

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The study, entitled **Psychoanalytic Study on The Main Character's Personality In Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*** has three purposes, that is, to analyze the id of the main character's personality in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*, to analyze the ego of the main character's personality in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* and to analyze the superego of the main character's personality in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. Library research including internet browsing is done to form conceptual models based on the related studies. The conceptual models, then, is used to find the conceptual models of the characters, personality, the levels of mind, the structures of personality, psychoanalytic theory and also some theories concerning with it. The data corpus of this thesis includes all of the words, phrases, or clauses, and the data may be in the forms of dialogues or narrative which have relation with the id, the ego and the superego of the main character's personality found in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. Psychological approach is used to analyze the data descriptively.

The id consists of everything psychological. There are nine of the ids on the main character's personality in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* which are divided into three divisions. The first is biological urges. She undergoes them when being charmed by the person she loves and satisfying her hunger. The second is wishes. She does not want to live in poverty and it can be proved from her not marrying with the person she does not like. The last is affective motives. She experiences

them when being anxious and worried, feeling downhearted, getting angry, hating, and crying.

The ego is the aspect of the personality which makes it possible to adapt to reality. In this research the ego is twofold, that is, organized attitudes and organized actions. Organized attitudes are related to attitudes compromising the passion with reality. Ego makes attitudes more organized. Those make Jane know her position. Jane reconsiders her relationship with Mr. Rochester. The organized attitudes also make her tolerate to unfair treatments. Organized Actions are related to actions compromising the passion with reality. Ego makes actions more organized. Organized actions make her strike back after holding out. Those cause her to make decision after consideration. Finally, those make her have solution to her problems.

The superego deals with a conscious and ego ideal. The researcher divides the superego into two terms, critics and aims for perfection. Critics are divided into two terms. The first is criticizing her cousin; Jane instinctively criticizes John Reed by using her rough words to fight back. The second is respecting her uncle; Jane respects her uncle since she can differentiate the goodness and the badness. Aims for perfection have three terms. The first is not denying her love; Jane does not necessarily hide her true feeling toward Mr. Rochester. The second is striving for better standard of living; Jane has aims for perfection since she has vision that school can improve her quality of live. The last is building better social relationship; Jane is trying to build better social relationship by avoiding any

hostility, not wanting to take revenge to the person who has done a lot of unfair treatments toward her, and even trying to do reconciliation with him.

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