Bunch, looking Marcia Marcia Marcia up at her Brady shenanigans, Lara unbuttoned my pants, pulled my boxers down a little, and pulled out my dick.*  
*LARA, “Wow,”*  
*MILES HALTER, “What?” She looked at me but didn't move, her face a nanometer away from my cock.*  
*LARA, “It's weird.”*  
*MILES HALTER, “What do you mean weird?”*  
*LARA, “Just beeg, I guess.” I could live with an idiot like that. And then he put his hands around it and put it in his mouth*  
(Green, 2005, p. 141)

The data above shows that Miles Halter was motivated by the id to do a kiss scene with Lara for the first time when he was dating at the time. In this case, perhaps according to the superego, it is not permitted in society because this is a prohibited act. However, Miles Halter's ego, which had been guided by the id to gain pleasure alone, made him carry out this action without any consideration.

Next, there is a conversation between Miles Halter and Alaska where they initially play a game of truth or dare before having a kissing scene like he previously did with Lara.

*ALASKA, "Truth or Dare, Pudge."*

*MILES HALTER, "Dare."*

*ALASKA, "Hook up with me." That's what I did. It was so fast. I laughed nervously and she leaned over and tilted his head to the side and we kissed. Zero layers between us. Our tongues danced back and forth in each other and in our mouths until her mouth and mine disappeared, but mine entwined. He tasted like cigarettes and Mountain Dew and wine and Chap Stick. Her hand came to my face and I felt his soft fingers trace my jaw. We lay kissing, her on top of me and I started moving under her. I with drew for a moment to say*

*MILES HALTER, "What is going on here?" and she put one finger to her lips and we kissed again. A hand grabbed one of mine and she placed it on his stomach. I moved slowly on top of her and felt her curved back flow under me.(Green, 2005, p. 145)*

The data above shows that Miles Halter, who initially only played games with Alaska, felt normal. However, when Alaska asked truth or dare, Miles answered dare so Alaska invited him to kiss. In this invitation, Miles was encouraged by the id to do this scene without thinking whether it was good or bad because maybe this was a very valuable opportunity for Miles so that the ego did what Miles' id wanted, namely kissing Alaska. In this case, the superego cannot pressure the ego not to do it, but rather runs the id for the sake of a kiss with the person he likes.

*ALASKA: "Aye, matey. Precisely. Although wine consumption has risen a bit this semester, so we'll need to take a trip tomorrow. This is the last bottle. Don't worry about the Eagle tonight," He's just happy most*

*everyone's gone. He's probably masturbating for the first time in a month."*

*I worried about it for a moment as I held the bottle by the neck, but I wanted to trust her, and so I did. I took a minor sip, and as soon as I swallowed, I felt my body rejecting the stinging syrup of it. It washed back up my esophagus, but I swallowed hard, and there, yes, I did it. I was drinking on campus.  
(Green, 2005, p. 89-90)*

The data above shows that Alaska influenced Miles to drink the alcohol he gave him after digging in the ground near the field. In this case, Miles is hesitant to do so but Alaska seems to convince Miles to drink it on the grounds that The Eagle won't find out. In this case, Miles Halter's id actually has very high curiosity because he is curious about how the drink tastes. Miles' ego also carried out orders from the id by drinking wine for the first time without thinking about the consequences he would get. From here, Miles Halter's Id seems to encourage his ego to commit this violation by ignoring his superego.

The next data continues with a brief argument between Chip Martin and Miles Halter because Chip will call Jake tomorrow after he gets his number from Takumi. They were outside campus at that time and sitting in front of a shop across from Highway 119. Chip really wanted to know what really happened to him. Alaska needs help from Miles so that everything can be resolved quickly but Miles insists on refusing to talk to Jake so Chip becomes furious.

*COLONEL: "Enough with the fine's already, Pudge. That's ridiculous. I'm going to call Jake, and I'm going to write down everything he says, and then we're going to sit down together and try and figure out what happened."*

*MILES HALTER: "No. You're on your own with that. I don't want to know what happened between her and Jake."*

*COLONEL: "Why not?"*

*MILES HALTER: "Because I don't want to! Do I have provide you with an in-depth analysis of every decision I make?"*

*(Green, 2005, p. 186)*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Miles Halter is very selfish because he insists on refusing to help Chip chat with Jake in order to find out everything that happened to Alaska Young. Chip tugs at Miles' sweater and yells at him for putting his ego first. In this case, the id's desire to refuse to help Chip is quite big because Miles is blinded by his love for Alaska, so the ego here plays a role in carrying out Miles' desire to refuse. In this case, the superego actually appears through Chip's words, which want Alaska's problem to be solved immediately.

