

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SOEKRAM TRILOGY NOVEL BY SAPARDI DJOKO DAMONO

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Abstract. This study aims to describe and determine the psychological value of literature in the novel Trilogi Soekram by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The method used for this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This method is used to describe systematically, factually and accurately about the psychological value of literature, especially the personality structure according to Sigmund Freud's id, ego, superego in the novel. The techniques used in this research are document study and content analysis. The type of study technique that this researcher uses is collecting quotes from the novel Trilogi Soekram. The data is in the form of quotations containing the psychological value of literature. The analysis technique is done through grouping and analyzing data. The psychological value of literature on the personality structure of the id with a total of 22 quotes, the personality structure of the ego with a total of 19 quotes, and the personality structure of the superego with a total of 13 quotes. The results of this study become one of the alternative teaching materials used in high schools (SMA) and universities. The values generated from this research can be used as teaching materials aimed at shaping the character through the personality values of students related to behavior in schools and colleges.

Keywords: psychological value of literature; novel; learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Literary psychology is an approach that analyzes a literary work using psychological knowledge, both from the psychological side of the writer, character, or reader. As stated by Ratna [1], "Psychology of literature is text analysis by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies". Thus, psychology plays an important role in analyzing a literary work by working from the psychological point of view of the literary work, both from the elements of the author, character, and reader [2]. Among the various schools in psychology, psychoanalysis is the school most familiar with art, which was proposed by its first founder, Sigmund Freud [3]. Sigmund Freud put forward the theory of psychoanalysis that the life of the soul has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious or *conscious*, preconscious *unconscious* or *unconscious*. This topography or map of awareness is used to describe the element of attention (*awareness*) in every mental activity such as thinking and fantasizing. Until the 1920s, the theory of psychological conflict only involved these three elements of consciousness [4]. Then, in 1923, Freud introduced three other structural models hitherto used and known, namely the *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. Personality Structure Sigmund Freud was the first figure to investigate the life of the human soul based on the nature of the unconscious [5]. According to Sigmund Freud personality is divided into three, namely:

a. *Id*

Id is a part that is completely in the human unconscious. *The id* contains energy reserves, instincts, and libido, and is the main driver of human behavior. The *id*

displays primitive and animal drives in humans, and works on the pleasure principle. In the *id* there are innate biological instincts (sexual and aggressive, there are no rational and ethical considerations, the consideration is pleasure). When small, in humans there is only the *id*. Therefore, we see that young children are always insistent when they want something, have no shame, and are always selfish.

b. *Ego*

Ego develops from the *id*, when humans begin to leave their childhood, as a form of response to reality. The *ego* is conscious and rational. The desires of the *id* cannot always be fulfilled, and that is when they play. The *ego* works on the principle of reality. For example, when *id* in us want to eat well at an expensive restaurant, but our finances cannot afford it, then they cannot fulfill that desire. *Ego* is the executive or executor of the personality which has two main tasks; First, choosing which stimuli to respond to or which instincts to satisfy according to the priority needs. Second, determine when and how the need is satisfied in accordance with the availability of opportunities with minimal risk [6]. The *ego* actually works to satisfy *id*, therefore the *ego* which has no energy of its own will derive its energy from the *id*.

c. *Superego*

Superego is a personality system that contains values that are evaluative rules (concerning good and bad). The *superego* is the counterweight to the *id*. All the desires of the *id* before they come true, are considered by the *superego*. Whether the desire of the *id* is contrary or not to the moral

values that exist in society. Super ego contains moral values that are instilled in a person. Basically, the superego is the same as consciousness. The sociological aspect of personality is representative of the traditional values and ideals of society as interpreted by parents to their children, which is included with various commands and prohibitions [7].

The *superego* is the moral and ethical force of personality, which operates using the idealistic principle as opposed to the satisfaction principle of the id and the realistic principle of the ego. The superego develops from the ego, and like the ego, it has no source of energy of its own. However, *superego* differs from the ego in one important respect: the superego has no contact with the outside world, so the superego's demands for perfection are unrealistic. The novel that becomes the object of this study is the *Soekram Trilogy* novel by Sapardi Djoko Damono which was published in 2015 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. This novel consists of three chapters, namely "Pengarang telah Mati", "Pengarang Beleum Mati", and "Pengarang Tak Pernah Mati". This novel tells the story of the character Soekram who suddenly jumps out of the story and sues the author. Why didn't he finish writing? Why can't he decide his own storyline? Why can't he be a writer? Why is his love story so complicated? A number of questions wrap up Soekram's story which takes place on campus, at home, and the riots in May 98 [8].

