

**INNER CONFLICT OF THE CHARACTER  
IN *NINE PERFECT STRANGERS* NOVEL  
BY LIANE MORIARTY**



**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree  
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**SAMUEL JACOB ABEDNEGO PALUNGAN**

**4518051022**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
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THESIS

INNER CONFLICT OF CHARACTER IN NINE PERFECT STRANGERS NOVEL

BY LIANE MORIARTY

Arranged and Submitted by

**SAMUEL JACOB ABEDNEGO PALUNGAN**

45 18 051 022

Has been defended In front of the Skripsi Examination Committee

ON

January, 2023

Approved By

Supervisor I

Dra. Dahlia D. Moeliet, M.Hum.  
NIDN. 0912096701

Supervisor II

Asyrafunnisa. S.S., M.Hum.  
NIDN. 0903099002

Known By

Dean of Faculty of Letters

Dr. Asdar, S.Pd, M.Pd  
NIDN. 0922097001

Head of English Department

Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum  
NIDN. 0908068602

Date of Approval. /.....

## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

As a result, the writer certified that this thesis entitled **Inner Conflict of Character in *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel by Liane Moriarty**, has been formed, completed, and written by the writer with guidance from the supervisors. The writer guaranteed that the content of this thesis has never been previously submitted elsewhere for publication. The writer has duly acknowledged all the sources from which the ideas and extracts have been taken.

Makassar, January, 2023



The writer

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## ABSTRACT

Samuel Jacob Abednego Palungan. 2023. *Inner Conflict of Character in Nine Perfect Strangers Novel by Liane Moriarty* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

This research aims to find and analyze the types of inner conflicts and types of ego defense mechanisms specifically in the novel. The primary data source used in this research comes from the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* written by Liane Moriarty.

In analyzing the data, the author used descriptive qualitative research method through psychological approach. Data is obtained by using reading, recording, and analyzing techniques. While in classifying the data, the author uses the theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

The writer found that the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* written by Liane Moriarty contains 24 data divided into 8 inner conflicts consisting of 3 Id, 2 Ego, and 3 Superego data. While the data that includes Ego Defense Mechanism there are 16 data which are divided into 3 Displacement, 1 Projection, 2 Regression, 4 Sublimation, 2 Rationalization, and 4 Fantasy and Stereotype, . From the data above, it can be said that Id, Superego, Sublimation, and Fantasy and Stereotype data are the dominant data.

**Keywords:** Inner conflict, Ego Defense Mechanism, *id*, *ego* and *superego*.

## ABSTRAK

Samuel Jacob Abednego Palungan. 2023. Konflik Batin Tokoh Utama dalam Novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* Karya Liane Moriarty (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Asyrafunnisa)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan dan menganalisis jenis-jenis konflik batin dan jenis-jenis mekanisme pertahanan ego secara spesifik dalam novel tersebut. Sumber data primer yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* yang ditulis oleh Liane Moriarty.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan psikologi. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan Teknik membaca, mencatat, dan menganalisis. Sedangkan dalam mengklasifikasikan data, penulis menggunakan teori Psychoanalysis oleh Sigmund Freud.

Penulis menemukan bahwa novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* yang ditulis oleh Liane Moriarty berisi 24 data yang terbagi menjadi 8 inner conflict yang terdiri dari 3 data Id, 2 Ego, dan 3 Superego. Sedangkan data yang termasuk Ego Defense Mechanism ada 16 data yang terbagi menjadi 3 Displacement, 1 Projection, 2 Regression, 4 Sublimation, 2 Rationalization, dan 4 Fantasy and Stereotype, . Dari data di atas dapat dikatakan bahwa data Id, Superego, Sublimation, dan Fantasy and Stereotype adalah data yang dominan.

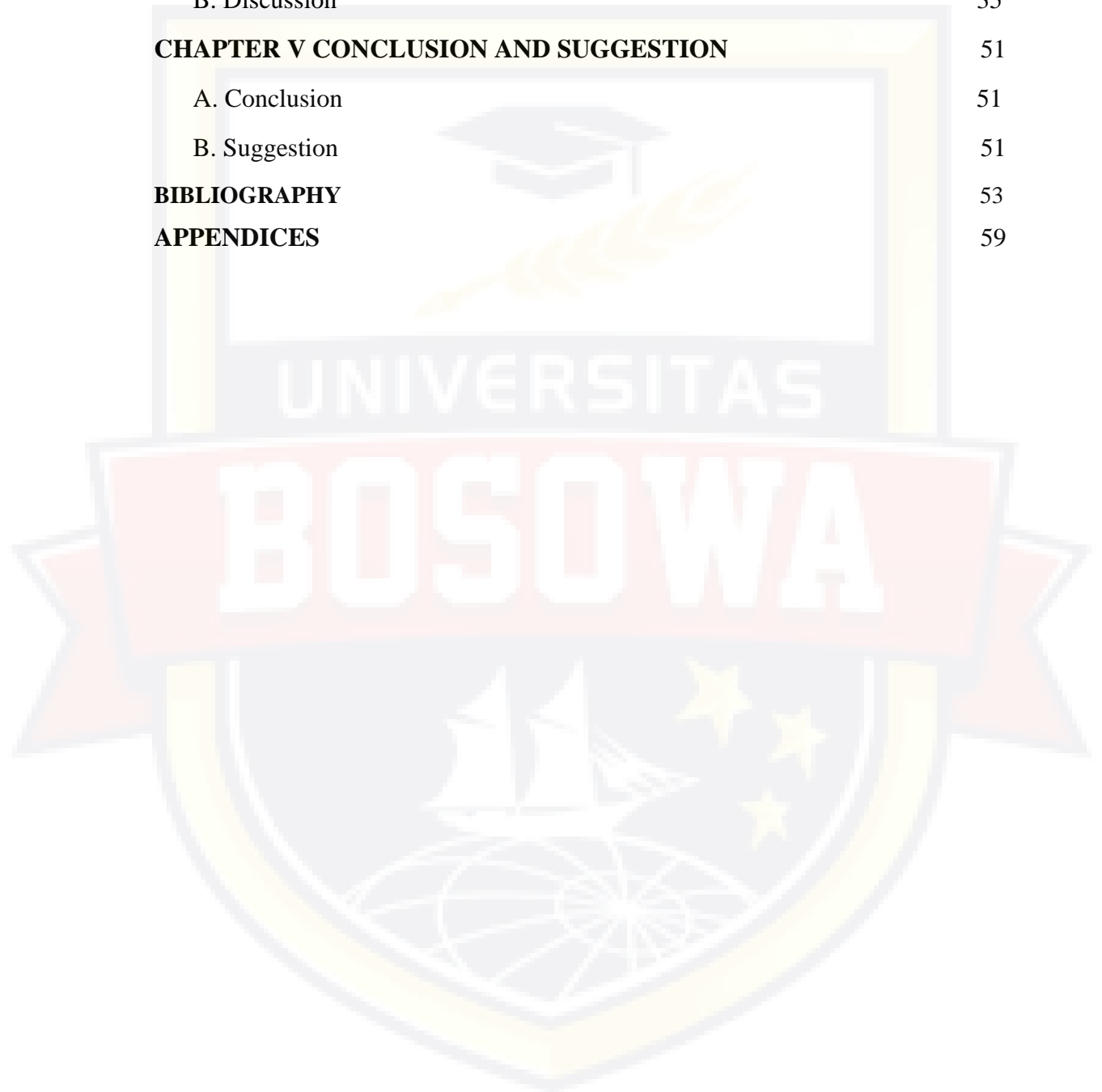
Kata kunci: Konflik batin, mekanisme pertahanan ego, id, ego dan superego

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Literary works are created based on the imagination of an author. One thing that cannot deny is that the author always lives in a particular space and time. A literary work is an author's creative process toward the reality of the author's social life. According to Ahyar (2019: 1) Literature is a place for an idea or thought about life using beautiful words. Literature has several types, such as prose, drama, and poetry.

A novel is a type of prose that is a form of one long story, involving many characters, with the character of each of these characters and also arranged in events related to human life. In general, a novel tells about the characters and their behavior in everyday life. The novel's language tends to be everyday, the language most commonly used in society. Therefore, the novel is said to be the most sociological and responsive genre because it is susceptible to socio-historical fluctuations. (Ratna, 2004:336).

A novel usually tells about human life with various problems in their interactions with the environment and others. An author tries his best to direct the reader to images of life's realities through the novel's stories. Like the story in the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty. Everyone has a different phenomenon of conflict. Humans who experience unsolved problems will cause conflict. One of the problems experienced by humans is conflict in their lives. Conflict arises from the fact that there are differences inwardly,

emotionally, culturally, needs, interests, and patterns of behavior between individuals or groups that occur in a society.

