



Representation of the Personality Structure of the Main Characters in the Novel *Serangkai* by Valerie Patkar: A Psychoanalytic Study of Sigmund Freud

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to uncover and describe the personality structure of the main character in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai* using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The research data are in the form of quotes, sentences, paragraphs, and dialogues that reflect the personality structure of the main character, namely the id, ego, and superego. The data source was obtained from Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai* published in 2021. The data collection technique was carried out through reading and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique used an interactive analysis model which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study show that the personality structure of the id, ego, and superego is reflected through the behavior and inner conflicts of the main character. The form of the id personality structure, in Kai's character is manifested based on (The desire to be a racer and not want to experience defeat), Divas's character is manifested by (The desire to be a doctor and Divas wants to come to Kai's race), Zacchio's character is manifested by (The to stop chemotherapy). The form of ego personality structure, in Kai's character is depicted through (Putting Aside the Ambition of Victory for the Sake of Maintaining Safety), Karina's character is manifested by (Always Trapped in Memories of Her Past), Zacchio's character is manifested by (Lying About His Illness). The form of superego personality structure, in Kai's character is represented by (Letting the Loved One be happy with his choice), Divas' character with (Fully dedicated to his job as a doctor), Zacchio's character is manifested by (Driving a car if he has a driving license). Overall, the dynamics of the id, ego, and superego form a complex psychological conflict and influence the development of the main character's personality in the novel.

Keywords: personality structure, main characters, novel, psychoanalytic

Representasi Struktur Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam Novel *Serangkai* Karya Valerie Patkar: Kajian Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap dan mendeskripsikan struktur kepribadian tokoh utama dalam novel *Serangkai* karya Valerie Patkar dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Data penelitian berupa kutipan kata, kalimat, paragraf, dan dialog yang mencerminkan struktur kepribadian tokoh utama, yaitu id, ego, dan superego. Sumber data diperoleh dari novel *Serangkai* karya Valerie Patkar yang diterbitkan tahun 2021. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik baca dan catat. Teknis analisis data menggunakan model analisis interaktif yang meliputi tahap reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan simpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa struktur kepribadian id, ego, dan superego tercermin melalui perilaku dan konflik batin tokoh utama. Bentuk struktur kepribadian id, pada tokoh Kai diwujudkan berdasarkan (Keinginan menjadi seorang pembalap dan tidak ingin mengalami kekalahan), tokoh Divas diwujudkan dengan (Keinginan menjadi seorang Dokter dan Divas ingin datang ke balapan Kai), tokoh Zacchio diwujudkan dengan (Keinginan berhenti kemoterapi). Bentuk struktur kepribadian ego, pada tokoh Kai digambarkan melalui (Mengesampingkan Ambisi Kemenangan Demi Menjaga Keselamatan), tokoh Karina diwujudkan dengan (Selalu Terjebak dalam Ingatan Masalalunya), tokoh Zacchio diwujudkan dengan (Berbohong Tentang Penyakitnya). Bentuk struktur kepribadian superego, pada tokoh Kai direpresentasikan dengan (Mengikhlaskan Orang yang Disayangi bahagia bersama pilihannya), tokoh Divas dengan (Berdedikasi penuh pada pekerjaannya sebagai dokter), tokoh Zacchio diwujudkan dengan (Mengendarai mobil jika memiliki SIM). Secara keseluruhan, dinamika id, ego, dan superego membentuk konflik psikologis yang kompleks dan berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan kepribadian tokoh utama dalam novel.

Keywords: struktur kepribadian, tokoh utama, novel, psikoanalisis

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INTRODUCTION

A person's personality is born from life experiences shaped by their environment. Humans are spiritual beings with unique and complex personalities. Negative past experiences, such as unfair treatment, violence, loss, or emotional stress, are major factors in shaping a person's behavior patterns. Through experience, individuals learn to adapt, manage inner conflict, and strengthen the balance within their personality system (Wilcox, 2018). The life of the main character is the center of attention because it is considered the most important, interesting, and full of various conflicts. Characters have feelings, desires, and live within the human social environment, and are part of a story that the author uses to describe and develop character (Matulesy, 2020:343). Main characters occupy a priority position and receive the most exposure in novels or stories (Sadikin, 2011).

Psychology and literature are closely related. With the development of interdisciplinary literary studies, the psychological approach to literature is no longer limited to classical, monodisciplinary psychological theories. In contrast, this approach has evolved to encompass contemporary psychological studies, offering a broader and more comprehensive perspective, particularly in understanding the psychological realms contained within literary works (Ahmadi et al., 2021). Psychology in literary studies is used to analyze and understand character in greater depth, particularly in uncovering motivations, inner conflicts, and the psychological development experienced by characters throughout the story (Walfajri, 2024). The literary psychology approach examines the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works using personality psychology theories, one of which is the theory of personality developed by Sigmund Freud.

Personality psychology is the study of human personality, focusing on the factors that influence human behavior (Minderop, 2010). Personality psychology functions descriptively (describing) and organizing human behavior or events experienced by individuals. The essence of personality lies not in a person's physical characteristics, but

rather in the social and psychological aspects that shape how individuals think and act. Personality reflects an individual's internal structure, consisting of mental and behavioral mechanisms that play a role in responding to their social environment (Jayanti, 2022).