Quoted from the *Mimbar Rakyat* blogspot, this novel, which won the Jakarta Academy award for its cultural achievements in 2012, aims to highlight the complicated relationship between the authors. with the characters he created in the *Soekram Trilogy*. The creator of the poem "June Rain" questioned the relationship between the author and what was written. The author who is a creature created by God will die, while the written work can be eternal. "Human creation does not die, but God's creation dies. That's what I thought (when writing *Soekram*)," said the winner of the SEA-Write Award from Thailand in 1986. (KC/AN/arl). Based on this background, the researcher will examine the novel of *Soekram Trilogy* by Sapardi Djoko Damono using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory which includes three things: id, ego, and superego [9]. Based on the statements and problems above, the researcher will examine the personality of the character with the study of literary psychology according to Sigmund Freud, consisting of three things, namely: id, ego, super ego in the novel *Soekram Trilogy* by Sapardi Djoko Damono and its implications for learning, especially Indonesian language.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative descriptive method with content analytical methods. According to Sugiyono [10] descriptive analytical method is a method that aims to describe or provide an overview of an object of research that is studied through samples or data that have been collected and make generally accepted conclusions. The data of this research are in the form of words, sentences, quotes, and expressions that contain the psychological value of Sigmund Freud's literature in the form of the *id*, *ego*, and *superego* in

the *Soekram Trilogy* by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

This research consists of 4 stages, namely the preparation stage, the data collection stage, the data analysis stage, and the report generation stage. In the preparation researcher conducted a literature study. This is done to find theories used in research and add studies in research [11]. The collection this research uses documentation or content analysis techniques. Data collection is done by reading deeply and recording words, sentences, quotes, and expressions that contain the psychological value of Sigmund Freud's literature in the form of *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. The technique analysis to analyze the psychological value of Sigmund Freud's literature in the form of *id*, *ego*, and *superego* in the novel *Trilogi Soekram* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. Content analysis technique is a systematic technique for analyzing message content or processing messages. Content analysis techniques are widely used to examine documents that can be in the form of images, symbols and so on to understand the culture of a particular social context (Bungin [12]). This technique is used to analyze words, sentences, quotes, and expressions that contain the psychological value of Sigmund Freud's literature in the form of the *id*, *ego*, and *superego* in the *Soekram Trilogy* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. After the analysis process is complete, then the data is concluded to be the results of the study. The last stage is the **reporting** which is describing and presenting research data in the form of words, sentences, quotes, and expressions that contain the psychological value of Sigmund Freud's literature in the form of *id*, *ego*, and *superego* contained in the *Soekram Trilogy* by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This novel contains the story of the writer who wanted to leave the story unfinished, so Soekram, the main character of the story, asked the writer's friend to continue the story. Soekram's story was rewritten. In the first part, Soekram goes through a complicated love story with several women, related to his studies and work, with the background of the events of May 1998. It turns out that the book does not satisfy Soekram so he returns to ask for his story to be rewritten again. In the next section, the setting moves to a more distant past. Still related to Soekram's love story, but this time there is a part that he wrote himself, according to the will of the character. There are two major elements in this novel. The first are the three stories of Soekram which are divided into three parts; "Pengarang telah Mati", "Pengarang Beleum Mati", and "Pengarang Tak Pernah Mati". These three stories are actually novellas that have been published separately. However, in this book, the three stories are interwoven with the elements of the two books, namely the conflict between Soekram, the author's friend, and the author himself. Soekram's character itself seems to be a portrait of man and his desires. Soekram is like collecting basic human traits, from the basic desire to survive, to the desire to self-actualize.

The psychology of literature discussed in this study covers the problem of the personality structure of the main characters, namely the id, ego, and superego [13].

a. The personality structure of the id

In the *Soekram Trilogy* there is the personality of the id, where the main character has a strong desire that emphasizes his desire to be fulfilled immediately. The character's desire to have every woman he loves is a very unreasonable desire where the character has a wife and children. The characters only think for fun. One of the data contained in this novel contains the personality id, namely.

