

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER'S PERSONALITY
PORTRAYED IN THE NOVEL *THE SILENT WIFE* BY A.S.A HARRISON**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2023**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**An Analysis of the Main Character’s personality portrayed in the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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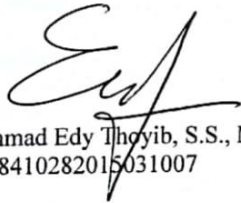
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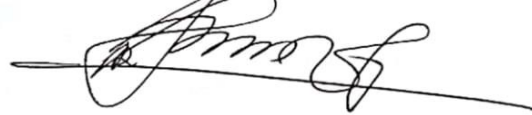
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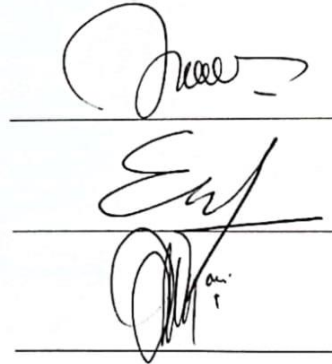
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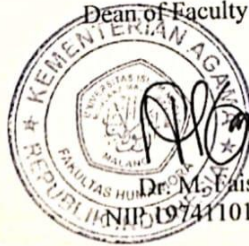
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MOTTO

“We were born to be real, not to be perfect.”

(SUGA)

“If you want it, work for it.”

(Unknown)

DEDICATION

This research is especially dedicated to my adoring father Sugeng Prihatin and mother Lailatun Ni'mah. It is also dedicated to my beloved sibling Muhammad Syaghifatus Salwa. I am eternally grateful for the love and support you have been giving me up to this day. Thank you for being the sources of strength and happiness during my time working on this thesis.

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bismillahirrohmanirrohim

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ABSTRACT

Habibah, Arina Nur. (2023). *An Analysis of The Main Character Personality Portrayed in the Novel The Silent Wife By A.S.A Harrison*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Muhammad Edy Thoyib, S.S., M.A.

Keywords: Personality, Id, Ego, Superego

This thesis discusses the personality of the main character Jodi Brett who is Todd Gilbert's wife in the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison. The purpose of this thesis is to find out how the personality of the main character in the novel is described through Sigmund Freud's personality structure. This thesis uses Sigmund Freud's Personality Structure theory to analyze the characters. In completing the analysis, the researcher uses the literary criticism method which represents all data in the form of words and sentences. The findings of this study are the development of the main character's personality consisting of Id, Ego, and Superego who managed to gain freedom and wealth. The main character has Id, Ego, and Superego aspects. However, in this case the characters override the Id aspect in the main character.

ABSTRAK

Habibah, Arina Nur. (2023). *Analisis Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Yang Digambarkan Dalam Novel The Silent Wife Karya A.S.A Harrison*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Muhammad Edy Thoyib, S.S., M.A.

Kata Kunci: Kepribadian, Id, Ego, Superego

Skripsi ini membahas tentang kepribadian tokoh utama Jodi Brett yang merupakan istri Todd Gilbert dalam novel *The Silent Wife* karya A.S.A Harrison. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana kepribadian tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut digambarkan melalui struktur kepribadian Sigmund Freud. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori Struktur Kepribadian Sigmund Freud untuk menganalisa karakter. Dalam menyelesaikan analisis, peneliti menggunakan metode kritik sastra yang merepresentasikan semua data dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utama yang terdiri dari Id, Ego, dan Superego yang berhasil mendapatkan kebebasan dan kekayaan. Tokoh utama memiliki aspek Id, Ego, dan Superego. Namun, dalam hal ini, para tokoh mengesampingkan aspek Id dalam diri tokoh utama.

مستخلص البحث

حبيبة ، أرينا نور. (2023). تحليل للشخصية الرئيسية التي صورتها في الرواية الزوجة الصامتة من قبل A.S.A Harrison. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: محمد إيدي ذويب ، م.س. ، م.

الكلمات المفتاحية: شخصية, المعرفات ، الأنا ، الأنا العليا

تناقش هذه الأطروحة شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية جودي بريت زوجة تود جيلبرت في رواية الزوجة الصامتة الغرض من هذه الأطروحة هو معرفة كيف يتم وصف شخصية الشخصية A.S.A Harrison التي كتبها الرئيسية في الرواية من خلال هيكل شخصية سيغموند فرويد. تستخدم هذه الأطروحة نظرية هيكل الشخصية لسليجمنود فرويد لتحليل الشخصيات. في استكمال التحليل استخدم الباحث أسلوب النقد الأدبي الذي يمثل جميع و Id البيانات في شكل كلمات وجمل. نتائج هذه الدراسة هي تطوير شخصية الشخصية الرئيسية المكونة من Ego و Id الذين تمكنوا من الحصول على الحرية والثروة. الشخصية الرئيسية لها جوانب Superego و Ego ومع ذلك ، في هذه الحالة ، تتجاوز الأحرف جانب المعرف في الشخصية. Superego و الرئيسية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter explains the fundamental research, research interests, research urgency, overview of the previous studies, and research gap. This chapter involves several points; the problems study and objectives as the aim's study. Several sub-chapters include scope and limitation that describes the study's focuses, the significance study, definition of critical terms, several previous studies, and research method describes the process of data collection.

A. Background of the Study

Literature and psychology are the branches of knowledge which investigate the soul of man. Literature represents human behavior through fiction, whilst psychology studies human behavior and its causes. These two branches of knowledge are interrelated because literary works study the inner world of human beings, while psychology gives the insight of exploring mental processes. Literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successful portrayal of the characters, expression of their mood and introduction of the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality (Emir, 2016). "Literature is a product of the creative activity, it is an art" (Wellek and Warren, 1956).

According to Jones (1986), "literature in its broad sense includes all written materials." Literature includes various forms of written artistic expression, including prose, poetry, and novels. Literature serves as a medium used to convey the author's ideas, emotions, and experiences. Within the realm of literary works, the novel stands as a distinct genre, characterized by its narrative structure and

length. Novels are an important component of literature, presenting a cohesive story or plot, often exploring complex themes and engaging readers through vivid characters and in-depth settings

In the analysis of the human reality of literary works, psychology has a special place. It attracts the attention of the reader to analyze the mind and emotion through the character (Cuddon, 1999). Psychoanalytic criticism is interested in human behavior and thought as an explanation of the meaning of life. Both psychology and literature discuss the relating issues from the society, environment, desire, and relationship (Aras, 2015).

Character education and moral education share a fundamental essence and purpose, which is to mold a child's character in order to foster their development as a morally upright individual, responsible citizen, and a virtuous member of society (Gunawan, 2022). Sigmund Freud argues that character is formed through the interaction between unconscious biological drives (id), social norms and rules taught by society (superego), and considerations of reality and individual needs (ego). According to Freud, character is affected by this interaction and can develop positively or negatively (1938). According to Weber defines character as "a collection of human traits that determine how they behave in various situations". According to him, character is the overall action of an individual that is different from other individuals (Weber, 1922).

This research discusses the development of the main character's personality in the novel *The Silent Wife*. Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. The researcher

gives the opinion that by using the psychoanalytic approach, we can understand literary works based on their functions. In other words, the researcher wants to discuss and invite readers to know about psychological theory, the importance of behavior, and to study the personality of the main character. To get a better, equal and honest life is the main goal of this research by writing this thesis, the researcher hope this thesis can be useful for the readers.

