

ELIZABETH BENNET'S PERSONALITY IN THE NOVEL PRIDE AND PREJUDICE (A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGY OF LITERATURE)

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ABSTRACT

This research is focused on the main character Elizabeth Bennet in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen with the study psychology of literature. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to describe the structure of Elizabeth Bennet's personality in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and the type of Elizabeth Bennet's personality in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. This study used the theory psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud and the personality types by Florence Littauer as a supporting theory in solving the problems. The data in this research were words, phrases, sentences obtained from the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Data collection techniques used the technique of reading and take notes. The data analysis technique used qualitative analysis which consists of three activities, such as data reduction, data displayed and drawing a conclusion. The results of this study indicate that, there is the impetus of *id*, *ego* and *superego* in Elizabeth Bennet. The impetus of the *id* in Elizabeth was able to be fulfilled by the responses of the *ego* and the basis of considerations' *superego*. In addition, Elizabeth Bennet's personality categorized into the *choleric* personality type because it is known that the characteristic of personality from Elizabeth Bennet is included in the characteristics of the *choleric* personality type.

Key words: *personality, psychology, novel*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tokoh utama Elizabeth Bennet dalam novel *Pride and Prejudice* oleh Jane Austen dengan studi psikologi sastra. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan struktur kepribadian Elizabeth Bennet dalam novel *Pride and Prejudice* dan bagaimana tipe kepribadian Elizabeth Bennet dalam novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud dan tipe kepribadian Florence Littauer sebagai pendukung dalam menyelesaikan masalah. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kata-kata, frasa, kalimat yang diperoleh dari novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik membaca dan mencatat. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis kualitatif yang terdiri dari tiga kegiatan, yaitu reduksi

data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dorongan *id*, *ego* dan *superego* dalam diri Elizabeth. Dorongan *id* dalam diri Elizabeth mampu terpenuhi oleh respon *ego* atas dasar pertimbangan *superego*. Selain itu, kepribadian yang dimiliki oleh Elizabeth Bennet dikategorikan ke dalam tipe kepribadian koleris, karena diketahui bahwa sikap maupun sifat yang dimiliki oleh Elizabeth Bennet termasuk kedalam ciri-ciri dari tipe kepribadian koleris.

Kata kunci : kepribadian, psikologi, novel

A. INTRODUCTION

The personalities of every person are different, even for twins. There is no one who has an identical personality with others. The way a person thinks, feels, life experiences and the environment has an influence on the development and formation of personality. Personality differences that are owned by each individual make these individuals have their own uniqueness in life. With the different personalities, it is also different how a person will respond to a problem.

Personality is also closely related to psychology. Analyzing a literary work using a psychological perspective is also actually interesting to do because literary works that are present in the middle of society are expressions of the soul of the author, which can be events, thoughts, feelings, ideas, beliefs, social problems or related experiences with the author himself or others, who then process the story into literary works.

A novel which is a kind of literary work can show characters with different personalities, as psychiatric symptoms that appear through the behavior of the characters in it. Understanding the personality of a character contained in a literary work such as a novel is very important. Basically, the personality displayed by the writer of each character in the story will have a positive or negative impact on the reader. In this research, the researcher decided to choose the novel *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen. This novel also has accentuations on the characters which are depicted quite deeply, especially the Elizabeth Bennet personality in this novel which is quite unique and interesting. The researcher found many things related to someone's psychology in the novel, that is Elizabeth Bennet's personality.

The title in this research is "Elizabeth Bennet's Personality in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* (A Study of Psychology of Literature)", this research focused on the personality of the main character named Elizabeth Bennet with the study of psychology of literature, which uses the psychology of personality theory from Sigmund Freud (*Psychoanalysis*) to analyze and know the personality structure of the main character (*id*, *ego*, and *superego*), determine the personality types (*choleric*, *melancholy*, *phlegmatic*, and *sanguine*) of Elizabeth Bennet according to the *Personality Types* by Florence Littauer. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for future researcher.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Novel

Novel is a type of literary work from several literary works in the world, which has a

long narrative with a variety of stories, including fiction and non-fiction that tells about something related to human life, including the life of the author. The term of the novel is derived from the Italian *novella*, a compact prose tale somewhat longer than a short story. Its main chief purpose is usually to entertain, but it may also help readers to understand life and the history of mankind (Utami 18). Different with the short stories, the novel has long, complex and descriptive stories with selective plots, with a narrative perspective that focuses on the moments of the main character's actions, setting and characterization of the main characters developed in detail (Klarer 14).

