Chapter II
Novel, Structure, and Psychoanalysis Theory

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss the relate theory about the factual structure, the relation between literature and psychology, and the conflict that may appear. This novel contents some events that expressing the main character self-conflicts related to psychology theory. The psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud will use in this chapter in order to prove that the conflict itself have a relation with the theory.

2. 1 Literature

Literature in a dictionary means that writings in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, novels, history, biography, and essays. While Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.

As the other human creatures, literature is a work that involves many aspects of human life. Besides the textual potential it processes, aspects of production in its period also influence it. Considering the powerful effect of the production sometimes the author has to say what he intends to tell the readers figuratively.In other words, they are trying to hide the message.

There are some types of literary works such as poetry, drama, and novel. Literature has a beauty value and usually gives a good impression to the reader. It might be most of the people use a literary work as a relaxing, to express their feelings, and to get a new inspiration. Beside it, literature has function for a reader such as adding experience in vocabularies, learning about a moral message in a literary work or just for a hobby.

From the three types of literary works that mentioned, it will be focused just on prose. The prose is a form of language which applies ordinary grammatical structure and natural flow of speech rather than rhythmic structure. Then, the prose itself divided into two kinds of prose, it based on time, the old prose and the modern prose.

a. Old prose is a form of literary works that untouched from western culture. At the beginning, this works are spoken formed. But now, we can find this kind of literary works in form of writing. The old prose consists of tale, history, fairy-tale (myth, legend, fable, comic).

b. Modern prose is a kind of literature that impact by the western culture. It appears when people think that the old prose is not compatible anymore in this era. The modern prose consists of roman, biography, essay, short story, and novel.

2. 2 Novel

The novel is an in-depth description of the theme which expressed through the story. The novel is a prose fiction that contains the character's life from the beginning to the end. According to Reeve (1785: 26) Novel is a picture of real manner and of the time in which it was written". It shows that novel deals with the real life of society. Novel is like a mirror that reflects the condition and situation of the human in real life then illustrated by the author of the novel in a written form.

Novel as one of the literary works certainly contains many aspects that depicted based on the human real life. This aspect commonly concern with emotion, feeling, problems, conflicts, etc. Nowadays, a novel is often read for entertainment, although many can also be informative.

In fact, novels tend to tell the same few stories. Novelist frequently focuses on the tensions between individuals and the society in which they live, presenting characters that are odd with that society. The readers will have made considerable progress in understanding the particular novel we are reading if we can see how it sets certain individuals against society or their family. The basic pattern is every one's life –all of us have individual impulses and desires, but all of us have to face up to the fact that we are members of family and society.

In addition, novel is a part of literature. Every pieces of literature there must be a structural that played some roles in order to make the story more alive. That

structural must related and supporting each other. In this case, to find a characterization, plot and setting has roles in built character of someone.

2. 2. 1 Plot

A plot has a big role in a literature work like a novel. One of the essential elements in the plot is an event. This element shows the reader how an event grows from the beginning to the end. The plot also guides the reader to feel a transition from one situation to the other situation. It encourages the reader to know the next events.

Foster (1970: 94-95) stated that a work of fiction, has a mysterious and intellectual properties. While Stanton (1965: 14) stated that the plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event was only connected in cause and effect, one event caused another event. According to Kenney (1966: 14) plot is event that shown in a story that not simple because the writer pile up those event based on causality relationship,

Plot is also known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner.

Generally, a plot can be divided into three categories. Those are forward plot, flashback plot, and jumping plot. A forward plot is a plot which incidents are arranged in order. And in the forward plot, the story goes from time by time, past to the present. Flashback plot is a story told from the end back to the event that

happened previously. Further, a jumping plot is a plot that retold a story that in quite some time is cut and revealed back to the situation just happened.

