

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher explains deeply about the theory underly. This chapter consists of the theory about literary work, novel, characterization, mental health, Kugane Maruyama, and previous research.

2.1 Literary Works

A literary work is a creation or a work that has always been in great demand by a lot of people in various circles, whether young or not. Development period by period always provides special attraction and interest for the audience, we can say, it's never disappointing (Wicaksono, 2017). A literary work also means an idea, opinion, expression, thinking, and imagination of someone, which is poured into written form, where the purpose is to tell aesthetic stories using basic theories in writing. A literary work itself is an expression of the human person in the form of experience, thought, idea, passion, and faith in the form of concrete pictures that can raise a fascination with the means of language and writing. Literary works are an expression of human and humanitarian problems, about the meaning of life and human suffering (Wicaksono, 2017). We can conclude that a literary work that we know is the result of the thinking, ideas, and experiences of someone who poured into writing and language, which from the result we can enchant and make readers or connoisseurs able to enjoy every literary work that was created by someone.

The form and content of the literary work itself should also complement each other as much as possible. In other meanings, who can create and make a deep impression in readers' hearts as an embodiment of art. Literary works are classified into two classes, which are imaginative work and non-imaginative work. Literary works that are classified as imaginative are literary works that in the process of their creation emphasize things that are facts or elements of fact that are the main emphasis (Sitorus, 2021).

There are types of Literary Work proposed by Sitorus (2021), those are:

2.1.1 Non-Imaginative

A novel cannot be a novel without a structure that forms it. According to Sumardjo & Saini (2018), types of literary work are divided into two, namely non-imaginative and imaginative. Non-imaginative literary work consists of essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, history, memos, diaries, and letters. In this part, the researcher will take explanations from essays, critics, biographies, autobiographies, and history only, according to the explanations (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

a. Essay

It is a short essay about fact, which is peeled according to the views of the human person. Inside the essay, both thoughts and feelings and the overall view of the author's personality are written and illustrated (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

b. Critics

Criticism is an analysis in assessing something, such as the performance of a person or a company and even to a work of art or literature. Criticism itself enters into an argumentation based on facts, because criticism ends with the conclusion of the analysis (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

c. Biography

A biography is a story that is written by someone else about a person's life. The author of a biography is always trying to give and show the way of life of someone based on sources and facts that can be obtained and have been collected by the author (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

d. Autobiography

Autobiography is usually written by the author himself or sometimes written by someone too, however, the arrangement of writing is regulated by the knowledge of the characters. The advantage of this autobiography is that there are small incidents that are not known by other people (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

e. History

History is a story about the past of a society based on written and unwritten sources. Usually, the historical facts are limited and incomplete, which is why the author's need to add a little bit of imagination in the historical writings, but of course without changing the existing history (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

2.1.2 Imaginative

Imaginative literary work consists of two, those are prose and poetry. Imaginative literary work is literary work that frees the researcher to process the material and is not interested in the reality of what is happening but expresses that something may and not may happen (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018). The explanations of Poetry and Prose are as follows:

a. Poetry

Poetry is a type of literature whose forms are chosen and arranged carefully and correctly to sharpen people's awareness of a piece of writing. Poetry has a special meaning with a series of words that are very coherent. That's why word usage in poetry depends on the cohesiveness that forms it (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

b. Prose

The prose is one of literary works too, different from poetry, prose is not bound by rhythm and other. The language of prose is close to everyday life, which means an essay that describes in a structured and decomposed manner a problem or event that occurs. One form of new prose is a novel by Sumardjo & Saini (2018). A novel is a new form of prose that describes some of the most important, most interesting, and conflicting lives of the main actors. The novel is created by the author as a journey or long story of someone inside of the story. It can

be concluded that a novel is a fictional literary work in the form of new fictional prose (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

In the discussion, the types of imaginative and non-imaginative literary works have their uniqueness. Each piece of content contained in it has its uniqueness, such as non-imaginative which has content in the form of valid data, while imaginative has very varied content which means it is by the author's imagination. Based on research currently being conducted, this research focuses on examining the imaginative type because the story from the novel is very unlikely to happen in the real world, but still has a connection with the real world because of the characteristics and mental health of this main character are related to the current mental health experienced by the millennial generation today.

