

**PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER
REID BUCHANAN IN SUSAN MALLERY'S *SIZZLING***

THESIS

By

Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini

NIM: 200302110054



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2024

**PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER REID
BUCHANAN IN SUSAN MALLERY'S *SIZZLING***

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

By

Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini

NIM: 200302110054

Advisor:

Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

NIP: 196810202003122001



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2024

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Personality Structure of The Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery’s *Sizzling***” 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 the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang,

The Researcher,



Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini


NIM 200302110054

APPROVAL SHEET


This to certify that Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini's thesis entitled "**Personality Structure of The Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery's *Sizzling***" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

Malang, 27 December 2024

Approved by
Advisor,


Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.
NIP 196810202003122001

Head of Department English Literature,


Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledge by

Dean,


Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini's thesis entitled **“Personality Structure of The Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery’s *Sizzling*”** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 27 December 2024

Board of Examiners

1. Whida Rositama, M.Hum. (Main Examiner)

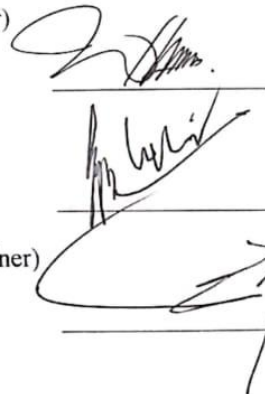
NIP. 198804222019032010

2. Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum. (Advisor)

NIP 196810202003122001

3. Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd. (Second Examiner)

NIP. 197610112011011005



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP. 197411012003121003

MOTTO

"Each works according to his manner, but your Lord is most knowing of who is best guided in way."

(Qur'an 17:84)

"Behavior itself is the truth"

(Izumo Haruichi)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to the following:

Myself, Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini

My beloved family, especially my dearest parents

My father, Syahsidi, and my mother, Susianik Wulandari

My dearest brother, Ahmad Ahzamiy Waskito

They are the guiding winds that illuminate my path and their love is my eternal sunshine. As I realize that their unconditional love and support is my greatest gift.

I am thankful for the prayers and endless love.

To the lecturers who have imparted their knowledge and wisdom throughout my time at this university.

A special thanks to Mr. Syamsudin, my academic advisor and research supervisor, for his invaluable guidance.

Lastly, to all my friends who shared their support and channelized their energy until we finally passed those golden times. Thank you for always giving your best.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

First, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT, who has allowed me to complete my thesis ‘Personality Structure of The Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery’s *Sizzling*.’ I believe my thesis can be completed because of the effort, patience, and prayers that have been made. I want to express my gratitude to all those who have helped and supported me in this process.

First, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum. who helped and motivated me to complete my thesis. Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude to my parents, Syahsidi and Susianik Wulandari, who have supported and always prayed for my studies. Third, I would like to express my gratitude to all my friends, whom I cannot mention individually, because they have supported and helped me in any condition. Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to Rumah Tahfidz Kusward for giving me a scholarship and being my home and learning place during my study in Malang.

Once again, I would like to thank everyone who contributed to my life during this time. May Allah always make our journey easier.

Malang, 24 December 2024

The Researcher,

Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini

NIM 200302110054

ABSTRACT

Zaini, Ahmad Zuhdi (2024). *Personality Structure of The Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery's Sizzling*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Keywords: *Psychology of literature, Personality structure, Id, Ego, Superego*

The personality structure is a unique aspect inherent in every individual. It emerges due to the interplay between Sigmund Freud's personality components: the id, ego, and superego. A novel titled *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery serves as an example of how the personality structure is portrayed within the main character. This study examines the personality portrayed by the main character, Reid Buchanan, in the novel *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery. The study aims to discover how the personality is depicted in Reid and how personality works and influences his development. This research is a literary criticism study specifically focused on analyzing a literary work. The researcher thoroughly read the novel to identify sentences, phrases, and paragraphs aligned with the research objectives. The study applies Sigmund Freud's theory of personality structure. The researcher uses literary criticism to complete the analysis, presenting all data in words and sentences. A psychoanalytic literary approach with textual study is employed to analyze the data and apply Freud's personality structure theory. The personality structure refers to the interaction between the id, ego, and superego, collectively influencing human behavior. Reid undergoes a series of actions reflecting the id, ego, and superego dynamics. The initial findings reveal that the id dominates behavior early in the story, leaning heavily toward impulsive desires and sexual gratification. However, his encounter with Lori and his regret over past actions trigger the development of the ego, which works in tandem with the superego to uphold societal moral values. Subsequently, Reid's ego realizes the id's desires while aligning them with the superego, enabling him to fulfill his impulses in morally acceptable ways. This transformation reshapes Reid into a kind-hearted, altruistic individual willing to take risks and accept responsibility.

ABSTRAK

Zaini, Ahmad Zuhti (2024). *Personality Structure of Main Character Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery's Sizzling*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum.

Keywords: *Psikologi sastra, Struktur kepribadian, Id, Ego, Superego*

Struktur kepribadian merupakan aspek unik yang dimiliki oleh setiap individu. Hal ini muncul sebagai hasil dari interaksi antara komponen kepribadian Sigmund Freud: id, ego, dan superego. Sebuah novel berjudul *Sizzling* karya Susan Mallery menjadi salah satu contoh bagaimana struktur kepribadian digambarkan melalui tokoh utamanya. Penelitian ini mengkaji kepribadian yang digambarkan oleh tokoh utama, Reid Buchanan, dalam novel *Sizzling* karya Susan Mallery. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bagaimana kepribadian Reid digambarkan dan bagaimana struktur kepribadian bekerja serta memengaruhi perkembangan karakter tersebut. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kritik sastra yang secara khusus difokuskan pada analisis karya sastra. Peneliti membaca novel secara menyeluruh untuk mengidentifikasi kalimat, frasa, dan paragraf yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori struktur kepribadian Sigmund Freud. Untuk menyelesaikan analisis, peneliti menerapkan metode kritik sastra dengan mempresentasikan semua data dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Pendekatan psikoanalisis sastra dengan studi tekstual digunakan untuk menganalisis data dan menerapkan teori struktur kepribadian Freud. Struktur kepribadian mengacu pada interaksi antara id, ego, dan superego, yang secara bersama-sama memengaruhi perilaku manusia. Reid mengalami serangkaian tindakan yang mencerminkan dinamika antara id, ego, dan superego. Temuan awal menunjukkan bahwa id mendominasi perilakunya pada awal cerita, yang cenderung kuat pada keinginan impulsif dan kepuasan seksual. Namun, pertemuannya dengan Lori serta penyesalannya atas tindakan-tindakannya di masa lalu memicu perkembangan ego, yang bekerja sama dengan superego untuk menegakkan nilai-nilai moral masyarakat. Selanjutnya, ego Reid mampu merealisasikan keinginan id sambil menyelaraskannya dengan superego, sehingga memungkinkan dia untuk memenuhi dorongan impulsifnya dengan cara yang dapat diterima secara moral. Transformasi ini mengubah Reid menjadi individu yang baik hati, altruistik, dan berani mengambil risiko untuk menerima tanggung jawab.

مستخلص البحث

زيني، أحمد زهدي (2024). بنية شخصية الشخصية للشخصية الرئيسية ريد بوكانان في رواية سوزان ماليري . الأطروحة. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: د. شمس الدين، م. هم

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم النفس الأدبي، بنية الشخصية، الهوية، الأنا، الأنا العاليا

بنية الشخصية هي جانب فريد متأصل في كل فرد. وهي تنشأ نتيجة للتفاعل بين مكونات الشخصية التي وضعها سيغموند فرويد: الهو والأنا والأنا العاليا. للكاتب سوزان ماليري مثالاً على كيفية تصوير بنية الشخصية داخل الشخصية الرئيسية. تبحث هذه الدراسة في الشخصية التي "سيزلينج" تقدم رواية للكاتب سوزان ماليري. تهدف الدراسة إلى اكتشاف كيفية تصوير الشخصية في شخصية "سيزلينج" تصور الشخصية الرئيسية ريد بوكانان في رواية ريد وكيف تعمل الشخصية وتؤثر على تطورها. هذا البحث هو دراسة نقدية أدبية نقدية تركز تحديداً على تحليل عمل أدبي. قام الباحث بقراءة الرواية قراءة دقيقة لتحديد الجمل والعبارات والفقرات التي تتماشى مع أهداف البحث. تطبق الدراسة نظرية سيغموند فرويد في بنية الشخصية. يستخدم الباحث النقد الأدبي لإتمام التحليل، ويعرض جميع البيانات في الكلمات والجمل. يتم استخدام منهج التحليل النفسي الأدبي مع دراسة النص لتحليل البيانات وتطبيق نظرية فرويد لبنية الشخصية. تشير بنية الشخصية إلى التفاعل بين الهو والأنا والأنا العاليا التي تؤثر مجتمعة على سلوك الإنسان. يخضع ريد لسلسلة من الأفعال التي تعكس ديناميكيات الهو والأنا والأنا العاليا الأعلى. تكشف النتائج الأولية أن الهو يهيمن على السلوك في بداية القصة، ويميل بشدة نحو الرغبات المتهورة والإشباع الجنسي. ومع ذلك، فإن لقاءه مع لوري وندمه على أفعاله السابقة يؤديان إلى تطور الأنا، التي تعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الأنا الأعلى لدعم القيم الأخلاقية المجتمعية. بعد ذلك، تدرك الأنا لدى ريد رغبات الهو بينما تعمل على موازنتها مع الأنا الأعلى، مما يمكنه من تحقيق دوافعه بطرق مقبولة أخلاقياً. ويعيد هذا التحول تشكيل ريد إلى فرد طيب القلب وغيور ومستعد لتحمل المخاطر وقبول المسؤولية

