

## **Chapter II**

# **Literature Psychology, Aspect of Personality, Individual Psychology**

In this chapter would discuss about all theoretical foundations, previous research related to research and in this study also uses Alfred Adler's theory of Individual Psychology. Starting from the general ones, the novel, the structure of the novel, a discussion of psychological literacy, aspects of personality, an explanation of Alfred Adler's theory, a synopsis of the novel *My Incurable Boyfriend*, and a discussion of the author of *My Incurable Boyfriend*, Raenissa.

### **2.1. Previous Research**

The study relates to an analysis of case of dissociative identity disorder towards the main character in the novel. Hence, the writer uses some previously research that related to novels, characters, and personalities.

Firstly, entitled a “Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) in Split’s Film by Night Shyalaman” Thesis from English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi and arranged by Hidayat (2019). The research focused on cause portrayed Kevin, found out the kinds of DID that Kevin have, and the Kevin solved DID. The reaseach used Freud theory about psychology. The final result that the research found that the kinds of DID Kevin have are the main personality, the dominant personality, the dissociative identity and the dissociative identity which there is connection

between the personality, there are two causes of DID portrayed by are the perpetrator has experienced severe distress where he remembered about the past and he was still afraid and the encouragement of willingness to stand alone in the offender where it caused his past and he could not forget it that was why he want to be independent, and the last is the ways Kevin wanted to solve DID are getting speech and language therapy, where met the doctor if he always feels his past and the doctor asked him to forget his past and getting much speech, where he tried tell about his thinking.

Second entitled a “Dissociative Identity Disorder of Main Character in Sybil Novel Flora R.S Based on Psychological Perspective” Thesis, English Literature, ABA BSI Jakarta and arranged by Pratama (2016). The writer focused to study the analysis of the main character and dissociative identity disorder in Sybil novel by Flora Rheta Scheiber. From this research found out that Sybil have sixteen personalities, she got DID from the childhood traumatic, and also she got physical and sexual abuse from her mother, and the treatment that Sybil got is psychotherapy and hypnosis.

Third entitled is “Dissociative Identity Disorder and its Significant to Nina Sayer’s Personality Development in Black Swan Movie” Thesis, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia and arranged by Wulandari, and Samanik (2022). They focused to analyze the existence Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) as seen in the main character of Black Swan movie, namely Nina Sayers used the psychological approach. The result of this research is Nina suffered from DID as

Nina fulfilled all of the seven symptoms of DID. After that, the writer analyzed Nina using the personality theory to see the impacts that were obtained by Nina as the sufferer of DID. It was because in most cases, the sufferer showed the impacts of personality development due to the DID. From the analysis, it was found that Nina had developed her self worth, self-image, and ideal-self due to her background as the sufferer of DID. It was because Nina had a big ambition to be the best ballerina.

Fourth entitled a “Dissociative Identity Disorder Reflected in Fredrick Clegg’s Character in the Collectors Novel” Paper, Faculty of Arts and Education, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, Bandar Lampung Indonesia and arranged by Janitra Asia, and Samanik in 2018. This research focused to reveal the causes of dissociative identity disorder and the symptoms of dissociative identity disorder in the novel toward the main character, and this research used theory dissociative identity disorder by Pierre Janet. The writer found out that the Cause and also the symptoms that makes someone suffers Dissociative Identity Disorder, for the cause they are The capacity for dissociation, Precipitating traumatic experiences that overwhelm the child’s non-dissociative coping capacity, Specific psychological structuring of the DID alternate personalities, Perpetuating factors such as lack of soothing and restorative experiences, which necessitate individuals to find their own ways of moderating distress.

