THE EGOCENTRIC PERSONALITY OF VERUCA SALT IN DAHL'S *CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY*

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University as Partial

Requirement to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in English Literature Study Program.

Written by:
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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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2023

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

THE EGOCENTRIC PERSONALITY OF VERUCA SALT IN DAHL'S

CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, August 4th, 2023 and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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On Friday, August 4th, 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Winy Mukti Baan (F041191052) entitled *The Egocentric Personality of Veruca Salt in Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 10th August 2023

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The thesis by Winy Mukti Baan (F041191052) entitled *The Egocentric Personality of Veruca Salt in Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* has been revised as advising during the examination on Friday, August 4th 2023 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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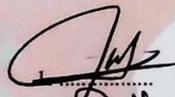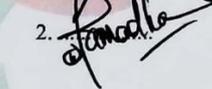
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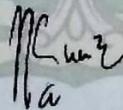
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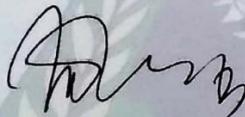
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                                     Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Hereby, the witer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas expect the quotation and references.

Makassar, 10th August 2023

The Writer,

Winy Mukti Baan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this thesis could not be separated from the prayers and support both morally and financially provided by numerous parties. Therefore, the writer would like to express deep appreciation to everyone who contributed to completing this thesis. This thesis is dedicated by the writer to:

1) This thesis is primarily dedicated to Jesus Christ. Even there are many difficulties during the process of completing this thesis, the writer could conclude it properly because of His never-ending kindness and His always-present support. Glory to God in the highest.

2) Both parents who never cease praying for the writer's success in completing this thesis. Also, nevertheless encourages the writer and frequently offers material support in the form of money and food. May God's blessings be with you constantly.

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The writer recognizes that there are several imperfections in writing this thesis. As a result, the writer expects feedback and suggestions in order to improve the composition of this thesis. Hopefully, developing this thesis will be beneficial to all parties.

Makassar, 27th July 2023

The Writer,

Winy Mukti Baan

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ABSTRAK

Winy Mukti Baan. 2023. *The Egocentric Personality of Veruca Salt in Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. (Dibimbing oleh Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin dan Abbas).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap kepribadian egosentris dalam novel karya Roald Dahl *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* yang dialami oleh Veruca Salt. Tujuan lain dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui munculnya kepribadian egosentris yang dimiliki oleh Veruca Salt, serta konsekuensi yang ditimbulkan dari kepribadian egosentris tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Pendekatan Strukturalisme Murni dalam menganalisis data penelitian, yakni novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* karya Roald Dahl. Data disajikan dalam bentuk deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori Psikoanalisis yang menekankan pencarian makna tak sadar atau laten di bawah bahasa manifes dan menganalisis simbol-simbol yang terkandung dalam sebuah karya tertentu, melalui penulis atau tokoh dalam karya sastra.

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa karakteristik egocentris dari Veruca Salt yang ada di dalam novel. Karakteristik tersebut dapar dilihat dengan jelas di sepanjang cerita, seperti tidak sopan, keras kepala, dan rakus. Selain itu, penulis juga menyimpulkan bahwa munculnya kepribadian egosentris Veruca Salt disebabkan oleh perilaku orang tuanya yang selalu menuruti semua keinginan Veruca. Dan yang terakhir, penulis mengidentifikasi konsekuensi dari kepribadian egosentris tersebut, yang diterima oleh Veruca Salt dan orang tuanya.

Kata Kunci: Psikoanalisis, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Roald Dahl, Kepribadian Egosentris

ABSTRACT

Winy Mukti Baan. 2023. *The Egocentric Personality of Veruca Salt in Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. (Supervised by Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin and Abbas).

This research aims to discover the egocentric personality in Roald Dahl's novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* as perceived by Veruca Salt. Another purpose of this research is to acknowledge the cause of the appearance of Veruca Salt's egocentric personality, also the consequences of this egocentric personality.

The research used an Approach of Pure Structuralism to analyze the data of novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl. Data of this research utilizes a descriptive qualitative technique, with an emphasis on Psychoanalysis theory through the seeking for unconscious or hidden meanings in apparent language and researching the symbols found in a certain work, whether the author or characters in the literary work.