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
THESIS COVER.....	ii
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP.....	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	v
MOTTO.....	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
مستخلص البحث.....	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem of the study.....	9
C. Significance of the Study	9
D. Scope and Limitation.....	9
CHAPTER II.....	11
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	11
A. Psychology of Literature	11
B. Personality Structure	12
1. Id.....	13

2. Ego.....	13
3. Superego.....	14
CHAPTER III.....	15
RESEARCH METHOD.....	15
A. Research Design.....	15
B. Data Source.....	15
C. Data Collection.....	15
D. Data Analysis.....	16
CHAPTER IV.....	17
FINDING AND DISCUSSION.....	17
A. The Main Character's Personality Structure in Susan Mallery's <i>Sizzling</i> 17	
B. Discussion.....	40
CHAPTER V.....	44
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	44
A. Conclusion.....	44
B. Suggestion.....	45
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	47
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	49

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as the beginning of this research. It provides information about the background of the study to introduce the topic discussed, the theories applied, and the objects used for the analysis. There are several other sections to emphasize the problems to be analyzed, the significance of the study, the benefits offered by this research practically, the objectives of the study, as well as the scope and limitations, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In modern society, many social problems, such as conflicts between people, mental health issues, and struggles with understanding or managing emotions, are becoming more common. Problems like widespread anxiety, increasing depression, and the difficulty in building healthy relationships show that many people find it hard to understand themselves. These issues are caused by unconscious factors that affect a person's thoughts, choices, and actions. When the three personality parts are out of balance, it can lead to these issues. For example, if the id is too strong, it can lead to impulsive and antisocial actions. A very powerful superego can result in too much guilt and anxiety. On the other hand, if the ego is weak, it may not be able to handle inner conflicts, which makes people more likely to face mental health problems or struggle with healthy social connections.

Understanding Freud's theory of personality is important because it helps explain how internal conflicts can affect societal behavior. Studying this theory is helpful in psychology and helps us better understand and solve many social problems today. By applying Freud's ideas to personality analysis, we can gain a deeper insight into how unconscious forces shape behavior and decisions, including individuals' unique traits and complexities that will be explored further in personality studies.

Personality is a unique trait that distinguishes an individual in society (Minderop, 2010). This unique and distinct personality becomes characteristics that others will not have the same characteristics even in the case of identical twins. These characteristics include behavior, thought patterns, and feelings with indications of how they socialize and adapt to community life and the environment, as mentioned by (Yamamoto, 2004), that is what is referred to as Personality. Different personalities can influence the decisions they make in life and make each person's character elements different. Character elements are in a realm that is beyond our ability to do anything about them. However, we can assert ourselves to influence our perspectives, assumptions, and notions about others that influence behavior.

The common understanding of the subjective nature of moral judgment and human character is often only influenced by personal perspectives, experiences, and individual values. To overcome the multi-interpretation of the ambiguous personality structure, an understanding of the character's personality structure with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory provides a standard between the

unconscious and consciousness and what influences it, so that the psychoanalytic analysis of the personality structure has a basis for its multi-interpretation that is not only based on individual subjectivity.

The researcher attempts to analyze the personalities of the main character in Susan Mallery's novel *Sizzling* using a psychoanalytic approach. The use of the psychoanalytic approach is based on Sigmund Freud's concept of personality. In Albertine Minderop (2010) explanation of Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, personality is the outcome of conflicts and resolutions between the structural components of the psyche; the id, ego, and superego. Personality in each individual is unique and distinctive. This personality reflects a person's behavior. We know that each person has a different personality, assessed from our perspectives and experiences. However, we also need a framework of reference to understand these behavioral differences, their definitions, and how they are formed. Therefore, we need to be familiar with theories of personality. Based on Sigmund Freud There are 3 elements that consist in personality known as the id, ego, and superego. Id, according to Sigmund Freud, is a part of the subconscious mind, impulsive, primitive, irrational, and responds directly to all impulses, basic needs, and pleasures. Id only responds to the pleasure principle (Freud, 1989).

The ego is the component of personality that responsible for operating based on the reality principle. The ego, conceptualized by Freud as the executor of the personality, serves as the executive mediator of the primitive desires of the id and the moral rules of the superego. According to Freud (1989), the ego plays the role of mediator between the instinctual demands of the individual and the conditions

of environment to the other. The ego does not possess its own strength as it depends on desires of id. Despite its dependence on the id, the development of the ego often takes control over the id with the help of the moral constraints of the superego. Thus, the ego strives to realize the desires of the id, considering the superego, and manifests them in a manner acceptable to the social environment. Through a basic understanding of the ego's function in the structure of personality according to Freud, we can further explore how other elements of personality, such as the id and the superego, interact and shape an individual's overall personality.

The projection of the character's personality in the novel is not static; the dynamism of the personality develops as the story progresses. The researcher identified these indications in the character of Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery's novel *Sizzling*. Initially, The id is a selfish, pleasure-seeking structure, primitive, immoral, insistent, and reckless (Schultz & Schultz, 2009). The character of Reid Buchanan is dominated by the id that desires momentary pleasures; Reid prioritizes casual encounters and fleeting physical connections, often neglecting emotional depth and long-term commitment in his relationships. However, as the story flows, the ego and superego develop when he wants to establish a more meaningful relationship with Lori. Lori's character is shown to have a strong ego and superego with responsible and vigilant traits, resulting in the interaction between the two and the dynamics within Reid's personality structure. Reid's relationship with Lori represents a departure from his past patterns of superficial and fleeting encounters. By prioritizing a meaningful connection grounded in

respect and moral integrity, he demonstrates the influence of his superego, which encourages him to align his actions with higher values and ethical considerations. Reid's ego undergoes personality development, and he starts confronting his issues to find solutions. Reid demonstrates a proactive approach to problem-solving by reimbursing families for the travel mishap involving the children's tickets. This exemplifies his ability to reconcile his impulsive desire to avoid facing the consequences with the necessity of taking responsibility. The responsibility is based on his superego, which has shaped him into a suitable person with societal values. This is related to Freud's superego. Based on this discussion, the writer chose character ego development as the issue for analysis. It describes Reid's transformation from a bad character into a good and mature personality. Reid portrays a bad character due to his behavior deviating from societal norms. He is depicted as a playboy who objectifies women, perceiving them as easy sexual conquests and neglecting his fans. In contrast, good character is projected in his development as he becomes ready to improve himself to achieve maturity and address his problems.

Concerning this research, the researcher has drawn upon several previous studies to gather supplementary information that supports this study concerning Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, character development, and the id, ego, and superego elements found in the novel. The researcher selected specific prior studies that were relevant to this research and were published within a reasonable time frame.

The first reference based on academic journal comes from (Luntungan et al., 2022). In their works, *The Personality Structure of Characters in the Roman Thérèse Raquin* by Émile Zola, they discuss the characters in the novel *Thérèse Raquin* by Émile Zola, encompassing both main and auxiliary characters. Although additional research objects such as the intrinsic elements within the story were considered unnecessary for this study on the novel *Sizzling*, the alignment of research concepts and theories provides direction for this thesis. The effort to identify differences and innovations between previous studies and this research reveals a distinct approach, unlike previous studies that analyze the personality structure of multiple characters. This study focuses exclusively on the main character in *Sizzling* to explore the character in greater depth. (Aprilia et al., 2021), (Aini & Raharjo, 2024), and (Chorunnisa & Nugraha, 2023) are some previous studies that take the same object for discussion by focusing on the analysis of the main character.

The reference to personality development is seen as suitable, similar to the research by (Zhao & Wang, 2019) entitled *Analysis on Paul's Personality Development from Freud's Personality Structure Theory*, that analyzes the personality development of the character Paul in the novel *Sons and Lovers*. It examines how Paul's ego struggles against the conflicts arising from the id and superego, and the emergence and loss of his personality balance as the character grows. Meanwhile, the *Sons and Lovers* research does not only focus on the personality development faced by the main character by adding defense mechanisms, whereas this study focuses on personality analysis more specifically

which has an effect on the main character in the story. This study aims to identify differences and innovations from previous studies, which have a more general scope. Unfortunately, the researcher did not identify any previous studies with the same research object or similar novel discussion. Therefore, the focus shifted to the utilization of the same theory. These prior studies were conducted by (Shoukat et al., 2021), (Niaz et al., 2019), (Bowman, 1928) and (Pratiwi et al., 2019). These four previous studies contribute to the understanding of the psychoanalytic approach based on Sigmund Freud and the application of his theory.

