

**PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT REFLECTED IN THE MAIN
CHARACTER OF JODI PICOULT'S NOVEL
*MY SISTER'S KEEPER***

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURE STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF BRAWIJAYA**

2012

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**Presented to
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2012

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Rachmawati, Eka. 2012. **Psychological Conflict Reflected in The Main Character of Jodi Picoult's Novel *My Sister's Keeper***. Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Juliati; Co-supervisor: Taufan Hendro Baskoro.

Keywords: Psychological conflict, Main character, Freudian psychoanalysis.

Human beings cannot avoid conflict in their life. Conflicts that generally happen in human's life can cause a sense of distress and anxiety. Freud believes that each individual experiences painful psychological conflicts between the impulses of id and superego, while the ego tries to keep out of awareness by using defense mechanism.

This study is conducted to analyze the appearance of psychological conflict in the main character of Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* based on psychoanalysis approach. This study uses the main character in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* as the object of the analysis. The objective of the study is to describe about how the psychological conflict appears in the main character of Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*.

This study reveals that the main character in *My Sister's Keeper*, Anna experiences psychological conflicts. The psychological conflicts that happen in Anna's life are caused by the contradiction between the id, ego, and superego within Anna. The ego is always in the middle of the contradiction between the id's desire for immediate satisfaction and the superego's desires for moral behavior. Anna's psychological conflict started with long suffering during thirteen years. This painful experience brings her into a great stress which influences her psychological condition.

Anna's psychological conflict exists in different levels. The first psychological conflict appears before she makes a decision to hire a lawyer and sue her parents to the court. While the second psychological conflict appears after she hires a lawyer and files a petition against her parents. Based on the whole conflicts, Anna's superego plays a dominant role. The novel can be analyzed from different perspectives, so the writer suggests for the next researchers to be interested in conducting other studies on this novel using different approaches.

ABSTRAK

Rachmawati, Eka. 2012. **Konflik Psikologis yang Terefleksi pada Karakter Utama dalam Novel *My Sister s Keeper* Karya Jodi Picoult**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya, Pembimbing: (I) Juliati (II) Taufan Hendro Baskoro.

Kata Kunci: Konflik psikologis, Karakter utama, Psikoanalisis Freud.

Manusia tidak dapat menghindari konflik dalam hidupnya. Konflik yang biasanya terjadi dalam kehidupan manusia dapat menyebabkan timbulnya depresi atau kecemasan. Freud percaya bahwa setiap individu mengalami konflik psikologis yang menyakitkan antara dorongan atau id dan superego, sedangkan ego berusaha untuk menjaga kesadaran dengan menggunakan mekanisme pertahanan diri.

Studi ini dibuat untuk menganalisa konflik psikologis yang dialami oleh karakter utama dalam novel Jodi Picoult yang berjudul *My Sister s Keeper* berdasarkan teori psikoanalisis. Studi ini menggunakan karakter utama dalam novel *My Sister s Keeper* karya Jodi Picoult sebagai objek analisis. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana konflik psikologis terjadi dalam kehidupan Anna.

Studi ini menjelaskan bahwa Anna, karakter utama dalam novel *My Sister s Keeper* mengalami konflik psikologis yang membawa beberapa dampak pada kondisi psikologisnya. Konflik psikologis yang terjadi pada kehidupan Anna disebabkan oleh pertentangan antara id, ego, dan superego dalam diri Anna. Ego selalu berada di tengah tengah antara hasrat id untuk kepuasan seketika dan hasrat dari superego untuk moral tingkah laku. Konflik psikologis pada Anna bermula dari penderitaan berkepanjangan selama tiga belas tahun. Pengalaman yang menyakitkan ini membawanya pada depresi yang mempengaruhi kondisi psikologisnya.

Konflik psikologis pada Anna terjadi pada tingkatan yang berbeda. Konflik pertama terjadi sebelum Anna membuat keputusan untuk menyewa pengacara dan menggugat orang tuanya ke pengadilan. Sedangkan konflik kedua terjadi setelah Anna menyewa pengacara dan mengajukan gugatan terhadap orang tuanya. Berdasarkan keseluruhan konflik, superego dalam diri Anna lebih berperan. Novel ini dapat dianalisa dari sudut pandang yang berbeda, jadi penulis menyarankan untuk penulis berikutnya agar tertarik untuk melakukan studi dalam novel ini dengan menggunakan teori yang berbeda.

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Eka Rachmawati

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the background, the problem and the objective of the study. To give the detail in the introduction, this chapter also includes the explanation of the significance of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Human beings are individual creatures who have personality and behavior within themselves. Human beings as individual creatures are characterized by some elements such as physical, spiritual, and psychological elements. Human beings are said to be an individual when these elements integrate within themselves.

As individual creature, human beings have rights that help to protect all the people from social abuses. The examples of human rights are the right to freedom of religion, get a good health, education, protection, and make decisions that impact people's life. Every individual has to get the same rights without differentiate nationality, sex, color, religion, ethnic, language, or another status.

Human beings are equal in human's rights without discrimination.

