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**A STUDY OF ID, EGO, AND SUPEREGO THROUGH
THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MAIN CHARACTER
IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *TORTILLA FLAT***



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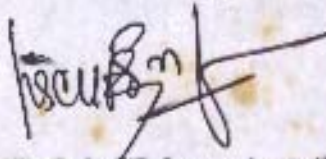
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APPROVAL SHEET

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With great love and respect, this thesis is dedicated to:

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When I was reading Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat* for the first time, I was interested in character namely Danny, as the main character especially in his personality. Steinbeck has done well in describing Danny the main character of the novel as a dynamic character. The character become an interesting subject to discuss and to analyze. Of course, there are many problems during writing this thesis, however the writer finally has made it to its completion. So, heartily I would like to express my devoted thanks to my God, the real greatest Creator, who gives His blessing upon me so that I have been able to complete this thesis.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature and human life cannot be separated. Literature is a reflection of real human life, and then people may know and understand about life experienced itself from literature. Hudson says in his book entitled *An Introduction to the Study of Literature*, that literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us (1965:10).

Novel, as one of the literary forms, also contains of human experience. Every novel must necessarily present a certain view of life and of some of the problems of life (Hudson 1965:131). The elements are clearly seen in the personality of character, which can be seen in their action.

In some ways, authors describe their characters as if they are in real life. According to Joe David, ideally a character should be memorable and interesting with key of personality traits that give them uniqueness and individuality (1994). Through the physical appearance, speech and actions, inner thoughts and the effect on other characters an author can reveal a character's personality and traits (Pooley 1967:517)

Tortilla Flat is written by John Steinbeck, an American great contemporary novelist, in 1935. This novel is a story of Danny, Danny's friends, and Danny's house. Danny is a paisano, a mixture of Spanish, Indian Mexican, and assorted Caucasian bloods, who grew up in Tortilla Flat. In this novel, Steinbeck

presents a unique personality as the main character. Danny is weighed down when he hears that he is the heir and the owner of two small houses in Tortilla Flat, although he is a rich man. The weights of responsibility appear the worst nature in Danny's personality. He run away to the forest, shouted loudly, broke a few chairs in a poolroom, and fight against everyone he seen. In other hand, the kindness of Danny as the owner of the house makes his entire friends give him respect. At the end of the story, he has some problems that make him depressed, even brings him to his dead. There are some problems of psychology within the main character in this novel, which appear from the beginning until the end of story. Steinbeck has constructed a character namely Danny with vivid psychological dynamics. It is interesting to discuss and to analyze the dynamics of Danny personality.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

Kenney says that oversimplifying a fictional character is the best (1966:25). It also happens in Danny as the main character in *Tortilla Flat*. It is interesting to study the psychological law, particularly Freud's theories about "id, ego and super ego", within the oversimplification of character lifelikeness.

The "id , ego, and superego" which appear in Danny as the main character of *Tortilla Flat* through his characterization is the subject to discuss and to analyze in this thesis.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

It is necessary to limit the scope of study in order to avoid a complicated discussion of the problems presented here. This thesis analyzes only one character in this novel. There are many characters in this novel, but it is important to choose only one character in order to make the discussion easier to comprehend and to avoid a wider discussion. Since this thesis focuses on character analysis particularly the main character, the scope of the study is structural analysis of the novel. A character chosen is Danny, the main character in *Tortilla Flat*. Danny's personality in *Tortilla Flat* will be analyzed based on Freudian theories, how "id, ego, and superego" influence in his life.

1.4 The Approaches to Use

Psychological approach is applied in this thesis, because the thesis analyzes the personality of the main character. According to Scott, psychological approach can be used to explain fictitious character. It can provide numerous instances from life, which clarify the actions and reactions of created character (1962:72).

There are four elements in psychological approach. These are psychological study of a writer, as type and as individual, the study of the creative process, the study of the psychological types and laws present within work of literature and the effects of literature upon its readers (Wellek, 1965:81). This thesis focuses the study on the psychological types and laws toward the main character of *Tortilla Flat*.

