

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S LOYALTY TOWARDS MILITARY  
SUPERIORS IN HELLER'S *CATCH-22***



*An Undergraduate Thesis*

*Submitted to the faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University  
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English*

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**LEGITIMATION**

**THESIS**

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S LOYALTY TOWARDS MILITARY SUPERIORS IN  
HELLER'S *CATCH-22***

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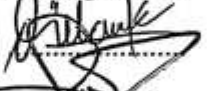

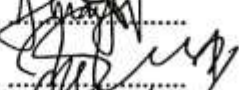
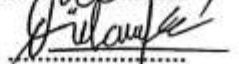

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**AGREEMENT**

On September 30, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by M. Iqbal Algifarik (F041201018) entitled *The Main Character's Loyalty Towards Military Superiors In Heller's Catch-22* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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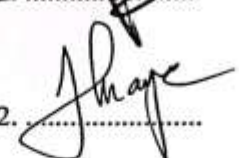
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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1233/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by M. Iqbal Algifarik (F041201018) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

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M. Iqbal Algifarik



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## ABSTRACT

**M. Iqbal Algifarik**, 2024. The main character's loyalty towards military superiors in Heller's *Catch-22*. (Supervised by **Syafri Badaruddin and A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**).

This study aims to reveal the suppression of US Air Force superiors to the main character of the Novel *Catch-22*, namely Capt. John Yossarian through series of *Catch-22* Paradoxical rules and situation. Yossarian desperately wanted to stop from the Military due to many traumatic events in his missions. Yet, he was bound by force by Col. Catchcart and Colonel Korn's rule which stated that he must perform as many flying missions as they wanted in order to be sent home. Yossarian's resignation was never approved by his superiors until the minimum Mission got raised all over again.

The writer applies psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud and focuses on the id, ego, and superego in analyzing how loyal Yossarian is to his military superiors. The data was obtained Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*.

The study findings reveal that Yossarian experienced trauma and paranoia from the death of his radio gunner, Snowden in the mission to Avignon while his paranoia is a state in which he sees everybody as threat that wants him dead. These states of mental issue triggered Yossarian's will to be discharged and sent home by doing everything to prevent him from carrying out combat missions and and sought to have himself declared insane administratively in order to be sent back to the states. But, he was deliberately obstructed by Colonel Catchcart, whose ambition to become a General by increasing the number of combat flight missions and complicating the administrative process of repatriating officers.

This study findings reveal that Yossarian's actions can be seen from the perspective of Freud's Id, Ego, and Superego. Yossarian has a basic desire to be safe and free from all the dangers that befall him. from all the dangers that threaten his life through flight missions where he is always the target of anti-aircraft canon, this is the Id element of Yossarian. element of Yossarian. Meanwhile, Yossarian's Ego element is seen after he is introduced to the *Catch-22* rule. with the *Catch-22* rule, which states that only pilots who are insane are allowed not to carry out flight missions. but a pilot who is sane enough to confess that his insanity must carry out flight missions This is the precursor to many of



Yossarian's actions to be absent and prevent himself from carrying out too many missions. Finally, the Superego element is shown through his conversations with Major Mermeyer and Major Danby, who are two United States Air Force soldiers. Yossarian is a true soldier character. Through these conversations, it shows that that

Yossarian's Superego element has completely faded away, and he is only concerned with his own safety above the interests of his country's victory in the World War II.

**Keywords:** *Loyalty, Catch-22, Psychoanalysis.*



## ABSTRAK

**M. Iqbal Algifarik**, 2024. Loyalitas tokoh utama terhadap pimpinan militer dalam novel *Catch-22* karya Joseph Heller. (Dibimbing oleh **Syafri Badaruddin** dan **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap penindasan atasan Angkatan Udara Amerika Serikat terhadap tokoh utama Novel *Catch-22*, yaitu Kapten John Yossarian melalui serangkaian aturan dan situasi paradoksal *Catch-22*. Yossarian sangat ingin berhenti dari dunia militer karena banyak kejadian traumatis dalam misinya. Namun, ia terikat oleh aturan Kolonel Catchcart dan Kolonel Korn yang menyatakan bahwa ia harus melakukan misi terbang sebanyak yang mereka inginkan agar bisa dipulangkan. Pengunduran diri Yossarian tidak pernah disetujui oleh atasannya hingga misi minimum dinaikkan kembali.