Furthermore, in the next section, the researcher explains a little bit about the definition of the novel and the elements that built the novel.

2.2 Novel

A novel is a type of literary work in the form of prose fiction which is long in size around 40.000 words and more complex than a short story, and is extensive in telling the conflicts of human life that can change the fate of the character (Wicaksono, 2017). The terms novella and novelle have the same meaning as the Indonesian term 'novelet' which means a work of prose fiction of sufficient length, not too long and not too short (Nurgiyantoro, 2015). From these two explanations, it can be concluded that a novel is a written work that is

written in quite a long form and tells the story of conflicts, events, and incidents in human life.

A novel included in prose fiction which is every content of literary work uses imagination and not a fact. It can be concluded that a novel is prose in which the content of the novel uses imagination from the researcher's novel without any facts written in it (Sumardjo & Saini, 2018).

A novel has distinctive or unique advantages, namely the ability to convey complex problems in full, creating a world. This means that reading a novel is both easier and more difficult than reading a short story, in which a novel tells moving events. A novel can put forward something with no excuse, presenting something more involving complex problems, it includes various story elements to build up the novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

The novel, cannot be separated from the story elements that build a novel itself. Nurgiyantoro (2015) expresses “elements to build a novel can be divided into two, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements”. Intrinsic elements are elements of a literary work that build the work itself so that these elements are the cause a text appears as a literary text, the elements that factually appear if we read a literary work.

The elements that make up a novel, namely:

2.2.1 Intrinsic Element

Intrinsic elements in the novel are elements that directly participate in building a story. The combination of intrinsic elements is the reason why the novel is tangible. Nurgiyantoro (2015) said there are many kinds of

intrinsic elements, the elements that are meant to be mentioned only a few are, for example, theme, characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and language style.

1. Theme

The theme is ideas that weave the structure of the story's content. The theme of a story concerns all issues, whether in the form of issues of humanity, power, affection, jealousy, and so on. Nurgiyantoro (2015) states that a theme is a general basic idea (meaning) that supports a literary work as a semantic structure and is abstract, repeatedly raised through motifs, and usually done implicitly. From this explanation, it can be concluded that the meaning of the theme is the main idea or main idea which is the main soul of the entire content of the story or content of the literary work.

2. Character and Characterization

A. Character

Character means referring to people as actors in the story. According to Rokhmansyah (2017), the character is one of the important elements in a novel or story. Without character, a story or writing cannot be a story. This happens because, in a story, the characters play an important role.

According to Wicaksono (2017), characters can be divided into several types based on differences in point of view and review, namely the main character and additional character, antagonist character and

protagonist character, simple character and round character, static character, and developing character.

➤ The main character and additional character

The main character is a character or person who is the main actor in a story and is involved in all parts of the story. Wicaksono (2017) states, the main character is a character whose story takes precedence. A character that appears in every event and can be found on every page of a book story or a novel. However, the main character may also not appear in every incident or not directly indicated in each chapter. While the additional character means a character is not involved with the meaning or themes of the story. The additional characters also do not have a relationship with any characters in the novel or story.

➤ Antagonist and protagonist

Looking at the function of appearance, characters can also be divided into antagonists and protagonists. According to Wicaksono (2017), Protagonist is a character whose character is liked by readers. In this meaning, the protagonist is a good character, positive, honest, and has good things. In comparison, the antagonist is a character whose character is disliked by readers. Usually, the nature of this antagonist is evil, bad, negative, and has disgraceful behavior than the protagonist.