The next data shows that to resolve the problems that occurred in Alaska's accident, the Colonel took the initiative to ask Jake what really happened so that the Colonel asked Miles Halter to help him ask what really happened before Alaska died in the accident. Therefore, the Colonel wanted to ask the person closest to him first, namely his girlfriend from Alaska named Jake. However, before meeting Jake, the Colonel encountered the problem that Miles refused to talk to Jake because Miles actually liked Alaska, so he was involved in an argument between Miles and the Colonel. This can all be seen in the data below:

*COLONEL: "Whatever. It needs to be figured out, and I need your help to do it, because between the two of us we knew her pretty well. So that's that."*

*MILES HALTER: "I'm tired of following orders, asshole! I'm not going to sit with you and discuss the finer points of her relationship with Jake, goddamn it. I can't say it any clearer i don't want to know about them. I already know what she told me, and that's all I need to know, and you can be a condescending prick as long as you'd like, but I'm not going to sit around and chat with you about how goddamned much she loved Jake! Now give me my cigarettes."*

*COLONEL: "You don't even care about her! "All that matters is you and your precious fucking fantasy that you and Alaska had this goddamned secret love affair and she was going to leave Jake for you and you'd live happily ever after. But she kissed a lot of guys, Pudge. And if she were here, we both know that she would still be Jake's girlfriend and that there'd be nothing but drama between the two of you—not love, not sex, just you pining after her and her like, 'You're*

*cute, Pudge, but I love Jake.' If she loved you so much, why did she leave you that night? And if you loved her so much, why'd you help her go? I was drunk. What's your excuse?"*

*MILES HALTER: "Fuck you"  
(Green, 2005, p. 186)*

In the data above, it is explained that there was a slight conflict between Miles and Chip Martin in order to solve the real problem regarding Alaska Young's death. Miles Halter, who adamantly refuses to help Chip Martin, talks to Alaska's boyfriend, Jake. In this case, Miles Halter's id tried to let Chip do it himself without help and he didn't want the incident of his night kissing Alaska to be known by Jake. Even though in the superego aspect, Chip's words remind him that Alaska has kissed anyone, not just Miles, so the ego still follows orders from the id's impulses that Miles doesn't want to help Chip.

Miles Halter is known as a figure who has always followed his parents' rules and never broken them since he was a child. When he first entered Culver Creek, he met Chip Martin, who was the first friend he made in his new place. Chip Martin himself is Miles Halter's roommate and he was the one who made Miles into a different person before meeting Alaska. Until finally they met and then took Miles to the edge of a lake where they usually gathered and smoked. In his previous life, Miles never smoked outside of school or at home because his parents didn't allow him to. He was offered a cigarette by Chip Martin who was by the lake so he tried it although he failed the first time and chatted a bit. The dialogue below shows that Miles smokes for the first time.

*MILES HALTER: "The Eagle?"*

*COLONEL: "Mr. Starnes. Code name: the Eagle. The dean of students. Most of them teachers live on campus, and they'll all bust you. But only*

*the Eagle lives in the dorm circle, and he sees all. He can smell a cigarette from like five miles."*

*MILES HALTER, "Isn't his house back there?"*

*COLONEL, "Yeah, but he doesn't really go into blitzkrieg mode until classes start," Chip said nonchalantly.*

*MILES HALTER, "God, if I get in trouble my parents will kill me," (Green, 2005, p17)*

The data above shows that Miles Halter was motivated by his id to commit a violation, namely smoking, even though this was prohibited by the dormitory rules and his parents. In this case, the superego also makes the decision to pet Miles Halter, which is something that is not allowed there, so in the end Miles only smokes the cigarette once because he is afraid that his friends will leave him. Then, Miles' ego followed the superego by obeying the rule there not to smoke even though he had smoked cigarettes occasionally even though he had failed.

