



Memory and the Power of Remembrance of the Character Ali in the Novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* by Brian Khrisna

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the memories and recall of the character Ale in the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* by Brian Khrisna using a literary psychology approach based on Ludwig Klages's personality theory. The study was conducted in 2026, with the research subject being the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum* by Brian Khrisna, published by Grasindo in 2025. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques consisting of reading and note-taking. The research data consists of quotations of sentences, dialogues, and narratives related to the aspects of memory and the ability to recall of the character Ale. The research instrument consists of data cards, while the data analysis technique was carried out through the stages of classification, description, and interpretation based on Ludwig Klages' theory. The results of the study indicate that the character Ale's memory encompasses the ability to recall past experiences, remember behavioral habits, harbor expectations regarding future impressions, revisit erroneous impressions resulting from traumatic experiences, and engage in fantasy as a form of psychological escape. Meanwhile, the character Ale's memory capacity is divided into two forms: the capacity to recall experiences or events, and the capacity to recall objects that evoke the character's emotional experiences. This study demonstrates that past experiences stored in memory have a significant influence on the development of the psychological state and personality of the character Ale in the novel.

Keywords: memory, power remembrance, character, novel

Ingatan dan Daya Mengenang Tokoh Ale dalam Novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* Karya Brian Khrisna

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan ingatan dan daya mengenang tokoh Ale dalam novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* karya Brian Khrisna menggunakan pendekatan psikologi sastra dengan teori kepribadian Ludwig Klages. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tahun 2026 dengan objek penelitian berupa novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* karya Brian Khrisna yang diterbitkan oleh Grasindo tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa teknik baca dan catat. Data penelitian berupa kutipan kalimat, dialog, dan narasi yang berkaitan dengan aspek ingatan dan daya mengenang tokoh Ale. Instrumen penelitian berupa kartu data, sedangkan teknik analisis data dilakukan melalui tahap klasifikasi, deskripsi, dan interpretasi berdasarkan teori Ludwig Klages. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ingatan tokoh Ale meliputi kemampuan mengingat kembali pengalaman masa lalu, mengingat kebiasaan tingkah laku, memiliki harapan terhadap kesan yang akan diterima, mengenangkan kesan-kesan yang keliru akibat pengalaman traumatis, serta berfantasi sebagai bentuk pelarian psikologis. Sementara itu, daya mengenang tokoh Ale terbagi menjadi dua bentuk, yaitu daya mengenang pengalaman atau peristiwa dan daya mengenang benda atau objek yang memunculkan kembali pengalaman emosional tokoh. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa pengalaman masa lalu yang tersimpan dalam ingatan memiliki pengaruh besar terhadap pembentukan kondisi psikologis dan kepribadian tokoh Ale dalam novel.

Kata kunci: ingatan, daya mengenang, tokoh, novel

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INTRODUCTION

Literary works are a form of human expression that conveys life experiences, imagination, and psychological states through aesthetic language. Literature serves not only as entertainment but also as a medium for understanding the realities of human life through the author's representation of characters and conflicts. According to Teeuw (1984:22), literature uses language in a distinctive way, enabling it to convey human inner experiences in greater depth. Therefore, literary works are often used as objects of study to understand the relationship between life experiences and human psychological states.

One form of literature that frequently depicts human inner conflicts is the novel. Novels offer a broad narrative space, allowing authors to depict character development in detail and complexity. According to Tarigan (2011:16), Elmustian & Jalil (2015:11), a novel is a work of prose that depicts the lives of characters and the conflicts they experience. Through novels, readers can understand the psychological states of characters through the actions, dialogue, and life experiences presented in the story.

In literary studies, a literary psychology approach is used to understand the psychological aspects of characters in literary works. Endraswara (2003:96) explains that literary psychology is the study of the psychological activities of characters in literary works through a psychological approach. This approach views characters as representations of human psychological experiences, which can be analyzed through their behavior, inner conflicts, and how they cope with life. Thus, literary psychology is a relevant approach for examining the inner dynamics of characters in novels.

One interesting psychological aspect to study in literary works is memory and the power of recollection. Memory relates to an individual's ability to store life experiences, while the power of recollection relates to the ability to bring those experiences back into consciousness. According

to Suryabrata (2012:97), Ludwig Klages views memory as part of the material or fabric of personality that functions to shape an individual's psychological state. Life experiences stored in memory can influence how a person thinks, acts, and views life.

Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* depicts the psychological experiences of the character Ale, filled with life pressures, loneliness, and traumatic experiences. Ale is portrayed as an individual constantly haunted by past experiences, which influence his present-day mental state. These experiences resurface through memories and the power of reminiscence, which dominate his life. Therefore, this novel is interesting to study using Ludwig Klages' theory of personality psychology.

The research questions are: (1) how does Ale's memory manifest in Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*? (2) how does Ale's memory manifest in the novel?

The purpose of this research is to describe the forms of Ale's memory and power of reminiscence based on Ludwig Klages' theory of personality psychology. This research is expected to provide theoretical benefits in the development of literary psychology studies and practical benefits for readers in understanding the relationship between life experiences and human psychological conditions.

The first relevant research was conducted by Rohani (2025) entitled "Form and Meaning of Metaphors in Brian Khrisna's Novel "Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati" (Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati). The study discussed the metaphorical style of language in the novel and found that metaphors were used to describe the psychological conditions of the characters. The second relevant study was conducted by Herson Kadir et al. (2025) regarding the representation of social reality in the novel through a study of literary sociology. The third relevant study was conducted by Putri et al. (2026) entitled "Dysphemism in the Novel *Seporsi Mie*



Ayam Sebelum Mati Analysis of Meaning, Form, Function, and Classification" which discussed the use of dysphemism in the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*. The results of the study showed that dysphemism was used to represent the character's emotions, build character, strengthen conflict, and convey social criticism (Putri et al., 2026:273–279). Different from previous studies, this study focuses on the psychological aspects of literature, especially the memory and remembrance of the character Ale using Ludwig Klages' theory. Thus, this study has novelty because it emphasizes the psychological dimensions of the character that have not been widely studied in previous studies.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods (Moleong, 2021:17; Mahsum, 2014:11; Fraenkel et al., 2012:271). The qualitative approach was chosen because the research data consists of words, phrases, sentences, dialogue, inner monologues, and narratives contained in Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*. Qualitative research aims to understand phenomena in depth through interpretation of the meaning contained in literary texts. According to Suharsimi Arikunto, descriptive research is used to systematically and accurately describe facts based on the data found. Therefore, the qualitative descriptive method is considered relevant for analyzing the psychological aspects of the character Ale related to memory and recollection in the novel.

The research design used is literary psychology, focusing on the character's personality. This study utilizes Ludwig Klages' theory of personality psychology, specifically the concept of personality material (Stoff), which includes memory (Gedächtnis) and recollection (Erinnerungsvermögen). The literary psychology approach was chosen because the research focuses on the character's psychological state, as represented through life experiences, inner

conflicts, trauma, and psychological reflections that emerge throughout the storyline. Using this approach, this study seeks to describe the relationship between the character's past experiences and their present psychological state.

The data source for this research is Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2025, with 216 pages. The research data consists of narrative excerpts, dialogue, inner monologues, and descriptions of character actions containing elements of memory and recollection. The research focuses on two main aspects: (1) memory, which includes recalling, remembering habits, expectations regarding certain impressions, remembering false impressions, and fantasizing; and (2) recollection, which includes experiences of stories/events and specific objects or objects that evoke memories.

Data collection techniques were carried out through reading and note-taking. Intensive and repeated reading of the novel was carried out to understand the overall content, character traits, and psychological structures emerging in the text. Next, note-taking was carried out by identifying and marking quotations relevant to the research focus. The data were then classified based on memory and recollection categories according to Ludwig Klages' theory. This technique was chosen to ensure a systematic data collection process and facilitate the researcher's analysis.

The research instrument used was a data card. Data cards are used to record quotes, data codes, pages and interpretation results according to research categories. Data coding was carried out to simplify the analysis process. Code I is used for the memory category, while code DM is used for the memory category. For example, code (I/MK/Dt.1/P.10) shows memory data with the aspect of remembering on the first data page 10. Meanwhile code (DM/JP/Dt.1/Plm.7) shows data on the ability to remember types of experiences on the first data page 7. This coding helps researchers group data

based on research indicators in a more structured way.

The data analysis technique was carried out in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction stage was carried out by selecting data relevant to the research focus, namely the memory and recollection of the character Ale. The data presentation stage was carried out by describing quotations that had been classified based on research indicators. Next, the conclusion stage was carried out by interpreting the analysis results based on Ludwig Klages' theory of personality psychology. The analysis was conducted in-depth to understand how past experiences shape Ale's psychological state in the novel.

