

Psychology of Characters in the Novel Cahaya Palestine by Vanny CW (Review of Literary Psychology)

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Article Info

Article history:

Received : 13 November 2023

Published : 03 January 2024

Keywords:

Psychology of characters, Novels,
Psychology of Literature.

Article history:

Diterima : 13 November 2023

Publis : 03 Januari 2024

Abstract

This study aims to describe the psychology (personality) of the characters in the novel Cahaya Palestine by Vanny C.W. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research, the data collection methods used in this research are library research, reading methods, listening and recording data identification. The source of the data in this study was the novel Cahaya Palestine by Vanny C.W. This study uses Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory in the form of id, ego and superego in figures named Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fatima, Khalifa Al Barra and Adeeda. The results of this study are the figures of Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fatima, Khalifa Al Barra and Adeeba who have psychology that refers to Sigmund Freud's theory namely, id, ego and superego.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan Psikologi (Kepribadian) tokoh dalam novel Cahaya Palestine karya Vanny C.W. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu, studi kepustakaan, metode baca, menyimak dan catat identifikasi data. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berupa novel Cahaya Palestine karya Vanny C.W. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud berupa id, ego dan Superego pada tokoh yang bernama Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fathimah, Khalifa Al Barra dan Adeeda. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah tokoh Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fathimah, Khalifa Al Barra dan Adeeba tersebut memiliki Psikologi yang mengacu pada teori Sigmund Freud yaitu, id, ego dan superego.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works are a world of imagination created by the author. The imagination created comes from oneself and the surrounding environment author. Imagination created from oneself is related to condition. Literary works are divided into two, namely fiction and non-fiction, fiction is in the form of essays that are the result of the author's imagination, while non-fiction is essays in the form of reality or facts such as magazines, newspapers, etc. Fiction tells various human and humanitarian problems, life and living. The author experiences various problems with full seriousness which are re-expressed through fictional means in accordance with his views (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:2).

Basically, literary psychology pays attention to the second problem, namely discussion in relation to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works. As the world in literary works includes it as an aspect of life, especially humans in general. This human aspect is the main object of Literary Psychology, because it is only in oneself

that the characters are present. This psychological aspect is grafted and invested (Ratna, 2007:343). The psychological aspect (personality) that will be examined in the Novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW discusses how psychological literature exists in the lives of Palestinian people in the novel. The scope of the analysis is to discuss the psychology (personality) of all the characters in the novel *Cahaya Palestine*. Where, all these characters have different characters (personalities). There are characters who are patient, never give up quickly, brave, firm, religious, and always enthusiastic in fighting for the common good and there are also characters who have the opposite character.

Analysis of the novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW, this research uses an approach *Psychology Literature* to understand the psychology of the characters, namely, Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fatima, Khalifa Al Barra and Adeeba.

1. THEORETICAL BASIS

1. Novel

A novel is a literary work which is also called fiction. Fiction is defined as a fictional story, but in reality not all works contain fictional elements which are called works of fiction. The term novel comes from the Italian novella (which in German: *novelle*). Nowadays the terms *novella* and *novella* contain the same meaning as the Indonesian term *novelette* (English: *novelette*), which means a piece of prose fiction that is long in scope, not too long, but also not too short (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:9).

Meanwhile, Jassin in Zulfahnur (1996:67), says that the novel tells an extraordinary incident of the character in the story, where these events cause inner upheaval that changes the fate of the character. Burhan Nurgiyantoro (2002: 16-22), explains that novels are divided into two, namely popular novels and serious novels. Meanwhile, Lukas and Faruk (1994: 18-19), explain that novels consist of three types, namely abstract idealist novels, romantic decision novels and educational novels. According to Herman J. Waluyo (2002:141-225), the building blocks of a novel include: story theme, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, scenes, language and dialogue. Furthermore, Burhan Nurgiyantoro (2010:23-320), stated that the elements of the novel include:

(1) Intrinsic element

Intrinsic elements are building blocks contained in the literary work itself which consist of:

a. Theme

Theme according to Staton (1965:21), which defines theme as a meaning of a story that specifically explains most of its elements in a simple way. According to him, themes can be more or less synonymous with the main idea (central idea) and main goal (central purpose) (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:66).

b. Characters and Characterization

Characters are actors who carry out events in a fictional story so that the event can become a story (Aminuddin in Nurgiyantoro, 1995:79).