*MILES HALTER: "Is it sour or something? "*

*COLONEL: "Oh, I should have mentioned that earlier. This isn't milk. It's five parts milk and one part vodka. I call it ambrosia. Drink of the gods. You can barely smell the vodka in the milk, so the Eagle can't catch me unless he actually takes a sip. The downside is that it tastes like sour milk and rubbing alcohol, but it's Friday night, Pudge, and my girlfriend is a bitch. Want some?"*

*MILES HALTER : I think I'll pass. Aside from a few sips of champagne on New Year's under the watchful eye of my parents, I'd never really drunk any alcohol, and "ambrosia" didn't seem like the drink with which to start.*

*(Green, 2005, p.37)*

The quote above explains that Miles initially asked why there was a sour smell in his room and then Chip explained that it was ambrosia. Miles tried to refuse the alcohol that Chip Martin was going to give him so he thought again because he didn't want to forget his parents' message not to break the rules. From the data above, it can be seen that the superego can be formed through the rules and norms that exist around us which make them all a guide so that we are much better at living our lives so that in this quote there is no id that drives Miles to drink intoxicating

drinks but rather the ego which is stronger. Ego realistically follows the superego where Miles refuses to drink ambrosia from Chip Martin.

The next data is when Miles Halter received a punishment after making a mistake during religious class, namely not paying attention when Dr. Hyde gave a lecture in class so he was expelled from class. When he got out of class, he spoke to Alaska that he admitted that he was guilty because he didn't listen to the lecture. Dr. Hyde. We can see this from quotes and also the dialogue between Miles and Alaska below.

*MILES HALTTER: "I tried a smile, but I couldn't stop thinking about Dr. Hyde. It was worse than the Duct Tape Incident, because I always knew that the Kevin Richmans of the world didn't like me. But my teachers had always been card-carrying members of the Miles Halter Fan Club. "*

*ALASKA: "I told you he was an asshole."*

*MILES HALTER: "I still think he's a genius. He's right. I wasn't listening."*

*(Green, 2005, p. 41)*

The data above shows that Miles Halter is actually trying to feel fine as if there is no problem. But in the superego aspect, what Miles Halter did was a wrong act so he continues to feel guilty for the mistake he made by not paying attention to Dr. Hyde about Buddhism in religious lessons so that he doesn't make similar mistakes in the future. From here we can see that the id encourages Miles Halter to feel fine even though he made a mistake, but the superego makes him aware not to do that in the next class so that Miles Halter's ego chooses not to repeat the same mistake according to the rules that exist there.



The next data also reveals that Miles Halter experienced when he met Lara was his ex-girlfriend, who he did not want to talk to at first, but Takumi informed Miles about talking to Lara, causing him to leave. To Lara's room after class.

*MILES HALTER: "I'm sorry,"*

*LARA: "For what?" she asked, still looking toward me but not quite at me.*

*MILES HALTER: "For ignoring you. For everything,"*  
(Green, 2005, p. 210)

The data above shows that Miles id initially wanted to continue being indifferent because he no longer had a relationship with Lara. However, in the superego aspect, it is explained that Miles' actions are a value that is not permitted for someone who ignores other people, especially if they ignore a woman. In this case, Miles Halter's ego finally obeyed orders from the superego which planted good things to apologize to Lara for ignoring him all this time.

*" Although I was more or less forced to invite all my "school friends," i.e., the ragtag bunch of drama people and English geeks I sat with by social necessity in the cavernous cafeteria of my public school, I knew they wouldn't come. Still, my mother persevered, awash in the delusion that I had kept my popularity secret from her all these years." (Green, 2005, p. 3)*

The data above shows that Miles' parents want him to invite his school friends to say goodbye because he will be moving to a dormitory. In this case, the influence of the id on Miles is that he wants not to invite his friends because he doesn't have a celebration. However, there is a superego influence from Miles' parents who want to throw a small farewell party for Miles by inviting his friends before moving into the dormitory. Finally, Miles Halter complied with what his parents wanted to invite his friends and this is called ego. Miles' super ego is able to suppress the ego in

realizing the id's desires to act snippy who doesn't want to celebrate a party with his school friends.