2. Psychology of Literature

According to Wellek and Warren (81) psychology of literature have some possible aspects. They state, "By 'psychological of literature', we may mean that (a) the psychological study of the writer as a type and as an individual, (b) the study of the creative process, (c) the study of the psychological types and laws present within literary works, and (d) the study of the effects of literature upon its readers.

Psychology and literary works have a functional relationship, because the literary works can be studied using a psychology of literature. Both have functions in life, both of which concern the psychological symptoms of humans as individual and social beings (Minderop 2).

It means that the psychology of literature can assist the researcher to analyze a literary work that focuses on a person's psyche in the literary work, both from the author, character in the story, or the reader. This desire drives psychology and literature experts to explore the relationship between *literature* and *psychology*, (Minderop 3).

3. Psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud

Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud is one of part of the psychology of personality theory. Psychology and personality have different meanings. According to Atkinson, psychology comes from the Greek word *psyche* meaning *soul* and *logos* which means *science*. Psychology means the science of psychology or the science that investigates and studies human behavior (Minderop 3). Hilgard, *et al* (in Minderop 4) states that personality refers to the pattern of behavior characteristics and the mindset of a person's assessment of the environment. Personality changes

in each individual itself can be influenced by culture, experience and environmental situations from time to time.

According to Robert B. Ewen in his book *“An Introduction to Theories of Personality”*, Sigmund Freud is the first person who developed the modern personality theory and is known as *psychoanalysis* theory (17). Freud’s theory of personality argues that human behavior is the result of the interaction among three component parts of the mind: *id* (biological aspect), *ego* (psychological aspects), and *superego* (sociological aspects) which affect our mind and then are reflected in our behavior (Robert B. Ewen 279).

a. *Id (Das Es)*, Biological Aspects of Personality

The first aspect of personality is *id*. This is the only aspect of personality that is present at birth and is in the unconscious. The *id* do not understand the good or bad things. The *id* has no contact with reality, but it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desire, because of its sole function is to seek pleasure, it can be said that the *id* serves the pleasure (Feist-Feist 27).

b. *Ego (Das Ich)*, Psychological Aspects of Personality

The *ego* is the second aspect of personality. The *ego* is between conscious and partly unconscious. The *ego* is a result of the *superego*’s consideration in the form of an action or attempt by someone to fulfill the demands of the *id*. The *ego* holds to the *reality principle*. Feldman describes that the *ego* is the part of the personality that provides a buffer between the *id* and the outside world, balance the desire between *id* and realities. The *ego* can make a decision, control actions and problem solves of human life (15).

c. *Superego (Das Ueber Ich)*, Sociological Aspects of Personality

Superego is the third aspect of personality, which is located in the conscious and partly in the human unconscious. *Superego* can be said as a sociological aspect of personality or a moral aspect of personality which is interpreted as a prohibition or order and concerns something that is *evaluative* and uses *idealistic* principles. Freud states that the *superego* gives people feelings of pride when they do something correct and feelings of guilt when they do something they consider to be morally wrong. The *superego* is a child’s moral barometer, and it creates feeling of pride and guilt according to the beliefs that have been learned within the family and the culture (“Personality Theories” 284).