Sigmund Freud in Albertine Minderop (2011) explains about personality, it is the result of conflicts and reconciliations of the three personality structures in individuals" personality: id, ego, and superego. Factors that affect personality are historical factors of past and contemporary factors, analogies of innate factors, and environmental factors in the formation of individual personalities. Each individual has its own personality which will be formed in a different way because the individual is also confronted with different innate and environmental factors, which will produce different behaviors.

Personality has a great influence on individual thoughts, feelings, and behavior, the author will analyze *The Silent Wife* using Sigmund Freud's theory of personality structure on the main character. The theory helps the researcher to see how the main character personality portrayed in the novel *The Silent Wife*. The researcher wants to prove how the main character in the novel takes on the role of personality. This certainly shows how the personality is carried out by the main character in the novel through three structures: id, ego, and superego.

In the novel *The Silent Wife*, the main character named Jodi Brett, Jodi is described as a woman who enjoys her life as a psychologist. Having a life

experience that is not so harmonious makes Jodi want a counselor for people who need advice from problems so that fights can be avoided. Jodi, has a husband named Todd Gilbert. What's interesting about this novel is that Jodi is described as very calm in dealing with everyone and everything, but in the end that will be the reason for the many toxic relationships that are displayed in this novel. Since personality psychologist Jodi is very prominent, she pays a lot of attention to the ways and actions she brings to her personality.

The researcher identified several previous studies related to this research. The first was done by Pulungan (2019) An Analysis of Revenge in Main Character's Personality as Portrayed in Sydney Station Novel *If Tomorrow Comes* and A.S.A Harrison Novel *The Silent Wife: a Comparative Literature*. Which used the same theory of personality by Sigmund Freud as the current research to analyze the novel. Using descriptive qualitative method, the result of this study are find out that the novel shows similarities and differences of revenge in main character personality in two novels.

Next, researcher Wulandari (2018) A Study Changing Character Showed by Jodi in *The Silent Wife* Novel by A.S.A Harrison, the research using New Criticism Theory. This research used psychological approach to identifying caused Jodi's changing character and this approach supporting the study as tool to find out cause Jodi's changing character. The result of the study is to find that one could find that Jodi changing character show the problems her faces make the character changes that make the worst impact in her life.

For future research, namely Firmansyah from University Muhammadiyah of Jember (2021) entitled *The Class Revenge Reflected in Harrison's The Silent Wife : An Feminist Approach*. This research is about revenge in a relationship built in the psychology novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison. This research focus on identifying the issue of revenge. This research used descriptive qualitative with the feminist approach. This study aim to identify the level of infidelity from time to time that is carried out and depicted in conflict to explain how the problem of infidelity is termed in novel works to achieve the goal of why the researcher involves the problem of infidelity in the novel. The result of this study there are several definitions of infidelity in a relationship, the researcher describe the problem of infidelity in the novel *The Silent Wife*, the researcher raises the problem of infidelity because of the researcher's experience true story in life.

There are various theories and studies that focus on A.S.A. Harrison's *The Silent Wife* novel. While Wulungan (2019) and Wulandari (2018) highlighted about revenge and character change, the study tried to understand the personality portrayed of Jodi's character. The purpose of this study is to describe how Jodi's personality through Id, Ego, and Superego.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the above background, this study aims to provide answers to the following question: How is the main character personality portrayed in novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison?

C. Significance of Study

Theoretically, this research has the benefit of adding to the understanding of personality in literary works. Practically, this research aims to be an additional source of information for readers and researchers to better understand the depiction of personality in the novel *The Silent Wife*. In addition, researchers hope that this study can be used as an additional source of information for future researchers who want to explore the analysis related to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research only focuses on the personality portrayed by Jodi Brett as the main character. Data were collected from relevant chapters in the novel *The Silent Wife*. Penguin Books published the novel in 2013. This study applies a psychological approach to analyzing objects using Freud's psychological theory. It analyzes the character. It only focuses on how the personality portrayed in the novel.

E. Definition of Key Terms

There are some technical terms used in this study. The definitions below are possible to interpret this study.

- a. Id: The id is the fundamental part of the personality and operates on the pleasure principle. It represents basic human desires and instincts, such as hunger, and aggression. It has no rational thought, ethics, or moral judgment. (Freud, 1923)
- b. Ego: The ego is the component of personality that develops from the Id and interacts with the real world. The Ego functions based on the reality principle and works to fulfill the Id's desires in a way that is acceptable within the social

context. It is also responsible for managing conflicts between the Id's basic desires and external reality. (Sigmund, 1923)

- c. Superego: The superego is the component of personality that internalizes the rules, values, and norms of the society taught to the individual. The superego functions as the inner voice or moral principle, and is responsible for controlling desires that are unacceptable according to social standards (Freud, 1923).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is literature review described in research on basically used as a reference for support and clarify this research. In connection with problem to be studied, framework theory that is considered relevant in this research described as following.

A. Psychology of Literature

Literary psychology, embodies creativity by utilizing an established interdisciplinary research framework that places literary works in a more prominent and influential role (Ratna k. n., 2011). Therefore, it can be seen that literary psychology does not only offer a research model but the inclusion of forms of creativity into its approach through texts.

Literary psychology emerged as a form of literary analysis aimed at examining and comprehending literary pieces, the researcher behind them, and the readers engaging with them. This field employs a range of psychological concepts and theoretical frameworks to interpret and understand the intricate dynamics within literary works. (Wiyatmi, 2011). The psychological appeal of literature is in its portrayal of the human psyche. Literature not only reflects an individual's inner thoughts and emotions but also serves as a medium to portray the psyche of others (Minderop, 2010).

The field of literary psychology primarily examines the psychological aspects of fictional characters within literary texts. The central focus of this discipline revolves around exploring the human condition, making humanity the primary subject of inquiry within literary psychology. Literary psychology research comprises two elements. Firstly, it entails examining a literary work through the lens of psychological theories. Secondly, it involves identifying relevant psychological theories and applying them to analyze the research using the literary work as the focal point (Ratna, 2007).

The psychological perspective operates under the belief that literary pieces invariably explore various aspects of human experiences. Literary psychology involves scrutinizing texts by examining the significance and influence of psychological research. By concentrating on the characters, one can delve into their internal conflicts, which may challenge established psychological theories. In this framework, researcher is tasked with identifying symptoms that might be concealed or intentionally veiled by the researcher, utilizing relevant psychological theories.

This perspective in literary psychology regards work as a psychological process, where the researcher incorporates elements such as creativity, personal preference, and intention into their writing. When readers engage with literary works, their psychological state cannot be detached from their interpretation and response. Literary psychology also emphasizes that literary works serve as a reflection of the researcher inner self. The researcher captures psychological manifestations and experiences to be incorporated into the text. This includes

projecting their own personal experiences and life encounters onto the narrative (Setiaji, 2019).