Penulis menggunakan teori psikoanalisis dari Sigmund Freud dan berfokus pada id, ego, dan superego dalam menganalisa bagaimana kesetiaan Yossarian kepada atasan militernya. Data yang digunakan adalah film *Catch-22* karya Joseph Heller.

Temuan penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa Yossarian mengalami trauma dan paranoia akibat kematian penembak radionya, Snowden dalam misi ke Avignon, sementara paranoia adalah keadaan di mana dia melihat semua orang sebagai ancaman yang menginginkannya mati. Kondisi masalah mental ini memicu keinginan Yossarian untuk dipulangkan dan dikirim pulang dengan melakukan segala cara untuk mencegahnya melakukan misi tempur dan berusaha agar dirinya dinyatakan gila secara administratif agar dapat dikirim kembali ke Amerika Serikat. Namun, ia sengaja dihalangi oleh Kolonel Catchcart yang berambisi untuk menjadi Jenderal dengan menambah jumlah misi penerbangan tempur dan mempersulit proses administrasi pemulangan perwira.

Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa tindakan Yossarian dapat dilihat dari sudut pandang Id, Ego, dan Superego Freud. Yossarian memiliki keinginan dasar untuk selamat dan terbebas dari segala bahaya yang menyimpannya. dari segala bahaya yang mengancam nyawanya melalui misi penerbangan di mana ia selalu menjadi sasaran meriam anti-pesawat, hal ini merupakan elemen Id dari Yossarian. Sementara itu, unsur Ego Yossarian terlihat setelah ia diperkenalkan dengan aturan *Catch-22*. Dengan adanya aturan *Catch-22* yang menyatakan bahwa hanya pilot yang gila yang diperbolehkan untuk tidak melakukan misi penerbangan, namun pilot yang cukup waras dan mengakui kegilaannya harus melakukan misi penerbangan, inilah yang menjadi cikal bakal dari banyak tindakan Yossarian untuk absen dan mencegah dirinya untuk tidak melakukan penerbangan yang terlalu banyak. Terakhir, unsur Superego ditunjukkan percakapannya dengan Havermeyer dan Mayor Danby, yang merupakan gendarmat Angkatan Udara Amerika Serikat yang memiliki karakter egois. Melalui percakapan tersebut, terlihat bahwa unsur Superego dalam





diri Yossarian sudah benar-benar luntur, dan ia hanya mementingkan keselamatan dirinya sendiri di atas kepentingan kemenangan negaranya dalam Perang Dunia II.

**Keywords:** *Loyalitas, Catch-22, Psikoanalisis*



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Loyalty is any form of action that shows that a being has the determination to obey and be obedient to another being. Loyalty is in every line of human life and can be found even in non-human creatures. This certainly shows how much loyalty is truly integrated into each individual's life. Furthermore, loyalty is commonly demonstrated in the military. Military leaders throughout the ages cultivated the doctrine of loyalty to every soldier of war by instilling the premise that there is nothing more honorable than to fight and die on the battlefield in defense of their own country. Today, this form of doctrine continues to motivate military personnel to endure the rigors of training. However, military loyalty is betrayed by irresponsible personnel who put personal selfishness above collective interests. The same thing was expressed by Joseph Heller through his famous novel *Catch-22* (1961) as a form of satire on the hypocrisy of the military bureaucracy in the United States during World War II.