4. Types of Personality Florence Littauer

Florence Littauer as an author of *Personality Plus* described and wrote about the grouping of 4 personality types that were originally established by Hippocrates-Galenus about 2400 years ago, such as:

a. Sanguine (Popular)

Sanguine people have an appealing personality. *Sanguine* is a type of personality that is always cheerful, extrovert and humorous in every situation and condition. They like being the center of attention, childish, they like surprises and have high curiosity in a matter and they are also people who are always easy going in everything and look like they don't have the burden of problems.

b. Melancholy (Perfectionist)

Melancholy people are analytical, persistent, perfectionist, introvert, thinkers, serious and purposeful, genius prone, talented and creative, artistic or musical, philosophical and poetic, very sensitive to others and appreciative of beauty. They are self-sacrificing, idealistic, cautious and suspicious, vindictive.

c. Choleric (Powerful)

Choleric is extrovert, strong-willed and decisive, unemotional in acting, not easily discouraged, independent, have a strong belief in their abilities and are always eager to do what they want and appear confident in all situations and conditions. Naturally, the talented *choleric* type is becoming a leader. They are dynamic, responsible and can run anything. They have a big will, dare to make big changes and always correct mistakes even if they are not asked.

d. Phlegmatic (Peaceful)

A *phlegmatic* person is a person who has a humble personality, easygoing and relaxed, peaceful, calm and introvert. They are patient and have a balanced personality, silent but smart, always sympathetic to others and kind. They are happy to accept life and always hide their emotions when upset with others. Behind his cold and timid personality, the type of *phlegmatic* is quite intelligent in various fields. because they are competent and agreeable. They find it hard to say "no" to others because they avoid conflict. This type is always a mediator in the problem, always good under pressure and always looking for easy ways to complete the work.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

A study of psychology of literature used by the researchers in analyzing a literary work focused on a person's psyche in literary works. In analyzing the Elizabeth Bennet' personality, the researcher used the theory psychology of personality, such as psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud and types of personality by Florence Littauer, both theories are part of psychology of personality theories that discuss the structure and personality type of a person.

The method used by the researcher in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This is because the researcher collected and analyzed the data descriptively to answer the research questions. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (23), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation and text. According to McCusker & Gunaydin (1), qualitative methods aim to answer questions about the *what*, *how* or *why* of a phenomenon and the analysis of qualitative research is greatly affected by the strength of the words and sentences used.

The result of this research was in the form of an explanation of words which supported by data presented in the form of sentence which in the process goes through the stages of providing data, classifying data, analyzing data and conclusions. This research aims to describe Elizabeth Bennet personality that include personality structure to determine the type of personality the main characters in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

2. Data and Data Source

The data in this study of words, phrases and sentences contained in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. Source of the data in this research is the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen with a thickness of 520 pages, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2017.

3. Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. As Lincoln and Guha state (as cited in Vanderstoep and Johnson, 2009) that the researcher himself or herself is the key instrument of qualitative method. Assist instruments in this research are words, phrases or sentences contained in the research object analyzed. Then the researcher validates first the data to the advisors as a validator who is competent in the field. As an advisor, the validator can see the suitability of the analysis data with theoretical used.

4. Data Collection Procedure

Data collection techniques in this study using the technique of reading and taken note. Reading technique in question is the researcher repeatedly reading the novel that became the object of research, while the technique of taking note is a technique performed by taken note every existing problem in the story to find solutions. Data collected then analyzed to understand and get conclusions in this research, such as described the Elizabeth Bennet personality which includes the character and characterization and then the structure of personality (*id, ego, and superego*) to determine the type of personality (*choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine*).

5. Data Analysis Procedure

In the data analysis procedure, the researcher referred to the work of Miles and Huberman (10-12) that consisted of three activities, such as *data reduction, data displayed and draw a conclusion*.

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcription. *Data display* is an organized and compressed assembly of information that permits drawing a conclusion. . In order to facilitate the researcher, the data are divided by coding to help the researcher draw the conclusion that concern about the main focus of this research. Then, *draw a conclusion and verification*. In this step, the researcher will make the conclusion from all data of evidence which have been eliminated and reduced before.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Elizabeth Bennet's Personality

In Jane Austen's work entitled *Pride and Prejudice*, there is a female character named Elizabeth Bennet. She was always called Lizzy by her father and family. Although according to Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth is not as beautiful as Jane and does not have a good sense of humor compared to Lydia, but according to Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth/Lizzy is her favorite daughter because she is more responsive than her sisters. As in this quote below:

Data ID46:

"... ; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls; though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy."