Humans are inseparable from various problems. It's not uncommon for individuals to feel inner emptiness, disturbed thinking, and even experience psychological stress (Fatmawati et al., 2023). Researchers examine aspects of personality by referring to the psychoanalytic theory proposed by Sigmund Freud (in Hall, 2019), who explains that the structure of human personality consists of three main components: the id, ego, and superego. The id is the instinctive, impulsive part that drives the fulfillment of basic desires and needs. The ego, the personality structure, functions as a realistic mediator. The superego controls and directs the fulfillment of the id's desires by considering applicable norms and rules (Rahmadiyah, 2020).

Freud concluded that human mental activity is divided into three main layers: the unconscious, the preconscious, and the conscious (Nurodin, 2019). The goal of psychoanalysis is not merely a therapeutic method for healing, but also to uncover the hidden roots of problems. The psychoanalytic view states that humans are driven more by the unconscious than the conscious (Ahmadi, 2015).

Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai* (2021) not only depicts a romantic story but also family relationships and the healing process of emotional wounds. Through the characters Kai Daverra, Karina Maladivas Nota, and Zacchio Ivander Nota, the novel highlights the trauma of loss, stress, and the struggle with guilt. Kai, an F1 racer, is traumatized by the loss of his lover, while Divas, a young doctor, lives in the shadow of her brother, Zacchio's, passing. Past memories shape Divas's routine and personality, including her drive to become a doctor. Kai and Divas's encounter in Zandvoort marks the beginning of two wounds finding meaning in each other. The novel emphasizes messages of acceptance, the importance of cherishing time with loved ones, and how loss can



shape identity and pave the way for recovery.

Based on this background, this study aims to uncover and analyze the personality structure of the main characters in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*, using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach as a theoretical foundation. The selection of *Serangkai* as the object of study is based on the strong inner conflict and the complexity of the psychological aspects experienced by the main characters. This novel depicts psychological suffering, regret, and emotional distress relevant for analysis through Freud's concept of personality structure: the id, ego, and superego. The focus of this research is directed at how the main character's personality structure is reflected through his actions, attitudes, and psychological state in facing various story conflicts.

The research problem is formulated as follows: What is the form of the main character's id in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*? What is the form of the main character's ego in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*? What is the form of the main character's superego in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*?

The specific research objectives are outlined based on the general research problem formulation presented above, as follows: To describe the form of the main character's id in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*. To describe the form of the main character's ego in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*. To describe the form of the main character's superego in Valerie Patkar's novel *Serangkai*.

This research is expected to contribute to increasing knowledge and research insight and developing science related to psychoanalysis, particularly personality structure. This research is also expected to provide information and reference materials for analyzing literary works of novels with an interest in the psychoanalytic study of Sigmund Freud. This research is expected to increase knowledge and insight in the field of literature and the study of psychoanalysis of Sigmund Freud.

Personality is formed through the interaction between stimulus and response, resulting in specific behavioral patterns. Behavioral patterns can

be stable, persistent, and long-term (Muarifah, 2022). The goal of personality psychology is to gain a deep understanding of human behavior (Minderop, 2010). Personality psychology refers to the branch of psychology that studies an individual's personality, disposition, character, or traits, as they are formed through life experiences (Cahyani & Ahmadi, 2019). As long as an individual is open to learning and experiencing new things, their personality will become more mature, stable, and resilient in facing various life situations (Hambali & Jaenudin, 2013).

Sigmund Freud was an Australian psychologist born in 1856. Freud is known as the founder and father of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology that studies the subconscious and human behavior. Understanding the unconscious is key to analyzing human psychology through a psychoanalytic perspective (Habsy et al., 2023). The psychological theory developed by Sigmund Freud places primary emphasis on the human unconscious, the part of an individual's life filled with various conflicts and inner tensions (Silfiana et al., 2024).

Freud's understanding of human personality is based on the experiences of his patients, dream analysis, and extensive reading of various scientific and humanistic literature (Habsy et al., 2024). Freud stated that human consciousness can be likened to the tip of an iceberg floating on the ocean, while the larger part hidden beneath the surface represents the human subconscious. The part that appears to float represents the conscious level of human consciousness, while the much deeper unconscious is submerged in the ocean. This analogy can be interpreted as meaning that humans understand only a small part of their unconscious, while the unconscious is far greater (Ahmadi, 2015).

Psychoanalytic theory assumes that the development of an individual's personality does not occur suddenly, but rather through a process, in which conflicts or problems arising from these internal elements play a significant role. These problems generally begin to form during childhood and have a long-term influence on an individual's personal-

ity structure later in life (Khoirunisa et al., 2022). Personality structure is the elements or components that shape a person psychologically. According to Freud, human mental life has three levels of consciousness: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. Typography or maps of consciousness are used to describe the elements of consciousness involved in every mental event, such as the process of thinking, imagining, and fantasizing (Alwisol, 2018). In 1932, Freud proposed three structural models: the id, ego, and superego. These structures complement or refine the mental picture, especially in terms of its function or purpose from the previous three levels (Lestari & Damayanti, 2024).

The id operates on the pleasure principle, which refers to the effort to obtain immediate fulfillment of an individual's biological urges. Ginggaer (in Purwoko, 2020). The id is a biological aspect that functions as a basic system in personality, from which other parts of the personality develop (Azizah et al., 2019). The id operates irrationally and recognizes no social or ethical boundaries, because it is entirely driven by the pleasure principle. It contains two very basic instincts, namely the life instinct (eros) and the death instinct (thanatos). The id is benotic (seeking pleasure alone) so that the id cannot distinguish between thoughts and actions, and between reality and fantasy. The id is completely unconscious and is the primary source of all instinctive urges and basic biological needs (Wiseman, 2024). The id is primitive, chaotic, unchanging, amoral, illogical, inaccessible to consciousness, unorganized, and contains psychic energy derived from basic drives, all of which are aimed at achieving instant gratification in accordance with the pleasure principle (Fatwikingasih, 2020). The pleasure principle is processed through two main mechanisms: reflex action and primary processing (Lestari & Damayanti, 2024).