Then, the next data the personality experienced by Miles Halter, namely that he himself wants the friends around him to accept him so that whatever his friends do, Miles will also follow him even though it is a violation. Like the quote below:

*“I wanted to be one of those people who have streaks to maintain, who scorch the ground with their intensity. But for now, at least I knew such people, and they needed me, just like comets need tail“  
(Green, 2005, p. 51)*

The data above shows that Miles Halter's id wants to be an important and needed person behind his friends, even though what his friends do is wrong, he will still do it. In the superego aspect, Miles himself actually knows that the actions he and his friends did were wrong, and he still does them. The ego finally follows Miles Halter's orders, where he commits the wrong act, even though it is a violation, for the sake of satisfying what the id wants, namely following everything his friend does, whether right or wrong.

In this case, Miles used cigarettes as a way to cope with Alaska's departure and to feel closer to her. We can see this in the quotations below:

*“ I lit a cigarette and spit into the creek. ‘ You can’t just make me different and the leave’ I said out loud of her. Because I was fine before, Alaska. I was fine with just me and last words and school friends, and you can’t just make me different and then die. For she had embodied the Great Perhaps she had proved to me that it was worth it to leave behind my minor life for grander maybes, and now she was gone and with her my faith in perhaps...”*  
*“ I could try to pretend that I didn’t care anymore, but it could never be true again. You can’t just make yourself matter and then die, Alaska, because now I am irretrievably different, and I’m sorry I let you go, yes, but you made the choice. You left me perhapless, stuck in your goddamned labyrinth. And now I don’t even know if you chose the straight and fast way out, if you left me like this on purpose. And so I never knew you, did I ? I can’t remember , because I never knew. “*  
*“ I needed , I decided, to really know her, because I needed more to remember. Before I could begin the shameful process of forgetting the how*

*and the why of her living and dying, I needed to learn it :  
How, Why, When, Where, What. “  
(Green, 2005, p. 188)*

The quote above explains that Miles Halter was so frustrated when he remembered it. He also thought that Alaska, which made him like this, had changed and was abandoned by him. However, Alaska's death also provides enlightenment in his journey to search for "The Great Perhaps" where all of this was realized by Alaska. All his valuable experiences with Alaska remain in his memory. The id in Miles continues to encourage him to remember his time together with Alaska which made him change, then the ego in him actually wants to continue to investigate what happened to Alaska and understand it. However, Miles' superego then thought that it was useless to think about things that were no longer so he tried to focus on the future to calm his mind.

The next data shows that Miles and Chip were drinking some vodka at 2 am, doing it all for fun to reduce the sadness they were feeling over the loss of Alaska around them.

*“ At two o'clock in the morning, the Colonel took his sixth shot of vodka, grimaced, then frantically motioned with his hand toward the bottle of Mountain Dew I was drinking. I handed it to him, and he took a long pull on it.” (Green, 2005, p. 195)*

The data above shows that they spent their time in the room with a few sips of vodka which brought calm and reduced the sadness they experienced after leaving Alaska which was still ringing in their minds. They are still devastated by the loss of Alaska because they feel their members are incomplete and also lost the friends they have always loved, especially Miles.

Miles was devastated when he heard the news of Alaska's death because Alaska was the one who played a role in changing Miles Halter's personality, who was previously an introvert. and being quiet becomes someone who is an extrovert, smoker and drunkard. In the id, ego and superego aspect, Miles' id feels very heavy because his best friend died so he wants to reduce his sadness by getting drunk and smoking in the room with Chip Martin.

Miles' ego carries out the will of what the id wants, namely getting drunk and smoking to reduce his feelings of sadness so that the superego aspect is ignored even though Miles knows that what he is doing is not in accordance with the rules that apply in the surrounding environment.

The next data shows that at the end of their time on campus, Miles Halter, Chip Martin, Takumi and Lara pulled a prank at a celebration there every spring called Speaker's Day which freed up one Friday afternoon from lessons, and all the students, teachers and staff gathered on sports hall. Where in this event, there are two speakers who will speak in front of the audience when the event starts. They planned all this, especially Chip, who had prepared all the plans that had been written in Alaska's notebook that he found entitled "Overthrowing the Patriarchal Paradigm". We can see this in the warehouse night crew discussion below.

