

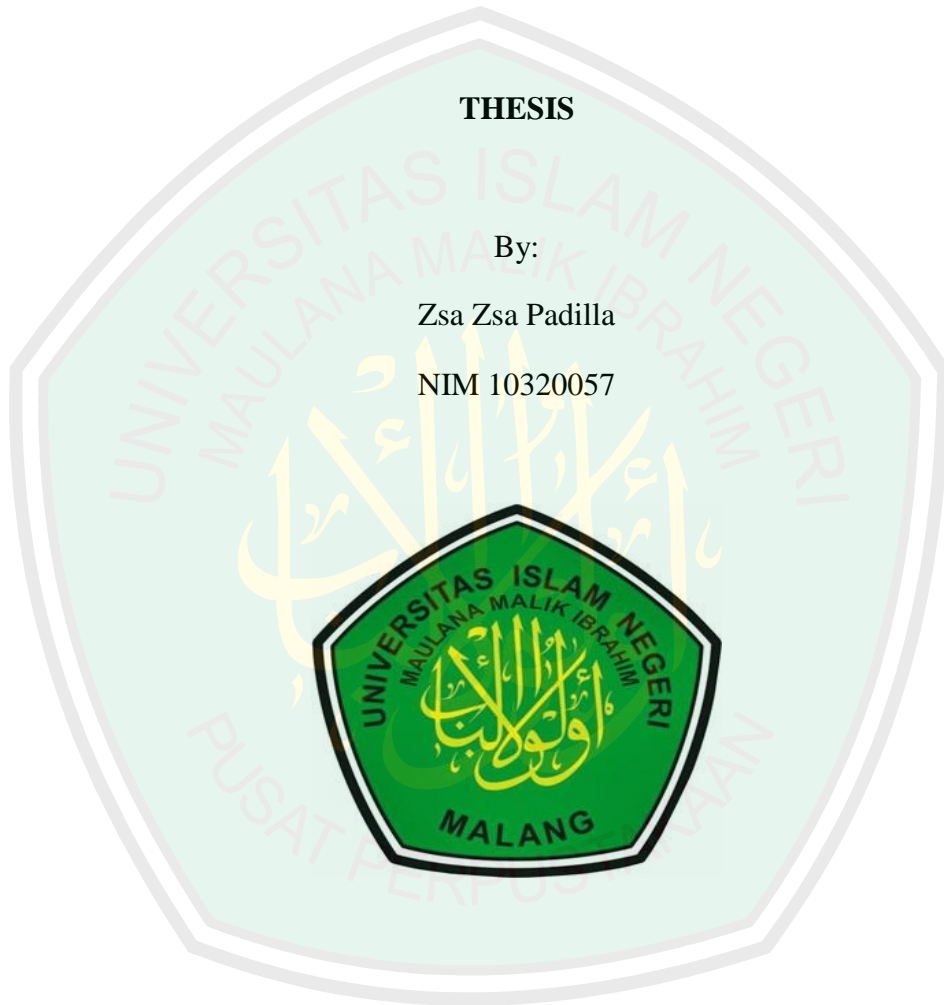
**PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS SUFFERED BY ANNA AND SARA IN  
JODI PICOULT'S NOVEL *MY SISTER'S KEEPER*  
(A FREUDIAN PSYCHOANALYSIS)**

**THESIS**

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**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC**

**UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2015**

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**THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment  
of the requirement for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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*(A Freudian Psychoanalysis)*

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## **MOTTO**

There are Many Beautiful Words In This World,

but I Think My Beautiful Word is

Love, Keep, Patient, Strong, Faithful, Passion, Sincere, Trust, Educator, Inspiring,

Adviser, Motivation, Energy, Brave, Responsibility, Amazing, Awesome that are

**My Love Mother and Father.**

Good Personality Who is Someone Get Patient and Doing all of Things with

Heart and Soul.

And Don't Think How Much Someone Has Hurted Us, but How We Can

Forgiving for his/her/them with

Manhood and Let's Arm in Arm Becomes Confraternity.

**-ZSA ZSA PADILLA-**



## DEDICATION

This thesis is honorably dedicated to:

My God, Allah SWT and his prophet, Muhammad SAW.

My beloved Mom, Lilik Endah Wati and my beloved Dad, Wisnu Triyono

My beloved grandmother Emak Raga

My beloved Cousin Ozil Ramawijaya

My beloved fiancée Dzni Agus Solin

Who give me all things that I want, I love you with all of my body and soul,  
your sacrifices irreplaceable with anything your love and  
whose given love, honesty, allegiance and patient.

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May this thesis would be useful, for everyone who needs it and the contractive criticism and suggestion are expected from the readers.

Malang, November 2015

**Zsa Zsa Padilla**

## ABSTRACT

**Zsa Zsa Padilla.** 2015. *Psychological Problems Suffered by Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper (A Freudian Psychoanalysis)*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

**The Advisor:** Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

---

**Key Words:** *Psychological Problems (the id, ego and superego), Anna and Sara Characters, Freudian psychoanalysis.*

There are three kinds of human problems; psychological problems, emotional problems, and spiritual problems. Psychological problem is the problem faced by human which is caused by their psychic causes. Related to the explanation above, it was interesting to conduct a psychological analysis entitled Psychological Problems of Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*.

The objectives of the study are: (1) to explain how does Anna Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi's Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper*. (2) to explain how does Sara Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper*.

The method that the writer applies is literary criticism and she uses psychological approach to deal with the data. Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. It uses psychological approach because in this study, the analysis is focused on studying the psychological problems of the Anna and Sara in the novel. The present study analyzes the novel from psychological aspect dealing with the psychoanalysis theory by applying id, ego, and superego. The writer viewed psychological approach suitable with this method from the result of problem statement.

This study reveals that Anna and Sara in *My Sister's Keeper*. The psychological problems that happen in Anna and Sara's life are caused by the contradiction between the Id, Ego, and Superego within Anna and Sara. The ego is always in the middle of the contradiction between the id's desire for immediate satisfaction and the superego's desires for moral behavior. Anna and Sara's psychological problems started with long suffering during thirteen years. This painful experiences brings her into a great stress which influences her psychological condition. The id, ego and superego of both Anna and Sara take the place in every decision they have made, there are many data that supported this statement. Moreover, the drive of their id and the moral compass of their superego influent them to take one action consciously of their ego is building their personality over the whole story in the novel. In addition, the problems of the id, ego and superego also happened in their psyche.

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## ملخص

زازا فاديللا. ٢٠١٥. النفسية المشاكلة التي لحقت أنا وسارة في رواية جودي فيكولت *My Sister's Keeper* (فرويد التحليل النفسي). أطروحة، اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتورة الحاجة إستعادة، الماجستير

الكلمات البحث: مشاكلة نفسية (هوية، الأنا، و الأنا العليا)، الشخصية البارزة من أنا وسارة، التحليل سيغموند فرويد.

هناك ثلاثة أنواع من المشاكلة الإنسان مثل؛ المشاكلة النفسية، والمشاكلة العاطفية والمشاكلة الروحية. هذه مشاكلة نفسية هي مشاكلة التي يواجهها البشر التي نتيجة لشكل النفسى. من هذه التفسيرات، لديها مصلحة في إجراء تحليلات للتأثير النفسى على لقب المشكلات النفسية في أنا وسارة الشخصيات في الرواية *My Sister's Keeper* من جودي فيكولت

من هذه النتائج على النحو التالي: (١) لشرح كيفية شخصية أنا فيتزجيرالد حل المشاكلة يتضح من استخدام نظرية فرويد للشخصية في رواية *My Sister's Keeper* من جودي فيكولت (٢) لشرح كيفية شخصية سارة فيتزجيرالد حل المشاكلة يتضح من استخدام نظرية فرويد للشخصية في رواية *My Sister's Keeper* من جودي فيكولت

يستخدم الكاتب أسلوب النقد الأدبي وباستخدام النهج النفسى في حل هذه البيانات. بحث النقد الأدبي، ومناقشة وتقييم وتفسير في الأدب. النهج النفسى المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة، لأن هذا التحليل يركز على المشاكلة النفسية التي توجد على الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية هو أنا وسارة. وتحلل هذه الدراسة الرواية مع الجوانب النفسية المرتبطة نظرية الهوية، والأنا، والأنا العليا. يستخدم المؤلف نهج النفسى مع نتائج طريقة في القضية.

وكشفت هذه الدراسة عن الشخصيات أنا وسارة في الرواية *My Sister's Keeper*. تحدث المشاكلة النفسية في حياة أنا وسارة بسبب الخلاف بين الهوية، والأنا، والأنا العليا في أرقام أنا وسارة. الأنا هي دائما في رغب وسط معارضة من الاقتراب من هوية ورضا الأنا العليا ضد الإجراءات المعنوية. حدثت مشاكلة عقلية في الشكل أنا وسارة لثلاثة عشر عاما. لقد كانت تجربة مؤلمة بالنسبة له للحصول على مستوى عال من التوتر مما يؤثر على حالته النفسية. الهوية، والأنا، والأنا العليا هي في حد ذاتها الأرقام أنا وسارة في اتخاذ كل قرار قاموا بها، وهناك بعض

البيانات التي تظهر هذا البيان. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، والسيطرة على الهوية والأنا العليا تدفقاتها في حدود المعنوية لهم لاتخاذ واحد من الأنا الإجراءات غير الواعية لبناء شخصية القصة كلها في الرواية. من هذه البيانات، فإن المشكلة على الهوية، والأنا، والأنا العليا يحدث أيضا إلى نفوسهم.



## ABSTRAK

**Zsa Zsa Padilla.** 2015. *Psychological Problems Suffered by Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper (A Freudian Psychoanalysis)*. Tesis, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

**Pembimbing:** Dra. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

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**Kata Kunci:** Masalah Kejiwaan (*Id, Ego, dan Superego*), Karakter Tokoh Utama Anna dan Sara, Sigmund Freud Analisis.

Ada tiga macam permasalahan manusia seperti; masalah kejiwaan, masalah emosional, dan masalah spiritual. Masalah kejiwaan ini adalah masalah yang dihadapi oleh manusia yang mana karena akibat bentuk kejiwaannya. Dari penjelasan tersebut, memiliki ketertarikan untuk melakukan menganalisa tentang dampak psikologis pada judul Masalah Psikologis pada Karakter Anna dan Sara di novel *My Sister's Keeper* karya Jodi Picoult.

Dari hasil penelitian tersebut sebagai berikut: (1) untuk menjelaskan bagaimana tokoh Anna Fitzgerald memecahkan permasalahannya dilihat dari penggunaan teori tentang kepribadian dari Freud di novel *My Sister's Keeper* karya Jodi Picoult. (2) untuk menjelaskan bagaimana tokoh Sara Fitzgerald memecahkan permasalahannya dilihat dari penggunaan teori tentang kepribadian dari Freud di novel *My Sister's Keeper* karya Jodi Picoult.

Penulis menggunakan metode kritik sastra dan menggunakan pendekatan psikologis untuk memecahkan dari data tersebut. Penelitian kritik sastra, berdiskusi, mengevaluasi, dan menginterpretasi dalam sastra. Pendekatan psikologis digunakan dalam penelitian ini, karena analisis ini berfokus pada masalah kejiwaan yang ada pada tokoh utama dalam novel yaitu Anna dan Sara. Penelitian ini menganalisa novel dengan aspek psikologi yang berhubungan dengan teori id, ego, dan superego. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan psikologis dengan hasil metode pada permasalahan.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan tentang tokoh Anna dan Sara di dalam novel *My Sister's Keeper*. Masalah psikologis terjadi dalam kehidupan Anna dan Sara karena pertentangan di antara Id, Ego, dan Superego dalam tokoh Anna dan Sara. Ego selalu berada di tengah-tengah pada pertentangan keinginan id mendekati kepuasan dan superego menentang tindakan moralnya. Masalah kejiwaan pada tokoh Anna dan Sara terjadi selama tiga belas tahun. Ini adalah pengalaman yang menyakitkan untuk dia memperoleh tingkat stres yang tinggi yang mana mempengaruhi kondisi psikologisnya. Id, ego, dan superego berada pada diri tokoh Anna dan Sara dalam mengambil setiap keputusan yang telah mereka buat, ada beberapa data yang menunjukkan pernyataan ini. Selain itu, mengendalikan id mereka dan batas moral mengalir pada superego mereka untuk mengambil salah satu tindakan ketidaksadaran ego mereka membangun kepribadian dari keseluruhan cerita dalam novel. Dari data tersebut, masalah pada id, ego, dan superego juga terjadi pada jiwa mereka.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background of the study which exposes the rationales of choosing the topic. It is followed by the statement of the problems with its objectives the topic. It is followed by the statement of the problems with its objectives to be examined in chapter III. The scope and limitation explains the boundaries of the study. Significance of the study will convey benefits of the study. Research method is provided to give clear information toward the readers about the steps of data collection and analysis in the present study. Finally, to ease the students in comprehending the study, several key terms are provided in the last sub chapter.

#### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Literature is one of human expression, it comes from the human thought, and it talks about the human life. Literature is presented in society to convey the benefit things about the idea, life, thought, emotion and all of which happen in society. According to Roberts (Triawati, 2004: 01) literature is a fundamental discipline for the knowledge of man, one that treads the deeper and vaster fields of humanism. Literature help the readers grow both personally and intellectually, because it enables from recognize human dreams and struggle in different societies that they would never otherwise get to know.

Besides that, Hamlyn (Purnomo, 2006: 01) stated that literature is one of human's creativity that has universal meaning as one of the way to communicate

each other about the emotion, spiritual and intellectual experiences that needed to build up intellectual and moral knowledge and mankind. Literature is concerns the imagination of an idea of human expression about the world that has the benefit values to use in human's life.