In the world of literature, conflict is necessary, and it can even be crucial to the story's progression. A literary work will not be interesting to read if it does not contain a conflict because the reader will not be affected by the events. Most of the time, these conflicts are connected to conflicts in the family, community, and individual mind. Nurgiyantoro (2009: 123) demonstrates that the inner event encompasses everything that takes place in a character's mind or heart, while the physical event is closely linked to physical activity. As a result, when it comes to the inner person, a conflict that originates in the mind or is caused by internal turmoil can refer to a conflict that occurs within the person. The inner conflict that a person or a storyteller experiences becomes something that requires a greater level of comprehension. A person's ability to make a decision or take a particular action is influenced by their internal conflict.

The main character's mental state would undoubtedly be altered as a result of the influence of the characters' conflicts. Understanding human behavior, mental function, and emotional processes is the primary objective of psychology. The study of behavior, emotion, motivation, personality, and other concepts is known as psychology. An interpersonal quality or behavior that sets an individual apart from others is called personality. According to Burger (2000:17), an individual's personality is a consistent pattern of behavior and an interpersonal process. As a result, it is possible to draw the

conclusion that the field of psychology known as "psychology of personality" investigates the psychological advantages that contribute to the distinctive appearance that each person possesses due to their personality.

The novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty can be used as an object of research whose meaning can be drawn as a source of research that focuses on inner conflict. *Nine Perfect Strangers* is a novel about Frances Welty who wants to heal herself by going to Tranquillum House. When Frances Welty arrived and undergo some existing processes, she experienced an irregularity in the Tranquillum House. The content contained in the novel describes the attitude of life which is beneficial for human life. The purpose of this study was to obtain a description of Character's (Frances Welty) inner conflict in the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty about aspects of life towards oneself and society.

Based on the criteria mentioned above, the writer decides to conduct psychoanalysis of the character's (Frances Welty) inner conflict in Liane Moriarty's novel *Nine Perfect Strangers*. It can benefit people to learn more about identifying the types, symptoms, and sorts of inner conflict in the character and how inner conflict affects the main character.

## **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

The writer chose the *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel by Liane Moriarty as an object because the content of the story presented real-life such as depression and family conflict, and a relationship problems. Those kinds of problems are mostly found in teenagers lives; the problem will affect the victim's

psychological, which would drive the victim into a new condition. The writer wanted to let people know how some situations can change people's lives for better or worse. Therefore, the readers would not judge people without knowing the person themselves and that people can love one another in this life.

### **C. The Problem of the Research**

Every person is different from others. The differences are because of each person's inner conflict and types of inner conflict from that people.

The inner conflict of a person can happen because of few factors that influence it such as environment, problems, and the experiences that the person had especially the ego defense mechanism that the person do.

From the statement above, the researcher decided to analyze the character's inner conflict in the *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel by Liane Moriarty. The researcher was interested in analysing it because of the character's accidents in the novel.

### **D. Scope of the Research**

The writer tried to limit the scope on Frances Welty's inner conflict such as types of inner conflict and ego defense mechanism. The writer will focus on the Psychological approach of Sigmund Freud's theories, Id, Ego, and Superego and Ego Defense Mechanism.

### **E. Questions of the Research**

In this research, the writer will analyzethe main character in the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty because of some problems that

needed identification. The problem that the writer will identify in this novel were as follows:

1. What are the types of inner conflicts are faced by character in *Nine Perfect Strangers*?
2. What are the types of ego defense mechanisms of the characters done by characters in *Nine Perfect Strangers*?

#### **F. Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of this research are related to the above questions, this research is intended to present the description of:

1. To identify the types of inner conflict faced by the character in *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel
2. To identify the types of ego defense mechanisms done by character in *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel.

#### **G. Significance of the Research**

This research's significance divided into two categories such as theoretical and practical.

##### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

It is anticipated that the theoretical benefits of this research will enhance understanding of the Individual Psychology-studied literary works. In addition, it aims to increase the writer's knowledge and experience in applying knowledge to real-world issues. In the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty, it is also expected to reveal details about the character's personality to the general public.

## 2. Practical Benefit

The practical benefit of this research that the writer can give is an understanding of inner conflict, how every person's inner conflict formed, and the causes. From that, people will know themselves better, love themselves more, and learn how to handle themselves to become a good personality. Moreover, the author of the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* intends to try to incorporate various problems that exist in real life to the readers.

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## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This research focuses on the analysis of Inner Conflict in *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty.

#### **A. Previous Studies**

The writer found some relevant data to this research. Firstly a study conducted by Kirana and Khoiri (2013) *Bruno's Inner Conflict In John Boyne's The Boy In The Striped Pajamas*. The study aims to analyze how Bruno as the main character characterized in this novel, describing the inner conflict that the main character faces. The study of inner conflict uses Karen Horney M.D's theory of inner conflict and the impact of inner conflict. The impact of inner conflict are; that Bruno is unhappy and repressed, Bruno curious of the fence, and Bruno's final adventure and lost. Bruno promise to help Shmuel looking for his father disappeared. Their effort doesn't bring success; on the contrary, both only got failure, and finally, they both died.

Secondly by Haryani (2017): James Grippando's *When the Darkness Fall: Falcon's Inner Conflict Study of psychology*. The purpose of this study is to learn more about Falcon's internal conflict in James Grippando's *When Darkness Falls*. The process or methods used to conduct the analysis are at the heart of the method of data analysis. The descriptive qualitative approach is utilized in this study. The descriptive qualitative method collects data in the form of statements, pictures, explanations, and words—no numbers. When a critic intends to identify any psychological component underlying a literary

element, they take the psychological approach. The element specifically highlights the story character. The character's internal conflict is the focus of this theory of inner conflict. There is only one reason why Falcon does everything he does crazy. He simply desires Alicia Mendoza's attention. He loves Alicia Mendoza very much. He really wants to meet Alicia to tell the truth and get her to apologise, but he avoids meeting her a lot, including the Mayor Mendoza stepfamily, which is why he does crazy things. He also takes hostages a lot of innocent people because he really wants to meet her or Alicia. He can't think clearly because he doesn't have friends to talk to about his inner conflict. He also has less success managing conflicts until he kills himself.

Thirdly, The Inner Conflict of the Main Character in *The Aviator*, by Srikandi (2017). The purpose of this study was to investigate the inner conflict of the main character in the film *The Aviator*. To describe the actual events depicted in the movie *The Aviator*, a qualitative method employing descriptive analysis was used. Howard Hughes and his mother's role have a significant impact on Howard's personality development and inner conflicts as he grows up. Howard's actions and thoughts are influenced by his emotional closeness to and attraction to his mother. He is at odds within himself as a result of his past memories and her mother's influence. Howard experiences a variety of mental health issues as a result of the internal conflict, including phobias and compulsion.

Fourthly, *The Inner Conflict of Female Characters in Habiburrahman El Shirazy's Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 (Literary Psychoanalytic Approach)* by Zamil and Zuriyati (2018) This research aims to encourage readers to appreciate the essay. This qualitative study of Habiburrahman El Shirazy's novel *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2* employs content analysis. The methods used to collect data in this study are library research and the study literature. The psychoanalytic approach was utilized in this study. It is known from the findings of the data analysis that researchers carried out as part of their analysis of the novel *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy that there is a picture of the inner conflict that female characters experience. Approach-avoidance conflict, approach-avoidance conflict, and avoidance-avoidance conflict are the three types of inner conflict. Kurt Lewin's theory is the basis for 36 descriptions of female characters' internal conflicts.

Fifthly by Winahyu (2019) *Author's Inner Conflict In The Songs "Love of My Life" and "Bohemian Rhapsody"*. The aim of this research is to discover the meaning of research data from the side of the author's life. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method by making in-depth observations of existing data. The approach that used in this research is supported by psychoanalytic theory and gay theory as an analytical tool in this study. The result of the research show that Freddie Mercury was a helpless figure in dealing with the pain of the fact that he was gay. However, he showed that, whatever problem in his life, he kept walking and provided his best for the people he loved, including his fans throughout the world.

Sixthly by Harahap and Hasibuan (2020) *Inner Conflict in Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra's The Darned Month of America* In order to learn more about the inner conflicts that Hanum and Rangga face in the novel *Bulan Terbelah di Langit Amerika*, written by Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra, the collected data were described and analyzed in this study. In this study, there are two types of data: primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary source of data is novel. Nevertheless, a journal serves as the study's secondary data source. The following data analysis methods were used in this study: 1) Reading and comprehending Hanum Salsabiela Rais and Rangga Almahendra's *The American Dilangit Split Moon*. 2) Examine the inner conflicts that Hanum and Rangga's characters are going through; 3) Describe the inner conflicts that Hanum and Rangga's characters are going through in Hanum's book *Bulan Terbelah Dilangit Amerika*. The psychoanalytic approach was utilized in this study.