In parallel with this, Joseph Heller (May 1, 1923-December 12, 1999) wrote novels according to his past experience. He was a writer and World War II veteran from the United States. He was an American author who flew 60 combat missions as a bombardier with the U.S. Air Force in Europe. He studied at Columbia University and University of Oxford in 1949. Then, he taught English at Pennsylvania State University (1950-1952) and worked as an advertising copywriter for the Magazines *Time* (1952-1956) and *Look* (1956-1958) and as promotion manager for *McCall's* (1958-1961), while writing *Catch-22* (1961) in his spare time to express his hatred of war indirectly. *Catch-22* is a satirical novel that portrays the situation during World War II. It is considered as the most humorous way to describe the war situation at that time to memorialize his

life. Heller's writing style was characterized by its dark humor, absurdity, and insight into the human condition. One of the *Catch-22* accomplishments was becoming the No. 1 Best Seller in the Great Britain in 1962, after being up



against Walker Percy's *The Moviegoer* at the National Book Award in March, 1962. Not only he wrote *Catch-22*, He also wrote some other novels namely, *Something Happened* (1974), *God Knows* (1984), *Closing Time* (1994), etc. His work represents his anxiety on every aspects. *Catch-22* novel (1961) tells the story of Capt. Yossarian, a United States Air Force bomber during the end of World War II. During his operations, he is once almost killed by his enemy which made him hated to fly again. However, the United States Air Force bureaucracy keeps increasing the number of flying missions he has to carry out as a bomber. He does everything he could to get out of his mission, but is faced with the "Catch-22" rule which states that "Anyone who doesn't want to fly must be insane, but if they declare themselves insane, then they are still sane enough to fly". It makes Yossarian panic even more and aggressively look for a way to survive by quitting his combat duties.

The main point of this research is to observe how loyal Capt. Yossarian to his Military Superiors who holds the responsibility for the increasements of his duties. Furthermore, it is an interesting issue to reveal that disloyalties does exists even in military personnel who works with the principle of obeying the command of the highest commanding officer in the institution which portrayed by Capt. Yossarian in the novel. Through this novel, Capt. Yossarian is depicted as an ordinary man with a job as an Bombardier of the 256<sup>th</sup> Squadron. This certainly sparks a deep desire to be able to escape from all the shackles of institutions that confine his nature of freedom as a man. Meanwhile, *Catch-22* forces the military personnel be loyal. Thus, Psychoanalysis approach proposed by Sigmund Freud aims to analyze his way of thinking in terms of subordinated loyalty to his superiors based on Yossarian's behavior. Freud has proposed personality structure namely Id, Ego, and Superego. The Id seeks pleasure, while the Superego tries to uphold the highest value, and Ego bridges the two to make decisions and action in reality. Freud's approach tends to reveal how a person made a decision by

g his lust for pleasure and survival with his sets of social rules. In the Yossarian was eager to fight for his country, not only because he wants to his loyalty to his mother nation, but also due to the soldier's priveledge



that he could get. Such as, free healthcare, free food, and economic benefits. For a couple of time, he enjoys it until he finally realizes that this was a dangerous choice which could cost him his life. Therefore, he asked to get an early retirement. To his surprise, the military bureaucracy didn't accept his request, they also introduced him to the "Catch-22" rule. Due to the unexpected result of his request, he finally decide to pretend to be crazy so that he can be treated in the Military's hospital and pass the missions given. It is certainly a surprising event, the military works under the code of honor, which stated, *"We will not lie, steal, or cheat, nor tolerate among us anyone who does. Furthermore, I resolve to do my duty and to live honorably, (so help me God)"* (US. Air Force Academy)

Based on the code of honor above, any forms of cheat is intolerable. And yet, Capt. Yossarian cheated and lied about his state of health to be free from duty. Moreover, Psychoanalysis Approach observes how human tried to maintain their survival by avoiding dangerous circumstances. Human aims to achieve this goal in any ways possible, whether the act were socially accepted or not.

Therefore, the writer wishes to analyze the Id, Ego, and Superego presented in the novel *Catch-22* by Capt. Yossarian. This was due to the uniqueness of the conflict that occurred in the novel, where the main character's fear of death affected his behavior towards his superiors and his officers in his military institution, more specifically in terms of respect. Insubordination characterizes Capt. Yossarian, he rejects all forms of cultural military respect rules in the hope that he will not be reassigned as a bomber pilot. All of Yossarian's diverse and bizarre actions can be elaborated by applying a psychoanalysis Approach so that the true motives behind his disgraceful actions can be discovered. This research uses the theory of Literary Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud which consists of id, ego, and superego. Generally, this topic is something to be focused about in order to understand any kinds and forms of cheating can be happen anywhere and anytime, even in Military institution. Particularly, this topic can become a

to any superiors in an institution so that they could understood in what r subordinates could cheat them and with what motives they could do so.