Human beings are individual creature who have personality and behavior within themselves. Human beings as individual creatures are characterized by some elements such as physical, spiritual, and psychological elements. Human beings are said to be an individual when these elements integrate within themselves.

As individual creature, human beings have rights that help to protect all the people from psychological abuses. The examples of human rights are the right to freedom of religion, get a good health, education, protection, and make decisions that impact people's life. Every individual has to get the same rights without differentiate nationality, sex, color, religion, ethnic, language, or another status. Human beings are equal in human's rights without discrimination.

Personality psychology studies enduring patterns of behavior, thought, and emotion in individuals, commonly referred to as personality. According to Freud, personality is based on the dynamic interactions of the id, ego, and superego. Trait theorists, in contrast, attempt to analyze personality in term of a discrete number of key traits by the statistical method of factor analysis. The number of proposed traits has varied widely (Suroso, 2009: 54).

The first development of the individual's personality and behaviour is formed by parents or family. It is the main instrument for the development of individual's personality and behavior. Furthermore, Zevedei Barbu in society, culture and personality found the following.

The family provides the first opportunity for social interaction, thus creating in the individual need and the disposition to adjust others. It is in the family, too, that the parents and other adults assume (consciously / unconsciously) the task of inculcating in the child those habits of behavior which are approved by his society. (1971, P.150)

The child begins to behave in a manner by imitating the behavior of his or her parents. In some cases, it can lead the way children think and behave. It can also affect children's self-confidence, their ability to learn something, and also their ability to be good person in the future.

A novel often illustrates the situation of the social condition in a certain time. That is why a novel can increase empathy feeling and tolerance in a society. It can make the readers know themselves through the figures or the characters in the story. *My Sister's Keeper* tells about the struggling of a middle class family, named Fitzgerald with three different children. This novel takes place in Rhode Island, during 1990-2009.

The narrator occurs in this novel is narrations. It means that Jodi Picoult writes the novel from the perspective of all characters. Each narrator speaks in first person which allows the reader to see the story from each narrator's point of view. For example, Anna tells her own story that she has a psychological problem because she wants to help her sister, Kate but she also wants to become more

independent and get more attention from her family. It goes the same for the other characters in order to give the illustration about how each of the character feels about the family problem in details. It also displays the emotion that the readers will not be able to see. When the author switches the narrator from one character to the other characters, it helps to understand the deep emotion of one character.

By making point of view of the story in the first person point of view, the story can allow the readers to understand the feeling and personal thought along with the main events. A mother for instance, she will relate to Sara's point of view in many ways. Sara tries to do the best for her sick daughter, Kate. The first person point of view also leads the readers to understand the conflicts in the novel. The chapters mostly occur in present day. The prologue and epilogue take place several years after the main action has occurred.

Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* is a novel which emphasizes the psychological problem of the main character, Anna, and her struggle to gain independence over her body. After her sister, Kate suffered from Leukemia; Anna had undergone some procedures to provide all Kate's needs to fight the disease. When Anna was asked by her parents to give one of her Kidneys for her sister, she actually wanted to reject it, but she knew that she could not do that because her parents had doctrine her to keep Kate alive. Surprisingly, Kate did not want to accept donor from Anna any more, and she asked Anna to bring a lawsuit against her parents to gain independence over her body. Anna had to do Kate's request to take her parents to the court although it would hurt her deeply. These contradictory feelings build a psychological problem in Anna's character.

The writer is interested to choose Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* since it contains a story psychological problem of the main character. The ways that are done by the main character to fulfill her desires are clearly portrayed in this novel. The writer concerns with Anna's and Sara's psychological problem in her family and how it appears in her life. The writer chooses the main character, Anna and Sara to analyze since she is the most conflicted character in this novel, and this character can represent a real experience of human being in life. The writer considers Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* because the story in the novel reflects eugenics issues in United States. Dr. Benjamin Hippen Stated:

In early 2006, over 95,000 Americans waited for organs. However, between January and November 2006 less than 14,000 donors supplied organs. Thousands will die annually before an organ becomes available, and more patients will be shed from the waiting list as the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) deems them unsuitable because of age, the severity of illness, or too many years of dialysis. (Cited in Goodwin, 2005)

From the data Stated above, it means that many people will die before an organ that they need becomes available. Since the supply of the organs is limited, therefore Americans create their own supply system by participation in organ tourism (obtaining organs abroad from poor people in third world countries) or by using their children to supply organs and bone marrows.

Since the theme of the novel deals with psychological issues, the writer will analyze how intrinsic element built in novel, what is psychological problem theory used by Anna and Sara how the theory Id, Ego, and Superego applied. In this study, the writer also applies Freudian theory because the ideas of Freudian theory (sibling rivalry, castration anxiety, for instance) mostly describe the

dominant ways in which family problem can be lived. Furthermore, Lois Tyson in *Critical Theory Today* stated:

The family is very important psychoanalytic theory because are each a product of the role we are given in the family-complex. In one sense, the “birth” of unconscious lies in the way we perceive our place in the family and how we react to this self-definition. (2006, p.13)

In addition, to deepen this study the writer takes several previous studies that have relevance point as a comparative study in order to get some important matters to help this study. There are some students who have conducted similar study. First is conducted by Francisca Theny Engelina (2001), a student of Petra Christian University by the title: *A Study of Jim's Psychological Problems in Joseph Conrad's lord Jim*. In this study, she has focused on analyzing Jim's psychological problems and the way to solve his psychological problem. And also involve the internal and external problems which are faced by Jim.

The second study is conducted by Meliana Triawati (2004), a student of Petra Christian University by the title: *A Study on Three Main Character's ways in dealing with the psychological problems as the effect of the death of their beloved in Banana Yoshimoto's Kitchen*. She is focused on analyze the three main character's *Mikage Sakurai, Yuichi Tanabe, and Erico* in the novel *Kitchen*.

The third study is conducted by Chris Andre Susanto (2007), a student of Petra Christian University by the title: *The Captain's psychological problems and the process of his withdrawal from reality in Strindberg's The Father*. He focused his study on Captain's fixations, anxieties, and the process of withdrawal in the reality.

The fourth study is conducted by Ariyani Fajar Apriliana (2005), a student of State Islamic University Maliki of Malang by the title: *Psychological Problems of the Main Female Character Lucy Snowe in Charlotte Bronte's Villeta*. She focused her study on analyzing Lucy's psychological problems and the way to solve her psychological problem. And also involve the internal and external problems which are faced by Lucy.

So that way, in this thesis the writer wants to study about the psychological problems which are faced by Anna and Sara as the major character in *My Sister's Keeper*, and then her efforts to solve her psychological problems. The writer focuses to study this thesis using psychological approach. And then, the writer focuses her study in analysis Id, Ego, and Superego which are suffered by Anna and Sara.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Based on the above rationale, the writer formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. How does Anna Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi's Picoult novel *My Sister's Keeper*?
2. How does Sara Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper*?

### 1.3. Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study, the objectives formulated as follows:

1. To explain how does Anna Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi's Picoult novel *My Sister's Keeper*.
2. To explain how does Sara Fitzgerald solve her psychological problem viewed from Freudian theory of personality in Jodi Picoult's novel *My Sister's Keeper*.

### 1.4. Scope and Limitation

In conducting an analysis, the writer should have scope and limitation to prevent being out of the topic in order to the study has clear focus. Besides, scope and limitation are intended to give a distinct direction where the analysis goes to. Basically, there are many aspects which might be analyzed from Anna *My Sister's Keeper*. Nevertheless, the writer would only focus on its scope, i.e. the psychological problem of Anna and Sara in Jodi's Picoult novel *My Sister's Keeper*. On the other hand, there are limitations that are not analyzed by the writer, i.e. the aspect of the novel in the case of extrinsic study such as sociological, feminism, social aspect, economical aspect, political aspect, and religion aspect. However, those limitations may be done by the next writer.



### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to give theoretical and practical contribution for the development of literary study. Theoretically, this study aims at enriching the development of literary criticism especially in term of psychology literary criticism. This study is expected to be a helpful reference in conducting research about psychology literary criticism particularly radical psychology. Practically, this study is projector to give more understanding for the readers about psychology literary criticism. After understanding the study, the readers are expected to be able to imploment it to their own research. In conclusion, this study is wished own research. In conclusion, this study is wished can assist the next writer especially in conducting the related study.

### **1.6 Research Method**

In order to gain the academically guaranteed result, the analysis employs systematical ways and approach. In light of that, this part explains the research design, the procedure of data collection, the data analysis and the definition of key terms.

#### **1.6.1 Research Design**

This study is designed as literary criticism. Literary criticism is the reasoned consideration of literary works and issues. It applies, as a term, to any argumentation about literature, whether or not specific works are analyzed. The function of literary criticism vary widely, ranging from the reviewing of books as

they are published to systematic theoretical discussion (Crews, 2013). Literary criticism is an extension of social activity of interpreting. It is a tool for interpreting literature. The critic's specific purpose may be to make value judgments on a work, to explain his or her interpretation of the work, or to provide other readers with relevant historical or biographical information. The critic's general purpose, in most case, is to enrich the reader's understanding of the literary work (Hale, 2014). In this case, the writer tries to explain her interpretation of Anna Fitzgerald and Sara Fitzgerald *My Sister's Keeper* viewed from psychological perspective. By conducting this study, the writer expects this study will assist the readers to get understanding about the analysis on literary work.

The problem of the study has been formulated clearly to specify the type of important formulation needed. The research design, here, means the arrangement of condition for collecting and analyzing data are taken from the "*My Sister's Keeper*" novel written by Jodi Picoult. In this thesis, the approach to be used in the process of analyzing the novel is Psychoanalysis. This approach relates to the extrinsic element of literary work with the fictional aspects made by the author in the story.

Moreover, the effects of psychological on Anna's life that is got by Anna personal and Anna family is the other part which the writer wants to explore more. And Psychological approach is one of literary criticisms that explain about there are three basic components in Sigmund Freud's theory of personality: the id, the ego, and the superego. While the id is made up of unconscious urges and the

ego is charged with dealing with reality, the superego is the part of personality that is made up of all the internalized ideals that come from our parents and society. Moreover, this literary criticism also analyzes lost identities, labors, languages, etc Türkmen (2003: 1). Based on the explanation before, the writer decides that this literary criticism, Psychological, will be appropriate to this study.

### **1.6.2. Data Source**

The source of data in this research is a novel written by Jodi Picoult entitled *My Sister's Keeper*. The data used by the writer analyzing the novel is in the forms of monologue, dialogue, and expression of the characters and also the author in the novel which are written in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. The novel *My Sister's Keeper* written by Jodi Picoult was published by Atria Books 2004 it contained 500 pages. It consists of 500 pages of 55 chapters.

### **1.6.3. Data Collection**

The first thing to do in this step is reading the novel thoroughly and comprehensively. It highly needs more than once-reading to fully comprehend the data. Supported by the sufficient knowledge on the theory, the steps to do in collecting the data is to carefully pay attention on every activity done by the characters. What seemingly become the significant data is marked to avoid the loss of essential information. In this case, the process of collecting the data might be continuously done as long as the expected accurate data have not been gained.

#### **1.6.4. Data Analysis**

The data analysis is done along with the process of hermeneutical reading, which means the writer attempts to interpret the data based on the psychological symbolic language related to the context (Endraswara, 2011:105). Along with the process of reading, the significant data are collected and classified based on its category, i.e. id, ego, and superego. The following step is data reduction, in which the data irrelevant to the parameter is then reduced and replaced with new pertinent data. The data are then analyzed based on Sigmund Freud theory on identity formation. There are some steps in doing data analysis, for instance: First, organizing the data from the novel into three categories reflected in the objectives of the study: (a) the id, ego and superego Anna as the main character, (b) the id, ego, and superego of Sara as Anna's mother. The second, exploring and analyzing the data finding with the psychoanalysis of the solve by Anna and Sara character. And the last, drawing and describing the conclusion and rechecking if the conclusion is appropriate enough to answer the stated problems. Afterward, the writer interpreted by connecting to the writer's point of view and some references of Psychological literary theory. And make a conclusion based on the result of data analysis about the problem of psychoanalysis focus on the problem of the Anna and Sara life being the last for the writer to analyze the data.

## 1.7. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid different understanding, the writer provides definition for some terms frequently used in this study. The followings are the terms frequently find in this study:

1. **Psychological Problems:** based on Narramore (1977:44) is kinds of human problems. There are three kinds of human problems; psychological problems, emotional problems, and spiritual problems. Psychological problm is the problem faced by human which is caused by their physical causes. For example: A home maker may feel that her headaches are the result of insufficient sleep, excessive work, or some other pshysical ailment which she does not understand. On the other hand, she may not give consideration to the fact that her headaches may stem from unresolved conflicts. This is natural since the medical profession has made a remarkable contribution to the solution of problems of mankind by indicating their physical causes and medical tratment. In this thesis, the writer uses the psychological problems as the topic because there are close relationship between psychological and literature. In this case, this study is literary criticism which is show the main female character's psychological problems.
2. **Medical emancipation** is the effect to get medical right legally.
3. **Main Character** is the general character whose play and he or she central roles as in a story.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of the reviewing literature related to the study covering: Literary work: Literature and Psychoanalysis, Freudian Psychoanalysis above Id, Ego, and Superego.

#### 2.1. Literature and Psychoanalysis

In *Encyclopedia of knowledge* (as cited in Fuadiah, 2008: 11), literature, which originally designated all written language, is now restricted to examples of literary genres such as drama, epics, lyrics, novel, and poetry.