*COLONEL: "Any questions?"*

*TAKUMI: "Yeah, Is that seriously going to work?"*

*MILES HALTER: "Well, first we gotta find a stripper. And second Pudge has to work some magic with his dad."*

*TAKUMI: "All right, then, Let's get to work."*

*(Green, 2005, p. 221)*

It was this data that made their prank happen again, that night they discussed their efforts regarding the event they had planned which came to fruition smoothly. Miles was also caught asking for Dr. William Morse, a person who would later become a leading expert on teenage sexual deviation. In this case, Miles Halter's id was to celebrate what Alaska wanted in her notebook. Miles Halter's ego followed the wishes of the id and put aside the superego aspect in order to achieve the event they had planned without thinking about the consequences he would get because it was a fairly sacred speaker day event on campus.

Every spring, Culver Creek took one Friday afternoon off from classes, and all the students, faculty, and staff were required to go to the gym for Speaker Day. Speaker Day featured two speakers—usually small-time celebrities or small-time politicians or small-time academics, the kind of people who would come and speak at a school for the measly three hundred bucks the school budgeted. The junior class picked the first speaker and the seniors the second, and anyone who had ever attended a Speaker Day agreed that they were torturously boring. We plan to shake up Speakers Day a bit by inviting Dr. William Morse where Miles asks for help from his father via telephone. After that, Miles asked for help from the Weekday Warriors through their leader, Longwell Chase, to meet Mr. Starnes to convey their plans.

*LONGWELL: "The speaker we picked is a friend of Miles's dad," "Dr. William Morse. He's a professor at a university down in Florida, and he studies adolescent sexuality."*

*MR. STARNES: "Aiming for controversy, are we?"*

*MILES HALTER: "Oh no, I've met Dr. Morse. He's interesting, but he's not controversial. He just studies the, uh, the way that adolescents' understanding of sex is still changing and growing. I mean, he's opposed to premarital sex."*

*MR.STARNES: "Well. What's his phone number?I gave the Eagle a piece of paper, and he walked to a phone on the wall and dialed. "Yes, hello. I'm calling to speak with Dr. Morse? Okay, thanks...Hello, Dr. Morse. I have Miles Halter here in my home, and he tells me...great, wonderful...Well, I was wondering"— the Eagle paused, twisting the cord around his finger—"wondering, I guess, whether you—just so long as you understand that these are impressionable young people. We wouldn't want explicit discussions.... Excellent. Excellent. I'm glad you understand.... You, too, sir. See you soon! The Eagle hung up the phone, smiling, and said, Good choice! He seems like a very interesting man." LONGWELL: "Oh yeah, I think he will be extraordinarily interesting." (Green, 2005, p. 224)*

The data above explains how Miles and Longwell Chase went to Mr. Starnes' house to propose that they would bring a famous person from Florida as a professor named Dr. William Morse as a speaker at Speaker Day on the topic of teenage sexuality. Actually, he is not a professor but a stripper whose real name is Stan. Here, Miles really wants to carry out the prank from Alaska that is in his notebook. In the id aspect, Miles has a strong desire to carry out Alaskan pranks, so he even asks for help from the Weekday Warrior crew to carry out the event they are planning. In the superego aspect, Miles does not tell Mr. Starnes that he invited not a professor but a stripper. It is true that Miles has thought carefully about the decision he is planning, even though this is an act that is not justified. In the end, Ego in Miles decided to carry out the id's wishes to make Alaska's prank on Speaker Day a success.

Then, Chip Martin invited Miles to drive a car past the scene where Alaska had an accident and died in the afternoon on Highway 119 and headed north to Vine Station. Then, while he was in the car, without realizing it, he imagined what happened to Alaska, like the quote below:

*"The Colonel drove fast, and we were quiet, staring straight ahead. I tried to imagine what she might have been thinking, trying again to see*

*through time and space, to get inside her head just for a moment. An ambulance, lights and sirens blaring, sped past us, going in the opposite direction, toward school, and for an instant, I felt a nervous excitement and thought, It could be someone I know. I almost wished it was someone I knew, to give new form and depth to the sadness I still felt.”*  
(Green, 2005, p. 235)

The data above explains that Miles still thinks about Alaska by imagining himself as Alaska, of course, where he still feels deep sadness. However, it all seemed pointless because it was useless chasing ghosts like what Miles felt with Chip. In this case, without realizing it, the id aspect suddenly tries to imagine, then Miles' ego imagines himself as Alaska who was driving a car and then had an accident and thought about an ambulance. Therefore, Miles Halter, after imagining what happened to Alaska at that time, seemed to feel satisfied because he subconsciously felt that his satisfaction had been fulfilled by thinking about Alaska..