It is necessary to use formalistic approach to analyze the characterization of main character in this thesis. One of the

ways to get closer to the meaning of literary work by studying the work itself is formalistic approach. William Handy states that formalistic approach can prove that form in fiction is an embodiment of meaning just as in poetry (Guerin, 1979:70). This thesis focuses the study on the main character's characterization in *Tortilla Flat*. That is the reason why this thesis is using formalistic approach.

1.5 The Goals of the study

The aims of writing this thesis are to prove how far the psychology of literature can be applied to analyze the fictional characters in a literary work, especially in *Tortilla Flat*. From Danny's physical appearance, speech and action, inner thoughts, and his effect on other characters will show how the "id, ego, and superego" work in his oversimplification of lifelikeness.

1.6 Hypothesis

The study concerns with the "id, ego, and superego" that appear in the main character's characterization. Before discussing the real study, there is a hypothesis to show the things that will appropriately be studied in this thesis. It is necessary to make hypothesis, before collecting the data, so that after the process of analysis, it will be proved whether the data will confirm or disconfirm the hypothesis. The hypothesis of this thesis is whether there are psychological laws particularly "id, ego and superego" in Danny as the main character in *Tortilla flat* through his characterization or not.

1.7 The Method of Analysis

In general analysis, deductive method is applied to prove the hypothesis. Deductive method is a way of reasoning from general principles to a particular case (Nasir, 1988:13). It is necessary to collect data from the novel to prove the hypothesis. From the general data in the novel, the writer of the thesis chooses a problem to discuss that is the personality of Danny as main character. That is why the thesis use deductive method.

1.8 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter provides the rationale, the problem to discuss, the scope of the study, the approach to use, hypothesis, the method of analysis and the organization of the thesis. The second chapter contains the author's biography and the synopsis of the novel. Chapter three discusses about the meaning of the terms that consist of the meaning of the "id, ego, superego", and characterization. The analysis of the characterization of the main character, which establishes his "id, ego, and superego" is presented in the fourth chapter. Conclusion of the whole thesis is in the last chapter.



CHAPTER II
SYNOPSIS AND BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

2.1 The Synopsis of the Story

Danny, a main character in the novel was a paisano; a mixture of Spanish, Indian, Mexican and assorted Caucasian bloods. He was related nearly with every one in Tortilla Flat by blood or romance. His grandfather was an important man who owned two small houses in Tortilla Flat and was respected for his wealth. The growing Danny preferred to sleep in the forest, to work on ranches and to wrest his food and wine from unwilling world; but it was not because he did not have influential relatives. At his twenty-five, the war between United State against Germany was declared. Danny and his friend, Pilon, had two gallons of wine when they heard about the war. Big Joe Portagee saw the glitter of the bottles among the pine, and then he joined Danny and Pilon. The patriotism arose among the three men. Then Danny, Pilon and Big Joe Portagee enlisted their own selves in the army.

The story starts when Danny comes back from the army, when he learns that he is an heir of two small houses of Tortilla Flat from his grand father. When Danny heard about the news, he was a little weighed down with the responsibility of ownership. He always drinks a gallon of red wine in order to avoid his responsibility. When he gets drunk, he annoys people around him. Because of his behavior, he is sentenced for thirty days in prison. Finally, he escapes to the forest.

In the forest, he meets Pilon, his old friend. He offers one of the houses to be rented for 17 dollars a month. Pilon and Danny are often together although Pilon never offers the rent and Danny never asks for it. One day Pilon meets Pablo Sanchez, and Pilon sublets half of his house to Pablo. Pablo agrees to rent the house for fifteen dollars a month. A couple days after that, they meet Jesus Maria Corcoran, and asked him to live together ← but he must pay fifteen dollars a month. Finally, they live together in Danny's house.