Psychology is an academic and applied discipline involving the scientific study of mental processes, emotion, personality, behavior, and relationships. Psychology traditionally defined as “the science of mind” but on recent years, and increasingly, “the science of behavior” (Rycroft, 1977: 130). Some psychologists would wish to add that a distinction between internal behavior and external behavior is an important part of the basic definition. Besides that literary psychology is a literary study that considers a literary work as psychological activity in which, the author uses the thought and feeling in producing the literary work (Endraswara, 2004: 96).

In general application of psychological knowledge to art can generate two kinds of illumination. First, the new field provides a more precise language with which to discuss the creative process. Second, application goes back to the study of the lives of authors as a means of understanding their art.

Psychological aspect is one of virtual values needed to be exposed. A literary work is a psychological activity where the author uses his creative power, understanding a literary work, will not release from their psychosocial activity. In addition, the author in progress catches indication in his mind then, expresses it in the written text, and it is completed by the author's experience around his environment. Therefore, the people call such phenomenon "psychology of literature".

Psychology of literature views that psychological phenomenon presents psychological activity through the characters if it happens in drama or prose. Jatman (Endraswara, 2003: 97) states that literature and psychology have close relationship either indirectly or functionally. Indirectly, literature and psychology have the same object, which is human being's life. Functionally, both literature and psychology learn about human being's psychological condition. The difference is that in psychology the indication is real, while in literary work it is imaginative.

There is a doubt whether psychological aspects can come into literary text since the psychological aspects in the text is very abstract. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid, because to understand a literary work the knowledge of psychology is needed as literary work also concerns with human psychology (Wellek and Warren, 1956:81). Propose that the psychology of literature have certain typical characteristics as follows:

Psychology of literature has four research possibilities. Firstly, the research is on the psychology of the author as a type of person or as

an individual. This study tends to be the psychology of art. The researcher tries to catch the mental state of an author at the moment he produces literary works. Secondly, the research is on creative process in accordance with the mental. This study has relation to the psychology of creative process, on how the psychological steps focus in expressing literary works. Here, study can be related to psychology theories. The assumption of this study is that the author often uses certain theories in his creation. This study seriously uses literary text as field of the study. Fourthly, the research is on psychological effect of literary text to the readers. This study is more focusing on the pragmatic aspects of psychological text toward the readers.

Research on psychology of literature has a firm base as both literature and psychology are studying the human life. The differences is that literature studies man as imaginative creation of the author, while psychology studies man as the real creation of God (Endraswara, 2003:97). However, human characters in psychology and in literature show similarity so that psychology of literature is important to take. Despite the imagination and creation of literary works, the author often uses the laws of psychology to develop the characters of the figure.

## **2.2. Freudian Psychoanalysis**

Psychoanalysis is based on the concept that individuals are unaware of the many factors that cause their behavior and emotions. These unconscious factors have the potential to produce unhappiness, which in turn is expressed through a score of distinguishable symptoms, including disturbing personality traits, difficulty in relating to others, or disturbances in self-esteem or general disposition (American Psychoanalytic Association, 1998).



Sigmund Freud was the first psychoanalyst and a true pioneer in the recognition of the importance of unconscious mental activity. His theories on the inner workings of the human mind, which seemed so revolutionary at the turn of the century, are now widely accepted by most schools of psychological thought. In 1896, Freud coined the term “psychoanalysis,” and for the next forty years of his life, he worked on thoroughly developing its main principles, objectives, techniques, and methodology.

In *An Outline of Psychoanalysis*, Freud (1949) explains the principal tenets on which psychoanalytic theory is based. He begins with an explanation of the three forces of the psychical apparatus—the id, the ego, and the superego. The id has the quality of being unconscious and contains everything that is inherited, everything that is present at birth, and the instincts (Freud, 1949: 14). The ego has the quality of being conscious and is responsible for controlling the demands of the id and of the instincts, becoming aware of stimulate, and serving as a link between the id and the external world. In addition, the ego responds to stimulation by either adaption or flight, regulates activity, and strives to achieve pleasure and avoid unpleasure (Freud, 1949: 14-15). Finally, the superego, whose demands are managed by the id, is responsible for the limitation of satisfactions and represents the influence of others, such as parents, teachers, and role models, as well as the impact of racial, societal, and cultural tradition (Freud, 1949: 15).

Freud states that the instincts are the ultimate cause of all behavior. The two basic instincts are Eros (love) and the destructive or death instinct. The purpose of Eros is to establish and preserve unity through relationships. On the

other hand, the purpose of the death instinct is to undo connections and unity via destruction (Freud, 1949: 18). The two instincts can either operate against each other through repulsion or combine with each other through attraction (Freud, 1949: 19).

From the explanation about psychoanalysis above, the writer in this thesis wants to analyze about psychological problems which are faced by the major character Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* using psychoanalysis theory. The psychological problem is kinds of human problems, so that way this thesis will be appropriate if the writer analyze by using psychoanalysis theory. In this case, the major character is faced three kinds of psychological problems, they are: Id, Ego, and Superego. Moreover, she tried to handle her problems by using defense mechanism. In this case, three of the psychological problem are stated in Freud's theory, that is psychoanalysis theory. More explanation about the kinds of psychological problems which are faced by Anna and Sara will be presented as follow.

### **2.2.1. The Id**

According to Freud, humans have three main components to their personality that cause us to behave the way we do and make us who we are. One of these components, the Id is the part that you may consider that little devil sitting on your shoulder trying to get you to do all those things that feel good, even if they are wrong. More specifically, the id is the part of the human personality

that is made up of all our inborn biological urges that seeks out immediate gratification (guided by the pleasure principle), regardless of social values or consequences. For example, when you are in a bar and see a really attractive person who stirs some sexual feelings in you, the Id is what is pushing you to simply go over to this person, grab them, and ravage those right there. Of course you know that this is completely unacceptable behavior so you don't do it, but the Id doesn't care about that, it just wants what it wants no matter what (Freud, 1979: 35).

Freud names the "cauldron of seething excitement" the Id, a primitive evil character brewing an overflowing potion of insatiable desire. The Id is addicted to "pleasure," sexual, sensual, selfish, libidinal erotic pleasure. As Freud wrote, "*The Id knows no values, no good and evil no morality, no time.*" The Id is our animal nature, sometimes finding pleasure in releasing pure animal aggression, rage and destruction (Freud, 1979: 25).

The Id is both the two-year old that "must" touch the forbidden object and does so with great pleasure and excitement and the raging, biting, flailing "monster" what is put back into the playpen after being told "no." The Id is selfish, aggressive and pleasure-seeking; is irrational, emotional and jealous; is aggressive, destructive and violent. In the Id lie the polarities of love and hate, life instincts (*eros*) and death instincts (*Thanatos*), constructive energy (*libido*) and destructive energy (*mortido*). Often they consort. We may, for example, enjoying the pleasures of smoking or drinking while unconsciously indulging in self-destructive behavior. We may get a "thrill" and surge of life energy by risking

death as we skydive, race our car or climb mountains. The thrill of such sensation-seeking activities may be the brush and death.

The Id is the only part of the personality present at birth. All energy comes from the Id. Instincts reside in the id. When activated by needs such as hunger, the Id demands and insists that its needs be met. Energy is increased as pain increases and pleasure results when the high energy tension is reduced through need satisfaction and the organism returns to a balance energy state called *homeostasis*. A satisfaction result in an organism tension-discharge and the release of tension is experienced as pleasure. The goal of the Id is to reduce tension, minimize discomfort and to increase pleasure by gratifying inner desires, wishes and impulses. The energy of the Id, the *libido*, is the motivating force that powers all your thoughts, feelings and behaviors. Repressing these drives leads to painful tension and anxiety. The id seeks to fulfill your deepest needs, feelings and desires and goes in relentless pursuit of pleasure.

The Id is largely unconscious and unorganized. Logical laws of thought way. The Id is the spoiled brat of the personality, selfishly demanding its own need satisfaction. The Id blind, demanding, insistent and moral. the source of all psychic energy, the Id is the “blind king” of the personality who has absolute power and authority. A person is all Id at birth and all energy for life comes from the Id even in the adult.

The Id according to Freud is a mental process in the human mind that be brought since of born. Freud described as below:

...the oldest of the part of mental called the id. It has contained anything as composed of birth existence, has been included in it. Therefore, the basic instinct has been composed and can be viewed in early mental expression, in the id that we don't know. (Anthony A. Walsh psychoanalyticalpsychology.www.virtual library.com).

Freud connected the id with instinct which has the characteristics of animal or primitive that becoming not formed motivation for live and sustain life (life instinct) or *eros*, and motivation for die (death instinct) or *thanatos*. The id took act based on the pleasure principle.

The Id is the lowest psychological layer. In the id is being found natural instinct (sexual and aggressive) and repressed desires. The Id becomes the basic composition in forming live of the physic more continuously and nor influenced by control of ego side and reality principle. In the id isn't known order of time and the pleasure being the almighty.

The Id has content of things are brought from born (biological elements) included the instinct. The id is the reservoir of psychological energy that's moving the ego and superego. The psychological energy in the Id can be increasing because there is stimulus even from internal or external of individual (Muhari, 2004: 7).

Layer of unconscious or Id always want to satisfaction. The satisfaction of human is the basic instinct as pleasure. This layer has the biggest influence to the human life if compared than the ego and superego. The Id is the part of hidden personality and can't be entered. Just as small part is known. An only function of the Id is to try sooner the channeled of energy's collection or stresses those channeled by stimulations into the body, even from inside or outside. The

principle is an effort to prevent suffering and do pleasure. The Id doesn't think, only to imagine or take action (Hall, 1978: 40).

### **2.2.2. The Ego**

According to Anthony A. Walsh, our ego is the executive branch of our personality. The ego is the "mediator" between inner demands and external reality. The goal of the ego is to make a decision as to what to do that will maximize the pleasure of the id while avoiding punishment and guilt of the superego. The ego responds to the "Reality Principle" and decides what you will do. The ego uses conscious rational thought and formulates plans of action to satisfy needs. The ego constructs a rational plan to obtain pleasure consistent with moral codes, leading to feelings of pride and self-love while avoiding feelings of guilt and inferiority.

The ego has no small task for the will of the id is strong and insistent and the superego presses the ego with a strong moral imperative. Often the superego gives mixed messages due to the melting pot of moral codes that compose the superego. Often what our parents say conflicts with peer or cultural values. Sources of socialization such as television, teachers, books and friends may clash with opposing moral prescriptions for behavior.

When we cannot decide what to do, we are in a state of anxiety. Freud called the anxiety that arises between the impulses of the id pressing for satisfaction while the ego is unable to come up with a solution that satisfies the

need of the superego to be “good” as “*Neurotic Anxiety*.” Our desires and our moral thoughts collide, creating great tension and frustration in the psyche.

The ego’s job is to act in accordance with reality. When there seems to be no obvious resolution for the problem between the id and superego, the ego denies or distorts reality so that it can and reduce tension and anxiety. This process is unconscious. The tools we use to deny and distort reality and to defend our ego against anxiety are called “*Ego Defense Mechanism*.” They protect us from excessive neurotic anxiety and insure the health, safety and “sanity” of the personality.

Freud postulated that we need a strong ego to deal with the needs, wishes and problems of the id, the conflicting codes of ethics of the superego and with neurotic anxiety, the fear that primitive and selfish drives will get out of hand and cause one to do something for which one will be punished. The ego must be strong and rational to mediate in the dynamic battleground of clashing forces, the mind.

Ego defenses enable the individual to cope with anxiety and may have adaptive value if they prevent the ego from being overwhelmed. Defenses are normal behavioral responses to anxiety. They serve to reduce anxiety and return the organism to homeostasis. They can become problematic if over used as they become a way to avoid reality. Ego defense mechanisms are fascinating and will be covered more fully in the unit on stress and coping.

A person who is mentally healthy to Freud has “Ego Strength,” a strong sense of self that can decide how to productively handle psychic problems in the real world. The strong ego controls the personality and directs, and moderates conscious and unconscious drives, using reason. The ego mediates problems between the id and superego, dealing with reality and making decisions to reduce problems. The ego must be strong, for as Freud wrote,

“If the ego is obliged to admit its weakness, it breaks out into anxiety, realistic anxiety regarding the face of the external world, moral anxiety regarding the superego and neurotic anxiety regarding the strengths of the passions of the id.” (Anthony A. Walsh\_psychoanalyticalpsychology.www.virtual library.com).

According to Freud, the ego is the part of personality that helps us deal with reality by mediating between the demands of the id, superego, and the environment. The ego prevents us from acting on every urge we have (produced by the id) and being so morally driven that we cannot function properly. The ego works according to the reality principle that helps us direct our unacceptable sexual and aggressive urges to more acceptable targets. For example, when you walk down the street and see an extremely attractive person, the ego working on the reality principle, helps us realize that it isn't socially acceptable to cross the street, grab the person, and have sex with them. Instead, the ego tells us that there will be other, more appropriate people, places, and times to fulfill these needs (Anthony A. Walsh in Glossary of psychology terms/www.alleydog.com).



The ego is the part of ways that psychically to seek for expressing and satisfying the wish of id based on limitations of the reality and the superego. Because of the ego guarantees the safety of an organism in fighting against external world and instinctual motivations of the id. The ego must be balanced continuously to difference between something is being in the thought and the reality life.

The ego is the psychological aspect that the personality, and it emerges because the need of organism for related well with the reality world. People are angry of course need to eat for losing stresses in theirs. It means that the individual must have different between the fantasy and the reality about food; here is the position of basic difference between the id and the ego. The id just to know the subjective world (the inner world), on other side the ego can difference something are being in the internal and external world (the objective world, reality world). Be different with the ego, in the function of the ego is based on the reality principle and related with the secondary process. The purpose of the reality principle is to seek the right object agree with the reality to reduce the stress is being in self of individual. This secondary process is the process of realistic thought and by using the secondary process, the ego formulates a plan for satiation of need and examine it by an action for knowing does its plan success or not (Muhari, 2004: 8).