After everything went according to plan, Miles, Chip, Takumi and Lara gave up on finding out about Alaska. They focused on the final exam in order to achieve their target. The four of them studied together late at night in Miles and Chip's room.

*“The colonel and I threw ourselves into school once we gave up, knowing that we'd both need to ace our finals to achieve our GPA goals (I wanted a 3.0 and the Colonel wouldn't settle for even a 3.98). Our room became Study Central for the four of us, with Takumi and Lara over till all hours of the night talking about The Sound and the Fury and meiosis and the Battle of the Bulge. The Colonel taught us a semester's worth of precalc, although he was too good at math to teach it very well—“Of course it makes sense. Just trust me. Christ, it's not that hard”*  
(Green, 2005, p. 237)

The data above also gives an idea that their focus this time is only to complete the final assignment exam that they will be carrying out. They also accept Alaska's departure, which he has been searching for all this time and has had no results at

all. Miles also finally accepts everything with grace. because all this time, Miles was the most curious about Alaska by understanding it, but he couldn't because even after he died, he was still confused and couldn't understand it.

In the previous id aspect, Miles had the desire to understand Alaska until he died because he was curious about her life. In the superego aspect, this also provides another thought where Miles' focus this time is not to find out about Alaska's death, but Miles also has to focus on the final exam that must be completed so that in this case Miles' ego follows the superego's thoughts so that Miles can complete the exam by getting a GPA.

Then Miles Halter tries to forget Alaska sincerely because Alaska's death was not entirely his fault and also mentions Alaska in his final essay because Dr. Hyde asked the same thing about "The Labyrinth" as in the quote below.

*"I thought at first that she was just dead. Just darkness. Just a body being eaten by bugs. I thought about her a lot like that, as something's meal. What was her—green eyes, half a smirk, the soft curves of her legs—would soon be nothing, just the bones I never saw. I thought about the slow process of becoming bone and then fossil and then coal that will, in millions of years, be mined by humans of the future, and how they would heat their homes with her, and then she would be smoke billowing out of a smokestack, coating the atmosphere. I still think that, sometimes, think that maybe "the afterlife" is just something we made up to ease the pain of loss, to make our time in the labyrinth bearable. Maybe she was just matter, and matter gets recycled."*  
(Green, 2005, p. 242)

The data above shows that the character Miles Halter tries to accept leaving Alaska. In this case, Miles thinks logically that everyone will experience loss, especially people they love. In the id aspect, perhaps Miles' mind still feels guilty because at that time he let Alaska go drunk so that his ego was carried away by id thoughts. However, here the superego makes



the ego balanced because Miles thinks that everything will be lost and destroyed in time, like accepting the departure of Alaska who died.

From the quotes below, we see that Miles Halter let Alaska go because he is not the only one who understands Alaska. Other Latest Essay Quotes Miles Halter thought about looking for " The Great Perhaps " at Culver Creek while studying. Miles Halter has somewhat forgotten about Alaska's death and is trying to forget her. But besides that, Miles also listens to Dr. Hyde's advice to add Alaska's name to his last mission, so Miles immediately did that and told him all the things he experienced in Alaska.

*"But ultimately I do not believe that she was only matter. The rest of her must be recycled, too. I believe now that we are greater than the sum of our parts. If you take Alaska's genetic code and you add her life experiences and the relationships she had with people, and then you take the size and shape of her body, you do not get her. There is something else entirely. There is a part of her greater than the sum of her knowable parts. And that part has to go somewhere, because it cannot be destroyed."*  
(Green, 2005, p. 242-243)

The data above explains that the id of remembering Alaska while in Dr. Hyde's class and the desire to forget is quite large due to the influence of the superego which requires Miles to focus on the final exam that will be faced. Not only that, Dr. Hyde also suggested that Miles could also include Alaska's name on his final exam so that he would always be remembered in his life. Therefore, Miles' ego after receiving this suggestion followed the superego aspect so that he could express his sadness in his final assignment and complete it.