The research conducted by (Izaty, 2022) has almost the same core discussion as the previous studies; the difference lies in the specificity of this study, which is not extensive and only focuses on Id, Ego, and Superego analysis. Subsequently, several previous studies focused on character and personality development (Rista Fathika Anggrela et al., 2021), (Zhao & Wang, 2019) and the theses by (Ningrum, 2022) Becoming a reference on how to portray and analyze character development, whether in terms of personality or broader character traits or in more specific aspects such as personality development.

The last set of previous studies is derived from the theses or research papers of students at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, consisting of three works authored by (Habibah, 2023) entitled *An Analysis of the Main Character's Personality Portrayed in the Novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A. Harrison*, *Personality Structure of the Main Character in Mitch Albom's *For One More Day** (Aulia, 2021), and the research from (Ningrum, 2022) entitled *The Main Character's Ego Development in Julian Barnes *The Sense of an Ending**. These

three studies serve as references for the formation of a thesis format that aligns with the thesis writing standards of the Faculty of Humanities. Furthermore, the relevance of the research topics, which utilize the same psychoanalytic approach, guides how this conceptual framework is applied and the theoretical concepts used. However, this research adopts the concepts of psychoanalysis developed by Sigmund Freud to reveal a deeper understanding of personality aspects.

Susan Mallery's contemporary novel *Sizzling* has gained significant popularity and received positive reviews. However, no academic research has analyzed this novel, specifically in Reid as the main character. Reid has a fascinating personality that offers interesting psychological complexities to study, primarily through the lens of Freud's psychoanalysis. Through a psychoanalytic approach, this research aims to reveal the motivations behind Reid's actions, the influence of his past on his personality, and the psychological dynamics that occur in his relationships with other characters. What distinguishes this research from previous studies is that most analyses of contemporary romance novels focus on the representation of women, gender stereotypes, or the dynamics of romantic relationships from a female perspective.

In contrast, this study focuses on analyzing the psychological transformation of a male character, not only in terms of romantic relationships but also the internal aspects of the character. Interest in contemporary romance novels is often regarded as less severe compared to classic or other popular literary works. This study aims to demonstrate that contemporary romance novels, often deemed too mainstream, are worthy of in-depth analysis to uncover the high psychological

complexity of characters within the narrative. This research is expected to contribute meaningfully to literary studies, mainly fictional character analysis. By analyzing Reid's character through the lens of Freud's theory, this research will enrich our understanding of the novel *Sizzling* and open up opportunities for applying psychoanalytic theory in the study of other literary works.

B. Problem of the study

On background of study above, this research aims to provide answers to questions that need to be solved in this research:

- a. How do the id, ego, and superego manifest in Reid Buchanan's personality in *Sizzling*?
- b. How does personality structure affect the main character in *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery?

C. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes to realize the practical benefits of this research. In a practical aspect, it is expected to serve as a reference option and additional source of information for readers to deepen their understanding of the personality found in the character Reid in the novel *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery with a clear discussion serves as a unique reference for further researchers interested in analyzing this intriguing novel.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is solely focused on the main character named Reid Buchanan in Susan Mallery's novel *Sizzling*. It analyzes the personality

portrayed in the novel and its development within the story using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach. The data examined is purely sourced and centered on the text within the novel without involving extrinsic elements of the novel. However, there are limitations to this research. It concentrates on one character, while another character in the story, Lori Johnston, also influences the story's development.

E. Definition of Key Terms

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

a. Id

It represents the foundation of a personality that represents human desires and basic instincts. It operates based on the principle of pleasure, such as the need for food when hungry, as well as aggression and sex. Ethics and moral values do not bind the id and exclude rational thinking. (Freud, 1989)

b. Ego

The ego develops from the id by considering oneself with an assessment of reality or projections projected by others. The ego works with reason, while the id does not. The ego ensures that the id's impulses can be conveyed in socially acceptable ways. (Freud, 1989)

c. Superego

The superego is a component of the personality that encompasses moral values and societal norms. It operates based on principles of morality and ensures control over the id to prevent socially unacceptable behaviors. (Freud, 1989)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains several theories used as supporting references related to literary work and its approach. It describes the psychology of literature, Sigmund Freud's personality structure, and ego development. The theoretical basis serves as a guide for an in-depth understanding of the theories utilized in this study.

A. Psychology of Literature

The origin of the word psychology comes from the Greek psyche which means soul, while logos mean science. So according to (Atkinson, 1996: 7) quoted from the book (Minderop, 2010: 3) psychology is the science of the soul or can be said to be the science that investigates and studies human behavior. Psychology observes real-life human behavior, while literature delves into human behavior through fictional stories. Both psychology and literature aim to understand human behavior, but they do so in different ways. These two fields are interconnected. Analyzing literary works can reveal psychological insights, making psychological issues in literature worth studying. However, it's important to note that the psychology of literature does not always align with literary theory. Furthermore, it is explored how the creative and imaginative aspects of literature can be discovered through the creation, text, and reception of literary works. Literary psychology does not aim to address practical psychological issues, but rather concentrates on the psychological elements of the characters within literary works.

B. Personality Structure

The study of personality psychology is not a recent development experts have explored it under various terms like characterology, the psychology of character, and the theory of personality. The choice of the term “personality” indicates that it is a preferable term compared to the “theory of personality” (Koeswara, 2001: 5). Personality, according to Heuken (1979: 10), encompasses all aspects of an individual, including behaviors, physical attributes, attitudes, spirituality, emotions, and social perspectives. These elements are combined into a dynamic whole that is expressed through an individual’s actions. This makes personality a fundamental aspect often studied in the field of psychology to understand character and characterization.

Personality theory is the field that aims to understand human behavior, thoughts, and feelings, primarily through characterization. The initial concept is rooted in behaviors exhibited in the social environment. Personality is considered a part of the human psyche that molds individual existence into a unified form that shapes one’s self- attitude. Psychoanalysis, initiated around the 1990s by Sigmund Freud, plays a pivotal role in understanding the mental development of individuals. It has significantly contributed to the field of psychology (Minderop, 2018: 11)

According to Freud, personality structure consists of three elements or aspects, there are: the Id, the Ego, and the Super-Ego. These three elements serve distinct functions, exhibit specific properties, and operate based on different

principles, and they are interconnected, influencing human behavior (Sujanto, 2004: 59-60).

1. Id

Id, according to Sigmund Freud, is a part of the subconscious mind, impulsive, primitive, irrational, and responds directly to all impulses, basic needs, and pleasures. Id only responds to the pleasure principle (Freud, 1989). Id has 2 types of satisfaction, namely Eros, in other words, the instinct of life that includes hunger, thirst, and sex. Id generates energy called Libido. While Thanatos is the instinct of death or destruction, everyone has this, and if Thanatos is unleashed on others, it will lead to violence. If Id achieves what it desires, we feel content and pleasure, but if we don't experience what we want, it will result in tension and discomfort.

2. Ego

Ego is the consciousness formed through the development of the id, taking into consideration oneself with an evaluation of reality or the self-image projected by others. Ego seeks pleasure as well, but it operates with reason and in alignment with reality, unlike the id. Ego is sometimes weaker than the relentless id, so when the ego starts losing, defense mechanisms are formed to ward off unpleasant things and ensure that the id remains under control. Ego develops from the id and ensures that id's impulses can be expressed in socially acceptable ways. An analogy would be that the Id is the horse, and the Ego is the rider of the horse (Freud, 1989).

3. Superego

The superego is a component of the personality that encompasses moral values, social agreements, and societal norms. It operates based on principles of morality rather than realistic goals and ensures the control of the ego over the id to prevent socially unacceptable behavior. There are two systems: the conscience, which serves as the inner voice that reminds and awakens one when doing wrong, and the ideal self, which represents the idealized image of oneself about how one should be (Freud, 1989).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter includes research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research falls under the category of literary criticism, which focuses on the analysis of a work of literature and its motifs of objects as academic research. Data is collected, processed, and then analyzed to obtain the findings of this study. The process involves the application of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory to the novel *Sizzling* in order to provide a description of Reid Buchanan's personality structure. Literary criticism is an academic effort to examine and expresses important aspects in the literary works from researcher's understanding by encompassing the analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of literary works.

B. Data Source

The source of this research is based on the novel titled *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery. It was published in the United States in 2006, by Susan Macias Redmond. It is part of the Buchanan series of novels, with the previous title being *Tempting*, and the sequel to *Sizzling* is titled *Irresistible*. The whole novel has a total of 387 pages with 21 chapters and was published by Harlequin enterprises in 2017.