The ego may be not equaled with anything in the non-abalytical psychology is given name "I". According to Freud (1984: x1) the ego is formed by differentiation of the id because its contact with external world. The activity has

characteristic of conscious, preconscious and unconscious. The ego is consciously and conscious activity can be called the external perception, the internal (inner) perception, and the intellectual process. The preconscious activity can be found in the function of memory. The unconscious activity is driven by restrain mechanism. Whole of the ego are dominated by the reality principle as looked in the objective thought that agree with rationally social demand and expressing self by the language. Duties of the ego are defending the personality itself and to guarantee the adaptation with environment, to overcome problem with the reality. And the problems between desires are disagreeing with each other. The ego is also controlling the conscious and what it will be done. Finally, the ego guarantes the unity of personality in other words, the ego has the function for introducing synthesis.

The ego consists of logical psychic processes and has the use for making easy human action. The ego includes the ability of making plan, overcome the problem, and creating kinds of technique for adapting the environment. The ego inhibits and controls powers of the id and guarantees the fluency of individual interaction to environment (Kartono, 1986: 17).

### **2.2.3. The Superego**

Freud explores that the superego is the judical branch of the personality. It operates according to the “*Morality Principle.*” This moral arm of the personality

tells us what is right and wrong, good and bad. The superego is the joy-stopper, the brake to control the wild impulses of the id.

The superego is as authoritarian as the people who wrote its script. It consists of parental demands of behavior, the mores of society and the ego-ideals of a culture. The superego strives for protection and attempts to avoid guilt and feelings of inferiority.

The superego treats the Id as a small child who needs discipline. Indeed the superego was created from and consists of strict parental demands for behavior. Fears from threats of punishment induce compliance. The superego interrogates and asks questions as to whether we are being *good* and *doing* what is right. This constant questioning of our motives and actions makes us nervous producing what Freud entitled, "*moral anxiety*."

The superego is always talking to us in our mind. It has endless thoughts as to what we "should" do and punishes us internally with guilt even if we haven't done the selfish deed yet! Within the superego lies the *conscience*, the judge that listens to our pleas, judges our guilt, and hands out our punishment dependent upon his high moral codes of behavior. The conscience makes us feel guilty even for our thoughts.

The superego has an inner life of its own and if the superego becomes too strong, it can rule over the personality. The personality, dominated by the rigid, moralistic superego, may become repressed, neurotic and depressed. The superego can demand repression of all wishes and desires to avoid punishment and guilt.

Repressing id desires and energy can lead to a feeling less, robot-like existence. Freud noted that the difference in energy levels of the child and adult are caused by repression of feelings and thoughts in adults. Rigid minds, faces and bodies were the product of repression, of holding back our true desires, depressing our energy and life force. Freud proposed that repressed, rigid persons were only half-alive and living in the prison of their excessively moral thoughts (psychoanalytical psychology. [www.virtuallibrary.com](http://www.virtuallibrary.com)).

The superego develops slowly in the first five years and becomes a censor for our activities. We need the superego to control our animalistic, selfish drives. A psychopath has an underdeveloped superego and is unresponsive to moral codes. The psychopath is raw id, seeking selfish pleasure, uncontrolled by conscience and guilt. The superego is learned. Antisocial personalities have simply not learned a sense of morality and literally may not have a conscience. We need our superego to rein in our lustful, selfish id.

The superego is the moral control of a personality. Freud suggested that matter has function as bodyguard of our dominant impulse the id. In other to no motivate us for involved in behavior which socially it cannot be received. The superego is sourced from religion teachings, standard of moral, ethics, culture and parent. The superego is developed by consciousness, where the influence of a prohibition in our behavior and idealist ego, to motivate us for act.

Muhari (2004: 8) suggested that the superego is the sociological aspect of personality. It is the representation of traditional values and society ideas as how

interpreted by parents to their children who be learned by many kinds of the command and the prohibition. The superego is more as the perfection of pleasure. Therefore, the superego also can be considered as the the moral aspect, which is for determining what something is right or wrong, proper or not, moral or immoral. Thus, the personality can be act agree with the moral of society.

Establishment of the superego persisted in the internalization process of the moral where guides exist in the external self the individual to the moral where guides exist in the internal self of individual. Then it is described that this internalization process besides persisted by the way of individual identification. But by using other way too, that is by displacement (to change the object) sublimation, and defence mechanism of the ego. These ways are done by individual in effort to compromise about impulses from the id with demand of the superego. By playing the role of the ego as executive of personality, the individual creates the balance in personality. That why enable him to deal with external world well and effective (Muhari, 2004: 26).

The superego is the basic of inner self. The superego activity manifests itself in problem with the ego what is felt in emotions such as feel guilty, regret, etc. mental outlooks like self observation, critical itself, and inhibition are from the superego (Freud, 1984: xl-xli).

### 2.3. Previous Study

The writer takes some previous studies that are related to this novel. The first research is conducted by Nur Afifah (2004), the student of State Islamic University of Malang, entitled *A psychological Analysis of Ashley Patterson in "Tell Me your Dreams" by Sydney Sheldon*. In her thesis, the specific purpose is to find out a description of Multiple Personality Disorders (MPD). She has focused on the analysis because it is one of the branches of psychology and to make suitable with the content of the novel. The problems of this study are: What kinds of the character traits does Ashley Patterson have, and What are the psychological aspects of the main characters found in that novel. From her analysis, she has concluded: (1) the character traits of Ashley Patterson exist on the psychological aspects of "Tell Me Your Dreams". The character traits are the character of Ashley Patterson as the main characters of this novel have Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) and overload at trauma, stress, emotion, and anxiety. (2) the psychological aspects of the main character found in the psychological analysis of Multiple Personality Disorders (MPD).

And besides that, there are some students from Petra Christian university that have conducted the research about psychological problem, they are:

First is conducted by Francisca Theny Engelina (2001), a student of Petra Christian University by the title: *A Study of Jim's Psychological Problem in Joseph Conrad's Lord Jim*. In this study, she has focused on analyzing Jim's psychological problems and the way to solve his psychological problem. And also

involve the internal and external problems which are faced by Jim. Lord Jim is basically a novel in which the central character has some psychological problems. Joseph Conrad's Lord Jim presents the main character, Jim, as a man who has a dream to be a hero. Jim is trying to realize his dream, however, he meets his failures which are caused by his psychological problems in reaching the dream. This thesis examines what Jim's psychological problems are and how Jim solves his psychological problems. In order to examine Jim's psychological problems and the way out, she (the thesis writer) has based her study on the literary theories, such as; characterization and problems, as well as psychological theory, that is anxiety and the definition of dream. From the analysis, she has found that Jim is a tough person. Although he fails in realizing his dream, he never gives up until he finally can reach it. Jim is a man who is willing to die for his dream.

The second study is conducted by Meliana Triawati (2004), a student of Petra Christina University by the title: *A Study on Three Main Character's ways in Dealing with the Psychological Problems as the Effect of the Death of Their Beloved in Banana Yoshimoto's Kitchen*. She is focused on analyze the three main character's *Mikage Sakurai*, *Yuichi Tanabe*, and *Erico* in the novel *Kitchen*. In this thesis, the writer interested to take one of the Japanese novels by Banana Yoshimoto, because she is a talented and interesting young writer. Her style of writing is considered to be magical realism. Meaning that there is a miracle in our life and it may happen every day. The writer chooses *Kitchen* than the other work because of the outstanding theme in that novel. *Kitchen* itself is a story about dealing with death of the beloved. To answer the statement of the problems, she

uses psychological approach by applying psychoanalysis theory, as like anxiety, gender dysphoria, and defense mechanism. Though this analysis, she wants to show that for some people, it is not easy to deal with the beloved's death, although death is a natural thing. She has added that when people try to seek the way out, sometimes, they do not realize that their chosen way does not overcome their problem and just create another new problem.

The third study is conducted by Chris Andre Susanto (2007), a student of Petra Christian University by the title: *The Captain's Psychological Problems and the Process of His Withdrawal from Reality in Strindberg's The Father*. He focused his study on Captain's fixations, anxieties, and the process of withdrawal in the reality. This study reveals the psychological complications of the Captain, the main character of Strindberg's *The Father*, which has been hailed as probably the most powerful play of the naturalistic school. Regarding the gruesome tension between the two main characters within the three acts, the Captain exposes much more of his certain fear and paranoid attitude, as the effect of the lack of gratification in his childhood, than the wife, Laura, who is verbally violent and aggressively fighting of her own will over her husband. In this analysis, he (the thesis writer) is interested in inquiring what kinds of fixation and anxiety that the Captain's undergoes and how he finally withdraws from reality. Therefore, he uses psychological approach with Freud's psychoanalysis is needed in dissecting the complexity of the mental condition of the Captain.

Then, other study is conducted by Ariyani Fajar Apriliana (2005), the student of State Islamic University of Malang, entitled *Psychological problems of*



*the Main female Charcter Lucy Snowe in Charlotte Bronte's Villette.* She focus on the main character "Lucy Snowe" in the novel who has psychological problems and she uses psycholoanalysis theory by applying: anxiety, depression, and defense mechanism to support her studies.

Other thesis that have written by Nailul Fauziyah (2008) entitled "*Psychological Problem of the Main Character' Personality in Go Ask Alice,*" also using psychological approach, but focus to analyzed the hierarchy of needs from personality on the main character. Both Alfiyatur Rohmah and Nailul Fauziyah are students of The State Islamic University (UIN) of Malang. The different between this research and both thesis is that this research focus only to analyze the personality of the main character.

Finally, considering that the novel has psychological problem which is solve their problems, Anna and Sara, the writer would like to focus on analyzing Anna's and Sara's id, ego and superego function in the psychological problem to solve their problem in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* based on the basic principle of Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

It has been noted previously that this study is aimed at finding the answer how is the id, ego and superego on Anna and Sara character's personality of novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. Here, the writer tries to describe detail the problems of the main character, Anna and Sara. Because of the plot and the way of telling the story does not straight from the beginning to the end, the writer serves the data following the story in the novel page by page.

Moreover, in analyzing the id, ego, and superego of the character's problems, the writer just takes two main characters in the novel. It is caused both of them take most act in the novel and being an interested topic in as long as the story. Based on those, this chapter is divided into three main part, they are the id of Anna and Sara, the ego Anna and Sara and the last the superego of Anna and Sara.

#### **3.1. Freud's Psychoanalytic Approach on Novel *My Sister's Keeper***

Psychologically, the characters in novel *My Sister's Keeper* always haunted by anxiety, psychological problems, powerless to face reality in external of their self (environment). Moreover, in data analysis, the writer focuses on certain characters who are dominating the plot of the story on novel *My Sister's Keeper*. Besides that, they fulfill rules and regulations to be analyzed from Freudian psychoanalytic theory because having tragic and dramatic psychological process.

### 3.2. Problems of Anna's Id, ego, and Superego in *My Sister's Keeper*.

#### 3.2.1. Anna's Id

Anna is illustrated as a child who is designed medically as a match donor of Kate's Leukimia – Anna's sister who has been sick two years old. For a long time till she is thirteen years old, she was being a life service of Kate's life, because she has to be a donor for Kate's sick. The case happened till she was thirteen and her mother always asks her to do it anymore, but Anna refuses and sues Sara.

In the beginning of the story, Picoult describes Anna as a child who wants to know her own body, because for a long time, she has to donate a part of her body to her sister. She asks herself how the baby come up into the earth through the mother in the world. Then, the writer explores the story in the form of how Anna takes an action over her own body by refusing donating her kidney and sues her mother.

In addition, the human instinct of Anna comes up in the form of looking for herself, asking herself and seeking for answer how the babies were made and why? The data as follows:

When I was LITTLE, the great mystery to me wasn't how babies were made, but why. The mechanics I understood—my older brother Jesse had filled me in—although at the time I was sure he'd heard half of it wrong. Other kids my age were busy looking up the words penis and vagina in the classroom dictionary when the teacher had her back turned, but I paid attention to different details. Like why some mothers only had one child, while other families seemed to multiply before your eyes. Or how the new girl in school, Sedona, told anyone who'd listen that she was named for

the place where her parents were vacationing when they made her (“Good thing they weren’t staying in Jersey City,” my father used to say). (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 7)

The writer describes above how the strongest unconscious drive (the id) of Anna appears by looking for answer about her own self. Actually, it usually happens to everyone in the world. In this case, Anna just keeps asking to herself time.

This condition appears more complex when she knows that she was born for specific purpose, to serve her sister sick. The inner problem of Id and Ego, here, arise rapidly in the form of human’s right should be felt by Anna as a human kind. The writer describes as follows:

On the other hand, I was born for a very specific purpose. I wasn’t the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother’s, eggs and my father’s sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 8).

The data above gives us illustration that the combination of precious genetic material explains that Anna never has her life utterly, she must be ready when her sister needs to donate a part of her body. On the other hand, Anna is a human kind that has a right of life; it is the real and whatever the reasons she has right to process herself utterly. This consciousness came up from the unconscious world of human kind.

The unconsciousness power (id) appears too in the form of Anna’s fear to meet with her mother. It is natural for human because in the world of his or her unconsciousness mind has a lot of characteristics like fear. This case shows after Anna retains the lawyer and files the lawsuit to the family court for Providence Country. She feels in the right side because she wants to have herself and her

body utterly, not under control her mom only. Nevertheless, she is a child and her id or her unconscious world pushes her to fear with her mother caused she has opposes her mother that should be respected and followed. The data as follow:

She is a child and her id or her unconscious world pushes her to fear with her mother caused she has opposes her mother that should be respected and followed. The data as follows:

“I’m going to talk to everyone else. Your mom and dad, your brother and sister. Your lawyer.” Now a dilapidated Jeep is parked in the driveway, and the front door of the house is open. I turn off the ignition, but Anna makes no move to release her seat belt. “Will you walk me in?”

