

Supporting the explanation above, psychology and literature have a close relationship because both of those uses human as the problem resource (qtd. in Marcelino 32). According to that statement, psychology and literature have closely related fields of human inquiry. In other words, there is functional similarity between literature and psychology; both of those concerns to humans' problems as an individual or social. Literature and psychology utilizes the same base by using humans' experiences as the main research.

In addition, there was a new perspective from Sigmund Freud. He gives contribution to psychology about a new idea of unconsciousness to examine human mind. Besides that, Freud also gives a contribution in literary analysis called psychoanalysis approach. This approach can be implemented to analyze literary works. It can help reader to understand human behavior, and then it must certainly be able to help them understand literary works; especially those are about human behavior. Tyson states that the goal of psychoanalysis is to help us resolve our psychological problem, often called disorders or dysfunction and none of us is completely free of psychological problems; the focus is on patterns behaviors that are destructive (29).

Hall states that the total personality as conceived by Freud consists of three major systems. These are called id, ego and superego (22). Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality asserts that human behaviors and personalities are the result of the interaction of three component parts of the mind: id, ego, and superego.

Hence, Freud's structural theory placed great importance on the role of unconscious psychological conflicts in shaping behavior and personality. In the mentally healthy person these three systems form a unified and harmonious organization. By working together cooperatively they enable the individual to carry on the fulfillment of basic needs and desires (qtd. in Melia 32). The three major systems of personalities have their own way to work. Yet, to fulfill human needs and desires included the pleasures and satisfactions, the three-physic areas must be tided in a harmony. Conversely, when the three systems of personality are at odds with one another or in unharmonious condition, the person cannot be said maladjusted when they live in normal society. In this case, normal society is the society that arranged by social norms and they are who obeys to the social values which prevails in that societies.

a. Id

Id is the seat of innate desires and the main source of psychic energy (Miller 112). Id is an important part of human personality because it allows them to get their basic needs. It is the most primitive part of the personality and the first part to develop.

Id wants immediate satisfaction, in accordance with the pleasure principle. The energy of id is invested either in action on an object that would satisfy an instinct or in images of an object that would give partial satisfaction (112). Id operates according to the pleasure principle. It aims to fill the pleasurable things and away from painful things. Id also aims to satisfy the biological urges and drives, for instance, feelings of hunger, thirst, sex, and other

natural body desires that aimed to deriving pleasure. Basically, id does not care about reality and about the needs of anyone else. Id only cares about own satisfaction.

In line with statement above, id is not governed by laws of reason or logic, and it does not possess values, ethics, or morality. It is driven by one consideration only, to obtain satisfaction for instinctual needs in accordance with the pleasure principle (qtd. in Melia 32). It means that id is the place of human instinct that must be satisfied in order to make human stay alive. For instance, the need to eat, drink, avoids pain and gains sexual pleasure. In satisfying humans' desires, id does not fit to the norms and values which prevails in society. No matter how the way is, as long as id's needs are fulfilled. Because of that, it can be said that id does not recognize logics, values, norms and morality.

b. Ego

Ego is the second part of the personality to develop. Ego has function to filter the encouragement that wants to be satisfied by id based on the reality (qtd. in Wigayanti 33). Ego acts according to the reality principle. Ego understands that people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt them in the end.

Ego acts to protect the individual by mediating between the laws of society and the pressures of id (Ridgway 7). In the well adjusted person the ego is the executive of the personality, it controls and governs the id (Hall 28). Ego acts as mediator of id's desire that unorganized with superego's desire that compels

human to obey into the norms. It is ego's job to meet the needs of id, while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. The id's inability always produces the desired object leads to the development of the ego. The ego is the mind's avenue to the real world. It is developed because it is needed for physical and psychological survival (Miller 113).

c. Superego

The superego is a precipitation of family life. It holds out to the ego ideal standard and moralistic goals (Lapsley and Stey 6). The Superego is the moral part of human and it is develops due to the moral and ethical restraint that placed on them by their caregivers.

Superego is composed of two parts: the conscience and the ego ideal (Miller 116). In general, the conscience is negative, and the ego ideal is positive. The conscience is composed of the parents' prohibitions. Just as the parents who gives punishment for the transgressions. Therefore, the conscience punishes the person with feelings of guilt and regret. Conversely, ego ideal is composed of the appreciation. Just as the parent gives reward for the certain behavior. The ego ideal gives present with feelings of self-esteem and pride.

