

## PERSONALITY TYPE IN TERE LIYE'S NOVEL *NEGERI PARA BEDEBAH*

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### Abstract

This study is based on Tere Liye's novel *Negeri Para Bedebah*, which deals with personality types. Thomas or Tommi is a professional financial consultant and the founder of Thomas & Co., a major financial consulting firm. Thomas is a one-of-a-kind individual since his co-workers regard him as adaptable. Thomas has a labile personality in the sense that his behavior is unpredictable and also changeable, adjusting to a certain situation. The grand theory used to support the whole research is the one proposed by Gerard Heymen, in which it is stated that every individual's personality is unique and could be adjusted to a certain condition. Literary psychology is applied as an approach in the study, as literary psychology conducts literary studies by looking at literary works as psychological activities for both the author and the readers. The study is conducted by the descriptive qualitative method, showing the personality of the main character; this is a type of individual phenomenon that can also be found in society. The results show that the protagonist has three significant types of personality: smartness, self-support, and responsibility.

**Keywords:** *choleric; nervousness; passion; personality*

### 1. Introduction

The value and cognitive function of the novel lie in its psychological aspect. According to Wellek & Warren (2016), novelists provide teaching about psychology related to human behavior and personality so that readers can anticipate these personality problems. The characters in the novels are actually manifestations of members of the community in our environment because the characters in literary works are born from the observations and reflections of the novelists. This view makes it clear that literature is a mirror of truth.

The form of truth contained both in the novel and outside the novel is human behavior in the space of psychological cognition, meaning that literature is closely related to psychology. A novel as a literary genre is an imaginative life construction in which events occur and behaviors are experienced and carried out by humans as story characters. Authors in works of fiction usually try to reveal the personality of the characters. Therefore, it is easy to understand that there is an inseparable relationship between literature, especially works of fiction (short stories and novels), and drama and psychology.

Psychology is a science that focuses on human behavior, action, and thought patterns. This can be understood because behavior is an observable phenomenon and not abstract. The soul is the inner side of humans that is not observed but shows itself by being observed and caught by the senses, namely through behavior (Aminuddin, 2005).

Psychology is a science that investigates and studies human behavior or activities. Behavior and activities are manifestations of mental life (Alwisol, 2012). Psychology is the science of the soul that is obtained systematically with scientific methods agreed upon by psychology scholars at this time. Modern psychology views that the human body and soul are an inseparable unit, and mental activities appear in physical activities (Alwisol, 2012), further suggesting that psychology describes and investigates psychic activities in general in adult and normal humans, including observation activities, intelligence, feelings, will, motives, and so on.

It is argued that psychology is the science of human behavior and psychic life (the soul). The word 'behavior' or action has a broad meaning, which does not only include motor activities such as talking, running, seeing, hearing, remembering, thinking, fantasizing, reintroducing the appearance of emotions in the form of tears or smiles, and so on. Activities like thinking and fantasizing, for example, seem like mere passiveness. However, both are forms of activity, namely psychic or mental activity. Psychology, according to Santrock (2005), emphasizes the focus of its studies on humans, especially human behavior. This can be understood because behavior is an observable phenomenon and not abstract. The soul is the inner side of humans that is not observed but is observed and caught by the senses, namely through behavior.

Psychological approach emphasizes the analysis of literary works from an intrinsic point of view, especially in their characterizations. Literary psychology conducts literary studies by looking at literary works as psychological activities for both the author and the readers. Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, dramas, and novels, always show the stories of the characters in their lives. In writing their works, the authors must present characters with unique characters and behaviors to add interest to the stories they write. This aspect is raised by literary psychology as study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the characters in related literary works (Caspi, Roberts, & Shiner, 2005).

The mental activity in Tere Liye's novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* focuses on the personality type of the main character, Thomas. The novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* is a novel by Dervish, known by the pen name Tere Liye. *Negeri Para Bedebah* was first published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2012, with a total of 440 pages. This novel is a satire for humans who are greedy for something, but there are also descriptions of personality types that can be used as motivation and self-introspection for all circles. While reading this novel, the readers can feel the tension when the main character has to deal with the authorities and has to race against time and the police chase. In addition, readers will also feel the sadness when little Thomas has to lose his parents, living with revenge and hatred. Readers will also be curious throughout the story, guessing what will happen next, whether Thomas manages to save his parents, who is behind all this chaos, and other things. There are also funny scenes that are occasionally tucked away, such as when Thomas and Julia have to pretend to be a couple fighting when they are questioned by the police on patrol. This novel provides a lot of knowledge about the economy that is packaged nicely, and besides that, it also teaches the values of

friendship and loyalty. However, some of the terms used in this novel seem difficult for the layman to understand, because they use economic and political terms. Even so, this novel is very interesting to read, especially if the reader likes topics about economics or topics that are quite heavy.

The novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* is chosen for this study because it is very interesting to study. In it, there are interesting stories, especially the conflicts experienced by the main character and the way the main character solves the problem, and this problem can be an inspiration for readers to solve problems. The novel teaches everyone to be independent.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Psychology of Literature

In the psychological approach, the author's perceptions, dreams, conscious or unconscious mind, and the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text are also taken into consideration. Most of the themes represented by the authors might be signs of their own personality traits. In the words of Wellek and Warren, "... writers often document their own cases, turning their maladies into their thematic material". In this context, personality, the key element in both psychology and literature, might be described "as the total pattern of characteristic ways of behaving and thinking that constitute the individual's unique and distinctive method of adjusting to his environment". Psychology is actually related to psychoanalysis in literature; in addition to the characters, the author and the writing process are also subjected to psychoanalytical approaches. To reveal the relationship between literature and psychology, it is widely held that psychology enriches the power of creation and the production process: "For some conscious artists, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation, or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. But, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence and complexity—if, in short, it is art" (Wellek and Austin, 2016).

A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and the study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions, and the human soul. Thus, there exists a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluating a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work. Psychological content appears in a wide range of literary forms, from poetry to short stories, plays, and novels. However, the most explicit reference to the human mind is to be found in psychological novels, which deal with individuals' inner experiences, thoughts, feelings, emotions, and introspections.

Holland (2017) gives the following explanation of the relationship between the two disciplines: Beside literature and psychology, there is no other branch of science that is engaged so much in the study of the relationship between human body and soul with its contradictions and dilemmas, making efforts to define the relationship in terms of certain rules and to know the mysterious aspects of the human soul and its subconscious areas by means of long and detailed journeys; at the same time, both branches have been struggling in their existence between arts and science for about a century.

## 2.2 Personality

Personality comes from the Latin word 'persona,' meaning to speak through a mask. As in ancient times, masks were worn in Greece and Rome by actors while enacting plays. Thus, personality is used to influence others through external appearance. However, personality is not just external appearance alone.

Personality, which makes an individual stand apart, is the impression of characteristic attributes. It is an aggregate of an individual's physical, psychological, and behavioral aspects contributing to his 'good personality' or no personality, according to the presence or absence of the characteristic attributes.

Personality has a long history. It dates from the time of the Greek physician Hippocrates (460–377 BC). In order to understand the behavior of people in an organizational setting, we need to know the basic nature of personality. It is a psycho-social phenomenon that analyzes the cognitive features and presentation of individuals in society. Personality is made up of the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behavior of an individual.

These attributes make a person unique. Personality originates within the individual and remains fairly consistent throughout life. Personality exhibits distinctive qualities in a person, especially those distinguishing personal characteristics that make one socially appealing. If a person wins an election on his own, society may say that he or she has won "more on personality than on capability".

Personality traits reflect people's characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Personality traits imply consistency and stability—someone who scores high on a specific trait like extraversion is expected to be sociable in different situations and over time. Thus, psychology rests on the idea that people differ from one another in terms of where they stand on a set of basic trait dimensions that persist over time and across situations (Ling-Xiang and Wen-Chao Geng, 2013).

### 2.2.1 Gerard Heymans' Theory of Personality Type

Etymologically, the term personality comes from Latin, namely 'per' and 'sonare', which later developed into the word 'persona', which means 'mask'. Personality is a field of psychological study that is difficult to describe clearly and with certainty. This is due to the fact that complexity, which concerns all fields of psychology, even the essence of personality itself is unique and multidimensional.

In the view of modern psychologists, the meaning of personality is considered an overall quality of behavior from a person's personality (Heymans in Cervone and Pervin, 2014). Heymans, a professor of psychology in Groningen, Germany, views the principle of behavior as determined by certain forces that exist in the human person. Heymans' view was coined after he diligently investigated certain forces in the human body through a questionnaire that he made and distributed to the people he chose as the object of investigation. Heymans succeeded in drawing conclusions about a person's character type based on the presence or absence of the three principles (Heymans in Hambali, 2013).