Literature is a platform for authors to showcase their thoughts. Literary works usually emerge from the author's experiences or other people's stories (Muslimah, 2019). Literature is also work that is created from the life of society based on vision, appreciation, and feelings (Nurjannah, 2018). In addition, literature is the name attached to human creative work using language as the material for its creation. However, the term "literature" comes from the Latin word "literature", which, interestingly, comes from the translation of the word "grammar". It should be noted that both literature and grammar have their roots in the words "literary" and "gramma", which mean "letters" respectively (Klaler, 2005).

B. Characterization

Character is the aspect where the researcher talk about novels. In novels, characters are portrayed in the form of important roles, as actors are always involved in the story. Characters are sometimes employed in human novels. Characters in novels are depictions of real life. Characters in literary works are needed that have a variety of descriptions of personality values, psychological conditions, and personality in novels, plays, and films. Personality itself has the meaning of a dynamic organization with people who have psychological that can determine how a person until adjustment to the surrounding environment (Susilo, 2019). Readers will judge them based on what they do and say. Characters are part of a wider pattern, they are participants in society and an author's particularities

about how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of each character. Characters are the people in a novel (Coyle, 1984).

A character is a representation of an individual or entity, embodying a combination of mental, emotional, and social traits that distinguish them from others within the narrative. These traits can be observed in humans, animals, spirits, robots, furniture, and other animated objects. Character development refers to the evolution or growth experienced by a character as the story progresses, encompassing the changes that occur from the beginning to the end of their journey. The importance of the character to the story determines how fully the character is developed. The characters are an important element in the story as they are the ones who drive the story as a whole.

From Abrams' perspective, the term "character" can encompass two different meanings. First, it can refer to an actor or performer who portrays a role in a story or drama. Second, it can refer to fictional individuals in a narrative, who have identifiable moral attributes and tendencies conveyed through their dialog and actions, as perceived and interpreted by the audience or reader (Dr. Burhan Nurgiantoro, 1998). Characters play a crucial role in conveying conflicts within a story, as outlined by the author. Aminuddin asserts that these individuals, referred to as characters, are instrumental in driving the narrative by engaging in various events, thus allowing for the development of a cohesive story (Aminuddin, 2013).

Characters play a crucial role in literary works as they are essential for driving the narrative and shaping the story. Without characters, literary works would lack depth and substance. Sayuti asserts that characters should possess a certain degree

of lifelikeness, meaning they should resemble real-life individuals to some extent. However, it is important to note that the concept of lifelikeness is just one aspect of evaluating a character in fiction and relying solely on this measure can be an oversimplification. While lifelikeness is valuable in creating relatable and believable characters, it is not the sole determinant of their effectiveness. Characters in literature can serve various purposes beyond mirroring reality. They can embody symbolic, archetypal, or allegorical representations, convey thematic messages, or explore unique perspectives and experiences. The depth of a character's development, their complexity, and their contribution to the overall narrative structure are also significant factors in assessing their value (Sayuti, 2000).

According to the above definition, it can be interpreted that a character is a fictional individual in a story as an actor who experiences events.

C. Freud Personality Theory

1. Personality

Personality refers to enduring traits, characteristic, and patterns of behavior, cognition, and emotions that define an individual's unique way of thinking, feeling, and acting. It encompasses various aspect of an individual's psychological makeup, such as their temperament, values, beliefs, attitudes, motivations, and self-concept. Personality consist of three main components namely the Id, Ego, and Super ego. Krech *et al.*,. Personality refers to the qualities and character of a person molded into a particular pattern that distinguishes him or her from other individuals. The id represents uncontrollable instincts and desires, the ego represents self-awareness and the ability to conform

to reality, and the superego the moral rules and values learned from the social environment.

Personality represents the aspect of the soul that unifies human existence as a cohesive entity, free from compartmentalization into separate functions. Grasping the concept of personality entails comprehending the individual, the essence of self, and perceiving the entirety of a person (Alwisol., 2004).

The field of psychology focuses on the examination of human personality and endeavors to understand the elements that impact human behavior. One of the key aims of personality psychology is to acquire valuable information and insights into the intricacies of human behavior (Albertine, 2011). The second aim of personality psychology is to inspire individuals to live a rich and gratifying life, while the ultimate objective is to facilitate optimal personal development through psychological transformation. Sigmund Freud (2011) states that a person's life is filled with various pressures and conflicts, to relieve these pressures and conflicts humans really keep it in the subconscious, therefore the subconscious is the key to understanding a person's behavior.

Freud argued that human behavior can be understood as the outcome of resolving conflicts within the three personality systems. He posited that a person's personality is shaped by various factors, including past events, present circumstances, innate tendencies, and environmental influences. These elements come together to shape an individual's unique personality traits and characteristics. Factor in the formation of an individual's personality. Sigmund Freud was the man who introduced the theory of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis

is a powerful approach to understanding a person's behavior (Albertaine, 2011). Psychoanalysis is also a scientific discipline that was started about six years ago by Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory is related to the functioning and mental state of human development. Psychoanalytic theory is related to the functioning and mental state of human development.

Sigmund Freud (2011:21), Furthermore, the human psyche is classified into three different categories by this theory. First, the id, which resides in the unconscious mind, serves as a reservoir for primitive instincts and is the main source of psychic energy. Second, the ego, which resides between the conscious and unconscious mind, acts as a mediator, reconciling the urges of the id with the social constraints imposed by the superego. Finally, the superego, which resides partly in the conscious mind and partly in the subconscious, is responsible for supervising and restraining the fulfillment of desires that arise from the nurture and influence of parental figures. Its role involves regulating behavior in accordance with social norms and inhibiting the gratification of impulsive drives.

2. Structure of Personality

The three personality structures possessed by each individual will appear to influence the individual in acting and reducing conflict and stress. In the book psychology of literature (Albertaine, 2011) researchers found the definition of the three personality structures by Sigmund Freud, among others:

1. Id

Freud likened the id to a queen or king. The id is the psychic energy and instinct that pressures humans to fulfill basic needs such as eating, rejecting pain or not being with reality. The Id function is connected to the pleasure principle, which constantly pursues satisfaction and avoids discomfort. Id considers pleasure as a condition characterized by a relative lack of activity or low levels of energy, whereas pain is perceived as tension or heightened energy. For the Id, pleasure is a state of relative inactivity or low energy levels, and pain is the tension or increase in energy that the desire for satisfaction brings. So, when there is a stimulus that triggers energy to work - energy tension arises - the id operates on the pleasure principle; trying to reduce or eliminate that tension; returning the desires to a low energy level. The pleasure principle is processed in two ways, reflex actions, and primary processes.

The id serves as the original personality system from which the ego and superego emerge. According to Freud, the id can be compared to a monarch, while the ego functions as the prime minister and the superego as the highest priest. The id operates as an absolute ruler, demanding respect, and indulgence, and acting in a self-centered manner. It pursues its own desires and expects them to be fulfilled without considering others. The id represents the psychic energy and instinct that compel individuals to satisfy their basic needs, such as hunger, sexual desires, and the avoidance of pain or discomfort. Its functioning is governed by the pleasure principle, which

constantly seeks pleasure and strives to avoid discomfort (Minderop A. , 2010).

Reflex actions are automatic reactions carried from birth such as eye blinking - used to handle simple stimulus gratification and are usually immediate. Primary processes are reactions to imagining or fantasizing about something that can reduce or eliminate stress - used to handle complex stimuli, such as a hungry baby imagining food or his mother's nipple. The process of forming images of objects that reduce stress is called wish fulfillment, for example, dreams, daydreams, and psychotic hallucinations.