While DiYanni (2001:44-46) explained that plot can be distinguished into five chapters, here the explanation below:

a. Exposition. Exposition is the starting point of narrative providing information about the main characters and setting in narrative. As very common fictional plot that start with exposition including background information necessary to know to understand the action, picture the setting, and bring up the main characters.

b. Conflict. Conflict is the problem, considered as clash of desire between the protagonist and antagonist character. A conflict can be internal or external. Internal conflict refers to the main character himself who is experiencing a clash, while the external conflict refers to a clash between two sides, like person and person, person and nature, or between groups of people.

c. Complication. Complication is part of story in which a problem gets complicated and a problem between the antagonist and the protagonist gets worst. Complication also refers to a development of plot.

d. Climax. Climax is the peak of story that is about something to happen or not, at which situation an effect has to be accepted.

e. Resolution. Resolution is the end of story where there is no problem anymore.

2. 2. 2 Setting

Beside plot, there is a literature structure that has an important role in the novel. It is called setting. Event in fiction is always motivates by sort of place, time or certain situation which could make it seem so real.

According to Hudson (1960: 158) setting is a whole environment of the story, including the custom and tradition, habits and the characters way of life. Abrams (1981: 175) stated that the setting is place, times relationship, and social environment where the event happen. He said that setting which also called by fulcrum point, suggest the definition of place, time relations and social environment where the occurrence of event is told. Setting elements actually can be divided into three main element, they are setting place, time setting and social setting.

The background depicts in a novel has an important role in supporting the fact of the story. The background makes the story seem real capably living in the reader's mind. The background of the story is always associated with the plot in the story. As mentioned by Kenney (1966: 38) that explains the background is the fictional element that shows where and when an event occurs. In other words, the term background refers to the point of time and space from the events in the plot occurs. However, the background of a story is not absolutely only describe the place where the character in a story.

Setting in this form is only for the place and time of occurrence, nothing more nothing less. Spiritual background is a background that not only physical but

also brings certain values. Rural background, for example, not only brings physical settings such as dirt roads, grass, trees, etc. But also bring the value of simplicity, friendliness, adherence to religion and so forth.

The author will probably develop their idea in order to create a good literary work. Of course in this process of writing, the author will seriously found the suitable setting provides the historical and cultural context for characters. Setting also impacts physical and psychology.

2. 2. 3 Character

A character is the subject who acts on fiction to establish a story. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, *character* is a person appears in novel, play, and other genres of literary work. Meanwhile, according to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2000:165) is the people who shows in a narrative work or drama that will be interpreted by readers. It also has a moral quality and certain preference.

A character in fiction can be conveniently classified as major and minor. A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. A minor character is people whose function is partly to illuminate and support the major character.

According to Tomlinson (2002: 25) "A character development refers to the changes, good or bad, the character undergoes during the course events in the

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story. If a character experience significant, life-altering events, we, as readers, expect that the character will somehow be different as a result of those events."

While Nurgiyantoro (1995:176-194) explained that character can be distinguished into five cateories, here the explanation below:

a. The main and additional character: the frequent of a character that is present in the story. Main character much appears and almost involved in all of scene in the story.

b. The protagonist and antagonist character: protagonist character is known as a hero in the story, while the antagonist as "the bad guy" of the story and causing a conflict.

c. The simple and round character: how the character is described and disclosed.

d. The static and developing character: the static of character's experiences led to the development of characterization. Beside, developing character only following the directions where the plot been described.

e. The typical and neutral character: the only difference is seen from the life figures circumstances, deliberately presented or not.)

Thus the characters are classified based on their role in the story, whether as the main role or a simple character. Each has its own function to completing the story and supporting the previous or the next event occur.

The character is one of the tools to identify the main messages of the story. Reader is able to interpret the feeling of each character, to strengthen the

messages that the author want to deliver. Thus, the reader will comprehend the main messages of the novel.

2. 2. 4 Characterization

A characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is a narrative description of explicit judgment. The most obvious way an author do this is to describe the character's physical appearance and personality. Portraying the character's emotional and moral traits or revealing her/his relationship with other characters are more subtle and effective technique.

Karen Bernardo (2012) in *Types of Character in Fiction,* said that different types of characters fulfill different roles in the narrative process. By using a little bit of analysis, it can usually detect some or all of the types such as : major or central, minor characters, dynamic, static, round, flat, protagonist, antagonist, symbolic.