According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2000: 165), a story character is a person featured in a narrative work or drama who is interpreted by the reader as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

Meanwhile, characterization is painting a clear picture of someone shown through a story (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:165). Character, disposition and character, refer to the traits and attitudes of the characters that are interpreted by readers and refer more to the character's personal qualities (Jones, 1968: 165).

c. Plot

Plot is a series of events or occurrences that form the storyline of a novel. Aziez and Abdul Hasim (2010:68) define plot as a regular and organized sequence of stories or events. The stages of events that weave a story can take the form of a series of various events (Aminuddin, 1991:83).

d. Background (Setting)

Setting is an element related to the place, time and atmosphere that forms the background for events or events in the novel. The setting provides a concrete and clear foundation. This is important to give a realistic impression to the reader, creating a certain atmosphere as if something is really happening (Nurginyantoro, 1995:217).

According to Stanton (1965), background or setting consists of three, namely time setting, relating to when an event occurs in the story. Setting is related to the location where the story takes place in the novel. Social setting is related to the description of the atmosphere of the events in the novel. Social setting relates to the social behavior of people in a place described in works of fiction (Nurginyantoro, 1995:233-234).

e. Point of View is related to the author's perspective in telling the story that occurs in the novel

f. A message or message is a message that you want to convey to the reader or something contained in the novel that the reader can learn from.

(2) Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic elements of a novel are the building blocks of a novel that come from outside the literary work, but indirectly influence the structure or organismal system of the literary work. Therefore, extrinsic elements must be viewed as something important. Extrinsic elements in the novel are divided into three, namely as follows:

(1) Author's Background

The author's background is an element that contains the author's biography, such as where the author lives, educational background, and environment and so on. In short, elements of the author's biography will also determine the style of the work he produces (Nurginyantoro, 1995:23-24).

(2) Community Background

The societal background is related to the conditions of society when the novel was created. For example, if the author lives in a society that is steeped in traditional life, this will most likely have an impact on the novel he will write which tells about the life of the community at that time.

(3) Life Values Usually the author will develop a novel based on good values that will be shared with society, which can be in the form of religious values, social values, cultural values and moral values.

2. Psychological Theory of Literature

Psychology comes from the word psyche which means soul and logos, namely science or knowledge that directs its attention to humans as objects of study, especially on the side of behavior (behavior or action) and soul (psyche) (Siswantoro, 2005:27). According to Sobur (2009:40), psychology is defined as a science that studies human behavior in relation to the environment. The behavior in question is a human mental process. Basically, literary psychology pays attention to the second problem, namely internal speech its relation to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in literary works.

As a world, literary works include various main objects of literary psychology, because it is solely within humans, as characters, that psychological aspects are implanted and invested (Ratna, 2007: 343). Literary works can be viewed as a psychological phenomenon that can display psychological aspects through the characters of a literary work. Psychology is a science that looks for problems of the soul or mind to influence human behavior.

Wellek and Warren (translated by Melani Budianta, 1990: 90-110), define literary psychology as literary studies that discuss aspects of author psychology, the creative process, psychological laws applied in literary works, and the psychology of readers. Meanwhile, Ratna (2004:350), states that literary psychology is text analysis by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. Furthermore, Suwardi Endaswara (2004:4), stated that literary language has deep psychological meaning, so it is necessary to understand aesthetic language to express various psychological symptoms behind language symptoms. This is the influence of the aesthetic aspect of literature which is composed of language, so that in understanding literary works you need to have your own appreciation to understand literary language.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that literary psychology is the relevance and role of psychological studies with aspects of author psychology, creative processes, psychological laws applied in literary works and reader psychology.

3. Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory

Personality psychology proposed by Sigmund Freud, Psychoanalysis is composed of three main systems, namely, id, ego and superego. Each of these three systems is related to each other. Sigmund Freud said that the famous theory of personality consists of the id, ego and superego. Id is located in the unconscious, ego includes all three levels of human consciousness, namely, unconscious, pre-conscious and conscious. The superego is located in the unconscious and pre-conscious realm (Eagleton, 1996:437).