Seventhly by Aziz (2021) *Inner Conflict Of The Main Character In The Godfather Novel By Mario Puzzo (1969): A Psychoanalytic Approach*. To observe at how inner conflict in Mario Puzzo's *The Godfather* has the capability to change a person's character without them realizing it is the aim of this research. In examining the novel *The Godfather*, the researcher used method employed descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the writer uses a psychoanalytic approach. After collecting the data using a psychoanalytic approach, the internal conflict started from Michael Corleone's father rejected the sollozo agreement because Don Vito Corleone had his own

reasons. Michael has a variety of issues that cause him to change his personality, such as his father being attacked by other mafia groups and his brother insulting him because he is unable to assist in the solution of family problems. Michael's other side emerges as he seeks vengeance and demonstrates his capability. Then Michael imposed vengeance on his father's enemies. Michael took over as Don from his father and continues to run the family business. Moreover, the current Michael is not as good as the one who started the story.

Eighthly by Nurbaya (2021) *The Inner Conflict of The Main Character of Bumi Cinta, A Novel Of Habiburrahman El Shirazy: Kurt Lewin's Conflict Approach*. This research is descriptive qualitative research that aims to analyze the inner conflict in this novel by using a psychological approach according to Kurt Lewin, namely 1) approach-approach conflict, 2) avoidance-avoidance conflict, and 3) approach-avoidance conflict. Based on the results of data analysis on the forms of conflict and the factors causing conflict in the novel *Bumi Cinta by Habiburrahman El Shirazy*, it can be concluded that the approach-approach conflict is characterized by Ayyas's ability to hide his feelings and admiration for Anastasia. Hope that Ayyas can marry a woman who is destined by God, a girl who is smart, beautiful and as great as Anastasia. Then the avoidance-avoidance conflict is marked by the attitude of Ayyas who admits honestly that it is very hard to forget the kiss that Anastasia gave him. Guilt, anger, shame for having poisoned his heart with the virus of a beautiful woman. Meanwhile, the approach-avoidance conflict is marked by

Ayyas' determination to protect herself, her views and her heartbreak towards Russian girls who can trap her at any time.

Ninthly by Fadillah (2021) *Inner Conflict of Characters in Edward Albee's Three Tall Women: An Overview of Women's Life in Modern Literature*. The study aims to analyze the inner conflict faced by the three women of the play where the characters feel regret with their past life and also tries to reveal the women's life that describe the characteristics of modern literature. In order to collect data in this journal, the writer uses library research method by reading number of books that are relevant to the subject. The writer also uses literary study done to the written sources, such as documents and relevant articles from the internet, as additional resources. The writer analyzes this research using structural approach to see the relation with inner conflict and psychology literature approach to understand the psychological aspects of the story, and also to see the overview of women's life in the play by connecting it to the characteristics of modernist literature.

Tenth by Anjelia, et al. (2021) *Depression Of The Main Character Portrayed In Topdog/Underdog Play Script (2001) By Suzan Lori Parks*. This study aimed to discover and explain the depression of the main characters in the Suzan Lori Parks play script, Topdog/Underdog. The writer used a descriptive qualitative research method through a psychoanalysis approach.

The last research developed by Siregar, et al. (2022) *Anxiety And Depressive Disorders Toward The Main Character In Paula Hawkins' Novel The Girl On The Train*. The method used in this research is a descriptive

method with a psychological approach. The study showed that the main character had 3 kinds of anxiety caused by the environment, threat, frustration, gender, and fear. Rachel also had depression caused by infertility, infidelity and divorce, job loss, and alcohol.

After seeing the results of the research above, the previous research similarity talks about inner conflict and using the same theories with the various objects. The differences with the previous studies above are the object of the research, approach, and some of the research used different theories. In this study, the researcher will analyze what types of inner conflict that Frances Welty faced. In addition, the researcher also complemented the research by analyzing the personality structure of his inner conflicts.

## **B. Definitions**

### **1. Novel**

Novel is a part of literary work in the form of prose which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The word novel comes from the Italian language, namely "*novella*" which means a story or story. A writer who writes a novel is called a novelist. The novel's content is longer and more complex than the content of the short story and does not have structural and rhyme boundaries. A novel usually tells or describes human life that interacts with the environment and each other. In a novel, the author frequently tries to provide direction to the reader to find hidden messages such as a picture of the reality of life through a story contained in the novel. (Ahyar, 2019: 148).

Novel have intrinsic and extrinsic elements that make literary work as a literary work itself. Intrinsic element is directly included in building the story, such as narration, plot, theme, setting, character, style, and point of view. Meanwhile, extrinsic element was an element in the literary work. But it can be said that an extrinsic element was an element that influenced the literary work, an element that influenced the storyline of literary work but itself did not take part in it. Extrinsic element determines the totality of the storyline (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:21-22).

A novel is a type of prose essay. This statement follows what is stated by Jassin (1977: 64), namely, the novel is a prose essay that is a story that tells an extraordinary event from the lives of people (characters), extraordinary because this incident was born from a conflict, a dispute, which diverts the direction of the character's fate. According to Suroto (1990:4), prose writing is an essay that explains, in a nutshell, a problem or thing or event and others. A problematic hero searched.

Further explained, authentic values are the totality implied in the novel, the values that organize according to the mode of the world as a totality. Authentic values can only be seen from the tendency of the world to degrade and the hero's problems. Therefore, these values only exist in the consciousness of the writer/author/novelist, with conceptual and abstract forms. (Faruk, 2010:73-74).



Tarigan (1984: 164) explains the notion of a novel, a fictional prose story of a certain length that depicts representative characters, movements, and real-life scenes in a plot or rather chaotic and tangled situation.

## **2. Synopsis of *Nine Perfect Strangers***

Frances Welty, Jessica Chandler, Ben Chandler, Heather Marconi, Napoleon Marconi, Zoe Marconi, Tony Hogburn, Carmel Schneider and Lars Lee gathered at the health resort, Tranquillum House. Everyone has their situation and reasons for taking a retreat at the resort. They are prepared to pay a high price for a retreat hosted by a charismatic woman named Masha. Once the participants arrived at Tranquillum House, they were greeted by Yao and Delilah, who would be their companions in a series of retreats in the following days. Several essential rules are applied and must be obeyed by the participants. From the prohibition of bringing alcoholic beverages, fasting to talk, eating full of appreciation, the rules for drinking smoothies on a scheduled basis, to meditation. A series of strict rules that are applied is not easy. However, because each person has reasons for joining this health resort, they must inevitably follow all these rules. Until they arrive at a session with the therapy they never thought possible, there are many things and surprises they have to experience and face. This novel is plotted forward with the prologue that plays a role in the story, but it is not the part of the conflict climax. Then the other chapter is a time-lapse that is quite far from the prologue setting. Do not worry about being confused; it will be explained later in the final chapters. The conflict in the story is not too gripping, but it

feels intense. It is not a suspense novel type of conflict because it seems that *Nine Perfect Strangers* is more suited to the drama genre. The best part of this novel is in its sweet epilogue, closing the storyline well. Just like L. Moriarty's previous works. The point of view of the story is different. The eleven characters got to tell stories one after another. For those who do not like novels with multiple points of view, be careful, they might get faint. However, not for those who like it, the story becomes more attractive because of it. Moreover, the change in the point of view is always done on the first part of the chapter and not in the middle of the story. It will not be confusing. The setting of the story mostly takes place at Tranquillium House, with guest rooms, dining rooms, spa areas, yoga spots and so on. The description of the background is quite detailed and feels natural.

### **3. Psychoanalysis**

The Greek words psyche and logos, which mean soul and science, are the sources of the word psychology. The study of the soul or psychiatric symptoms was literary psychology. The psychoanalytic approach emphasizes the significance of the unconscious part of the mind. The theory and method used by the author when analyzing literary works—movies, plays, poems, and novels—are used in every analysis. The goal of psychoanalysis is to learn about people's unconscious minds (Freud, 2006: 440).

Freud believes that most individuals dominate the unconscious. The Unconscious was a source of motivation hidden behind thought and hard to

reach. Those feelings keep alive under the unconscious and could appear anytime.

Sigmund Freud did not explain his psychoanalytic theory because Freud's explanations were constantly changing. In 1923, in a journal in Germany, he explained the meaning of psychoanalysis. First, this term is used to denote a method of research on psychic processes (such as dreams) that has so far been unreachable scientifically. Second, psychoanalysis is also used to cure psychological disorders caused by neurosis patients. Third, this term is used to indicate all psychological knowledge obtained through the methods and techniques that have been carried out. Psychoanalysis focuses on one concept, the unconscious (Susanto, 2012: 55-57).

This is further clarified by Hall & Lindzey (1993: 60), which state that in this extensive area of the unconscious, 18 are found repressed impulses, passions, ideas and feelings, a large underworld containing vital and invisible forces that exercise vital control over the conscious thoughts and actions of individuals.

One direct connection between psychoanalysis and literature must be mentioned in conclusion. True or false, Freud's theory views that the fundamental motivation of all human behavior is to avoid pain and obtain pleasure (Eagleton, 2010: 278).