The results of this research found several egocentric characteristics of Veruca Salt that show in the novel. These characteristics can be found clearly throughout the story, including disrespect, stubbornness, and greed. The writer also concludes that Veruca Salt's parents, who constantly obey her desires, are the cause of the development of Veruca's egocentric personality. Lastly, the writer identified the consequences of this egocentric personality, accepted by Veruca Salt and her parents.

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Roald Dahl, Egocentric Personality

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains Background of the Research, Identification of the Problems, Statement of the Problem, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, and Sequence of the Writing.

1. 1 Background of the Research

Egocentric is the inclination to emphasize one's own interests and needs over the needs and desires of others. People will generally feel disappointed and irritated when our desires do not go with our expectations. But people who have egocentric personality will seek justification for their actions and tend to be impulsive. This personality definitely has some negative impacts, both on themselves and on others. A theorist, David Elkind found that egocentric people frequently believe that other people are observing them and are quite concerned with what other people think of them (Clarke, 2023).

Certain mental health issues might lead to the development of egocentric. People who have egocentric personality have a lack of certain emotional and social skills. For example, sometimes they say things without considering how they will affect others. They dislike compromise and refuse to consider other people's ideas. They are always looking for their own way. Egocentric people believe they deserve everything. In psychological term, Piaget described egocentric as lack of ability of a child in the prior phase of development to consider a perspective apart from their own to see, also the egocentric child believes that everyone else sees, hears, and feels the same way the child does (McLeod, 2023). Although this syndrome is associated with psychological issues, it is not an official diagnostic of

mental disorders such as depression, bipolar disorder, or obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Newport Academy (2022) stated that childhood egocentrism is neither a mental health issue nor a neurological disorder, however, it is a normal period of life development in which teenagers come to grasp their place in the world. Furthermore, it could trigger feelings of become concern and despair, or it might increase children's risk-taking actions, bringing conflict within the family.

Egocentric personality is related to physical, mental, social, emotional, and moral development. People can find those things in literary works, because literary works are reflection of reality. Dar (2022: 285) implied that literature and psychology both examine the human soul, psychology analyzes the ways people behave and their justifications, whereas literature portrays how people behave utilizing fiction. There are various problems in literature that usually find in reality. Including the behavior by each characters in a literary works. So the writer has chosen Roald Dahl's novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. (born September 13, 1916, in Llandaff, Wales – died November 23, 1990, in Oxford, England), he was a British author. Dahl became a world-famous children's author, after serving in the Royal Air Force during World War II. His works mostly reflects children's' lives.

This novel tells about the owner of the most-famous chocolate factory, Willy Wonka. He allows five lucky children, who find five golden tickets underneath five Wonka's chocolate bars' wrappers, to visit his chocolate factory. They are Charlie Bucket, Augustus Gloop, Veruca Salt, Violet Beauregarde, and Mike Teavee. Mr Wonka promises, he will give them chocolates and sweets for the rest of their lives. At the end of the story, Charlie Bucket becomes the winner and receives Willy Wonka's chocolate factory. Whereas, the other children go back to their

house. Charlie Bucket's victory is due to the personality of those four children. They have negative personalities. It becomes one of some reason, why Mr Wonka gives his chocolate factory to Charlie Bucket.

The writer wants to analyze Veruca Salt's egocentric personality because the writer wants the readers to understand and realize about children's negative personality, which is often ignored by many people, causes problems that will certainly have the negative impacts on their children and others. The writer analyzes this object by using Approach of Pure Structuralism and Psychoanalysis theory. Therefore, the writer determines the titleof this analysis is ***The Egocentric Personality of Veruca Salt's in Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.***

1. 2 Identification of the Problems

After the writer read *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* novel, the writer finds and identifies some problems such as follows:

1) Negative personalities in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

2) There are four children who have negative personalities in the novel.

3) Their parents, as well as other people, have difficulty dealing with their children's negative personality.

4) Veruca Salt is a character that has the worse negative personality, which is egocentric, comparing to the other three children.