The ego functions based on the reality principle, directing individuals to align internal drives with objective conditions in the external world. The ego is required to suppress internal drives or tension for a certain period of time until this ten-

sion can be channeled through behavior that aligns with social norms and real conditions (Hall, 2019). The ego plays an executive role in the personality system. Its two main functions are: first, determining which stimuli require a response and selecting which instinctual drives to fulfill based on the individual's priority needs. Second, determining when and how needs are met, considering available opportunities and minimizing potential risks (Alwisol, 2018). When faced with internal urges, the ego regulates and controls instinctive demands by considering appropriate means of satisfaction (Lapsley & Stey, 2011). The ego refrains from action until it has had the opportunity to accurately perceive reality, understand what has happened in similar situations in the past, and make realistic plans for the future (Arnianti, 2021). If the ego is overly dominated by id impulses, individuals tend to exhibit psychopathic behavior (ignoring prevailing norms in all their actions). Conversely, if the superego is overly dominant, individuals are at risk of developing psychoneurosis (the inability to channel most of their primitive urges). If the ego exercises its executive functions appropriately and wisely, it will create harmony and adjustment with the external reality of the individual (Hall, 2019).

The superego exhibits behavioral-regulating qualities, even setting demands that far exceed rational and humanly acceptable limits (Osborn, 2021). The superego is the part of the personality structure that acts as a moral and ethical controller, often harshly demanding and critical of individuals (Pick, 2021). The superego controls and directs individual behavior within moral boundaries, even when this contradicts the id's instinctive drive to achieve realistic satisfaction (Wiseman, 2024).

The superego generates guilt when an individual violates moral rules or values. Guilt functions as an internal punishment mechanism, encouraging individuals to comply with rules and avoid behavior that violates moral values (Wiseman, 2024). Individuals develop an understanding of norms, ethics, and behaviors deemed right or wrong by their social environment (Prameswari & Pamungkas, 2024). This prevents



individuals from committing acts deemed bad or deviant, thereby preventing individuals from receiving punishment or negative consequences for behavior that does not conform to applicable moral standards (Nafi'ah et al., 2022).

Previous research relevant to the theme to be examined by the researcher. First, a study conducted by Savitri entitled "A Psychoanalytic Study of Sigmund Freud on the Main Character in Andrea Hirata's Novel *Guru Aini*" (Savitri, 2025). The researcher chose the novel *Guru Aini* because of its interesting conflict to study: the obsession of a teacher named Aini who promises to replace her shoes after successfully making her student become a mathematician. The results of the study show that: (1) the id aspect of the main character is dominated by instinctive drives such as the desire to become a math teacher, helping less intelligent students, guiding students to success, and keeping promises; (2) the ego aspect is seen in the struggle to guide students, facing obstacles, rejecting awards, achieving dreams, and living a life abroad; (3) the superego aspect is seen in a clear vision of the future and Desi's success in guiding students until they find meaning in their obedience.

Second, a study conducted by Nuratun Safitri, Mahmudi Efendi, and Muh. Khairussibyan entitled "Personality Structure of the Main Character Inggit in the Novel *My Lecture My Husband* by Gliticious: A Psychological Study of Sigmund Freud" (Safitri et al., 2022). The results of the study indicate that Inggit's personality structure includes: (1) the id, with aspects of innate instincts, desires, and pleasure; (2) the ego, with aspects of actions, roles, and satisfaction; and (3) the superego, with aspects of good and bad moral values. This structure is dominated by the ego, which is based on primitive id impulses, resulting in a personality imbalance. This tends toward psychopathic behavior, characterized by immoral acts such as killing when faced with stress.

Third, a relevant study by Rafifah Ayu Adzan Putri entitled "The Personality of the Main Character in the Film *Kembang Api*, a Sigmund Freud

Perspective" (Putri & Raharjo, 2024). The results show that in the film *Kembang Api*, there are 12 personality traits of the main character from a psychoanalytic perspective. The three-data id aspect is characterized by a tendency to daydream, ignore reality and logic, and prioritize the fulfillment of desires over morality. The two-data ego aspect is seen in the ability to adapt desires to reality and applicable rules. The seven superego aspects are characterized by the dominance of moral principles, idealism, and judgments of right and wrong. With the largest number, the superego is the most dominant aspect.

Fourth, Firlana Izaty's research "The Personality of the Main Character in Anastasia Aemilia's Novel *Katarsis: A Psychoanalytic Study*" (Izaty, 2022). The results of this research on Anastasia Aemilia's novel *Katarsis* found: (1) four id aspects, including hatred of parents, pushing, searching for coins, and hating Moses; (2) three ego aspects, such as calling parents by name, hitting with a shovel, and avoiding Moses; (3) one superego aspect, namely having a fearful nature.