The Personality Structure of Sigmund Freud The id (placed in the unconscious), which is the reservoir of pulses and the source of mental activity, is one of Freud's divisions of the human psychics. The ego (between

the conscious and unconscious) serves as a mediator, bridging the gap between the pulse's demands and the superego's prohibitions. The ego-superego (located partially oversees and prevents complete satisfaction of these pulses which are the result of education and identification in parents) (Minderop, 2013: 21).

**a. ID (Das Es)**

Sigmund Freud compares the id to a king or queen, the ego to a prime minister, and the superego to a supreme priest. The id acts like an absolute monarch who must be obeyed, is spoilt, arbitrary, and self-centered, and expects everything to be done right away. The prime minister's ego is compared to having the task of accomplishing all 19 jobs that are connected to reality and responsive to the people's wishes. Like a priest continuously thinking about good and bad values, the superego must remind the selfish and greedy id of the need for smart and wise actions. The id is a psychological energy and instinct that drives humans to meet basic wants including hunger, sex, and the ability to endure pain and discomfort. The id, according to Freud, is hidden in the subconscious and has no touch with reality. The pleasure principle, which states that we should constantly seek pleasure while avoiding discomfort, governs how the id functions. (Minderop, 2013: 21).

**b. Ego (Das Ich)**

The ego is caught between two opposing forces and must preserve and respect the principle of reality by attempting to fulfill personal pleasures that are constrained by reality. A criminal, for example, or someone who solely

seeks personal fulfilment, is constrained and hampered by the reality of life he is confronted with. Similarly, some people have strong sexual appetites and are aggressive; these wants cannot be gratified without supervision. As a result, the ego assists man in determining whether he can fulfill himself without causing himself problems or sorrow. Between the awareness and subconscious sits the ego. The ego's task is prioritizing the main mental operations, such as thinking, problem solving, and decision making. As a result, the ego is the primary personality leader, similar to a business leader who may make sensible judgments in the interest of the company's success. Because they don't understand the worth of good and wrong, the id and ego have no morals. (Minderop, 2013: 22).

### **c. Superego (das Uber Ich)**

The superego, or morality in personality, is the third structure. The superego is similar as the 'conscience' which distinguishes between good and evil values (conscience). The superego, like the id, does not consider reality because it does not struggle with the realistic, unless when the sexual desires and aggression may be met through moral considerations. The following is the explanation: For example, a person's ego may desire frequent sex so that the presence of children does not disrupt his profession; but, if the person desires a satisfying sex relationship because sex is wonderful, the person's ego may desire a satisfying sex relationship. Then the superego arises and mediates with the assumption of feeling guilty by having sex. (Minderop, 2013: 22-23).

#### **4. Ego Defense Mechanism**

Freud defined ego defense mechanisms as strategies that individuals use to prevent open emergence of id drives as well as to deal with superego pressure on ego, with the aim that anxiety can be reduced or relieved (in Koeswara, 1991:46). Ego defense mechanisms are reactions that don't conscious or spontaneous reaction carried out by the ego contained within one's self. The ego seeks to maintain a stable relationship with the id and superego. When anxiety is overpowering, the ego tries to defend themselves and unconsciously will survive, blocking all impulses or changing impulses to become more acceptable. Ego activity is conscious, preconscious, or unconscious. The conscious activity of the ego is the intellectual process.

If the ego works too hard, it can become a bad attitude. According to Freud in Feist (2010: 40), the ego builds a self-defense mechanism so that we do not face sexual and aggressive outbursts directly. In line with the opinion above, Feist (2006: 34) revealed that although these defense mechanisms are standard and universally used, if used to an extreme, these mechanisms will lead to compulsive, repetitive, and neurotic behavior.

According to Arif (2006: 19), the function of the defense mechanism is to defend oneself against challenging external realities. Freud stated that humans have three personality structures: id, ego, and superego. The id is the drive or desire that is in human desire. Meanwhile, the ego is the principle of reality to fulfill the id but still not override the ego. The ego works in various ways, one of which is with the defense mechanisms carried out by humans. Arif (2006:

18) states that the ego's primary function is to regulate dialogue/interaction/transaction between the individual's internal world and external reality. He must bridge in such a way that the interaction runs smoothly. So, this is how the defense mechanism works, which is in the personality structure of the ego.

Santrock (in Minderop, 2013: 32) that according to Freud's view, the conflicting desires of the structure personality produce anxiety. For example, when the ego holds back the desire to achieve pleasure from the id, anxieties from within are felt. It spreads and results in an uncomfortable state when the ego senses that the id can cause harm to individuals. Anxiety is wary of ego to resolve the conflict through ego defense mechanisms, protecting ego while reducing the anxiety produced by the conflict. Several ego defense mechanisms, according to Freud, are divided as follows:

**a. Projection**

Every individual often faces situations or things that are not desirable and cannot be accepted by delegating them for other reasons. For example, a person may have to be critical or rude to another person and realize that this behavior is inappropriate, but the behavior that is carried out is given the reason that the person deserves it. This attitude is done to look better. An unconscious mechanism that protects the individual from recognizing the condition is called projection (Hilgard et al in Minderop, 2013: 34). Projections occur when individuals cover their shortcomings and the problems they face or mistakes are delegated to others (Minderop, 2013: 34).

**b. Displacement**

Displacement is the relocation of feelings of displeasure towards an object to another object that is more likely. For example, aggressive impulses can be replaced as scapegoats against other people or objects. These objects are not a source of frustration but are safer to be targeted (Minderop, 2013: 35).

**c. Sublimation**

Sublimation occurs when socially beneficial actions replace feelings of discomfort. Sublimation is actually a form of diversion. For example, an individual has a high sexual drive, then he diverts this uncomfortable feeling into socially acceptable actions by becoming an artist who paints a nude model body (Minderop, 2013: 34).

**d. Rationalization**

Rationalization has two goals: first, to reduce disappointment when we fail to achieve our goals, and second, to provide us with acceptable motives for behavior (Hilgrad in Minderop, 2013: 35). Rationalization occurs when the real motives of individual behavior are unacceptable to the ego. A kind of surrogate motive replaces the real motive with the aim of justification. (Minderop, 2013: 36)

**e. Regression**

There are two interpretations of regression. First, behavior someone who resembled a child, crying and very indulgent gain a sense of security and attention from others (retrogressive behavior). Second, when an adult



transgresses as an uncultured person and loses control, do not hesitate to fight(primitivation) (Hilgard et al via Minderop, 2013: 38).

#### **f. Fantasy and Stereotype**

When we face increasing problems, sometimes we look for a 'solution' by entering an imaginary world, a solution based on fantasy rather than reality.(Minderop, 2013: 39).

### **5. Inner Conflict**

Conflict is a significant part of almost all plots in any form of fiction, short story, drama, narrative, poem, or novel, which provides both interest and suspense (Havighurst, 1968: 596). Conflict occurs in the life of a human being, which varies according to the person's social background. It arises in literary works that keep the readers reading to know the story until the end. An author of literary work will always try to create his best to present the reflection of social life. The conflict in this novel expresses life complexity in the industrial era in England, especially what happened to women, lower class people who must survive in their limitations.

Conflict is a difference or conflict between individuals or social groups that occur due to differences in interests, as well as efforts to fulfill goals by opposing the opposing party accompanied by threats or violence (Soekanto, 2006: 91). Conflict is a squabble, dispute or disagreement. In literature, it is interpreted that conflict is a tension or conflict in a fictional story or drama, namely a conflict between two forces, a conflict within one character, a conflict between two characters.

Thus, this explains the importance of presenting conflict in a story cannot be denied. This is because, without conflict in a plot, the story's content in the work of fiction will not be interesting because there is no climax. According to Tarigan (1984: 128), the highest peak in a series of peaks where the forces in conflict reach the highest intensification.

Similar to real life, conflicts can occur because of differences in interests, the struggle for something (eg women, influence, wealth), betrayal, revenge, and so on types of human character (Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 179). So, from this explanation, the notion of conflict can be understood by the existence of an event experienced by a fictional character as a human manifestation in real life where these events tend to be unpleasant events or things that make the character feel disturbed and uncomfortable.

Inner conflict is one of the essential parts in a story. According to Stanton (2012:31), two essential elements build the plot, conflict and climax. Every work of fiction has at least one "internal conflict" (pronounced), which is present through the desire of two characters or a character with their environment. These specific conflicts are subordinated to one central conflict that is external, internal, or both. .

Inner conflict is a conflict that follows in the heart and soul of a character in the story. So, it is a conflict that humans experience with themselves. It is an internal human problem. For example, it follows due to a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, expectations, or other problems (Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 181-182). So it can be concluded that inner conflict is an

event or events experienced by a character in the form of his physical or emotional activity in a story. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that a conflict within the character causes inner conflict. The conflict occurs due to two or more ideas or conflicting desires for self-control, so the conflict causes and affects behavior. Inner conflict can be overcome by strengthening the three functions of the mind.