➤ Simple character and round character

A simple character in its original form is a character who only has one personal quality and has only one character. Simple characters do not have characteristics or behavior that can have a surprising effect on readers (monotonous). Meanwhile, a round character is a character revealed by the author from various sides of life, namely the personality and identity side which can have a certain character that can be formulated. However, these characters can display various characters and behaviors (Wicaksono, 2017).

➤ Static character and develop character

Based on the criteria of developing or not, a character is divided into static characters and developing characters. According to Wicaksono (2017), the static character is a character who essentially does not experience significant change or development as a result of the events that occur. so static characters tend to have the same or fixed character until the end of the story. Meanwhile, a developing character is a character who experiences development and changes in character as the story progresses and events occur.

B. Characterization

Characterization comes from the word “character” which means subject or previously explained. According to Surastina (2018), characterization is a picture of the character in the novel or story through traits, attitudes, and behavior inside the story.

Characterization is depicted by the way the character expresses the attitude determined by the director. So, it can be concluded that characterization is an attitude that will be played by the characters in the story until the end. In this part of the characterization, the researcher will explain more separately in the next sub-chapter on characterization.

C. Setting

Settings include place, date, and environment that are used in the story. The setting in the novel is not the same as the real world. Nurgiyantoro (2015) states that background or setting is a fulcrum that refers to the understanding of place, time relationships, history, and the social environment in which the events narrated occur.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2015) the things that distinguish the background into three main elements, namely:

- Setting place, concerns the location where the events described in the novel or literary work occur.
- Setting date, concerns when the events described in the novel or literary work occurred.
- Setting social, are the things that are related to the attitude or behavior of people's social life in some place that are told in the story.

D. Plot

Plot is one of the intrinsic elements in literary work. Nurgiyantoro (2015) suggests that the plot is an important intrinsic element quite a few people consider it to be the most important among various other intrinsic elements. Plot means story development patterns formed by cause-and-effect relationships. Patterns of story development that can be found include the storyline of a novel which is sometimes convoluted, full of surprises, and even sometimes simple. The reason is that a novel has a longer storyline. This also happens because the theme of the story is more complex with the characters' problems being more complicated.

E. Point of view

The meaning of point of view is strategy, technique, or tactic that is deliberately chosen by the author to express existing ideas and stories. From his explanation, it can be concluded from his point of view that it is a strategy, technique, or ploy that is deliberately chosen by the researcher or author as a means of presenting the content of the story in a literary work so that it is more real and becomes the center of awareness to be able to understand every event that occurs in its story (Nurgiyantoro, 2015)

F. Language of style

Language style is a method of the author to convey and show to the readers what language style is used in their stories. Language style can

be related to the aims and objectives of a story. The use of language in a literary work can be used as a means of communication between the author and the reader. If you want to convey it to children, the researcher usually uses a standard and good language style. Rokmansyah (2013) states that language style is the author's way of conveying what language style is like in his work.

Apart from intrinsic elements, in a novel or literary work, there are extrinsic elements that can become a unity in creating a novel or literary work. According to Nurgiyantoro (2015), extrinsic elements are different elements outside the literary text, but directly influence the building or maintaining the organismal system of a literary work.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Element

The intrinsic element has parts that build the element itself. According to Wellek and Weren (2013), several extrinsic factors/elements are interrelated in literary works, namely:

1. Author biography, the work written by the author cannot be separated from the elements of the author. The work can be traced from the author's biography (Wellek & Weren, 2013)
2. Psychology, is all the psychological actions of the author when creating literary works, especially in creating characters and characters in stories (Wellek & Weren, 2013)
3. Sociology is a social culture of society that assumes that stories in literary works are mirror images or portraits of people's lives, whether

in terms of social problems, customs, professions, religion, or human relationships with others (Wellek & Weren, 2013)

From the explanation above, we come to know what are the important elements that make up a literary work, whether they are intrinsic or extrinsic elements. These elements are what can build a literary work so that it is structured and can be understood by people who love to read literary works. Characterization is one part of the intrinsic elements. In the next section, the researcher's explain the characterization.