Fifth entitled a “The problematic portrayal of Dissociative Identity Disorder in Literature and Cinema: An exploration of Margaret Atwood’s Alias Grace, Robert

L. Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*, and M. Night Shyamalan's *Split*" Thesis, Universitatde Barcelona, and arranged by Andrea Moya Aguilar in 2019-2020. The writer found out that Margaret Atwood's story about Grace Marks, despite being based on a real-life woman, it seems to depict a very dark and distorted idea about how someone with a mental disorder who is "possessed" by another identity, starts committing crimes as serious as murder. On the other hand, Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, that as many have interpreted is, again, a representation of Dissociative Identity Disorder, as it is narrated, the alternate persona that resurges due to drugs is depicted as dangerous and evil, similarly to the Ghost of Mary Whitney. The fact that the main character suffers from DID because it is mentioned and specified by the therapist in the story. In this particular portrayal, the main character who suffers from DID is depicted very prominently as a disturbed evil persona who hurts others due to his mischievous and wicked alters who have terrible plan

From five previous researches that have been described by the writer, the writer tries to develop this research regarding the types of characters and also the personality of the main character who suffers from dissociative identity disorder. The writer uses the novel *My Incurable Boyfriend* by Raenissa as a object of this study and uses aspects of personality from Sigmund Freud to find out the aspects of personality from the main character and also with Alfred Adler's *Individual Psychology* theory (1922: 23). Therefore, the results of reading the previous reseach that have been described are very helpful in making and conducting

research because of the similarity of topics and also regarding the subordinate characters, personalities that exist in the characters in the novel. The purpose in doing this study is to examine more the types of Dissociative Identity Disorder, analyzing the main character's aspects personality.

## **2.2. Novel as a Genre in Literature**

Literature is an inspiration to life realized in a form of beauty. Literature is a personal human expression that involves experience, mindset, feelings, ideas in a specific word picture and is able to build attraction using language tools. According to Ratna (2007: 7) literature, it is the product of writer's creativity that comes from living around it through direct action like an interpreter with language as an instrument. Literature works is known as creativity coming from humans, and it can take the form of ideas that form into words and performances. Literature works divides into two, that is imaginative and non imaginative literary works. Imaginative literature contains three types of (1) poetry, (2) prose, and (3) drama.

The literary prose is referred to by fiction, which is the writer's fantasy or imagination. True to its content, this fictional term generally has fanciful stories. Prose has a form of short stories and novels. Novels are included in imaginative literary works of prose. Novel are derived from the Italian word for novel is novella that has the meaning of "new," "news," and "a short story about new." It is said "new" because the novel is a literary form that comes from other literary

forms, poetry and drama (Priyatni, 2010: 124). So, the conclusion about novel from Priyatni's statement is Novel comes from the Italian word novella, which means "new", "news", "short story about something new", the novel is said to be "new" because it is a form of literature that derives from other forms of literature: poetry and drama.

A novel is a literary work that presents an imaginative event but can also originate from the writer's experience and be bound by some of the conflicts contained within. A story is supported by characters created in harmony with the writer's imagination, and as readers of the novel we are free to imagine. Hence it includes a novel in literature because it is based on a novel based on author's imaginative creativity and also by inspiring experiences and surroundings with it.

### **2.3. Structure Novel**

In every literary work there will always be elements that build the work, including for this one imaginative literary form, the novel. There are two elements that build novels, namely (1) intrinsic elements, and (2) extrinsic elements. However, in this study only intrinsic elements were included in the literature review in this study.

#### **2.3.1 Intrinsic Elements**

Nurgiyantoro (2012: 23) revealed that the intrinsic element was the thing that built the literary work itself. So according to Nurgiyantoro, the

intrinsic element is one of the things that builds the literary work itself. The elements that produce literature appear in literature. There are eight parts that are included in the intrinsic elements, namely (1) theme, (2) character, (3) characterization, (4) plot, (5) setting, (6) point of view, (7) language style, and (8) mandate. Because this research related to analyse the structure plot, so this is the discussion of plot:

### **1. Plot**

There are several quotes about plot from several experts, the first experts according to Crane (in Fananie, 2002), plot is Based on the role of plot in creating the aesthetic worth of a narrative, the evaluation and identification of plot existence exhibit significant diversity. This diversity is apparent through the three primary principles of plot analysis, comprising:

- a. Plot of action is to examines the gradual and sudden changes in a main character's situation and how the sequence of events, as written, impacts the character's behavior and thoughts when navigating the situation. It aims for a clear structure with logical progression while avoiding biased language and ornamental phrasing. Technical terms are explained when introduced and consistent technical language is used throughout, all while adhering to a conventionally structured academic format with proper citations and footnotes.