## **6. Literature and Psychology**

Literature is an absorption word from Sanskrit literature, which means text that contains instructions or guidelines, from the primary word *śāstra* which means instruction or teaching, while *tra* means tool or means (Teeuw, 1984: 23). Whereas in the current sense (Malay), literature is mainly interpreted as writing. This understanding is added with the word which means beautiful or pleasing. So literature means beautiful writing (Winarni, 2009: 1). In Indonesian, this word is usually used to refer to "literature" or a writing with a particular meaning or beauty. Literature is the art of language. Literature is a spontaneous expression of deep feelings. Literature is the expression of thoughts in language, while what is meant by thoughts is views, ideas, feelings, and all human mental activities.

According to Wellek & Warren (1949:25), literature was an aesthetic object capable of evoking aesthetic experiences. There are two types of literary works: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction and literary works like poetry, prose, and drama are examples of this category. Nevertheless, the nonfictional genres of essays, critics, biographies, and so on Writing that is based on someone else's reality or on their own personal experience is called nonfiction.

Prose was an independent form of written language devoid of rhyme and rhythm. According to Nurgiyantoro (1995:2), prose is fiction or imaginary in the literary sense. It is based on fiction, which is a narrative work whose content does not reflect the truth of the story. The opposite of the existing reality is what the term "fiction" means.

Sudjiman (1986: 68) suggests that literature is an oral or written work with various superior characteristics such as originality, artistry, beauty in content, and expression. Badrun (1983: 16) suggests that literature is an artistic activity that uses language and other symbols as a tool and is imaginative. Eagleton (1988: 4) argues that literature is a work of fine writing (belle letters), a work that records forms of daily language in various ways with language that is condensed, deepened, twisted, lengthened, and reversed, made odd. Scholes (1992: 1) argues that, of course, literature is a word, not a thing. Damono (1979: 1) explained that literature is a social institution that uses language as a medium. Language itself is a social creation. The literature presents a picture of life, and life itself is a social reality. Teeuw (1997: 13) suggests that literature is a creative work or fiction that is imaginative" or "literature is the use of beautiful and useful language that signifies other things".

For literary readers, language is capable of giving birth to beauty. The combination of unusual diction and profound interpretation manifests the beauty and meaning of noble literature to be studied continuously. Not only a matter of language, the ability of the author to play the soul of the reader

through the events and moral messages contained in a story is also an element of the beauty of a literary work. (Haslinda, 2019: 20)

The conditions for beauty are unity, harmony, balance, and focus. A literary work must be intact, meaning that every part or element supports the effort to express the author's heart. This means that every element or part of a literary work is needed and intentional in a literary work. The elements of a literary work, both in size and weight, must be following or in balance with their function. Harmony relates to the relationship between elements. That is, this element or part must support the expressive power of another element or part and not interfere with or obscure it. The important part should emphasize more than the less important elements or parts. Based on some of the opinions above, literature concludes as an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, and beliefs in the form of concrete images using language tools. Literature has been a part of human life experience since ancient times, both from the human aspect as the creator and the human aspect as the audience. Literary work is an outpouring of the author's inner experience about the phenomenon of the social and cultural life of the people of his time. Literature includes expressions of events, ideas, ideas, and life values that are mandated in it. Literature questions humans in all aspects of their lives, so the work is useful for getting to know humans and culture. (Haslinda, 2019: 21)

Literary works are strands of feelings and social reality (all aspects of human life) that have been well and beautifully arranged in the form of

concrete objects (Sangidu, 2004: 38). Literary works are not only in the concrete form of objects such as writing but can also be in the form of speech (speech) that has been neatly and systematically uttered (told) by storytellers or who are known as oral literature. Literary work is the response of its creator (author) to the world (social reality) it faces. The literature contains the subjective experiences of its creator, a person's subjective experience (individual facts), and the experiences of a group of people (social facts).

Based on the expressive theory, literary works are seen as expressions of writers as an outpouring of feelings or feelings and thoughts of writers or as a product of the imagination of writers who work with their perceptions, thoughts, and feelings (Wiyatmi, 2006: 18).

Literature and psychology are two science that study the human soul. Psychological studies human behavior and its causes while literature describes human behavior through fiction. Two social science that study interdependent and mutually beneficial human behavior are literature and psychology as a literary work. Literary works study man and his inner world in all its aspect. The reason is that a literary work is both the product of a certain psychological state. A literary work that support psychology in terms of describing human psychological. (Minderop, 2013: 52).

Psychology comes from the Greek word, psychology, a combination of the words psyche and logos. Psyche means soul and logos means knowledge. Therefore, literally it can be understood that psychology is a science soul. The word logos is also often interpreted as reason and logic. The word logos

become knowledge evenly and can be understood more simply. (Saleh, 2018: 6).

Essentially, the use of psychology in literature empowers the reviewer in their quest to comprehend and investigate different components of the human psyche. As a result, a functional relationship between psychology and literature can be used to investigate other people's mental states. The distinctions and human psychological symptoms depicted in the figures are fictitious.

In *Introduction to General Psychology*, Walgito (2004:10) suggests that psychology is a science that examines and studies behavior or activities that are seen as manifestations of human psychic life. In psychology, behavior or activity in an individual or organism is considered not to arise by itself but as a result of a stimulus or stimuli that affect the individual or organism.

In psychology, human behavior is divided into reflexive and nonreflexive. Reflexive behavior occurs spontaneously, such as blinking eyes when light exposure, knee movement when hit by a hammer, pulling fingers when exposed to fire, and so on. Reflexive behavior happens by itself. In this case, the stimulus the individual receives does not reach the center of the nervous system or brain as the center of consciousness or control of human behavior. (Haslinda, 2019: 234).

The condition is different from nonreflexive behavior controlled or regulated by the center of consciousness or the brain. After the receptor receives the stimulus, it is then advanced to the brain as the nerve center, the center of consciousness, and then a response is called a psychological process.

Behavior or activity based on this psychological process is called psychological activity or psychological behavior (Branca in Walgito, 2004:12-13).





## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### A. Type of Research

The writer utilize the graphic subjective strategy to investigate the information. By describing the phenomena, such as perception, motivation, and behavior, that the research subject experienced, qualitative research typically seeks to comprehend them. The process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as text, video, images, or audio, is referred to as qualitative research, according to McLeod (2019:1). Using diary entries or in-depth interviews, this kind of data can be gathered to direct observation, analysis of objects, documents, and cultural records to personal experiences or visual material.

#### B. Source of Data

The primary source of the data in this research is taken from *Nine Perfect Strangers* novel written by Liane Moriarty with total of pages 400 and 79. It was published on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2018 in Australia, LMM Creative Pty Ltd.

#### C. Procedures of Collecting Data

As primary data, the information was gathered from Liane Moriarty's novel *Nine Perfect Strangers*. The writer did research in the library. The process of reading, noting, and processing the research material was the focus of library research. In order for the writer to obtain the necessary data, they must read and comprehend the data. The following are the steps:

1. Consistently and carefully read the book to comprehend its content.

2. Noticed the information that be utilized to help the examination subsequent to perusing the entire story of the book.
3. Deciding on the data that was relevant to the research's issues.
4. Processing the data in accordance with the applied theory.
5. Derived the conclusion from the data that had been gathered.

#### **D. Method of Data Analysis**

This study applied a psychological approach because the character in the novel has a disruption of psychology. The main character has a problem and tries to resolve it. The data were analyzed through a psychological approach. The psychological approach is one of the approaches used to analyze the kinds of inner conflict in this research. This research focuses on using the inner conflict and handling the conflict by the character in analyzing the object. The theories used to identify the kinds of inner conflict in this research are Id, Ego, and Superego and Ego Defense Mechanism by Sigmund Freud.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In finding the data, the writer used the Psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalysis Theory explains three types of self: *Id*, *Ego*, and *Superego* and *Ego Defense Mechanism*. The *Id* worked by being interconnected on the pleasure principle whereas the *Ego* and the *Superego* were the prominent leaders in the personality and who recognized the value of good and bad.

#### A. Findings

After reading the whole novel of *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty, the writer found 24 data of identity search of the main character. The data were obtained from the childhood story, the marriage life, and Detoxification in Tranquillum House of the main character. From 24 data, the writer found 8 types of inner conflict according to *Id*, *Ego*, and *Superego* and 16 of *Ego Defense Mechanisms* in identity search of the novel's main character, *Nine Perfect Strangers*. In this finding, the writer described and analyzed data on types of inner conflict.

#### 1. Types of Inner Conflicts of Characters in Novel *Nine Perfect Stranger*. A. Id (Das Es)

*Id* was a something that was in the subconscious. *Id* worked according to needs such as: eating, sex, and feelings of discomfort. The *Id* acts like an absolute monarch who must be obeyed, is spoilt, arbitrary, and self-centered, and expected everything to be done right away.