“I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving her the preference.”

“... they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters.” (Austen 7)

Elizabeth did not use her beauty to make people like her because she realized that she was not beautiful at some level. Nevertheless, Elizabeth Bennet's cheerfulness and intelligence can make her look charming. This is reflected in her face and eyes, so as to be able to make other people interested and even fall in love with her, including Mr. Darcy.

Consider the following quote:

Data ID47:

“But no sooner had he made it clear to himself and his friends that she hardly had a good feature in her face, than he began to find it was rendered uncommonly intelligent by the beautiful expression of her dark eyes. To this discovery succeeded some others equally mortifying. Though he had detected with a critical eye more than one failure of perfect symmetry in her form, he was forced to acknowledge her figure to be light and pleasing; and in spite of his asserting that her manners were not those of the fashionable world, he was caught by their easy playfulness ...” (Austen 33)

“... I have been meditating on the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow.” (Austen 37)

Elizabeth Bennet is portrayed as an honest and strong determined woman. She really does not want someone to influence it or change the principles in her life. This is indicated in the following quote:

Data EG50:

“You shall not, for the sake of one individual, change the meaning of principle and integrity, nor endeavour to persuade yourself or me, that selfishness is prudence and insensibility of danger security for happiness.” (184)

Apart from that, Elizabeth Bennet apparently has a love of nature. This was shown by her enthusiasm when she received an invitation from Mrs. Gardiner, her aunt. Some of the quotes below will show how much Elizabeth Bennet loves nature and adventure:

Data ID55: “We have not determined how far it shall carry us,” said Mrs. Gardiner, “but, perhaps, to the Lakes.”

No scheme could have been more agreeable to Elizabeth, and her acceptance of the invitation was most ready and grateful. “Oh, my dear, dear aunt,” she rapturously cried, “what delight! what felicity! You give me fresh life and

vigour. Adieu to disappointment and spleen. What are young men to rocks and mountains? Oh! what hours of transport we shall spend! And when we do return, it shall not be like other travellers, without being able to give one accurate idea of anything. We will know where we have gone—we will recollect what we have seen. Lakes, mountains, and rivers shall not be jumbled together in our imaginations; ..." (Austen 208-209) "Her tour to the Lakes was now the object of her happiest thoughts; it was her best consolation for all the uncomfortable hours which the discontentedness of her mother and Kitty made inevitable; ..." (Austen 321)

She also showed her admiration for nature when she was at Pemberley. The beautiful natural charm of Pemberley is able to fascinate her.

Data ID56:

They descended the hill, crossed the bridge, and drove to the door; ... Every disposition of the ground was good; and she looked on the whole scene, the river, the trees scattered on its banks and the winding of the valley, as far as she could trace it, with delight. As they passed into other rooms these objects were taking different positions; ..." (Austen 328)

a. The Structure of Elizabeth Bennet Personality

1). *Id* (Biological Aspect of Personality)

The first impetus for *Id* was Elizabeth Bennet's desire to meet Jane, her sister who was in Netherfield. Elizabeth is the younger sister of Jane. Her sister became ill after being rained on while travelling from Longbourn to Netherfield Park to fulfill a dinner invitation from Miss Bingley. Elizabeth Bennet was the one who was most worried when she found out that Jane was sick. This can be seen in the following quote:

Data ID1:

Elizabeth, feeling really anxious, was determined to go to her, though the carriage was not to be had; and as she was no horsewoman, walking was her only alternative. She declared her resolution ...

"I shall be very fit to see Jane—which is all I want." (Austen 44)

The second biological impetus for the personality, which exists in Elizabeth Bennet self is her desire for happiness in marriage, not only on material grounds but also on the basis of love. The happiness Jane felt when she loved Mr. Bingley made her follow feel and imagine about the happiness of marriage based on love.