- b. Plot of character involves a transformation in the complete behavior or morality of the main character in relation to their emotions and feelings.
- c. Plot of thought is complete shift in the thoughts of the protagonist, with all the consequences based on the conditions they directly face.

The second experts is according to Nurgiyantoro (1995). Plot is the journey of stories in literary works related to time. The storyline is conveyed by the author from the beginning to the end of the story. Related to Nurgiyantoro's (1995: 110) expression, a clear plot is a plot that has clarity in a story, and a simple plot is a plot that can help readers understand the storyline. Meanwhile, the complicated and complex plot can make it difficult for readers to understand the storyline.

Nurgiyantoro (1995: 142-146) Plot stages are divided into Early, Middle, and Final stages.

- a. Early stage

Basically is about a story usually referred to as the introduction stage, which generally contains a number of important information related to various things that are conveyed, such as the introduction of characters in the novel.



b. Middle stage

The form of story content that already displays the conflict that has just begun, the progress of the conflict until it increases and even tensions until the climax.

c. Final stage

Final stage which can be referred to as the easing stage because it shows a certain scene as a result of the climax, this section tells how the story is resolved or how the story ends.

The last experts is according to Waluyo (2002: 147-148). Plot is divided into seven elements:

- a. The exposition of a story involves the author introducing the setting, time period, topic, and characters. The character serves as the main protagonist of the story, while the scene provides the location where an event takes place. The author uses the scene to describe the background of the incident, and the topic serves as the inspiration for the author's work.
- b. Stimulation (Inciting Moment) marks the initial event that presents the problems to be developed by the author. During this stage, the author aims to present an event that ignites and captures the reader's attention. Therefore, it can be considered as the introduction of the conflict's emergence.

- c. The Rising Action involves the gradual escalation of conflict that leads to further intensification. The issues raised in the preceding stage are intensifying.
- d. The complication involves an increasingly challenging conflict. The unfolding events add intrigue to the narrative. The dramatic occurrences at the story's center are growing more tense. Conflicts, whether internal, external, or both, often arise from clashes between opposing interests and characters, ultimately building towards a climax.
- e. A conflict is crucial for the possibility of a satisfying climax. The conflict's resolution, or lack thereof, is subject to many influences such as the author's attitude, willingness, and primary intention for crafting the conflict in line with the story's demands and coherence. The significance of the plot's climax cannot be overstated. The climax serves as the determiner for how the problem (conflict) is ultimately resolved. In the climax of the story, the fate of the main character is determined.
- f. The Falling Action stage is the final section of a story and features a scene resulting from the climax. This section depicts how the story concludes. How a story's resolution is determined by the relationship between characters and the conflict, including the climax, is a key consideration.

g. The denouement serves as the seventh critical element. How a story's resolution is determined by the relationship between characters and the conflict, including the climax, is a key consideration. The conflict that has peaked is resolved, releasing the tension. Any other sub-conflicts, sub-sub-conflicts, or additional conflicts are also resolved as the story concludes.

Of the three quotes from experts on plot, the writer chose the quote by Nurgiyantoro (1995: 142-146) to serve as the basis for analyzing the plot structure in *My Incurable Boyfriend* because the quote covers the whole story in a concise yet clear manner.

### **2.3.2 Extrinsic Element**

Extrinsic elements are elements that build literary works from the outside. Elements that come from outside the novel, more precisely elements related to the author. According to Kosasih (2012) on the Deepublish 2021 Publisher website, said that the extrinsic element contains the author's background, socio-cultural conditions, and the place where the novel was written. The extrinsic elements according to Kosasih are elements that have nothing to do with the content of the novel because that part contains the conditions, background of the author. Extrinsic elements include (1) the background of the creation of the work, (2) the author's background, (3) the

condition of the community, (4) psychological elements, (5) the values in the story.