1. 3 Research Question

Research Question is a form of structured questions and requires the solutions in the discussion. There are three related questions which run such as follows:

1) What are some Veruca Salt's egocentric characteristics that show in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory?*

2)   What is the cause of Veruca Salt's egocentric personality in the novel?

3)   What are the consequences of Veruca Salt's egocentric personality in the novel?

1. 4 Objectives of the Research

According to the Research Question, the writer determines the objectives of research, as follows:

1)   To identify Veruca Salt's egocentric characteristics that show in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.*

2)   To elaborate the cause of Veruca Salt's egocentric personality in the novel.

3)   To explain the consequences of Veruca Salt's egocentric personality in the novel.

1. 5 Sequence of the Writing

The writer divides the thesis into five chapters. Each chapter consists of several subchapters. Chapter I Introduction, focuses on the basis of this writing such as background, identification of the problems, research question, objectives of the research, and sequence of the chapters. Chapter II Literature Review, focuses on literature review that explains the description of any relative sources to support the theoretical background applied in the finding and discussion chapters. Also explains the approach and theory that are suitable to bring out whole meanings of the finding and discussion in this research. Chapter III Research Methodology, contains research design, data source, technique of data collecting, research instruments, technique of data analysis, and research procedure.

Chapter IV Finding and discussion. In analyzing the topic in this chapter, the writer applies theory which is related to chapter two, it contains finding and discussion as the core of the research, Veruca Salt's egocentric personality in Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestions, deals with conclusion and suggestion of the whole analysis. In this chapter, the writer gives the answers for the formulated statement of the problem in the analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains Previous Related Studies, Intrinsic Elements, Psychoanalysis Theory, and Egocentric.

2. 1 Previous Related Studies

Previous related studies are the writer's way to find the comparisons and some references. In this section, the writer includes the results of several previous related studies that related to this thesis. Therefore, to help the writer, there are four kind of undergraduate thesis and journals that included in this section. Those previous related studies is an undergraduate thesis by Pratama was published in 2017 from Universitas Sanata Dharma, a journal by Megantara et al. was published in 2019 from Institut Pendidikan Indonesia, a journal by Septiadi et al. was published in 2019 from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, and an undergraduate thesis by Tresno was published in 2020 from Universitas Negeri Manado.

First of all is an undergraduate thesis by Pratama (2017) *Willy Wonka's Narcissistic Personality in Roald Dahl's "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory"*. This undergraduate thesis has two objectives: (a) described Willy Wonka's characteristics; (b) showed the causes of Willy Wonka's narcissistic personality, which is used Psychoanalysis theory. This undergraduate thesis is a qualitative descriptive. The findings of this research, such as:

1) Willy Wonka has five characteristics:

    a) Innovative

    b) Flamboyant

     c) Stubborn

     d) Arrogant

     e) Authoritarian

2) The causes of Willy Wonka's narcissistic personality:

     a) Lack of social life

     b) Media frenzy

     c) The spy tragedy (when his business competitors sent the spies, who pretended to be Wonka's employees, to steal the secret recipes of Wonka's chocolate).

The second reference is a journal by Megantara, Sahidin, and Hasanah (2019) *Kajian Psikoanalisis dalam Novel "Kala" karya Syahid Muhammad dan Stefani Bella*. The writers analyzed the aspect of id, ego, and superego of two main characters, Saka and Lara, in *Kala*. They chose Psychoanalysis as a theory for theirresearch and used descriptive qualitative method. The findings are:

1) Id aspect:

     a) Saka: hesitant and stubborn

     b) Lara: curiosity and fear

2) Ego aspect:

     a) Saka: unable to forgives himself and always blames others

     b) Lara: always pretends to be a strong girl, but actually she is not

3) Superego aspect:

     a) Saka: loser and has a short term thinking

     b) Lara: pessimist and hard to forgives others

The third is journal by Septiadi, Andayani, and Wardani (2019) *Analysis of Character's Personality in Novel "Ulid" by Mahfud Ikhwan Using Sigmund*

Freud Psychoanalysis. The research identified the personality aspects of id, ego, and superego in *Ulid*, which is used Psychoanalysis theory. This research is a qualitative research, which is used content analysis as the data analysis technique. Here are the findings of this journal:

1) In the ego aspect, the most dominant aspect is taken by Tarmidi.