“Why?”

“Because y mother’s going to kill me.” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 136-137).

The data above indicates how Anna’s inner problems arises over the act after she has filed the lawsuit to the court. When Julia Romano asks her to met Sara as her mother. Anna felt confused and guilty; she thinks that what she acts is a selfish thing although she does the best for herself, for her right to life. She just follows her basic human impulse of id. It is shown by her fear came up from the unconscious mind.

Then, in the next data, the writer explores the reason of Anna’s decision about filing the lawsuit to the court, as follows”

But this selfish confension saws out of her side ways; it just doesn’t fit. This lawsuit has never been about Anna wanting her sister to die, but simply that she wants a chance to live. “You’re lying.” Anna crosses her arms.

“Well, you lied first. You hear perfectly fine.” “And you’re a brat.” I start to laugh. “You remind me of me.” “Is that supposed to be a good thing?” Anna says, but she’s smiling. The park is starting to get more crowded (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 185).

Here, the case begins more problems to Anna because she is in the both side between she has to save her sister Kate by donating her Kidney and possessing herself utterly. In Addition, the psychological problems, here, won by the impulse of Anna id, it is indicated by the petition that was received by Sara, Anna’s mother.

Moreover, to make the problems of the story more complicated and interested, the writer illustrates the plot by other point of view of human basic impulse. On the other hand, the people around assumes that Anna is not capable to make decision by herself, they claim the child who thirteen years old should be in under control by parents in making decision, it is unusual a child sues her mother for herself selfish. This illustrates by the writer when Dr. Neaux gives his witness in the court as follow: “Do you think that Anna is capable of making her own medical decisions?” Sara asks. “Absolutely not.” Big surprise (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 434).

This data indicates how Sara tries to explain to the judge that what she has done just for the good sake of her children both of them, Kate and Anna. She does not want to leave Kate or Anna, she loves Anna so much as she loves Kate. On the other hand, she was in the difficult position to save her one child and does not want to lose other—it was the Sara’s psychological problems that will be explored in the next description.

Then, in the next step of the process of the lawsuit, the writer describes that the judge declare all process of Anna medical emancipation under the lawyer responsibility. Alexander Campbell. This story covers:

“I’m going to declare you medically emancipated from your parents. What that means is that even though you will continue to live with them... “ to assume medical power of attorney for her until age eighteen, so that he may assist her in making some of the more difficult decisions (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 483).

This supporting data of the inner problem of Anna unconsciousness being cleared and the people who think Anna as selfish sister changed her mind and the condition being dramatic because this family’s case. The writer has succeeded making everyone who read this story so sad and involved into the real life of the imaginary life.

Moreover, when Picoult is going to the ending of the story, she brought us to the rational and logic problem solving as in the real life. Here, Sara and Brian, a father of Anna and Kate is in the difficult position, because Kate needs a donor of kidney. Suddenly, an unpredictable and unexpected problem came up; it happened when Sara and her families going to the hospital, in other place Anna and Campbell get car accident.

Above description is supporting data to the id of Anna that makes the psychological problems of Anna complicated and the data is collected from a random place in the novel, because the writer tells the story does not in the straightway from the beginning to the end but in a random way.

### 3.2.2. Anna's Ego

In the case of human's ego, the tools we use to deny and distort reality and to defend our ego against anxiety that are called by "Ego Defense Mechanism" protect us from excessive neurotic anxiety and insure the health, safety and 'sanity' of the personality.

The problem of Anna's ego begins when she has known about her existent in this world that being a programmed baby for Kate's sick. She was so confused about herself, she wants to be free from the habitual action to go to the hospital. In addition, her ego pushes herself to take an action for herself.

It make me wonder, though, what would have happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I'd still be floating up in Heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on Earth. Certainly I would not be part of this family. See, unlike the rest of the free world. I didn't get here by accident. And if your parents have you for a reason, then that reason better exist. Because once it's gone, so are you (*My Sister's Keeper*: 8).

Finally, Anna's ego presses on to make decision what will act to save her and make everything comfortable. This inner problem arises when she was thirteen, her ego begins coming up and takes place in the form of her act involving the lawyer and filing the lawsuit her mother to the family court. Her decision is clearly comes from the impulse of her ego.

There is way too much to explain—my own blood seeping into my sister's veins; the nurses holding me down to stick me for white cells Kate might borrow; the doctor saying they didn't get enough the first time around. The bruises and the deep bone ache after I gave up my marrow; the shots that sparked more stem cells in me, so that there'd be extra for my sister. The fact that I'm not sick, but I might as well be. The fact that the only reason I was born was as a harvest crop for Kate. The fact that even now, a major decision



about me is being made, and no one's bothered to ask the one person who most deserves it to speak her opinion. There's way too much to explain, and so I do the best I can. "It's not God. Just my parents," I say. "I want to sue them for the rights to my own body" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 21).

The quotation above shows us how the ego of Anna presses her on having herself utterly. In that way, her arguments about her mother act being Anna a permanent donor for Kate is unperceivable. Then, Picoult describes extend by the following data.

"What happens if you don't give your sister a kidney?"

"She'll die."

"And you're okay with that?"

Anna's mouth sets in a thin line. "I'm here, aren't I?"

"Yes, you are. I'm just trying to figure out what made you want to put your foot down, after all this time" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 25).

Here, the data indicates that actually Anna loves Kate so much as her sister. She does wants to donate anymore because she did it for a long time till she was thirteen. Then, her ego makes herself sure, that she must sue her mother for her health and for her choice over body.

On the other hand, because of some consideration such as a matter of Kate's sick and her parent confused to solve any problem happened to her. Anna begins not to her decision to keep the lawsuit on the court. This covers as follows:

"Then no," she says, "I haven't changed my mind." The first time I sailed in a yacht club race with my father I was fourteen, and he was dead set against it. I wasn't old enough; I wasn't mature enough; the weather was too iffy. What he really was saying was that having me crew for him was more likely to lose him the cup than to win it. In my father's eyes, if you weren't perfect, you simply weren't (*My Sister's Keeper*: 94).

The illustration above indicates, although she is not sure anymore caused any consideration, Anna is still in her decision and she does not change her mind about her lawsuit. This inner problems arise more complex, anna think's that she was mature enough to make decision based on her.

This consideration comes up from the unconscious mind of Anna that pushes her to reflect on her lawsuit anymore. At this time, Anna is still in her position to sue her mother, but in other data then Anna begins not sure anymore and changed her mind to keep the lawsuit.

“No!” To my utter embarrassment, my eyes get glassy with tears. “I’ve changed my mind. I don’t want to do this anymore. None of it” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 221).

This quotation is so clear how Anna has changed her mind about her decision. Her ego tries to understand what has happened and consider anything around her. The relation between the impulse from unconscious mind as a child to life as usual like other and the reality that was happened makes Anna not sure and a pity to her mothr caused her lawsuit. Finally, she said that she will not do it anymore.

The data of above illustrstion is explored more detail in any place of the story, it can be seen when she talked to Julia Romano and she asked about how if she change her mind, because she was so tired and a pity of her mother and sister.

The doctors and nurses she has met are masked and gowned, only recognizable by their eyes. Anna tugs at me until I kneel down beside her. “What if i changed my mind?” she says. I put my hands on her shoulders. “You don’t have to do this if you don’t want to, but I know that Kate is counting on you. And Daddy and me” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 280).

Therefore, Julia assumes that actually, Anna cannot make decision yet, because she is so labile and inconsistent in her attitude and her decision. In the case of her ego impulse to respond the reality, it is stated as follows:

“I’m not going to tell you what my decision is,” I say stiffly. “You can wait to hear it when you call me as a witness. “I grab for the anchor and try to reel it in. “I’d like to go back now, please.” Campbell yanks the line out of my hand.” You already told me that you don’t think it’s in Anna’s best interests to be a kidney donor for her sister.” “I also told you she’s incapable of making that decision by herself.” “Her father moved her out of the house. He can be her moral compass” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 338).

The quotation above describes an inconsistent attitude of Anna, after she gives a statement that she has change her mind to Julia, she thinks she will be going to make decision when she was being a waitness in the court. She will tell the truth about this case.

Then, in the next data, Picoult illustrates Anna confession in the court and the case being clearly cause of it. She tells that about two month before she diagnosed with a kidney failure, kate got tired and given up and asked Anna to kill her. It indicates how the id of Kate pushes her to do it and Anna as her sister as the one who understand what was felt by kate.

About two months ago, kate was diagnosed with kidney failure. She got tired easily, and lost wieght, and retained water, and threw up a lot...

“Anna,” Campbell says, “who convinced you?” I am small in this seat, in this state, on this lonely planet. I told my hands together, holding between them the only emotion I’ve managed to keep from slipping away: regret. “Kate.” The entire courtroom goes silent (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 449).

In the same case, Picoult describes as follows:

She reads back the transcript, and Campbell nods, but he acts like he's hearing my words, regurgitated, for the very first time. "All right, Anna, you were saying Kate asked you to file this lawsuit for medical emancipation?" Again, I squirm. "Not quite."

"Can you explain?"

"She didn't ask me to file the lawsuit."

"Then what did she ask you?" ... "Fine." The truth burst out of me: a raging river, now that the dam's washed away. "She asked me to kill her" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 459).

Then, Anna tells the judge and the audience that what she has done not just for herself but also caused the asking of Kate. This screen emerges because Anna was being the one who assumed as selfish child her ego respond it to emerge the truth. In that way, everyone can understand that Kate gives up to her sick and she wants to die as soon as possible and does not want to make other difficult because of her, especially Anna, and her parent.

Here, we can understand about the lawsuit and the case of Kate personality. The truth, Anna filed the lawsuit caused Kate asking and she did it caused she has given up to her sick and did not want to make anyone else in difficult way.

The problems of id and ego of Anna comes up when she has known Kate will die without her kidney donor and in other side she does not want to receive a kidney donor from Anna because she known that she will die too. Therefore, Kate asked her to sue her mother in order not donate her kidney. The unconscious mind (id) of Anna pushes her to save sister and make a choice based on herself not for other even from her mother, and her ego pushes her to sue her mother as soon as possible.

Actually, this mental process cannot be separated each even the superego as a next process of human mentality and as a moral compass of id and ego of human. This will be explored in the end of this research analysis—the human attitude and act caused her or his impulses from id (unconscious mind), ego as a medium of reality, and superego as a moral compass, the right or wrong thing, in every attitude process of human kind.

### **3.2.3. Anna's Superego**

In the previous description it explored that the superego is the basic of inner self. The superego activity manifests itself in problem with the ego what is felt in emotions such as feel guilty, regret, etc. Mental outlooks like self observation, critical itself, and inhibition are from the superego.

Establishment of the superego persisted in the internalization process of the moral where guides exist in the external self the individual to the moral where guides exist in the internal self of individual. Then it is described that this internalization process besides persisted by the the way of individual identification. But by using other way too, that is by displacement (to change the object) sublimation, and defense mechanism of the ego. These ways are done by individual in effort to compromise about impulses from the id with demand of the superego. By playing the role of the ego as executive of personality, the individual creates the balance in personality, so that it enables to deal with external world well and effective.

Here, Picoult describes a character of Anna character of this story, in the place of considering the right thing she assumed based on her personality and inner impulse to act as a conclusion from the whole aspect of her life. In this context, Anna as a child who is being a permanent donor for Kate begins to make a choice in her life.

By considering anything that has happened, Anna comes to the lawyer office to file the lawsuit to her mother, it caused her impulse of superego pushes her to take a right thing according to her to make a choice in her life, the data as follows:

“What is this doing in my office?”

“I’m here to retain you,” I say. The lawyer releases the intercom button. “I don’t think so.”

“You don’t even know if I have a case” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 20)

The result, as her final decision Anna retains the lawyer, Alexander Campbell as her lawyer to file the lawsuit to the family court in provident county as told before. The decision has taken makes the people around her is so confused, especially to Sara, as her mother, and, of course for Kate, because Anna refuse to be a donor anymore for her.

Then, when the lawsuit is judged, Anna asked anymore about her decision refusing to be a donor. She cannot give the reason, she just said she cannot. It indicates that psychologically, Anna is bored to be a donor for a long time for Kate without her choice. She did it caused her mother planned since she was not born yet and now she was a thirteen child that has a mind to make a choice and decision for her life.

Picoult describes it in the novel “I can’t give a kidney to my sister. I just can’t” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 105). This data indicates so clear about the decision of Anna for donating her kidney for Kate. This is the final decision or choice for Anna after considering the whole reasons for her and for Kate’s asking as told before. She has known what will be happened of her decision; she has considered anything the result. But, for a specific reason Anna is still in her decision to keep the lawsuit for her mother. This is the data:

“You seem pretty worried about your sister right now,” I point out.

“Are you sure you’re ready to face what’s going to happen if you stop being a donor?”

“I know what’s going to happen.” Anna’s voice is low. “I never said I liked it.” She raises her face to mine, challenging me to find fault with her (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 134).

This quotation shows us how in the beginning she was consistent of her decision and she takes the risk for it. Even, the Kate is hospitalized at that time, Anna still her mind because as we know before it causes her kate asking not let donating her kidney.

Moreover, in the next data, the writer describes how the superego of Anna is tested by her mother for mental process of her loving sister. Sara asks her about Kate’s life if she still keeps the lawsuit for her and Anna is still consistent of her mind. The data as here:

“Did you tell Kate were going to stop being a donor?”

