

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS
THE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF GATSBY IN FITZGERALD'S
THE GREAT GATSBY: PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH

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*Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of
Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
Sarjana Degree in English Literature*

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR

2021

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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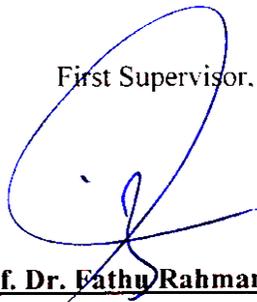
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**THE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF GATSBY IN FITZGERALD'S
THE GREAT GATSBY: PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH**

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination
on April, 29th 2021
and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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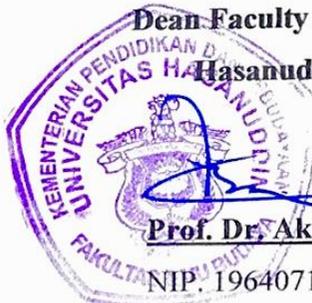
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Today, Thursday 29th April 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ANDINI PUSPITASARI** (Student Number: **F041171504**) entitled:

**THE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF GATSBY IN FITZGERALD'S
THE GREAT GATSBY: PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH**

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, May 17th 2021

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DECLARATION

The thesis of **ANDINI PUSPITASARI** (Student Number: **F041171504**) entitled **“THE CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF GATSBY IN FITZGERALD’S THE GREAT GATSBY: PSYCHOANALYSIS APPROACH”** has been revised as advised during the examination on Thursday, 29th April 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Yang Menyatakan,




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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Alhamdulillah Ala Kulli Hal. Finally, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude and thanks for the abundance given to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala, The Omnipotent Owner of Knowledge because of His blessings of grace and guidance so that the writer can finish this thesis properly and reached the target. May Allah always protect and bless our journey in this life.

In the process of completing this thesis, the writer felt down and ill, nevertheless, the issues could be solved because of the abundant support, advice, help, and a lot encouragement from the various individuals concerned. Therefore, the writer would like to express his biggest gratitude and thankfulness for the support and guidance so far to;

1. **Andi Sukarni, S.Sos and Muhammad Jafar** as her loveliest parents who have always given the writer their encourage, education, greatest prayer, and support. **Muhammad, Hidayat, S.E., M.Si, Muhammad Hadiyat, S.Psi and Muhammad Shiddiq Jafar** as her dearest brothers who have given the writer their books, prayers, and moral support.
2. **Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum and Dr. Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin, M.Hum** as her supervisors who have given their time to guide, and supervise well. **Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D** and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum** as her examiners who have advise and support the writer to finish this thesis properly.

3. **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL** as the Head of English Department and **St. Sahreny, S.S., M.AppLing** as the Secretary of English Department, and all of labor, academic staff of the administration process who truly helped in lecturing process.
4. All friends as the second family of the writer namely **Kejar Mimpi Makassar** for the best supporting ever which cannot be mentioned one by one but particularly **Muhammad Azis Ramadhan, Heny Violitasari, Randi Muarif,** and **Sulfadli** who sincerely aided support her along with constantly sharing some memes to fulfill her bad days with joys, chatting, and laughter experiences.
5. Her friends on campus who always accompany and accepted the shortcomings of the writer especially **Shinta Sabrina Krissanti, St. Muslihah Amir, Damayanti, Nurrahma, Junita Situru, Andi Amalia Soraya, Nur Idayu, Fajriani Nur Annisa,** and **Salsha Gustiyarini.**
6. Her ukhtiesfillah who always teach about kindness, helped, and given the best hospitality during the lecture process especially **Ince Nurindah P, Miraya Tifani Hasir, Andi Aminayani Puspitasari, Jofia Aulia Rezqi, Nurwahidah, Andi Ratu Amanda, Ilma Hidayati, Indah Lestari,** and **Dwi Nur Apri Andini.**
7. All brothers and sisters in **UMKM Al-Adab FIB Unhas** and **LeDHak FIB Unhas.** Thank you so much for temporarily broadening the writer's insight during her study.