Fifth, Moch Muhlason's research "The Inner Conflict of the Main Character in Rintik Sedu's Novel *Kata*" (Muhlason, 2021). The results showed that the main character's inner conflict. In the id aspect, data were found in the form of anger (6), hope (6), optimism (1), and motivation (1). In the ego aspect, there were awareness (5), annoyance (8), sadness (10), disappointment (4), doubt (5), pride (1), and happiness (7). In the superego aspect, patience (4), wisdom (2), compassion (4), regret (2), guilt (2), broken promises (1), and responsibility (0) were found. These data indicate that the ego aspect dominates the storyline. The imbalance between the id, ego, and superego creates internal conflict that triggers the main character's inner conflict.

The five previous studies relevant to this study share similarities in the use of theory, namely psychoanalysis developed by Sigmund Freud to analyze the personality structure of the main character, consisting of the id, ego, and superego. The difference lies in the data source used in this study,

which uses Valerie Patkar's novel "Serangkai" as the object of study.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach. A qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research is used to present data obtained in narrative form, consisting of words, sentences, or paragraphs, and to describe a phenomenon in a naturalistic manner. A qualitative approach is used to explain phenomena without relying on statistical data in the form of numbers, but rather relying more on exploratory and descriptive data. This research emphasizes exploratory and descriptive in order to thoroughly explore and describe in detail and systematically the conditions, situations, and meanings contained behind the personality of the main character. The use of a qualitative approach aims to obtain final results to find, explain, and describe the form of the main character's personality according to Sigmund Freud's theory. This type of descriptive research is used to describe the personality structure of the main character in the novel Serangkai by Valerie Patkar in the psychoanalytic perspective developed by Sigmund Freud. The main focus of this research is to identify and analyze the forms of id, ego, and superego personality manifested in behavior, speech, perception, thoughts, actions explicitly as well as the emotional responses of the main character in the novel Serangkai by Valerie Patkar.

The data source for this research is Valerie Patkar's novel "Serangkai." Published in Jakarta: Bhuana Ilmu Populer. Published on January 27, 2021, this novel has 400 pages and measures 13.5 x 19.5 cm. The data used in this study are the personality structure of the main character, consisting of the id, ego, and superego, as depicted in quotes, words, sentences, punctuation, paragraphs, and dialogue. This study addresses the research problem, which is the representation of personality structure in the novel, and is examined using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory.

The data collection technique in this study employed reading and note-taking techniques to

gather data in a structured manner for analysis. Data analysis techniques are methods for analyzing data according to systematic procedures. Procedures include methods for interpreting the analyzed data. This study employed an interactive data analysis model.

RESULTS

1. Form of the Id in the Main Characters of the Novel Serangkai

According to Freud, the id is the source of psychic energy and instinctive drives, operating entirely in the subconscious mind based on the pleasure principle. The id demands instant gratification of biological needs without considering reality, logic, or morality. Freud's statement is relevant to the three main characters in the novel Serangkai, who have strong desires for immediate fulfillment.

a. Desire to Become a Racer

Data 1

"Dan itu yang bikin gue nggak pernah bisa balik ke rumah, sekalipun gue pengen banget..."

Bagi gue cerita itu terasa singkat tentang seorang anak, pemimpi yang benci dipaksa menjadi seorang dokter dan punya mimpi besar menjadi seorang pembalap sampai minggat dan membawa kabur uang pokok semester 1 kuliah yang diberikan orangtuannya. Namun ternyata, Daverra menghabiskan malam, subuh, dan pagi hingga cerita itu benar-benar usai

"And that's why I can never go back home, even though I really want to..."

To me, the story seemed short about a child, a dreamer who hated being forced to become a doctor and had such a big dream of becoming a racer that he ran away and stole the first semester's tuition money given to him by his parents. However, Daverra spent the night, dawn, and morning until the story finally ended.



Data (1) shows that Kai Daverra had a big dream of becoming a professional racer, but faced pressure from his parents who wanted him to become a doctor. These differing desires created a strong inner conflict within him. He chose to run away from home and take his first semester's tuition with him to pursue his dreams. This action demonstrated that Kai prioritized his dreams over the academic obligations his parents had planned. The decision was fraught with risk, but Kai remained confident in his choice. He wanted to prove that success could be achieved through a path aligned with his interests and passions. Although his actions seemed extreme, Kai still recognized that his parents wanted the best for him. However, he felt that true happiness could only be found by living life according to his own choices—a person who is determined and willing to take risks.

This quote from the character Kai Daverra proves that the behavior shown is included in the id personality structure, because Kai has a very strong urge to realize his dream of becoming a racer even though this desire is contrary to the wishes of his parents who forced him to become a doctor. Pressure from his family environment created internal conflict, prompting Kai to impulsively run away from home and take his college tuition money to fulfill his personal desires. This aligns with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which states that the id is closely linked to an individual's instinctive drives and desires. It's clear that Kai's decisions are driven more by subconscious impulses than by considerations of reality, as explained by the id's primitive, chaotic, unchanging, amoral, and illogical nature.

b. Unwillingness to Experience Defeat

Data 2

"Saya tetap ikut kualifikasi besok." Dia berhasil berdiri meskipun susah payah.

"I'm still qualifying tomorrow." He managed to stand up, despite the difficulty.

Data (2) shows Kai Daverra's actions, depicted as an individual who continues to strive to rise

despite the suffering he experiences, both physically and psychologically. Kai Daverra continues to strive to rise despite the physical and psychological suffering he experiences. His love for racing serves as both an emotional escape and a space for self-promotion. For Kai, racing is not just a competition, but part of his identity and self-esteem as a professional racer. The drive to win and prove his toughness makes him ignore pain and health risks. His fear of defeat and the desire to maintain his existence in the racing world make winning a top priority, even at the expense of his own safety.