The three principles are:

#### 1. Emotionality

Emotionality is the ease or not of the impression caused. The impression is a feeling and appreciation that humans have for and belong to a certain group.

- a. Emotional group: The emotional group has high emotional quality and has traits or characteristics such as being irritable, likes to laugh, is inattentive, is intolerant, is impractical, is focused, wants to be in power, and can be trusted in finances.
- b. The unemotional group: The unemotional group has low emotional quality and has traits or characteristics such as: patient, cold-hearted, careful in determining opinions, practical, tolerant, honest within legal limits, good at restraining lust, and giving freedom to others.

## 2. Secondary Function

The secondary function is the little or much influence of the impression that is no longer in the realm of human consciousness. Secondary functions also have certain groups, namely:

- a. Groups with strong secondary functions: Groups with strong secondary functions have characteristics such as being calm, never giving up, wise, diligent, helpful, having a good memory, being free to think, liking to read, being thorough, and being consistent in modern politics.
- b. Groups with weak secondary functions: Groups with weak secondary functions are primary and have characteristics such as being restless, moody, having poor memory, not being frugal, not being careful, being inconsistent, liking to talk about things that are not important, being radical in politics, and being egoistic.

## 3. Activities

Activity is a little or a lot of self-expression, feelings, and spontaneous thoughts. This activity also has certain groups, namely:

- a. Active group  
This active group usually has weak but willing reasons to do something and has traits such as: like to move, fast acting, busy, brave, cheerful, happy to work, never give up, easy to understand, race for money, broad view, quick to reconcile, tolerant.
- b. Inactive group  
The inactive group is a group that has strong reasons but does not want to act and has characteristics such as: quick to give up, quickly despairing, the problem feeling heavy, attention not deep, impractical, likes to talk about unimportant things, is lustful, extravagant, far from noise, and is reluctant to open the heart.

These three principles determine the nature of a person. If a person has one or all of the principles, or vice versa if there are none at all, the character of the individual is like the description of the principles above. Based on these three principles, Heymans (Heymans in Berkowitz, 2015) divides human personality types based on the strength of the three principles in each person into eight types.

Human Typology According to G. Heymans, a psychology teacher in Groningen, Germany, who is then very well known throughout the world as the originator of human typology in personality psychology. At the end of his investigation, Heymans succeeded in formulating a human typology, which became known as the Heymans typology. In subsequent developments, especially with the emergence of other psychologists who opposed his opinion, the Heymans typology was gradually forgotten by people. However, it is acknowledged by many that Heymans has proven that in a group of students there are types. As previously stated by Haeymans, his typology has

again attracted attention in the public audience, especially in France. According to Heymans, the personality types are:

### **1. Nerve Type**

People who have a nervous type of character, that is, someone who appears to be very strong, fickle, and unpredictable, are very sensitive and easily offended. Besides that, a person with a nervous disposition is easily stimulated by a stimulus. He is also fierce and easily loses balance. He likes to argue with people's opinions, and oddly enough, he himself likes to reprimand others. His attitude is also aggressive, as are his actions. A person with a nerve-type character shows restlessness, impatience, shallowness in thinking and opinions, and is not practical.

### **2. Choleric Type**

Choleric individuals are individuals who are very active, but full of emotion with weak secondary functions. The choleric type is easy to move, agile in relationships, works in spare time, is inclusive, and courageous. He is a nimble and neat person, but lacks deep thought. His emotional state is strong and volatile, but he is always optimistic and cheerful. His memory was strong, and he was careful and painstaking. In science, this kind of person is more likely to think non-abstractively, among other things, he has no intention of exacting science. This individual is a spendthrift in terms of finances.

### **3. Passion Type (gepassioneerden)**

A person who has the character of the passive type, that is, the person who shows emotional characteristics, activities, and secondary functions, is all positive in the passive type of human. Humans who are impatient, suspicious, and like to criticize, and if offended by others, they will like to forgive, are categorized as passive humans. People with a passion-type character like to work regularly, diligently, and conscientiously, and like to stand alone. Apart from having a target for certain goals and being ambitious or power-crazed, his attitude is seen in his tough and brave actions; this kind of person is more feared by society than loved. He has a strong family system.