8. All friends and seniors in **PALLAKA MOVEMENT** for the guidance in creative graphic designs and memorable companion during the thesis of the writer.

Finally, this thesis is still very far from perfection and needs a lot of improvisation. Therefore, with the criticism and suggestions from readers, the writer will be grateful and accepted it genuinely.

Makassar, May 2021

The Writer

Andini Puspitasari

ABSTRAK

ANDINI PUSPITASARI. “*Pengembangan Karakter Gatsby dalam The Great Gatsby karya Fitzgerald: Pendekatan Psikoanalisis*” dibimbing oleh **Fathu Rahman** dan **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin.**

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran dominan dari kepribadian dan kecemasan oleh Jay Gatsby dalam mengarahkan hidupnya dalam novel *The Great Gatsby*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Mengidentifikasi perkembangan karakter berdasarkan kepribadiannya yang mempengaruhi Jay Gatsby dalam novel *The Great Gatsby* (2) Menganalisis kecemasan karakter utama yang juga dipengaruhi oleh kepribadian yang menyebabkan beberapa perubahan perilaku dalam novel *The Great Gatsby*.

Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *The Great Gatsby* oleh karya F. Scott Fitzgerald yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2004 dan terdiri dari 180 halaman. Selain itu, teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini didasarkan pada teori Sigmund Freud's yakni teori kepribadian berupa id, ego, dan superego, dan teori kecemasan; kecemasan neurotik, kecemasan moral, dan kecemasan realistik. Serta, mengikuti prinsip metode analisis data, data primer dan data sekunder,

Ada dua temuan baru dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, id Gatsby mulai menunjukkan dirinya kepada banyak orang asing di pesta-pesta yang sering dia buka, tetapi kenyataannya, tujuannya hanya untuk dapat bertemu Daisy dan mengembalikan hubungan cintanya. Egonya rupanya membuatnya menjadi orang kaya dengan menjadi penyelundup minuman keras alih-alih pekerja keras, dan berambisi untuk mengembalikan kisah asmara masa lalunya. Kesuksesannya lewat superego, tetap memberinya kesederhanaan, kehangatan melekat padanya, dan kemurahan hati kepada ayahnya meski pernah meninggalkannya. Ini pada dasarnya dilihat sebagai pengembangan karakternya. Kedua, munculnya kecemasan dan ketakutan Gatsby dari berbagai sumber. Seperti banyaknya rumor tentang konsekuensi kekayaan asalnya, keinginan untuk mengembalikan hubungan cintanya dengan Daisy berakhir gagal, dan kesalahpahaman serta distorsi fakta tentang kematian tragis Myrtle, ia harus menanggung semua kecurigaan tersebut dalam hidupnya. Itu semua menunjukkan perilakunya berubah.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Kecemasan, Perkembangan Karakter, Perubahan Perilaku, The Great Gatsby

ABSTRACT

ANDINI PUSPITASARI. *“The Character Development of Gatsby in Fitzgerald’s The Great Gatsby: Psychoanalysis Approach”* supervised by **Fathu Rahman** and **Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin.**

The aim of this thesis is to analyze the dominant role of Jay Gatsby’s personality and anxiety in directing his life in the *The Great Gatsby* novel. The objective of this study are (1) To identify the character development by its personality that affected the main character in *The Great Gatsby* novel (2) To analyze the main character’s anxiety which also influenced by the personality caused some behavior changes in *The Great Gatsby* novel.

The method in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this research is *The Great Gatsby* novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald published in 2004 and consists of 180 pages. Besides, the data analysis technique uses in this study is based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory namely the id, the ego, and the superego and anxiety theory; neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety. Alongside, it follows the principles of data analysis method, a primary data and secondary data.