Superego is organized by moralistic and idealistic principle which inverse to pleasure principle from id and reality principle from ego. Superego tries to balance between id and ego. Superego decides whether an action is right or wrong. The superego opposes both the id and the ego. It rewards, punishes, and makes demands. It tries to do away with both the pleasure principle and the reality principle (116).

analysis of a literary text. It is ignoring any historical context, any biographical information about an author, any philosophical or psychological issues, or even any of a text's moral or political messages (172).

Based on explanation above, because this study also tries to analyze Skye's character, therefore, in this case, this study uses new criticism theory and focus on character and characterization part.

a. Character

Character is one of important element in a story. As Bennett says that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (60). Meyer also says that characters are important in a fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot. Character is influenced by events just as events are shaped by character (qtd. in Marcelino 24). The reader can enjoy the plot of the story through the appearance of characters. Character is an important element in the story that helps in developing the plot. Therefore, character has important role in story. Furthermore, the best way in studying fiction is through the character.

The stories always introduce their characters to give description to the reader. As Abrams says that, the meaning of character is the person presented in dramatic or narrative work that is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, what they do, and the action (32). The characters in literary work are endowed with human capacities, even though characters are not really the same as people on real life. The nature of characters can be studied from the physical appearance, act, speech,

theory to analyze Skye's character in order to understand her personality that can help to analyze her attitude change.

B. Review of Related Study

This part presents some previous studies that related to this study. The first literary review is book review of *Return to Opal Reach* written by Gerry Benninger (1999), the editor of *Stolen Years: in My Little of the World* novel. Because *Return to Opal Reach* is a romantic novel and takes love as the theme, therefore, in this case, Gerry tries to criticize the romantic side in the novel and love affair between Skye and Jarrah. In this case, he focused on their marriage life. According to Garry's opinion, in *Return to Opal Reach* the love affair and marriage illustrates the pain because it keeps Skye apart from her husband, Jarrah. Gerry also argues that the best love story always shows that shutting down on one emotion usually carries the risk of shutting down the entire heart.

The second is written by Cynthia Setiadi Djaja and Stania Novianti (2009), students of Japanese literature in Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta. They have done the research entitled *An Analysis of Jue's Attitude Change Found in Ba Jin's "Jia"*. This study focuses on Jue Hui as the main male character in *Jia* and tries to analyze changeable attitude in Jua's character that naturally as a rebel character. Cynthia and Stania use theory of character and psychosocial in analyzing Jue's changeable attitude. It is known that psychosocial is concern with human's behavior, especially which is related to social circle. As the result of Jue's

changeable attitude, as a man who cannot be controlled, acts as what he wants and decides to defend his attitude.

The third is written by Yesca Marcelino (2010) a student from faculty of letters Diponegoro University, Semarang. He has done the research entitled "*Konflik Batin yang Dialami Tokoh Utama Chris Taylor Dalam Film Platoon*". This study tries to understand and identify more of the effects of wars on the combatants. Furthermore, this study describes stress or mental conflicts that force Taylor, the main character. Marcelino's analysis uses an exponential approach. The exponential approach used is an approach to a character that used to analyze the main character in the film. The next approach is psychoanalysis purposed by Freud. From this theory can be examined the psychological condition that flare up with mind depression during war. Working through the analysis, Marcelino concludes that human emotion which is pressured by the condition of life or die and unclear mission can make the disruption through the mind and can make a new certain attitude that make a new personality. The new personality of a main character Taylor in this film affects the conflict of id, ego, and super ego.

Those literary reviews and this study are not completely same in the some aspects. For the first literary review, although it discusses the same novel, but there are significant differences. The first literary review focuses on the theme of the novel and tries to observe the content of the novel especially about the romantic side and love affair between Skye and Jarrah. While this study focus on Skye as the main character in *Return to Opal Reach* and try to understand her characterization by using character and characterization theory. Then, this study

also focuses on Skye's attitude change toward his husband. In this case, the problem will be analyzed by using psychoanalysis theory.

Furthermore, there are some similarities between the second literary review and this study. As this study, the second literary review also focuses on the main character in the novel. It has the same focus problem that is changeable attitude. Yet, the discussion is divided into four parts, those are, Jua's attitude change toward Gao as his grandfather, Jue Xin as his old brother, and the girl whom him love, Ming Feng. It also tries to find and discuss the result of Jue's changeable attitude. While this study discusses how the main character's attitude can be change and the factors that influence it.

Meanwhile, the third literary review also has some similarities. As this study, the third literary review focuses on the main character in the story. Furthermore, the third literary review also uses psychoanalysis purposed by Sigmund Freud to analyze the problem. Nevertheless, the focus of the study is on stress or mental conflicts that force the main character. While this study is tries to analyze the factors that influence the main character's attitude change and explains the role of the id, ego and superego.