One evening, Pablo and Pilon enjoy two gallon for wine, suddenly Jesus Maria Corcoran comes in bad condition. He is beaten by soldiers because he enjoys their whiskey and their girls. Pablo and Pilon take care of him. They stand still together until the night comes. At night, Pablo forgets to turn off the candle, which is dedicated to St. Francis. As a result, the fire burns down the house. After that event, as a kindness of Danny, they move to stay together with Danny in the other house.

The paisanos do not recognize pirate very well. He has five dogs: Enrique, Pajarito, Rudolph, Fluff, and Senor Alex Thompson. In couple of days later, they live in Danny's house. The member of this group increases when Big Joe Portage comes to join them. At first, Danny's friend has a plan to steal pirate's money. How surprise they are when pirate comes with his treasure and give it to them for save keeping it. Finally, they know the Pirate's good aim. Then they become proud of being trusted to keep the money. The Pirate is also happy because of Danny's friends togetherness. At the end, they help him to realize The Pirate's purpose.

The group, as well as all people in Tortilla Flat, believe that on Saint Andrew's eve night the treasure that are buried will send up the light and shine out the ground. They look for the treasure that night. They will give the treasure to Danny if Danny's friend find it. The friends show a great loyalty to Danny because they feel very much indebted to his kindness.

One day Danny meets Dolores Engracia Ramirez, or Sweets Ramirez. Danny falls in love with her. He gives her a vacuum cleaner although there is no electricity in the Tortilla flat. The possession of this electrical equipment has made Ramirez raise up into the peak of social status. Danny's friends are jealous to her, because they are sure that Ramirez is more interested on the machine than on Danny. Finally, they steal the vacuum cleaner and sell it as a replacement of two gallon of wine.

A couple months have passed, and Danny gradually begins to feel that his life is unchanged. He sees the monotonous activities of his friends in his house. He begins to dream of the days of his freedom when he lives without any rules in the forest. One night he runs away from home to the pinewood. In the forest, he is doing the worst thing. He is stealing food, clothes, and wine. He is also in fights, against everyone he wants to. Danny has lost his self-control. His friends think that he is mad, and they worried him. They look for Danny in the pinewood but can not find him.

Danny comes back to his house. He seems deeply in suffering. He does not care about everything as well everyone around him. His friends agree to make a big party with a lot of wine in order to make Danny happy. Most people in Tortilla Flat

help them to prepare the party. In the party Danny still keeps quiet and does not care to everyone, even he lost his self-control. He challenges anyone to fight against him. No one answer his challenge. Then, he stalks out of the party. Outside, the people hear his roaring challenge. Pilon and his friends follow Danny's footsteps. Finally, they find him in the bottom of the gulch. He is in weak condition after falling for forty feet, and it makes his death. After Danny' death, this group really disintegrated.

The characterization of Danny as the main charater in this novel is described vividly from the synopsis above. By knowing the stream of the story it is easy to follow the course of discussion in this thesis.

2.2 The Biography of Author and His Works

John Ernest Steinbeck was born on February 27, 1902, in a little town of Salinas, California, a few miles from the Pacific Coast near the fertile Salinas Valley. He was of three of children of John Ernest Steinbeck Sr. the other were girls. His father John Steinbeck Sr. comes to California shortly after the civil war, like John Whiteside in *The Pasture of Heaven*, Joseph in *To A God Unknown*, and Adam Trask in *East of Eden*. Steinbeck Sr. operated a flour-mill and he was the treasurer of Monterey County. His mother, Olive Hamilton, was a school teacher for many years in the public schools of Salinas Valley area, like Elizabeth in *To A God Unknown*, Molly Morgan in *Pasture of Heaven*, and Olive Hamilton in *East of Eden*. The family had a special character since they were mixture of two different cultures: a German strong-hearted father and an Irish

imaginative mother who made the children love reading many literary works.

