



character deals with mind, feeling, and behavior that showing how they live in life (435). That is called personality.

Personality refers to the characteristic patterns of behavior and ways of thinking that determine a person's adjustment to his environment. It is shaped by human potency since they was born and modified by culture and common experiences that affect them as individual (Hilgard 396). It is about the uniqueness of person, that is, the characteristic that distinguishes him or her from other people. Personality shows how a person will act or react under different circumstances. One of personality theories is psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalytic concepts have become part of our everyday lives, and therefore psychoanalytic thinking should have the advantage of familiarity. The goal of psychoanalysis is to help us resolve our psychological problems. It is the way to get better understanding of human mind and behavior. Then, it must certainly be able to help us understanding literary texts, which are about human behavior (Tyson 11). This science is a branch of psychology that gives big contribution and has been made to human psychology today.

According to Brenner, psychoanalytic theory is a body of hypotheses concerning mental functioning and development in a man (Brenner 11). Mental is something that relates to psycho or soul and gives influence to individual behavior. Every individual behavior and expression is an impulse and shadowing from their mental condition (<http://hakamabbas.blogspot.com>). By applying psychoanalysis



The id has no contact with reality, yet it strives constantly to reduce tension by satisfying basic desires. Its function is to seek pleasure; it means that the id serves the pleasure principle. Pleasure principle is seeking the need without regard to what is possible or what is proper (Feist 27).

It is part of mind that set out pleasure principle and motivates to satisfy the need. The work of id is related with pleasure principle that always seeks pleasure and avoid uncomfortable thing. Every human wants something in life such as food, water, sex, and others. It is the role of id to make everything that needed is satisfied. The id has no morality; it cannot make value judgments or distinguish between good and evil. However, the id is not immoral, merely amoral. Amoral is a state in which the concept of right and wrong is invalid. All of the id's energy is spent for one purpose-to seek pleasure without regard for what is proper or just (28).

The id strives for immediate satisfaction of its needs and does not tolerate delay or postponement of satisfaction for any reason. It knows only instant gratification; it drives us to want what we want when we want it, without regard for what anyone else wants (Schultz 55). Since the id is more emphasize the pleasure and does not recognize the reality. It does not tolerate any delay to satisfy its need. However, the id is the oldest part of mental apparatus and the most important component throughout the life. The id reflects real purpose of individual in life. So, the id is one of the important parts in human personality structures.

## 2. The Ego

The second structure of personality is the ego, which is the rational master of personality. It is a part of personality that has duty as executor, where it works outside the world to evaluate reality and inside the world to manage the need of the id. Because it is aware of reality, the ego decides when and how the id instincts can best be satisfied. The ego does not prevent id satisfaction. Rather, it tries to postpone, delay, or redirect it in terms of the demands of reality or it is called *reality principle* (Schultz 55). In satisfying the need of the id, the ego is looking at the reality as its function to the id.

The function of ego is to seek the best way to satisfy the need of Id. The Ego does not want to prevent the need of id, it is rather to seek the way, the time, and the situation that is right based on the reality in life. Sometimes the ego can control the powerful, pleasure-seeking id, but at other times it loses control (Feist 29). Because of the ego is not recognize the good and bad, sometimes it loses control in satisfying the id.

Representing “what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions,” the ego works diligently to arbitrate the blind demands of the id and the restrictions that the external world imposes. The ego understands that the id has needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt in the end. It is the ego’s job to meet the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. Whereas the id is totally unconscious, the ego is partly conscious, the tip of the visible iceberg. Consciously, our ego helps us function rationally and make wise decisions (Heller 91).

### 3. The Superego

The id and the ego do not represent a complete picture of human nature. There is a third set of forces a powerful and largely unconscious set of dictates or beliefs that we acquire in childhood: our ideas of right and wrong (Schultz 56). That is called the superego. The superego grows out of the ego, and like the ego, it has no energy of its own.

The superego represents the moral and ideal aspects of personality and is guided by the moralistic and idealistic principles as opposed to the pleasure principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego. The term 'superego' is used to describe conscience and ideals (ego ideal). Conscience is feeling to judge whether the action is right or wrong. Meanwhile, the ideal is often thought of as the image we have of our ideal selves, the people we want to become. It means that the superego represents the ideal values and oriented on the perfection (Bateman 35).

The superego refers to morality in personality. It is same with "the pure heart" which is recognized the good and bad (conscience). As like the id, the superego does not encourage the reality (Minderop 22). In his theory, Freud said that the superego began with his attempt to explain why certain people suffer from an overly severe conscience why they were subjected to extreme and unrealistic self-criticism and self-attack. His conceptualization of the inception of the superego was ingenious. Initially, we had to obey our parents or get punished. But as we matured, we identified with our parents and internalized the norms and prohibitions that they taught us (Heller 92). As like the ego,

superego manages and leads the individual behavior that try to satisfy the need of the id based on the rules of society, religion, and beliefs.