### **4. Sentimental Type**

Individuals who have a sentimental type of character, namely individuals who like to seduce but are fierce and impulsive. This kind of person has a strong influence on others and is good at influencing them with his ideals. This person likes to be alone or lonely and likes nature. The character of this kind of person is not jovial, does not laugh easily, and is a bit stiff in association. The strengths of people who are sentimental are honesty, loyalty, and responsibility.

### **5. Amorphous Type**

People with an amorphous type of character-that is, someone who is inactive, unemotional, and has weak secondary functions- Generally, people who are amorphous have weak characteristics; they usually think shallowly, are not practical, are petty, parrot-like, stiff, do not understand quickly, and are forgetful. He is a drinker, a spender, and a player. In conversation, he is cold, speaks briefly, is controlled by others, likes to isolate himself, and is often lonely.

## 6. Sanguinis Type

The individual has a sanguine type of character, that is, he is infantilistic (childish), but he is not easily confused in complicated and critical situations; usually, this kind can overcome and find solutions. Individuals with the sanguine type are usually able to do something fairly, deftly, and bravely. He always has a calm, gentle, sociable mood, likes to read, and has a strong memory. He is broad-minded, easily understands all problems, and his memory is loyal, especially in getting to know the people around him.

## 7. Phlegmatic Type

Someone who has a phlegmatic type of character, which is calm, aware, organized, nurturing, can control emotions, and is not quickly influenced by emotions, usually works diligently, regularly, neatly, meticulously, wisely, and patiently. He is also not easily discouraged, always optimistic in every relationship, intelligent, likes to stand alone (independent), has a very strong memory, and is responsive. He generally does a lot of calculations, likes to read, and likes to think.

## 8. The Apathetic Type

An individual with an apathetic character, namely an individual who is difficult to get along with, he is said to be a human machine, likes to be alone. This kind of individual also has an introverted attitude, does not like to laugh, and is quiet. He is apathetic about political issues; in fact, there is absolutely no self-respect, far from respect, or desire to be in power. This is due to his lack of courage and difficulty making decisions. He firmly adheres to his stance, which holds vengeance; his personal life is gloomy and unpractical (Heymans, 1987).

The personality types that stand out in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* based on Gerard Heymans' Theory of Personality Type are: smartness, self-support, and responsibility.

### Smartness

Features:

1. Smartness refers to more aware, adaptive, and responsive infrastructures (technical, human, and social), and services taking people into consideration and the broader ecosystem.
2. Smartness pertains to the awareness of people, technologies, and any combination of people interacting with each other and/or technologies, or technologies interacting with each other and/or with people.
3. Smartness refers to smart use of resources, smart and effective management, and a network that enables participative and interactive management. Both the approach to governance and the use of technologies play key roles in smartness (Steven, 2020).

### Self-Support

Features:

1. Having the ability to always try to take the initiative in everything.
2. Having the ability to do the tasks that are responsible for him.
3. Being realistic (Ling-Xiang and Wen-Chao, 2013)

## **Responsibility**

### Features

1. Keeping every word spoken.
2. Being able to maintain self-respect and respect the rules. ...
3. Holding on to commitments (Neves, 2015)

## **3. Research Method**

This research is qualitative and descriptive. According to Moleong (2015), qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words about the characteristics of an individual, a condition, or a symptom of a particular group that can be observed. Descriptive data referred to in this study is data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or paragraphs, not numbers.

The data are taken from the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* in the form of text referring to types of personality proposed by Heymans. The analysis deals with the types of personality: smartness, self-support, and responsibility of the protagonist. All the personality standings of the protagonist are adjusted according to the above-mentioned points of discussion. Sources of data in research are subjects from which data can be obtained. The sources of data are taken from other related sources, such as books, journal articles, and other sources.

The data collection procedure in this research starts with getting a full understanding of the novel entitled *Negeri Para Bedebah*. Relevant data is selected and identified. Theories related to the subject matter of the research are observed and selected. Data analysis in the study consists of three flows of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles and Huberman, 2015).

In data collection procedures, the data are obtained from what is read and recorded in a detailed description, in this case about the personality type of the main character in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah*. In presenting the data, the classified data are then arranged in an orderly manner so that they are easy to understand. The data are then made into a table and analyzed or interpreted according to the context of the text in order to obtain a description related to the main character's personality type. Finally, conclusions are drawn about the results from the data obtained at the beginning of the study. This conclusion still requires verification (re-examination of the truth of the report) so that the results obtained are truly valid.

