





The unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, those wounds, fears, guilty, desires, and unresolved conflicts (12). It is the attitudes, feeling, and thoughts which is repressed, cannot be controlled by the will, but, only by drawing it tightly into conscious mind, not related by the law of logic, and not limited by time and place (Semion 55). An individual cannot control unconsciousness although it is the house of much form of emotions and state of minds.

#### **2.1.1.1. Personality Theory**

Sigmund Freud suggested a three-part model of psyche. Those three-part are divided into the id, the ego, and the super-ego. These three-part models of psyche are the three levels of the personality that corresponding to the consciousness and also unconsciousness. The result of conflict and reconciliation of those three levels of personality what we call behavior (Minedrop 20). Because of that these model of psyche will help to understand the unconscious mind of the character, thus, this research will provide some explanation concerning these three-part model of psyche.

The id is the oldest and most primitive psychic agency, representing the biological foundations of personality. It is the reservoir of basic instinctual drives, which motivate the organism to seek pleasure (Lapsey 1). It is the most basic system of personality including the innate instincts (Koeswara 32). It is the source of energy that pulse through other two psyches.









### 2.1.2.1. Character

In literature, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving (Roberts 53). As a character is representation of human being, the existence of character should be true to real life. That their action and thoughts must all be what human beings are likely to and think under the conditions presented in the literary work (58). What have been written by author in a story, the character inside it will always be the mirror of what have been seen by the author in real life.

While telling story, the author of course cannot present characters inside it as all equal, there will be some characters who grow and fully alive, and there are those characters who will stay undeveloped. That what is called round and flat character, they are the two major types of character.

Round characters are presented by the author to render them full, lifelike, and memorable (57). This type of character is characterized by both individuality and unpredictability. They are dynamic; they recognize the change and therefore adjust to circumstances presented in the story. Their changes can be seen in their actions, the realization, the acceptance, or discovery of the truths (57). They are usually plays in a major role in a story and often called protagonist that moves against antagonist.