2) In the superego aspect, the most dominant aspect is taken by Ulid.

The fourth is a thesis by Tresno (2020) *Psychoanalysis of the Main Character As Seen in the Movie "Brightburn" by David Yerovesky*. There are three purpose of research, including to describe the types of characterizations portrayed by the main character, to discover what kinds of conflicts the main character faces, and to explain how the main character reacts to the problems depicted in the film. The writer used a qualitative method and a descriptive process that are appropriate for this analysis. These are the findings based on data analyzed by the writer:

1) Speech, thought, effect, action, and looks are mentioned in the movie. As a result, the characterizations depicted in the movie are indirect.

2) Bullying, rejection, threats, and betrayal by his friends and family are examples of external character versus society conflicts.

3) The main character solves his problems by utilizing id, which is the aspect of the mind that drives the primitive and instinctual part. The main character used the Id to solve all of his problems. And because of his primitive thoughts, he will kill, destroy, and burn.

Those previous studies above discussed about the analysis of characters traits in four different novels, used the Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. And this research also analyzes the character traits by use the Psychoanalysis theory.

In the first research, Pratama used Psychoanalysis theory to analyze the character in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. This research also has the same object, entitled *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. However, there are differences in the character selection. Which in the first research, Pratama analyzed the narcissistic personality of Willy Wonka. While in this research, the writer analyzes the personalities of Veruca Salt.

Moreover, in the second and third previous related studies, Megantara et al. and Septiadi et al. used Psychoanalysis theory to analyze the characters' personalities in the novels that they had chosen. The writer mentioned earlier, this research also use Psychoanalysis theory. However, there is a different object choice between this research and the last two previous related studies. Megantara et al. used *Kala* and Septiadi et al. chose *Ulid* as their object's research. Whereas the writer is going to focus on *Charlie and The Chocolate Factory* as this object's research.

In the last research, Tresno used a movie, *Brightburn*, to analyze the main character. While this research used a novel, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, to analyze its character.

2. 2 Structuralism Approach

In literary works, there are elements that can be utilized to build the literary work itself. Because literary works will not be perfect without these elements. The Structuralism Approach is one method to analyze the element structure of a literary work. Structuralism is a study that developed in France in the 1950s and 1960s, developing its foundations in the concepts of Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure (Ghosh, 2016: 59). According to Suwarno

(Maulidiyah, 2021: 8), Structural Approach known as intrinsic approach, which discusses the work on the elements that create literary work from the inside. It means, Structuralism approach can be used to analyze the intrinsic elements in a literary works.

In his book, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, Nurgiyantoro (2018: 30) defined intrinsic elements as the elements that build the literary work itself, and which will be found factually if people read the literary works. Those intrinsic elements are character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme.

2. 2. 1 Character & Characterization

Characters hold a major role in the novel, shorty story, drama, and poem. Characters are story performers. They indirectly lead the reader to understand an event in a story. A character is something physical that plays a role in a literary work, whether it is an animal or a human.

Abrams & Harpham (2013: 48) in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* mentions the definition of character, such as:

> "Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action."

Quoted from a journal by Nurbaya (2018: 82), Suyanto defined character as the method of thought and behavior that distinguishes every person's ability to liveand work together within the contexts of family, society, nation, and country. In the novel, there are two kinds of character. They are main character and supporting character. A main character is a character who has an important role in a story and frequently shown in various events, and dominates a story. From the

beginning until the end of the story, the main character will appear. While supporting character is a character whose role is to support the story of the main character, support the storyline concerned with the main character, so the story becomes more interesting. Supporting characters generally appear in the middle of the story when the main character is recognized.

Moreover, characterizations are utilized by writers in order to help readers understand more about the characters in literary works. Nurgiyantoro (Firdaus, 2020: 13-18) implied that the process of identifying characters is required to determine how characterization is in a literary work. Based on characterization, characterization can be recognized through portraying the character's appearance, or character's dialogue.

From the explanations above, the writer draws a conclusion that character is story performer. Characterization is a tool utilized by the author to describe the characteristics of the characters in a literary work.