From the explanation above, psychoanalysis theory as the main theory is used to analyze the main character of *Dear John*, Savannah, especially how she decided to do sacrifice towards other people that makes her to marry with Tim. This study wants to reveal the sacrifice that portrayed in the story and all the consequences she has to face because of her decision.

## 2. New Criticism

The term *New Criticism* came into popular use to describe this approach to understand the literature with the 1941 publication of John Crowe Ransom's *The New Criticism*, which contains Ransom's personal analysis of several of his contemporary theorist and critics. Ransom himself was a Southern poet, a critic, and one of the leading advocates of this evolving movement. This approach to literary analysis provides readers with a formula for arriving at the correct interpretation of a text using- for the most part-only the text itself (Bressler 55).

Readers and readings may change, but the literary text stays the same. Its meaning is as objective as its physical existence on the page, for it is constructed of words placed in a specific relationship to one another—specific words placed in a specific order—and this one-of-a-kind relationship creates a complex of meaning that cannot be reproduced by any other combination of words (Tyson 135).

Although the author's intention or the reader's response is sometimes mentioned in New Critical readings of literary texts, neither one is the focus of analysis. For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine, or "closely read," all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its *formal elements* (137).

The importance of the formal elements of a literary text is a product of the nature of *literary language*, which, for New Criticism, is very different from scientific language and from everyday language. Literary language depends on connotation: on the implication, association, suggestion, and evocation of meanings and of shades of meaning. In addition, literary language is expressive: it communicates tone, attitude, and feeling. While everyday language is often connotative and expressive, too, in general it is not deliberately or systematically so, for its chief purpose is practical. Everyday language wants to get things done. Literary language, however, organizes linguistic resources into a special arrangement of a complex unity, to create an aesthetic experience, a world of its own (138).

This study emphasizes characters. Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons



say and their distinctive ways of saying it (Abrams 31). It divided to two basic types of character that are flat and round character.

A flat character (also called a type or "two-dimensional") is built around "a single idea or quality" and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence (32). According to Nurgiyantoro, a flat character does not have a characteristic and behavior that can surprise readers. The characteristic and behavior of flat character is flat, monotonous, and only showing a certain character (183).

Meanwhile, a round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; such a character therefore is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us. A round character is not only showing a certain character, but also they can show various characters and behavior, even it may be in a contradiction and difficult to guess (Nurgiyantoro 183).

According to Dinurriyah in her book, characters are divided into four types that are physical, social, psychological, and moral. Physical identifies peripheral facts such as age, sexual category, size, race and color. Meanwhile, social dealt with the character's world or environment such as economic status, occupation or trade, creed, familial affiliation of the characters. Then, psychological disclosed the inner mechanism of the character's mind and dealt with habitual responses, attitudes, longing, purposes, like and dislikes. The last is moral that discloses the decisions of the characters,



The first study is *Sacrifice in Love in Nathaniel Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter* by Lilik Zainiyah. This study identifies the sacrifice in love portrayed in *Scarlet Letter* and also finds out the effect the sacrifice. This thesis writer is curious to know the sacrifice that Prynne has made. She is required to wear a scarlet "A" on her dress to shame her. Here, Hester Prynne chooses to unrevealed the father of her daughter, Arthur Dimmesdale, who is the minister of church. She decides to sacrifice herself in order to keep the reputation of Dimmesdale as the minister of church.

The second study is *The Theme Of Self Sacrifice As Seen Through The Main Character In John Updike's The Centaur* by Wulandari. It deals with the life of the main character, George Caldwell. The thesis writer is curious to know the sacrifice that George has made. The discussion of his sacrifice begins with a description of his character and problem, proceeds to the reasons that lead him to decide to sacrifice himself, and ends with the effects of his sacrifice. George Caldwell, at first, is a man who has trouble accepting his roles as a teacher, husband, and father. He does not hold his roles with any confidence. He feels that he is worthless, and thinks that his family does not need him. Actually, George is worthy. George decides to sacrifice himself to his teaching profession, a job which he hates. He does it for the sake of his son. He also sacrifices himself to live in a farm, a place which he hates, in order to make his wife happy.

The last study is *An Analysis of Stylistics in Dear John Novel by Nicholas Sparks* by Esa Yolanda Putri. The study discusses about the kinds of figurative language and the meaning of each figurative language that the author used in *Dear John* novel. It uses some theories that are stylistic, figurative language, and meaning. The writer of this

research uses qualitative method of discourse, explain some theories that related to figurative language, and then collect the data from the novel. The result of the research concludes that the most common figures of speech may group in three categories: figures of comparison, figures of contrast, and figures of association. Their meanings are explained in their literal meaning, so that they can show the influence of using figures of speech in the phrase or sentence.

From those three studies that had been done by students of some universities. It concluded that this study has both similarities and differences from what they have done. The first point is because of some objects (the novels) are different. Meanwhile, the other is the same object but in different focus. The other point is this study wants to reveal the sacrifice that was done by Savannah toward Alan who has no a kind of relationship of love, family, and others. So, this study wants to analyze the sacrifice of Savannah herself and the effect of it.