2. Ego

In this comparison, the ego is compared to a prime minister, symbolizing its role in managing and executing tasks that pertain to the realm of reality. Additionally, it emphasizes the ego's crucial duty of being attentive and responsive to the demands and aspirations of society at large. The ego is caught between two conflicting forces and is guarded and obedient to the principles of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. Similarly, there are individuals who have high sexual urges and aggressiveness for example. Of course, these desires will not be satisfied without supervision. Thus, the ego helps man to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing hardship or suffering to himself. The ego's task gives place to the main mental functions, e.g. reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making. Therefore, the ego is the

main leader of the personality, just like a company leader who is able to make rational decisions for the betterment of the company.

The ego serves as the managerial aspect of one's personality, responsible for two primary objectives. Initially, it selects the appropriate stimuli to respond to and decides which instincts should be fulfilled based on the urgency of needs. Subsequently, it determines the timing and manner in which needs are met, considering the available opportunities while minimizing potential risks. In simpler terms, the ego acts as the executive of the personality, aiming to satisfy the desires of the id while also meeting moral and developmental requirements necessary for the growth and refinement of the superego.

The ego develops from the id so that people are able to handle reality; the ego operates following the reality principle; an effort to obtain the satisfaction demanded by the Id by preventing new stress or delaying enjoyment until an object is found that can actually satisfy the need. The reality principle is carried out through a secondary process, namely thinking realistically to develop a plan and test whether the plan produces the intended object. The testing process is called a reality test (reality test) carrying out actions in accordance with plans that have been thought of realistically. From the way it works, it can be understood that most of the ego's operating areas are in consciousness, but there is a small part of the ego operating in the preconscious and unconscious areas. The ego is the executive (executor) of the personality, which has two main tasks; first,

choosing which stimuli to respond to and or which instincts to satisfy according to the priority of needs.

3. Superego

Freud likens the superego to a priest who is always considerate of good and bad values who must remind the greedy Id that the importance of wise and prudent behavior. The superego refers to morality in the personality. The superego is similar to the 'conscience' that recognizes good and bad values. Like the Id, the superego does not consider reality because it does not wrestle with realistic matters, except when the Id's sexual and aggressiveness impulses can be satisfied in moral considerations.

The superego can be described as the moral and ethical aspect of an individual's personality. It functions based on idealistic principles rather than the id's pursuit of pleasure or the ego's focus on reality. The idealistic principle of the superego consists of two subprinciples, namely conscience and ego ideal. The superego serves as a representation of parental values and societal standards that are instilled in a child through rules, prohibitions, and commands. Actions that are prohibited by parents are seen as wrong and subject to punishment, leading the child to internalize them as a conscience, which guides what should not be done. On the other hand, behaviors that are approved, rewarded, and praised by parents become the standard of perfection or ego ideal, representing what ought to be done (Alwisol., 2004).

The Superego is the moral and ethical force of the personality, which operates using the idealistic principle as opposed to the gratification

principle of the Id and the realistic principle of the Ego. The superego develops from the ego, and like the ego it has no energy of its own. Similar to the ego, the superego operates in the three regions of consciousness. But different from the ego, it has no contact with the outside world (the same as the Id) so the need for perfection it strives for is unrealistic (the Id is unrealistic in striving for pleasure).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section consists of research design, data sources, data collection, techniques and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study is categorized into literary criticism that focuses on analyzing the motifs that are the object of study. This study focuses more on the analysis of story motifs complemented by the application of knowledge related to the problems and objects of study in the text of the novel entitled *The Silent Wife*. The researcher collects, processes, and analyzes data to get the conclusion of this research. Because the researcher analyze the data descriptively, the presentation of the results of this research is in the form of an explanation of words and the results of the data obtained are not in the form of numbers, but rather lead to words, phrases, clauses, and sentences expressed by the characters in the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A. Harrison.

In this study, library research and internet research are also used to support and expand the researcher ideas as well as to obtain the required materials and insights. The analysis includes an exploration of the main character personality portrayed depicted in the novel, and the results of the analysis will be written in paragraph form.

B. Data Source

The data source of this research is the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison published in 2013. Noura Publishing which is 209 pages and consists of

28 chapters. This book is composed of significant terms, expressions, and clauses that align with the goals of this research. Subsequent data sources comprise relevant research materials that offer comparable information. Numerous relevant studies were sourced from dissertations, academic journals, and textbooks authored by students, which provided support for the inquiries, issues, and theories explored in this research.

C. Data Collection

In this thesis data collection, the researcher chooses to collect data with the following steps:

1. Reading the novel *The Silent Wife* which consist of 209 pages to make the writer has a clear understanding about the novels.
2. Underlining important data related to each of the research problems that have been determined, as a form of proof of what is stated in answering the research problem.
3. Selecting data, by looking at the aspects of personality in the novel, to discover how the main character's personality is portrayed in the novel.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting all the data and information which relate to the problems of study, the data used the combined and analyzed. The researcher has some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. Classifying the data. After selecting the data by finding out quotations, in this step, the researcher classify the selected data into each of problems of study.

2. Analyzing the data, in this step, the researcher analyzes the data with Sigmund Freud's theory in the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison.
3. Interpreting the data. In this step, the researcher interprets the novel A.S.A. Harrison's *The Silent Wife* based on its personality.
4. Making conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher wants to analyze personality of the main character in the novel *The Silent Wife*. As is known, a person's personality consists of three personality structures, namely id, ego, and superego. In this chapter, the researcher explain and provide evidence of these three personality structures that illustrate the personality portrayed carried out by the main character.

A. The Main Character's Personality in Novel *The Silent Wife*.

The definitions of id, ego, and superego have been explained in the previous chapter. The researcher can conclude that id is a desire that satisfies the heart, ego is a control mechanism within us which is good and which is bad, while superego is a system outside the ego (good values).

The superego is the system outside of the ego that controls what is good and what is bad. The researcher analyze personality of Sigmund Freud's theory of the three structures of Id, Ego, and Superego of Jodi Brett as the main character of *The Silent Wife* novel as follows:

1. The Portrayal of Id by the main character

The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. This aspect of personality is completely unconscious and includes instinctive and primitive behaviors that refer to the id exclusively to the instinctive and primitive aspects of personality. In this case, the id of Jodi is seen when Jodi tries to eliminate the desire for revenge formed in the id of her personality because she always thinks

about the survival of her relationship and the great love for Todd. Relationship and the great love for Todd. He was still fighting for his right to be free, so he decided to take revenge on the person who had imprisoned him.

“She’s aware of her fondness for ledger keeping, a term that marriage counselors use to castigate their clients for keeping a running tally of who did what to whom, which is not in the spirit of generosity that supposedly nurtures a healthy relationship. The way she sees it, generosity is admirable but not always practical. Without some discreet retaliation to balance things out, a little surreptitious tit for tat to keep the grievances at bay, most relationships—hers included—would surely combust in a blaze of resentment” (P.63).

The quote above shows the character believes that without some form of discreet retaliation or a subtle tit-for-tat approach to balance things out, grievances would accumulate and potentially lead to resentment. By acknowledging the need for an exchange of actions, she implies that reciprocity plays a crucial role in maintaining the equilibrium within relationships. Without this balance, she envisions relationships, including her own, spiraling into a destructive state and ultimately "combusting in a blaze of resentment."