## **4. Discussion**

Personality is unique because everyone has his own type of personality, which is always changed according to situation and condition. Personality is the dynamic of a functional human psychophysical organization that turns into specific patterns of behavior in dealing with life. The manifestation of personality is all one's own behavior. Each individual has a unique functional psychophysical organizational system in their environment. In interacting with people in their environment, each individual will have their own personality type when adapting to or giving up in that environment. The points of discussion in the study are concerned with smartness, self-support, and responsibility.



#### 4.1 Smartness

Data 1: *“Apa tadi kualifikasinya? Lulusan terbaik sekolah bisnis? Ada ribuan orang yang memiliki predikat itu—aku bahkan punya dua.” (Liye, 2012: 11).*

Thomas is a young executive; to be precise, he is an economic consultant. His expertise in the field of economics is unquestionable. He was the best student at his boarding school before, and then when he received higher education, He manages to become the best graduate, as shown in this quotation. Thomas, who has just boarded the plane to return to Jakarta from London, is immediately questioned by a young journalist, Julia. Julia is sent by the largest economic review office in Southeast Asia to chase after Thomas, whose schedule is very full, for an article interview. Thomas thinks Julia is too beautiful and empty to be a messenger for the company, rather than a television presenter. Thomas thinks that even though Julia is the best graduate from business school, the credential means nothing to her, as she herself has held the title of best graduate from business school twice. This quotation also shows Thomas' analytical skills. He criticizes Julia's office's decision to send her as an envoy because he has learned that Julia is too young and inexperienced.

Data 2: *“Aku tidak terlalu suka bicara di depan ratusan orang—yang satu pun tidak kukenal. Berada di tengah pakar, akademisi, penerima hadiah nobel ekonomi, birokrat, atau apalah yang mentereng menyebut latar belakang masing-masing ... Ruangan dipenuhi praktisi keuangan dunia. Pialang, petinggi sekuritas, direktur perusahaan raksasa, CFO, CEO, dan berbagai strata manajerial kunci. Mereka sejatinya adalah serigala berbalut jas, dasi mahal, sepatu mengilat tidak tersentuh debu, dan diantar dengan mobil mewah yang harganya ratusan kali gaji karyawan hierarki terendah mereka. Penuh semangat bicara tentang regulasi, tata kelola yang baik, tetapi mereka sendiri tidak mau diatur dan dikendalikan. Sepakat tentang penyelamatan dan bantuan global, tetapi mereka sibuk mengais keuntungan di tengah situasi kacau-balau” (Liye, 2012: 12).*

Thomas' reputation in economic consulting is well known throughout the world. In this scene, before boarding the plane, Thomas is in London to be invited as a speaker at an international economic conference. His intelligence is considered to exceed that of experts, academics, and other experts in the field of economics, so he is invited to be a speaker while other economic experts and practitioners listen and study what Thomas says.

#### 4.2 Self-Support

Although humans are born to need other people to meet their needs, over time and through developmental tasks, a person will slowly break away from some dependencies. Independence is measured by a person's behavior, not by age. Younger people may be more independent than older people. And independence is one form of changing one's own destiny from a state of deprivation into a better situation. This attitude of independence is shown by Thomas in the following data:

Data 1: *“Aku bukan lagi anak kecil enam tahun yang berlari lari mengantar susu. Akulah bedebah paling besar dalam cerita ini. Jadi, apakah kau mau membantu atau tidak, terserah kau.” (Liye, 2012: 119).*

At two o'clock in the morning, Thomas is picked up by Uncle Liem's confidants at the hotel; they mention the names of senior police officers and prosecutors who investigate Bank Semesta. Thomas recognizes both names. Both people are involved in the deaths of Thomas' parents.

Thomas wants to avenge his parents, who are burned to death, and the two suspects become important people, so that Thomas feels that life is unfair. Thomas is really looking forward to this opportunity. He is burned by his past grudge. He does not care if Julia does not want to help him. He is not even afraid to act alone, because Thomas is an independent person.

Data 2: "*Satu duda ibu-ibu tetangga memelukku, menangis tentang esok lusa semua akan pulih, janji – janji masa depan. Aku mengangguk datar, bilang, "Saya akan baik - baik saja, Ibu."* (Liye, 2012:219).