C. Data Collection

The researcher employs several methods to collect research data. Initially, the researcher reads the entire novel repeatedly to gain a deep understanding of it. During this process, the researcher also takes notes and plans the theory to be used based on readings from specific chapters. Data selection process is accompanied by the search for relevant references. Then compile and interpret the data based on the topic of this study.

D. Data Analysis

Once data collection is completed and research questions are formulated, the next step is the classification of data based on Sigmund Freud's personality description. Furthermore, describe and explain how Reid Buchanan's personality structure unfolds from the beginning to the end of the novel. After the data is organized and properly referenced, the researcher then summarizes all the findings discussions. Final part of all explanations from the findings and discussion are then processed into a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of analyzing the personality structure of the main character in the novel *Sizzling*. The chapter contains descriptive explanations with supporting data to answer the research questions in the first chapter by explaining and providing data evidence of three personality structures, namely id, ego, and superego, portrayed by the main character in the novel.

A. The Main Character's Personality Structure in Susan Mallery's *Sizzling*

The definition of Freudian personality structure, specifically regarding the id, ego, and superego as explained in the previous chapter, can be summarized as followed: The id represents desires or urges that seek immediate satisfaction, lacking logical or rational basis, and operates under the pleasure principle. The ego, on the other hand, mediates between the id and the superego to help an individual meet their needs through reality. The ego functions partly consciously and partly unconsciously, guided by the reality principle. The superego evaluates the individual based on moral standards that determine the rightness or wrongness of behavior. It plays an essential role in controlling the id's primitive impulses and shapes individuals according to prevailing norms.

1. Reid Buchanan's Id

In this session, the researcher found evidence of the id experienced by Reid Buchanan in the novel. It shows that Reid's id at the beginning of the story dominates him in seeking satisfaction in relationships with the need for sex. Reid's impulsive actions, such as fleeting sexual encounters, exemplify the

unchecked dominance of the id, consistent with Freud's concept of the pleasure principle, especially in tempting situations.

*Over spring break of that year, Misty O'Connell, a senior, seduced him in her parents' basement on a rainy Seattle afternoon, during an MTV Real World marathon.
He'd adored women from that moment on and they had returned his affection.
(p. 3)*

The verb "seduced" implies an act characterized by physical attraction and primal instincts, key elements of the id's operation, which, according to Freud (1923), is governed by the pleasure principle. The use of "seduced" suggests that the interaction between Misty and Reid prioritized immediate gratification, bypassing rational thought and societal considerations. Reid's decision to engage in sexual activity with Misty O'Connell, driven by a momentary impulse, demonstrates the power of the id to override rational thought. Weak control over sexual desire indicates a strong libido.

The id, recognized as the reservoir of human libido and the driving force behind biological needs, transforms these needs into psychological drives, as outlined by Duane and Ellen (2017). This transformation is solely motivated by the id's inherent pursuit of pleasure, which constitutes its primary and sole objective. Libido itself is the energy generated by eros. Eros has a connection to the id as a form of universal desire, such as love, sexuality, and self-gratification. Eros does not always carry a negative connotation; it depends on its purpose, such as for reproduction and survival. Reid does not demonstrate the beneficial aspects of eros, instead seeking sexual fulfillment purely for self-gratification, as strengthened by the following data.

*“Have you had sex with my grandson?”
Gloria sighed. “The man has no off switch. If it has a hole, he’s
probably been in it.” (p. 12)*

The character of Reid Buchanan, as portrayed in the novel, exhibits strong id-driven behavior. The id, according to Freud, is the part of the psyche that seeks immediate gratification of desires, often without regard for social norms or consequences. In Reid's case, his impulsive nature, particularly his unchecked sexual desires, highlights the dominance of the id. Reid's inability to resist temptation and his pursuit of sexual pleasure for personal gratification further underscores the influence of the id.

In the story, Reid faces consequences for his lack of self-control in relationships with the opposite sex, rumors about his poor performance in bed have spread. Reid has a plan for revenge to prove these rumors wrong, yet he prefers to continue hiding without offering any clarification. This demonstrates a second aspect of the id: beyond seeking pleasure, the id also aims to avoid inconvenience and seeks safety from potential harm.

Reid sat in his houseboat and wished he'd bought a condo in a security building instead. Here, on the water, he was too exposed, too accessible. He'd closed all the blinds and pulled all the shades, but that hadn't kept the press away, dammit. They were everywhere—setting up cameras on his dock, crawling up to his balcony. Speedboats kept zipping by outside. (p. 14)

The above quote shows that Reid perceives the press as a threat that not only causes discomfort but also has the potential to be dangerous to him. The id, as part of his natural instincts, unconsciously leads him to hide rather than offer clarification. Clarification is a form of responsibility, and Reid's refusal to provide clarification. It is evidence that due to the influence of his id, he has a tendency to

avoid responsibility. The id also functions to avoid pain and discomfort. Taking responsibility often involves facing difficult or unpleasant situations. By avoiding responsibility, an individual can escape these feelings. Additionally, clarification serves as a middle ground to resolve an issue, but the id does not take into account external realities or the social consequences of a person's actions. Therefore, an individual dominated by the id tends to disregard the impact of their actions on others or on the broader situation.

"A bunch of crap sent over by my manager," Reid grumbled.

"I let his office handle all my fan mail, which might have been a mistake."

Lori remembered the slams about Reid ignoring kids in need in the newspaper article.

He flipped the tortilla. "I didn't want to bother," he said grimly.

"That's my big crime. So I trusted others to take care of things and apparently they did a piss-poor job. Seth's response to everything was to send a check."(p. 32)

"Tell that to the people waiting for me to show up.

" He grabbed a plate from the cupboard and slid the quesadilla onto it. "It gets worse. Some kid who was dying wanted to meet me as his last wish. But I didn't show up. Instead he got an autographed picture and a signed baseball."(p.33)

Reid's statement, "I didn't want to bother," highlights the influence of the id, driven by the pleasure principle, which prioritizes avoiding discomfort and seeking ease. His confession of favoring convenience over responsibility illustrates the initial dominance of the id in shaping his actions. However, the inclusion of the term "grimly" and the characterization of his failure as a "big crime" indicate the growing impact of the superego, prompting Reid to evaluate his past decisions through the lens of societal and moral expectations. Reid's insecurity to clarify apparently arises from his past regrets that are still fully in the control of his id. His impulsive and self-centered behavior in the past reflects the

dominance of his id. For example, his complaints about the "poor work" of his manager rooted in his reluctance to handle his own responsibilities illustrate his selfish tendencies. However, it caused regret for Reid that led to the development of his ego which mediated his id to create comfort again in his heart and superego which aimed to make amends and do what should be done morally.

"You stayed," he said as he smiled at her.

"I have to talk to you. Privately"

He liked the sound of that.

For reasons he couldn't explain he kept remembering that kiss.

He'd wanted to repeat it, but had never found the right opportunity. (p. 41)

The phrase "kept remembering that kiss" highlights the id's persistent intrusion into Reid's consciousness, repeatedly presenting him with the pleasurable memory of the kiss and fueling a subconscious desire to relive the experience. Operating independently of reason, morality, and external constraints, the id explains Reid's difficulty in rationally articulating and controlling his fixation on the kiss. Additionally, his desire to "repeat it" further emphasizes the influence of the id, stemming from an inherent, instinctual drive for pleasure, deeply intertwined with his emotional and physical attraction to the shared kiss. The second indication is the id's drive to relive the kiss and seek emotional pleasure. Kissing is considered a physical expression of affection or passion, which provides immediate gratification and sensory pleasure. In this sense, the desire to kiss is a manifestation of the search for immediate gratification offered by the act. For example, a person may want to kiss because of the need to feel emotional closeness or physical pleasure without considering whether the situation is appropriate or not.

The desire to kiss also often arises spontaneously, without planning or rational consideration. This reflects the impulsive nature of the id, which operates in the realm of the unconscious mind. However, there are signs that the ego and superego also influence his actions. His inability to find the "right opportunity" to repeat the kiss reflects the superego's influence, potentially imposing social or moral norms that restrain the id's impulses.

2. Reid Buchanan's Ego

The ego operates based on the reality principle, meaning social realities and the surrounding environment can influence its thoughts. As a mediator between the id and the superego, the ego serves as a decision-maker. In addition to considering the id's desires, the ego also considers reality. Sometimes, we must restrain the id and let the superego take the wheel to do the right thing. Alternatively, a strong ego can help achieve the id's desires in a way that is correct, rational, and morally acceptable.

Reid's situation was that he felt guilty because a child fan wanted to attend his match, he promised to meet the fan at that time, but Reid couldn't, so he sent a refund in the form of a check to apologize through his assistant. as a form of ego that works through the principle of reality, Reid is uneasy when his office is full of letters from his fans but there is no action from him, as a tribute and also with a sense of regret for what happened that finally rather than continuing to agree with his id to hide and run away, Reid also ventured to call one of the victim's family

and was surprised when the amount given to the victim did not match what was signed by Reid.