**Table 1. Types of Inner Conflict. *Id* (*Das Es*)**

No.	Data <i>Id</i> ( <i>Das Es</i> )
1.	<b>Data 1:</b> I can carry it. It's quite light." She did not want to let the bag out of her sight <b>because she had packed a few banned items, like coffee, tea, chocolate (dark chocolate— antioxidants!), and just one bottle of a good red (also antioxidants!).</b> (Moriarty, 2018:51)
2.	<b>Data 2:</b> <i>She knew he wanted to kiss her. The feeling of being at a party with a man who wanted to kiss her</i> , but had not yet done so, was exactly as good as the first time she experienced it, at the age of fifteen, at Natalie's sixteenth birthday party. It heightened everything. Just like a hallucinogenic drug. 2018: 406 :51)
3.	<b>Data 3:</b> <i>Frances stood from her chair, grabbed the candelabra from the sideboard, and swung it wildly at Masha's head.</i>

**Data 1**

The sentences, *because she'd packed a few banned items, like coffee, tea, chocolate dark chocolate— antioxidants!, and just one bottle of a good red, also antioxidants!*. It categorized as *Id* because in this case, Frances brought some items that were not allowed to be carried but Frances chose to break those rules to his satisfaction. Frances was aware that the thing she had brought had been forbidden but her instinct to did as she pleased was still to did. Carried things that had been banned is a form of frances that could not help herself whereas when Frances came to the tranquilum house was to detox things that could damaged the body.

**Data 2**

In the sentences, *She knew he wanted to kiss her. The feeling of being at a party with a man who wanted to kiss her* showed as *Id* because Frances followed her instinct to kissed by Tony and that was precisely as good as the first

time she experienced it, when she was teenager. According to Minderop (2013: 21). *Id work is related to the pleasure principle, which is always to seek pleasure and avoid discomfortable.*

### Data 3

*Frances stood from her chair, grabbed the candelabra from the sideboard, and swung it wildly at Masha's head.* This sentence was categorized as *Id* because according to the definition or form of *Id* was arbitrary. When there was an argument between Heather and Masha, Frances swung the candle holder right at Masha's head and Masha fell right in front of Frances.

### B. Ego (Das Ich)

Ego was a helper for humans to consider whether they could satisfy themselves without causing trouble or suffering for themselves.

**Table 2. Types of Inner Conflict. *Ego (Das Ich)***

No.	Data Ego ( <i>Das Ich</i> )
1.	<b>Data 4:</b> The boy, Jessica's "husband" (they seemed too young for such grown up terms), was cute as a button. <b>Frances would try not to flirt with him.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:51)
2.	<b>Data 5:</b> "Unless I don't last the distance," said Frances. Ten days suddenly seemed like a very long time. <b>"I might go home early."</b> Moriarty (2018: 54)

### Data 4

The sentences *Frances would try not to flirt with him* became a category of *Ego* because Frances showed herself not to followed her instincts of teasing someone. Teasing a person who had a wife was not commendable, because of which frances was trying to restrain his instinct to flirt.

### Data 5

The sentence, *I might go home early*. Categorized as Ego because the decision that Frances made was when Frances felt that maybe she would go home soon because Frances felt that 10 days would be very long if Frances were to stay there without doing anything arbitrary according to her wishes. The word *maybe* in this sentence showed that Frances was still tried to taking the next step before acting rashly.

### C. Superego (Das Uber Ich)

Superego was when someone did something and that person felt guilty. The Superego was the image of the conscience.

**Table 3. Types of Inner Conflict. *Superego (Das Uber Ich)***

No.	Data Superego ( <i>Das Uber Ich</i> )
1.	<b>Data 6:</b> “Oh God,” said Frances. The candelabra hung in her hand. She looked up at everyone, her face filled with horror. <b>“Have I killed her?”</b> Afterward Frances would try to work through her decision-making process, but she never could. It was like her brain short-circuited. (Moriarty2018: 401)
2.	<b>Data 7:</b> She never liked to kill characters. Sometimes she let them break a limb but she felt bad enough about that.(Moriarty, 2018:34)
3.	<b>Data 8:</b> Frances lowered her voice. <b>“I don’t approve of what Masha did, outrageous etcetera, your mother is right, drugs are bad, illegal, wrong, just say no and all that ... but I have to admit,</b> I’m with Steve Jobs: it was one of the most fantastic experiences of my life. What about you?(Moriarty, 2018:279)

### Data 6

In the sentences *Have I killed her? Afterward Frances would try to work through her decision-making process, but she never could. It was like her brain short-circuited* was shown as *Superego* because there was a big fight between Masha and Heather. Frances suddenly swung the candle holder hard right at

Masha's head and Masha fell and lay down in front of Frances. Frances was shocked, as if she had killed someone. Therefore, she could not think.

#### **Data 7**

*She never liked to kill characters. Sometimes she let them break a limb but she felt bad enough about that.* Like the sentence above, it was explained as *Superego* because Frances was the author of the novel who had a soft heart in her books. Therefore, Frances did not like things like killing a character in the books she wrote and even felt like being a pretty bad person if she had to do something like that.

#### **Data 8**

The sentences, **I do not approve of what Masha did, outrageous etcetera, your mother is right, drugs are bad, illegal, wrong, just say no and all that ... but I have to admit** was shown as a *Superego* because Frances did not justify something done by her friend because it was inappropriate to justify it, and doing something illegal was inappropriate. It was known that drugs were a very bad thing for health and something illegal.

## **2. Ego Defense Mechanism**

Ego Defence Mechanism was partitioned into some parts, such as Displacement, Regression, Sublimation, Projection, Rationalization, Fantasy and Stereotype, and Repression. Ego Defense Mechanism was a part of *Ego* when *Ego* tried to solve something.

## A. Displacement

Displacement was a diversion from feeling unhappy towards a more likely object.

**Table 4. Types of Ego Defense Mechanisms (Displacement)**

No.	Data Displacement
1.	<b>Data 9:</b> “We’re eating too much processed food. So that’s why us privileged people need to detox—” (Moriarty, 2018:32)
2.	<b>Data 10:</b> “But I feel like it was definitely connected. I had a shock, you see, because this man I was dating, well, he disappeared and—I remember this very clearly—I was actually phoning the police when I felt this kind of sensation, like I’d been slammed—” (Moriarty, 2018:78)
3.	<b>Data 11:</b> “Sugar is the new villain,” said Frances. “It used to be fat. Then it was carbs. It’s hard to keep up.” (Moriarty, 2018:118)

### Data 9

In the sentences, **We’re eating too much processed food. So that’s why us privileged people need to detox—** became a category of Displacement because when Frances saw the snacks near her car, Frances felt that these foods made her had to run detox while Frances came because she was having a bad day. Therefore, it disturbed Frances’s condition and chosed to detox.

### Data 10

In the sentences, **because this man I was dating, well, he disappeared and—I remember this very clearly—** categorized as Displacement because Frances in a chat recalled the incident that had happened to her a while ago while talking to a therapist who had the same style of speaking as the man Frances was dating and had disappeared at that time and Frances tried to call the police because the man had disappeared.



**Data 11**

In the sentence, *Sugar is the new villain* categorized as a Displacement because Frances felt that the enemy that made her fat was sugar while there were many things that could trigger weight gain, one of which was a less healthy diet and lack of exercise. However, Frances tried to blame sugar as the cause of a person's weight becoming up without Frances realized what he had done to her body.

**B. Projection**

Projection was a way of dealing with situations or things that people did not want and did not accept by assigning them for other reasons.

**Table 5. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism (Projection)**

No	Data Projection
1.	<b>Data 12:</b> Frances averted her eyes from the number. She had no idea of her weight and no interest in learning it. <b>She knew she could be thinner, and of course when she was younger she was indeed much thinner, but she was generally happy with her body as long as it wasn't giving her pain, and bored by all the different ways women droned on about the subject of weight, as if it were one of the great mysteries of life.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:59)

**Data 12**

In the sentences, *She knew she could be thinner, and of course when she was younger she was indeed much thinner, but she was generally happy with her body as long as it wasn't giving her pain, and bored by all the different ways women droned on about the subject of weight, as if it were one of the great mysteries of life* was categorized as Projection because Frances was already comfortable with the state of her fat body. Frances did not even care about

people's babbling about his fat self where being fat in the medical world was a bad thing because it could trigger obesity but here, Frances was more concerned with her comfort and felt all was well if Frances did not feel pain.

### C. Regression

Regression had 2 interpretations. First, the behavior of a person who was like a child, crying, and very spoiled in order to get attention and a sense of security. Second, behave like an uncultured person and lose control. Therefore, people did not hesitate to fight.

**Table 6. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism (Regression)**

No.	Data Regression
1.	<b>Data 13: She felt all at once as powerless as a child</b> , and was reminded of the few times in her life she'd had to go into hospital for minor surgeries, and how much she disliked the lack of control over her body.(Moriarty, 2018:58)
2.	<b>Data 14: “.Reader,I married— oohhh!” She demonstrated herself sobbing dramatically like a teenage girl, hand to her forehead.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:120)

#### Data 13

In the sentence, *She felt all at once as powerless as a child* categorized as Regression because Frances recalled the time when she had to have surgery. Frances disliked herself very much because Frances lacked the self-control to perform surgery. He also became weak like a child when he recalled those days.