The validity of the data in this study was ensured through diligent reading and theoretical triangulation techniques. Diligent reading was carried out by repeatedly reading the novel to gain a deeper understanding of the text's content. Meanwhile, theoretical triangulation was carried out by comparing the analysis results using Ludwig Klages' theory of literary psychology and personality theory with the opinions of other relevant experts. Thus, the research results are expected to have a stronger level of validity and objectivity in explaining the psychological aspects of Ale in the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*.

RESULTS

This study examines the psychological aspects of literature in Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* and (2) the character Ale's recollection. The focus of the study was directed at the forms of past experiences that persist in the character's consciousness, thus influencing his psychological state, thought patterns, and behavior in facing life. Based on the data analysis, it was found that Ale's recollection is dominated by traumatic experiences, loneliness, life failures,

social pressures, and inner conflicts that remain imprinted on his consciousness. Furthermore, Ale's recollection demonstrates the ability to relive past experiences through specific events or objects that hold strong emotional significance.

1. Ale's Recollection

1.1 Recollection

Tokoh Ale menunjukkan kemampuan mengingat kembali pengalaman masa lalu yang meninggalkan kesan emosional mendalam dalam dirinya. Pengalaman tersebut muncul kembali secara sadar ketika tokoh menghadapi situasi tertentu yang memicu ingatannya.

“Ngomong-ngomong soal ulang tahun, dulu aku pernah membawa kue ulang tahun untuk kubagikan di kantor. Kuenya tidak bagus, hanya kue sederhana berwarna hijau dan terlihat norak. Kupikir, orang-orang akan berebut lalu mengucapkan selamat kepadaku. Namun, ternyata aku salah. Tidak ada satu pun yang mengambil potongan kue itu sampai jam pulang kantor.”

“Speaking of birthdays, I once brought a birthday cake to share at the office. It wasn't very good, just a simple green cake that looked tacky. I thought people would rush to get it and congratulate me. But I was wrong. No one took a slice of the cake until after work.”

This quote shows that Ale still harbors a humiliating experience at work. The incident resurfaces in his consciousness and creates feelings of loneliness and social alienation. The memory of being rejected by his environment becomes part of the emotional wound that continues to affect the character's psychological state.

Furthermore, Ale's ability to reminisce is also evident when he recalls a life experience filled with stress and failure.

“Aku selalu merasa hidupku berjalan salah. Apa pun yang kulakukan selalu berakhir

buruk, seolah dunia memang tidak pernah memberiku tempat."

"I always feel like my life is going wrong. Whatever I do always ends badly, as if the world never gave me a place."

This quote shows that Ale continually recalls negative life experiences, which ultimately shape his pessimistic view of himself. These memories reinforce his mental state, which is filled with despair.

1.2 Remembering Behavioral Habits

Ale's memories also emerge through repetitive habits that have a specific emotional meaning.

"Aku selalu makan mie ayam di tempat itu setiap malam Jumat. Entah kenapa, hanya di sana aku merasa sedikit tenang."

"I always eat chicken noodles there every Friday night. For some reason, only there I feel a little calm."

The habit of eating chicken noodles becomes a recurring experience that leaves a deep psychological impression on Ale. This simple activity is not only a routine but also a space for reflection for the character to calm down from the pressures of life.

Furthermore, the habit of smoking also becomes part of the character's psychological experience.

"Cigarette butts cover the floor of the room. The smell of smoke and nicotine has become part of my life."

"Puntung-puntung rokok memenuhi lantai kamar. Bau asap dan nikotin sudah menjadi bagian dari hidupku."

This quote shows that Ale's bad habit symbolizes a chaotic and stressful mental state. This habit emerged as a form of escape from the psychological burden that continues to haunt him.

1.3 Having Expectations about the Impressions He Will Receive

Ale has certain expectations about life and the responses of others to him, although these expectations are often tinged with pessimism.

"Kupikir setidaknya mereka akan mengingat ulang tahunku, atau sekadar mengucapkan selamat. Ternyata aku memang tidak sepenting itu."

"I thought they'd at least remember my birthday, or just wish me a happy birthday. Turns out I'm not that important."

This quote demonstrates the character's hope for appreciation and recognition from those around him. However, the reality he experiences only reinforces his feelings of disappointment and loneliness.