“Yes,” I whisper.

“When?”

“The night before I hired you.”

“Anna, what did Kate say?”

Until now, i hadn't really thought about it, but Campbell has triggered the memory. My sister had gotten very quiet, so quiet that I wondered if she'd fallen asleep. And then she turned to me with all the world in her eyes, and a smile that crumbled like a fault line. I glance up at Campbell. “She said thanks.” (*My Sister's Keeper*: 463-464).

The quotation above shows us how Anna still in her decision and take the risks and consequences for everyone around her. This choice actually based on the Kate's asking. This can be seen in the story before when Anna to be a witness and told everything the reasons why she makes the choice like that.

The inner problems of this case involves an id, ego, and superego of Anna at that time. the id will push her unconscious mind to save herself, and the ego then respond it by filing the petition to the court, and the last by considering the right or wrong, moral and humanity, then, Anna makes decision for herself.

### **3.3. Problems of Sara's Id, Ego, and Superego in *My Sister's Keeper***

#### **3.3.1. Sara's Id**

In this part, Picoult explores the case of Sara's id in the form of defend mechanism psychologically. It indicates when Sara and Brian, his husband, heard from the doctor that Kate diagnosed a Leukimia—a blood cancer. It makes both of them so confused and fears about the Kate condition, and then they try to find the way how to save Kate's life. Here, the data:

“Do you think that it's easy for me to be sitting here with my child and not have any idea what's going on or why you're doing all



these tests? Do you think it's easy for her? Since when does anyone get the opinion to do what's easiest?" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 37-38).

Panic and confused what to be done is the human habitual action when get the problem beyond their self. It has happened to the parent of Kate—Sara and Brian, they have no idea what happen and how find the problem solving of this. They just defend their self when someone asks what they can do for Kate. This unconscious mind, the act to save Kate, is so strong for Sara, because she cannot let herself do nothing for the Kate's sick. It usually finds from many mother in the earth, because it is impulses that came up from the unconscious world in the depth of human kind's mind.

In addition, if we look around us whoever does not want to lose her child, even the bad mother; it is the human basic characteristics no one in this world wants to receive voluntarily, whoever will do anything to save her child. It has happened to Sara as a mother of Kate. She will see her child across a stage to get her high school diploma and, of course, she does want she is the one who says goodbye to her in this world.

Here, the id power of Sara pushes her to plan something to make Kate well as soon as possible and she has so much hope for Kate's future. This covers in this data:

The way I saw it, the story had a happy ending. Who wouldn't want that for a child? When Kate was born, I used to imagine how beautiful she would be on her wedding day. Then she was diagnosed with APL, and instead, I'd imagine her walking across a stage to get her high school diploma. When she relapsed, all this went out the window: I pictured her making it to her fifth birthday party. Nowadays, I don't have expectations, and this way she beats them all. Kate is going to die. It took me a long time to be able to

say that. We all are going to die, when you get down to it, but it's not supposed to be like this. Kate ought to be the one who has to say good-bye to me (*My Sister's Keeper*: 51).

The only great expectation of Sara at that time is able to see Kate play around with another child and she enters the school like other till in the high school. In other word, the impulse and the power of Sara unconscious mind pushes her to save Kate and she does not wants Kate die. Therefore, she is going to do anything for the good of Kate sick.

Then, the push of id can we see in the next data, when Sara asks Julia Romano in order to not tell Kate what has been done by Anna. The mother instinct come up from her heart as a mother who does not want her child so sad when knows that her sister does not want to be a donor anymore for her.

“My job is to take care of my daughters. One of them is extremely ill, and the other one's extremely unhappy. And I may not have it all figured out yet, but... I do know that Kate won't get better any quicker if she finds out that the reason you're here is because Anna hasn't withdrawn her lawsuit yet. So I'm asking you not to tell her, either. Please.” (*My Sister's Keeper*: 106).

The illustration above us show the mother's instinct of Sara appears in the case of care about both her children. She states that her job in this world is just to keep and take care of her daughter. It indicates that Sara only hopes to the good of Kate and acts in a very immature way. It is one of the need satisfactions of mother's instinct that come up from inner impulse.

In the process of the lawsuit in the judge, Sara Fietzgerald is asked by Campbell as a witness of Anna medical process since Kate was sick Anna was born. It has happened after a month Anna was born into the aerth, sara and Brian

has programmed her genetically to be an organ donor for Kate, because they will not get the risk by donating the unrelated donor. Therefore, Kate gets a blood transplant after Anna was born.

In addition, when Anna was five she gave donor lymphocyte to Kate, this is drawing the blood from the crooks of her arms and the process of transplant run well. Then, when Anna was nine, Kate gets the infection and at that time any more she donated granulocytes to fight Kate's infection. It's process a lot like a lymphocyte donation.

Moreover, for all medical process, Sara never asks the Anna's permission and she just realizes that what she has done is for the good sake of Kate's life, she never thinks everything will change in unpredictable manner Annar sues her to the court. Nevertheless, in the whole process of medical transplant, Anna is well till right now.

For the reason of anything, Sara never gives up to try save the Kate's life, she planned the programmed baby genetically and other. It is the impulse of the id that pushes Sara to do anything. The defend mechanism of her unconscious power came up when Sara is asked by campbell in the courth and she defends herself as a mother doing the best for the child. The description above covers, here:

“Not the words I would choose, but that was the story behind Anna's conception, yes. We were planning to use Anna's umbilical cord blood for a transplant.”

“It's much more dangerous. The risk of morality would have been far higher with someone who wasn't related to Kate.” ...

“Yes,” Sara says, “but Anna wasn't even aware of it.”

“Drawing blood from the crooks of her arms?”

“I asked her to help her sister” ...

“She donated granulocytes to fight Kate’s infection. It’s a process a lot like a lymphocyte donation.” ...

“Anna, you know we never did any of these things to hurt you. It hurt all of us. If you got the bruises on the outside, then we got them on the inside.” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 219-221).

Here, so clear Sara defends herself when Campbell asks about her decision being Anna a donor for Kate. By mother instinct, she takes impulse from herself as a mother to save Kate and doing anything for her. Because she will does not want Kate die caused her sick.

The illustration about the impulse of Sara as a mother can we see when the doctor said that the Kate health is going to bad and need a kidney donor because her fail kidney. On the other hand, Sara was so confused caused the lawsuit of her daughter Anna. She has to look for other kidney or Anna takes a lawsuit bank.

“Several of us felt that, at this point, th patent’s health care had deteriorated to a point where major invasive transplant surgery was doing to do more harm than good. Others believed that without a transplant, she would still die, and therefore the benefits outweighed the risk” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 363).

A mother instinct of Sara appears rapidly when the doctor said that Kate will die without a transplamt process. Sara so fear for the Kate’s life and try to make everything will be ok. Here, Picoult succeed to make the story interesting by raising the problems of psyches of the characters, a mother Sara and Anna.

Moreover, in the next illustration, Dr. Chance, as a doctor of Kate's sick to be a witness in the court and he explain detail about the medical mechanism of donor process. He explores about how the recommendation when Sara and Brian makes a programmed baby for Kate's save.

“Did you explain to the Fitzgeralds that this child, as a perfectly genetically programmed match, would have to be available for all these treatments for Kate throughout her life?”

“We were talking about a single cord blood treatment at the time,” Dr. Chance says. “Subsequent donations came about Kate didn't respond to the first one. And because they offered more promising results” (*My Sister's Keeper*: 400).

Actually, this data is a supporting explanation about what has been acted by Sara and Brian when they make a decision of programmed baby genetically for the Kate's save. This shows us that the id of the came up, because no mother in the world will quiet look the child in the difficult position. This covers as follows:

Brian shakes his head, clearly uncomfortable. “You don't know what it's like,” he says quietly, “until your child is dying. You find yourself saying things and doing things you don't want to do or say. And you think it's something you have a choice about, but then you get up a little closer to it, and you see you had it all wrong. He looks up at Anna, who is so still beside me I think she has forgotten to breathe. “I didn't want to do that to Anna. But I couldn't lose Kate” (*My Sister's Keeper*: 411).

The statement that impressed all of the audience of the court about this case is when Brian and Sara to be a witness and explain how difficult their position as a parent both of the children. On side, they must save one and they do not want lost another.

In the way, Sara and Brian decide being Anna a donor for Kate. They think what they act is not a matter of wrong and right, but it is about an attention of

child that came up from an unconscious world of a mother. This case is also showed when Brian asked in the court about is he will be Anna as a donor of Kate. Of course, he and Sara still decide in order Anna being a kidney donor for Kate.

“After having moved our with Anna, after having spoken to her at great lengths about why she’s initiated this lawsuit—do you agree with your wife’s request to have Anna continue to be a donor for Kate?” The answer we have rehearsed is no; this is the crux of my case. Brian leans forward to reply.

“Yes, I do,” he says.

“Mr. Fitzgerald, in your opinion ...

“i begin, and then I realize what he’s just done. “Excuse me?”

“I still wish Anna would donate a kidney,” Brian admits (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 413).

On the other hand, after Anna filed a lawsuit the court, the problem arises to Sara. She cannot force Anna to be a donor for Kate anymore because she has a lawyer of her medical emancipation that is Mr. Alexander Campbell. While, Kate is going worst, she needs a kidney donor as soon as possible. In addition, Sara has to receive to the decision of Anna refuse to be a donor for Kate.

Finally, Sara has to receive a reality that she was doing the best for her child, she submits to fate what going on with Kate anytime. This illustration indicates that the instinct of Sara’s mother gets a weak caused a complex problem around her and she just let it flow after what she acted before.

I realized then that we never have children, we receive them. And sometimes it’s not for quite as long as we would have expected or hoped. But it is still far better than never having had those children at all. “Kate,” I confess, “I’m

so sorry.” She pushes back from me, until she can look me in the eye. “Don’t be,” she says fiercely. “Because I’m not.” She tries to smile, tries so damn hard. “It was a good one, Mom, wasn’t it?” I bite my lip, feel the heaviness of tears. “It was the best,” I answer (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 468).

Nevertheless, Sara’s love to her children never endless caused anything what happened to her. According to her, Anna is a selfish child for her sister and her decision about the lawsuit is the important choice for Anna’s life. She tries to understand what Anna’s act. Whatever happened she still loves Anna so much as her child. This is caused the impulse of the id of Sara that pushes her to has an attention to her children.

“Anna,” I tell her, “I love you. I loved you before I ever saw you, and I will love you long after I’m not here to say it. And i know that because I’m a parent, I’m supposed to have all the answers, but I don’t. I wonder every single day if I’m doing the right thing. I wonder if i know my children the way I think I do. I wonder if i lose my perspective in being your mother, because I’m so busy being Kate’s” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 477).

Sara tries to understand the Anna’s act, she asks her about the decision who has taken. As a mother she thinks that she has a right to know what acted by her child, include the decision of the lawsuit; it is comes from Anna’s self of from another, it is usually being a normal thing when the mother takes care with her child however, she is.

I kow, indisputably, only two things: that this lawsuit was never really about donating a kidney ... but about having choice. And that

nobody ever really makes decisions entirely by themselves, not even if a judge gives them the right to do so” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 478).

Finally, Sara understands what Anna’s act, she filled the lawsuit caused not only about to be a donor for Kate, but also about having a choice for herself. She will do everything based on herself decision and she wants to has herself utterly. She assumes that she may get bored always being a poked and prodded. She wants to be a child like other child.

Here, the id of Sara pushes her to make her try understanding her child world. She respects what Anna’s act because she thinks it is the best for her, but on other hand, she was so confused about Kate’s save and she submits everything about Kate to the fate from the God. It indicates the id of Sara begins weak to face and find the problem solving for Kate’s save.

Moreover, the God never for away from the human, He gives a best solution in unpredictable way, although it was the worst for human, but it might be the best for the God side. It happens in the end of the story of the novel when Anna and Campbell drive the car and get the car accident that make Anna hospitalized and declared her brain is died caused the collision from the car accident.

“Get them out,” I yell, “get them out now!” I do not know how I force myself back out of this snarled skeleton to knock Red out of the way; how i unhook Campbell Alexander from his seat belt and drag him to lay in the street with the rain pelting around him, how I reach inside to where my daughter is still and wide-eyed, strapped into her belt the way she is supposed to be and Jesse God no. Paulie comes out of now here and lays his hands on her and before I know what I’m doing I deck him, sending him sprawling. “Fuck, Brian,” he says, holding his jaw.



“It’s Anna, Paulie, it’s Anna” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 490).

The data above shows us the id of the parent, especially Sara, a mother instinct, when she heard Anna get an accident. She looks terrible and she does not believe that the person who in the car is Anna. However, after she checks and looks by herself she cries and complains to God what she was doing before the God gives a never ending complex problem.

At that time, Anna and Campbell are in the hospital and after the doctor declares the result, everyone is panic and confused received the doctor’s information that Anna is going to die and there is someone upstairs needs a kidney donor. Sara, Brian and Campbell quite and at that time the only one who has right to make a decision is Campbell as a lawyer medical emancipation for Anna. This illustration as follows:

The doctor comes out of Anna’s room. He knows me; I am here four nights a week. “Brian,” he says soberly, “she’s not responding to noxious stimuli.” The sound that comes out of me is primal, inhuman, all-knowing. “What is he saying, Brian?”

“Anna’s head hit the window with great force, mrs. Fitzgerald. It caused a fatal head injury. A respirator is keeping her breathing right now, but she’s not showing any indications of neurological activity... she’s brain dead. I’m sorry,” the doctor says. “I really am.” He hesitates, looks from me to Sara. “I know it’s not something you even want to think about right now, but there’s a very small window ... is organ donation something you’d like to consider?” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 492).