Suryabata (in Ahmad Badrum, 2005:33), states that the personality structure consists of the id, ego and superego.

- 1) Id is a biological aspect, an original system in personality or also called the human inner world which has a direct relationship with the objective world. The id is also a bridge between the biological and psychological aspects of humans, so that humans are primitive. What the id knows is the feeling of displeasure, so it is said to work based on the pleasure principle. Id is the most basic human personality system. The id in carrying out its functions and operations is based on the intention of maintaining consistency which is intended to avoid unpleasant situations and achieve pleasant conditions (Koesworo in Rustiana, 1991: 32-33).
- 2) Ego is a psychological aspect of personality that arises from the organism's need to relate to reality. The ego adheres to the principle of reality by carrying out secondary processes, meaning it uses the ability to think rationally in finding the best solution to problems and is inversely proportional to the id which always follows its desires. The ego is an intermediary between the id and the superego.
- 3) The superego is a sociological aspect of personality, representing traditional values and societal ideals as interpreted by parents to children in the form of commands or prohibitions so that children can adapt their behavior to these commands and prohibitions. The superego is non-rational in demanding perfection, punishing the ego for mistakes, whether committed or new in the mind.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in research on the novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW is descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan (in Ismawati, 2016: 7), qualitative research is a

procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior; this approach is directed at settings and individuals holistically (whole) (Aminuddin, 1990:16).

Data collection in this research is basically a set of methods or techniques which are an extension of the human senses because the aim is to collect empirical facts related to the research problem (Faruk, 2012:24). The method used is; a). The bibliographic method is carried out by looking for sources related to the data being studied as a reference in analyzing b). The reading method is done by reading the novel repeatedly; c). The Listening Method is carried out by continuously listening to the novel carefully and then checking and taking notes on the things that are the object of the analysis; d). The note-taking method is carried out by recording important things from primary sources, namely reading the novel *Cahaya Palestine*.

The subject of this research is the novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW. This research uses Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory in the form of id, ego and superego in characters named Palestine, Yanaan, Yahded Haidar, Abigail, Moniroth, Hebrew, Sarah Hanabi, Fatima, Khalifa Al Barra and Adeeda. This research also analyzes the structure in the novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW

3. DISCUSSION

Psychology of Characters in the Novel *Cahaya Palestine* by Vanny CW (Literary Psychology Study).

To analyze the psychology of the characters in this research, Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is used, which states that there are 3 psychological steps or a person's personality structure (Id, Ego and Superego).

1. *Id*

1) *Id* Palestinian figure

Palestine's desire is so strong and full of hope to meet their father and want revenge against the Israeli military soldiers who were very cruel to the Palestinian people, they killed Palestinian people sadistically and blindly without any sense of humanity. Palestine wants to fight them without caring about its own safety and life. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Hey, can you take me there? I want to meet my father." This is the name my father gave me. I don't want to replace it. Even though I have to die, I have to keep using the name Palestine. So that at any time my father can find my body and grave. I'm not afraid of getting hurt, whatever it is!" (Chrisma, 2017:17).

The excerpt above depicts a Palestinian ID that doesn't care about the real situation. Even though his friend only advised him to change his name only when asked by Israeli military soldiers who were hostile and hated their country. But Palestine didn't care.

2) *Id* Yanaan's character

Yanaan's feelings of like and love for Palestine are very strong. He also doesn't like it when someone loves Palestine like he does. If someone loves and likes him, he will feel rivaled. He was even willing to do anything for his love for Palestine, he even gave up his life. Yanaan also has a strong desire to take revenge against the Israeli military soldiers who killed his family and colonized his nation. This is proven in the following excerpt:

He stood straight in front of an Israeli military tank which was stopping and preparing to throw stones at the Israeli military while venting his annoyance and hurt at being ignored by Palestine. He doesn't care about his life. (Chrisma, 2017:350).