There are two findings of this study. First, Gatsby’s id starts to show himself to many stranger people at his frequently open parties but in the fact, the goal of it only to be able to meet Daisy and return the love relationship. His ego apparently made him a wealthy man by being a bootlegger instead of hard-working, and ambitious to return his past romance story. His success through superego, still brought him modest, a warmth attaches to him, and generosity to his father even though he once left him. It is basically seen as character development. Second, the emergence of Gatsby’s anxiety and fear from various sources. Such as the many rumors about the consequences of his origin wealth, the desire to return his love relationship with Daisy ended failed, and the misconception and distortion of facts about Myrtle's tragic death, he had to bear all of these suspicions in his life. It all indicated his behavior changes.

Key word: Personality, Anxiety, Character Development, Behavior Changes, The Great Gatsby

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about introduction, which consists of background of the study, identification of the problems, scope of problems, statement of the problems, objective of the problems, significance of the study and the sequence of writing.

A. Background of the Study

Every person has certain past experiences that seem to have every influences to their future; it would be to incorporate the adult lives, jobs, dreams and even to personalities. Within the case of claiming this stuff, there is a tragic moment hidden by the person's past is from unconsciousness and consciousness, and it may have an effect on to person's behavior. It even went on to influence the longer-term direction of science as an entire. This provides method the way of understanding what makes individuals act what the way they are doing, that is known as human behavior.

“Emotional and psychological issues like depression and anxiety square measure often stock-still in conflicts between the acutely aware and brain. Nonetheless, it remains a powerful influence inside medical specialty, a lot of therefore in some quarters than others. However, the notion that human beings are motivated, even driven, by desires, fears, needs, and conflicts of which they are unaware—that is, unconscious—was one of Sigmund Freud's most radical insights, and it still governs classical psychoanalysis today.” (Tyson, 2006:12).

The statement above implies that in psychoanalysis, the unconscious is a storehouse of painful experiences and emotions, wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflicts that one does not want to know about because one feels overwhelmed by them.

Thus, within the unconscious, many alternative psychological processes present themselves. Among those, the present paper seeks to draw from the following, by Sigmund Freud: the id, the ego, and the superego also with the following three anxiety issues: neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety. Psychoanalytic criticism draws on terms from psychoanalysis to analyze the psychological states of fictional characters, in this research problem, the protagonist of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*, Jay Gatsby.

The Great Gatsby novel is first published in 1925, one of the literary works of the "Lost Generation." It applies to a bunch of expatriate authors living in Paris in the twenties. It is known as the Lost Generation as a result of Fitzgerald's writing his books during the First World War. After completing his novel, *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald's world started to crumble. The twentieth century *The Great Gatsby* finally became a regular reading or reference within the faculty and university in The United States. Fitzgerald had written four novels throughout his life like *Side of Paradise*, *The Beautiful and Damned*, *Tender Is The Night*, and the most famous and phenomenal is *The Great Gatsby* novel.

This novel tells about Jay Gatsby's life and love story narrated by Nick Carraway. Gatsby was a penniless young man and seeking for wealth. During his youth, he had been dating a lady named Daisy without the knowledge of parents on both sides. She was a beautiful young girl in Louisville, Kentucky, and all the military officers in town were in love with her. But, the seeds of their romance did not last long because Gatsby was sent off to war. Day by day, Daisy drank herself into numbness the night before her wedding, after she received a letter from Gatsby back then. However, Gatsby

experienced many struggles to write her a letter because during the war and the last letter he wrote never received a reply from Daisy. That is to say, Gatsby also had a guilty feeling with the impact of an unexpected circumstances at both. After going through various events, Gatsby returns but where he discovers Daisy married Tom. It is a profoundly sad scene, as Gatsby realized that their roles have now been changed. Then, Gatsby thought to get back of his love, he must change the way of his living. This is why his character changed a lot which means a character development for himself.

Gatsby struggles to overcome the problems he faced is to develop ways to control or avoid threats from outside himself. Gatsby's struggles against his life, love, and fear is the tasks that determine the growth of the soul that can be influenced the formation of his character throughout life in the plot of the novel. In the real life, Gatsby character is a reflection to the society especially when it comes about wealth to love, the issue of no social status can lead us to change some desires and behavior. It is a very real example of how love and desirability problems are very influential in a person's behavior along with personality. Gatsby is one example that tries to describes by Fitzgerald about the issue.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to discover more about the personality and anxiety carried by Jay Gatsby. Therefore, this study entitled *The Character Development of Gatsby in Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby: Psychoanalysis Approach*.