Data ID2:

"She turned her attention almost entirely on her sister and Mr. Bingley; and the train of agreeable reflections which her observations gave birth to, made her perhaps almost as happy as Jane. She saw her in idea settled in that very house, in all the felicity which a marriage of true affection could bestow; ..." (Austen 136)

In addition to her desire to get married on the basis of love, the encouragement of the third biological aspect of the personality depicted in Elizabeth Bennet was her prejudice against Mr. Darcy. As a young figure, of course, Elizabeth Bennet will easily be carried away by emotions, so she is sometimes wrong in judging someone, for example in the case of Mr. Darcy.

Elizabeth Bennet's annoyance to Mr. Darcy got bigger when Mr. Wickham vicious slander at Mr. Darcy, so that made her unknowingly prejudiced against Mr. Darcy before knowing the truth of the story.

Data ID6:

"I had not thought Mr. Darcy so bad as this—though I have never liked him. I had not thought so very ill of him. I had supposed him to be despising his fellowcreatures in general, but did not suspect him of descending to such malicious revenge, such injustice, such inhumanity as this." (Austen 110)

"How strange!" cried Elizabeth. 'How abominable! I wonder that the very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you! ... —for dishonesty I must call it." (Austen 111)

The quote above shows the prejudice that Elizabeth Bennet has towards Mr. Darcy after she heard Mr. Wickham against Mr. Darcy.

2) Ego (Psychological Aspect of Personality)

The first response of *ego* from Elizabeth Bennet's desire to visit Jane was when she was determined to travel 3 miles to Netherfield Park alone. Elizabeth Bennet decided to walk because she is not horsewoman and could not use a carriage. Her decision had fulfilled the ideal concept of the *superego*, so tirelessly, with full sincerity and enthusiasm she continued to achieve her goals. No matter how far and how tired she was, she remained focused on her goals. This is evident in the following quote.

Data EG7:

"... Elizabeth continued her walk alone, crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with impatient activity, and finding herself at last within view of the house, with weary

ankles, dirty stockings, and a face glowing with the warmth of exercise.” (Austen 45)

The second response of *ego* is seen of the character Elizabeth Bennet when rejecting Mr. Collins proposal. No matter how hard her mother tried to persuade Elizabeth Bennet to marry Mr. Collins, she still refused because the marriage offered by Mr. Collins was not based on love, but on the basis of wealth.

Data EG9:

“... Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me. I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to decline them.” (Austen 147)

Besides rejecting Mr. Collins's proposal, Elizabeth Bennet also bravely refused to approve Lady Catherine's request, who did not want Elizabeth Bennet to accept Mr. Darcy's proposal if Mr. Darcy wants her to be his wife.

Data EG11:

“And will you promise me, never to enter into such an engagement?”
“I will make no promise of the kind.” (Austen 477)

This was later proven by Elizabeth Bennet when she received Mr. Darcy's proposal. Although she said shyly, she managed to convince Mr. Darcy that she accepted his proposal. It can be seen in the quote below:

Data EG14:

“... Now forced herself to speak; and immediately, though not very fluently, gave him to understand that her sentiments had undergone so material a change, since the period to which he alluded, as to make her receive with gratitude and pleasure his present assurances. The happiness which this reply produced, was such as he had probably never felt before; and he expressed himself on the occasion as sensibly and as warmly as a man violently in love can be supposed to do”. (Austen 490)

The third response of the *ego*, after Elizabeth influenced by Mr. Wickham's story about Mr. Darcy is when Elizabeth tells Jane that she prefers to trust Mr. Wickham.

Data EG21: “I can much more easily believe Mr. Bingley's being imposed on, than that Mr. Wickham should invent such a history of himself as he gave me last night; names, facts, everything mentioned without ceremony. If it be not so, let Mr. Darcy contradict it. Besides, there was truth in his looks.” (Austen 118)

After Elizabeth Bennet realized that everything said by Mr. Wickham about Mr. Darcy is a lie, then Elizabeth Bennet takes the decision not to meet him again.