#### Data 14

In the sentences, *She demonstrated herself sobbing dramatically like a teenage girl, hand to her forehead* shown as Regression because Frances had a childhood without father. Frances recalled that time when Frances was a child and

read a book that became the starting point for him to become a writer. Frances cried like a woman who was a teenager

#### D. Sublimation

Sublimation occurred when socially motivated actions replace feelings of discomfort.

**Table 7. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism (Sublimation)**

No.	Data Sublimation
1.	<b>Data 15:</b> But she wasn't worried, because she was falling in love with Paul Drabble at the time, and <b>when she was falling in love she always wrote her best books.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:36)
2.	<b>Data 16:</b> There wasn't much time. As soon as she arrived at Tranquillum House she would need to "hand in" her "device." <b>It would be a digital detox, along with everything else.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:37)
3.	<b>Data 17:</b> She had done a transcendental meditation course years ago, hoping for enlightenment, and every time, without fail, she'd nod off within two minutes of focusing on her breathing, waking up at the end to discover that everyone else had experienced flashes of light, memories of past lives, and rapture or whatever, while she'd snoozed and drooled. (Moriarty, 2018:56)
4.	<b>Data 18:</b> Frances packed away the evidence of her stupidity in a file. All the printouts of emails where she'd spilled her foolish heart. The cards that accompanied real flowers with fake sentiments. The handwritten letters. She went to shove the folder into her filing cabinet and a sheet of paper sliced open her thumb like the edge of a razor blade. Such a tiny trite injury and yet it hurt so much. (Moriarty, 2018:81)

#### Data 15

In the sentence, *when she was falling in love she always wrote her best books*. Categorized as Sublimation because Frances chose to describe her feelings of falling in love through her best books, made no mistake as to why she became a great writer who made her work very famous. Frances did not put

feelings first like everyone else in general, Frances chose to describe her love for someone through a piece of writing that was later packaged into a book.

**Data 16**

In the sentence, *It would be a digital detox, along with everything else.*

Categorized as Sublimation because Frances during her time as an author of the novel never read reviews of her books. Therefore, by the time she found out that one of her books had gotten a bad review, she was shocked. Frances wanted to go to tranquillum house as soon as possible to get a beneficial digital detox to calm down and made her even more focused.

**Data 17**

In the sentence, *She had done a transcendental meditation course years ago* categorized as Sublimation, because. As a author of the novel, Frances also experienced things that attacked her mentally; therefore, Frances chose to do a transcendental meditation course to improved her mental state. The transcendental meditation course benefits people who were not mentally well. Therefore, through that treatment, it could calm their minds.

**Data 18**

In the sentences, *Frances packed away the evidence of her stupidity in a file* Categorized as Sublimation because Everything Frances thought was something as stupid as her heart was packed in a folder and a printout of an email. Frances did not vent her stupidity on social media but instead kept it neatly in a file she could only see.

### E. Fantasy and Stereotype

Fantasy and Stereotype was when individuals face such a stacked problem, sometimes they seek solutions by entered into imaginary worlds, solutions based on fantasy rather than reality.

**Table 8. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism (Fantasy and Stereotype)**

No.	Data Fantasy and Stereotype
1.	<b>Data 19:</b> “So ... may I go inside?” asked Frances snappily. <b>Now she felt quite ill at the thought of sex with the man-kid, or sex with anyone for that matter; she was far too hot.</b> (Moriarty, 2018:52)
2.	<b>Data 20:</b> “I had his poster on my wall,” said Frances. <b>“I can still taste his lips. Very smooth and papery. Matte gloss.”</b> (Moriarty, 2018:121)
3.	<b>Data 21:</b> They locked eyes and Frances looked away first because <b>she was accidentally imagining herself in a hotel room with him.</b> Those tattoos on his butt as he came out of the shower. That smile.(Moriarty, 2018:294)
4.	<b>Data 22 :</b> I should email him, and say, Look, I know you’re a scammer, <b>but I’ll pay you to keep pretending to be Paul Drabble.”</b> 83

#### Data 19

In the sentences, *Now she felt quite ill at the thought of sex with the man-kid, or sex with anyone for that matter; she was far too hot.* Categorized as Fantasy and Stereotype because Frances was very sexy in that state that she thought of having sex with someone with a calm mind.

#### Data 20

In the sentences, *I can still taste his lips. Very smooth and papery. Matte gloss* Categorized as Fantasy and Stereotype because it was clearly illustrated that Frances played with his imagination through the posters she put on the walls of her house and also that Frances could clearly explained the shape of her imagination to the poster. Frances vented her imagination in the form of posters

that she could feel through her imagination. Frances could even feel the sensation of her imagination as if it were real.

#### Data 21

In the sentence, *she was accidentally imagining herself in a hotel room with him* Categorized as Fantasy and Stereotype because Those tattoos on her butt as she came out of the shower. That smile. There was a chat when they all got together and suddenly Frances locked eyes with someone she just knew who they later became friends at the tranquilum house. Frances imagined she was with a sexy friend of hers in a hotel.

#### Data 22

In the sentence, *but I'll pay you to keep pretending to be Paul Drabble.* Data 22 could be categorized as Fantasy and Stereotype because Frances tried to made other people like her ex-boyfriend.

#### G. Rationalization

Rationalization had two goals. First, to reduce disappointment when failing to achieve a goal and secondly, to provide an acceptable motive for the behavior.

**Table 9. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism (Rationalization)**

No.	Data Rationalization
1.	<b>Data 23:</b> “You worked as a team, though not quite to the extent I’d hoped. <b>I assumed you would build a human pyramid to reach the doll—all of you!</b> — rather than playing football.” Her lip lifted in a sneer on the word “football.” Frances felt defensive of Tony(Moriarty, 2018:347)
2.	<b>Data 24:</b> Frances thought of all the things she could say: You’ll meet someone else. <b>You don’t need a man to complete you. Your body does not define you.</b> You need to fall in love with you. Let’s talk about something other than men, Carmel, before we fail the Bechdel test. (Moriarty, 2018:339)

**Data 23**

In the sentences, *I assumed you would build a human pyramid to reach the doll—all of you!*. Categorized as Rationalization because the state of panic made a person afraid and sometimes some people were emotionally unstable. Frances had high expectations for what her friends did. However, her expectations were shattered because what Frances expected was different from what he had imagined to happen. Having high expectations would reflect the reality that would occur. Therefore, it would make someone blame the surrounding environment.

**Data 24**

In the sentences, *You don't need a man to complete you. Your body does not define you.* Categorized as Rationalization because Frances had been married several times and all of her marriages had failed, made Frances become single. It was because of that failure that Frances felt she did not need a man to be able to complete her life which turned out to be just a form of disappointment that she had overflowed because she had failed in her marriage. Failure sometimes made people progress but some felt disappointed in the failure itself. Frances seemed disappointed but other times, she sometimes still tried to imagine a sex with someone and even she ended up having to be in a relationship with Tony, a friend at the Tranquillum house.

**B. Discussion**

Based on the finding research conveyed by the writer above, there were components which were discussed in the research finding. The components

consisted of the main character's inner conflict and the dominant level of *Id*, *ego*, and *superego*. and based on the data above the writer found data consisted about Ego Defense Mechanism.

#### **a. Types of Inner Conflict**

##### **1. *Id (Das Es)***

The person who dominated the *Id* would be a person who looked selfish because everything was only focused on themselves without thinking about anything else around her. Based on the data found in data 1, 2, and 3, it showed the type of inner conflict based on *Id*. From the sentences, because she packed a few banned items, it showed that Frances was an arbitrary person without thinking about the rules and she preferred to follow her own desires rather than obey the rules. Rules were made to be obeyed but Frances did not. She broke them to satisfy herself and could not keep up with the situation. Next, when she kissed Tony. It was categorized as *Id* in this sentence because she felt the pleasure of kissing just like she did when Frances was a teenager, when she kissed at a friend's birthday party and felt that kiss with Tony was as good as her teenage years. Frances could choose to avoid but Frances prefers to enjoy the kiss and follow her instincts rather than avoid or reject the kiss. When there was an argument between Masha and Heather, Frances swung the candle holder and Masha had to fall right in front of her.

##### **2. *Ego (Das Ich)***

*Ego* helped people to consider whether people could satisfy himself without causing trouble or suffering to him. The position of *Ego* was right between the conscious and unconscious. *Ego* served as a placeholder for the main mental



functions, such as: reasoning, problem solving, and decision making. Based on the data found in data 4 and 5, it showed how *Ego* worked as a decision maker in Frances. In data 4, in the sentence Frances would try not to flirt with him. This sentence showed how *Ego* worked as a decision maker for Frances not to followed, her wishes. Therefore, Frances did not try to seduce married men and restrains Frances and Frances did not act arbitrarily to act. Data 5 showed how Frances made decisions because Frances felt like wanted to went home earlier because Frances could not live in the tranquilum house for very long time.