2.3 Characterization

Character is a set of traits that are always admired as signs of a person's goodness, virtue, and moral maturity. Etymologically, the term character comes from the Latin word which means character, psychological traits, personality, and morals. The character means also, a trait possessed by humans but not only one, can be two or more. Every person in this world has different views, goals, needs, and abilities from each other (Hanifah, 2019). Because of that, Every human being has their uniqueness and is not the same as each other.

Characteristics are identities that a person has in believing, acting, or feeling. Characteristics also means a sign or feature that can be used to identify someone. According to Subyanto 2010 in (Ibrahim, 2019), the definition of individual characteristic is a person's attitudes and values that influence someone to achieve something following his desires. In this research, the researcher analyzes characterization using Hippocrates' theory.

Humans have personalities that shape their character and habits so these things become the characteristics of that person. Personality itself is an interpretation of the English language which means personality, while personality comes from the Latin word *persona* which means the mask used by actors in a performance. In today's era, the term personality is used to indicate an attribute about an individual or to describe the what, why, and how of human behavior (Fatwikiningsih, 2020).

The dynamic organization in a person's psychophysiological system determines his unique model of adaptation to his environment (Alwisol, 2018). From this opinion, it can be concluded that personality is a person's characteristics that can describe the attributes of that individual and how he behaves.

The Hippocrates-Galenus theory explains that personality types are divided into four large groups that focus on superior bodily fluids and have an influence on the individual, among them are (1) the dry nature of chole or yellow bile, (2) the wet nature of melancholy or black bile, (3) the cold nature of phlegm or mucus, and the last one (4) the hot nature of sanguis or blood (Adibulasyhar, 2019). These four types of fluid are present in the body in proportions that are not always the same between one individual and another.

Humans have four types of characters, namely, phlegmatic, melancholy, sanguine, and choleric. Here are the definitions and divisions of personality typology Hippocrates (Adibulasyhar, 2019).

1. Phlegmatic, is an element of cold personality. Those who have this personality or character are known as peace-loving people. They show a calm, quiet, easy-to-manage personality, like to give in, and don't like conflict. On average, those with a character like this really like a peaceful life, but when they are faced with problems, they find it difficult to make decisions and often procrastinate (Adibulasyhar, 2019).
2. Melancholy, is a character known to have a serious and diligent condition or type that makes him known as a perfectionist. Those who have melancholy characters tend to be neat, organized, and planned so they can consider small things well. On average, those with melancholy characters often order others and manage and control others as they wish. This is done because they want to look perfect in every aspect they have (Adibulasyhar, 2019).
3. Sanguine, those who have this character are cheerful, active, and optimistic. The sanguine character is easygoing, easily adapts to new environments, and can build a lively, and enjoyable atmosphere. They are happy when they become the center of attention, want to be noticed by others, and have high self-confidence. However, the lack of this sanguine is that it is difficult to be taken seriously and difficult to concentrate. The things that are suitable for sanguine are entertainment, travel, fashion, and culinary (Adibulasyhar, 2019).
4. Choleric, is a character known for being emotional, logical, and stubborn. Those who have this character are usually a leader. They like it when they

arrange, challenge, and be firm in making decisions. Choleric characters are not easy to give up let alone give in, they prefer to spend time with people who have serious conversations (Adibulasyhar, 2019).

A characteristic can be created properly because of the environment, feelings, and activities that we usually do every day. From that thing, a characteristic can be created whether phlegmatic, melancholy, sanguine, or even choleric. The use of Hippocrates' theory will strengthen and help analyze the characteristics of the main character. Even according to Kusuma (2018), the meaning of the character itself is a style or characteristic that a person has that comes from the formation or forging that he gets through the environment around him. From that, we can come to conclude that the environment in which he was tempered was extremely influential. The better his life environment, the characteristics he has is also good, if the environment is not supportive or bad, then it has a bad effect on him too.