Data EG23:

“There was another reason too for her opposition. She dreaded seeing Mr. Wickham again, and was resolved to avoid it as long as possible.” (Austen 300)

Next the decision taken by Elizabeth Bennet after she learned of Mr. Wickham lies is she decided to eliminate all of her prejudice against Mr. Darcy.

Data EG24:

“And this,” said she, ‘is the end of all his friend’s anxious circumspection! of all his sister’s falsehood and contrivance! the happiest, wisest, most reasonable end!’ (Austen 463)

Elizabeth then tried to determine and gather her courage to express her gratitude towards Mr. Darcy is still kind to her and wants to help her family when her family has a hard time, while her courage was high, she immediately said:

Data EG27:

“Mr. Darcy, I am a very selfish creature; and, for the sake of giving relief to my own feelings, care not how much I may be wounding your’s. I can no longer help thanking you for your unexampled kindness to my poor sister. Ever since I have known it, I have been most anxious to acknowledge to you how gratefully I feel it. Were it known to the rest of my family, I should not have merely my own gratitude to express.’ (Austen 489)

“Let me thank you again and again, in the name of all my family, for that generous compassion which induced you to take so much trouble, and bear so many mortifications, for the sake of discovering them.” (Austen 489)

3) *Superego* (Sociological Aspect of Personality)

The first response of superego reflected in Elizabeth was her consideration in accepting Lidy and Kitty's offer to go with her even though they would only accompany Elizabeth until Meryton. This was felt necessary, because a woman should not travel long distances alone, and her next consideration was that she was not a horseman and could not use a carriage.

However, Elizabeth's sincerity is able to encourage her ego to realize her desires, achieve goals that are in accordance with the principles of morality superego. Elizabeth was determined to visit Jane, even if she had to walk. This can be seen in the following quote:

Data SE28:

“... The distance is nothing when one has a motive; only three miles. I shall be back by dinner.”

“I admire the activity of your benevolence,” observed Mary, “but every impulse of feeling should be guided by reason; ...”

“We will go as far as Meryton with you,” said Catherine and Lydia. Elizabeth accepted their company, and the three young ladies set off together. (Austen 45)

The second response of superego in Elizabeth Bennet was her disinterest in Mr. Collins. Even though Mr. Collins is the heir of the assets owned by Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth is not at all interested to him. This can be proven in the quote below:

Data SE29:

“... My dear Jane, Mr. Collins is a conceited, pompous, narrow-minded, silly man; you know he is, as well as I do; and you must feel, as well as I do, that the woman who married him cannot have a proper way of thinking ...” (183)

After her trip to Hunsford to meet Charlotte and Mr. Collins, finally, Elizabeth arrived at Parsonage, where the pastor Mr. Collins and Charlotte lives whose home in the middle of the garden sloping to the road, everything seemed neat and comfortable. Elizabeth began to consider her views on Charlotte's marriage. She began to realize that love alone is not enough for happiness in married life, but financial security also plays an important role in a marriage.

Data SE31:

“... ; and when it closed, Elizabeth, in the solitude of her chamber, had to meditate upon Charlotte's degree of contentment, to understand her address in guiding, and composure in bearing with, her husband, and to acknowledge that it was all done very well” (Austen 214)

Unconsciously, Elizabeth Bennet began to feel an interest in Mr. Darcy. Although the interest to him did not come suddenly, she could feel her happiness.

Data SE33:

“She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him, she felt a real interest in his welfare; and she only wanted to know how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both that she should employ the power, which her fancy told her she still possessed, of bringing on her the renewal of his addresses.” (Austen 354)

Then, that is made Elizabeth Bennet aware, that Mr. Darcy is a dream man who can provide happiness in her life. Elizabeth Bennet feels that Mr. Darcy is the answer to her prayers.

Data SE35:

“She began now to comprehend that he was exactly the man who, in disposition and talents, would most suit her. His understanding and temper, though unlike her own, would have answered all her wishes.” (Austen 415)

Her admiration for Mr. Darcy is what later became a consideration for Elizabeth’s when she refused to approve the requested Lady Catherine because she considered that her happiness was far more important than having to think about the opinions of others who would not necessarily make her happy.