## **B. Identification of the Problem**

There are several problems within the novel *Catch-22* that the writer is interested in focusing on, such as the following:

1. A series of Characters' issues in the United States Air Force portrayed in *Catch-22*
2. The military superior that addresses and utilizes *Catch-22* rule to its advantage
3. The obligation of soldiers to fly to the battlefield regardless of their reasons and conditions
4. The soldiers' inacceptance for such a large number of assignments in various ways
5. Dehumanization of Women by Man in *Catch-22* Novel
6. The absolute of a military figure's power for personal gain

## **C. Scope of the Problem**

Scope of the problem is used to limit the deviation or broadening of the subject matter with the aim that the research is more focused and the research objectives can be achieved. In researching this topic, the writer focuses on the main characters' loyalty in the 256th Squadron portrayed by Capt. John Yossarian in *Catch-22* by applying Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis theory.

## **D. Statement of the problem**

To find out the main characters' loyalty, the writer has formulated the following research problems:

1. What is the main characters' condition while serving in the 256<sup>th</sup> Squadron of United States Air Force as portrayed in *Catch-22*?
2. How do Id, Ego, and Superego of the main character affect his loyalty?

## **E. Objective of the Research**

1. To find out the main characters' condition while serving in the 256<sup>th</sup> Squadron of United States Air Force as portrayed in *Catch-22*



...real how Id, Ego, and Superego of the main character affect his loyalty  
...y superior

## **F. Sequence of the Chapter**

This research is divided into 5 chapters. The first one is the Introduction which is composed of Background, identification of the problem, scope of the problem, problematic statement, objectives of the research and sequence of chapters. The second chapter consists of Previous Study, definition of Psychoanalysis approach proposed by Sigmund Freud, also Brief Summary of *Catch-22* Novel. Chapter three of this thesis provides an explanation of the methodology, including data collection methods, data analysis methods, and research procedures. Next, chapter four is a vital part of this thesis where the writer analyzes and describes the main character's loyalty and how the id, ego, and superego affect his loyalty portrayed in *Catch-22*. Finally, chapter five concludes the undergraduate thesis with research conclusions and suggestions.





## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Study

In this research, the writer analyzes the novel and puts the focus on the problem of disloyalty in the novel using psychoanalysis approach proposed by Sigmund Freud. Previously, there are some studies that had been conducted which took the same object or theory with this thesis.

Firstly, Ganesan's (2013) study entitled "*The Theme of Death and Hope in Joseph Heller's Novel Catch-22 – A Psychological Overview*". This study discussed and explained in detail both the themes hope and death prevalent in the novel *Catch-22* with a psychological overview taking into consideration Viktor.K. Frankl's *Logotherapy*, and Sigmund Freud's "Pleasure principle". This study analyzes how Yossarian, the main character in the novel *Catch-22*, reacts to life-threatening situations that are certainly very frightening. In his journey, he reflects on death and how hope can help him reach a point where he can live without the pressure and hypocrisy of the military bureaucracy. The difference between this study and this thesis lies on the focus of the research where the previous study analyzes how a Yossarian character undergoes a change in his reaction in dealing with terrifying and deadly situations by grasping the "Pleasure Principle" which is a characteristic of the Id. By combining Frankl's "Logotherapy", it emphasizes how a person heals his trauma by finding the meaning of life. On the other hand, the purpose of this research focuses on how the psychological state of Yossarian affects his loyalty by examining Yossarian's Id, Ego, and Superego.

Secondly, Kurnia Dewi (2020) in her study entitled "*Tingkatan Kebutuhan Yossarian dalam novel Catch-22 Karya Joseph Heller*". This study analyzed the main character, Yossarian, in Joseph Heller's *Catch-22* novel, which was then related to the hierarchy of Yossarian needs using Maslow's hierarchy of needs.