The footage above depicts Id Yanaan trying to "vent his feelings of annoyance and hurt" by throwing stones at an Israeli military tank. He didn't care what the next risks would be after he provoked the anger of the Israeli military soldiers. Which could have killed him and the people around him.

3) IdYahded Haidar character

Yahded Haidar has a strong desire to meet his beloved daughter, Palestine. He was willing to disguise himself as an ordinary person who was injured to meet his daughter at the hospital. He tried to break through the Israeli military soldiers who were on guard and looking for people suspected of being Hamas. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"I want to go there for a while, to visit my daughter. Let me act like a father to his daughter, Ismail this time!" he snapped loudly, then just walked away and went downstairs, looking around. (Chrisma, 2017:81).

The excerpt above depicts Id Yahded Haidar who feels love for his beloved daughter. He was even willing to do anything to meet his beloved Princess. This id works in the inner world of humans. He said to his friend "Let me act like a father to his daughter this time." He also didn't care about the situation at the hospital, what was important was that he could meet the princess.

4) IdAbigail's character

Abigail is a military soldier who wants no bloodshed, especially the blood of innocent people. He became a soldier just wanting revenge for the death of his friends and family by Hamas. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"From the beginning, Abigail didn't like war at all. And I don't like seeing small children and women become victims. If only I had the strength, I would free them even though my goal remains. KILL Hamas! POINT! (Chrisma, 2017:60).

The excerpt above depicts Id Abigail who wants to kill Hamas. He became a soldier to take revenge for the deaths of his family and friends. This id works based on the human inner world which works based on instinct and tries to reject pain by taking revenge.

5) IdMoniroth character

Moniroth has a strong desire to help Palestine and other Palestinian communities. In fact, he doesn't care about his health and safety. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"The night was starting to get late, to the point that Moniroth didn't care about his health (Chrisma, 2017:255).

The snippet above depicts Id Moniroth who doesn't care. This id works based on instinct, not caring and rejecting pain.

6) IdHebrew Characters

Hebrew has a strong desire to grow the Palestinian people without mercy and humanity. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Traitor! There will be no second permission for you to enter the Gaza Strip again, Abigail. You're being boycotted!" he shouted loudly until it was heard by the other soldiers. (Chrisma, 2017:2014).

The excerpt above depicts Id Hebrew as rude and inhumane. He accused his friend of being a "traitor" without having any evidence. He even had the heart to yell at his best friend in front of other people. This id works based on instinct, is individual and doesn't care.

7) IdSarah Hanabi's character

Sarah Hanabi has the desire to rebel, fight and take revenge for the torture she has experienced against the Israeli army. This is proven in the following excerpt:
"Sarah, who had harbored feelings of hatred for a long time, suddenly stuck the pen right in Abbaron's right eye. With a deep stab, red blood spurted onto Sarah's face. (Chrisma, 2017:73).

The excerpt above depicts Id Sarah "who has harbored feelings of hatred for a long time". He tried to wreak his revenge by sticking a pen in the eyes of the very cruel Israeli soldier Abbaron. He doesn't even care about the effects of his behavior. This id works to avoid the pain and discomfort that he has been feeling.

8) IdFatima

Fatima has feelings that cry easily. He didn't even realize that his tears were spilling over. This shows he has a soft heart. This is proven in the following quote:

"When suddenly his tears overflowed, he cried so hard that he couldn't control the growth that was leaning on the back of the sofa. (Chrisma, 2017:288).

The excerpt above depicts Fatima's Id which works based on the inner world and subconscious. This is found in the sentence "suddenly his tears overflowed" without him realizing it.

9) IdThe figure of the Caliph Al Barra

Khalifa Al Barra has the desire to love and marry Palestine. He even tries to find a way to win the heart of his idol. He is a true warrior figure. This is proven in the following quote:

"In two or three years, I will make him mine. "If you can't take his heart now," the Khalifah threatened in a sarcastic tone that pierced his heart in one fell swoop. (Chrisma, 2017:248).

10) IdAdeeba character

Adeeba is a little girl who doesn't know the consequences of what she does. He doesn't even care if what he does is wrong. He just wants to be heard. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Adeeba pulled Yanaan's arm with force until the plate in Yanaan's hand fell off and broke. (Chrisma, 2017:61).