2. 2. 2 Plot

Plot shows the structure of action in a story. Plot can be described as the progression of connected events, or commonly referred to as causal events. Abrams & Harpham (2013: 295) explained plot is whole and organized structure for events aimed at the desired consequence, with no obvious component parts or events that are nonfunctional. Stanton (Rahaningmas & Insani, 2018) claimed that story has a sequence of events, but each event is merely causal, that is, events that cause or cause another event to occur.

Calling Card Books (2020) stated that there are five stages of basic plot structure as a pyramidal shape based on Freytag's Pyramid. Freytag's Pyramid is

formulated by Gustav Freytag in his 1863 book *Freytag's Technique of the Drama*.

1) Exposition introduces characters, environment, tone, and motivation. The exposition shows a setting for us to figure out where the protagonist comes from, what inspires them, and what prevents them.

2) Rising action is a stage whereby the protagonist meets the challenger at the inciting occurrence; rising action stops any possible exposition monotony.

3) Climax is a moment when the dramatic tension that the protagonist faces comes more difficult. That usually means that things go irreversibly or horribly wrong.

4) Falling action is the fourth stage when the protagonist finds a solution during the climax and starts to solve it.

5) Resolution is the last stage of plot structure. It happens when the story comes to an end, good ending or not. This stage contains the meaning of life.

Based on the opinions above, the writer comes to the conclusion that plot is a sequence of events, and each of these events affects the next events through the principle of causality. And according to Freytag's Pyramid, there are five stages of plot structure; such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

2. 2. 3 Setting

Setting is commonly referred to as the story's background which is one of the most important story-forming elements, because these elements will be able to

determine the general situation of a literary work.

The idea about setting expressed by Abrams & Harpham in their book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*.

> "The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place." (2013: 362).

According to Abrams and Harpham, setting is categorized into three sections; such as place, time, and circumstance/atmosphere. Setting place can describe a place where a character in a novel encounters events or incidents. Setting time refers to the point in time when a character performs something in an event. And atmosphere is the sense of emotion that pervades any part or the entire of literary work, creating imaginations in the reader's mind about the final result of events, whether good or fearful or tragic. (Abrams & Harpham, 2013: 20). Quoted from an undergraduate thesis by Nofriani (2018:13), Muhardi and Hasanuddin described setting as the place where the action or event takes place. The setting is the identify of a fictional problem that is completely shown in the plot or characterization.

Based on that some explanations, the writer understands that setting can be categorized into three parts; which are setting of place, setting of time, and atmosphere. Without setting of place, the reader will continue to make some assumptions. For example, there will be a question in the reader mind, "where did this event take place?". This will also occur if a story lacks the setting of time. Without the atmosphere, the reader has no idea what type of situation is being described or about the character's feeling. With setting, people who read a literary work can create the precise imagination.

2. 2. 4 Theme

The last intrinsic element in a literary work is theme. Theme relates to the story's central meaning. In other words, theme is always associated with the topic and message of the work. Sometimes, there are more than two themes in a literary work, and it is a normal thing. The term of theme is also used to refer to a broad notion or doctrine, whether implicit or explicit, that an imaginative work is intended to interest and persuade the reader about. (Abrams & Harpham, 2013: 230).

The major idea(s) that a literary work explores is identified as the theme. Usually, the author mentions theme in their work not in a directly way, but they will use "literary tools". Perhaps, they will use character's dialogue, settings, conflicts, and so on. Even though those themes are not understandable. Nurgiyantoro (Nourmalita, 2016: 17-18) found theme's definition by Stanton as the straight forward meaning of a story that specifically describes most of its elements.

According to the statements above, the writer draws a conclusion that theme is the key's topic of the literary work. Can be stated through implicit or explicit way.

2. 3 Psychoanalysis Theory

As the writer mentioned earlier, this thesis analyzes the egocentric personality of Veruca Salt in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Because the writer analyzes about the personality, then this thesis is related to Psychology.