In this research, the writer uses psychoanalysis approach with Sigmund Freud's theories to help analyze the data, personality analysis and anxiety analysis of Gatsby in *The Great Gatsby* novel.

B. Identification of the Problems

The Great Gatsby shows romantic relationships portrayed with social class conflict in the novel. But every various problem arises from the main character endlessly that influences to his behavior and affected by other characters. Indirectly, it is a reflection of human's life problems.

After reading the Francis Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* novel, the writer finds some problems below:

1. The main character problems in the story is influencing every character of the novel.
2. The personality of Gatsby has an impact towards the character development.
3. The anxiety which affected on Gatsby's development character occur to his behavior changes.
4. The social class has a gap between Gatsby and his love, Daisy.

C. Scope of the Problems

This research focused on analysis to Gatsby's character development problems and some efforts to solve psychoanalytical problems based on the novel "*The Great Gatsby*" by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald using Sigmund Freud's theories which are personality and anxiety. This research is study about exploring Gatsby's character development, exactly to understand the three major structure of personality; the id, the ego, and the superego and followed by some anxieties which are neurotic anxiety,

moral anxiety and realistic anxiety that affected on his behavior changes. Besides, a character may be mentally deteriorated by the vigorous development of an American Dream. Ultimately, American Dream dismisses the perception between the truth and perceptions, the desire for reality dominating dream, money, and strength which strongly reflected in Gatsby's character.

D. Statement of the Problems

1. How is Gatsby's personality character viewed from Freud's theory?
2. How is Gatsby's anxiety character viewed from Freud's theory?

E. Objective of the Problems

1. To know Gatsby's personality character viewed from Freud's theory.
2. To know Gatsby's anxiety character viewed from Freud's theory.

F. Significance of the Study

The result of this study offers theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this study aims to contribute method to develop the study of literature about those are related to the psychological aspect of human's life compare to the characters.

Practically, the writer hopes this study could offer some benefits to society about what occurs in terms of psychology in the real world. The writer hopes that this research can help the reader to understand psychological conditions that are not only happening in reality but also reflect in literary works in which will be improved the insight into the psychological development of the characters in the novel, short story, and any of literary form. Finally, the findings of this study hopefully can be used as a reference for further research of such relevant topics.

G. Sequence of the Writing

The chapters of this research consists of five parts. Chapter one is an introduction, this chapter covers the outlook of the whole writing which includes: background of the study, identification of the problems, scope of the problems, statement of the problems, the objective of writing and sequence of the writing. Chapter two explains the literary review, which consists of previous study, literature and psychology, psychoanalysis, personality and anxiety theories. Chapter three consists of method research. It contains of methodological design, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and procedure of collecting data. Chapter four is the finding and discussion. It contains of the analysis of Gatsby's personality which divided into three parts; the id, the ego, and the superego along with Gatsby's anxiety which divided into three parts; neurotic anxiety, moral anxiety, and realistic anxiety. Lastly, chapter five consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses about literature review, which consists of previous study, literature and psychology, psychoanalysis approach, personality and anxiety theory by using Freud's theories.

A. Previous Study

In terms of analyzing a literary work, the writer uses a library research which is for data collecting techniques and in order to improving the qualities of the research. This research uses certain previous study which related with the research.

Ahmad Noufal Junaidi in 2014 entitled *Psychological Analysis of Jay Gatsby's Life in Francis Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" (Viewed from Abraham Maslow Hierarchy of Needs Theory)*. In this study, the writer analyses the psychological problems of the main character. The writer used a psychological approach with hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow's psychological theory. The result of the study showed that psychological problems to the main character which are categorized by five levels: physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need, and self-actualization need.