The footage above depicts Id Adeeba "pulling Yanaan's arm forcefully". He didn't even know that the fallen rice was very valuable for all the hungry people. This id works based on instinct and doesn't care what happens when it pulls forcefully.

2. Ego

1) EgoPalestinian figure

Palestine is trying to find the best way to satisfy its biological needs, namely in a halal way (marriage). She wants to marry the right person and always asks for advice from people she considers trustworthy and good. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Grandma, I want to marry young. I want to give birth to Hamas children. I don't want to die young before I get married." (Chrisma, 2017:340).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Palestine has an Ego personality structure, namely the principle of finding the right way to satisfy her biological needs with "I want to marry young", which principle is in accordance with the principles of the Ego. Palestine tries to find the best and most appropriate way to satisfy its needs, rather than having to satisfy things that are not appropriate, namely adultery.

2) Yanaan's ego

Yanaan is a young man who is very careful in acting according to the reality of what is happening. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"For your safety, if at any time Israeli soldiers want to harm you, Palestine." (Chrisma, 2017:18).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Yanaan has an Ego personality structure, namely that he has objective thinking (scientific, real, reasonable and recognized) and the principle of reality (according to reality), because at that time, they could have died by being shot. or killed by Israeli soldiers. So they are required to be careful and be on guard "if Israel wants to harm you".

3) The ego of the character Yahded Haidar

Yahded Haidar tried to find the right solution to protect and save his daughter, because he already had a premonition that the hospital where his child was being treated would be hit by a bomb explosion and some time later, it actually happened. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"But, I feel like something is wrong. For some reason, I feel that soon the hospital will be bombed by Israel, Ismail. I have to quickly meet my daughter and take her to a safe place." (Chrisma, 2017:76).

The excerpt above depicts Yahded Haidar's ego relating to his inner need to meet his beloved daughter and what he felt at that time actually happened to become reality. He will try to take his daughter to a safe place before being hit by a bomb blast at the hospital. As in the word "feeling", where the Ego works based on the principle of finding the right solution, inner needs and becoming reality.

4) Abigail's Character Ego

Abigail tries to control her desire for revenge. He only takes revenge on a Hamas person and will not kill innocent people. This is proven in the following excerpt: *Then we intend to reply.* (Chrisma, 2017:47).

The excerpt above depicts Ego Abigail who "intends to repay him", but has not yet done so. He wanted to make sure that revenge was on target. This ego works based on objective or rational thinking. He chose to think first, rather than act rashly.

5) Moniroth's Character Ego

Moniroth tried to find the right solution so that Palestine would not feel pain and suffering and could experience freedom. He strives so that Palestinians can live a decent, peaceful, safe and happy life. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"But before that, I want to take you with me to Jordan, there is Aunt Fatima who is waiting for your arrival." (Chrisma, 2017:302).

The footage above depicts Ego Moniroth trying to find a "safe" way out for the Palestinian girl. He told the girl to enjoy the life she deserved and told her to forget all her suffering and sadness. This ego works based on the principle of reality, objective thinking, struggling to find a way out of problems.

6) Ego of Hebrew Characters

This Hebrew is someone who thinks rationally according to the reality that is happening. This can be proven in the following excerpt:

If he wasn't Muslim, I wouldn't have hurt him, Abigail." (Chrisma, 2017:213).

The excerpt above depicts the Hebrew Ego which works based on the principle of reality and is rational. He actually didn't want to kill innocent Muslims, but because of his duty, he had to follow suit.

7) Sarah Hanabi's ego

Sarah Hanabi tried to find a safe way out for her nephew and his brother. He tried to write a will that would be useful for both of them in the future, even though he was dying. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Wills. I...I can't hold on anymore, Sister. I have to write something for both of them." (Chrisma, 2017).

The excerpt above depicts Sarah's ego who wants to write a "will" for Palestine and her father. Even though he died later, he tried to find a safe way to protect and save Palestine and her father by taking him to his Aunt Fatima's house in Jordan. This ego works based on inner needs and in accordance with the real circumstances that occur.