As previously stated, characterization can be revealed by psychological description. It means how the narrator or another character describe it. By physical description, it is easy for the reader to know the character doing this way. It is because sometimes the author describe the character clearly. From what she or he says, the reader would know how she or he doing the conversation. From how she or he says it, the reader would know the character body language when say something in the novel.

By what she or he does it, the reader would know how the character act in the novel. It also can be revealed by what others say about him or her, by her reaction to others, and also by his reaction to himself. Besides explaining about the physical characteristics of the characters, characterization is also trying to analyze all of the characters name which also affect the attitude of the character.

Name in a novel is often neglected in the analysis. Although for some of the possibilities name that is given by author help to describe characters. Sometimes, the author also has his or her reason in naming the character. It is because the name itself sometimes is a symbol that gives a great effect on its own way for the storyline. The name is the only piece of absolute external evidence in a story told from a limited point of view (Hinz, 1972 :571).

Based on the explanation above, the name that is given by the authors has sizable influence on the formation. The author is not just randomly giving a name to a character. It is because the naming of character can also become the symbol of the character himself or herself.

2. 3 Psychology

The term "psychology" is divided from two Greek words: psyche, which mean soul, and logos, which mean study of. If the soul is interpreted as self, then psychology connotes the study of the self. Taniputra (2005: 17) said "the self is a dynamic (active) organism or living being that constantly affect and is being affected by other selves.

Therefore, the term, psychology can be defined better as the scientific study of human behavior and human relations. It is also in accordance with what Davis and Paladino say about psychology in Siswantoro's book that psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes (Siswantoro, 2005:26)

2. 4 Psychology on Literature

The relationship between literature and psychology is showed by the term of psychology of literature. What means by "psychology of literature" is psychological studies that are applied in literary work. One of them is the study of psychological types and laws present within work of literature. Rene Wellek and Warren (1956 : 81) states that psychological of literature, we may mean psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process or the study of the psychological types and laws present within work of literature, or finally, the effect of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).

Learning psychology means an effect to learn the understanding of individually and its aspect to understand another person who has a unique and specific attitude, which differentiate him or her from other. Since a long time, literature and psychology have a close relationship and cannot be separated, because psychology is a part of literature, support and influence each other.

2. 5 Psychoanalysis Theory

Is an Austrian physician Sigmund Freud who developed a theory from psychology then called psychoanalysis. It is devoted to the study of human psychological functioning and behavior.

A. The Structure of Human Mind

Freud's primary interest was in understanding how influential the mind may be in shaping our personalities and behaviors. His fundamental belief was that the mind was the most powerful influence on an individual's actions. Although this could not be studied in an objective and scientific way, he propounds the concept that our mind has three components. They are the conscious, preconscious and unconscious.

1. Conscious

Conscious, many have argued, is what separates human from other animals. Conscious refers to our awareness of own mental processes, such as our thought, feelings, and sensations. It is possible that we are the only beings on this planet that have this type of self-awareness or level of consciousness and the ability to introspect, or look inward and examine these processes.

It is the part of the mind responsible for dealing with our everyday actions at any given moment of the present. It is what you aware of at any particular moment, your present perceptions, memories, thoughts, fantasies, feeling what we

have. Conscious is a quality of mental life of the ego. For example, if you are angry, you can try to understand your anger, why you are angry?

2. Preconscious

According to Freud, preconscious is the area that lies between conscious awareness and the unconscious. In the preconscious, they aren't at the conscious level nor are they are buried in the unconscious but they are in between and can be retrieved or called into consciousness. This is an area where thought stay temporary, not permanently.

Preconscious is that which upon reflection could become conscious voluntarily. For instance, remembering your boyfriend's name when you where not thinking about him. The ego's inner layer, that which is unconscious repressed and therefore it held out of awareness.

3. Unconscious

We may define the unconscious, as a pool of unwanted or unacceptable ideas, whish or desires, memories, and emotions. These unwanted things are pushed down into the unconscious so that we do not have to deal with them and so they do not interfere or cause problems in our daily lives. However, they can be traumatic if they surface and enter either the preconscious or the subconscious.

