

THE PROTAGONIST'S PERSONALITY IN PIDI BAIQ'S NOVEL *DILAN DIA ADALAH DILANKU*

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Abstract

Literary psychology gives an important role to the analysis of psychological development of characterization in literary works. In literary psychology, conflict is an upheaval among the id, ego, and superego. This study aims to describe the protagonist's personality, focused on id, ego, and superego in the novel of *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq's. Personality is the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that make a person unique. It is believed that personality arises from within the individual and remains fairly consistent throughout life. In Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id is the primitive and instinctual part of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the super-ego operates as a moral conscience, and the ego is the realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the super-ego. The research is done by descriptive qualitative method by collecting and selecting the data from the novel. The additional sources of data are taken from respective references. The results show that the three parts of personality: id, ego, and superego are found in the personality of the protagonist and the elements of the psychic or personality are dominated by id and ego.

Keywords: ego; id; personality; superego

1. Introduction

Literary works in the opinion of Rohman & Wicaksono (2018) are expressions of one's inner thoughts through language by means of depictions which are a bridge to the reality of life, the author's insight into the reality of life, the author's pure imagination which is not related to the reality of life (recorded events) or the author's intuition or desires or can also be a mixture of both. From the above opinion, the writers conclude that literary works are the inner expression of the author towards the reality of life, the author's insight into reality, as well as the author's imagination which is then poured into written form. Meanwhile, literary work according to Fatma (2019) is one way to find out the peculiarities of each author's writing in literary works and to examine the peculiarities of the use of language used by each author in making his works. Based on the opinion above, the writers conclude that literary work is a creation intended to be used as entertainment and teaching.

From the above opinion, the writers conclude that literary works contain many things that have the potential to make them worthy of being used as literary works. Literature also has phenomena that may include things related to psychology. To understand psychology in literary works is seen from the character and nature of the characters. This happens because literature is born from history as well as experience or imagination that has been conceptualized by the author and then processed with his own inner atmosphere. Literary psychology according to Hanum (2012) is an image or aesthetic image created and understood by imaginative awareness that positions the image or an aesthetic picture as a literary work. The purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work.

Psychology of literature is a literary study whose focus is on the psychological activities of characters in a literary work, authors who create literary works, and even readers as connoisseurs of literary works. Psychology is defined as a study of mind. Mind is owned by a person, a person is a character, and literature also studies about character, including the mind. Both literature and psychology study about human behavior and they also have a relationship toward character. Literature consists of psychology of a character that conducts a story of a literary work. Everything that relates to a character, such as attitude, behavior and morality are parts of a person's psychology. The thing that distinguishes them is psychology explores a person from the real life; meanwhile literature explores the fictional person of a literary work imitated from the real life.

This study uses *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel by Pidi Baiq as the data source. The novel is analyzed with psychoanalytic personality theory which is proposed by Sigmund Freud that consists of three aspects, namely id, ego, and superego. Id is a fundamental trait to achieve something, while the ego present to fulfill the desire of the id. On the other hand, the superego tries to be a determinant of whether something wants to be achieved either by id or ego, worthy to be made or not.

Based on that understanding, the researchers are very interested in studying the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel by Pidi Baiq using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is a novel published by PT. Mizan Pustaka in 2014. The researchers choose *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel to be studied using a literary psychology approach because the novel has psychological aspects. This study aims to describe and explain the personality aspects of the main character in *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel by Pidi Baiq based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory.

2. Literature Review

Psychology of literature is the study of literature that views work as a psychic activity. An author usually uses creativity, and taste in the work. Psychology of literature recognizes literary works as a reflection of the soul. An author will catch the symptoms of the soul later processed into text and completed with his soul. Literary works viewed as a psychological phenomenon show psychological aspects through the characters. According to Endraswara in Huriyanto (2022) there are several mental states that can encourage the birth of a writer's creative process, namely (1) the soul is compassionate or feels sorry, namely the psychological state of the writer feeling sorry for a phenomenon. When writers witness a heart-wrenching, touching event, a deep creative process will soon be born; (2) the soul of the writer is angry, meaning that he is angry and uncertain. In such circumstances, anger may arise in his work. The creative

process present is in crude language, which later will be present in his work. This psychic state will also accelerate the process of the occurrence of literary works; (3) the soul feels amazed, meaning that there is a sense of wonder, full of question marks, there is a sense of majesty. In this kind of situation, the writer wants to express his gratitude and this mental atmosphere will become a critical inspiration for writers. Inspiration is a strong psychic driving force that requires writers to express themselves.

Ratna (2013: 343) says that basically psychology of literature pays attention to the elements the psyche of fictional characters contained in the work. As the world of literature include various aspects of life, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main object of literary psychology, because only in humans the aspects of psyche are grafted and invested. In analysis, this generally becomes the goals of the main character, and other minor characters.