...y of hierarchy of needs developed by Abraham Harold Maslow consists  
...evels of needs, namely at the lowest level of physiological needs, the  
...evel of safety needs, the third level of love and belonging needs, the

fourth level of esteem needs and the highest need is the need for self-actualization. Maslow describes humans as creatures that have never been in a state of satisfaction. If a need has been satisfied, then other needs will appear demanding satisfaction, and so on. From the results of the analysis it can be seen that physiological needs can be met properly, while the needs for safety are not at all obtained by Yossarian. As a result of not meeting the needs of the second level, the needs of the third to fifth level cannot be fulfilled properly. The main difference between this journal and this thesis was that The Journal focuses on how Yossarian as a human being has a level of desire that is continuous and insatiable. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs was used to assess whether Yossarian really has the elements he needs to satisfy himself according to Maslow's "Pyramid of Needs". Meanwhile, this thesis makes Yossarian's character also the main subject of research, but the approach used is Freud's Psychoanalysis to examine the level of loyalty of Yossarian's character through his behavior and decisions.

Thirdly, Maharani & Heriyati (2023) in their study entitled "*Psychoanalysis of Alice Garton Character as a Conservative Mother in Response to Helen and Chris Relationship in "Dear Nobody" by Berlie Doherty*". This study concerns on the character of conservative mother of Alice Garton in response to her daughter's love affair with her boyfriend, Chris in the novel "Dear Nobody" by Berlie Doherty. The researcher intends to discover the reasons why Alice Garton becomes very strict, super disciplined, overprotective, and over care to Helen, her daughter, which made her reluctant to share her problems and hide her unexpected pregnancy from her. Moreover, this study is a descriptive qualitative research that uses the three personality aspects theory by Sigmund Freud as the psychoanalytic framework. The primary data source used in analyzing Alice Garton character is "Dear Nobody" novel by Berlie Doherty besides various reliable academic journals and books related to psychoanalysis as secondary data source. The data

technique employed is content analysis of the story. The result of this I be presented in the narrative form which reveals that Alice's strict and ives personality according to the three personality aspects proposed by



Freud is superego for she behaves according to the norms and values that is accepted by society. The three reasons that Alice is a conservative are her standpoint, actions and beliefs. Certainly, the journal's research has similarities in terms of the approach chosen, namely the theory of psychoanalysis framework by Sigmund Freud. however, the difference lies in the research subject in which the journal studied a novel titled "Dear Nobody" while this thesis studied a novel titled "Catch-22". the next difference lies in the issue studied, in which the journal researched the conservative personality of a character named Alice Garton in *Dear Nobody*, while this thesis researched the loyalty of the character Capt. Yossarian in *Catch-22*.

## **B. Literature Review**

### **1. Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic element is a combination of elements from within the novel that builds a story. There are several elements in it, which consist of plot (storyline), character (characterization), setting ( the background of an event in the story), and theme (main idea).

#### **1.1 Plot**

Plot is one of the main elements in the creation of a story. The plot serves to mark a dynamic in the story in a structured manner. Staton and A plot is the organization of character and action in a work or narrative or drama in order to achieve certain effects. Plot is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects (Abrams, 1999:224). Furthermore, the plot has an entanglement of relationships through the principle of Causality, so that a story has continuous events between one event and another. The plot is composed of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. *Catch-22* is set during World War II. The novel tells of Captain Yossarian, a United States Air Force bomber pilot. His main goal is to get out of the Air Force and live a peaceful life. Catch-22 events that occur through Captain Yossarian's point of view.



- a. Exposition: This is the beginning of a story, where the setting and characters are introduced. This section serves to give the reader the background info they need to jump right into the story's world.
- b. Rising Action: It is the character's first step towards the Climax event. At this point, the characters in the story begin to experience events that trigger the dynamics of the story.
- c. Climax: This part is the peak of a story that will determine the turning point of the character's fate in the story. The purpose of Climax is to resolve a conflict obtained in Rising Action.
- d. Falling Action: This phase is the next one after the main conflict. This phase aims to establish the new path that the character takes after making a decision at the climax point.
- e. Resolution: This is the last phase in a story. The resolution becomes the momentum of solving problems and questions that were not answered before. Thus, the resolution phase can conclude the end or continuation of the character.