Fendy Yugo Sarjono in 2016 entitled *Dr. Leidner's Anxiety Reflected in Agatha Christie's "Murder in Mesopotamia"*. In this study, the writer analyses the anxiety elements of the character. The writer used a psychological approach with Freud's theories of anxiety and self-defense mechanism. The result of the study showed that the anxieties of the character in the novel are moral anxiety, neurotic anxiety and

realistic anxiety, moreover the self-defense mechanism are aggression, suppression and regression. It indicates that the main character has faced lots of psychological conditions.

Christoforus Sigit Bramaditya in 2017 entitled *The Meaning of Jay Gatsby's View on Life as Seen in Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby*. In this study, the writer analyses the meaning of the main character view on life. The writer used a psychological approach by Freud along with character, characterization and motivation theories. There are two problems formulated in this study. The result of the study showed that Jay Gatsby is a mysterious, untruthful, snobbish, ambitious, and a self-confident character in the novel, also the literal meaning of his life is a desire to live with his old girlfriend named Daisy while the true meaning of Jay Gatsby's view on life is his way to seek for belongingness in the world that he believes belongs to. Jay Gatsby's view on life is caused by his needs of belongingness, in which he seek there or who he belongs to.

Ayu Parasmitha in 2018 entitled *Anna's Personality Through Sigmund Freud's Theory in Jodi Picoult's Novel My Sister's Keeper*. This study main focused to identify and to describe Anna's personality which related to Id, Ego, and Superego. Anna's personality changes related to these three. The relevance of this study is also seen in terms of the approach of psychoanalytical approach through Sigmund Freud's theory.

In previous results of studies above they have similarity issues in my research that discusses about psychological problems of the character, qualitative and library research. This research has differences from previous studies because some of them were not used the same object which is *The Great Gatsby* novel and related to psychological condition of the character, anxiety.

Therefore, the writer focuses on two main points: the personality and the anxiety of the main character with a help of psychology to analyze the character. All in all, these studies aim to support my research analysis and in the chapter four later.

B. Literature and Psychology

Literature and psychology have strong correlation because both are study for human beings and also social concerns. In literature, the readers could understand how are the character's consciousness look like, perceptions of the world also the character's fears and desires by reading its intonation, conversation and so on left to the literary works as it has already written.

A work of literature is correlated with its author's distinctive mental and emotional traits: literature is correlated with its author's distinctive mental and emotional traits: (1) reference to the author's personality in order to explain and interpret a literary work; (2) reference to literary works in order to establish, biographically, the personality of the author; and (3) the mode of reading a literary work specifically in order to experience the distinctive subjectivity, or consciousness, of its author. (M.H. Abrams, 1999:248).

It is concluded that literature is also an author's reflection of some experiences in such emotions, feelings and realities of the social reality which has relation to the author's psychological condition. And the most greatly affected one is the author's personality.

Moreover, Holland (1990:29) conveys that literature also embodies the psychological assumptions of its makers, and literature is realized through the psychological assumptions of its interpreters. For instance, as a reader we can analyzed and have our own opinion about the psychological aspects to the literary works we have read on.

In other words, psychology could influence in the literary works and to the readers in how they had some assumptions after reading a literary works like novel. As psychology is actually related to psychoanalysis in literature, in addition to the characters, the author and the writing process, are also subjected to psychoanalytical approaches.

“For some conscious artists, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. But, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation; and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence and complexity - if, in short, it is art.” (Wellek and Warren, 1956:93)

Based on the quotation above, the study of psychology might be the huge impact to the author and it can be said psychology will make our eyes sharper of awareness. Also, the psychological truth is might just an odd to art values along with the functions as if it strengthens the consistency and ambiguity

Specifically, the differences between literature and psychology is the object that will be researched. In literature, the object will only focus on what is written in literary works in which shows how the character’s behavior and must well-aiming the theories knowledge to be needed, for an example psychology itself. Moreover, while in psychology, it studies the entire aspects of human behavior and to the psychic activities.