He read the hostile, accusing letters and felt his gut tighten. Dammit, it wasn't his fault. He hadn't had anything to do with the travel arrangements, but that didn't matter. The offer had been made in his name. He scanned the bitter letters and found one from the coach. Not sure what he was going to say, he picked up the phone and dialed. It took a couple of transfers, but he finally got hold of Coach Roberts. After introducing himself he said, "I'm sorry about the mess with the return tickets. I didn't know anything about the problem until a couple of days ago. The travel agency my manager hired dropped the ball. I, ah, had him send a check reimbursing everyone for their expenses. Did you get it?" (p. 46)

"I'm sorry about the mess with the return tickets. I didn't know anything about the problem until a couple of days ago." This statement shows the ego's attempt to manage the pressure from his disappointment, because he had just knowned the fact. However, the character tries to show responsibility as the moral principle of the superego while still emphasizing that he is not entirely guilty.

As a representation of the ego, Reid takes the reality of the situation into account. This is also evident in his conversation with Coach Roberts, where Reid adopts a careful communication approach. He acknowledges the mistake and offers a concrete solution by reimbursing the ticket costs through a check that has already been sent. This strategy illustrates how Reid's ego effectively manages conflicts in real-life situations. Furthermore, Reid's superego ensures that the decisions he makes, such as providing compensation, align with moral norms that require one to take responsibility for the consequences involving their name. In doing so, Reid's superego supports the maintenance of positive interpersonal relationships and demonstrates his concern for those affected, in line with his moral principles.

Reid displays a well-balanced interaction between his ego and superego. His ego assists in resolving problems pragmatically, while his superego ensures that the solutions are not only beneficial for himself, but also adhere to higher moral standards. His decisions to apologize and provide compensation exemplify Reid's ability to navigate external and internal pressures without deviating from his moral principles.

"I don't know what to do," he said, moving close and staring into her eyes. "You have to help me. I'm totally screwed. Remember those kids, the ones I was supposed to send to their state finals? The ones who didn't have a return ticket" (p. 56)

This quote reflects the ego's struggle to reconcile with the realities of the situation. Reid's ego seems aware that he needs to find a solution to the problem but feels incapable of doing this by himself. His admission, "I don't know what to do," showcases the ego's acknowledgment of its limitations in facing real-world challenges. The ego attempts to bridge the need to rectify the situation (external reality) with his sense of responsibility. The superego appears to play a role in this dialogue through Reid's guilt and moral responsibility towards the children affected by this situation. The superego emphasizes moral norms that make Reid feel compelled to act correctly to rectify the problem, while also internalizing moral standards that influence his acknowledgment of past failures.

The dynamic interplay between Reid's ego and superego highlights the crucial role of the ego in mediating internal conflicts. Reid's experience of guilt and responsibility exemplifies the potential consequences of ego failure when it struggles to reconcile the demands of the superego with external realities. This underscores the importance of minimizing instances of ego failure in mediating

conflicts between the id and superego, which are associated with the development of mental disorders, including anxiety and depression (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

“Good. Fire Seth and put Zeke in charge. You aren’t going to be making any public appearances for a while. Should the need arise, I have the names of a couple of media people who know what they’re doing and they’re not idiots.”
“You’re trying to run my life,” he said, not actually annoyed by her suggestions.
He knew he had to fire Seth—he’d just been putting off the inevitable.
But he was surprised she was taking an interest.
(p. 65)

Reid’s ego is the central psychological structure at play in this scenario. Ego, according to Freudian theory, functions as the mediator between the impulsive and often chaotic demands of the id and the moralistic constraints imposed by the superego, while also taking into account the external reality. In this case, Reid's immediate reaction to Gloria's advice “You’re trying to run my life” indicates that his ego is initially defensive, as it perceives her suggestions as an infringement on his autonomy. However, despite the surface-level resistance, Reid’s response is not rooted in deep anger or rejection. He acknowledges Gloria’s point that firing Seth is necessary, signaling a recognition of reality and responsibility that his ego is slowly beginning to accept.

Reid' Reid's internal conflict here highlights the tension between his id's desire for immediate gratification. In this case, delaying difficult decisions like firing Seth and his ego's role in managing the practical reality of his situation. His ego understands that, despite his reluctance, firing Seth is an inevitable step in regaining control over his career and life. His initial hesitation reflects the ego's attempt to negotiate between the impulse to avoid the discomfort of taking action

and the necessity of managing consequences. Thus, his ego is actively working to reconcile these competing demands and maintain a semblance of order and functionality in the face of stress.

REID SAT IN HIS OFFICE at the sports bar and went through invoices. He generally passed any paperwork to the three assistant managers who really ran the place but today, for some reason, he wanted to feel useful. (p. 83)

Reid, who typically avoided direct involvement in administrative tasks, decided to take on work he usually neglected. This decision reflects the ego's role in responding to the id's drive for a sense of relevance and meaningful contribution. By balancing his desire to feel useful with his ability to carry out the task, the ego helps maintain his emotional equilibrium.

Not at the sports bar," Reid told him. "Is there a place in Seattle where kids need sports equipment? Like a school in a poor part of town or a club or something?"
"Sure. Hold on." Reid heard typing, then Cal continued, "There are a couple of after-school places where poor kids go. They probably need supplies and equipment. Why?"
"Do you have a yard there where kids play?" he asked.
"Yes." She sounded cautious.
"How's the equipment situation? I'd like to send over some balls and bats and other stuff. You could use it?"
"Of course. Always. Who is this?"
He hung up.
Two hours later he was parked across the street from a beat-up old building. About thirty kids gathered around the large delivery truck. They cheered when the equipment was unloaded. (p. 85)

Reid's inquiry regarding the need for sports equipment in disadvantaged areas exemplifies the interplay between the id, ego, and superego. While seemingly altruistic, deeper analysis suggests a more primary motivation. The question, "Are there places in Seattle where kids need sports equipment?", appears driven by an instinctive urge to help, aligning with the id's subconscious pursuit of satisfying moral urges, which concurrently provides the gratification of feeling

good about assisting others. Reid's desire to help kids in need, driven by his unconscious mind, and balanced by his conscious mind, which finds practical ways to make it happen. By asking what they need and sending sports equipment, Reid's practical side makes sure his help is useful and effective. His ego helps turn his good intentions into real actions that make a difference. He uses his resources to get sports equipment for the kids, making sure his help is exactly what they need. This shows how his conscious mind bridges the gap between his desire to help and the practical steps he needs to take. This aligns with Freud's explanation of the interplay between personality structures. The ego functions as a regulator, mediating between other personality components to ensure that individual desires and needs are fulfilled in a socially acceptable manner (Duane & Ellen, 2017).

In the development of his ego, the presence of Lori significantly influences Reid's mentality and morality. Thanks to Lori, Reid is able to experience love that goes beyond mere physical intimacy, encompassing a genuine relationship built on commitment. The following evidence demonstrates the growth of his ego in fostering effective communication while also being considerate of the feelings of his interlocutor.

*He sensed he was on dangerous territory. If he said or did the wrong thing, he could really piss her off.
"I'm glad you're happy," he said carefully. "You looked great before and you look great now." (p. 143)*

In this situation, Reid's ego is highly aware of the potential risks in his social interaction. When he senses he is in "dangerous territory," the ego functions to evaluate the possible consequences of his actions, namely the deterioration of his relationship with the other person. This reflects the ego's role in weighing the

impact of available choices based on reality and relevant social norms, as well as the effort to maintain social and emotional stability. Despite being influenced by the urge to speak or act more freely, Reid chooses to proceed cautiously to avoid creating tension.

“I’m glad you’re happy,” he said carefully. “You looked great before and you look great now.” In this statement, Reid attempts to offer a compliment in a careful and diplomatic manner. Here, the ego plays a role in balancing his internal desire to speak or express personal thoughts while considering the social and emotional impact of his words. By opting to deliver a safe compliment and avoiding potentially offensive comments, the ego works to preserve social relationships and prevent negative reactions that might arise from misunderstood words or actions.

The compliment Reid gives illustrates the ego's effort to operate within the boundaries of social norms. By using neutral and positive language, Reid seeks to minimize the likelihood of confrontation or emotional tension. This reflects how the ego guides an individual to act realistically, taking into account the context and existing relationships. Reid may have wanted to offer a more profound compliment, but the ego's awareness of how his response might be socially received leads him to choose a safer option.

She shrugged. “It was stupid, but, yes, I did kind of have a crush on you. I hated that I did. Men like you never notice women like me.”

“All evidence to the contrary,” he said. He wanted to jump up and down and yell that Lori liked him, but he had a reputation for being cool, so he didn’t. (p. 144)

In this context, Instead of giving in to the spontaneous impulses of his Id, the individual's Ego takes over, adjusting his response to align with social norms. Awareness of his reputation leads him to choose restraint. Here, the Ego acts as a mediator, considering the social consequences of impulsive actions. The statement “but he had a reputation for being cool, so he didn't” implies that the decision not to express his excitement was driven by rational considerations, namely maintaining his self-image in the eyes of others.