It can be concluded from the explanation above that unique psychological characteristics exist in a person as a result of the dominance of one of these body fluids. That's why the dominance of one fluid over the other fluid results in distinctive psychological characteristics.

Related to characteristics, mental health also plays an important role in human personality. As we know, this mental health disease cannot be considered trivial because it can cause someone to end their life. And in the next point, the researcher explains the mental health.

2.4 Mental Health

Mental health is a state of psychological well-being that enables a person to face life's challenges, realize their abilities, learn and work well, and make a contribution to their community (WHO, 2022).

Mental health is one kind of health that is needed by humans to achieve and carry out their life's purpose (Yusuf, 2018). Etymologically, the word mental comes from the Latin word, which means soul, life, and spirit. It can be interpreted that mental health is something related to our soul. It can be concluded that mental health is a healthy psychological state of a person, where they can carry out their daily activities well.

Along with the times, medical knowledge such as health, mental health, medicine, and so on is starting to be known and answers can be found. According to the American Psychological Association (APA) in Chatham (2017) "as the presence of successful adjustment or the absence of psychopathology" and "as a state in which there is an absence of dysfunction in psychological, emotional, behavioral, and social spheres" From this, we can conclude that mentality is a manifestation due to successful adjustment or the absence of psychopathology and as a state of a person who is described as having no psychological, emotional, behavioral and social disorders. Thus, it can be interpreted and concluded that mental is the state or condition of someone who is psychologically sick or healthy.

American Psychology Association (APA) is the biggest psychology association, with more than 134.000 members and consisting of various backgrounds such as researchers, educators, clinical, consultants, and students. APA was first founded in July 1892 with 31 members and began to grow rapidly after World War II. The first President of APA is G. Stanley Hall (1844-1924).

Based on the official sites American Psychological Association, “APA seeks to advance psychology as a science, a profession and as a means to improve human health, education, and well-being”. According to them, the way to encourage the growth of psychology is by promoting psychological research, setting professional standards for psychologists, and increasing the distribution of psychological knowledge and research. The use of the American Psychology Association theory will help and facilitate the analysis that will be carried out to examine the mental state of the main character.

Apart from that, the American Psychological Association also established a style or APA Style, which is a set of rules designed to help communicate information in the social sciences. This APA style is used in psychology and other sciences including sociology and education. This is written in the American Psychological Association's Publication Manual, which details how to organize professional journal articles (APA, 2020).

Besides that, APA also issued types of mental illness (Chatham, 2017), are:

A. Anxiety Disorder

This mental illness is a disease in which a person experiences anxiety disorders when responding to an object or situation. This mental illness

usually makes the sufferer unenthusiastic in carrying out daily activities (Chatham, 2017). It can be said that anxiety disorder is a mental illness that has many sufferers. The cause of this anxiety disorder can be caused by several things, such as:

1. Genetic
2. An environment that triggers stress and creates fear
3. Drug abuse
4. Consume excess caffeine and impact on cardiac performance
5. Unstable medical conditions such as in the heart, lungs and thyroid organs.

B. Mood Disorder

Mental illness attacks affective or psychiatric disorders that affect a person's feelings. The definition of mood disorder is more towards extreme emotional shifts from suddenly happy to sad and even for a long time. Even for mood disorders, this often hurts oneself or even others which can lead to suicide (Chatham, 2017). This can also be called bipolar disorder. The causes of this mood disorder are as follows:

1. Genetic factors, mood disorder tends to run in families
2. Biological factor, this thing usually related to an imbalance of chemicals in the brain
3. Environment factor, certain life experiences that make him stressed, or even trauma.