C. Psychoanalysis

The psychoanalysis approach is developed by Sigmund Freud. He believes that individual life is largely controlled by the subconscious. So that behavior is based a lot on things that are not realized, such as desire, impulse, or impetus. A suppressed desire

or urge will demand to be satisfied (Zaviera, 2020:22). Thus, psychoanalysis is said to human mental functions and development. The core idea at the middle of psychoanalysis theory is that the belief that everyone individuals possess unconscious thoughts, feelings, desires, and reminiscences.

As the basic theory of depth psychology, Sigmund Freud argues that the particular lifetime of the unconscious psyche and also the unconscious influence of an excellent role in human life. Until the birth of the idea of depth psychology, the psychological downside studied was mental awareness with its varied symptoms. The depth psychology investigates unconscious layers of life's deepest, then to clarify the layers of consciousness that exist on the surface earlier.

Moreover, according to Fudyartanta (2011:21) defines that people tend to explore the soul-deep of desire and other people's bodies, which is why psychoanalysis is also known as depth psychology or psychology. In short, it is said to be psychoanalysis because it needs deep contact to find out the objects of a person's soul.

Taking description above, Barry (2002:96) also defines psychoanalysis itself is a form of therapy which aims to cure mental disorders by investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind. That is to say, psychoanalysis also allows people to understand our psychiatric illnesses and we would have seen them in more depth in its mind.

In conclusion, psychoanalysis has also left its mark on literature, both by inspiring works of fiction that incorporate aspects of psychoanalysis or psychoanalytic theory and by serving as the basis for psychoanalytic literary criticism, in which literature is critiqued through the lens of psychoanalytic theory as well to the readers.

D. Theory of Personality

The psychological theory of personality gives birth to concepts such as the dynamics of behavior regulation, patterns of behavior and the development of behavioral repertoires, in order to unravel the complexity of human behavior. (Alwisol, 2009:1)

Meanwhile Weiner (2003:140) defines that personality is some process or structure within the individual that is a cause of the individual's behavior due to the concepts of personality range from the id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud. To sum up, to know an individual's behavior, people tend to mostly used personality concepts by Sigmund Freud.

Freud in (Ewen, 2010:20) devised the first theory of personality (and the first psychotherapy), psychoanalysis, most of personality is unconscious and it we as a human beings hide many unpleasant truths about ourselves from ourselves by using the defense mechanisms, and we are driven by wishes, beliefs, fears, conflicts, and memories of which we are totally unaware of.

Although there is no single definition that can be accepted by all personality theorists, we can say that personality is certain traits and characteristics that are relatively permanent and give both consistency and individuality to a person's behavior. In Freud's personality theory, it contains three systems, the following are some of three types of personality:

1. The Id

The id as the first system or known the main core in the systems of personality concept by Freud. It utterly located in unconscious mind. The id is known in German

as 'das Es' a part of the mind, in Freud's schematic division of it into three, which is primitive, instinctual and constitutes the unconscious. Amoral and demanding of instant gratification of the libido, the id is in constant conflict with the realism of the ego and the conscience of the superego (Rennison, 2001:87). Basically, the id is the original of personality system, carried from birth and contains of instincts, impulses and drives and later it will appear the ego and the superego.

While Feist (2013:32) states that the id has no contact with the real world, but always try to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. It is because the id's only function is to gain satisfaction that we call this the pleasure principle. Which means that the id will only follow the principle of pleasure, not otherwise.

According to Freud about pleasure principle; "The pleasure principle long persists, however, as the method of working employed by the sexual instincts, which are so hard to 'educate', and, starting from those instincts, or in the ego itself, it often succeeds in overcoming the reality principle, to the detriment of the organism as a whole." (Strachey, 1961:4).

Furthermore, by Freud, "the nature of the id is original personality system and natural. Everything is in a state psychologically and has been there since the baby birth". (Fudyartanta, 2011:135). The id has existed naturally existed since we were born. Eventually, the id is something that is absolute from pleasure principle which can cause the impulses to become strong until a pleasure is achieved. Moreover, it can lead to reflex actions to mislead unintentional, moreover the sense of desire happens externally.