John Ernest Steinbeck grew up as a native boy who was so close to nature. He absorbed the beauty of California nature. So much of his career as a writer was deeply affected and colored by his early life. Some of his work reflect his childhood life such as *Pasture of Heaven*, *To God Unknown*, *The Red Pony* and *East of Eden*

Steinbeck is the first writer who examine California scene, which later become constant source of inspirations for his work. Peter Lisca in a book entitled *Steinbeck and His Critics* said that the most important biographical link between John Steinbeck and his writing is that he was born and come to maturity in the Salinas Valley(1957:3). In Salinas, Steinbeck comes to know and admire the paisanos and influence him in *Tortilla flat*, *Cannery Row*, and *Sweet Thursday*. Steinbeck also met and work with the migrant laborers, drawn in *Dubois Battle*, *Of Mice and Man*, and *The Grapes of Wrath*.

As a student at Salinas high school from which he graduated in 1919, and as president of his senior class, John Steinbeck frequently wrote articles for his school's newspaper. In 1920 until 1926, Steinbeck attended the local high school and studied marine biology at Stanford University, but did not take a degree. During that time, Steinbeck wrote satirical poet and stories for the university's journal. Steinbeck spent his leisure time by worked on ranch and on road gang. These were experiences from which he profited, gaining intimate knowledge of the working man, how the attitude, habitual, and the language

of working man. Steinbeck uses this knowledge in *Dubois Battle*, *Of Mice and Man*, and *The Grapes of Wrath*.

The subject of Steinbeck works were the fertile California valley and the small agricultural trading town, Salinas. He often had to earn his living by working on the ranch. Then, he went to New York City. He moved there because the city was the place where the famous writers lived and there were many publishers.

← It was a hard life in New York. His short stories were all rejected and he had to make a living by working hard as a manual day laborer building the Madison Square Garden.

Having thought that New York was not the right place, Steinbeck decided to come back home. This time he got another kind of experience and interest. While he worked in solitary place, he began to be interested in biology and decided to be a novelist rather than a short story writer. His interest in biology was developed by being the part owner of Pacific-Biological Laboratory and doing some researches with his partner, Edward Rickett. Steinbeck was deeply affected by Rickett's opinion in viewing the world, which many critics called 'a biological view' in almost of his works. During this period, Steinbeck wrote many books and some of them were written with Rickett.

In 1930, Steinbeck got married with Carol Henning, a San Jose Girl, after the publication of his first novel *A Cup of Gold*, 1929. In 1941, Carol Henning divorced him because of the success of *The Grapes of Wrath* ruined their marriage live. In 1943 John married Gwyn Verdon, who gave him two sons. Then, five years later Gwyn Verdon divorced him and brought the children with her. Not only did he lost his wife, but in the

same year he also lost his best friend who affected his career so much. Edward Rickett died in an accident. In 1950, he married Elaine Scott from Texas, the former wife of the film star Zachary Scott. She did not give him any children, but she accompanied him in many different situations, even on his final home going to Salinas Valley.

His early novel, *Cup of Gold* (1929), *The Pastures of Heaven*, (1932) and *To God Unknown* (1933) were relative unknown. *Cup of Gold* was written when he was working as a watchman of a house in the high sierras. It is based on the adventure of Henry Morgan, the pirate. *The Pastures of Heaven* is a collection of thematically interrelated short stories dealing with inhabitants of secluded valley in the Salinas area. *To God Unknown* is a mixture of mysticism and pantheism.

Steinbeck's fortunes change in 1935 with the appearance of *Tortilla Flat*, which brought him wider recognition. He received the commonwealth club of California's gold medal award for *Tortilla Flat*. Steinbeck wrote this book after having his private researches upon different kind of people and after living with the poor Mexican workers who were called the Paisanos. Paisanos are a mixture of Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and Caucasian blood. The paisanos ancestors have lived in California for a hundred or two years. They speak English with paisano accent and Spanish with paisano accent.

Steinbeck's following novel is *Dubois Battle* (1936). It is about a violent strike of California fruit picker. *Dubois Battle* won praise for its grim. At the time the book appeared, he was living among migrant workers and writing newspaper articles

collected as *Their Blood Is Strong* (1938). The next novel is *Of Mice and Men* (1937) immediately becomes a best seller.