C. Eating Disorder

One of the mental illnesses that make sufferers eat or have unhealthy or unnatural eating patterns. This harms physical and mental health, and is dangerous for his physique such as a lack of nutrition in the body and hampering daily life. The cause of this eating disorder itself can be based on psychological and emotional conditions that have existed for a long time. The environment also influences this eating disorder (Chatham, 2017).

D. Personality Disorder

A personality disorder is a mental illness that makes the sufferer have thoughts, behaviors, feelings, or circumstances that make his personality deviate from normal people. People with personality disorders cannot tell which habits are normal and which are not. This happened because he already considered that what they usually do was normal (Chatham, 2017). The causes of the appearance of personality disorder symptoms are:

1. Genetic passed down from the family. This happens because some personalities tend to be genetic.
2. Environment and social circumstances. The environment and social circumstances are indeed very influential on a person's mentality. That's why a family or chaotic or even unstable environment only makes things worse.
3. Biological factor. Excessive chemicals are also dangerous for the health of the body because they create an imbalance of chemicals in the brain.

E. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

A mental disorder that can be experienced by anyone of any age, but most often appears at the age of 7 to 17 years. This mental disorder is a disorder that makes the sufferer perform certain actions repeatedly. This was done to reduce the anxiety in his mind. The cause of this obsessive-compulsive disorder is due to genetic factors, changes in chemical compounds in the brain, and of course cannot be separated from environmental influences. The easiest example is that people with mental disorders often wash their hands because they are very afraid of getting sick (Chatham, 2017).

F. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Post-traumatic stress disorder sufferers are those who have post-traumatic stress disorder in which the sufferer has witnessed or even experienced a traumatic or very horrific event. This is certainly dangerous for his mental health and personal life, even if the post-trauma he experiences cannot be lost and cannot be cured, it can make the sufferer experience death. The cause of post-traumatic stress disorder itself is of course from a terrible experience or event that is experienced or seen. Then a history of mental disorders in the family and a temperamental innate personality (Chatham, 2017).

Mental disorders are dangerous things that can be experienced by anyone. This can be experienced or obtained from the surrounding environment and social circumstances of each person. The influence of the surrounding environment and social conditions greatly affect the mental state of everyone in

this world (Catham, 2017). We can't close our eyes and let those with mental disorders live uncomfortable in their lives. As social beings, of course, this is very important so that we can help and help those who have mental disorders because we don't know how it feels to have a mental disorder in life.

2.5 Kugane Maruyama

Muchimuchi Puririn known as Kugane Maruyama is one of the famous authors who wrote a novel named Overlord. There is not much data about him, this is indeed a decision himself who does not want to be known by many people. However, one thing for sure about him is he became famous because published one of his works entitled Overlord.

Many good novels are based on the author's personal experience with added imagination that is not excessive and a little drama makes a novel interesting to read. One of them is the Overlord novel. This novel is a light novel series originating from Japan by Kugane Maruyama. This series itself has been published online since 2010 on the novel publishing site Arcadia also This novel has the fantasy and *isekai* genres (a genre that tells the character to enter another world that is not on earth), which tells the story of an office employee entering a DMMORPG game called YGGDRASIL. In the game, the main character Momonga is a lich who has great strength and a strong group also called Ainz Ooal Gown, and contains 41 members. After he entered and was trapped in the game, he decided to explore the world in the game.

The Overlord novel itself has been adapted into an anime or cartoon originating from Japan and has 4 seasons, each season containing 12 episodes. In publishing, the Overlord novel doesn't have many readers and many prefer to watch the anime only. However, in delivering the story, the novel is more complete compared to the anime which only discusses important points and leaves several other stories or even slightly modified.

There have been many novels in Japan, tales about characters entering another world. However, few fans because the story is so flat and doesn't have a good idea or storyline. On the other hand, Overlord itself until now, it is still much loved and in demand by readers because starting from the unusual depiction of the main character, the unpredictable storyline, and many other things that make this Overlord novel different from other novels, it is finally demand by many people.