Finally, Campbell gives permission to donate Anna’s kidney for Kate, Sara and Brian are so happy and sad in the same time, because they will get Kate better and save from her sick, but on the other hand, they will lose Anna. Here, the id of Sara came up how is so panic and sad.

### 3.3.2. Sara's Ego

In this part, the writer will describe and analyze the ego of Sara that appears in the story and gives the effect of Sara's attitude and set in any case of problem happened. Before, we get any result of the id impulse and the id role in control someone to act everything in the real life.

As described before, when Sara got a medical emancipation from the court in provident country, she was so surprised and confused to face Anna, she did not think Anna should do it for her. Moreover, Sara's ego responds this with anxiety confused, angry and fear. It can be viewed as:

My mother stands over me. "You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you—an it's not. It's about us. All of us—" My father's hands curl around her shoulders and squeeze. As he crouches down in front of me, i smell smoke. He's come from someone else's fire right into the middle of this one, and for this and nothing else, I'm embarrassed. "Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do—" "I don't think that," my mother interrupts. My father closes his eyes. "Sara. Dammit, shut up." Then he looks at me agian. "Can we talk, just us three, without a lawyer to do it for us?" ... "For God's sake, Anna," my mother says. "Do you even realize what the consequences would be?" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 63).

Sara asks to Anna about what she did going to file the lawsuit to the court, she asks her about the consequences. She tries to realize her about the risk of this case, to the Kate's life or to the condition of her family. In addition, she explains more about what will be happened to Kate.

The angry of sara can be seen also when she was together with Jesse and Anna in one place. the ego of Sara so clear respond the Anna's decision with the

angry, now she has to cope with the judge in the court and any problem that happened continuously to her family.

“What happened Well.” My mother pins me with a gaze. “Why don’t you ask your sister what happened?” Kate turns to me, all eyes. “Amazing how quiet you are now, when a judge isn’t listening,” my mother says (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 108).

As stated before, Sara is angry to Anna, it is not only caused she has to cope with the family court, but also she has been confused about Kate’s ill that going worst. Moreover, the doctor said that in the Kate’s case need a perfect match donor, because he claim that Kate’s sick is not in ordinary case, that way she has to receive a perfect match donor and the only who is suitable for her is Anna.

Dr. Chance, the oncologist I know, and Dr. Nguyen, some expert I don’t, tell us what we’ve already figured out: these are the death throes of end-stages kidney disease. My mother stands next to the bed, her hand tight around Kate’s IV pole. “Can you still do a transplant?” she asks, as if Anna never started her lawsuit, as if it means absolutely nothing.

“Kate’s in a pretty grave clinical state,” Dr. Chance tells her. “I told you before I didn’t know if she was strong enough to survive that level of surgery; the odds are even slighter now.” ... Dr. Chance shakes his head. “A kidney donor doesn’t have to be a perfect match, in an ordinary case. But your sister isn’t an ordinary case” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 116).

On the other hand, Anna has filed the lawsuit and did not want to be a donor anymore. This complicated problem was happened to Sara and she felt she is the one who most unlucky mother in this earth. This case may not happens when before, she and her husband did not design a baby just for a problem solver for Kate.

The writer tells the story in a random way, so that way the data about the programmed baby medically emerges here:

We sit down on the set at the TV studio. We've been invited because of our baby's unorthodox conception. Somehow, in effort to keep Kate healthy, we've unwittingly become the poster children for scientific debate (*My Sister's Keeper*: 121).

As the illustration before, when Sara known what happened to Kate and the doctor said that Kate is in the unordinary case, it means that she has to seek a perfect match of donor, the ego of Sara press her to plan the programmed baby for the sake of Kate's life and never think about the future of the baby designed.

Finally, she can feel the result when the baby was born and being for a long time till thirteen, then, sue her for medical emancipation. In this case, her ego refuses this as an ordinary mental process of responding the reality that unpredictable. Therefore, her ego pushes her to ask Anna to undo the decision, like here the data:

"I understand what you're trying to do here," my mother continues.

"And I agree that maybe your father and I need to listen to you a little bit more. But Anna, we don't need a judge to help us do this." ... My heart is a soft sponge at the base of my throat. "You mean it's okay to stop?" ... "If you want, I'll tell Kate," I offer. "So you don't have to."

"That's all right. Once Judge DeSalvo knows, we can prented it never happened."

In the back of my mind, a harmmer trips. "But. . . won't Kate ask why I'm not her donor anymore?" (*My Sister's Keeper*: 217).

The quotation above indicates about the effort of Sara to defend from unpredictable matter that was happened to her. In the psychoanalysis, it is the

*ego defend mechanism* that emerged in the case of Sara mentality. She will do anything to refuse and deny it will work to her.

In addition, the instinct of mother is strong came from Sara because she can do many for her inner impulse covered in her mind; such as doing the programmed baby for Kate, refusing and asking Anna to withdraw the lawsuit, and the last story tell us, deciding the kidney of Anna after she get car accident and her brain died.

### **3.3.3. Sara's Superego**

The case of a complicated story begins when Sara and Brian her husband makes a choice of planning a programmed or designed baby. This decision is made based on the doctor's information about Kate's sick that in unordinary case of ill. Usually, in ordinary case, the transplant of kidney can cope with the match donor from other whoever she is. But, in this case, Kate needs a specific and perfect match donor. So that, Sara and Brian do the best choice to programmed baby for Kate's save.

Sara and Brian do not want the super baby with a high IQ or a beautiful baby, they do the programmed baby just for a specific reason making a specific characteristic for the Kate's life and save at all. This illustration covers in this quotation:

“People seem to think that we're trying to make a designer baby.”

“Aren't you?”

“We didn’t ask for a baby with blue eyes, or one that would grow to be six feet tall, or one that would have an IQ of two hundred. Sure, we asked for specific characteristics—but they’re not only anything any one would ever consider to be model human traits. They just Kate’s traits. We don’t want a superbaby; we just want to save our daughter’s life.” (My Sister’s Keeper: 122-123).

The exploration above shows us how the superego of Sara takes the place in the form of her decision. Of course, we cannot separate the id, and her ego as the impulse and medium of her reality happened to her. The id comes up by pushing Sara as a mother to save her child—she will do anything to do it. While, her ego presses her to act something whether it is right or wrong, and the final decision as the result of her id and ego. Sara decides to do a programmed baby, of course, based on those considerations before.

In the next step, the superego can be viewed when Sara decides to bring Kate going home. This decision made when she was in very difficult position and confused to what will be doing to Kate. One side she has to face the judge in the court caused the lawsuit of Anna, other she has to think about the Kate’s save. Finally, she gives up facing the whole problem that impossible to face for her.

On the other hand, Sara as a mother must make decision for this. Of course, it is the impulse of mother’s instinct that came from the id. So that, she asks her husband and decides to bring Kate going home. She thinks let her die in her bed if it will. She has done everything for her, but if the result is worst let her quite in her own bed.

“Maybe we should bring Kate home,” Brian says.

“Well, of course we—“

“I mean now.” He steeples his hands. “I think she’d want to die in her own bed.” That word, between us, explodes like a grenade.

“She isn’t going to—“

“Yes, she is.” He looks at me, his face carved by pain. “She is dying, Sara. She will die, either tonight or tomorrow or maybe a year from now if we’re really lucky. You heard what Dr. Chance said. Arsenic’s not a cure. It just postpones what’s coming” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 318).

This quotation indicates how Sara begins to give up the condition of Kate. Moreover, Dr. Chance said arsenic’s that give to Kate is not cure. It just postpones Kate’s life for the time being. So that, the only best one is to bring her home and give Kate hope although it is impossible and she know of the result.

This exploration shows us so clearly, psychologically the superego evaluates based on the consideration of the impulse of id and ego—the unconscious mind impulse of a mother instinct to save a child and her decision made is the result of the ego impulse.

On the other hand, she asks Anna again to be a donor anymore for the last, she will not ask her anymore after that although Kate is hospitalised in other time. this happened when Anna with Campbell invite Sara in her home. She do it caused Anna is the last chance for the life of Kate.

Campbell raps his fingers on the table. “Are you offering us a deal?” He makes it sound so businesslike. My mother blinks at him.

“Yes, I guess I am.” She turns her chair toward me, as if only the two of us are in the room. “Anna, I know how much you’ve done for Kate. I also know she doesn’t have many chance left. . . but she might have this one.”

“My client doesn’t need coercing”

“It’s okay, Campbell,” I say. “Let her talk.”

“If the cancer comes back, if this kidney transplant doesn’t work, if things don’t wind up the way we all wish they would for Kate—well, I will never ask you to help your sister again . . . but Anna, will you do this one last thing?” (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 329).

This story comes more complex psychologically at this condition where Sara has to face problem in her life. Her id emerges in the form of mother’s instinct and her ego to do anything to respond the impulse of her id as a mother, so that, she decides to ask Anna anymore for the last thing she can do.

This psychological decision emerge as a superego act in the place of any consideration that has been taken from other information she got and from many impulses that came up from unconscious world in her mind. This psychological process was happened when she and her husband make decision to donate the kidney of Anna, although she is in the problem position both of her children’s life. This is states as follows:

We hold each other, then, and when I feel brave enough I look back down at the husk that once held my youngest. He is right, after all. This is nothing but a shell. There is no energy to the lines of her face; there is a slack absence to her muscles. Under this skin they have stripped her of organs that will go to Kate and to other, nameless, second-chance people (*My Sister’s Keeper*: 492).

In the climax of this story, Picoult comes out from the complex problem of the story with an interested way. She brings the story so dramatic and impressed—this is caused the way of emerging the solution of complex problem appears in the novel. Here, she brings the reader to the dramatic accident of Anna that made her hospitalized and declared her brain function died.

That way gives the other way for other character of the story to take place that is Kate. This accident happened when Anna and Campbell in the car going to



one place but suddenly there is a truck get the accident with them and make everything happened change rapidly—Campbell saves in this accident and Anna's brain declare died.

Campbell, as the lawyer of medical emancipation that has responsibility of her medically, and her parents has to decide whether donating Anna's kidney for Kate or not. This is dilemmatic both of her parents. They do not want to lose anyone of their children but they must make decision one of them save or not at all. Finally, based on the good cosideration Sara agress to donate Anna kidney for Kate and Campbell takes the same conclusion.

### **3.4. The Problems of between Anna and Sara's Id, Ego, and Superego**

#### **3.4.1. Problems of Anna's Id versus Sara's Id**

The novel has some symbolism. The picture togetherness, that becomes the cover of the *My Sister's Keeper* novel is the symbolism of desire and togetherness that the story has. The character has to drive the desire on the character's life. Actually, Sara must have the real love for Anna. Anna always becomes a good son. She becomes respectful, bearing, halway and brave in the young age. When Anna with Sara, Anna want her mother love her like she love Kate. Anna really want to feel like both of them.

As Anna was coming up the stairs, her mother comes out of her room weraing another ball gown. "Ah," she says, turning her back to Anna. "Just the girl Anna wanted to see." Anna zip it up and watch her twirl. Her mother could be

beautiful, if she were parachuted into someone else's life. She has long dark hair and the fine collarbones of a princess, but the corners of her mouth turn down, like she is swallowed bitter news. She does not have much free time, since a calendar is something that can change drastically if Kate develops a bruise or a nosebleed, but what she does have she spends at Bluefly.com, ordering ridiculously fancy evening dresses for places she is never going to go.

“What do you think?” she asks.

The gown is all the colors of a sunset, and made out of material that swishes when she moves. It's strapless, what a star might wear sashaying down a red carpet – totally not the dress code for a suburban house in Upper Darby, RI. My mother twists her hair into a knot and holds it in place. on her bed are three other dresses – one slinky and black, one bugle-beaded, one that seems impossibly small. “You lokk .... “

Tired. The word bubbles right under my lips.

My mother goes perfectly still, and I wonder if I've said it without meaning to. She holds up a hand, sushing me, her ear cocked to the open doorway.

“Did you hear that?”

“Hear what?”

“Kate.”

“I didn't hear anything.” (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 11-12)

Sara does not take Anna word for it, because when it comes to Kate she does not take anybody's word for it. Kate would gone with Taylor. Kate looked beautiful caused she comes to the party especially for cancer disease. Sara has fashioned Kate with love. Anna really want to feel like that. Anna remember that she more has the right love than Anna, caused she still illness. Anna's Id is development when she look Kate more needed.

When Kate is illness. Anna never any time with Sara. Anna want to near with Sara and Sara with Kate. Sara always accompany Kate, telling story with her,

and she always with Kate in anywhere. Anna has a time with Brian's her father and Jesse's her brother. When Kate want to sleep, Sara do not forget to say beautiful words for her. Maybe just only Kate makes be sound to sleep and never feels sick against. Anna's Id becomes receiver although she want Sara say beautiful words to her.

Sara has given ears of Anna to get recovery from Kate. Sara never thinks what is the feel of Anna when the transfusion going on. Anna must be given fiveteen injection to take something who is Kate needed. After that, Kate likes become healthy against. Sara don't forget to accompany Kate for the tranfusion is going on. Beside that, Anna feels sick and just be given sedation by doctor. Not only Kate feels sick, but Anna seems like that. And Sara never accompany her in the hospital. The situation of hospital is making Anna's Id development. Anna wants a mother beside her for the moment, but Kate more has a mother caused she an illness and Anna would be received all of the moment.

#### **3.4.2. Problems of Anna's Ego versus Sara's Ego**

Anna lives in the artificial world as she should always being perfect. Anna comes to the world caused by some medical. She was born perforce to help her sister. Their worlds build the characterization of the characters. The relationship between her family to build the characterization of the character development. Every persons has their Ego that sometimes makes the relationship becomes had because very person needs to satisfy his own. In this novel is analyze that the Ego

of Anna and Sara becomes the distance for their relationship. They choose to do what they want in their own.