Kai Daverra's behavior represents the dominance of the id in his personality structure, as his actions stem from instinctive impulses oriented toward achieving self-gratification. According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id is the earliest component of personality that operates based on the pleasure principle, namely the urge to fulfill desires immediately without considering reality and consequences. Kai's actions reflect his love for racing, which has become a source of inner satisfaction, even allowing him to ignore pain and his unstable physical condition. The pleasure he derives from racing circuits and competitions drives Kai to continually push himself to win and prove his abilities, even when this poses risks to his health.

c. Desire to Become a Doctor

Data 3

"Aku takut nanti nggak bisa masuk FKUI, terus Mama Papa jadi kecewa sama aku. Bayangin, masuk ke SMAN 8 aja aku nggak bisa. Padahal, aku udah belajar mati-matian karena aku tahu aku dari sekolah swasta dan itu akan memperberat aku."

"I'm afraid I won't be able to get into FKUI, and then my parents will be disappointed in me. Imagine, I couldn't even get into SMAN 8. Even though I studied really hard because I knew I was from a private school, that would make things difficult for me."

Data (3) shows that Divas is portrayed as someone with strong determination and motivation to achieve her dream of becoming a doctor, specifically by striving to enter the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia (FK UI). She realizes that competition at the University of Indonesia is very fierce, even more difficult than when she fought to get into SMAN 8. However, this awareness doesn't make her give up; instead, it fuels her enthusiasm. Divas studies with discipline and consistency, attending extra lessons until late at night, and maintaining a structured study schedule. For her, success requires great effort and sacrifice. Behind her struggles, there is also a fear of failure and anxiety about disappointing her parents.

This quote demonstrates the role of the id in Divas' personality, as her motivation and actions are born from an intense inner drive to achieve the profession of doctor and gain recognition and pride from her parents. In line with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id is associated with basic, instinctive drives, such as ambition, the need for achievement, and the effort to avoid fear and anxiety. These efforts are not entirely based on realistic considerations of one's own limits, but rather on an inner urge to quickly achieve desired goals.

Data 4

"Dulu, ketika gue memutuskan ingin menjadi dokter, gue memiliki harapan kalau kelak, waktu kakak gue masih suka berantem sampai babak belur dan ke rumah sakit, gue akan menjadi dokter pertama yang menyembuhkannya"

"Back then, when I decided I wanted to become a doctor, I had the hope that one day, when my older brother still liked to fight until he was beaten up and hospitalized, I would be the first doctor to cure him."

Data (4) shows that Divas's desire to become a doctor is not solely based on her view of the medical profession as a noble profession. Divas's desire to become a doctor stems from her personal experience when her older brother, Zacchio, underwent repeated cancer treatments in the hospital. She witnessed firsthand her brother's struggle against the disease and the medical limitations that prevented him from being cured. This experience of loss shaped her determination. For Divas, becoming a doctor is not just a prestigious profession, but a way to give meaning to the suffering she has experienced. This aspiration transforms emotional wounds into motivation. Divas strives to transform trauma and sadness into strength to help others and find new meaning in the loss of her brother.

This quote represents the role of the id in Divas's personality, as her motivation to become a doctor is rooted in strong affective drives of love, hope, and the inability to cope with her brother's illness. According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id serves as a source of instinctive drives and emotional needs that drive individuals to seek immediate inner satisfaction. Divas' emotional experiences, filled with loss and fear of the death of a loved one, gave rise to a strong urge to "save," which was then sublimated into the ideal of becoming a doctor.

d. Divas Want to Come to Kai's Race

Data 5

"Hmm, Mas, kalau akhir minggu ini aku izin cuti boleh nggak? Tiga hari aja." Sejak kapan gue mau mengajukan cuti? Gue aja enggan pulang ke rumah dan selalu ingin di rumah sakit, kerja seperti orang gila yang nggak kenal hari esok.

"Hmm, Sir, can I take leave this weekend? Just three days." Since when did I want to ask for leave? I don't even want to go home and always want to be in the hospital, working like a maniac with no tomorrow.



Data (5) indicates that Divas has a desire to attend Kai Daverra's race, motivated by Kai's strong desire for Divas to be present and provide direct support. Divas's desire to attend the race prompted her to take the unusual step of planning a three-day leave and asking permission from her superior, Paradhika. This decision was quite surprising because Divas was known for almost never taking vacations and spending most of her time in the hospital. Previously, Divas had made work the center of her life and an escape from emotional pain and sadness. However, Kai Daverra's presence brought about a change in her. Her plan to take leave indicates a shift in priorities. Divas began to make room for her personal relationships and emotional needs, no longer solely focusing on professional devotion.

This quote can be linked to the id personality structure, because Divas's decision to take leave arose from an emotional drive and an inner need to fulfill Kai Daverra's expectations. Within Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic framework, the id is understood as the aspect of personality that operates based on the pleasure principle, namely the tendency to seek immediate affective gratification without careful rational consideration. This is evident in Divas's desire to leave the work routine, which had previously served as an escape from her inner conflict. The urge to love, the desire to be together, and the need for personal closeness with Kai became the dominant factors, overriding professional considerations and work obligations as a doctor.

e. Desire to Stop Cancer Chemotherapy

Data 6

“Di umur 16 tahun, Zacchio memutuskan untuk berhenti berobat dan kemoterapi karena dokter bilang, kanker yang dia derita nggak akan pernah sembuh”.