The last data, here it is explained that Miles Halter told everything he experienced while at Culver Creek. Miles was very impressed by his new experiences while there, especially after meeting Chip Martin and Alaska which made his personality change. They both had a big influence on the changes that Miles experienced during There, Miles became a naughty child by learning to smoke, get drunk and also commit violations.

*“Before I got here, I thought for a long time that the way out of the labyrinth was to pretend that it did not exist, to build a small, self-sufficient world in a back corner of the endless maze and to pretend that I was not lost, but home. But that only led to a lonely life accompanied only by the last words of the already-dead, so I came here looking for a Great Perhaps, for real friends and a more-than-minor life.....”*

*“When she fucked up, all those years ago, just a little girl terrified into paralysis, she collapsed into the enigma of herself. And I could have done that, but I saw where it led for her. So I still believe in the Great Perhaps, and I can believe in it in spite of having lost her.”*

*(Green, 2005, p. 242)*

The quote above shows that Miles Halter seems to have found what he has been looking for regarding *The Great Perhaps* at Culver Creek. He also found friends who really loved him when he was happy and happy. This gave him a life experience that he had never experienced in his previous life. In this novel, Miles Halter finally finds out what Alaska meant by Simon Bolivar's words about how to get out of the maze. He feels that he is the one who experienced it where Miles Halter finds out what is called *The Great Perhaps*, which is all he has found during at Culver Creek until he experienced depression after the death of Alaska. He seemed to feel down and felt the darkness of life, but in the end Miles came to his senses and completed his final assignment smoothly.

In the id aspect, Miles Halter, who previously really wanted to know what The Great Perhaps meant, also found out what Alaska Young said about the labyrinth. Meanwhile, in the superego aspect, Miles Halter feels that he has found what he has been looking for in his life, so he feels that he has had a lot of experiences while at Culver Creek, both difficult and happy. In this case, the ego does what the superego thinks it should do because Miles doesn't always have to think about someone who has died, he also has to focus on himself in living his life in the future.

In this novel, it is explained that what happened to Miles Halter began with his thoughts doing something through encouragement from the id. Several times Miles does things he feels he should do because of this urge, but there are also some things he considers when doing something. There is a superego aspect that makes what Miles does have to be controlled because he has to choose whether something is good or bad according to the norms and rules of the surrounding environment. The ego in this case is also limited by superego thinking so that thinking is balanced by not continuing to obey the id's demands to obtain pleasure and satisfaction alone.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of the study is provided of this chapter. The answers to the research problems proposed by the researchers previously will be discussed in this conclusion. In this case, the researchers also provide suggestions to future researchers.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the character Miles Halter in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green, the researcher concluded that this novel contains psychological elements, especially personality which includes the id, ego and superego. Of the three personality aspects, the id aspect that Miles Halter has makes him have high desires and wishes that he must fulfill, such as when he decided to move into a dormitory at Culver Creek University. Then, in the ego aspect of Miles Halter's character, he sometimes obeys existing and valid rules due to the influence of the superego, but his ego also has demands from the id that force him to obey. In this case, the superego in Miles Halter's character seems to be contemplating what he will do by carefully considering his decision.

Of these three aspects, humans cannot separate their behavior because in living a life there needs to be considerations that must be ensured later, not just to demand what we want to get pleasure and satisfaction alone. Therefore, this novel conveys the message that not all of our desires can be fulfilled according to reality because there are definitely obstacles that will definitely get in the way, such as the rules and norms that apply around it.

## **B. Suggestion**

The novel entitled *Looking for Alaska* is one of the best novels that show how to face life's difficulties. It conveys the message that a living person should choose suitable friends to avoid getting into unwanted things and also be in a positive environment to avoid any influence. We also need to be smart about how we react to things so that we can train our ego to be well under control. The content of this novel also talks about friendship, sex and alcohol consumption. Future researchers will be able to analyze this novel through the character of Alaska because there is a lot of patriarchy in this novel.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Muhammad Muhammad Alif Rahman Effendi** was born in Pasuruan, East Java, December 8 2000. He graduated from SMA Negeri 1 Gondang Wetan in 2019. While attending high school, he was known as the hardest working student in his class. He majored in Social Sciences. Then in 2019 he started his higher education at the Department of English Literature, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang and finished in 2023. During his studies, he completed all subjects without any problems. In his semester breaks, he fills his free time with work and exercise.