

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE









pleasure or satisfaction. The pleasure principle is a special case of a universal tendency found in all living matter to maintain constancy in the face of internal and external disturbances.

Id engages in primary – process thinking, which is primitive, illogical, irrational, and fantasy oriented (Weiten 331). Thus, it means that id is entirely unconscious, expressing its urges at the conscious level through ego. Id appears in the unconscious from instinct, desires, and other impulse. That is why it must be immediately fulfilled regardless of time and condition. The simplest example of id's expression is about hunger and thirst. If a baby is hungry, he/she immediately fed by sucking his/her mother's breast. This process is repeated again and again so that the baby will think about his/her mother's breast every time he/she gets hungry. Through repetition like this, his/her mother's breast becomes associated with tension reduction. Thus, when the baby is not immediately fed by her mother, he/she will produce a memory image of an object that is needed to reduce a tension is called the primary process (Hall 11-12).

Therefore, it is said that id completely works under pleasure principle for it always strive to find immediate fulfillment or satisfaction of its need. However, not all the id's desires can be fulfilled; therefore, ego appears to compromise. When somebody's id is too strong, it will make the person become bound up in self-gratification and uncaring others.

#### 2.1.2.1.2 Ego

With the existence of id in a man basic psychological desire there would be a strong push from within the fulfilled every desired a human could have. This strong desire which is caused by id will be showed in impulsive behavior. In fact, impulsive behavior may result in increase of tension (pain) by calling forth punishment from the external world. Unless they have a permanent caretaker, as they have during infancy, human must seek and every object that they desired such as food, sex partner and many other goal objects necessary for life. In order to accomplish these missions successfully it is necessary to take into account external reality (the environment) and either by accommodating themselves to it or by asserting mastery over it, obtain from the world that which they needs. These transactions between the person and the world require the formation of a new psychological system, ego.

Ego is the surface of the personality, the part we show to the world. Ego acts as an intermediate between id and external world. So, it develops the awareness that we cannot always get what we want. Ego's job is to get the id's pleasure but to be reasonable and bear to long term consequences in mind because it operates in accordance with the social realities such as society's norms, etiquette, rules and custom.

Ego is governed by reality principle, or a pragmatic approach to the world. The aim of reality principle is to postpone discharge of energy until the actual







and identifies the norms and ethics that are acceptable in a society. When the id pressures ego satisfy its need, ego must balance the pressure with the right-wrong moral judgment of the superego. For example, when a person is tempted to steal an unattended purse, it may be refrained from doing so due to the guilt it will feel as the result as being dishonest. Superego has two subsystems: ego ideal and conscience (Hall 18). Ego ideal is basically what the child's parents approve of. The conscience is the rules about what constitute s bad behavior, or we can say that it is the familiar metaphor of angel and devil on each shoulder. The conscience is basically all those things that the child feels mother or father will disapprove of or punish. The psychological rewards and punishment employed by the superego are feelings of pride and feelings guilty or inferiority, respectively. Ego becomes flushed with pride when it has behaved virtuously or thoughts and it feels ashamed of itself when it has yielded to temptation. Pride is equivalent to self-love, and guilt or inferiority to self-hate. They are the inner representation of parental love and parental rejection. If superego is too dominant, person will feel guilty all the time, or may even have an insufferably saintly personality.

The interaction between id, ego and superego is important in analyzing psychological problem of character when accomplish her ambition. Ego is formed out of id and superego is formed out of ego. They always interact and affiliate each other through their life. (Hall 20)









There are some previous studies which have been written in same topic and theory but different object. There are three theses which found by the researcher as the previous studies. The first is a thesis entitled “The Psychological Problem Seen in John Bristow as Character and The Reflection of Qabil’s Character to that of Robert Galbraith’s *The Cuckoo’s Calling* by Aqilah Lutfiyah (2015) from English Department of Languages and Literature State Islamic of University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The thesis explains how John Bristow manage his id and superego and how anxieties appear as the effects of the prolem.

The second thesis is “A Study on the Different Response of the Two Main Character toward Their Traumatic Experience in Virginia Wolf’s *Mrs Dalloway*” by Athika Goenawan (2008) from English Department of Languages and Literature Petra Christian University of Surabaya. The thesis explains about suffer from traumatic in two main character. They have similar thinking but response is different of their traumatic experience.

The third thesis is a thesis entitled “Mariam’s Search Meaning of Life in Khaled Hossein’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns*” by Fajar Nur Indriyany (2104) from English Department of Languages and Literature State Islamic of University Sunan Kalijaga Jogjakarta. The thesis explains about spiritually guide Mariam. Mariam conscience related to human is reflected by her positive thinking to human, kindness, obedience to her parents and sympathy and patience.