At the age of 16, Zacchio decided to stop treatment and chemotherapy because the doctors said his cancer would never be cured.

Data (6) indicates that Zacchio made a crucial decision in his life to stop treatment and chemotherapy for the cancer he had been suffering from for a long time. The doctors had told him that his cancer was in an advanced stage and that there was little chance of recovery. This medical reality made Zacchio reconsider continuing his treatment. With each therapy session, his body grew weaker due to the spread of the cancer and the side effects of the treatment. This led to frustration and an awareness of his physical limitations. His decision to stop chemotherapy demonstrates acceptance and calm in the face of an irreversible condition. Zacchio chose to live the rest of his life with full awareness, rather than continuing treatment that was no longer effective for his body.

This statement shows that Zacchio's decision represents the dominance of the id in his personality, because his choice to stop chemotherapy was based on an instinctive impulse to avoid continued physical suffering. According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the id functions based on the pleasure principle, namely the basic human drive to seek comfort and reject pain. pain without rational consideration of external reality and future consequences. This drive demonstrates the dominance of the id, which demands an immediate end to suffering, while the roles of the ego and superego are marginalized. In line with these characteristics, the id seeks only pleasure, unable to distinguish between thoughts and actions.

2. Ego Forms in the Main Characters of the Novel Setangkai

According to Freud, the ego operates based on the reality principle, namely, channeling id impulses in a socially acceptable manner consistent with the reality principle. The ego is able to postpone fulfilling desires until the appropriate time by considering the situation, risks, and consequences of an action. The ego's goal is to find the most realistic and safe way to satisfy id

needs. Freud's statement is relevant to the three main characters in the novel "Serangkai," who act based on the reality principle.

a. Putting Aside the Ambition of Victory for the Sake of Safeguarding

Data 7

"Stop pit, Daverra," Dave repeated more firmly. With a bit of force, I pulled the car over to the side of the road, supposedly at the pit stop. The stop made me feel uneasy. My vision suddenly blurred, and everything seemed dark. What was going on? Why did it feel like something was trying to escape my throat? I shook my head repeatedly to regain my senses.

Data (7) shows that Kai Daverra experienced a severe physical decline mid-race, even though he was mentally and emotionally driven to keep going. Physically, Kai's condition deteriorated drastically, marked by blurred vision, increasing discomfort, and nearly losing consciousness. However, his ambition and passion as a racer drove him to stay on the track to maintain his performance and professional identity. The drive to win led Kai to ignore the team's warnings, including Dave's order to pit. Ultimately, Kai chose to obey the order and stop the car in a controlled manner. This decision demonstrated rational consideration and maturity, as he was able to prioritize safety despite his strong ambition.

This phenomenon represents the role of ego in personality structure. According to psychoanalytic theory, Sigmund Freud argued that the ego operates based on the reality principle, the ability to delay or control instinctive impulses to align with reality and ensure safety for the individual. Kai begins to realize his unstable physical condition, potentially posing a fatal risk if he insists on continuing the race. Although the id urges him to keep going to maintain his ambition as a racer, the ego takes control, considering the potential consequences. Kai's decision to stop the

car demonstrates a rational and realistic attitude, as well as an awareness of his physical limitations.

b. Always Trapped in Memories of His Past

Data 8

Divas, who always felt fine and had let go, ultimately never mentioned Zacchio's name and always avoided any conversation about him. Divas, who always felt she had recovered, was actually still harboring all the pain that had been delayed in the past.

Data (8) proves that Divas tried to convince herself that she was fine and had let go of her brother, Zacchio's departure. Divas tried to display a strong attitude and was able to face the bitter reality of the loss. Divas tried to avoid mentioning Zacchio's name and shut out the topic of her brother as a way to appear strong. However, this attitude actually showed that the inner wounds and trauma of her loss were still held within her. She appeared strong in front of Kai, Paradhika, and her parents, but emotionally she had not fully recovered. This was evident in the symbolic habits she secretly practiced, such as being alone every afternoon, lighting a cigarette without smoking it to feel as if Zacchio was nearby, and listening to her brother's favorite songs like *Kasih Tak Sampai* (Love Not Until). These actions were unconscious ways to maintain emotional closeness with the deceased.

This sentence falls within the ego personality structure. Divas's behavior demonstrates her ability to adapt to the harsh reality of loss through a process of self-control. From Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic perspective, the ego functions as a mediator, balancing the emotional impulses of the id with the demands of reality. This is evident when Divas attempts to convince herself that she is fine by avoiding talking about Zacchio and suppressing her emotions in order to continue her role as a doctor professionally. This behavior demonstrates the ego's attempt to maintain psychological balance so that the individual does not become overwhelmed by excessive sadness. However,



Divas's habit of isolating herself, lighting a cigarette, and listening to Zacchio's favorite song indicates that the ego is still struggling to manage unresolved trauma.

c. Lying About Her Illness

Data 9

I laughed, which was actually bitter, but she couldn't catch the signal because she didn't yet understand the situation. "It's just fun! Bald is cool, you know!" I had to lie to her and say that my decision to cut off all my hair was because I couldn't stand having long hair and wanted to try a new style. In fact, this happened because of the chemotherapy I started after the doctor said radiation therapy was no longer effective in treating my cancer.