Reid's ego functions as a mediator, balancing his strong emotional impulses with the superego's demand to maintain his self-image. While the id drives Reid to express his happiness spontaneously, the ego evaluates that such actions might harm his social reputation. By opting for self-restraint, the ego allows Reid to act realistically and in accordance with prevailing social norms, ensuring stability in his interpersonal interactions. Reid also recognizes that overly emotional behavior could influence Lori's perception of him. By curbing the urge to react excessively, the ego ensures that Reid remains within the boundaries of behavior deemed appropriate and acceptable, thereby preserving a positive and harmonious relationship with Lori. The ego's role is to mediate between the id's spontaneous impulses and the superego's moral expectations. In this case, the ego regulates Reid's display of happiness to align with socially acceptable limits while still addressing the id's desires through more subtle responses, such as smiling or speaking in a composed manner.

They hung up. Reid leaned back in his chair and stared down at the list of arrangements that had to be made. While the travel agent he'd spoken with had promised to stay on top of things, he knew he would be calling around and checking himself. He didn't want another repeat of the no return tickets disaster.

He pulled out a pad of paper and added to the ongoing list. If the foundation wasn't going to have an in-house travel agent, then he wanted to make sure there was someone who would follow up on the arrangements made. There weren't going to be any more screw-ups on his watch. (p. 154)

“There weren’t going to be any more screw-ups on his watch.” This line underscores the Ego's role in balancing emotional frustration (stemming from the Id) with a rational response. Instead of reacting impulsively or emotionally, Reid channels his dissatisfaction into actionable steps, a clear manifestation of Ego dominance. The present excerpt provides a clear illustration of the ego's dominance in the character of Reid, as conceptualized within Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic framework. Through Reid's proactive actions, we can observe how the ego dominates his decision-making and problem-solving processes. Reid's ego is evident when he decides to take full control of the previously problematic travel arrangements. In this instance, Reid's ego demonstrates the ability to confront objective reality, recognizing that the previous chaos related to the travel tickets cannot be repeated. This behavior aligns with the ego's primary function of adapting to external demands while simultaneously managing internal drives. Rather than solely relying on a travel agent, Reid's decision to independently verify the arrangements signifies the ego's role as a rational and logical control center.

By implementing a comprehensive checklist and instituting a system of oversight, Reid underscores the ego's capacity to establish structured systems aimed at mitigating future failures. The ego's central role is further emphasized by its ability to balance the id's impulsive drive for rectification with the superego's moral imperatives. Reid's decision to personally verify the travel arrangements

signifies a notable evolution in his character, reflecting increased maturity and a heightened sense of responsibility.

It kind of surprised him, but, yeah, he was happy to hear it. He stood, walked around the table and hugged her. "I love you, too," he said. (p. 209)

Reid's response to the declaration of love indicates a dominant ego, functioning as a mediator between impulsive emotional drives (id) and moral values (superego). The immediate embrace and reciprocal expression of love suggest an underlying emotional drive stemming from the id. The id, focused on instant gratification, impels Reid to respond to love with physical and verbal by expressing "I love you, too" actions, reflecting the basic human desire for connection and love. However, in this context, the id is not impulsively dominant. His actions are controlled and contextual, indicating the effective functioning of Reid's ego.

The ego serves as a mediator, managing the id's impulses while considering the reality of the situation. Despite the surprise of the declaration, Reid's ego adjusts his response to be socially and emotionally appropriate. He doesn't react impulsively but ensures that his actions align with the established relationship context. Reid's ego demonstrates a mature development, capable of responding genuinely while remaining within socially acceptable boundaries. The verbal expression "I love you, too" is a form of communication aligned with healthy interpersonal relationship norms.

The superego plays an implicit role in ensuring that Reid's actions not only satisfy his emotional drives but also reflect values consistent with moral and social norms. Reid's expression of love, grounded in respect and emotional

honesty, suggests that the superego supports his actions to strengthen a positive relationship. The superego ensures that Reid's response is not solely driven by personal desires but also by moral values that respect relationships and the feelings of others.

*"I love you, too."
She blinked at him. "You do?"
"I do. I love you in a way I've never loved anyone. You bring out the best in me, Lori. You don't let me get away with anything. You're not easy, but you're the greatest time I've ever had." He grabbed her hands, raised them and kissed her knuckles. (p. 214)*

In this quotation, Reid's dialogue reflects the internal dynamic between emotional impulses, rational thought, and moral consciousness. Overall, Reid's ego emerges as the most dominant element, functioning as a mediator that helps manage emotional interactions in a rational and constructive manner. Reid's ego plays a significant role in this conversation, evident in his ability to express love for Lori honestly yet with restraint. When he says, "I love you in a way I've never loved anyone," Reid not only acknowledges his feelings but also reflects on his emotional growth. This statement suggests that he has considered the reality of their relationship, rather than being driven by momentary emotions.

Reid's ego regulates his communication with Lori, allowing him to not only express love but also acknowledge Lori's role in his life: "You bring out the best in me. You don't let me get away with anything." This reflects Reid's ability to objectively assess their relationship, acknowledge his own shortcomings, and appreciate Lori's positive qualities. The act of kissing Lori's hand symbolizes respect and affection combined with moral awareness.

3. Reid Buchanan's Superego

The superego is considered the moral aspect of the personality, which functions to determine whether something is good or bad based on prevailing morals. Like the id, the superego does not take reality into account, unless sexual urges and aggressiveness can be fulfilled while maintaining the balance of morality.

He read the hostile, accusing letters and felt his gut tighten. Dammit, it wasn't his fault. He hadn't had anything to do with the travel arrangements, but that didn't matter. The offer had been made in his name. He scanned the bitter letters and found one from the coach. Not sure what he was going to say, he picked up the phone and dialed. It took a couple of transfers, but he finally got hold of Coach Roberts. After introducing himself he said, "I'm sorry about the mess with the return tickets. I didn't know anything about the problem until a couple of days ago. The travel agency my manager hired dropped the ball. I, ah, had him send a check reimbursing everyone for their expenses. Did you get it?" (p. 46)

In the data above, Reid exhibits indications of a superego through his demonstrated social responsibility. His willingness to take action by calling the victims to apologize and offer compensation, despite the fact that he was not entirely at fault, suggests that he has internalized societal norms and values related to accountability and fairness. The superego in this case exerts moral pressure and seeks to fix things where it is the right thing to do according to the norm, while the ego acts through the reality principle by providing a rational explanation for Reid's ignorance of the case and resolving it practically by proposing reimbursement and compensation.

"I'm sorry," Reid repeated.

"You sure as hell are. A sorry kind of man. You're everything I don't want these kids to be."

He felt numb. "I want to make it up to them. Do something. Can I send them all to Disney World or something?" (p. 47)

Reid's apology demonstrates the role of the superego as a moral regulator that drives him to acknowledge his mistakes. The superego evokes feelings of guilt, motivating Reid to try to rectify the situation. The pressure from the recipient of the call represents moral criticism from an external authority figure. This criticism creates superego pressure on Reid in the form of shame and a perception of himself as failing to be a figure of the ideal standard. A characteristic of superego that giving actions align with moral standards. Reid strives not only to repair his mistakes just to improve his self image, but also to alleviate of not in accordance with prevailing morals.

*"I'm fine. Just getting used to the fact that I gave away one hundred and twenty-five million dollars."
Her eyes widened. "You did what?"
"Gave it away. I'm starting a foundation. Its mission is to help get kids involved with sports. We'll give away equipment, build play fields, send kids to camp, that sort of thing. At least that's what we're working out right now. The details." (p. 142)*

Reid's decision to establish a foundation focused on supporting children through sports reflects the strong influence of the superego in shaping his actions. As the moral and ethical component of personality in Freud's theory, the superego guides individuals to act in alignment with internalized ideal values and accepted social norms. In this context, Reid's superego serves as a driving force redirecting his focus from personal interests toward broader efforts to provide social benefits. Reid's choice to donate one hundred and twenty-five million dollars demonstrates how the superego can overcome the selfish impulses of the id, such as the desire

to preserve wealth for personal use. By creating a foundation committed to enhancing social welfare, Reid strives to meet high moral standards and make a positive contribution to society. This also illustrates how the superego instills a sense of social responsibility in one's actions. This evidence provides strong support for the superego's crucial role in regulating and controlling the primitive drives of the id, thereby significantly influencing the development and shaping of an individual's personality, as emphasized by Duane and Ellen (2017).

Reid expressed this significant step with the statement, "*Just getting used to the fact that I gave away one hundred and twenty-five million dollars,*" which highlights an internal process where he not only evaluates the immediate impact of his decision but also adjusts to a shift in his perspective on wealth and responsibility. Reid's superego appears to push him to view his wealth as a means to achieve greater, more meaningful goals rather than merely satisfying personal desires.