At first, Kugane published the Overlord novel under the pen name Muchimuchi Puririn, the reason Kugane changed his name to Kugane Maruyama was that he didn't want readers to cast strange eyes when purchasing Overlord since Muchimuchi Puririn means "blubbery fatty". Even during fan meetings, Kugane doesn't want to show his face and only wears a skull mask following the main character he wrote about in his novel. Another reason Kugane didn't reveal his face was that he didn't want his main work to be disturbed by others. Because, according to him, when he is already famous, he has difficulty living his daily life.

In an interview that Kugane Maruyama participated in which was conducted in Germany in 2017, Kugane explained that the Overlord novel itself would likely end in the 17th volume. And now the novel has entered its 14th volume which focuses on the dark elf story. Also, he said that his overlord novel it be based on what he wants and not change following any other isekai novels that exist. He even emphasized that it was better for young writers not to be influenced and not to follow his writing style.

2.6 Previous Research

Many studies of literary works use the same topic, looking for characteristics, but using a variety of different theories. As for example "*Analisis karakteristik kepribadian tokoh utama dalam novel daun yang jatuh tak pernah membenci angin karya Tere-Liye*" by Sari (2022). This study explained the personality of the main character in the novel by using the theory of personality psychology approach. This study also uses a theory that is quite related to personality, namely the theory of individual characteristics.

The reason why Sari (2022) researched her research was because she realized that the personalities in Tere Liye's novel had characterization characters that had dynamics in their personalities. This is in the form of the main character's personality which is discussed using the main approach in the novel. So she curiously examined the personalities of the characters Tania and Danar in the novel DYJTMA using analysis of behavioral psychology and humanistic psychology.

The method of research that is used is a qualitative research design where the procedures carried out written or verbal data about the people and behavior they observe. The results from this research are described in 3 things, first the dynamics of the character's personality, second is dialogue of Tania's character towards the period of personality development and the character's thoughts.

On the other hand, there is also research with the title "*Analisis Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Novel Merindu Baginda karya Habiburraman El Shirazi: Kajian Psikologi Sastra*" by Ratnasari (2020). In her research, she tries to describe the main character from Merindu Baginda Nabi karya Habiburrahman El Shirazy novel which discusses the personality of the main character using Hippocrates' theory.

The reason why Ratnasari (2020) conducted this research was to describe the choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine personality of the main character in the novel Merindu Baginda Nabi by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. Apart from that, from Ratnasari's confession, she realized that this novel had advantages that lay in the story, about the friendliness and sincerity of Rifa as the main character.

From the research conducted by her, the research method used by her was a qualitative descriptive method. The research she conducted attempted to explain an event in detail, systematically, carefully, and factually. So with this method, the data obtained is based on considerations and suitability of the objectives of the research. The results of the observations also show that there

are four prominent personalities of the main character named Rifa based on the personality structure proposed by Hippocrates.

The last one is the study entitled “*Analisis Kepribadian Tokoh Dara dalam Novel Brizzle: Cinta Sang Hafizah karya Ario Muhammad (psikologi sastra)*” by Wilyah (2021). In her research, she studied the personality of Dara’s character in the novel *Brizzle: Cinta Sang Hafizah karya Ario Muhammad* and analyzed the characterization of the main character in the novel using a literary psychology approach.

On the other hand, the study of literary works that discuss mental state is a little bit hard to find, even researchers have not had the chance to find it. For this reason, this study may be the first in which research literature discusses a characteristic and a mental state simultaneously. The similarity between the research carried out and previous research is that they both examine the main character in a novel where the main character attracts attention to be studied more deeply. Apart from that, from the use of theory which helps the author in finding and searching for answers related to the questions in this research, the researcher uses Hippocratic theory, psychoanalysis theory, and a literary psychology approach which is assisted by using qualitative research methods in compiling and designing results that are following what is sought by the researcher.