People will always strict in pleasure principle's mind. It considered in many delusion and imagination to a person which developing in primary process. As stated by Fudyartanta (2011:136) defines that primary process is a process of feeling pleasure or happiness only in imagination. People have different types of dreams, including this process, since dreams often provide pleasure or relief. So, in order to help or reduce pleasure principle in a person, there are the ego and the superego gives maintain to id exactly to cover it into realistic principle.

2. The Ego

The ego as the second system of personality. The ego is built by the id. "The ego is controlled by the reality principle which seeks to replace the id's pleasure principle. As the only area of the mind connected to the outside world, the ego takes the executive or decision-making role of the personality". (Feist, 2013:33). In brief, the ego plays in realistic principle, in linked to the external world, and as the main general executor in personality which as the judge when decided something.

The ego is the structure that must somehow balance the demands of desire, reality, and morality. To achieve this balance, the ego marshals' mechanisms of defense as well as creative compromises among competing forces. Like the conscious and preconscious of the topographic model, the ego is characterized by the use of secondary process thought (controlled, rational, voluntary, planful thinking). (John. Et. Al, 2008:65)

Overall, it may be said that the ego is the center for the id impulse's reality to happen and become real with a balanced compromise between them. And the ego's thought outcomes are on the secondary processed by the minds of conscious and preconscious which are the topographical model based on Sigmund Freud's concept of personality.

Henceforth, Alwisol (2009:16) states that the ego operates the principle of reality, the attempt to obtain the satisfaction the id demands by preventing new tensions or delaying enjoyment until an object is found that satisfies a need. That is to say, the ego will mainly focus to make the desires or everything turns to realistic. In short, the ego ensures the unity of the personality.

The ego continues to develop various strategies to control the id's demands for the unrealistic and unwillingness to submit. According to Bertens (2016:33) "The ego functions as executor, organizer and regulator in managing the tasks of the id to deal with the real world." The statement above imply that the ego can select, accept, approve or need necessary, against the wishes of the id.

However, the ego is the rational way of thinking and it organizes actions to carry out the tasks that have been decided and make them happened to real.

3. The Superego

The superego as the third system of personality which the last system that conceptualized by Freud. The superego has no contact with the outside world so the superego's demands for perfection are unrealistic. That is to say, the superego is the basis of a moral consciences of personality as well as the irrational trait.

In Freudian psychology, the superego represents the moral and idealized aspects of the personality and is governed by moralistic and idealistic principles that are different from the id pleasure principle and the realistic principle of the ego. (Feist, 2013:34). It can be concluded, the three of them are not in the same principles and purposes.

Brenner in John (2008:121) states that the superego was akin to a conscience, or set of moral guidelines and prohibitions. Thereupon, the superego closely monitors the ego and evaluates the actions and intentions of them. Unlike the id, the superego most known characteristic is to inhibits instinctual satisfaction and tends to inhibit the impulses of the id along with a guilty race arises when the ego acts or intends to conflict with the moral standards of the superego.

To be clearer in about the difference, Alwisol (2003:16) states three functions of the superego namely: (1) encouraging the ego to replace realistic goals with moralistic goals, (2) starring the id impulses, especially sexual and aggressive impulses that are contrary to society's standard values, and (3) pursuing perfection. This is what makes the superego subjective and irrational. A guilty race arises when the ego acts or intends to conflict with the moral standards of the superego.

From all these three system of the personality structure above, they all causes some changes in character, disposition and its trait of the personality development of a person. Anyhow, it develops to psychological processes within the conflict. And with the transition in a person's personality, it also emerges an anxiety.

E. Theory of Anxiety

Anxiety is an unwelcome thing or emotion and sometimes think of the possibility experienced afterwards. An anxiety also in connection with the id, the ego and the superego. According to Arbiser and Jorge (2013:110) said that the signal anxiety is triggered by certain object attitudes that generate in the ego feelings of amorous rejection and abandonment. Which means, the basic origin of anxiety happens in every object circumstances.