Unconscious is the part of mind that storing all of our experiences, especially those f traumatic or unpleasant nature. It is the largest part of mind

structure. It includes all things that are not easily available to awareness, including many things that have their origins there such as our drivers or instinct and things that are put there because we can't bear to look at them, such as the memories and emotions associated with trauma.

Sigmund Freud is known-well as the father of Psychoanalysis. He continued to modify his theory over a period of nearly half a century. Psychoanalysis focuses on the unconscious aspects of personality. According to Freud the human mind is like an iceberg. It is mostly hidden in the unconscious. He believed that the conscious level of the mind was similar to the tip of the iceberg which could be seen, but the unconscious was mysterious and was hidden. The unconscious also consists of aspects of personality of which a person is unaware. The conscious on the other hand is that which is within our awareness. The preconscious consists of that which is not in immediate awareness but is easily accessible.

In 1923 Freud described his constructs of the id, ego and the superego.

In studying psychological literary, the researcher will try to depict psychoanalysis of personality that is viewed including three psychical elements, they are: id, ego, and superego.

1. Id

In psychoanalytic theory of personality, Freud assert that the id is the personality component made up of unconscious psychic energy that works to satisfy basic urges, needs, and desires. Freud gives explanation about the id as below:

It is the dark, inaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learnt from our study of the dream-work and of the construction of neurotic symptoms, and most of this is of negative character and can be described only as a contrast to the ego. We all approach the id with analogies: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excitations. It is filled with energy reaching it from the instinct, but it has no organization, produce no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of the instinctual needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle. (Freud, *New Introductory in Psychoanalysis*, 1993).

The Id is the only part of the personality present at birth. All energy comes from the Id. Instinct reside in the Id. When activated by needs such as hunger, the Id demands and insists that its needs be met. Energy is increased as pain increases and pleasure results when the high energy tension is reduced through need satisfaction and the organism returns to a balanced energy state homeostasis. A satisfaction result in an organism tension-discharge and the release of tension is experienced as pleasure. The goal of the id is to reduce tension, minimize

discomfort, and to increase pleasure by gratifying inner desires, wishes and impulses.

The id is largely unconscious and unorganized. Logical laws of thought do not apply to the id. It does not think only wishes or acts in a very immature way. The id is the spoiled brat of the personality, selfishly demanding its own need satisfaction. The id is blind, demanding, insistent and amoral. The source of all psychic energy, the id is the "blind king" of the personality who has absolute power and authority. A person is all Id at birth and all energy for life comes from the id even in the adult.

Freud connected the id with instinct which has the characteristic of animal or primitive that becoming not formed motivation yet or not influenced by culture. In this case, included of motivation for live and sustain life (life instinct) or *eros* or motivation for die (death instinct) or *thanatos*. The id took act based on the pleasure principle.

The Id is the lowest physical layer. In the id is being found *natural instinct* (sexual and aggressive) and *repressed desires*. The id becomes the basic composition in forming live of the physic more continuously and mot influenced by control of ego side reality principle. In the id isn't known order of time, and the pleasure being the almighty.

Layer of unconscious or id always want to satisfaction. The satisfaction of human is the basic instinct as pleasures. This layer has the biggest influence to the

human life if compared than the ego and superego. The id is the part of hidden personality and can't be entered. Just as small part is known. An only function of the id is to try sooner the channeled of energy's collections or stresses those channeled by stimulations into the body, even from inside or outside. The principle is a effort to prevent the suffering and doing pleasure. The id doesn't think, only to imagine o took action (Hall, 1978).

2. Ego

According to Freud, the ego is part of personality that mediates the demands of the id, the superego and reality. The ego prevent us from acting on our basic urges which created by the id, and also works to achieve a balance with our moral and idealistic standards which created by the superego. It directs individuals to the realistic world, thenceforth; it works based on the reality principle. The reality principle weighs the cost and benefits of an action before deciding to act upon or abandon an impulse. Conscious awareness resides in the ego, although not all operations of the ego are in conscious. In other words, it also operates in the unconscious as the attempt for tying id's wildness.