Psychology of literature is the study of literary works which are believed to reflect psychological processes and activities. In examining a psychological work, the important thing that needs to be understood is the extent to which the author's psychological involvement and the author's ability to present fictional characters are involved in mental problems.

In the perspective of the theory of evolution, personality is a biological and cultural blueprint for humans, namely a unique combination pattern of biological, psychological and sociological aspects (Abood, 2019). Personality is the overall pattern of attitudes, needs, characteristics and behavior of a person. Pattern means something that has become a standard that applies continuously and consistently.

Personality according to Santrock (1988: 435) is a trait that includes thoughts, feelings, and behavior of characteristics of a person who displays the way he adapts and compromises in life; whereas according to Freud in Minderop, (2016: 20) behavior is the result of conflict and reconciliation of the personality system. Factors influencing personality are past historical factors and contemporary factors, analogies of innate factors and environmental factors in shaping individual personalities. According to the psychology point of view developed by Sigmund Freud, the character or human personality is divided into three, namely the *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. These three personality systems are mutually related and form the totality and behavior of humans which is nothing but the product of the interaction of the three. *Id* is a biological component, *ego* is a psychological component, while *superego* is a social component (Corey, 2003: 14).

An explanation of the Id, Ego, and Superego according to (Hanum, 2012) is that the id contains all the instincts that we are born with and biological drives. The ego originates from the expansion of the Id day after day after birth as the baby begins to adapt to its environment. The ego is more rational, logical, and systematic so that it is able to plan and program and remember after interacting with the external environment. The superego stems from the ego emerges when the baby adopts the traditions, rules and agreements of the parents to become a formidable force in the human mind. The superego's powers shape the ability to create feelings of guilt and unpleasantness. The superego appears in the construction of conscience that forbids doing wrong things such as violating morals, laws, and other inappropriate actions.

The id, ego, and superego can be likened to horses running on a horse race. The Id plays the role of the horse, the Ego acts as the horse rider, and the Superego acts as the horse race track. The id that plays the horse can do whatever he wants, the horse itself can obey the horse rider or it can go berserk with the horse rider. The ego plays

the role of a horse rider who balances horses with horse racing. The superego that acts as a horse's trajectory can act as a barrier that prevents the horse from doing something.

The relationship between psychology, especially Freud's theories with literature, is also shown through his research which focuses on literary works. That, if used properly, can help us see another side that is very important in a literary work. Psychology in literary works is useful for analyzing personality related to the characters in poetry, novels, dramas, and films.

One of the genres of literary works is the novel. Novel is part of one form of literary work called fiction and is imaginative in nature, which is built through extrinsic and intrinsic elements. As a literary work, the novel has a role in society. This is because most of the novels raise issues of life in society. The problems of community life are closely related to communication between one another. In life, behavior greatly determines the tendency of humans to achieve a satisfying life. In this case, behavior is related to psychology which is a reflection of the personality that can be seen from the reality of one's life.

Novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is a novel written by Pidi Baiq, first published in 2014. It has 333 pages. *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is one of the many genre novels which is interesting and gets the attention from the researchers. This novel tells the story about love journey of Dilan and Milea. *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is trilogy novel; the first novel is entitled *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* published the first time in 2014, the second *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1991* published in the same year, and the last one is Milea, Suara Dari Dilan published in 2016. Pidi Baiq is a multit talented writer. He was born in 1972 in Bandung. The story of the novel taken is something about a meeting experienced by two high school teenagers in Bandung. However, their meeting is unusual due to Dilan's charm. The romance begins in 1990 when Milea comes to her new school. She is a transfer student from Jakarta to Bandung. Then, the meeting makes them closer because of Dilan's uniqueness that conquers Milea's heart; Dilan is not the same as other students of her school.

The reasons above are sufficient for the researchers to analyze the personality side of the main character, namely Dilan, which will then be presented with a review of literary psychology based on Sigmund Freud's theory.

3. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research is a research with a method to describe a research result (Ramdhan, 2021). In qualitative research data collection is in a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur. The purpose of this study is to analyze the personality of the main character in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* based on a review of the psychology of literature according to Sigmund Freud. Data collection techniques are used to find valid data. For this reason, this study uses two data collection techniques, namely observation and documentation.

The data sources used in this study are the novel as the primary data and some other sources for the secondary data. The perusal technique is done by reading novels repeatedly to get accurate data. The note-taking technique is an advanced technique after the researchers applies the reading technique (Mahsun, 2005: 92-93). This note-taking technique is done by recording important parts. The next is a library technique which is a technique using written sources to obtain data.

The steps taken in analyzing the data are as follows: reading and understanding the novel; looking for and finding out the personality aspects of the main character and discussing the personality aspects of the novel to make conclusion.