An anxiety can be seen as an extension of the basic emotion of fear which is also a response to the perception that a situation or event represents a source of danger. Anxiety is a form of fear that is usually characterized by physiological symptoms such as autonomic reactions, increased heart rate, and tension. (Riskind and Neil, 2018:2)

This statement can be said that anxiety is basically natural emotions that keeps us alert about the threats that need to be faced. Besides, it marked by some neurotoxic effects such as autonomic responses, irregular heartbeat, and stress.

Freud explained that anxiety is a challenge that feels unpleasant affective delivered by physics that delivers a person will discuss the dangers. These unpleasant feelings are usually vague and difficult to ascertain but are always terrace. The following are some of three types of anxiety:

1. Neurotic Anxiety

Neurotic anxiety is an anxiety due to an unknown danger. The feeling itself is in the ego, but arises from the impulses of the id. One can feel neurotic anxiety due to the presence of someone for an example as a teacher, boss, or other authority figure because they previously felt an unconscious desire to destroy one or both parents. Which means, when in childhood, feelings of anger are often followed by fear of punishment and fear is generalized into neurotic unconscious. In other words, neurotic anxiety is fear of instincts that under control and cause the person did something that results in being punished later on. (Feist, 2013:38)

This statement can be concluded that neurotic anxiety is an anxiety that has been thought or imagined that will result in danger but has not yet happened, like the id thinking of something satisfying but not yet existed. As an exemplar above in childhood we often felt punishment by the teachers or parents and it plays more in unconscious mind also the impact to a person's behavior like feeling worried, nervous and might end guilty.

Meanwhile, according to Arbiser and Jorge (2013:112) states equivalent sufferings for this anxiety are the feelings of inferiority, fear to exposure and failure, and fear of authority. Which indicated the most common effects in neurotic anxiety is like a feeling of insecurities and delusion like real.

2. Moral Anxiety

Moral anxiety arises from the conflict between ego and superego. When building a superego, usually when a person at the age of five or six they experience anxiety that grows from the conflict between realistic needs and superego commands. For example, moral anxiety can arise from sexual temptation if the child believes that accepting the temptation is morally wrong. This anxiety also arises because of failure to be consistent with what they believe is morally right. That is to say, moral anxiety appears as guilt or shame. (Feist, 2013:38)

Based on the statement above that moral anxiety basically occur in the ego's and the superego's conflict which mostly causes a violation of moral principles and results in some guilty and embarrassment. Furthermore, it is also related to awkwardness. It has also happened when deciding something and a feeling of it is supposed to be the moral will appear.

As stated in Alwisol (2009:23) states that on moral anxiety people remain rational in thinking about the problem because of the superego energy. It can be concluded that people continue to think rationally about the problem due to the superego plays in moralistic principles.

3. Realistic Anxiety

Realistic anxiety is closely related to fear. This anxiety is defined as an unpleasant and unspecified feeling that includes the possibility of danger itself. For instance, while driving a car you see an accident occur just in front of you and you immediately take whatever action is necessary to avoid becoming part of that accident. Which means it causes a person to take whatever action they need to save themselves from that danger. (Feist, 2013:39)

It can be inferred from the statement that realistic anxiety as the instant fear we always have faced in real life. This type of anxiety always deals with the danger results.

“Realistic anxiety comes from the fear of dangers that threaten the real world. For an example, the fear of fires, earthquakes, etc. which leads us to behave in the face of danger.” (Andri and Yenni D. P, July 2007). In conclusion, realistic anxiety awakens us to the real danger and however result in harm that naturally experienced and how do we as the person prevent from it.

According to Alwisol (2009:22) states briefly that realistic anxiety is fear of real danger in the real world. It can be said realistic anxiety often makes us face danger directly. Yet, realistic anxiety scale correlates to the level of real threat and related to such fears in the external world or reality.

The explanation of the three types of anxiety above implies that if anxiety arises in a person, then there arises an urge to the person to do something. The person might be run away from the area that threatens, harm, militating against dangerous impulses or to follow the conscience, in addition, the person will do it unconsciously or indirectly. Moreover, these three types are correlated to the personality system.