Data (9) shows that Zacchio tries to hide his true health condition from his sister, Divas, by displaying a cheerful demeanor and always laughing. Despite having cancer and undergoing regular chemotherapy, Zacchio tries to hide his pain and fatigue so that Divas doesn't worry. He even lies about his health condition, including the reason for his hair loss due to the effects of chemotherapy. Zacchio chooses to shave his head bald and says that the style looks "cool," solely so that Divas will laugh and not suspect his true condition. This action shows Zacchio's great maturity and empathy. This lie is not an act of selfishness, but rather a way to protect Divas from sadness she may not be ready to face. He willingly endured pain to protect his sister's feelings. Zacchio's actions demonstrate a caring, resilient person who prioritizes the happiness of those he cares about, even though he himself is struggling under difficult circumstances.

This statement falls within the ego personality structure; Zacchio's actions are the result of rational considerations to adapt to reality while protecting the emotional well-being of his sister, Divas. In Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the ego functions as a mediator between emotional

impulses arising from the id and the demands of reality that individuals must face in daily life. Zacchio's decision to conceal his illness, lie about the cause of his hair loss, and cut his hair to maintain a cheerful appearance in front of Divas demonstrates the ego's mechanism for controlling the situation to reduce his sister's anxiety, fear, and sadness, even though the consequences involve sacrificing his own honesty and personal feelings. The ego, in this context, attempts to choose the response deemed safest and most realistic, considering the psychological impact on others.

2. The Superego in the Main Characters of the Novel Serangkai

As Freud proposed, the superego operates based on moral principles and functions as an internal control within an individual's personality. The superego is tasked with assessing behavior and thoughts so that they are in accordance with moral values, social norms and applicable rules. The superego directs the ego to resist the impulses of the id. When individuals do good, the superego gives rise to feelings of satisfaction, while moral violations give rise to feelings of guilt or shame. Freud's statement is relevant to the three main characters in the novel Serangkai who act by considering morality in carrying out an action.

a. Mengikhhlaskan Orang yang Disayangi Bahagia Bersama Pilihannya

Data 10

"Nggak, gue nggak sebaik itu." Sejenak gue terperenyak.

"Awalnya, gue memang ingin nyalahin orang lain. Gue sempet ngerasa, mungkin kalau gue bisa sedikit keras kepala, gue bisa pertahanin Claire. Tapi, makin kesini gue sadar..." Angin berdesir begitu kencang ketika dia berbicara.

"Ada saatnya kita memang harus merelakan. Ada saatnya seseorang memang harus pergi... dan nggak bisa kita ambil kembali lagi.

"No, I'm not that good." For a moment I was stunned.

"At first, I really wanted to blame other people. I felt like, maybe if I could be a little stubborn, I could defend Claire. But, as I got closer I realized..." The wind rustled so fast when he spoke. "There comes a time when we just have to let go. There comes a time when someone just has to go... and we can't take them back."

Data (10) shows Kai Daverra experiencing a complex inner conflict related to his relationship with Claire, his ex-girlfriend. Initially, Kai had a strong desire to hold on to Claire and struggled to accept the fact that Claire had chosen her own path by marrying Ares. On the one hand, he still wanted to keep Claire, but on the other, he felt disappointed and guilty because during their relationship, he prioritized racing over being together. The realization that he wasn't present as a partner gave rise to guilt and a drive to "reclaim" the lost relationship. Initially, this inner conflict gave rise to negative impulses, such as blaming circumstances and feeling angry with Ares. However, over time, Kai realizes that forcing him will only prolong the pain and doesn't guarantee anyone's happiness. Ultimately, Kai chose to let go.

Kai's actions represent the superego personality structure, as Kai Daverra's attitude demonstrates the ability to control emotional impulses in order to uphold moral and ethical values. Based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the superego plays a role in controlling behavior based on norms, social values, and the voice of the individual. A long-held internalized conscience. This action is reflected when Kai is faced with an inner conflict between his desire to protect Claire and his emotional urge to vent his anger, yet he chooses not to hurt anyone. This decision demonstrates Kai's ability to resist id-driven impulses and adopt a more prudent approach. By accepting reality and forgiving Claire's departure, Kai demonstrates moral maturity and ethical awareness in dealing with a

painful situation.

b. Fully Dedicated to His Work as a Doctor

Data 11

Saat gue dengan tergesa-gesa berlari ke ruang UGD dan menuju sebuah tujuan yang nggak pasti karena gue nggak tahu harus membawanya ke mana, gue berniat untuk langsung merawatnya di ruang tunggu dan membawanya semua alat atau apa pun yang bisa membuat gue menanganinya sekarang.

As I hurriedly ran to the emergency room and headed for an uncertain destination because I didn't know where to take him, I intended to immediately treat him in the waiting room and bring all the equipment or anything else I could handle right away.

Data (11) indicates that Divas possesses a strong sense of responsibility and extraordinary professionalism in carrying out her duties as a doctor. In emergency situations, Divas is required to act quickly and put aside personal panic for the sake of the patient's safety. This is evident when she treated Evan, an 8-year-old boy who was bleeding heavily from the nose and mouth. Despite the stressful situation, Divas did not panic but instead used it as a driving force to provide immediate assistance. When the entire hospital room was full, Divas made a quick decision to treat Evan in the waiting room. She brought the necessary medical supplies and immediately began treatment. She did not allow limited facilities to hinder her care and was able to manage her stress for the sake of the patient's safety. Her behavior confirms her ability to balance professionalism and humanitarian values in carrying out her duties as a doctor.