The following novel is *The Red Pony*, about a brief episodic novel about a young man coming out into compassionate adulthood by his painful learning through four personal experiences of the fallibility of man, the wearing out of man the unreliability of nature and the exhaustion of nature. *The Red Pony* was made into a film in 1949.

The next novel is *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), one of his masterpieces. This is the story of the emigration to California, which was forced upon a group of people from Oklahoma through unemployment and abuse of power. This tragic episode in the social history of United State inspired Steinbeck poignant description of the experiences of one particular farmer and his family during endless, heartbreaking journey to new home. This book is a best seller for two years and won a National Book Award and Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

In March 1940, Steinbeck joined Ricketts on a marine expedition in the Gulf of California. As result of the voyage, *Sea of Cortez* were published in 1941 in the collaboratively written volume.

When the United States entered the World War II, Steinbeck wrote a non-fiction book *Bomb Away*. That is a descriptive book about heavy bombers, there function and use. *Bomb Away* was published in 1942. During 1942 until 1943, Steinbeck did a novel-play, *The Moon Is Down*, which sought to examine closely the human feelings that caused some people to work closely with conquerors. The next Steinbeck's literary work

is *Cannery Row* (1945). It is one of the most interesting of all Steinbeck's wartime works. In February 1947 Steinbeck published his new novel *The Wayward Bus*, which accused of sentimentalizing the primitive and cloaking itself in an aura of religiosity. His other books about war and post war civilization are *Viva Zapata* (1949) and *Once There Was A War* (1958).

In 1945, Steinbeck also published *The Pearl*, and made into film in that year too. The following of Steinbeck's work is *Burning Bright* (1950). It is a play novelette about dramatic tricks obscures a plea for brotherhood. *East of Eden* (1952), a story both symbolic and realistic of one man's struggle in his choices between good and evil, is the next novel. A book about satirizes Contemporary French literature and politics entitled *Short Reign of Pippin IV* was published.

The last period of his career was marked by his winning of Nobel Prize in Stockholm, 1962. The novel entitled *The Winter of Our Discontent* (1961) placed him among the only five American writers who had been awarded the same prize. The following book as the last book of his career is *Travel with Charley* (1963). It is not a novel, but rather an autobiographical notebook based on a unique three-month journey, which took Steinbeck around the United States.

By understanding Steinbeck's biography, it is clear that *Tortilla Flat* is one of the important literary works of Steinbeck. Steinbeck wrote this book after having his private researches upon different kinds of people and after living with the poor Mexican workers who were called the Paisanos. In *Tortilla Flat* Steinbeck expresses his psychological idea concerning "id, ego, and

superego" on the main character namely Danny. "Id, ego and superego" become the topic of the analysis in this thesis. By analysing Denny's "id, ego and superego" the keenness of Steinbeck in creating his novel is clearly seen. That is the reason why this book is important to analyze and to discuss.



CHAPTER III THE MEANING OF THE TERMS

This chapter explains and clarifies the terms found in the title. By understanding the meaning of the terms applied within the title, it is hoped that it will make the way of comprehending the contents of the novel easier. There are quotations and statements taken from various sources, which have correlation with the topic discussed. It will be concluded with specific meaning of the terms to avoid the readers from uncertainties.

This thesis discusses about the "id, ego and superego" of the main character's characterization of Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat* which is based on Freudian theories. According to Freud, the three aspects above is the personality structure. These aspects have its function, characteristics, components, and its own dynamic; but all of them are related reciprocally, influences and being influenced by each other.

3.1 The Meaning of Characterization

In discussing the "id, ego and superego" through the characterization of Danny as the main character in *Tortilla Flat*, it is important to understand about the meaning of characterization itself, because it gives us hints how the mechanism of "id, ego, and superego". Before analyzing directly to the meaning of characterization, it is also important to understand about the word character, which will gives a guidance to a comprehensive understanding.

Harry Shaw describes character as the aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of some persons or animals. Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles (1972:70-71).