So the conclusion of extrinsic elements according to Kosasih is that extrinsic elements are related to the making of the novel, the background of the novelist, elements of the author's psychology, and the conditions around the author and novel.

#### **2.4. Literature Psychology**

Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. (Endaswara, 2011: 96). According to Roekhan (in Endaswara, 2011: 97-98), there are three approaches in literary psychology, namely (1) textual approach; examine psychological aspects of characters in literary works. (2) receptive-pragmatic approach; it examines the psychological aspects of the reader as a connoisseur of the literary work, and the reception process of the reader in enjoying the literary work, and (3) an expressive approach; This approach examines the psychological aspects of the author when carrying out a predictable creative process through his work, whether the author is himself or represents the people. Inference that Roekhan said is there are three approaches in literary psychology, textual approach, receptive-pragmatic approach, and expressive approach.

Minderop (2010:2) reveals that literary psychology research is considered important because of the importance of literary psychology to examine aspects of character, the existence of a literary psychology approach provides feedback to researchers on character issues, and is very helpful for analyzing literary works that are closely related to psychological problems. The conclusion of Minderop's statement about literary psychology is the importance of literary psychology for the study of aspects of character, the existence of a literary psychology approach provides researchers with information about character problems and is helpful in analyzing literary works that are related to psychological problems.

## **2.5. Aspects of Personality**

Various experts have differing opinions on personality aspects and the writer have gathered opinions from three such experts. Gardon, A (in Calvin S 1978) retrieved that personality aspects are divided into four categories: traits, habits, attitudes, and types. Each aspect will be further discussed in the following section.

### **1. Trait**

Trait refers to the tendency to respond similarly to groups of comparable stimuli, serving as a prominent factor influencing human behavior. This principle applies to a wide range of situations and generates a broad spectrum of responses. Additionally, traits can be the result of the combination or shared characteristics of two or more traits.

## **2. Habit**

Habit is akin to a trait, pertains to a distinctive habitual inclination that is evoked only in response to a particular situation or stimulus and is reinforced through repetition.

## **3. Attitude**

Attitudes vary in specificity, ranging from highly specific to very general. However, attitudes are more general than traits. Unlike habits and traits, attitudes involve evaluation. For instance, men may hold a positive attitude towards equal rights between men and women, indicating their support for equal rights, or a negative attitude, indicating their disagreement or even resistance towards equality.

## **4. Type**

Type is a broader category than these three concepts and is considered nomothetic. As a categorization, the concept of type divides individuals into various patterns or models of behavior. Type amalgamates the three preceding concepts, exhibiting the blend of characteristics, habits, and attitudes that may be hypothetically found in a person. Nevertheless, when we examine a person solely from their types, their unique traits are overlooked. Since no individual fits perfectly into a specific type, it purports as an artificial distinction that obscures reality.

Meanwhile According to second experts is Sigmund Freud (in Suryabrata, 2016) that in human personality there are three aspects, including:

### **1. Id**

Id is the center of a person's overall dynamic mental energy. Id includes biological aspects in which it is innate due to physiological desires such as needs, desires, and lust and if these things are not fulfilled there will be an impact of anger in a person. Freud said that id is located in the subconscious, and has nothing to do with reality because the workings of id are connected with the principle of satisfaction by seeking happiness and generally unpleasant rights will disappear. Why is it like that? Because id does not only work with the principle of satisfaction but according to Zaviera, 2021 that id also works with the principle of pleasure which can be considered as an incentive to achieve needs as quickly as possible.

Id is a container of psychic energy that drives two other aspects of personality, ego and super ego. The psychic power that is in the id can peak because there are stimuli and stimuli that come from within and outside. As explained earlier, id works together with the principles of pleasure and satisfaction, therefore the function of id aspect is to avoid feeling uncomfortable or things that make you unhappy and to get closer to things that make you happy and comfortable.