This thesis uses Psychoanalysis theory, because the writer wants to do a more exploration about the causes and effects of Veruca Salt's personality. Literature and Psychoanalysis examine human's problems as individuals and as social

beings. Both are built on the same premise, which is to use human's experience as a material for study. It is well known that the academic field of literary criticism or literary theory has used the closest connection between literature and Psychoanalysis. It is a theory that guides Psychoanalysis and is regarded as a theory of personality organization and personality dynamics. (Hossain, 2017).

Sigmund Freud was the founder of Psychoanalysis theory. He was born on May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Moravia. Death in the morning of September 23, 1939.

Sigmund Freud developed the concept of Psychoanalysis (German: *psychoanalyse*) theory in Vienna. This happened when Josef Breuer, a respected physician, started treating 'Anna O', a complicated patient who suffered from hysteria in 1890s. Anna's strange symptoms have perplexed him (mental lapses, hallucinations about black snakes, skulls and skeletons, partial paralysis and hydrophobia), Breuer decided to seek Freud's aid in examining their possible causes. They concluded Anna's symptoms were "remains of her sexual feelings and impulses she felt compelled to suppress, and that reconciliation of such feelings occurred only when she spoke freely and uninhibitedly".

Burton (2015) found that Freud and Breuer collaborated on the first-ever 'Psychoanalysis' work, Studies on Hysteria (1895), a year before Freud marrying Martha Benays. Freud and Breur described their theory that hysteria symptoms were symbolic representations of traumatic, and often sexual. Freud started referring Psychoanalysis as new clinical method and its underlying theories in 1895.

Based on Freud's most famous ideas, human psyche is divided into three structures but interconnected parts (id, ego, and superego). This is the theory of personality. Those structure works together to build all of an individual's way of

behaving. But at the different times, it develops and plays the different roles in personality. Because Freud's work was based on his observations and case studies of his patients rather than empirical research, his ideas are often viewed with skepticism (Vinney, 2019).

1) **Id,** is the first aspect of the personality to emerge. It is completely unconscious and includes the most primitive aspects of the personality, such as basic biological drives and reflexes, because the id is present from birth and continues to operate purely on instinct, eagerness, and need. People will earn what we want from the hands of other people just to satisfy their desires. In accordance with Freud, the use of primary thought process can make the id tries to resolve tensions. And, in order to satisfy the need, it may entails establishing a mental image of the desired object (Boag, 2014).

2) **Ego,** seeks to satisfy the desires of the id in the most reasonable and realistic manner possible, because it guided by reality principle. The ego operates on three aspects: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Through secondary process thinking, the ego also releases tension caused by unsatisfied impulses. With the mental image that created by the primary process of the id, the ego tries to find suitable object in the real world (Carhart-Harris & Friston, 2010).

3) **Superego,** the superego functions on the conscious, preconscious, and unconscious levels. These values are first instilled in children by their parents. So the superego maintaining a sense of right and wrong. The superego is divided into two parts:

a. Because some things are deemed bad by parents and society, the conscience will contain information about those things. And because it have negative consequences, these ways of behaving are prohibited.

b. The ego's rules and the way of behaving's standards are included by the ego ideal.

Our way of behaving is perfected and cultivated by the superego. If the id has the unacceptable urges, the superego will work to suppress it. In comparison to realistic principles, the superego will struggle to convince the ego to act in accordance with idealistic standards (Schalkwijk, 2018).

As claimed by Freud in *Psikologi Sastra* (Minderop, 2010: 21) describes the id to be the king or queen, the ego to be the prime minister, and the super ego to be the supreme priest. The id acts as an absolute ruler; must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and self-serving; and its desires must be done immediately. Ego as the prime minister likes to have the task of completing all work that is connected to reality and responsive to the wishes of the people. Superego, like a priest who is always full of considerations of good and bad values, must remind the greedy id that the importance of wise and wise behavior.

There are six fundamental principles of Psychoanalysis such as follows:

1) Rather than inherited traits alone, a person's development is determined by often-forgotten events in early childhood.

2) Human behavior and cognition are largely determined by instinctual drives that are rooted in the unconscious.

3) Attempts to bring such drives into awareness triggers resistance in the form of defense mechanisms, particularly repression.

4) Conflicts between conscious and unconscious material can result in

mental disturbances, such as neurotic, neurotic traits, anxiety, and depression.