This perspective challenges the idealized notion of pure generosity as the sole driving force behind healthy relationships. The character suggests that a certain level of give-and-take, even if done covertly, is necessary to prevent resentment from festering. This viewpoint suggests a more pragmatic approach to relationships, acknowledging the presence of underlying tensions and the importance of maintaining equilibrium through subtle acts of retaliation or reciprocation.

Overall, this passage provides insight into the character's perspective on relationship dynamics, highlighting the tension between the ideals of generosity and the practicality of balancing grievances through discreet acts of retaliation. For this

reason, individuals will always seek pleasure and avoid inconvenience in any way, this is also found in *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A. Harrison, it can be seen through the quotation below.

"Besides, she's had her little revenge with the key, and to that extent at least, she feels satisfied." (P.52)

The provided quote suggests that the character mentioned in the story has achieved a sense of satisfaction or fulfillment through an act of revenge involving a key. From an analytical perspective, this quote provides insight into the character's motivations, emotions, and actions. Firstly, the phrase "she's had her little revenge with the key" implies that the character has taken some form of revenge or retaliation using a key. This suggests that the character may have been wronged or harmed in some way, leading to a desire for retribution. The key could symbolize access or control over something important to the character or the person they seek revenge against.

The use of the word "little" in the quote indicates that the revenge taken by the character may not be significant or grandiose but rather subtle or minor in nature. This implies that the character might have chosen a discreet and perhaps clever method to achieve their revenge, using the key in a way that could be easily overlooked or underestimated. The phrase "to that extent at least" suggests that the character's satisfaction is limited to the success of their revenge with the key.

This implies that while the character may have found temporary contentment or a sense of justice in this act, it may not fully resolve the deeper issues or grievances that prompted their desire for revenge in the first place. Overall,

this quote provides a glimpse into a character who has taken revenge using a key and has derived a certain degree of satisfaction from it. It hints at the character's motives and emotions, indicating that they may have experienced some form of injustice or harm and sought a means of addressing it. However, it also suggests that this act of revenge may not provide a complete resolution to their underlying concerns.

“You knew I’d kick you out is why you didn’t tell me.”
“That’s not true.”
“I would have kicked you out.”
“Yes, but that’s not what I was thinking.”
“What were you thinking, Todd? Just tell me that. What was going through your mind? Why would you wait until the second you’re walking out the door to share the news with me?”(P.93)

From the dialogue, it is clear that Todd withheld some information from the other person, who seems upset by this. The person accuses Todd of intentionally not revealing the information because they knew they would be kicked out if they did. Todd denies this claim, stating that it's not true. However, the other person maintains that they would have indeed kicked Todd out. The frustrated person demands an explanation from Todd, asking what was going through their mind and why they chose to share the news only when they were about to leave. This suggests that Todd's timing was particularly upsetting to the other person, as they feel Todd purposely delayed sharing the information until the last moment. From this dialogue, we can infer that Todd withheld some significant news that would have resulted in their expulsion from the place where they both reside.

It is likely that the frustrated person feels betrayed or hurt by Todd's actions and believes that Todd deliberately chose to keep them in the dark until the last minute to avoid any confrontation or potential repercussions. Overall, this brief

excerpt reveals a tense situation where trust and communication have been compromised. The frustrated person's anger stems from the perception that Todd intentionally concealed information, potentially jeopardizing their living arrangement. Todd's motives for delaying the news are still unclear, leaving the reader curious about their thought process and the underlying reasons for their actions.

After separating from Todd, Jodi still often lived in the house they lived in together, the house was obtained as a result of their work together, one day, Jodi received a letter from someone saying that Jodi had to leave the house immediately, but Jodi was still determined to stay in the house because Jodi also had rights from the house. The quote below shows how Jodi feels toward Todd after the Letter:

“So,” she says. “What’s with the letter from Harry?”
“Jodi,” he says. “I’ve been meaning to call you.”
“You should have called me. How could you let this happen?”
“Harry sent you a letter?”
“Some guy handed it to me in the lobby.”
“What does it say?”
“For crying out loud, Todd. It says I have to move.”
“Jesus,” he says. “That’s a mistake. That wasn’t supposed to happen.”
“Of course it’s a mistake. A very upsetting mistake.” (P.124)

The quote above how Jodi talks to Todd about the letter she received from Harry. Her initial reaction is anger and frustration, which expresses her immediate emotional response to the situation. This impulsive and emotional reaction can be seen as a representation of the id's drive for immediate gratification.

In this short dialogue, Jodi displays frustration and confronts Todd about a letter she received from Harry. Jodi's initial question, "What's with the letter from Harry?" suggests curiosity and a desire for information. This demonstrates her conscious awareness and engagement with external stimuli. Todd's response, "I've been meaning to call you," implies a level of avoidance or procrastination on his

part. The id perspective might interpret this as Todd prioritizing his own pleasure or immediate gratification by not addressing the issue promptly. He may have been avoiding potential conflict or discomfort associated with the situation.

Jodi's subsequent statement, "You should have called me. How could you let this happen?" expresses her disappointment and frustration. From an id perspective, Jodi is driven by her instinctual desires for support, reassurance, and protection. Her strong emotional reaction could be seen as an impulsive response driven by her immediate emotional needs. The conversation continues with Jodi informing Todd that she received the letter from some guy in the lobby. Todd asks about the content of the letter, indicating his own curiosity and concern, possibly driven by his id's need for resolution or the avoidance of negative consequences.

Jodi's exasperated response, "For crying out loud, Todd. It says I have to move," reflects her emotional distress and further demonstrates her impulsive reaction to the situation. Her use of emotional language and emphasis on the upsetting nature of the mistake highlights her immediate emotional response. Todd's reply, "That's a mistake. That wasn't supposed to happen," implies a sense of responsibility or guilt. From an id perspective, Todd may be driven by his desire to rectify the situation to avoid conflict and protect his own well-being. His use of religious language, "Jesus," could suggest a heightened emotional response or a plea for forgiveness. Jodi's final statement, "Of course it's a mistake. A very upsetting mistake," reiterates her emotional distress and reinforces her instinctual need for support and validation. The repetition of "mistake" emphasizes the significance of the error and highlights the emotional impact on her.

2. The Portrayal of Ego by the Main Character

Ego is a decision maker that controlled by Reality Principle. It's totally different from Id which only wants to seek for pleasure. As the decision maker, Ego has to make a decision based on reality, considering whether the plan can made out not.

Jodi is the main character in the novel, a psychotherapist who struggles to control and organize her life. She exhibits traits that are in line with the ego. She is rational, logical, and makes decisions based on practical considerations. Jodi tries to maintain stability and maintain her self-image by following society's expectations and playing the role of a good wife. She suppressed his emotions and presented a normal face, reflecting a strong ego function. These factors become the reasons for the actions seen in Jodi's personality character. The personality structure is called the ego.

