

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **B.1 Theoretical Framework**

##### **B.1.1 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis Theory**

Sigmund Freud was born on May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Moravia (now Czechoslovakia), and died in 1939. His parents were of Jewish descent. Freud lived in Wina for most of his life. His father was a wool merchant. Freud was a graduate student majoring in medicine from the University of Vienna in 1881. However, actually, Freud was not too enthusiastic about the medical degree he had. After graduation, Freud worked in the laboratory of his teacher Ernst Brücke and carried out some high-quality research in microscopic neuroanatomy. Freud married Martha Bernays on September 30, 1886. They had 6 children, 3 girls, and 3 boys.

According to Sigmund Freud, personality is often opposite to oneself such as opposite desires and goals. This is what causes Freud to divide it into a personality concept which consists of the id, ego, and superego. Broadly speaking, the results of Sigmund Freud's thought are divided into three periods. The first is a psychoanalytic theory (1895 – 1905), this early psychoanalytic theory, which contains general theoretical elements such as theories about dreams and about sexuality (Freud 1979: 16 25). Then was the second period (1905 - 1920) in this period, Freud further studied his psychoanalytic theory, Freud's ideas began to be known and received recognition abroad. During this period, several important works by Freud appeared, namely, a book entitled Totem and Tabu and also an

article entitled Introduction to Narcissism (Freud 1979: 26-30). In the third period (1905 - 1939) in this period, Freud gave rise to thoughts about the instincts of life and death. During this period, Freud also emerged the personality structure consisting of the id, ego, and superego.

According to Freud, psychoanalytic theory consists of three elements. These are id, ego and superego those will form a very complex human behaviors (Boag S, 2014)

#### 1. The Id

The id is the most basic personality structure. The baby was born with an id (Freud, 1979). Freud's opinion is also clarified by Hartono's opinion (2003: 3) which states that the id is the oldest personality, a personality system that exists from birth that is genetically inherited. The id is a biological impulse based on the part of consciousness that is in the unconscious system. The id operates according to the pleasure principle and seeks immediate gratification (Semium, 2006). Examples of the pleasure principle are anxiety, anger, disappointment, fear, enjoyment, sadness, and others.

The id is basically controlled by the principle of pleasure which subconsciously demands to be filled with reflex action. According to Olso, and Hergenhahn, the reflex action is a direct response to human discomfort. An example is when our head feels itchy our hands will automatically scratch the itchy part of the head. So Freud terms the pleasure principle as the id as libido, while according to the psychologist al-Mandili, the term pleasure principle is called lust in the qalb.

## 2. The Ego

The ego is the follow up of the id. The ego is the differentiation of the id, where the ego will determine whether the id will be fulfilled or not. The ego has several functions, namely maintaining its own personality and ensuring adjustment to the environment, solving conflicts with reality and conflicts between compatible desires, and the last is controlling what will enter consciousness and what will be done. Guarantee the unity of personality or in other words carry out synthesis (Freud, 1979: xxxiii). The way the ego works is governed by the reality principle. When the id dominates, the ego is no longer just presenting images but looking for objects so that the id's needs are met. The ego can work at a conscious or unconscious level (Olson and Hergenhahn, 2013: 53-54).

## 3. The Superego

The superego is an internalization, which means that prohibitions or orders from outside will be processed and will radiate from the self. Prohibitions and orders that come from "foreign" are then considered as something that comes from the subject. "You must not... or you must... "I should ... "I must not... or I must...(Freud, 1979). The superego is a representative of the various values and norms that exist in the society where one lives.

The psychological theory by Sigmund Freud that has been explained above is suitable for analyzing the main character in the novel *Girl of the Southern Sea* by Michelle Kadarusman. By analyzing the id, ego, and superego of

the character in the novel *Girl of the Southern Sea*, we can better understand the personality traits of this character.

For more details, an explanation regarding the id, ego, and superego, can be seen in the following table.

No	Dimension Elements	Id	Ego	Superego
1.	Source	An Instinct	Interaction with the environment.	Internalize the values of certain figures.
2.	Aspect	Biological	Psychological	Sociological
3.	Function	Realizing the will.	Directing individuals to reality.	Directing the id, and the ego toward conscious and moral behavior.
4.	Work Principle	Pleasure Principle	Reality Principle	Morality Principle
5.	Equipment	Reflexes and primary processes	Secondary process	Consciousness (Conscience), and ego ideal.

Table 1. Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis Theory

### B.1.2 Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

Hierarchy of Human needs is psychological theory proposed by Abraham Maslow. In Maslow's book entitled "A Theory of Human Motivation" which he subsequently expanded to include his observations on man's inherent curiosity. When people fulfill their basic needs, they attempt to fulfill the next higher level of needs.