The superego also plays a role in reinforcing Reid's moral identity. By choosing to focus on assisting children through sports a field that may resonate with his experiences or values Reid aligns his actions with higher moral ideals. The superego motivates him to find purpose in his philanthropic actions, not only to fulfill social expectations but also to elevate his self-image as someone who positively impacts society. This decision also reflects the collaboration between the superego and the ego. Reid's ego translates the moral drives of the superego into practical steps, such as establishing the foundation and designing specific programs. Thus, Reid exemplifies how the ego and superego work together to

shape behaviors that are not only personally meaningful but also have a broader positive impact on society.

"I don't want it to happen again," he said firmly. "I'm going to make sure I get it right. I'm a celebrity of sorts. I can use that. I'll go out there and meet people. I'll get other donations, bring focus to important causes. Who knows maybe I can even make a difference."

Even saying the words felt uncomfortable. While he'd tried to be a decent guy, he'd really only ever cared about himself and his family. (p. 143)

The superego plays a central role in driving the character's commitment to correcting past mistakes. Statements such as "I don't want it to happen again" highlight an internal moral pressure aimed at preventing similar errors in the future, aligning with upheld ideal principles. The discomfort the character feels when making promises to improve reflects guilt instilled by the superego. Self-reflection on previously selfish motivations arises from the moral scrutiny of the superego, fostering awareness of the gap between actual actions and ideal standards. The urge to "bring focus to important causes" demonstrates the superego's influence, directing the individual toward socially beneficial actions. This illustrates that the superego not only works to deter negative behavior but also inspires positive actions aligned with moral norms.

She shrugged. "It was stupid, but, yes, I did kind of have a crush on you. I hated that I did. Men like you never notice women like me."

"All evidence to the contrary," he said. He wanted to jump up and down and yell that Lori liked him, but he had a reputation for being cool, so he didn't. (p. 144)

The statement illustrates the influence of the superego in regulating Reid's actions. The emotional drive from the id, which urges him to spontaneously express his happiness by jumping and shouting is counterbalanced by the superego, reminding Reid of the importance of maintaining his image as someone "cool" and composed. In this context, the superego acts as a moral and social regulator, enforcing adherence to Reid's ideal standards of how he wishes to be perceived by others. This highlights the superego's role in shaping behavior in alignment with social norms and internalized values. Reid recognizes that excessive emotional expression in this situation would conflict with the self-image he has cultivated. The superego compels Reid to display a restrained attitude that aligns with social expectations, particularly in his interaction with Lori. By suppressing his emotional impulses, Reid demonstrates how the superego guides individuals to act within socially acceptable boundaries.

He put down his fork. "I want to go public with Madeline's illness. I want to get the story out there so people think about donating. You said she was a rare blood type. I've been doing the research and the odds of finding a donor for her aren't great. I think we can change that."(p. 160)

Reid's actions and decisions exemplify the dominance of the superego. His choice to publicize Madeline's health condition demonstrates a strong altruistic drive. His desire to raise awareness about Madeline's disease and encourage blood donations is not merely a strategic move but a reflection of his moral compass. Reid is not solely considering his personal or emotional needs for Madeline but is striving to address a broader challenge: the slim chances of finding a suitable donor. This decision underscores Reid's evolution into an individual who not only acts in accordance with higher moral principles but is also capable of navigating

reality with a rational and measured approach. Reid's superego propels him to behave in alignment with the higher moral principles of social responsibility and a desire to help others. In this context, Reid's actions transcend individual concerns and are oriented towards the collective good, a hallmark characteristic of the superego.

"This isn't about me," he said. "If something doesn't change, Madeline will die. I don't know any other way to help." (p. 164)

Reid's superego is evident in his prioritization of Madeline's needs over his own. In Freud's structural model of personality, the superego functions as a moral compass, ensuring that an individual's actions align with societal norms and ethics. In this instance, Reid exhibits altruistic characteristics by focusing on Madeline's well-being, an action that is morally acceptable and even considered noble. Reid recognizes the grave consequences of inaction and his superego motivates him to act in a manner consistent with his moral principles: helping others, even if it requires personal sacrifice. The statement "This isn't about me" underscores that Reid's motivations are not centered on personal interests (id), but rather on the moral and ethical imperative to save Madeline's life. His emphasis on helping Madeline, despite feeling as though he has limited options highlights the strong moral compass underlying his actions.

"I want to be more than just the name on the building," he told her. "I'd rather not use my name at all, but I know I'll be a good front man." He shrugged. (p. 171)

Reid's desire to "be more than just the name on the building" indicates that he is guided by a moral compass and ethical values stemming from his superego.

His superego drives him to transcend superficial gratification based solely on name recognition or symbolic acknowledgment. He seeks deeper, more meaningful involvement, reflecting a moral responsibility to make a genuine impact on the lives of others. Furthermore, his statement that he would prefer not to use his name at all is evidence of his sincere altruistic intentions. The desire to be a "good front man" is a manifestation of the moral values that drive Reid to be a positive representation, not for personal gain but for a higher purpose.

Gratitude replaced a little of the pain. She threw herself at him. "You came back." "I had to," he said, his eyes dark with emotion. "To tell you I'm sorry. I know this is all my fault. I know I'm the reason she's gone." (p. 210)

Reid's statement, "I know this is all my fault. I know I'm the reason she's gone," clearly demonstrates the influence of his superego, which is internalizing societal norms and morality. This deep-seated guilt reflects Reid's attempt to confront the emotional and moral consequences of his actions, regardless of whether he was directly responsible. Reid's superego drives him to take responsibility, as evidenced by his desire to apologize. This indicates an attempt to atone for his perceived wrongdoing and alleviate his guilt through morally acceptable actions. Reid's remorse is not merely an acknowledgment of his perceived mistakes but an effort to reconstruct damaged interpersonal relationships.

At the end of the story, Reid successfully harmonizes his id and superego. His id-driven desires seeking redemption, utilizing his wealth for good, and being with Lori as his partner are realized in alignment with his superego's moral

standards. Reid's redemption is manifested through a public clarification in the media, where he encourages donations, particularly aimed at helping Madeline. This act not only rebuilds public trust in Reid but also demonstrates his genuine growth and moral responsibility. Additionally, he donates a portion of his wealth to provide sports equipment for children. This action not only serves as a way to atone for past mistakes but also reflects Reid's character development and his natural instinct to give back to society. In particular, regarding his desire for Lori, Reid could have treated her like the women he had casually engaged with in the past. However, his ego recognizes Lori as someone special, prompting him to control his id's impulses to ensure their relationship remains respectful and morally sound. This balance illustrates Reid's personal growth and his ability to ethical principles align with his desires.

B. Discussion

The research discussion on the personality structure of the main character, Reid Buchanan, shows the complexity of character development in the context of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. According to Freudian psychoanalysis, personality is shaped by the interplay of the id, ego, and superego (Freud, 1923). Through psychoanalysis, Reid's character also reflects the development of his personal needs through the id and moral and environmental influences through the superego, with the ego mediating between the two and becoming the determinant of Reid's personality. This psychoanalysis shows that although Reid has many bad stories that reflect the wild delinquency of youth, once he regrets and meets a good social, he becomes a better person. This depiction also hints that complex

social and cultural contexts can form personality, which is characteristic of the superego. This depiction hints that personality is not fixed but can be rebuilt by external, complex social and cultural factors (Freud, 1923).

The analysis of Reid Buchanan's character highlights how Freud's psychoanalytic theory, particularly the id, ego, and superego, shapes his actions and decisions. Reid Buchanan's character arc in Susan Mallery's *Sizzling* offers a compelling exploration of the dynamic interplay between the id, ego, and superego. Initially, Reid's personality is dominated by his id, leading to self-indulgent and irresponsible behavior. His early relationships and reactions to conflict are characterized by a lack of depth and moral consideration. As Freud explains, the id is the part of the psyche responsible for primal instincts and desires, such as the pursuit of pleasure (Freud, 1923). Reid's id is prominently seen in his impulsive and self-gratifying tendencies, especially concerning his relationships. For example, his early sexual experiences and ongoing inability to resist temptation reflect the dominance of the id. Freud notes that the id operates on the pleasure principle, seeking immediate gratification without regard for long-term consequences (Freud, 1920). The id's role is evident in his pursuit of immediate pleasure without considering long-term consequences, as seen in his avoidance of responsibility and tendency to hide from situations that could cause discomfort or harm. This behavior aligns with Freud's concept of the id as the primal force driving instinctive desires such as sexuality and gratification. Reid's initial avoidance of accountability for his actions further underscores the id's dominance over his personality during the early stages of the novel.