8) Fatima's character's ego

Fatima has a bad feeling about the condition and safety of Palestine, in accordance with the reality in an environment that is still colonized and at war. He didn't want his grandson to get hurt again like before. This can be proven in the following excerpt:

"But it's grandma who's scared, Palestine. "Afraid that something will happen to you later." (Chrisma, 2017:319).

The excerpt above depicts Fatima's ego "who is afraid" that Palestine will be hurt again for the umpteenth time. This ego works based on the principle of inner needs between the Palestinian grandmother and her grandson and in accordance with the environment where at that time there was still war.

9) Khalifa Al Barra's Ego

Khalifa Al Barra is trying to find the right and safe solution for Palestine by relying on current thoughts and realities. This can be proven in the following excerpt: *"Palestine, run to the post. And fool the guard there, if you hear the sound of 'Tit' then scream and bite the soldier's arm hard, kicking him in the groin. Go, run. Find a place for you to hide. (Chrisma, 2017:286).*

The excerpt above depicts Ego Khalifa trying to find the right and safe way out. He told Palestinians to "run" and "find a place to hide". This ego works based on the principles of objective thinking, is rational, and looks for the right way out of problems.

10) Adeeba's character's ego

Adeeba knew that the school would be destroyed because she had the advantage of knowing in advance what would happen. He tried to tell everyone to avoid and save themselves. But many people don't believe it and think it's crazy. A few moments later, it actually happened. This can be proven by the following excerpt: *"Everyone left the place. This school will be destroyed. This school will be hit by a bomb!" (Chrisma, 2017:42).*

The excerpt above depicts Ego Adeeba trying to find a way out and make them all aware. However, no one believed him until finally everyone who didn't believe him died in a bomb explosion. He warned Palestine and Yanaan to "be careful". Adeeba tries to make people aware and tell Yanaan and Palestine who always believe in her. This ego works based on inner needs according to the environment and tries to find a safe and appropriate way out.

3. *Superego*

1) *Superego* Palestinian figure

Palestine is a person who upholds the beliefs, moral aspects and ideals of his nation. He really loves and defends his people. He often reminds, forbids and criticizes himself and others in accordance with the moral aspects of his society which represent positive values. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Whoever loves me, he must love Palestine more." (Chrisma, 2017:360).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that *Superego* Palestine works based on representing traditional values and community ideals.

2) *Superego* Yanaan's character

Yanaan is someone who always reminds Palestine not to think and act rashly. Yanaan also always advises Palestine to always pray, remember his God, and advise him for goodness. This is proven in the following excerpt:

It's all for your good, Palestine. Protect yourself from unexpected disturbances. Obey it, if you want to be safe." (Chrisma, 2017:253).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Yanaan's Superego is advising and reminding Palestine. He said "all for your good". This superego works based on the principle of representing traditional values and moral aspects to advise and remind each other.

3) Yahded Haidar's Superego

Yahded Haidar always gave advice to his daughter, even though one day he and his family would die. He also always advises children who have lost their parents. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Don't mourn the death of your family, perhaps father, mother, Ahmeed, and Zaynab. Because, if so, it means you cannot accept God's power over the destiny that has been given to them. Palestine..., you have to be a different girl, a Palestinian girl who is strong and not weak." (Chrisma, 2017:10).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Yahded's Superego works based on representatives of traditional values and societal ideals. He always instilled moral values in his daughter. He said "Palestinian girls are strong and not weak". It is a form that represents the traditional values of its people.

4) Superego Abigail's character

Abigail is someone who loves her people. He tried to be a good soldier. If he feels he has made a mistake, he always apologizes, even to small children. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Oh, I'm sorry," Abigail answered uncomfortably. (Chrisma, 2017:47).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Abigail's Superego is that every time she feels she has made a mistake, she always apologizes. This superego works based on the principle of representing society's traditional values or society's morals.