Ia bahkan pernah membayangkan lari berdua saja kemana, ke Kanada, misalnya. Atau kemana saja. Ketika dulu untuk pertama kalinya hal itu yang ia katakan kepada Ida, ia malah mendengar tanggapan "kau gila apa"

The sentence "*Ia bahkan pernah membayangkan lari berdua saja kemana, ke Kanada, misalnya. Atau kemana saja*" is the personality structure of the id. The character wants to go alone with the woman he loves. The character's desire is based on the satisfaction of the character. The life he lives is chaotic, so the character wants to have fun with his mistress without thinking about the fate of his family. The character really likes the woman and is even crazy about her beauty. However, the character's wish was rejected outright as in the sentence "*Kau gila apa*". Ida, the woman he loves, refuses his wishes, he thinks that the character has a family so how can he go on vacation with that man. The sentence above is the personality structure of the id. The character has a strong desire to take his mistress on vacation, this desire is only for his satisfaction without thinking about his family, this is a characteristic of the id [14].

b. The structure of ego personality

In *Soekram's Trilogy* there is a personality from the ego, where the main character has a branching thought about his desires. The first thought was about his desire to have fun with his mistress. The second thought is about the character who has a small family with his wife and young child.

Ia yakin banyak mahasiswa yang mengetahui perihal makan siang yang berulang kali itu. Ia tak peduli? Setidaknya, menurut perasaannya, mawar itu sama sekali tak peduli

The sentences '*Ia tak peduli? Setidaknya, menurut perasaannya, mawar itu sama sekali tak peduli*' is the personality structure of the ego. The character feels that what he is doing is not wrong, even though what people think is very different. The character assumes that having lunch with female students is a normal action even though it is done repeatedly. The character doesn't even care what other students think when they see them eating together as in the sentence. *Ia yakin, banyak mahasiswa yang mengetahui perihal makan siang yang berulang kali itu.* He had often eaten alone with Rosa, in fact he was very happy to be invited to eat together continuously with the woman. The characters also think that Rosa also doesn't care about what they do as in the sentence *Setidaknya, menurut perasaannya, mawar itu*

sama sekali tak peduli. The sentence above is the personality structure of the ego. The characters feel that what is happening is a natural reality. The character's fun doesn't clash with reality either [15].

c. c. Superego personality structure

In *Soekram's Trilogy* there is a personality from the ego where the main character has a conscience about the wishes of the character. Characters have judgments between good and bad when thinking about their desires. The character usually thinks about his wife and children when the character is with a woman who has an affair.

Soekram membaca surat itu dua kali, lalu menyobeknya kecil-kecil dan melemparkannya ke plastik tempat sampah ruang pengajar itu. Mendadak ia jadi ragu-ragu apakah yang menulis surat itu benar-benar Ida. Tanda tangannya ya, tetapi cara berbicaranya lain dengan kalau ngomong lisan. Ia bahkan mulai tidak mau percaya bahwa surat itu benar-benar pernah ada.

Sentences *Mendadak ia jadi ragu-ragu apakah yang menulis surat itu benar-benar Ida. Tanda tangannya ya, tetapi cara berbicaranya lain dengan kalau ngomong lisan. Ia bahkan mulai tidak mau percaya bahwa surat itu benar-benar pernah ada* is a personality structure of the ego. The character is in two realities. He can't believe Ida's mistress. He is abroad. He sent a letter as in the sentence: *Soekram membaca surat itu dua kali, lalu menyobeknya kecil-kecil dan melemparkannya ke plastik tempat sampah ruang pengajar itu* The character is afraid that what he finds is actually written by his mistress, while he is currently living with his wife and child. What if they find him? What happens when his wife reads the letter he doesn't even imagine when his wife finally reads the letter. Finally, the character tore the paper into small pieces and thought the letter never existed.

The sentence above is the personality structure of the ego. The thought of the character being in two opposing forces, on the other hand, he thinks about Ida, his mistress abroad, on the other hand, he thinks about his family. This thinking is characteristic of the emergence of the ego.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the psychology of literature discussed in this study covers the problem of the personality structure of the main characters, namely id, ego, superego. The personality structure of the id. In the *Soekram Trilogy* there is the personality of the id, where the main character has a strong desire that emphasizes his desire to be fulfilled immediately. The character's desire to have every woman he loves is a very unreasonable desire where the character has a wife and children. The characters only think for fun. Personality structure Ego. In the *Soekram Trilogy* there is a personality from the ego, where the main character has a branching thought about his desires. The first thought was about his desire to have fun with his mistress.

The second thought is about the character who has a small family with his wife and young child. Personality structure Superego. In Soekram's Trilogy there is a personality from the ego where the main character has a conscience about the wishes of the character. Characters have judgments between good and bad when thinking about their desires. The character usually thinks about his wife and children when the character is with a woman who has an affair. novel Soekram's trilogy is said to be worthy as a teaching material because it is seen from the level of difficulty. The analysis of a characterization based on the psychological aspects contained in the novel is very numerous and easy to find. Students become more aware and understand the personality of the main character and set an example that the desires they want are not always good for him and his environment.

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