Actually, many people usually make a harmonious life. Anna's Ego has more choose to defend after her fancy.

Pawnshops may be full of junk, but they are also a breeding ground for stories, if you ask me, not that you did. What happened to make a person trade in the Never Before Worn Diamond Solitaire? Who needed money so badly they'd sell a teddy bear missing an eye? As I talk up to the counter, I wonder if someone will look at the locket I'm about to give up, and ask these same questions. (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 8)

The man at the cash register has a nose the shape of a turnip, and eyes sunk so deep Anna cannot imagine how he sees well enough to go about his business. "*Need something?*" he asks. It is all Anna can do to not turn around and walk out the door, pretend Anna has come in by mistake. The only thing that keeps Anna steady is knowing Anna is not the first person to stand in front of that counter holding the one item in the world Anna never thought Anna would part with.

"I have something to sell," I tell him.  
 "Am I supposed to guess what it is?"  
 "Oh." Swallowing to guess what it is?"  
 "Oh." Swallowing, I pull the locket out of the pocket of my jeans.  
 (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 9)

The heart falls on the glass counter in a pool of its own chain. "It is fourteen karat gold", Anna pitch. "Hardly ever worn." This is a lie; until this morning, Anna has not taken it off in seven years. Her father gave it to Anna when she was six after the bone marrow harvest, because he said anyone who has

giving her sister such a major present deserved one of her own. Seeing it there, on the counter, Anna neck feels shivery and naked.

The owner puts a loupe up to his eye, which makes it seem almost normal size. "I'll give you twenty."  
 "Dollars?"  
 "No, pesos. What did you think?"  
 "It's worth five times that!" I'm guessing.  
 The owner shrugs. "I'm not the one who needs the money."  
 (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 9)

Anna pick up the locket, resigned to sealing the deal, and the strangest thing happens Anna hand, it just clamps shut like the Jaws of life. Anna face goes red with the effort to peel apart Anna fingers. It takes what seems like an hour for that locket to spill into owner's outstretched palm. His eyes stay on Anna face, softer now. "*Tell them you lost it,*" he offers, advice tossed in for free. Anna knows her money is not much money, but she try to leasing a lawyer. Anna try to bring her case in the jurisdiction. In this event, Anna's Ego it is really show it. Sara was hungry to Anna caused she was brave to demand her mother. Sara said that she never love her sister. Sara's Ego is development caused of Anna do that. Both of them often talk fight caused their Ego cannot positive thinking. Anna want her body, chances are, she would still be floating up in Heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on Earth. What is Sara know about this problem, Anna also needs to be alive. Sara always say Kate would be alive. She never leaving Kate to be lost. Her parents tried to make things normal, but that is a relative term. The truth is, Anna was never really a kid.

There is a knock on the door, and a familiar face peeks in. Vern Stackhouse is a sheriff, and therefore a member of the same public servant

community as her father. He used to come over to our house every now and then to say hi or leave off Christmas presents for us; more recently, he is saved Jesse's butt by bringing him home from a scrape, rather than letting the justice system deal with him. When you are part of the family with the dying daughter, people cut you slack.

Vern's face is like a soufflé, caving in at the most unexpected places. He doesn't seem to know whether it's all right for him to enter the room. "Uh," he says. "Hi, Sara."  
 "Vern!" My mother gets to her feet. "What are you doing at the hospital? Everything all right?"  
 "Oh yeah, fine. I'm just here on business."  
 "Serving papers, I suppose."  
 "Um-hmm." Vern shuffles his feet and stuffs his hand inside his jacket, like Napoleon. "I'm real sorry about this, Sara," he says, and then he holds out a document.  
 (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 59)

Just like Kate, all the blood leaves Anna's body. Anna could not move if she wanted to.

"What the ... Vern, am I being sued?" My mother's voice is far too quiet.  
 "Look, I don't read them. I just serve them. And your name, it was right there on my list. If, uh, there's anything I ..." He doesn't even finish his sentence. With his hat in his hands, he ducks out the door.  
 "Mom?" Kate asks. "What's going on?"  
 "I have no idea." She unfolds the papers. I'm close enough to read them over her shoulder. THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, it says right across the top, official as can be. FAMILY COURT FOR PROVIDENCE COUNTRY. IN RE: ANNA FITZGERALD, A.K.A. JANE DOE. PETITION FOR MEDICAL EMANCIPATION.  
 My mother lifts her face to mine. "Anna," she whispers, "what the hell is this?"  
 It feels like a fist in my gut, now that it's here and happening. I shake my head. What can I possibly tell her?  
 "Anna!" She takes a step toward me.  
 (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 60)

In her family, it is a cardinal sin to page Anna's father away. Since his job is emergencies, what crisis could they possibly have that compares? "*Last time she paged Dad,*" Jesse informs Anna, "*Kate was getting diagnosed.*"

They come in like a hurricane. Kate barely manages to look at Anna before her father sends her upstairs to our room. Her mother whacks her purse down, then her car keys, and then advances on me.

"All right," Sara says, her voice so tight it might snap. "What's going on?"

I clear my throat. "I got a lawyer."

"Evidently." My mother grabs the portable phone and hands it to me. "Now get rid of him." (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 75)

It takes enormous effort, but Anna manage to shake her head and drop the phone into the cushions of the couch.

"Anna, so help me – "

"Sara." My father's voice is an ax. It comes between us and sends us both spinning. "I think we need to give Anna a chance to explain. We *agreed* to give her a chance to explain right?"

I duck my head. "I don't want to do it anymore."

That ignites my mother. "Well, you know Anna, neither do I. In fact, neither does Kate. But it's not something we have a choice about."

The things is, I *do* have a choice. Which is exactly why I have to be the one to do this.

My mother stands over me. "You went to a lawyer and made him think this is all about you – and it's not. It's about us. All of us—"

(Jodi Picoult, 2004: 63)

Anna's father hands curl around her shoulders and squeeze. As he crouches down in front of Anna, she smell smoke. He's come from someone else's fire right into the middle of this one, and for this and nothing else, Anna was embarrassed.

“Anna, honey, we know you think you were doing something you needed to do—“

“I don’t think that,” my mother interrupts.

My father closes his eyes. “Sara. Dammit, shut up.” Then he looks at Anna again. “Can we talk, just us three, without a lawyer having to do it for us?”

What Brian says makes Anna eyes fill up. But she knew this was coming. So Anna lift her chin and let the tears go at the same time.

“Daddy, I can’t.”

“For God’s sake, Anna,” my mother says. “Do you even realize what the consequences would be?” (Jodi Picoult, 2004: 63)

Anna throat closes like the shutter of a camera, so that any air or excuses must move through a tunnel as thin as a pin. *Anna is invisible*, she think, and realize too late she has spoken out loud.

Anna’s mother moves so fast she does not even see it coming. But she slaps Anna face hard enough to make her head snap back ward. Sara leaves a print that stains Anna long after it is faded. *Just so you know: shame is five-fingered.*

### **3.4.3. Problems of Anna’s Superego versus Kate’s Superego**

Anna and Kate’s relationship is starting to grow since their child. They usually did it something togetherness such as telling someone, making jokes and anything else. Their Id satisfied each other but the Ego still control it because the statue of their family. Anna is become autonomous girl than Kate it self. Kate has more anything what Anna wanted. Anna just want to feel how her mother love her, but not for illness like Kate. Kate has felt all of love, not only her sick, but also she would feel although she never sick.



The social environment setting also works so much here. It help to show how the feeling that the character feels and how the feeling changes because supported by the surrounding environment. Id is biological needs, comes naturally, so that in the natural places like the jurisdiction, it gows well. Anna begin to think about Kate, because she always accompany Anna to talk about anything. Anna also need Kate in beside her caused without Kate what is Anna wanted none people care about her. How above Anna donor the kidney, she would still be flating up in Heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on Earth. The psychic Anna who has a impact of psychological problem in her self. They also be aware of all people will be die. Kate has a long farther to be life, this is a godsend to be alive said a doctor. Kate has wanted to died, because she made her family to be changed. Anna is really know that Kate is her sister. She is sick and need to helping someone. As a younger sister Anna must be fight to Kate. The exixtence of Anna makes her superego reminds her that what she does is wrong. She is not help her sister. Beside that, Kate also has made Anna was injured.

When the situation of them more, they made lost all of the problem in their family. Anna realizes what she has done. Anna feels like a betrayer when she feels the body that used to be with her now. The feeling that she has already felt with Kate makes her mind trouble. The superego appeared to put the Id in the limit.

Anna's Ego wants to continue the demand in the jurisdiction to get a lawyer for medical treatment. The existence of Anna makes her Superego reminds

her that what she does is wrong. Anna is bearing girl, so she must fight and stash away above Kate said if she want to die actually. Anna struggles to win her Id. But the superego already stops her. Finally, when Jesse come to help her and talked in all of the lawyer. Anna try to shout to Jesse do not say anything here. Jesse also was angry and want to talk about this. Anna try against to prevent from Jesse. Finally, Jesse said to the lawyer if Kate want to died caused she was tired. Sara did not believe about that. Jesse was telling in the jurisdiction if Kate said to Anna. She want to die, she was tired and really to be leave the world. All of the people in the jurisdiction was suprised and came to Kate's room. Kate said to all of the family who is staying there and say thank to Anna above solve the problem. In Kate's room just Kate and her mother. They was sleeping together and that moment who was Kate is sleeping in the last life. Superego is the biggest enemy of the id. Anna's Id that satified by Kate becomes her life instinct that grows in. Her Id finally stops with the death of Kate. In the end of the story, Anna finally chooses superego because the Id has been defeated by fate of Kate's death. The death of Kate is symbolism of how life should be, to put back Anna in her reality and her real life as a girl and the daughter for Sara and Brian.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers all summary of the research. The conclusion contains the some findings of the research. Then, suggestions contain the writer's recommendation after conducting research. Those are explained as the following:

#### 4.1. Conclusion

Drives of the id, ego and superego have so strongly influence to behaviors, thoughts, and soul of Anna and Sara in building their personality. Problems of the id, ego and superego also happened in their psyche. It comes up in psychological problems both of them in making decision of something.

In this case, psychological problems take place when the id of Anna which is guided by pleasure principle tries to question herself, because she has to know why she should donate her own part of body to her sister, even though her kidney, that will be dangerous to her life. Here, she feels so confused, her id driven her mind—she wants her sister live and she must keep her own life. Therefore, based on any consideration from id drives and superego, her ego is guided by reality principle presses to sue her mom, Sara for medical emancipation.

*Anna's* ego works as the effort to free from all the pain and to gain independence over her body. *Anna* expresses the desire to gain independence over her body by hires a lawyer and brings a lawsuit against her parents to claim the right for her. *Anna's* superego is dominated by her mother, *Sara*. The superego within *Anna* appears when the condition of *Kate* becomes weaker than before.

*Sara* reminds *Anna* that the thing which she has done is wrong based on norms because it can destroy *Kate*'s life.

On the other hand, the mother instinct (id drives) of *Sara* tries to save her daughter and Programs the baby as a perfect donor for *Kate*. The id and super ego of *Sara* have important roles in establishing *Sara* psychological problems and personality; it deal with her consideration in making decision.

Finally, by using the basic principle of psychoanalytic approach, the writer can interpret and illustrate the human personality even in literary works or reality life. In addition, based on the data analysis, conscious and unconscious drives influence and establish human personality (behavior, thought, action, soul, etc) both of them.

#### **4.2. Suggestion**

The analysis of the literary works can be done from various points of view. Beside from psychoanalytic aspects, they can also be analyzed from sociological, feminist, linguistic, and many others. This research is based on the Psychology of Literature and uses psychoanalysis theory by *Sigmund Freud* in analyzing the data. Freud asserts that the structure of human personality consist of three important system called *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. This system builds the mental structure of human being. Then, the relevance between this theory and literary work is that this theory can be used to analyze psychology aspect, either the reader and the writer or the actors in the novel.

Moreover, for those who are interested in studying, this study may contribute to the students in enjoying literary works, especially the novel. However, this study is still far from perfection since it actually discusses only a small part of the whole aspects that a literary study can cover. Therefore, the writer of this thesis proposes the following suggestion for other writer who might conduct further research on the same novel or the same topic.

First, since the study related to the personality, the id, ego and superego as the aspects of building the personality, the analysis can also be done in other types of personality as deep as possible, for further development of the analysis, it would be better to add the analysis with other of personality.

Second, the writer also suggests others to have further study in comparing this novel with other work of Jodi Picoult. This is due to the fact that Picoult is a literary giant: a very productive and creative author, whose work inter-related with others.

Third, related to the contribution of the study to library criticism, it is suggested that the result of this study can be used, especially to the teaching and learning of novel. Besides, it is expected that the teachers of literature can teach not only about elements of novel in surface such as character, point of view, conflict etc. but also in depth such as moral value, social value, personal value, etc. this is believed to be able to reach the essence of education.

Finally, the writer hopes, this study will be useful for the writer himself. For the other writer who is interested in analyzing this study, he or she will do

better than than the writer because this thesis is still far from being perfect. Besides, it will increase their knowledge. The literary teachers should give many books and other reference about literature. By reading this thesis, the reader will get benefit and experience of life, which content in the novel *My Sister's Keeper*. The writer himself hopes some comment and criticisms from the readers related to this analysis of psychoanalytic (psycho text).

#### **4.2.1. To the Students**

By reading novel, the reader can learn many aspects. Reader will be able to get pleasure from reading novel. In addition, reader can learn character's behavior in novel in the form psychological problems by Anna and Sara as the main character. So that the reader also learns id, ego, superego deeply in the way the character solves the problems.

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