

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will discuss about id, ego, and superego reflected in *Paradise of the Blind* by Duong Thu Huong.

#### **2.1 Review of Previous Study**

There are similar studies before that also discuss about redemption. The first previous study is an article about redemption entitled "*Redemption of the Main Character in the Novel "The Kite Runner" by Khaled Hosseini*" written by Sitti Aglitasia Merdekawati et.al from Khairun University published in 2017. In that article the researchers examined actions that reflect redemption and identified the factors causing redemption of the main character in novel entitled *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini. The similarity between the previous study and this research is to equally analyze the redemption using the object of novel study and using psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud. The differences are the article by Sitti Aglitasia Merdekawati et.al focused it discussion on the factor causing redemption while this study uses the novel *Paradise of the Blind* as the object of the study and discusses behaviors that reflects redemption.

The data source used in that research is a novel entitled *The Kite Runner* written by Khaled Hosseini published in 2003. The novel contains actions that reflect redemption. The novel contains personality aspect of *id*, *ego*, and *superego*.

The researchers use the literary methods which issues in a study of literature. The process of collecting the data refers to books, articles, the materials from the lecture and dictates or thesis from the internet media that are related to this research. The researcher takes technique of collecting data with reading comprehension to facilitate the researchers to understand more of the research topic that will be analyzed.

The second previous study is a thesis entitled "*A Study of Pull and Push Motives in Achieving Redemption as Seen in Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment*" written by Yoseph Guntur Kuncorojati from Sanata Dharma

Yogyakarta University published in 2013. In that thesis the researcher examined aspects affecting individual's motivation to redeem his crime in novel entitled *Crime and Punishment* by Dostoevsky. The similarity between the previous study and this research is to equally analyze the redemption using the object of novel study. The differences are that the research conducted by Yoseph Guntur Kuncorojati focused its discussion on the aspects affecting individual's motivation to redeem while this study uses the novel *Paradise of the Blind* as the object of his study and discusses behaviors that reflect redemption.

The data source used in that study was a novel entitled *Crime and Punishment* written by Dostoevsky. The novel contains aspects affecting individual's motivation to redeem his crime. The novel contains personality aspects of id, ego, and superego. The objective of this study was to analyze an offender's motivation in redeeming his crime. To provide direction for the study, two problems are formulated. Those are: (1) How are Raskolnikov and the minor characters: Sonia, and Svidrigailov characterized? and (2) What motivates Raskolnikov in searching for redemption?

That research used a psychological approach to gain insights of what happens inside Raskolnikov's psyche and library research to gather the data needed. The primary source of the study was Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, while the secondary sources were literary and psychological books and journals.

## **2.2 Sigmund Freud's Personality Theory**

According to Freud in Feldman (2009), conscious experience is only a small part of human psychological structure and experience. Human behavior is motivated by the unconscious, a part of the personality that contains the memories, knowledge, beliefs, feelings, urges, drives, and instincts of which the individual is not aware. To understand personality, it is necessary to expose what is in the unconsciousness. Because the preconsciousness does not appear clear, the preconscious contents cannot be accessed directly. Therefore, it is necessary to use a mediator to understand the preconsciousness that reflects human behavior. The mediator can be tongue slips, fantasies, and dreams.

Freud in Feldman (2009) states that, human personality is determined by unconsciousness. Some of the unconsciousness is made up of the

preconsciousness which contains material that is not threatening and is easily brought to mind, such as the knowledge that  $2+2=4$ . But deeper in the unconsciousness instinctual drives, the wishes, desires, demands, and needs that are hidden from conscious awareness because of the conflicts and pain will arise if it is part of everyday lives. The unconscious provides a “safe haven” for our recollections of threatening events.

Personality theory based on Sigmund Freud is divided into three different elements. The first is the id, which works based on the impulse of fulfillment of pleasure or satisfaction that is not realized. The second is the ego, which works based on a conscious realistic mind. And the third is the superego, which works based on a judgment of conscience and community norms.

### **2.2.1 Id**

The first personality theory is the id. Freud in Guerin (2005) says that id is the completely unconscious, impulsive and demanding part of the psyche that as a child allows us to get our basic needs met. This part of the psyche operates on the pleasure principle and it's all about getting our every need and wish met with no consideration of the reality. The id seeks immediate gratification.

According to Freud in Feldman (2009), id is one aspect of human personality that does not have an existing form from birth that appears spontaneously or under natural consciousness. Id has a function to enlarge and maximize satisfaction like pleasure. Id arises from a simple urge from within man himself. Encouragement is related to hunger, sex, aggression, and unreasonable encouragement.

Freud in Feldman (2009) also state that, if personality consists only of primitive, instinctual cravings and longings, it would have just one component, namely the personality called id. The id is the raw, unorganized, inborn part of personality. From the time of birth, the id attempts to reduce tension created by primitive drives related to hunger, sex, aggression, and irrational impulses. Those drives are fueled by “psychic energy,” which can be considered as a limitless energy source constantly putting pressure on the various parts of the personality. Id works according to the pleasure principle that aims to immediate reduction of tension and the maximize of satisfaction. However, humans cannot always fulfill the demands of the principle of pleasure contained within themselves. If someone releases the impulse that exist in him or not at the time when the first push appears, it may not necessarily lead to satisfaction.

### **2.2.2 Ego**

The second personality element is Ego. If someone releases the impulse in him at the appropriate time and place, namely an ego. Freud in Feldman (2009) states that, the ego begins to develop soon after birth, strives to balance the desires of the id and the realities of the objective, outside world. In contrast to the pleasure-seeking id, the ego operates according to the reality principle, in which instinctual energy is restrained to maintain the safety of the individual and to help integrate the person into society. In a sense, then, the ego is the “executive” of personality such as makes decisions, controls actions, and allows thinking and problem solving of a higher order than the id’s capabilities permit.

The ego is based on the reality principle. It understands that the Id can’t always have what it wants because sometimes that can cause problems for us in the future. As such the Ego is the gatekeeper to the id, allowing it sometimes to have what it wants but always making sure that the reality of the situation is taken into account.

### **2.2.3 Superego**

The third personality element is superego. According to Freud in Feldman (2009), the superego, the final personality structure to develop in childhood, represents the rights and wrongs of society as taught and exemplified by a person’s parents, teachers, and other significant individuals. The superego includes the conscience, which prevents someone from behaving in a morally improper way by making someone feel guilty if she/he does wrong. The superego helps someone to control impulse coming from the id, making someone become tolerant and more virtuous.

Both the superego and the id are unrealistic in that they do not consider the practical realities imposed by society. The superego, if left to operate without restraint, would create perfectionists unable to make the tolerance that life requires. An unrestrained id would create a primitive, pleasure-seeking, thoughtless individual seeking to fulfill every desire without delay. As a result, the ego must mediate between the demands of the superego and the demands of the id.