In other words, this is a theory which describes that there are 5 levels of human needs starting from the lowest level to the highest level. The levels of

these needs are depicted in the form of a pyramid. The lowest pyramid starts from the most basic needs that must be met by individuals to be able to reach the next level of needs. Pyramid hierarchy of human needs can be seen in the below:



Picture 1. Pyramid of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

#### 1. Psychological needs

These are biological requirements for human survival. These are food, drink, air, sleep, clothing, shelter, sex, and warmth. If this needs are not fulfilled the human body cannot function optimally. Maslow considered physiological needs the most important as all the other needs become the next level these are met.

#### 2. Safety needs

After the basic needs fulfilled, then the second needs that must be fulfilled is safety needs. These needs are protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, freedom from fear.

### 3. Love and belonging needs

After physiological and safety needs have been fulfilled, the third level of needs that must be fulfilled is social and involves feelings and belongingness. The need for interpersonal relationship motives behavior. Examples include friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, giving and receiving affection and love. Affiliating, being part of a community (friends, family, work, etc.)

### 4. Esteem needs

Maslow divided into two categories, first are esteem for oneself like dignity, mastery, achievement, independence. The second are the desire for reputation or respect from others like prestige, status, etc.

### 5. Self-actualization needs

The last needs are realizing personal potential, self fulfilment, finding personal growth and peak experiences. A desire “to become everything one is capable of becoming” (Maslow: 1987)

## **B.2 Relevant Researches**

There are some supportive writings that have the same object, aspect, theory, or at least the same topic and issue. Dani (2021) conducted research in her thesis entitled “The Personality Structure in Novel *Anak Bungsu* by Soesilo Toer: Sigmund Freud Theory” the main character’s personality structure found in novel *Anak Bungsu* is different for each character. Desires (id), conscience and internalization (superego), and actions (ego), are found distinctive between every character. Character with balanced personality structure is Aida, Thomas, and Aida’s mom. While character with imbalanced personality structure is Frans.

In particular moments, there are similarities point in character's id and superego structure. The id similarities seen in Aida, Thomas, Aida's mom, and Frans are desires namely pleasure, sense of security, and delight. The superego similarities of those characters are the value of enjoyment, value of self-esteem, social norms, and compliance value. The similarities research between Dani's research with this research lies in the type of approach study, which is both of them using psychology approach and also the same research method. The differences between Dani's with this research lies in objective and theory of the research. Dani analyzed about the main character's psychology with Sigmund Freud theory in novel *Anak Bungsu*, while in this research analyze about Nia's psychology with Sigmund Freud's theory and hierarchy of needs by Maslow.

Based on Yuliana Sari's article (2018) entitled "Id, Ego, and Superego in the Main Character of *Mata di Tanah Melus* Novel by Okky Madasari" also has been done examining the psychology of the main character of the novel entitled *Mata di Tanah Melus*. The result of the study is the forms of id, ego, and superego were found based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory. Through the form of id, ego, and superego, it can be seen how the personality of the main character in the *Mata di Tanah Melus* novel by Okky Madasari. The similarities research between this with Yuliana's research lies in the theory which is used Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis and the same method too. The differences lies in the object and aspect also theory. In this research not only used Freud's theory but, also Maslow theory.

Based on Aditiya's article (2022) entitled "Analysis of Psychoanalysis Theory in Elementary Age Children Analysis: Journal Sinta 2 to 6" the researcher also has a similar purpose, which is to analyze about the personality of children especially in elementary age children through read 6 articles. The result of this study is to maze the superego in character education to control the superego to prevent the id's ability to grow in humans. The similarities between this with Aditiya's research are both of them use the same topic. The difference lies in object and theory. In this research not only use Freud's theory but also Maslow's theory.

Based on Wahab's article (2017) entitled "Lust Elements Analysis in Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis Theory and the Book of Cures for Heart by Al-Mandilii" also analyze about psychology using Sigmund Freud's theory. The result of this study are there are some lust elements from Freud that equivalent to KPBH by Al- Mandili which are id and libido from unconscious mind and sexual desire from qalb that offers potential of fun and joy. Therefore, there is high expectation that this research could clarify the confusions on Freud's psychoanalysis theory that have been practiced among Muslim psychologists then to convey the works of Nusantara scholars to society in Malaysia as well.

Based on Setyorini's article (2017) entitled "Analisis Kepribadian Tokoh Marni Kajian Psikologi Sigmund Freud dalam Novel *Entrok* Karya Okky Madasari" The research used a descriptive-qualitative approach. The result of the study shows that a protagonist, Marni, takes the personality aspects that comprise id, ego, and superego. These are line with Sigmund Freud's theory.

Based on Hanik Mahliatussikhah's article (2016) entitled "Analisis Kisah Nabi Yusuf dalam Al-Quran Melalui Pendekatan Interdisipliner Psikologi Sastra" this research also used psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. The result of the study is Yusuf's behavior in the context of being a citizen. The story of Yusuf is determined as the best story from the aspect of its styles, contents, and objectives. This story was begun with the dream of Yusuf, sunk into the well, sold to Egyptian merchant, flirted by the wife of his merchant, found by his family, and the lessons of his story. In its relation to Islam, superego in the theory of Freud should be aimed to Islamic values. The principle of tauhid should always be in mind, so when bad desire comes to a moslem, then that principle will be the savior. Psycho-literature interdisciplinary study uncovers the psychological aspects of Yusuf to take the lessons for society. The similarities between this research with Hanik's research lies in theory and differences lies in object, theory, and topic.