5) Superego of Moniroth Characters

Moniroth is a person who tries to be careful in his actions. He didn't want to act rashly without thinking carefully. He also tried to remind his friend not to act rashly. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Don't be careless, do you remember my late friend from America who died by them?" Moniroth explained to his friend, Karen, about the death of a volunteer who was acting to protect the Palestinian people. (Chrisma, 2017:154).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Moniroth's Superego acts carefully and reminds his friends not to act rashly. He tried to make his friend aware "Don't be careless". He reminded his friend to think carefully before acting, otherwise his friend would die like his friend Karen who was protecting the Palestinian people. This superego works based on the principle of prohibiting or criticizing friends so they don't act rashly.

6) Superego of Hebrew Characters

Hebrew, behind his cruelty towards the Palestinian people, also has a humanitarian side towards Palestinian children. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"I don't hate him, I just feel sorry for him. If he wasn't Muslim, I wouldn't have hurt him, Abigail." (Chrisma, 2017:213).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Superego Hebrew "feels sorry" for the girl named Palestine. He said this from his conscience. But because of the task of

killing Palestinian children, he had to follow it. This superego works based on moral principles that originate from the heart and humanity.

7) Sarah Hanabi's character's superego

Sarah Hanabi is someone who adheres to her religious beliefs. He tries to maintain his purity and does not want to show it to people who are not lawful for him. He would rather die than show his body to the depraved Jewish soldiers. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"No! It would be better for you to kill me than for me to bare myself in front of the damned Jews!" (Chrisma, 2017:72).

The excerpt above, describes Sarah's Superego "it would be better for you to grow me than for me to bare myself". This proves that Sarah is a person who firmly holds the beliefs and morals of her community.

8) Fatima's Superego

Grandmother Fatima asked Moniroth for help to bring her grandson to Palestine. He really missed and wanted to hug his grandson. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"Please, hurry and bring him to Palestine. I really want to kiss and hug him tightly. Bring it here, son." (Chrisma, 2017:288).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Fatima's Superego said "Help" to ask for help to bring her grandson. He asked Moniroth, who was younger than him, for help. Even though he is younger than him, he still uses the word please to ask for help. This shows that Fatima's grandmother's superego is in accordance with the moral principle of society that if you want to ask anyone for help, you must use the word please.

9) Superego of Khalifa Al Barra

Khalifa tried to apologize to Palestine if he had made a mistake. This is proven in the following excerpt:

"I'm sorry, but I've been planning to make a new album, and it seems like I've been to Rafah for a month. (Chrisma, 2017:359).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Khalifa's Superego says "I'm sorry" when he has done something wrong. This proves that the Superego works based on the principle of representing traditional community values or community values (norms) in accordance with moral aspects, by apologizing when making mistakes and vice versa.

10) Adeeba's Superego

Adeeba is a little girl who always tells the truth and doesn't lie. This is proven in the following excerpt:

Adeeba nodded, "That's right." (Chrisma, 2017:77).

From the excerpt above, we can conclude that Adeeba's Superego is that when she asks questions, she tells the truth. He says "True" if something is true and vice versa. This is in accordance with the Superego principle based on societal values (norms) related to good moral aspects. Where he says the truth because something is true.

4. CLOSING

1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1) Id, Ego and Superego in the characters in the novel Cahaya Palestine by Vanny CW 1) namely: Palestine. The results of the research show that Palestine's

personality is influenced by the id, ego and superego. Among all the personalities that exist, the ones that dominate Palestine the most are the Id and the Superego.

- 2) The character Yanaan, the results of this research show that Yanaan's personality is influenced by the Id, Ego and Superego. The character Yanaan is more controlled by the Id and Superego
- 3) Yahded Haidar's character, the research results show that Yahded Haidar's personality is influenced by Id, Ego and Superego.
- 4) Abigail's character is more controlled by the Ego than the Id and Superego
- 5) Moniroth's character is more controlled by the Ego and Superego than the Id
- 6) Hebrew characters are more controlled by the Id than the Ego and Superego
- 7) Sarah's character is more controlled by the Superego and Id than Ego
- 8) Fatima's character is more controlled by Ego than Id and Ego
- 9) Khalifa's character is more controlled by Ego than Id and Superego
- 10) Adeeba's character is more controlled by the Ego than the Id and Superego.

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