## **2. Ego**

In contrast to id, for ego aspect this is an aspect related to the real world or reality. Because the appearance of ego indicates a desire that can be fulfilled in a way that can be done in the real world. Therefore ego is controlled by the principle of reality and accepts the decision-making role of the personality. In making decisions, ego has three levels, some are conscious, some are subconscious, and some are unconscious. According to (Freud in Feist 2010: 33) when a person begins to be able to understand himself and begins to learn what is permissible and what is not permissible, this is the beginning of the emergence of superego.

## **3. Superego**

If the previous aspects discussed principles related to the principle of pleasure and the principle of reality, it is different from superego aspect because this aspect relates to moralistic and idealistic principles because superego represents moral and ideal aspects. Superego has two subsystems in it, the ideal ego and conscience. The ideal ego is the result of experience that gets reciprocity in the form of good rewards because of right behavior and directs it to what should be done, while conscience is inversely proportional to the ideal ego because conscience comes from the results of experiences that get punished for behaving inappropriately. According to Freud in Feist 2010: 34, basically superego experiences different growth in each individual. For some the superego controls personality through guilt and a sense of inadequacy, for some



the superego grows out of childhood, and for others ego and superego control a person's personality in rotation.

According to the Abin Syamsuddin's (2003) classification, personality aspects can be divided into six types, some of which are listed below.

1. Character is shaped by adhering to ethical behavior and maintaining a consistent stance or opinion.
2. Attitude denotes a person's perception of things as positive, negative, or ambivalent.
3. Temperament refers to a person's reactive disposition, including the speed of their reaction to environmental stimuli.
4. Accountability, also known as responsibility, pertains to one's willingness to assume the consequences of their actions or decisions. Examples of risk management behaviors include accepting risks reasonably, practicing proper hygiene such as hand washing, and avoiding unnecessary risks.
5. Emotional stability refers to the ability to maintain consistent emotional reactions to environmental stimuli. It involves managing the difficulty of not taking offense, experiencing anger, sadness, or dismay.
6. Sociability refers to behaviors related to interpersonal relationships, such as effective communication and open or closed personalities.

Based on the three expert opinions presented, the writer determined to utilize Sigmund Freud's viewpoint for analyzing personality data, due to Doctor Mikhael

Yosia's (2022) assertion that individuals with Dissociative Identity Disorder experience numerous id and ego related incidents as described above.

## **2.6. Alfred Adler's Individual Psychology Theory**

Alfred Adler has the opinion that humans are social beings who have characteristics that are complicated enough to find a center of power but are also responsible. Adler also adhered to that humans are endowed with social awareness by compulsion and make it so that they can be responsible for humans or other individuals in order to achieve prosperity for both parties and besides that Adler firmly believes that humans have a very deep social interest. In the end in 1912 Adler founded the Individual Psychology society because Adler saw that every human being has a sense of inferiority. According to Adler, humans work to get rid of their sense of inferiority by showing virtue in themselves. From this, Adler considered it an effort to "strive for primacy" and from this dynamic arises the power as the motivation behind human behavior, emotions, and thoughts. So from these thoughts, Adler decided that it was the theory of Individual Psychology, and in 1922 Alfred Alder wrote a work entitled *The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology*.

Alfred Adler has views on human behavior and these views became seven principles related to the theory of Individual Psychology. Among them are (1) the principle of inferiority, (2) the principle of superiority, (3) the principle of lifestyle, (4) the principle of the creative self, (5) the principle of conscious self, (6) the

principle of apparent goals, and (7) the principle of social interest. However, in this study, the writer decided to use only three principles to examine the object:

### **1. The principle of inferiority**

Adler's theory of the principle of inferiority began with the results of his examination of patients who often complained about the pain they felt which was related to psychosomatics. From this pain, Adler argued that it was an attempt to overcome non-physical problems. Apart from that, this situation comes from the result of imperfections in the parts of the body which can also be called the organs that cause low self-esteem. The existence of this feeling of inferiority is because the individual needs to compete with the strength and toughness of every other individual. Therefore, Adler believes that every human being is not perfect because he is considered to potentially have weaknesses in his organs. The emergence of stress in yourself also makes weak organs can be disrupted.