Another hope is also apparent when Ale imagines his life changing for the better.

"Aku hanya ingin hidup biasa seperti orang lain. Punya tempat pulang dan seseorang yang benar-benar peduli."

"I just want to live an ordinary life like everyone else. To have a place to come home to and someone who truly cares."

This data shows that beneath his depressive state, Ale still harbors simple hopes for a better life. These hopes are part of the emotional experiences that remain deeply embedded in his consciousness.

1.4 Remembering False Impressions

Ale also experiences distortions in his past life experiences. Stressful past experiences have led Ale to view himself and his life negatively.

"Dulu aku berpikir kalau bekerja keras pasti hidupku akan berubah. Nyatanya, semua itu tidak ada gunanya."

"I used to think that if I worked hard, my life would change. In fact, it was all pointless."

This quote shows that Ale has changed his perspective on the life principles he once believed in. The experience of failure led him to form the mistaken impression that all his efforts would never bring about change.

Furthermore, Ale also views himself as insignificant.

"Mungkin memang lebih baik kalau aku tidak pernah ada."

"Maybe it would be better if I never existed."

This quote demonstrates a psychological distortion resulting from the dominance of negative experiences in the character's consciousness. Ale views himself negatively because he is constantly haunted by failure and the pressures of life.

1.5 Fantasizing

Ale tends to fantasize as a form of escape from the painful realities of life.

"Aku membayangkan bagaimana reaksinya kalau besok aku benar-benar mati. Apakah mereka akan sedih? Atau hidup mereka akan tetap biasa saja?"

"I imagine how they would react if I actually died tomorrow. Would they be sad? Or would their lives remain normal?"

Fantasy about death demonstrates the character's desire to escape the suffering of life. This fantasy emerges as a form of psychological reflection due to the mounting pressures of life. Furthermore, Ale also imagines the atmosphere after his death.

"Mungkin setelah aku pergi, kamar ini akan tetap sama. Puntung rokok, bau pengap, dan kesunyian."

"Maybe after I'm gone, this room will stay the same. Cigarette butts, a musty smell, and silence."

This quote shows that the character's fantasies are not only related to death, but also reflect the feelings of alienation and loneliness that dominate his life.

2. Ale's Memorability

2.1 Types of Experiences in the Story or Event

Ale's memorability is evident through his ability to recall certain life experiences with strong emotional content.

"Beberapa tahun yang lalu, teman seangkatanku kedapatan membawa kabur kamera mahal milik perusahaan. Aku melihatnya, tetapi aku tidak mengadukannya ke siapa-siapa."

"A few years ago, a classmate of mine was caught stealing an expensive company camera. I saw it, but I didn't tell anyone."

This quote demonstrates that Ale can still vividly recall past experiences related to moral conflict. These experiences remain present in the character's consciousness even though quite some time has passed.

Furthermore, the power of recollection also emerges when Ale recalls life experiences related to death.

"Aku masih ingat saat membantu mengangkat keranda itu. Rasanya dingin dan berat, seperti sedang membawa seluruh ketakutan dalam hidupku."

"I still remember helping carry the coffin. It felt cold and heavy, like I was carrying all my fears."

This experience had a profound psychological impact on Ale, as it raised an awareness of death and the transience of life.



2.2 Types of Objects

Ale's memory is also triggered by the presence of certain objects associated with his emotional experiences.

"Noda nikotin di kuku tanganku membuatku sadar sudah berapa lama aku hidup seperti ini."

"The nicotine stains on my fingernails make me realize how long I've been living like this."

This quote demonstrates how a simple object like a nicotine stain can reawaken a character's awareness of his stressful and destructive life. Furthermore, certain objects also trigger the resurfacing of traumatic experiences in Ale.

"Logo burung cangak itu membuat dadaku sesak. Aku langsung teringat ancaman yang pernah mereka berikan."

"The heron logo made my chest tighten. I immediately remembered the threats they once made."

This quote demonstrates how visual objects can trigger the recurrence of negative experiences in a character's consciousness. These objects function not only as ordinary objects, but also as symbols of the trauma and fear that still linger within Ale.