Based on Wang's article entitled (2020) "An Analysis of Salieri's in *Amadeus* from Freudian Personality Theory: Id, Ego, Superego" this research analysis about Salieri's id which rejects God and swears to destroy Mozart, however on the other hand its superego where Salieri is also amazed by Mozart and talks about Mozart as if the next version of Jesus. In the end there is an imbalance. Salieri's ego cannot adjust the contradiction between his id, and superego, in the end Salieri went mad and wanted to kill him. The similarities between Wang's research with this research lies in theory, and the differences lies in object and theory.

Based on Ramahdani's article entitled (2022) "Analysis of Id, Ego, and Superego of the Main Character in the Movie Script *Cruella* by Tony Mcnamara and Dana Fox" the results of this research are the main character Estella's id is portrayed through her eccentric and quite barbaric thoughts of revenge; her ego is portrayed through how she somehow managed her revenge thoughts into a more realistic way; and her superego is portrayed through her guilty and realization of her true self. The similarities research between Ramadhani's research and this research lies in theory and the differences lies in object.

Based on Sianipar's article entitled (2019) "The unfulfilled love and belonging needs found by the main character in "Anna Karenina" by Leo Tolstoy: Psychological approach" can be found that the result of this article is to analyze the unfulfilled needs of love and belonging of the main character, Anna Karenina, in Leo Tolstoy's novel. The researcher uses Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory to explore the causes and effects of Anna's unfulfilled needs. This research is qualitative in nature and uses the documentation method to collect data from the novel. Analysis reveals that Anna's unmet needs are caused by being married without love, age difference, lies and deceit in the family, and Karenin's job and reputation. The effects of this unmet need include Anna's affair with another man, being kicked out of the house, feeling hopeless and depressed, losing her good name, nearly getting a divorce, becoming pregnant with Vronsky, and committing suicide. The research concluded that Anna's love and belonging needs were not met.

Based on Lubis's article entitled (2021) "Hierarchy of Needs in Angie Thomas's Novel" *The Hate U Give*: Abraham Maslow" This article discusses Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory and how this theory can be applied to Angie Thomas's novel "*The Hate U Give*". This study uses a psychological approach and focuses on the physiological needs, safety, love/togetherness, appreciation, and self-actualization experienced by the characters in the novel. The article also describes the research method used, which is qualitative, and provides examples from the novel to support the findings. In conclusion, the characters' experiences in dealing with racism and discrimination influence their needs and how they fulfill them. The article emphasizes the importance of making wise decisions for oneself and others.

Based on Virginia's article entitled (2022) "Exploring Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs in "*Pollyanna*" Novel". The result of this research are about the analysis of the hierarchy of human needs in the novel "*Pollyanna*" using Abraham H. Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of human needs. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method by collecting data through library research methods. After conducting data analysis, the researcher found the level of fulfillment and non-fulfillment of the needs of the hierarchy in the novel.

Based on Bahuwa's article (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Maslow's Hierarchy of Need in *the Great Gatsby* Novel by Franciss Scott Fitzgerald's. The result of this research is discussed about the main character's needs, Jay Gatsby. Namely, psychological need, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and actualization needs. The objective of this research is to analyze the

Abraham Maslow's hierarchy need described in the Gatsby novel by Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald. This research used descriptive qualitative method and Abraham Maslow's theory. The result of this research was found from five types of Abraham Maslow's needs, there were two types that were not fulfilled by Gatsby, namely safety need, and love and belonging needs so, that actualization needs could not be reached. The similarity between Bahuwa's research with this research lie in theory. Both of them use Maslow's theory. The difference lies in the object, topic, and use of theory. In Bahuwa's research only uses Maslow's theory, while in this research uses two theories, namely Abraham Maslow's needs theory and Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory.

Based on Fitriani's article entitled "The Patriarchal Culture in Michelle Kadarusman' *Girl of the Southern Sea: A Feminism Study*" it can be found that this article analysis about kinds of discrimination due to the patriarchal culture experienced by the protagonist in the novel *Girl of the Southern Sea* by Michelle Kadarusman. This study uses feminist literary criticism theory as a data analysis tool. The results showed that Nia, the protagonist in the novel *Girl of the Southern Sea*, experienced several situations where she was marginalized, subordinated, and stereotyped by men and other women. The similarities between this research with Fitriani's research are in the object. The differences are topic, aspect, also theory. Fitriani's research used feminism study, meanwhile this study used psychology study.

From the description of some of the researches above, it can be concluded that there have been many studies that have discussed psychology. The update of

this research lies in the object of the research. There are no researchers who have discussed the psychology of the Nia as the main character in the novel *Girl of the Southern Sea* by Michelle Kadarusman.