## 1.2 Characters & Characterization

In a story, there are terms such as character and characterization. Character is a set of thought patterns and action patterns that represent the uniqueness of characters in literary works, this is what distinguishes an individual from other individuals. Welch (1990: 2) stated that a character is personalities in a story that have unique characters human quality. Thus, the character in a literary work is provided with a series of traits and mindsets by the author of the story which will provide an overview to the reader in understanding the character. In the world of literature, character aims to describe individuals with their behavior and mindset that make them unique and play a role in the story.

In the story, characters are categorized into two main types. Major characters or characters. Major characters are the types of characters that are highly highlighted or has important role than to others, this category is the attention in a story. Minor characters, on the other hand, are less



prominent and often only support the role of major characters in a story. Both are major elements, because often in a novel, a main character cannot get through the difficulties in the story without the help of supporting characters, and vice versa. Stanford (2003:38) describes the types of characters as follows:

- a. Dynamic Character: is a character who changes in some significant way during the course of the work
- b. Round Character: is a character who shows many different facets, often presented in depth and with great detail
- c. Static Character: is a character who does not change in any significant ways during the course of the work
- d. Stock Character: often referred to as flat character, which is a character who usually had only one outstanding trait or feature
- e. Protagonist Character: is a major character with whom we generally sympathize
- f. Antagonist Character: is a character with whom the protagonist was in conflict, generally not a sympathetic character

Characterization, on the other hand, is a series of attempts by a story author to reveal the personality of a character in the story. Of course, if a character is only described as having a personality without ever having the opportunity to show it to the reader, then this has the potential to affect the reader's interest in enjoying the story. According to Jago and Renee (2011: 64), characterization is divided into direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is the background, motivation, temperament or appearance is described specifically. Besides, indirect characterization is showed the character by showing what characters say, do, think or by the interaction between other characters.

### 1.3 Settings

Setting is one of the intrinsic elements that construct a novel. This element determine aspects related to space and time so that the reader can visualize re easily. The setting consists of 3 components, namely place setting, ng, and situation setting.



*a. Setting of time*

The time setting relates to the time when the events in the novel occur. The author of a novel utilizes the knowledge and imagination of readers who can illustrate the environment of the story through the mention of time-oriented words and sentences. Both the mention of historical day terms, the depiction of night/afternoon situations, the mention of days and dates, the mention of hours, and others, are descriptions of time referred to as setting of time.

*b. Setting of place*

The place setting is the depiction of a particular place through the description of its characteristics. Generally, the setting uses something that is regional in orientation or captures the environment of a particular region. According to Wellek and Warren (1956:221) setting is environment, especially domestic interiors, which may be viewed as an expression of character. Generally, the place setting only serves to mark the place where an event occurs and has less influence on the plot of a story. Furthermore, these places are only mentioned so that the reader has an understanding of where the events take place. For example, house, room, in Bima, hotel, and others. In simple terms, these elements are not fully functional to impact the overall storyline in a novel. On the other hand, there is also a setting that influences the course of the novel, which is a setting that is coherent with the story as a whole, this is because the setting is related to the nature of the social life of the inhabitants. The social setting, spiritual setting, and cultural setting are influential for place identification.

*c. Setting of atmosphere*

The situation setting is an explanation of the mood that builds up before and after an event in the story. According to Kenny (1966: 41) the atmosphere has been more talked about defined, because it refers to the emotional reaction, rather than stated. The situation setting helps to give the reader an idea of what the characters are feeling in certain situations in the story.





## 1.4 Theme

Theme is an idea that underlies a story. Primarily, theme is the idea that makes a story more focused both extrinsically and intrinsically. according to Jones (1968:82) is its underlying idea or “wisdom” that the author is presenting. Authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not.