DISCUSSION

Ale's Memory in the Novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*

In Ludwig Klages' theory of personality psychology, memory is understood as part of the material or personality fabric (stoff) that functions to store human life experiences in the inner consciousness. Memory is not only related to the ability to recall past events but also encompasses emotional experiences, habits, hopes, and fantasies that influence an individual's psychological state

(Suryabrata, 2012:97). Based on research findings, the character Ale in the novel "*Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*" demonstrates that memory has a significant influence on the formation of his mental state and outlook on life.

The first form of memory is seen through his ability to recall past experiences that have a deep emotional impact. Ale often relives experiences related to loneliness, failure, and social rejection. One quote that demonstrates this is, "Speaking of birthdays, I once brought a birthday cake to share at the office... No one took a slice of the cake until after work." This quote demonstrates how the experience of social rejection leaves a lasting emotional scar on the character's consciousness. A simple event like a birthday becomes a traumatic memory because Ale feels disregarded by those around him.

This situation aligns with Hardianti's (2022:262) opinion, which explains that negative emotional experiences can form traumatic memories that continually resurface in an individual's consciousness through flashbacks or replays. In the context of the novel, Ale is unable to detach himself from painful past experiences, so these memories continue to influence his present-day psychological state. These recurring memories cause Ale to feel increasingly isolated and devoid of meaning in his life.

In addition to recalling past experiences, Ale also exhibits a form of memory in the form of behavioral habits. This habit is evident in his routine of eating chicken noodles, which is always associated with inner peace and a space for self-reflection. Chicken noodles are not merely a common food but also a symbol of nostalgia and emotional escape for Ale. Every time he is at a chicken noodle stall, Ale feels calmer than when facing the stressful outside world. This demonstrates that certain habits can become part of a memory structure that holds deep psychological significance for an individual.

According to Klages, repeated habits are stored in consciousness as part of life experiences that shape a person's personality (Suryabrata, 2012:98). In this novel, the habit of eating chicken noodles serves as a medium connecting Ale with his past emotional experiences. This habit demonstrates that humans tend to seek a comfortable space to maintain inner stability when facing severe life pressures.

The next aspect of memory is seen through the presence of hopes for future impressions. Ale hopes to be accepted and treated well by others, despite the fact that he often experiences social rejection. This hope is evident when Ale still tries to maintain politeness and appear "fine" in front of others despite his poor mental state. This indicates that Ale still desires social recognition and attention from those around him.

However, these hopes tend to turn into pessimism due to the dominance of negative experiences that continue to dominate his thoughts. Ale feels that he will always fail and be abandoned by those around him. This condition demonstrates that negative memories can influence how individuals develop expectations for the future. Lestari & Septiana (2025:242) explain that negative emotional experiences deeply embedded in memory can impact an individual's psychological state, leading to defense mechanisms such as pessimism and social withdrawal. In this novel, Ale exhibits these symptoms through despair and a loss of faith in his own life.

Ale's memories are also evident through the recollection of false impressions resulting from time and prolonged emotional stress. Ale views himself as a failure with no social significance. This assessment arises because stressful life experiences have made Ale lose the ability to see himself objectively. He views all his failures as proof that he is unworthy of respect or love.

This condition demonstrates memory distortion in the character. Memories continually filled with negative experiences cause Ale to form

false conclusions about himself. In literary psychology, memory distortion often occurs in individuals experiencing severe emotional stress, as traumatic experiences become more dominant than positive ones. Therefore, Ale is unable to see the possibility of a better life because his consciousness is filled with negative past experiences.

The final form of memory identified in this study is fantasy. Ale's fantasy is evident through his imagination of death and how people will react after his passing. Ale imagines how people will feel lost or regretful after his passing. This fantasy emerges as a form of escape from the pressures of life that he can no longer realistically face.

According to Minderop (2018:56), fantasy in literary works often serves as a psychological mechanism for characters to escape the painful realities of life. In this novel, Ale's fantasy shows that the character experiences such severe mental stress that death is seen as a way out of his suffering. Thus, memories in the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* not only serve as a repository of past experiences but also serve as a major factor shaping Ale's psychological state and inner conflict.

This study has the advantage of utilizing Ludwig Klages' theory, which is rarely used in literary psychology studies, particularly on the aspects of memory and reminiscence. This approach provides a new perspective in understanding the character's inner conflict through the structure of his memory and emotional experiences. Furthermore, the use of direct quotations from the novel helps strengthen the analysis of the character's psychological state in a more concrete and in-depth manner.