Eleven pills. That's how many were in the vial, round blue tablets like buttons on a baby's smock. She spilled them into her hand and counted them out as she dropped them one by one into her mortar. A woman who grinds up sleeping pills in her kitchen mortar and stirs the resulting chalky powder into her husband's bedtime drink could potentially attract a lot of negative attention, could even make a name for herself, but that's not how she was thinking about it at the time. It was more a matter of the just and appropriate thing to do. The pills were in his pocket; he was careless enough to leave them there; it was only right that he should be the one to ingest them. If he ingested the pills they would disappear, and in the process the score between them would be settled. (P.63)

In the perspective of Ego Eleven pills, the story portrays a woman who takes the initiative to grind up sleeping pills and mix them into her husband's bedtime drink. The pills symbolize her desire for justice and retribution in their relationship. The woman's action can be seen as a manifestation of her ego and a way to regain control and balance the score between them. The description of the pills as "round

blue tablets like buttons on a baby's smock" creates an image of innocence and vulnerability. This juxtaposition highlights the woman's intention to confront her husband's carelessness and hold him accountable for his actions.

By counting out the pills and dropping them one by one into her mortar, the woman exhibits a meticulous and deliberate approach. This suggests that her decision is not impulsive but rather a result of careful consideration, emphasizing her conviction in the justness of her actions. The act of grinding the pills into a chalky powder and mixing it into her husband's drink symbolizes her desire to dissolve the conflict between them. By ingesting the pills, her husband not only consumes the physical evidence but also experiences the consequences of his actions. This act of making him ingest the pills can be seen as a metaphorical representation of making him face the repercussions of his behavior.

The woman's perspective is focused on achieving justice and settling the score. She does not consider the potential negative attention or the possibility of making a name for herself through her actions. This suggests that her motivation lies primarily in restoring equilibrium and asserting her own sense of fairness. Overall, the story, through the lens of Ego Eleven pills, portrays a woman's quest for justice and balance in her relationship. The pills represent her means of rectifying the perceived imbalance and settling the score between herself and her husband.

"She is not required to decide, for example, if she can overcome her reservations, work herself into enough of a rage, do the deed in cold blood, cope with consequences". (P.152)

The quotation above describe what way Jodi choses to take revenge on Todd even though she had through about how life would be without Todd, a split second

later Jodi thinks that life without Todd is a new concept that will have a big effect on her life. Jodi's ego is not asked to make a decision about whether or not to act on her doubts and perform an action in cold blood, which would clearly violate societal norms and superego moral standards. Instead, the woman is asked to act solely on her emotions and impulses, which would be more in line with the id's wishes.

From the perspective of the ego, the passage suggests that the character mentioned in the story is facing a situation where she doesn't need to make any conscious decisions or engage in a rational thought process. The statement emphasizes that she is not required to determine whether she can overcome her reservations or assess her ability to work herself into a state of anger or rage. The mention of "doing the deed in cold blood" suggests that there is an action or task that needs to be carried out, potentially involving harm or violence. The ego, in psychology, represents the conscious aspect of one's personality that deals with reality and decision-making. It balances the desires and impulses of the id (the instinctual, pleasure-seeking part of the mind) and the superego (the moral and societal constraints). In this context, the ego's role seems to be downplayed, as the character is not required to actively engage in decision-making processes or consider the consequences of her actions.

This perspective may indicate that the character is being pushed into a situation where her conscious thought and decision-making are set aside, potentially highlighting a conflict between her instincts or desires (represented by the id) and moral considerations (represented by the superego). It suggests a suspension of conscious agency and an emphasis on more instinctual or impulsive behavior.

Overall, this passage from the perspective of the ego portrays a situation where the character's conscious decision-making and rational thought processes are not deemed necessary, and instead, the focus is on her ability to act without reservation or moral contemplation.

“How many shots did he fire? The news story doesn’t specify, but the wording of it, the notion that “one or more gunmen opened fire,” implies a volley. Did the first of the bullets hit home? Or did he have a moment to realize his peril, consider what was happening and why? She finds now that she wants very much for him to have seen it coming. This is her wish. That he registered the truth, understood it as her doing, saw that he’d brought it on himself”. (P.180)

The quotation above that ego refers to one's sense of self, individuality, and self-centeredness. From this perspective, the analysis focuses on the desires and wishes of the protagonist, and how they relate to the actions and consequences described in the news story. The passage begins by mentioning the uncertainty surrounding the number of shots fired. The protagonist speculates that the use of the phrase "one or more gunmen opened fire" suggests a continuous barrage of bullets rather than a single shot. This observation reflects the analytical and detail-oriented nature of Ego, as it tries to make sense of the information provided.

The passage then delves into the protagonist's emotional state and desires. The protagonist expresses a wish for the person in question, referred to as "he," to have realized his peril before the bullets struck him. This desire stems from the protagonist's ego-centric viewpoint, wanting the person to have recognized the consequences of their actions and to have understood that they brought it upon themselves. The phrase "she finds now that she wants very much for him to have seen it coming" reveals a sense of satisfaction or vindication on the part of the protagonist. Ego-driven desires for justice, retribution, or a sense of superiority are

often present in individuals who view the world primarily from their own perspective.

The passage concludes with the protagonist's wish that the person, "he," registered the truth, understood it as the protagonist's doing, and saw it as self-inflicted consequences. This further reinforces the egocentric perspective of the protagonist, who seeks recognition and acknowledgment for their role in the situation. Overall, the analysis from the perspective of Ego in this passage emphasizes the protagonist's self-centered desires, their need for validation and recognition, and their wish for the person in question to have been aware of their impending fate, attributing it to their own actions. That can be quote below.

"She feels now as if she's been staring into the sun. She saw herself as different from all those others who commit crimes, in a league of her own, subject to a higher justice, but the truth is she's been burning out her retinas in a staggering feat of vanity and pride". (P.199)

In the quotation, in analyzing this story from the perspective of ego by Sigmund Freud, we can interpret the protagonist's behavior as an expression of her ego. The ego is the rational part of the psyche that mediates between the impulses of the id and the demands of the external world. It is concerned with self-preservation and maintaining a sense of identity. In the given passage, the narrator describes the character's perspective from an ego-centric point of view. The phrase "She feels now as if she's been staring into the sun" suggests that she has been overly focused on herself, her actions, and her own importance. This metaphorical comparison to staring into the sun indicates that she has been basking in her own self-perceived brilliance and grandiosity.

The character believes herself to be different from others who commit crimes, seeing herself as exceptional and deserving of a higher form of justice. This belief reflects a sense of superiority and entitlement. She considers herself to be in a league of her own, placing herself above ordinary individuals who engage in criminal behavior. This viewpoint stems from her ego, which drives her to seek validation and recognition for her actions.

However, the latter part of the passage reveals a contrasting truth. The narrator states that she has actually been burning out her retinas, which can be interpreted as a metaphor for damaging her own sense of perspective and understanding. In her pursuit of vanity and pride, she has blinded herself to the consequences of her actions and the potential harm she may have caused. This self-inflicted blindness suggests that her ego-driven perspective has led her astray and disconnected her from reality. Instead of acknowledging her flaws and the potential harm she may have caused, she has become consumed by her own self-image and the belief in her own exceptionalism. This passage highlights the destructive nature of ego and its potential to distort one's perception and judgment.