This quote is included in the superego personality structure because Divas' behavior is based on the moral values, sense of responsibility, and professional ethics inherent in her as a doctor. In line with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic



theory, the superego functions as a behavioral guide derived from norms, moral principles, and conscience that have been internalized since an individual's time in their social environment. This situation is reflected in Divas's continued assistance to Evan despite the emergency situation and limited facilities. Her actions demonstrate that Divas prioritizes humanitarian obligations and professional responsibilities over fear, risk, or personal interests.

c. Driving a Car If You Already Have a Driver's License

Data 12

Gue belum cukup umur untuk punya SIM dan menjemput adik gue sendiri, sekalipun sebenarnya gue sudah bisa nyetir

I'm not old enough to have a driver's license and pick up my little sister myself, even though I can actually drive.

Data (12) shows Zacchio (Kak Kio) as having a strong desire to pick up his little sister, Divas, after school, even though they attend different schools and therefore don't always get home at the same time. Zacchio's desire to pick up Divas stems from a deep sense of responsibility, concern, and affection as an older sibling. He wants to ensure that Divas doesn't have to wait alone or use public transportation, which could potentially endanger her safety. Although he can drive his father's jeep, he realizes that he isn't old enough to have a driver's license, so he chooses not to break the law. This decision reflects discipline and emotional maturity, as he is able to balance the urge to protect his little sister with adherence to applicable norms. His desire to pick up Divas regularly confirms his consistency in ensuring his little sister's safety and well-being.

This quote falls within the superego personality structure according to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which functions as a controller of individual behavior based on moral values, social norms, and applicable laws. In

Zacchio's case, the superego appears to be operating dominantly when he chooses to resist the urge to drive despite possessing the ability. His awareness of the age limit for driving demonstrates his adherence to legal rules and social norms, preventing him from imposing his will for personal gain. Zacchio's decision not to pick up his own sister also reflects ethical considerations oriented toward the safety of others, not solely his own desires.

DISCUSSION

A representation of the personality structure of the main characters in Valerie Patkar's novel "Serangkai" through a psychoanalytic approach. Overall, the novel presents complex and realistic inner conflicts, particularly in depicting the characters' emotional struggles as they face trauma, loss, ambition, and moral demands. The storyline depicts not only the relationships between characters but also the internal processes that shape attitudes, decisions, and personality development. Valerie Patkar's novel "Serangkai" is relevant for study using a literary psychology perspective because it deeply depicts the human psyche.

Literary psychology plays a role in examining and analyzing various psychological symptoms reflected in characters in literary works (Ismaya et al., 2026). The psychoanalytic approach formulated by Sigmund Freud is used to outline the three main components of personality structure: the id, ego, and superego. The id is reflected through the characters' instinctive drives to pursue desires, ambitions, and spontaneous emotional needs. Individuals can act impulsively without careful consideration, simply following their own desires, and ignoring social norms when instinctive drives (id) dominate (Fahmaywati & Khoiri, 2025). The ego acts as a mediator between id impulses and social reality, while balancing the demands of the superego through rational decision-making and a willingness to accept all consequences (Awaliyah & Rizal, 2025), enabling characters to make

relatively rational decisions. The superego is evident in characters' attitudes, which are influenced by moral values, social norms, and a sense of responsibility (Maysaroh, 2026). The interaction of these three aspects creates dynamic psychological conflicts and determines the direction of the characters' actions throughout the story.

Overall, the study's findings indicate that the balance and tension between the id, ego, and superego play a crucial role in character development and conflict in novels. Both in real life and in stories, each character possesses diverse and distinct characteristics and personalities (Nurfazira & Nur, 2026). The dominance of one personality structure often triggers internal conflict, while a character's ability to negotiate these three aspects fosters maturation and behavioral change. These findings confirm that literary works serve not only as a medium of entertainment but also as a means of psychological reflection that represents the realities of human life. Therefore, a psychoanalytic study of this novel can enrich readers' understanding of the characters' characters and broaden their horizons in the study of literary psychology.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on the novel *Serangkai* by Valerie Patkar which was analyzed using the psychoanalytic theory put forward by Sigmund Freud, the following conclusions can be drawn. In line with Freud's view that states that human behavior is the result of interaction and conflict between the three personality structures. After examining the personality in the novel *Serangkai* by Valerie Patkar, the three characters embody various aspects of personality forms including id, ego, and superego. The novel *Serangkai* by Valerie Patkar represents Sigmund Freud's concept of personality as a whole. The interaction between id, ego, and superego in the three main characters depicts inner

conflict, self-control, and moral values That shape behavior and character development. This novel not only presents emotional conflict, but also shows how Freud's personality structure works in the lives of the characters in it. The form of the id personality structure, in the character Kai Daverra is manifested based on (The desire to become a racer and not want to experience defeat), the character Karina Maladivas Nota is manifested by (The desire to become a doctor and Divas wants to come to Kai's race), the character Zacchio Ivander Nota is manifested by (The desire to make his sister happy and protect her and The desire to stop chemotherapy). The ego personality structure in Kai Daverra is depicted as (Setting Aside the Ambition to Win for the Sake of Safeguarding), Karina Maladivas Nota is depicted as (Always Trapped in Memories of Her Past), and Zacchio Ivander Nota is depicted as (Lying About His Illness). The superego personality structure in Kai Daverra is depicted as (Letting Loved Ones Be Happy with Their Choices), Karina Maladivas Nota is depicted as (Fully Dedicated to Her Work as a Doctor), and Zacchio Ivander Nota is depicted as (Driving a Car if She Has a Driver's License).

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