However, this study also has limitations because it focuses only on the aspects of memory and reminiscence without examining the overall structure of Ludwig Klages' personality, such as the character's inner drive and personality qualities. Therefore, future research is expected to expand



the study of literary psychology more broadly to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the psychological state of characters in literary works.

The Reminiscence of Ale in the Novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*

In Ludwig Klages' theory, the reminiscence (Erinnerungsvermögen) is an individual's ability to bring past experiences back into consciousness when exposed to certain stimuli (Suryabrata, 2012:98). Reminiscence differs from memory because it emphasizes the active process of reviving experiences already stored in memory. Based on research findings, Ale possesses a strong memory for traumatic experiences and various objects related to the pressures of his life.

This memory for these experiences or events is evident when Ale recalls events with deep emotional content. One quote exemplifying this is, "Several years ago, a friend from my class was caught stealing an expensive company camera. I saw it, but I didn't tell anyone." This quote demonstrates that Ale still vividly remembers his past experiences, even though they occurred long ago.

These memories don't arise by chance, but rather because they left a moral conflict and psychological pressure within the character. Ale feels guilty for choosing to remain silent about his friend's actions. This feeling of guilt persists in his consciousness, becoming part of an inner conflict that is difficult to forget. From a literary psychology perspective, experiences with strong emotional content tend to be more easily recalled than ordinary experiences because they are directly related to an individual's affective state.

In addition to experiences involving moral conflict, Ale also recalls life experiences related to comfort and social acceptance. The chicken noodle stall is one of the spaces that brings back memories of the calm and simple togetherness in his life. Every time Ale is there, her consciousness is filled with reflections on her own life's suffering. This demonstrates that even simple experiences

can trigger memories if they have a strong emotional connection with the individual.

Rosidah & Indarti (2025:5) explain that both collective and personal memory can resurface through certain stimuli that have an emotional connection to past experiences. In this novel, stimuli such as certain places, foods, and situations trigger memories that shape Ale's psychological state. Thus, the power of reminiscence is not merely passive, but actively works to build the character's awareness of his life experiences.

The power of reminiscing about various objects also appears dominant in Ale. Certain objects in the novel become symbols that reawaken the character's emotional experiences. Among the objects that frequently appear are cigarette butts and nicotine stains on Ale's fingernails. These objects symbolize the destruction of his life and the mental stress he has endured over the years.

Furthermore, the "heron bird" logo also evokes memories of the threats and social pressures the character has experienced. The presence of these objects demonstrates that physical objects can serve as a link between past experiences and an individual's present-day awareness. According to Klages, the power of memory for objects tends to be clearer than the power of memory for events because objects have a concrete form that is more easily recognized (Suryabrata, 2012:98).

In this novel, the objects Ale remembers are not merely ordinary objects, but rather symbols of emotional experiences embedded in his consciousness. Each object reawakens feelings of fear, disappointment, and despair he once experienced. Therefore, the power of memory for objects plays a crucial role in shaping Ale's psychological conflict.

The results of this study demonstrate that the power of memory has a significant influence on the character's mental state. The constant recurrence of past experiences in his consciousness makes it difficult for Ale to escape the mental pressure and trauma he experiences. The accumulation of these negative memories

ultimately shapes Ale's depressive personality and leads to the desire to end his life.

This study has the advantage of being able to demonstrate the relationship between the power of memory and the character's psychological state in depth through a literary psychology approach. Furthermore, the use of Ludwig Klages' theory helps explain how past experiences can persist in an individual's consciousness through certain stimuli. However, this study is still limited to one main character and therefore cannot fully describe the psychological dynamics of the other characters in the novel. Therefore, further research can develop studies on supporting characters in order to obtain a broader understanding of psychological representation in contemporary literary works.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that Brian Khrisna's novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* depicts the psychological state of the character Ale through aspects of memory and the power of recollection, based on Ludwig Klages' theory. Ale's memory is evident through his ability to recall past experiences, lifestyle habits, expectations about life, false impressions resulting from traumatic experiences, and fantasies as a form of inner escape. Meanwhile, Ale's power of recollection is evident through his ability to recall specific experiences or events and objects that evoke emotional memories in his consciousness. The dominance of negative experiences and traumatic memories in Ale's life causes him to experience psychological stress, loneliness, and depressive tendencies, leading to the desire to end his life. Thus, this study demonstrates that memory and the power of recollection have a significant influence on shaping the psychological state and personality development of characters in literary works.

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