“The one thing she needs to get her hands on is sleeping pills. The OTC brands don't work, and to get a prescription she would need to see a doctor. She's thought about trying an Internet source, but buying drugs online would be like buying them on the street. Sleeplessness has never been a problem in the past, but lately it's gotten so bad that she's been blanking out and seeing double. She wishes now that she had saved Natasha's eszopiclone. Giving it to Todd accomplished nothing”. (P.151)

The ego, in Freudian theory, the story portrays a character who is experiencing severe sleeplessness and is desperately seeking a solution. The protagonist feels that over-the-counter (OTC) sleeping pills are ineffective, leading her to contemplate the option of obtaining prescription medication.

However, this would require a visit to the doctor, which she may be reluctant to do for some reason. The mention of buying drugs online highlights the protagonist's dilemma. While she acknowledges that it may provide a potential solution, she views it as a risky or undesirable option, comparing it to buying drugs on the street. This implies that the protagonist values safety, legality, or both when it comes to obtaining medication.

The character's sleeplessness has escalated to the point where it is significantly affecting her daily life. The mention of "blacking out" and "seeing double" suggests that her lack of sleep is causing cognitive impairment and physical discomfort. This indicates the severity of her condition and her growing desperation for a remedy. The protagonist expresses regret over not saving Natasha's eszopiclone, implying that she had access to this particular medication in the past. However, giving it to Todd, presumably as a solution for his sleeplessness, did not yield the desired outcome. This further emphasizes the character's frustration and the urgency of her need for effective sleeping pills.

Overall, from the perspective of Ego, the story presents a character who is struggling with severe sleeplessness, exploring different options for obtaining medication while grappling with concerns about safety and legality. The protagonist's deteriorating condition and failed attempts at finding a solution contribute to her mounting desperation.

3. The Portrayal of Superego by the Main Character

Superego which refers to morality in one's personality. The superego is like a conscience that values bad or good (conscience). It is similar to the Id, the superego does not consider the reality because it has nothing to do with realistic things, except when the aggressiveness of the Id can be satisfied in moral considerations. As a psychologist, Jodi certainly understands how to deal with everything without haste, she will pay attention to every decision made in her life. If Jodi has to take revenge in a way like what A.S.A. Harrison wrote, then Jodi will not do it in a careless way, because Jodi does not want to leave a trail that will endanger her life. Jodi knows for sure what to do. Superego, as the last personality structure that refers to morality in an individual's personality, how to apply the values of Jodi's life and plays a role in influencing Jodi's thinking towards conscience that contains good and bad values in thinking and doing actions. In this novel, there is a hint of remorse from Jodi for what she did to her husband who has now passed away.

"If she were inclined to dwell on things gone wrong she would have left him or strangled him years ago". (P.52)

The quotation above, this statement suggests that Jodi in the story has exercised self-control over her impulses to leave or harm her partner despite their relationship not being perfect. In analyzing the provided statement from the perspective of the superego, it is important to consider the superego's role as a moral conscience and the internalization of societal norms and values. The superego represents the part of the psyche that strives for perfection, adherence to rules, and the suppression of socially unacceptable impulses. The statement, "If she were inclined to dwell on things gone wrong she would have left him or strangled him

years ago," suggests that the person in question has encountered numerous challenges or negative experiences with another individual.

However, it also implies that despite these difficulties, the individual has chosen to remain in the relationship without taking drastic actions such as leaving or harming the other person.

From the perspective of the superego, this statement reflects a conflict between the individual's desires and the superego's moral standards. Despite the potential inclination to dwell on the negative aspects or wrongdoings of the other person, the superego likely discourages the individual from resorting to extreme actions. The superego, with its focus on societal norms, would likely consider leaving or harming the other person as morally unacceptable responses to the challenges faced in the relationship. The statement also hints at the individual's ability to exercise self-restraint and control over their impulses, which aligns with the superego's function of regulating and suppressing unacceptable desires. Instead of succumbing to violent or drastic urges, the individual has chosen to stay in the relationship, potentially influenced by their superego's emphasis on maintaining stability and fulfilling societal expectations.

Overall, from a superego perspective, the statement suggests a tension between the individual's personal desires and the internalized moral standards. Despite encountering difficulties, the individual exercises self-control and refrains from actions that would violate societal norms, reflecting the influence of the superego in shaping their behavior and decision-making process.

Fact number one: Todd is dead. Which she struggles to assimilate even as she realizes that, fact number two: Her guilt is so transparent that the Chicago police have already hunted her down. (P.176)

Escaping into the bedroom gives her a brief but much needed respite. Her hands are clammy; her hairline is damp; she feels grubby in spite of having showered. (P.182)

The superego, in Freud's theory, represents the moral and ethical component of the mind. The superego incorporates societal norms, values, and the individual's internalized sense of right and wrong. In this story, the protagonist is grappling with the fact that Todd, presumably someone close to her, has died. The opening statement, "Fact number one: Todd is dead," suggests a cold, objective realization that she struggles to process emotionally. This can be seen as an expression of the superego perspective, which represents the internalized moral and societal standards that influence our thoughts and behaviors. The second statement, "Her guilt is so transparent that the Chicago police have already hunted her down," implies that the protagonist feels responsible or somehow implicated in Todd's death.

This sense of guilt adds to her struggle in assimilating the first fact. The mention of the police hunting her down suggests a fear of being held accountable for the circumstances surrounding Todd's death. It further highlights the superego's role in enforcing social norms and justice.

The following passage describes the protagonist seeking solace in the bedroom. The physical sensations she experiences, such as clammy hands, a damp hairline, and feeling grubby despite having showered, reflect her heightened emotional state and the toll it has taken on her. This could be interpreted as the superego's influence, as it often emphasizes cleanliness, order, and self-control. Overall, this brief analysis suggests that the story portrays a character struggling

with the objective reality of a person's death, a deep sense of guilt, and the superego's influence in how these emotions are experienced and expressed. This can also be seen through the quote below.

“All that she knows or imagines about prison clatters around in her head, a kaleidoscope of vulgar prospects and showy threats. Isolated, with no one to confide in, she’s given up on herself, fallen prey to a ruinous doomsday mentality. The trial will be a public spectacle; every detail of her life with Todd will be fodder for public consumption. And afterward, when the uproar has died down and people have moved on, long after that, she will still be locked up, trading her mashed potatoes for lipstick or aspirin and doing unspeakable things in the interest of self-preservation”. (P.197)

From superego, the story can be analyzed in terms of the internalized moral and ethical standards that govern an individual's behavior. From the perspective of the superego, the passage portrays a character who is overwhelmed by negative thoughts and fears associated with prison. The superego, according to Freudian psychoanalysis, represents the moral and ethical aspects of a person's psyche, often acting as an internalized authority figure that governs one's sense of right and wrong. It strives for perfection and imposes guilt or anxiety when one deviates from societal standards. In the given passage, the superego is evident in the character's preoccupation with the potential consequences of her actions and the judgment she may face in the public eye. The superego manifests as a critical voice, as she refers to the prospects and threats in her mind as "vulgar" and "showy." These negative judgments could be a reflection of her internalized moral standards and the fear of being exposed to public scrutiny.

The character's isolation and lack of confidants contribute to her distress and a sense of abandonment. Without a support system, she becomes vulnerable to negative thoughts, leading to a "ruinous doomsday mentality." This mindset represents the superego's influence, as it amplifies her anxieties and self-doubt.