M. H. Abrams in *The Glossary of Literary Terms* writes a description of character as follows:

The character is a literary genre: a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of distinctive type of person. Characters are the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and by what they do—the actions (1981:20).

By the two descriptions above, there is an easier understanding about the meaning of character, and its significance of character in which literature means a person represented in a story, novel, play, or other artistic piece combined of moral or ethical structure, qualities, principles that distinguish a person from others. All of them are expressed in what one says and by what one does.

Shaw has a definite idea about characterization. He defines the term characterization as the creation of images of imaginary persons in drama, narrative poetry, the novels, and the short story. Several basic meanings of characterization are: a character is revealed by (1) his actions, (2) his speech, (3) his thoughts, (4) his physical appearance, (5) what other characters say or think of him (1972:71).

M. H. Abrams describes characterization as methods of characterizing the character in narrative. He divides the methods of characterizing into "showing" and "telling". In

"showing" (also called "the dramatic method"), the author merely presents his characters somehow that they are talking and acting and let the reader infer what motives and dispositions lie behind what they say and do. In "telling", the author himself intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives, and the dispositional qualities of his characters (1981:21).

← Shortly, the definition of characterization is the author's methods of characterizing his characters through the external action taken by the character as clues to his inner motivations, the dialogue spoken by characters, the thought of the characters, and their physical appearance.

The definition of characterization above is use as a tool to analyze the main character of *Tortilla Flat*. By knowing the characterization it is easy to analyze how "id, ego and superego" work in Danny's personality.

3.2 The Meaning of "Id"

The "id" is the original personality system out of which the "ego" and "superego" develop. The "id" is a mental agency containing everything inherited, presented at birth, and fixed in individual constitution. Freud calls it "the true psychic reality" because the "id" continues to represent the inner world of subjective reality (Suryabrata, 1995:125).

The "id" operates by the pleasure principle (lust principle) and it is divided into "pleasure" and "pain". For "id", "pleasure" means a state of relative inactivity, or of low energy levels, "pain" means the tension that is brought about by excitation, or

increase energy. The energy psychic in "id" can increase by excitation, both from inner or outer body. If the excitation increases, the result is the increasing of the tension and the increasing the level of energy. When the stimuli creates tension, the "id" tries to reduce or eliminate the tension and return the organism to a low level (Hall, 1985:33).

To achieve "pleasure", the "id" has two processes at its command. First is a reflex, it is an automatically reaction, which enable it to deal with simple forms of excitations and usually work immediately, like blinking, sneezing, coughing. The second process is "primary process". It is a psychological phenomenon whereby the individual reduces tension by forming an internal image of an object previously associated with satisfaction of a basic drive (Hjelle, 1976:26). The imagination and experiences of the thing that the individual want is important in primary process. As a simple example is if an individual is hungry, he will imagine about food, if the weather feels so hot, he will imagine about fan or snow. Freud states that the "id" does not distinguish a subjective mental image and the real object. The primary process does not overcome the problem because "id" has no relationship with outer world, so "id" needs the other institution or process, which is called "ego" that will be discussed in the next sub chapter. The process of forming an image of tension-reducing object is called wish fulfillment (Hall, 1985:33).

From the explanations above, it can be said that "id" is a basic biological part of personality, which urges and needs to be

satisfied. The idea of "id" is pleasure principle; it does not care with the reality.

From the definition of "id" above, it gives a guidance to analyze the main character's personality in *Tortilla Flat*.

3.3 The Meaning of "Ego"

Hjelle said the "ego" is a part of the structure of psychology that seeks to express and gratify the desires of id in accordance with the restrictions of both outer reality and superego. (1976:26)

Halls also defines that:

The "ego" evolves out of the "id" to enable the organism to deal with reality. ...it must convert the image into an actual perception. The "id" cannot perform this function; only the "ego" can distinguish between things in the mind and things in external world.

The "ego" is said to obey the reality principle, which requires that action be delayed until the "ego" can determine whether something has existence in objective reality. Thus, the "ego" temporarily suspends the pleasure principle, which demands immediate action, and by means of the secondary process—realistic thinking—delays action until it finds a need-satisfying objects.