Adler created a thesaurus to create feelings of inferiority associated with weakness and femininity, which he called masculine protest. The thesaurus is a vibration from the center of human personality because it is considered as an individual's attempt to reach a stronger state to replace his inferiority complex.

### **2. The Principles of Lifestyles**

There are two combinations of lifestyles that are applied to each individual, the inner self drive that directs behavior, and encouragement from the environment that can increase or inhibit the direction of encouragement that comes from within. Of course, of the two encouragements, the most important encouragement is that which

comes from within because it can interpret forces outside of himself and has the power to attack him. The lifestyle of every human being will certainly be different, including those who have genetic twins. There are two powers that all humans have to exhibit a distinctive lifestyle, namely strength that comes from birth and exists within themselves, and power that comes from the surrounding environment.

Human lifestyles have been created since three until five years old, and existing lifestyles are difficult to change because they are related to emotional, energy, and lifestyle development considerations. Therefore, lifestyles are constant in every human being. These lifestyle changes can only be measured from the way to achieve a goal that is used to fulfill the lifestyle. There is also a lifestyle that is wrong in every individual, and several factors that cause this are childhood experiences, the number of siblings they have, the order in the family, being pampered or educated hard by their parents, and being ignored by their parents.

### **3. The Principle of Conscious Self**

According to Adler, the center of individual personality is awareness in behaving because Adler believes that humans know what they are doing and can measure their actions. Every individual has the type of brain that can perform many mental methods at the same time because memory is a function of the soul as any other method because it does not process effectively. From an ineffective process that results in an imperfect condition, especially in the brain.

## **2.7. Dissociative Identity Disorder**

Dissociative identity disorder is a psychiatric problem by a person who has two or more different personalities within them. According to this view, trauma causes mental separation in which one personality will emerge to experience everyday experiences, and another personality will emerge to deal with bad experiences. According to Wade (2007: 356), experts believe that the disorder begins in childhood, as a way to deal with trauma, such as acts of violence. Inference, that identity disorder can appear from the trauma since childhood. In general, the symptoms that arise in someone with dissociative identity disorder include headaches, substance abuse, hallucinations, substance abuse, phobias, suicide attempts, self-harm, sexual dysfunction, and other dissociative symptoms such as amnesia, and depersonalization. Boon&Draijer (in Davison, et al 2006: 258) suggest that dissociative identity disorder usually occurs in a person's childhood, but is rarely diagnosed until adult. Boon and Draijer consider that this disorder is more widespread than other dissociative disorders, and healing is also less precise. Boon states that the disorder is much more common in women than men. But in this study to be analyzed, the people with this disorder are male.

According to a health article, hellosehat (Satria Aji Purwoko, 2022) states that Dissociative Identity Disorder is the presence of two or more personalities in which the original personality is called the core personality, and the alternative personality is another personality. All alternate personalities have different characteristics and ways

of thinking. Alternate personalities may have different names, behaviors, and even genders. People with Dissociative Identity Disorder usually experience amnesia when an alternate personality appears. As a result, they usually don't realize the existence of the alternate personality or remember what they were doing when it took over. The emergence of alternate personalities is caused by stress and traumatic events, and people with DID may also face problems in their daily lives that make them remember past traumatic events and result in alternate personalities. This statement has been reviewed by Doctor Mikhael Yosia, BMedSci, PGCert, DTM&H.