"The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego represents what may be called reason in common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions.

The ego is psychological aspect then personality, and it emerges because the need of organism for related well with the reality world. People are hungry of

course need to eat or losing stresses in theirs. It means that the individual must have different between the fantasy and the reality about food; here is the position of basic different between the id and the ego. The id just to know the subjective world (the inner world), on the other side the ego can difference something are being in the internal and external (the objective world, the reality world). Be different with the ego, in the function of the ego is based on the reality principle and related with secondary process. The purpose of the reality principle is to seek the right object agree with the reality to reduce the stress is being in self of individual.

The ego is the "mediator" between inner demand and external reality. The goal of the ego is to make decisions as to what to do that will maximize the pleasure of the id while avoiding punishment and guilt of the superego. The ego respond to the " reality principle" and decides what will you do. The ego use conscious rational   thought and formulates plans of action to satisfy needs. The ego construct a rational plan to obtain pleasure consistent with moral codes, leading to feelings of pride and self-love while avoiding feelings of guilt and inferiority.

The reality principle is operated through the secondary process. It means that the ego will discharge the tension between the ego itself and the id that it caused by unmet urges or needs. The secondary process functions through the ego's action of looking for an object in the real world that matches the mental image created by the id's primary process.

The ego has no small task for the will of the id strong and insistent and superego presses the ego with a strong moral imperative. Often the superego gives mixed message due to melting pot of moral codes that compose the superego. Often what our parents say conflicts with peer or culture values. Sources of socialization such as television, teachers, book and friend may clash with opposing moral prescription for behavior.

Actually, ego is the part of personality that helps us deal with reality by mediating between the demands of the id, superego, and the environment. The ego prevents us from acting on every urge we have (produced by the id) and being so morally driven that we cannot function properly. The ego works according to the reality principle that helps us direct our unacceptable sexual and aggressive urges to more acceptable targets. For example, when you walk down the street and see an extremely attractive person, the ego working on the reality principle, helps us realize that it isn't socially acceptable to cross the street, grab the person, and have sex with them. Instead the ego tells us that there will be other, more appropriate people, places, and times to fulfill these needs.

3. Superego

Freud explores that the superego is the judicial branch of personality. It operates according to the "morality principle". This moral arm of the personality tells us what is right and wrong, good and bad. The superego is the joy-stopper, the brake to control the wild impulses of the id.

The superego is emerged by two influential sources, the conscience and the ego-ideal. Both the conscience and the ego ideal standards are approved of by parental and other authority figures such as teacher and leader. The conscience is the part of the superego that includes ideologies, doctrines, norms, and information about things that are viewed as bad by parents and society. These behaviors are often forbidden and lead to bad consequences, punishments, or feelings of guilt and remorse. All ideologies, doctrines, norms, and information form the individual's ego-ideals as a righteous and devout man. It leads to feelings of pride, value, and accomplishment.

The superego threats the Id as a small child who needs discipline. Indeed the superego was created from and consists of strict parental demands for behavior. The superego interrogates and asks questions as to whether we are being good and doing what is right.

Each individual in the world has the ability to put all ideologies, doctrines, norms, and information into his or her psychological development. It is called introjections. Introjections let individual captures about the precious traits among the society. It is the traditional way for individual to process both the conscience and the ego-ideal become his or her moral justice in society.

The superego has an inner life of its own and if the superego becomes too strong, it can rule over the personality. The personality, dominated by the rigid, moralistic superego, may become repressed, neurotic and depressed. The superego

can demand repression of all wishes and desires to avoid punishment and guilt. Repressing id desires and energy can lead to a feeling-less, robot like existence.

We need the superego to control our animalistic, selfish drives. A psychopath is raw id, seeking selfish pleasure, uncontrolled by conscience and guilt. The superego is learned. Antisocial personalities have simply not learned a sense of morality and literally may not have a conscience. We need our superego to rein our lustful, selfish id.