5) Unconscious material can be found in dreams and unintentional acts, including mannerisms and slips of the tongue.

6) Liberation from the effects of the unconscious is achieved by bringing this material into the conscious mind through therapeutic intervention (Fromm, 1992: 12-13).

Minderop (2010: 79-82) explained in analyzing literary works with the Psychoanalysis theory, several methods specifically for character study can be used, but other intrinsic elements of literature are also an inseparable part, such as: telling and showing methods, point of view techniques (point of view), and stylistic techniques.

1) The telling method analyzes literary works from the characteristics of the use of the character's name, characterization of the character's appearance, and the characterization of the author's speech. The author comments on the character and personality of the characters until their thoughts and feelings. While the showing method analyzes literary works by seeing the authors placing themself outside the story by giving the characters the opportunity to display their character through dialogue and action in a series of stories.This can be found from the behavior, the identity of the speaker, the location and situation of the conversation, the identity of the character addressed by the speaker, the mental quality of the characters, tone of voice, emphasis, dialect, and vocabulary of the characters. Characterization through the behavior of the characters includes facial expressions and motivations that underline the character's actions.

2) The point of view technique is a narrative method that determines the position or point of view from which the story is told.

3) The stylistic technique includes figurative language, including: simile, metaphor, personification, and symbol. By using stylistic, imaginative presentation becomes more impressive. This is revealed from the results of the analysis of stylistic. In applying the Psychoanalysis method, keep in mind that the Psychological element helps in analyzing a literary work and the main thing is the psychological element contained in the elements of the literary work, especially the intrinsic elements in the form of characterizations and dispositions which are reflected or assisted through other intrinsic elements of the literary texts.

Freud's theory is used to reveal various Psychological symptoms behind the symptoms of language. Therefore, the success of the research depends on the ability to express the peculiarities of the language used by the author. For Freud, the principle of Psychology is the subconscious, which is vaguely based on the individual concerned. Freud stated, the unconscious is actually the biggest and most active part in everyone.

2. 4 Egocentric

Egocentric is owned by almost everyone, children and adults. They who tend to judge objects or events based on their own interests and become less sensitive to the interests or anything that concern other people, are called egocentric people.

Jean Piaget (1896-1980), a Swiss psychologist and biologist, was a pioneer of Egocentrism theory. He analyzed how children's cognition develops as they move away from excessive egocentrism and begin to comprehend that other

individuals have different points of view (Olivola & Pronin, 2016). Piaget improved his theory of how children think and examined egocentrism in a variety of social and cognitive reasoning domains, including perception, communication, and moral judgment.

Children's cognitive growth follows an established sequence of phases. *Children and Egocentrism* claimed that there is a stage in Piaget's theory cognitive development, following as below:

1) Sensorimotor stage, start from birth to 2 years

2) Preoperational stage, start from 2 until 7 years

3) Concrete operational stage, start from 7 until 11 years

4) Formal operational stage, start from 11 years and older

Egocentric people may struggle to connect with others or establish meaningful relationships over time. As mentioned before, that the reason for these struggles are because they cannot understand someone else's point of view other than their own. People who have egocentric personality will have consequences that are detrimental to both themselves and others. They will struggle to adapt, since they are only concerned with their own desires. And other people will always feel guilty, if the wishes of egocentric people are not fulfilled. Foley defined egocentric perspective, that people perhaps portray themselves into the worlds of other people's opinions, attempting to assess how efficiently she is pursuing her goals based on her own standards of completeness (David, 1996: 945).

Sometimes egocentric people do not realize that their personality is a negative personality. They also believe their terrible perception or behavior is precisely right, and everyone else's perception or behavior is incorrect. It makes other people always watch their action carefully, because they do not want to make egocentric

people get mad. Furthermore, they are going to satisfy egocentric people's emotions, by keep giving everything that egocentric people want. Egocentric people assume to be allowed to earn all of their desires, and they demand their will on others perpetually. Perhaps some people will do it sincerely, but there are also some people who are compelled to accept egocentric people's desires just because they do not want to upset those egocentric people's feelings. Surely, this will make a loss to others.