After the death of Thomas's parents, neighbors gather in the morning after the incident to make sure that both of Thomas's parents have died in the fire. Thomas is sent to another city and entrusted to a teacher at a school for orphans because there are still many officers and unknown people who are still trying to find the remaining members of Thomas's family.

The quotation above describes Thomas' condition at that time. He assures himself that everything will be fine, even though it is very hard for him to be left by his parents at such a young age. He is sure that the day after tomorrow everything will recover and start a new life for him. This is a picture of self-support.

### 4.3 Responsibility

While Thomas can be aggressive in certain ways, he is a responsible person. Responsibility is the attitude or behavior of taking something seriously and being ready to take all risks and actions. For Thomas, every action and decision has a responsibility. The responsibility entrusted to someone or another person is accepted as a duty. Here are the data that show that Thomas is a responsible person.

Data 1: "*Sayangnya kami tidak punya anak laki-laki. Kaulah satu-satunya anak laki-laki di keluarga besar kita. Apapun yang tersisa dari bisnis ini, kaulah yang paling pantas melanjutkan. Senin, otoritas bank sentral akan menutup operasi seluruh Bank Semesta. Senin pula, aku akan menandatangani surat pernyataan akan mengganti seluruh uang nasabah, tidak sepeserpun uang mereka akan dimakan orang tua ini. Bahkan jika itu termasuk melego bisnis properti, otomotif, seluruh perusahaan kita.*" (Liye, 2012: 46).

Uncle Liem and Thomas argue after a police officer comes to the house. They question how business will be if Uncle Liem is imprisoned. Uncle Liem hopes that Thomas will continue the family business because he is the only man in their extended family taking care of his wife and children. Uncle Liem is the person in charge of their family social gathering case, and he will reimburse all the customers' money and will not take any of their money for himself.

The quotation above shows responsibility for their problems and will reimburse the customers involved. Uncle Liem also promises not to take any customer's money, even if it includes their company's business, as he says.

Data 2: “*Aku tidak punya pilihan, Theo. Jadwal konferensi itu sudah disusun sejak sebulan lalu, juga jadwal sialan ini. Aku harus menunaikan keduanya sekaligus.*” (Liye, 2012: 26).

Thomas, who has just arrived at the club after coming from London, is immediately bombarded with chatter from Theo, his close friend. Theo is the one who introduces Thomas to the world of the boxing club. Theo is astonished by Thomas, who comes to the club neatly dressed and carrying the suitcase he brought during the conference. Thomas could not refuse the promise he made to come to the club to see Theo. Even though he is a busy man, he keeps his word. This quotation shows a sense of responsibility towards time and keeping promises. Thomas still makes time even though he has a busy schedule.

## 5. Conclusion

*Negeri Para Bedebah* is a realistic novel by Tere Liye. This novel is a satire on money-greedy humans that was first published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2012.

In this novel, Tere Liye raises the political economy genre, which differs from his previous ones, which are usually romantic and family genres. This novel is very interesting for readers, especially adult readers who are intrigued by the world of politics and economics. The main character in this novel is Thomas, a smart character who is agile, intelligent, physically strong, dryly humorous, and handsome.

Thomas is an internationally recognized professional financial consultant. He graduated from a well-known business school as the best graduate and often travels the world as a speaker on economics and finance. However, not many people know that Thomas is part of a fighter club, like in the movie *Fight Club*, along with a number of other important people, located on the sixth floor of an office building in Jakarta. Almost no one knows who he really is or where he comes from, except, of course, family and people close to him. In this novel, readers are taken aback at how Thomas can lead the media and how the high-ranking people of the country can believe in him. Behind his glorious career, it turns out that Thomas has a sad past. His parents die in a house fire while he is delivering milk to his neighbors. His house is burned down by residents who feel betrayed by the Arisan Berantai business founded by his father and Uncle Liem.

This novel uses fairly high-level vocabulary and is written in a sophisticated style. Many terms will not be understood by the layman, as those terms are usually found in the vocabulary of political economy, such as subprime mortgage, preventive strike, stock index, CFO (Chief Financial Officer), and CEO (Chief Executive Officer).

Through Thomas' personality smarts, self-support, and responsibility, he can solve problems well. According to Gerard Heymans' theory of personality types, his smarts are categorized into passion types (*gepassioneerden*); his self-support into choleric and passion personality types; and his responsibility into choleric and passion personality types.

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