However, as the story progresses, there are clear indications of the ego's development, which mediates between Reid's impulsive desires and the demands of reality. The ego operates on the reality principle, balancing the id's desires with social and environmental constraints (Freud, 1923). Lori's influence encourages Reid to reevaluate his relationships and behaviors, fostering a more profound sense of accountability and emotional connection. Additionally, Madeline's illness and Reid's past regrets catalyze the alignment of his id and superego, leading him to channel his resources and influence toward altruistic endeavors, such as advocating for blood donation and supporting children's sports programs

Reid's decision to address his fan-related controversies, such as calling victims' families to apologize and compensating for past mistakes, reflects the ego's influence. By taking responsibility, Reid shifts from avoiding discomfort to actively seeking solutions, which shows his ego attempting to mediate his impulsive tendencies in a socially acceptable way. The ego also plays a role in helping Reid take constructive actions, such as delivering sports equipment to children in need and addressing his public image issues. These instances reveal the ego's capacity to guide behavior in practical ways that align with societal expectations. These instances reveal the ego's capacity to guide behavior in practical ways that align with societal expectations (Freud, 1923).

Lastly, the influence of the superego becomes increasingly prominent as Reid strives to make amends and uphold moral standards. The superego serves as the moral compass, pushing Reid to act ethically and align his actions with societal norms. Freud (1923) describes the superego as the internalized

representation of societal rules, influencing an individual's sense of right and wrong. Establishing a foundation to support children through sports exemplifies the superego's influence, redirecting his focus from self-centered desires to contributing positively to society.

The superego's pressure is also evident in Reid's self-reflection and commitment to preventing future mistakes, demonstrating a growing moral responsibility. The superego encourages individuals to make decisions that reflect societal values (McLeod, 2018), and Reid's focus on helping others is a direct manifestation of this process. Moreover, despite emotional impulses, Reid's efforts to maintain his composure in social interactions highlight the superego's role in regulating behavior to adhere to accepted social norms. These actions indicate a significant progression in Reid's character, as his personality becomes more balanced by integrating the id, ego, and superego. His id continues to fuel his aspirations and desires, which are now tempered by the ego's rational decision-making and the superego's moral compass. This integration allows Reid to engage in meaningful relationships and perform acts of generosity.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains a conclusion meant to summarize the analysis from the previous chapter. Suggestions provide information to future researchers interested in conducting research in the same field.

A. Conclusion

Based on research on the main character, Reid in the novel *Sizzling* by Susan Mallery, the following conclusions can be drawn. The personality structure studied using Freud's psychoanalysis theory shows that Reid's personality is influenced by Id, Ego and Superego. The responses made by Reid's character have a personality structure in Reid's character which ultimately leads to the development of mental conflict in Reid's character which is revealed as an ordinary human being who is independent of good and bad deeds.

As the narrative progresses, Reid's ego not only regulates the demands of his id but also harmonizes them with the moral standards of his superego. This transformation highlights his journey toward self-awareness and personal growth. By confronting his past failures and addressing the guilt of falling short of societal and personal ideals, Reid transitions into a man capable of meeting higher moral and emotional standards. His ability to reconcile internal conflicts and strive for self-improvement underscores his development from a self-indulgent individual to one who embodies a more balanced and ideal personality. This progression reflects the nuanced portrayal of his character and the novel's exploration of psychological complexity.

Reid Buchanan's character development exemplifies the impact of Freud's psychoanalytic concepts of the id, ego, and superego. Initially, his actions are dominated by the id, reflected in impulsive and self-indulgent behavior that prioritizes immediate gratification over responsibility. As the narrative unfolds, Reid's ego emerges, mediating between his primal desires and the demands of reality. This is evident in his efforts to confront past mistakes, take responsibility, and rebuild his public image. Ultimately, the superego becomes increasingly influential, driving Reid to adopt ethical behavior and contribute positively to society. Through this progression, Reid transitions from a self-centered individual to a morally responsible and socially conscious character, showcasing the transformative power of balancing the id, ego, and superego.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that those with a similar interest in the object of study and the theoretical approach of Freud's personality structure will further deepen their understanding of the novel and the theory. Other characters, such as Lori, present an excellent research alternative due to her complex role and well-developed personality in the narrative, which displays significant character growth.

Additionally, the concept of social conflict or defense mechanisms within Freud's psychoanalytic framework could be explored to enhance the comprehension of the primary and supporting characters. Since this book is part of a series with interconnected stories, it offers an alternative avenue for researchers to investigate the broader narrative scope. The researcher also aspires

for this study to contribute to future research that delves into similar approaches, such as Freud's psychoanalysis or its application to other literary works. It could provide fresh insights into character analysis and psychoanalytic interpretations across various narratives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anggrela, R. F., Budiman, F. F. J., & Febriyanti, S. D. (2021). Arisu's Personality Development Across the Death Games in "Alice in Borderland." *Mahakarya: Jurnal Mahasiswa Ilmu Budaya*, 2(2), 63–69. <https://doi.org/10.22515/mjmib.v2i2.4931>.
- Aprilia, W., Natsir, H. M., & Valiantien, N. M. (2021). Elizabeth Bennet's Personality in The Novel *Pride and Prejudice* (A Study of Psychology of Literature). *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Budaya*, 5, 790–806.
- Aulia, N. T. (2021). *Personality Structure of the Main Character in Mitch Albom'S for One More Day : a Freudian Psychoanalysis*. i–63.
- Bowman, K. M. (1928) Press, I. (n.d.). *Review Author (s): Karl M . Bowman* Review by : Karl M . Bowman Source : *The American Journal of Psychology* , Vol . 40 , No . 4 (Oct . , 1928) , pp . 644-645 Published by : University of Illinois Press Stable URL : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1414355> Acc. 40(4), 644–645.
- Chorunnisa, A., & Nugraha, A. S. (2023). *Jurnal Disastri* : 5(2), 243–251.
- Culler, J. (2013). Literary Theory. In *Literary Theory*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/actrade/9780199691340.001.0001>
- Duane, P. S., & Ellen, S. S. (2017). *Theories of Personality: Eleventh Edition*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
- Endraswara, S. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Psikologi Sastra*. PT Buku Kita.
- Freud, S. (1989). The Ego And The Id (1923). *TACD Journal*, 17(1), 5–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1046171x.1989.12034344>
- Habibah, Arina. (2023). *an Analysis of the Main Character's Personality Portrayed in the Novel the Silent Wife*. Department of English Literature Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang .
- Izaty, F. (2022). Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam Novel "Katarsis" Karya Anastasia Aemilia: Kajian Psikoanalisis. *Dinamika*, 5(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.35194/jd.v5i1.1625>
- Luntungan, G. S., Mirthe, H., & Lasut, C. R. (2022). The Personality Structure of Characters in the Roman *Thérèse Raquin* By Émile Zola (a Psychoanalysis Study). *SoCul: International Journal of Research in Social Cultural Issues*, 1(4), 8. <https://doi.org/10.53682/soculijrccsscli.v1i4.2899>

- Mallery, S. (2017). *Sizzling*. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Minderop, A. 2010. *Psikologi Sastra*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Niaz, A., Stanikzai, S. M., & Sahibzada, J. (2019). Review of Freud's Psychoanalysis Approach to Literary Studies. *American International Journal of Social Science Research*, 4(2), 35–44. <https://doi.org/10.46281/aijssr.v4i2.339>
- Ningrum, F. N. A. W. (2022) *The Main Character's Ego Development in Julian Barnes' "The Sense of an Ending"*. Thesis. Department of English Literature Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang .
- Novita, S., Saputra, M., & Yuniwati. (2021). *3 1,2,3*. 2(6), 1737–1746.
- Pratiwi, T., Suwandi, S., & Wardhani, N. E. (2019). Psychoanalysis Ego Image by Freudian: Study of Psychology in the Main Character of the Tale of Hang Tuah. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal) : Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(3), 195–199. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v2i3.407>
- Ratna, K. N. (2013). *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sugarman, S. (2016). A new architecture of the mind: The Ego and the Id (1923) . *What Freud Really Meant, 1923*, 105–121. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9781316340240.010>
- Rene, W., & Austin, W. (1949). *Theory of Literature Wellek & Warren*. 0–424. <http://www.archive.org/details/theoryofliteratuOOinwell>
- Yamamoto, K. (2004). Educational psychology. In *The Social Science Encyclopedia*. <https://doi.org/10.15864/ijelts.5102>
- Zhao, G., & Wang, Y. (2019). *Analysis on Paul's Personality Development from Freud's Personality Structure Theory*. 342(Ielss), 77–80. <https://doi.org/10.2991/ielss-19.2019.16>

CURRICULUM VITAE



Ahmad Zuhdi Zaini was born in Lumajang on June 1, 2002. He graduated from SMA Al-Munawwariyyah Malang in 2020. While attending high school, he was also a student at the Al-Munawwariyyah islamic boarding school. During his time at study in Senior High School, He actively participated in MTQ (Madrasah Tahfidzul Qur'an), member of the Gambus group, and became class president in his second year. In 2020, he pursued his higher education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, majoring in English Literature. During his university years, she joined HTQ as a member, also joined regional student association named Himalaya, and active in off-campus organizations, namely Rumah Tahfidz Kusward as an Executive Board.