### **3. *Superego (Das Uber Ich)***

*Superego* was related to the conscience, which knew good and bad. When the *Id* commits robbery for pleasure and the *Ego* committed robbery in order to remain calm in his life, the *Superego* appeared and intervned on the assumption that committing robbery was a sin. As happened in Data 6, 7 and 8. Based on the explanation about the *Superego* which could distinguish between good and bad things and had a conscience, Data 6 could be categorized as a *Superego* because when she hit Masha, Frances still felt something churning in her mind. Therefore, Frances did not look numb or happy when Frances had hit someone. Data 7 was categorized as *Superego* because Frances could not kill a character. As an author of the novel, Frances could not even hurt the characters she created in her novels. Data 8 became part of *Superego* because Frances could distinguish what was good and bad, such as drugs that were categorized as illegal and Frances agreed with what Masha's mother said and did not justify Masha's actions who had used drugs.

## **b. Types of Ego Defense Mechanism**

### **1. Projection**

Projection was when people try to do something and people could not accept it but they find a reason that makes what they did acceptable. People who use Projection are aware that they have made a mistake but they give reasons that make the mistake acceptable to those around them or socially. In Data 12, it could be categorized as Projection because Frances, as an author of the novel, already had a body that was starting to get fat, but Frances made excuses that if things like that did not make her sick, she would still have fun enjoying her body.

### **2. Displacement**

Displacement was when someone tried to throw a problem at something or someone else around. Therefore, the person who threw the problem did not feel something disturbing. It was like when someone got scolded at the office and went home to take out that anger on his bedroom door by destroying it, which was not good. Examples of displacement could be found in data 9, 10, and 11. Data 9 showed that Frances blamed overeating for Frances had to run a detox program. Nevertheless, if there was a balance in our lifestyle, no matter how much people eat, people could balance it with workout exercises, then people did not need a thing like detox. Data 10 also led to displacement because Frances reported to the police. After all, Paul, whom Frances considered a particular person, disappeared, and Frances felt like she was being beaten when she had to live with the reality that Paul was gone. Data 11, in the sentence which showed that sugar was the real enemy because sugar made a person fat.

### **3. Sublimation**

Sublimation was when someone had an uncomfortable feeling but prefer to vent it into something positive or socially acceptable. The form of sublimation was found in Data 15, 16, and 17. Based on the data obtained in Data 15, the sublimation that occurred was when Frances was in love, Frances expressed it in the form of stories which eventually become her best books. Data 16, when Frances arrived at the tranquilum house, she immediately handed over her device because Frances thought it was a form of digital detox. Data 17, Before Frances entered and took part in the detox program at the tranquilum house, Frances had undergone a transcendental meditation course as a form of escape due to the problems Frances had experienced several times, one of which was her marriage was never successful. Data 18, categorized as sublimation was because Frances did not show off her stupidity elsewhere but made it in a file that only Frances could see.

### **4. Rationalization**

Rationalization was a way of reducing disappointment when people failed at something and provided motives for the behavior people did. An example of Rationalization could be found in Data 23 and 24. Data 23 described when Frances and the visitors to the tranquilum house were trapped in a room. Data 23 explained how Frances wished her friends to work like a team but her hopes were shattered because what her friends did was not what Frances expected. Data 24 could be categorized as Rationalization because Frances, with a fat body, felt that she did not need a man to complete her life because of her fat body. It turned out that Frances was a person who fell in love quickly, but she tried to make excuses as if Frances did not need a man.

## **5. Regression**

Regression was a form of ego defense mechanism that made everyone act like a child for comfort. People would cry and act like children to get noticed. Based on this explanation, there were 2 data that described the form of regression from Frances: Data 13 and Data 14. Data 13 depicted Frances looking very weak, like a child, when Frances remembered that Frances had to undergo surgery on her body. Data 14 described how Frances cried like a child when Frances remembered her ex-husband again.

## **6. Fantasy and Stereotype**

Fantasy and stereotypes were everyone's way of escaped from reality to an illusion for comfort. People who experienced Fantasy and Stereotypes would tried to turned that reality into a form of imagination, like someone was thinking about someone and still loved them; that person would try to find something to replaced that person and also created an imaginary form to made them felt comfortable being in reality. The forms of Fantasy and Stereotype in Frances were described in data 19, 20, 21, and 22. Data 19 could be categorized as Fantasy and Stereotype. After all, when Frances entered the room in the tranquilum house, Frances imagined how she would have sex in the room with teenagers because, at that moment, Frances was feeling very sexy. Data 20, Frances imagined the photo of her ex-husband hanging on her bedroom wall and imagined that Frances could still felt his lips. Data 21, when Frances saw Tony, Frances felt like having sex when she saw Tony's smile. Data 22 described how Frances tried to hired someone to be someone she had been in her past.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presented a conclusion and suggestion. The writer concluded the finding of this study that had been conducted and gave suggestions for further researchers in the same field.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the data found in the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* by Liane Moriarty, the writer found 24 types of inner conflict and ego defense mechanisms experienced by the characters, divided into 8 inner conflicts and 16 ego defense mechanisms. Based on the theory used in this study, the writer got all the data based on the theory used. The data obtained by the writer was based on the life of a Frances Welty before and after Frances joined a detox program at a tranquilum house. Based on the data, the writer found that the novel *Nine Perfect Strangers* written by Liane Moriarty contains 24 data divided into 8 inner conflicts consisting of 3 Id, 2 Ego, and 3 Superego data. While the data includes Ego Defense Mechanism, there are 16 data divided into 3 Displacement, 1 Projection, 2 Regression, 4 Sublimation, 2 Rationalization, and 4 Fantasy and Stereotype. From the data above, it can be said that Id, Superego, Sublimation, and Fantasy and Stereotype data are the dominant data.

#### B. Suggestions

This part stated several points that could be used as recommendation. They were as follows;

For the readers who were interested in studying inner conflict by using psychoanalysis, especially in the literary work, they were expected to understand the factors that influenced the psychological condition of a character therefore they could achieve a good comprehension in understanding the problem that the character faced.

The result of this analysis was hoped to be utilized in order to improved the knowledge in the sector of psychoanalysis. Meanwhile for students who wanted to learn more about psychological aspect in literature this thesis could be used as a reference in conducting or the research. Some other theories cover more types of characterization that could be used for further research

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## .APPENDICES

### A. AUTHOR OF *NINE PERFECT STRANGERS*



Liane was born in Sydney, Australia in the spring of 1966. It was a beautiful day, according to her mother, who has an excellent memory for weather. A few hours after Liane was born she smiled directly at her father through the nursery glass window, which is remarkable, seeing as most babies can't even

focus their eyes at that age. Her first word was 'glug'. This was faithfully recorded in the baby book kept by her mother. As the eldest of six children, Liane was the only one to get a baby book so she likes to refer to it often. She can't remember the first story she ever wrote, but she does remember her first publishing deal. Her father 'commissioned' her to write a novel for him and offered an advance of \$1. She had no agent, so accepted his first offer and wrote a three volume epic called 'The Mystery of Dead Man's Island.' Only volume 2 remains in print. After leaving school, Liane worked in advertising and marketing and did a business degree. She got excellent marks at university until her last semester when she did a subject that 'brought together' everything she had learned in her degree thus far. She only just passed. (No-one mentioned you were meant to retain that stuff). She became quite corporate for a while, wore big-shouldered suits, and fretted about the size of her office. She eventually left her position as marketing manager to run her own (not especially successful) business called The Little Ad Agency. After

that she worked as a (more successful, thankfully) freelance advertising copywriter, writing everything from websites and TV commercial to the back of the Sultana Bran box. In her spare time, she wrote short stories and many first chapters of novels that didn't go any further. The problem was that she did not believe real people had published novels. Then one day she found out that they did, when her younger sister Jaclyn Moriarty called to say that her first brilliant YA novel was about to be published. (Moriarty, 2013)



## B. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER



**Samuel Jacob Abednego Palungan.** He was born in Abepura, Papua on March 18 2000. His adoptive parents, Benyamin Palungan, raised him. He studied at SD Negeri 3 Jayapura, SMP Negeri 2 Jayapura, and SMA Negeri 3 Jayapura before deciding to continue his education in Makassar, at Bosowa University to be precise and majoring in English literature.

His biological parents and adoptive parents worked as civil servants in Jayapura. Samuel has 3 older siblings and he is the youngest child in the family. Her two older siblings continued their studies at Udayana University and Cenderawasih University. At the age of 6, Samuel had to lose his adoptive mother due to illness, so he had to grow up with his adoptive father until now.

Samuel continued his education by majoring in literature because of his love for music because before continuing to school in Makassar, Samuel was a rap songwriter among young people in his neighborhood.

During college, he took on the role of a member of the student executive body of the faculty of literature at Bosowa University and took part in one sight activities held by Bosowa Peduli.

His motto is if you do not take risks, then you can't create the future.