The secondary process involves reality testing. That is, the "ego" makes a plan for satisfying the need and then test the plan to see if it works. ... Clearly, for the organism to be efficient, the "ego" and the secondary process must control cognitive functioning (1985:34).

Suryabarata adds that "ego" ("das Ich") is a psychological aspect of personality and comes up because of organism's need to deal with reality. "Das Ich" can differ subjective reality (inner world) and objective reality (outer world). "Das Ich" is governed by reality principle and reacts with secondary process. The goal

of reality principle is finding the right object to reduce the tension that shows up inside organism. Secondary process deals with realistic thinking. By using secondary process, "das Ich" determines a plan to satisfy the need and then test it to see whether if the plan to satisfy the need works or not (1995:126).

From the quotations above, it can be seen that "ego" plays the rule as a controller and a regulator for satisfying the need which provided by the "id", and it is governed by the reality principle.

After knowing what ego is, it gives a hint to analyze how the psychological law within Danny's personality works.

3.4 The Meaning of "Superego"

To function constructively in society, a person must obtain a system of values, norms, ethics, and attitudes, which are logically compatible with society. These are obtained by a process which is called socialization. The "superego" is the third aspect of personality to be developed and represents an internalized version of society's norms and standards of behavior.

Hall defines that "superego" evolves out of the "ego" and represents parental values, or the social standard as the parents have interpreted them. Like "id", the "superego" is nonrational, which demands perfection. It punishes one with equal harshness whether one does something bad or only thinks it. But the "superego" is also like the "ego" because it tries to control the "id's" impulses. In its main function—inhibiting the "id", forcing moral goals on the "ego", and seeking perfection—it opposes

both "id" and "ego" and tries to impose its own views on the personality (1986:35).

Prihanto states that "superego" consists of conscientia (moral values, rules, environmental wishes) and ideal "ego". By the existence of "superego", comes the balancing of good and bad, right or wrong, civilized or uncivilized, et cetera. "Superego" notices a question how man can be moralized. That is why the work principle of "superego" is called "morality principle". The most important function of "superego" is to reduce, press, or inhibit sexual impetus and aggression (1993:11).

By the two quotations above, it can be seen that "superego" is defined as the minds link to reality and society. "Superego" is the sociological aspect of personality. Its main function is to control the "id" and seeks perfection.

The definition of "superego" give the way how to analyze Danny's personality through his characterization in order to get better understanding about the psychological law within a literary work especially Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat*.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION



The characterization of Danny proves that there are psychological law within *Tortilla Flat*. Steinbeck describes Danny, as a human being who also has the tripartite. Basically, Danny is only a human being who has the feeling of belonging, love, anger, and hopes. To fulfill those feelings, Danny acted and reacted naturally against himself and his surrounding. Such feelings and actions are reflected as the manifestation of "id, ego and superego".

As the manifestation of "id", the author describes Danny's feeling when he receives the decision that he will own two small houses. He is weighed down by the responsibility of property.

Danny was told that he stole food to fulfill his need of hunger. He stole the food because he knows that he cannot afford to buy it. Stealing is dilematic for him. Whether he must steal or not is a different decision. However he finally stole it anyway. It was the manifestation of "ego".

Danny's "superego" told himself that he should not ignore his friends sleeping under the sky. He lets his friends rent one of his house although they never pay any dollars for the rent. Although one of Danny's house was on fire because of his friends's carelessness still Danny let his friends live with him. The comradeship is everything for Danny.

Based on the above conclusion the hypothesis of this thesis is prooved to be right. The discussion of the thesis in the previous chapter (chapter IV) gives hints that there are

psychological laws especially "id, ego, and superego" in Danny through his characterization.

The description of Danny's personality gives a vivid explanation about "id, ego, and superego". It is clear that every one should control his "superego" in order to restrain his "id" so the attitude of "ego" is acceptable by his environment.

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