Data SE36:

“... I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to you, or to any person so wholly unconnected with me.” (Austen 478)

The third response of *superego* was when Elizabeth Bennet got a long letter from Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth Bennet considered her curiosity about the contents contained in the letter.

The letter she received from Mr. Darcy not only made her surprised but also made her doubt and considered the contents of the letter only a lie. Elizabeth began to consider the contents of contained in the letter fairly because between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham has told their story with great conviction. In the end, the letter was able to prove that her prejudices and accusations were said by Mr. Wickham about Mr. Darcy is wrong.

Data SE39:

“... She was NOW struck with the impropriety of such communications to a stranger, and wondered it had escaped her before. She saw the indelicacy of putting himself forward as he had done, and the inconsistency of his professions with his conduct” (Austen 279)

Elizabeth Bennet's logic which examines the truth of the two opposite versions of the story, and connects it to old and new facts, finally Elizabeth can conclude that the version of the story from Mr. Wickham is full of lies and slander. Elizabeth Bennet feels that her feelings for Mr. Darcy has a changed, and her hatred of Mr. Darcy has disappeared.

Data SE44:

“As for Elizabeth, her thoughts were at Pemberley this evening more than the last; ...; and she lay awake two whole hours endeavouring to make them out. She certainly did not hate him. No; hatred had vanished long ago, and she had almost as long been ashamed of ever feeling a dislike against him, that could be so called. The respect created by the conviction of his valuable qualities, though at first unwillingly admitted, had for some time ceased to be repugnant to her feeling; and it was now heightened into somewhat of a friendlier nature, by the testimony so highly in his favour, and bringing forward his disposition in so amiable a light, which yesterday had produced.” (Austen 353)

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the findings and discussion above, it can be seen that the main character in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* is Elizabeth Bennet or who is usually called Lizzy. This novel, written by Jane Austen, tells about life and showed Elizabeth Bennet's unique personality.

Her sincere affection for Jane and her independence makes Elizabeth travel to Netherfield alone, even though she previously accepted the offer of Lydia and Kitty's accompanied her to Meryton. She even had to walk through hills and mud to meet her sister. Besides that, the desire of the id of Elizabeth was fulfilled after she managed to meet Jane. She felt satisfied because she could meet and care for her sick sister in person.

As the main character in the novel, Elizabeth is certainly not free from various problems in her life. One of them was when she had to consider her happiness and honour. These considerations then made her courageous and firm in making the decision to reject Mr. Collins proposal and refused the agreement offered by Lady Catherine de Bourgh. The application and agreement were rejected because Elizabeth wanted to get happiness and honor in her marriage with Mr. Darcy. Her next decision was accepting Mr. Darcy's proposal.

As an ordinary human being, Elizabeth was also blinded by her prejudice against Mr. Darcy. As a result of these prejudices, Elizabeth then behaved badly towards Mr. Darcy, but, because of she is an extrovert figure, willing to introspect herself and correct mistakes, finally, Elizabeth is able to think clearly and consider everything, including the kindness done by Mr. Darcy for her.

From some of the desires, Elizabeth Bennet tried to make her desire come true through an action/decision called Ego. From her desires, decision/actions and considerations, she can shape her personality. Because in forming a personality, there are three aspects of the id, ego and superego was cannot stand alone. Likewise, Elizabeth Bennet's personality which is from the balanced between the id, ego and superego that Elizabeth Bennet has. She knew what she had to do to achieve her desire without having to comply with other people's wishes. The health of the ego and the concept of ideal superego made her consider the good she could do.

From Elizabeth Bennet's personality analyzed, the researchers found the type of *choleric* personality in Elizabeth Bennet, which is extrovert, intelligent, cheerful, strongwilled/strong determination, self-sufficient, independent, willing to correct mistakes/selfintrospection, optimistic, focus on goals/goal-oriented, brave and like nature/adventurers and wise, etc.

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