## 2. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a theory that seeks to explain the nature and development of human personality. Desire, emotion, motivation and other internal aspects are emphasized in this theory. This theory assumes that human personality develops along with the many conflicts a person has faced since childhood. These conflicts shape the person's personality as he or she is now. Following this assumption, Sigismund Schlomo Freud or better known as Sigmund Freud, a psychologist who initiated the theory of psychoanalysis, opined that human consciousness is only a small part of mental life, while the bigger part is one's subconscious. Freud illustrated consciousness as an iceberg in the sea. Only a small part of the iceberg comes to the surface of the sea (the Conscious), while the larger part is underwater (the Unconscious), Freud also speculated that humans are deterministic, an idea that states that human activities are driven by irrational forces, biological needs, and instincts in the first 6 years of life. Freud presented his 3 personality structures, namely the Id (basic desire drive), Ego (Realistic Consciousness), and Superego (Moral Consciousness). Furthermore, the three structures become a method in interpreting the way of thinking of a person, whether a literal human being or a character in literary works.

Therefore, Psychoanalysis was chosen as the approach to understand this situation. Observations using Sigmund Freud's theory of Psychoanalysis provide a way to understand how basic human desires and restrictions by social norms are processed to become a decision either for collective benefit or personal gain.



f the aspects that influence the shaping of mindsets is social conditions. Some events can also be key in changing a person's mindset and whether it is a happy event, such as birthdays, parties, and others, or sad

events such as death, and war. One of the great events that gave major impact is the World War II. World War II or WWII is a term used to describe the global conflict that occurred in 1939-1945. This war involved more than 30 countries that used their strength in the economic, industrial, military, and scientific sectors with the aim of gaining an advantage in the situation. All human resources, both organic military forces and civilians are equally deployed with various methods in order to be able to support the defense of their respective countries.

The long-lasting world war triggered a lot of anxiety in the society as a victim of war, either socially, economically, or psychologically. many civilians participated in volunteering for the armed forces, and others. In 1938, President Roosevelt initiated the implementation of the Civilian Pilot Training Program with the aim of increasing the air force adequate for defense in the West, although this program was ultimately not maximized due to the lack of aircraft owned by the United States Air Force. However, after World War 2, significant changes occurred to the United States, where the country was transformed into a superpower. This happened after the public fixed the losses of World War 2 from various aspects of its life. From that point came one of the figures who attempted to convey the untold story of the United States Armed Forces to civil society. He was Joseph Heller, a United States Air Force officer who served as a bomber pilot in Europe during World War II. Joseph Heller, who at that time had studied at Columbia University and Oxford University after being discharged from the Air Force, wrote the novel *Catch-22* with the aim of providing insight to the general public that the war situation at that time was not as they imagined it to be, where when people imagine war as something heroic, in fact it is not always so. Through his novel, Heller creates the character of Yossarian as his Alter-Ego in describing the dynamics of life as an Air Force soldier during wartime. Through this description, Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis Theory becomes the most appropriate theory in understanding the irrational aspects that drive decision-

within the Air Force agency by its high-ranking officials, creating an it atmosphere for Yossarian as one of the military personnel who served stabilize Yossarian's loyalty to his military superiors.



Based on the explanation above, Freud's theory of Psychoanalysis is the right approach in researching this issue, because it deals with tracing the elements of personality formation. Of course, there are various other theories regarding Psychoanalysis that were also proposed by Erich Fromm related to genetic inheritance of character and Carl Jung who suggested that human personality develops holistically through two levels of psyche evolution, namely consciousness and unconsciousness. However, the theory of Psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmund Freud is a suitable approach to the subject of this research.

### **3. Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis Approach**

Psychoanalysis is a set of concepts developed by Austrian physician Sigmund Freud that were later taken up by other scientists. Initially, this approach was developed to study the psychological workings of humans, mental disorders, personalities, and behaviors. Psychoanalysis is a talking therapy that aims to treat a range of mental health issues by investigating the relationship between the unconscious and conscious elements of psychological experience using clinical techniques like free association and dream interpretation (Pick, 1:2015). This approach was originally intended for the world of mental medicine, but can also be applied to society. The aim is to understand the unconscious factors that are the basis of problematic feelings, thoughts and behaviors, and to study ways to improve its functioning in everyday life.