### **2.7.1 Types of Dissociative Identity Disorder**

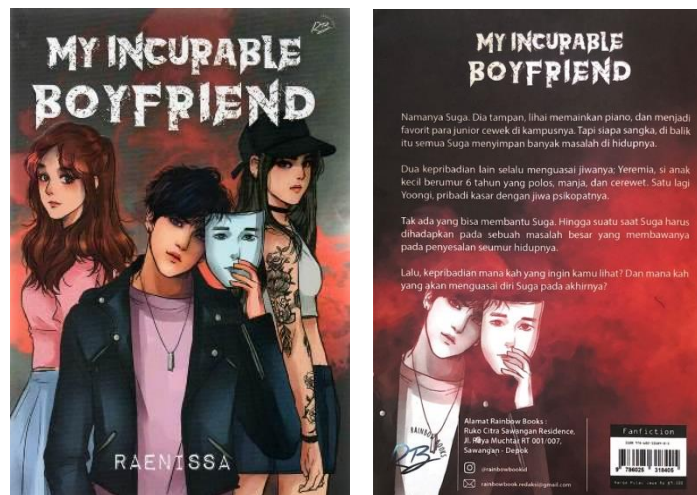
Nevid, et al (2005: 203) revealed that there are four types of dissociative identity disorder taken based on the case of patients with dissociative identity disorder including:

- 1.** The main personality is unaware of the emergence of a surrogate personality. The evidence for why the main personality is thought to be unaware of the emergence of a surrogate personality is that the perpetrator's self cannot or fails to remember important personal information to be considered as ordinary forgetting. This makes the perpetrators believe that they only have one unified whole and are not aware of a change in personality because basically those who are aware of personality changes are only substitute personalities. (Nevid, et al, 2005: 204) and (Durand, 2006: 253).

2. There exists a dominant personality in the perpetrator. Nevid (2005: 203) reveals that this can be seen by the tendency of one personality to refer to oneself, and thus the other personality may be closed or excluded because that personality is more prominent. In other words, a personality that tends to stand out can cause the other personality to be closed and as a result that personality rarely appears in the perpetrator
3. Both personalities don't know each other's existence. This form can be characterized because of the emergence of an imbalance in the memory of what has been done by the perpetrator. Davison (2006: 258) and Nevid, et al (2005:203). This proves that there are no personalities related to each other because every personality change, the perpetrator remains unaware of the personality change.
4. Personalities are scrambling to gain control over the perpetrator. This can be evidence that each personality competes with each other because of the nature of the actor's self which is quite complex, has its own pattern of behavior, and relationships. Each personality is in control of the perpetrator, and in general they have very different personality differences. Therefore, every personality that appears will show an 'effort' to make the perpetrators interested in each of their personalities.

## 2.8. My Incurable Boyfriend

At first glance, the story about the novel *My Incurable Boyfriend* is a story that tells of a 20-year-old man named Suga. In general, he is just a normal guy who goes to college and has skills in music. But everything changed when he began to know that there was something inside him, namely an identity disorder. Suga has more than one personality in him though an evil and violent personality as well as a naive and innocent personality. Each personality has its own name, Yoongi is the name for an evil and rude personality, while Yeremia is the name for a personality that is innocent and innocent like a child in general. This novel contains the struggles of Suga who has a dissociative identity disorder to survive on a daily basis, apart from that this novel also contains many family problems that will appear in each chapter. Even so, this novel still has a romance story.



Picture 2.1 *My Incurable Boyfriend* Novel



## **2.9. Raenissa**

The author of this novel has the full name Raenissa Alleluya Septiana Damanik. Raenissa was born in Pematangsiantar, North Sumatra on September 13, 1999. She graduated with a degree in Taxation at Diponegoro University in 2020. Now she is working in a private company in Indonesia. Even though his educational background is about taxation, it does not cover her expertise in other matters, for example writing a literary work. Since she was 10 years old, Raenissa has been fond of writing a literary work. When she grew up, she started uploading her works through an application called Wattpad.

Her first work was Bad Teacher, this work was not only the first work she uploaded but it was also her first work to be published as a novel. After his first work succeeded in getting him to publish a novel, he began to create several other stories which were uploaded on the Wattpad application. For this novel which is "My Incurable Boyfriend" and is being used as research this is the third novel from one of the novel series. The first series of novels is My Mute Boyfriend, the second is My Petulant Boyfriend, the third is My Incurable Boyfriend, and the last in the series is My Angelic Boyfriend. The overall background of the story is the same but has a different story in each series.