4. Discussion

This research focuses on the main character in the novel as well as other characters in the novel. The researchers also see that there are other characters in this novel which certainly cannot be separated from the discussion and these characters are related to the main character and influences of one another in the psychological development of the main character.

4.1 The id Aspect of Dilan's Personality

The id is the energy of the human soul in fulfilling its basic needs, such as refusing pain or discomfort. The way the id works is related to its pleasure, always seeking pleasure and always avoiding discomfort. The id aspect of Dilan's character is part of the unconscious that is in the mind and is transferred through the desire, fantasy or imagination of Dilan's character which is related to satisfaction which only seeks pleasure. This makes Dilan push himself to fulfill his basic needs. The following data show that the id aspect of Dilan is that he often predicts Milea. Dilan often predicts Milea When Milea moves to a new school, namely in Bandung, Milea is surprised by the figure of Dilan who suddenly comes on a motorbike and greets her. This is Dilan's way of looking for pleasure alone.

"Aku ramal, nanti kita akan bertemu di kantin"(Baiq, 1990: 22).

The quote "*aku ramal*" can be interpreted as a wish. This means that Dilan wants something to his satisfaction, by predicting Milea. In the quote "*aku ramal*" it is very clear that Dilan says it to Milea just for satisfaction, without thinking that the woman in front of him is a woman he does not recognize.

"Suatu hari kamu akan naik motorku. Percayalah." (Baiq, 1990:22).

In this quote the id is reflected by Dilan's character. Dilan hopes that what he wants can happen. In the quote above, Dilan continues to encourage his desire to satisfy his desires by predicting that Milea will one day ride with him on his motorbike. In the quote above, it can be seen that the quotes are the id of the character Dilan. At first Dilan does not know Milea, he only sees Milea, because she is beautiful, then Dilan's gazes only on Milea. Dilan spontaneously greets Milea without thinking first, it is clear he is only thinking about his satisfaction.

2. The Ego Aspects of Dilan's Personality

The ego aspect of Dilan's personality is to give place to the main mental functions, for example: reasoning, problem solving and decision making. The ego helps man to consider whether he can satisfy himself without causing trouble or suffering for himself. For example, Dilan writes on the back of a notebook.

"Proklamasi Hari ini, di Bandung, tanggal 22 Desember 1990, Dilan dan Milea, dengan penuh perasaan, telah resmi berpacaran. Hal-hal mengenai penyempurnaan dan kemesraan akan diselenggarakan dalam tempo yang selama-lamanya"(Baiq, 1990:35).

The quote above is included in ego because Dilan explains that he has fulfilled his feelings of satisfaction by writing that at that time they are officially dating without getting himself into trouble because previously he has to constantly predict and seduce Milea. In the way ego works, this quote makes Id in a controlled way, namely to fulfill his basic need, namely pleasure, so Dilan must date Milea. Because the working principle of the ego is a thought process for the satisfaction of needs.

3. The Superego Aspect of Dilan's Personality

Superego refers to morality in personality. The superego is the same as the 'conscience' which recognizes good and bad values. Dilan, even though he is famous for his behavior that often makes his friends feel uncomfortable, still shows moral values. It can be seen in the quote:

*"Aku benar-benar tidak pernah berpikir bahwa dia akan menyapaku kemudian:
"Selamat Pagi"
"Kamu Milea,ya?"* (Baiq, 1990:90).

In the quote above, Dilan's moral value is to greet Milea even though in this case Dilan and Milea do not know each other yet. Dilan's greeting Milea is the value of life that is emitted through Dilan that in everyday life, humans must greet one another, even though the person being greeted is unknown to us.

From the research conducted, the researchers find that the id elements of the personality are categorized into four: seeking pleasure, entertaining oneself, resisting discomfort, and biological encouragement. Furthermore, the ego element in this study is grouped in making decisions and fulfilling the needs of the id. The super ego is grouped into good or bad values, a conscience that punishes wrong behavior, and hinders the id's impulses.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been done, the aspects of personalities based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory are found in the main character, Dilan. The *id* aspect in Dilan's personality is described by the researchers as a person who wants something for his satisfaction, by predicting Milea. In the quote "*aku ramal*" it is very clear that Dilan says it to Milea just for satisfaction, without knowing who the girl is.

The *ego* aspect of Dilan's personality is described by the researchers when Dilan fulfills his feelings of satisfaction by writing that at that time they are officially dating without getting himself into trouble because previously he has to constantly predict and seduce Milea. By this it is clear that the Id is in a controlled condition. Dating Milea is compulsory, and this shows the id aspect.

The *superego* aspect is described in Dilan's personality in greeting Milea even though

Dilan does not know Milea yet; simply Dilan has showed the social aspects of the personality theory that the superego is the instrument for everyone to smooth any form of social relationship.

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