Sigmund Freud developed psychoanalysis to explore the unconscious mind. He is famous for his personality structure theory. Freud thought that personality consists of three elements, namely Das Es (Id), Das Ich (Ego), and Das Ueber Ich (Superego). The three elements are interconnected with each other to produce decisions in the realm of human personality development. In a person who has a healthy psyche, these three systems are unified in a harmonious system. The Id, Ego and Superego are explained through the following points:



Das Es) comes from the Latin word meaning "It" (he for thing). The id is a personality structure based on pleasure and avoidance of tension. The id itself is a primitive unconscious part of the mind (innate instincts), it is a set of

scientific instincts/biological aspects that provide stimuli to get their desires fulfilled as soon as possible. The id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. Because its sole function is to seek pleasure, we say that the id serves the pleasure principle (Feist & Feist, 33:2009). This personality system operates according to the pleasure principle which aims to achieve satisfaction and avoid tension. This pleasure principle is carried out through two processes, namely automatic reflection and reaction, and primary process, for example a hungry person then imagines food. Furthermore, the principle consists of *Eros* and *Thanatos*. *Eros* encourages positive things in order to preserve life. Whereas *Thanatos* is a destructive force that encourages damage to oneself. The id does not receive intervention from the objective outside world, as it is only a free psychic reality.

- b. Ego (Das Ich) comes from Latin which means "I". Ego is a personality structure that reacts directly to external reality so that it can be understood, that the ego becomes an intermediary between the instinctive needs of the organism and the state of the environment. It is governed by the reality principle, which it tries to substitute for the pleasure principle of the id. As the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision-making or executive branch of personality. (Feist & Feist, 35:2009). Then, Ego acts as an executive aspect of the personality to be able to satisfy Id with strategic plans and methods that are taught to test objects that can satisfy their desires (Reality Testing), if not successful, then testing continues on other objects until they get the right object, the whole process is referred to as a secondary process. For example, the child must learn not to put any object in his mouth, if he is hungry. He must learn to recognize food and to delay eating until he finds an edible object (Hall, 1954: 37). This example is called the reality principle.

- c. Superego (Das Ueber Ich) is a personality system that contains moral values, , and rules that are evaluative in nature. The superego is opposed to the Ich only wants self-gratification, without caring about the social aspects relieving it. The superego represents the ideal realm rather than the reality,



and it aims for perfection rather than reality and pleasure. The superego develops through the inculcation of traditional moral values by parents to their children in the form of commands and prohibitions. The superego consists of Ego-Ideal and Conscience. Ego Ideal is a process of inheriting the notion of goodness from parents to their children in the form of rewarding them according to their compliance with what they have been taught. For example, if he is always rewarded for cleaning his room, then he will consider cleanliness as his ideal. Conscience, on the other hand, is a process of inheriting the notion of badness from parents to their children in the form of punishing them according to the offenses they commit. For example, if a child is always punished for making a dirty mess in his or her room, then he or she will perceive the mess itself as something bad. The values that parents pass on are social norms that have been verified in society, with the hope that the child can develop an inner norm system that is in accordance with the community. To summarize, the function of the Superego is to pursue perfection, suppress the ego to be more moralistic than realistic, and block the id's impulses that are contrary to social norms.

Freud's Psychoanalysis approach states that an individual has three levels of consciousness that are structurally arranged. In 1923, Freud introduced the three levels of consciousness as das Es (The Id), das Ich (The Ego), and das Ueber Ich (The Superego). The three components determine the dynamics of a person's personality in making daily decisions. The Id as an innate human personality element acts as the pleasure principle, while the Ego acts as the Reality Principle, and das Ueber Ich as the Morality Principle. Through this approach, it is possible to understand what Capt. Yossarian's method of making decisions and how decisions that he made portrayed his loyalty or the opposite, if the decisions show obedience to his superior's commands then it is considered as loyal, and



7.