Furthermore, the character's focus on the future and the consequences of the trial aligns with the superego's concern for adherence to societal norms. The superego anticipates the public spectacle and emphasizes the potential exposure of intimate details of her life with Todd. This suggests a fear of being judged and criticized by others, which the superego attempts to regulate by instilling guilt or anxiety.

The passage concludes with a bleak outlook on her future, highlighting the superego's role in shaping her thoughts. Even after the initial uproar has subsided, she envisions herself remaining imprisoned, engaging in desperate acts to survive. This demonstrates the superego's influence on her belief that she must compromise her integrity and engage in "unspeakable things" to protect herself. Overall, the passage illustrates the superego's impact on the character's thoughts and emotions. It highlights the internal struggle between societal expectations and personal desire, leading to feelings of isolation, self-doubt, and the anticipation of harsh judgment.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents conclusions and suggestions based on the research problem, research findings, and discussion. The conclusions are meant to summarize the results of the analysis in the previous chapter, and the suggestions are meant to provide information to future researchers who are interested in conducting research in the same field.

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted to examine the main character in A.S.A Harrison's *The Silent Wife* from perspective of Sigmund Freud's personality theory. The conclusion is that the main character's personality in the novel *The Silent Wife* is reflected in three personalities namely id, ego, and superego. This is evidenced by the overall data obtained which has id and ego aspects that always try to gain freedom. The main character has aspects of Id Ego and Superego. However, in this case the characters override the Superego aspect in the main character. The main character of this novel has an important role throughout the story. Jodi Brett manages to make her wish. Based on the psychological analysis of Sigmund Freud's personality structure to analyze Jodi Brett's personality.

Jodi is found in expressing her id. She knew to kill Todd Gilbert to fulfill her id. Jodi avenges her ego's desire, and this explanation is in accordance with Sigmund Freud's theory when he says that the ego sometimes does. But all of his actions created a superego personality that felt guilty and remorseful, knowing that what he did was wrong.

B. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that anyone who shares the same thoughts as the researcher can develop this thesis to gain a deeper understanding of the personality described through Sigmund Freud's theory. The researcher also hopes that English Literature students can learn more about this issue because this thesis also can relate to the conditions that occur in today's society. Sigmund Freud's psychology help readers to open their eyes and see literary works from different countries that represent their respective societies that may have the same social problems.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



My name is Arina Nur Habibah, I was born in Blitar, July 22nd, 1997. I went to MAN Kota Blitar. Then I continued my study in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2017 majoring in English Literature in the Faculty of Humanities. I joined Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan and Ikamahalita while I was studying in UIN Malang. My hobby is playing music and watching movie. I am the first child of two siblings.

APPENDIX

NO	CORPUS	CLASSIFICATION
1.	<p><i>“She’s aware of her fondness for ledger keeping, a term that marriage counselors use to castigate their clients for keeping a running tally of who did what to whom, which is not in the spirit of generosity that supposedly nurtures a healthy relationship. The way she sees it, generosity is admirable but not always practical. Without some discreet retaliation to balance things out, a little surreptitious tit for tat to keep the grievances at bay, most relationships—hers included—would surely combust in a blaze of resentment” (P.63)</i></p>	Id
2.	<p><i>“Besides, she’s had her little revenge with the key, and to that extent at least, she feels satisfied.” (P.52)</i></p>	Id
3.	<p><i>“You knew I’d kick you out is why you didn’t tell me.”</i> <i>“That’s not true.”</i> <i>“I would have kicked you out.”</i> <i>“Yes, but that’s not what I was thinking.”</i> <i>“What were you thinking, Todd? Just tell me that. What was going through your mind? Why would you wait until the second you’re walking out the door to share the news with me?”(P.93)</i></p>	Id
4.	<p><i>“So,” she says. “What’s with the letter from Harry?”</i> <i>“Jodi,” he says. “I’ve been meaning to call you.”</i> <i>“You should have called me. How could you let this happen?”</i> <i>“Harry sent you a letter?”</i> <i>“Some guy handed it to me in the lobby.”</i> <i>“What does it say?”</i> <i>“For crying out loud, Todd. It says I have to move.”</i> <i>“Jesus,” he says. “That’s a mistake. That wasn’t supposed to happen.”</i> <i>“Of course it’s a mistake. A very upsetting mistake.” (P.124)</i></p>	Id

5.	<p><i>Eleven pills. That's how many were in the vial, round blue tablets like buttons on a baby's smock. She spilled them into her hand and counted them out as she dropped them one by one into her mortar. A woman who grinds up sleeping pills in her kitchen mortar and stirs the resulting chalky powder into her husband's bedtime drink could potentially attract a lot of negative attention, could even make a name for herself, but that's not how she was thinking about it at the time. It was more a matter of the just and appropriate thing to do. The pills were in his pocket; he was careless enough to leave them there; it was only right that he should be the one to ingest them. If he ingested the pills they would disappear, and in the process the score between them would be settled. (P.63)</i></p>	Ego
6.	<p><i>She is not required to decide, for example, if she can overcome her reservations, work herself into enough of a rage, do the deed in cold blood, cope with consequences. (P.152)</i></p>	Ego
7.	<p><i>How many shots did he fire? The news story doesn't specify, but the wording of it, the notion that "one or more gunmen opened fire," implies a volley. Did the first of the bullets hit home? Or did he have a moment to realize his peril, consider what was happening and why? She finds now that she wants very much for him to have seen it coming. This is her wish. That he registered the truth, understood it as her doing, saw that he'd brought it on himself. (P.180)</i></p>	Ego
8.	<p><i>The one thing she needs to get her hands on is sleeping pills. The OTC brands don't work, and to get a prescription she would need to see a doctor. She's thought about trying an Internet source, but buying drugs online would be like buying them on the street. Sleeplessness has never been a problem in the past, but lately it's gotten so</i></p>	Ego

	<i>bad that she's been blanking out and seeing double. She wishes now that she had saved Natasha's eszopiclone. Giving it to Todd accomplished nothing. (P.151)</i>	
9.	<i>She feels now as if she's been staring into the sun. She saw herself as different from all those others who commit crimes, in a league of her own, subject to a higher justice, but the truth is she's been burning out her retinas in a staggering feat of vanity and pride. (P.199)</i>	Ego
10.	<i>If she were inclined to dwell on things gone wrong she would have left him or strangled him years ago. (P.52)</i>	Superego
11.	<i>Fact number one: Todd is dead. Which she struggles to assimilate even as she realizes that, fact number two: Her guilt is so transparent that the Chicago police have already hunted her down. (P.176)</i> <i>Escaping into the bedroom gives her a brief but muchneeded respite. Her hands are clammy; her hairline is damp; she feels grubby in spite of having showered. (P.182)</i>	Superego
12.	<i>All that she knows or imagines about prison clatters around in her head, a kaleidoscope of vulgar prospects and showy threats. Isolated, with no one to confide in, she's given up on herself, fallen prey to a ruinous doomsday mentality. The trial will be a public spectacle; every detail of her life with Todd will be fodder for public consumption. And afterward, when the uproar has died down and people have moved on, long after that, she will still be locked up, trading her mashed potatoes for lipstick or aspirin and doing unspeakable things in the interest of self-preservation. (P.197)</i>	Superego