Superego is the sociological aspect of personality. It is the representation of traditional values and society ideas as how interpreted by parents to their children who be learned by many kinds of the command and the prohibition. The superego is more as the perfection of pleasure. Therefore, the superego also can be considered as the moral aspect, which is for determining what something is right or wrong, proper or not, moral or immoral. Thus, the personality can be act agree with the moral of society.

After read that three kinds of personality, we can find the differences about the ID, Ego, and Superego. Generally, ID represents biological aspect which is seeing for pleasure and avoids the pain with immediate gratification. Superego represents societal and parental aspect which is representing the right one and the wrong one with perfectly. And Ego represents psychological aspect that adapted to reality while controlling the id and superego with safety, compromise, and

delayed gratification. In the other word, Ego is a compromise between ID and Superego.

In order to explain the process of work of ID, Ego, and Superego, it could see from the example of when we are arguing with someone, the ID, Ego and Superego will have different reaction. First, for ID, in this case, the ID reaction will be hitting or pushing that person. Superego chooses to not polite to hit someone, and Ego just voices angry words and walk away.

For more details, the characterization of ID, Ego and Superego will shows in this table:

ID	Ego	Superego
Instinctive and primitive	Rationality	Sense of right and wrong
Entirely unconscious	Mostly conscious	Both in conscious and unconscious
Center of wants and primal desire	Ensure that ID wants are acceptable in the real world	Represent internalized ideals and provides standards for judgment
Pleasure principle	Reality principle	Right and wrong
Primary process thinking	Secondary process thinking	Strives for perfection

Demands instant gratification for wants and needs	A compromise between ID and Superego	A philosophical ideal based on morals and values
Primitive aspect of personality	Logical aspect of personality	Moral aspect of personality
Born with it	Develops first two years of life	Learned
Selfish, aggressive, destructive, and violent	Angry, mutiny, sulk	Accept the situation, understand the fact

2. 5. Novel Summary

The Zahir means 'the present' or 'unable to go unnoticed' in Arabic. It is something that grabs our thought, mind and spirit and demands our full attention. It is believed to lead to either Holiness or madness. In this book, the Zahir is a woman, an idea of a woman, a longing. The story revolves around the narrator-a bestselling novelist's search for his missing wife, Esther. He enjoys all the privileges that money and celebrity-hood bring. He is suspected of foul play by the authorities and the press of having a role to play in the inexplicable disappearance of his wife from their Paris home.

Thereby, the protagonist is forced to re-examine his own life and marriage as well. The narrator is unable to figure out what led to Esther's disappearance. Was she abducted or had she abandoned their marriage?

Over time she becomes his Zahir; he writes a book about love and for a while the zahir fades. Then, he meets the man he believes she had left with and the zahir returns.

This is a wonderful story about becoming, and remembering who you were meant to be, not who you settled into.

He comes across Mikhail, one of Esther's friends. The narrator with his help realizes that to find Esther, he must find his own self. Mikhail introduces him to a tribe who has unconventional ways of living. Through the narrator's journey from Paris to Kazakhstan, Coelho explores various meanings of love and life. It will stir in you a passion to be more than you think you can be, and, to give more, and love more purely. Follow a man who goes in search of an estranged wife, only to find himself.

2. 6 The Biography of the Author

Paulo Coelho was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Augustus 1947. He fought desperately before become a bestseller author. When he was young, his parents registered him to a mental hospital, because his parents thought that Paulo was crazy with subversive actions in order to fight Brazil Government.

In the end of 1982, Paulo met "J", his new mentor, who asked Paulo took Santiago de Compostela as his new journey. There, He back to the Christianity and found the faith that has been inherited by Catholic pastors when Paulo was at school. This experience is written in his first book, The Pilgrimage, which

published on 1987, next year, The Alchemist make his reputation as bestseller author better.

Beside author, Paulo likes reading, traveling, computer, internet, music, football, and Kudo - kind meditative archery. Every morning He walking for two hours, then He uses one of three archer bow to shoot 24 the crossbow bolt. Paulo and his wife, Christina Oiticica, are sharing their daily lives between Rio de Janeiro and Europe.