The first development of the individual's personality and behavior is formed by parents or family. It is the main instrument for the development of individual's personality and behavior. Furthermore, Zevedei Barbu in *Society, Culture and Personality* found the following:

The family provides the first opportunity for social interaction, thus creating in the individual need and the disposition to adjust others.

It is in the family, too, that the parents and other adults assume (consciously or unconsciously) the task of inculcating in the child those habits of behavior which are approved by his society. (1971, p.150).

The child begins to behave in a manner by imitating the behavior of his or her parents. In some cases, it can lead the way children think and behave. It can also affect children's self confidence, their ability to learn something, and also their ability to be good person in the future.

Related to the role of the parents to create norms and value, sometimes the individual will face conflict. Human beings in this world cannot avoid from having conflicts, whether it is simple or complicated. According to Sigmund Freud:

Conflict is an opposition of two struggles between contestants. The component of conflicts might be ideas, wishes, impulses, and tendencies to respond the directions, instincts, emotion, and even perception. Conflict does not only happen in the conscious level, but also in the unconscious level. (Cited in Robert Dilts, 2000, para.2)

In addition, conflict can be both internal and external conflicts. Richard, Bailey (1999, para.2) suggests that internal conflict is complication that happens within a character; it may be a moral dilemma or it may take the shape of a choice or a desire, struggling against fears, doubts, moral failings and similar emotional or intellectual conditions. While external conflict occurs between two or more characters or a character and the environment. It could be man versus man, man versus nature, and man versus society.

A novel often illustrates the situation of the social condition in a certain time. That is why a novel can increase empathy feeling and tolerance in a society. It can make the readers know themselves through the figures or the characters in the story. *My Sister's Keeper* tells about the struggling of a middle class family, named Fitzgerald with three different children. This novel takes place in Rhode Island, during 1990 – 2004.

The narration occurs in this novel is multiple narrations. It means that Jodi Picoult writes the novel from the perspective of all characters. Each narrator speaks in first person which allows the reader to see the story from each narrator's point of view. For example, Anna tells her own story that she has a psychological conflict because she wants to help her sister, Kate but she also wants to become more independent and get more attention from her family. It goes the same for the other characters in order to give the illustration about how each of the character feels about the family problem in details. It also displays the emotion that the readers will not be able to see. When the author switches the narrator from one character to the other characters, it helps to understand the deep emotion of one character.

By making point of view of the story in the first person point of view, the story can allow the readers to understand the feeling and personal thought along with the main events. A mother for instance, she will relate to Sara's point of view in many ways. Sara tries to do the best for her sick daughter, Kate. The first person point of view also leads the readers to understand the conflicts in the novel.

The chapters mostly occur in present day. The prologue and epilogue take place several years after the main action has occurred.

Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* is a novel which emphasizes the psychological conflict of the main character, Anna, and her struggle to gain independence over her body. After her sister, Kate suffered from Leukemia; Anna had undergone some procedures to provide all Kate's needs to fight the disease. When Anna was asked by her parents to give one of her kidneys for her sister, she actually wanted to reject it, but she knew that she could not do that because her parents had doctrined her to keep Kate alive. Surprisingly, Kate did not want to accept donor from Anna any more, and she asked Anna to bring a lawsuit against her parents to gain independence over her body. Anna had to do Kate's request to take her parents to the court although it would hurt her deeply. These contradictory feelings build a psychological conflict in Anna's character.

The writer is interested to choose Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* since it contains a strong psychological conflict of the main character. The ways that are done by the main character to fulfill her desires are clearly portrayed in this novel.

The writer concerns with Anna's psychological conflict in her family problem and how it appears in her life. The writer chooses the main character, Anna to analyze since she is the most conflicted character in this novel, and this character can represent a real experience of human being in life. The writer considers Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* because the story in this novel reflects eugenics issues in United States. Dr. Benjamin Hippen stated:

In early 2006, over 95,000 Americans waited for organs. However, between January and November 2006 less than 14,000 donors supplied organs. Thousands will die annually before an organ becomes available, and more patients will be shed from the waiting list as the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) deems them unsuitable because of age, the severity of illness, or too many years of dialysis. (Cited in Goodwin, 2005, para.12)

From the data stated above, it means that many people will die before an organ that they need becomes available. Since the supply of the organs is limited, therefore Americans create their own supply system by participating in organ tourism (obtaining organs abroad from poor people in third world countries) or by using their children to supply organs and bone marrows.

Since the theme of the novel deals with psychological issues, the writer will apply psychoanalytic criticism to analyze how Anna's psychological conflict appears in her life. In this study, the writer also applies Freudian theory because the ideas of Freudian theory (sibling rivalry, castration anxiety, for instance) mostly describe the dominant ways in which family conflict can be lived.

Furthermore, Lois Tyson in *Critical Theory Today* stated:

The family is very important in psychoanalytic theory because we are each a product of the role we are given in the family-complex. In one sense, the birth of unconscious lies in the way we perceive our place in the family and how we react to this self-definition. (2006, p.13)

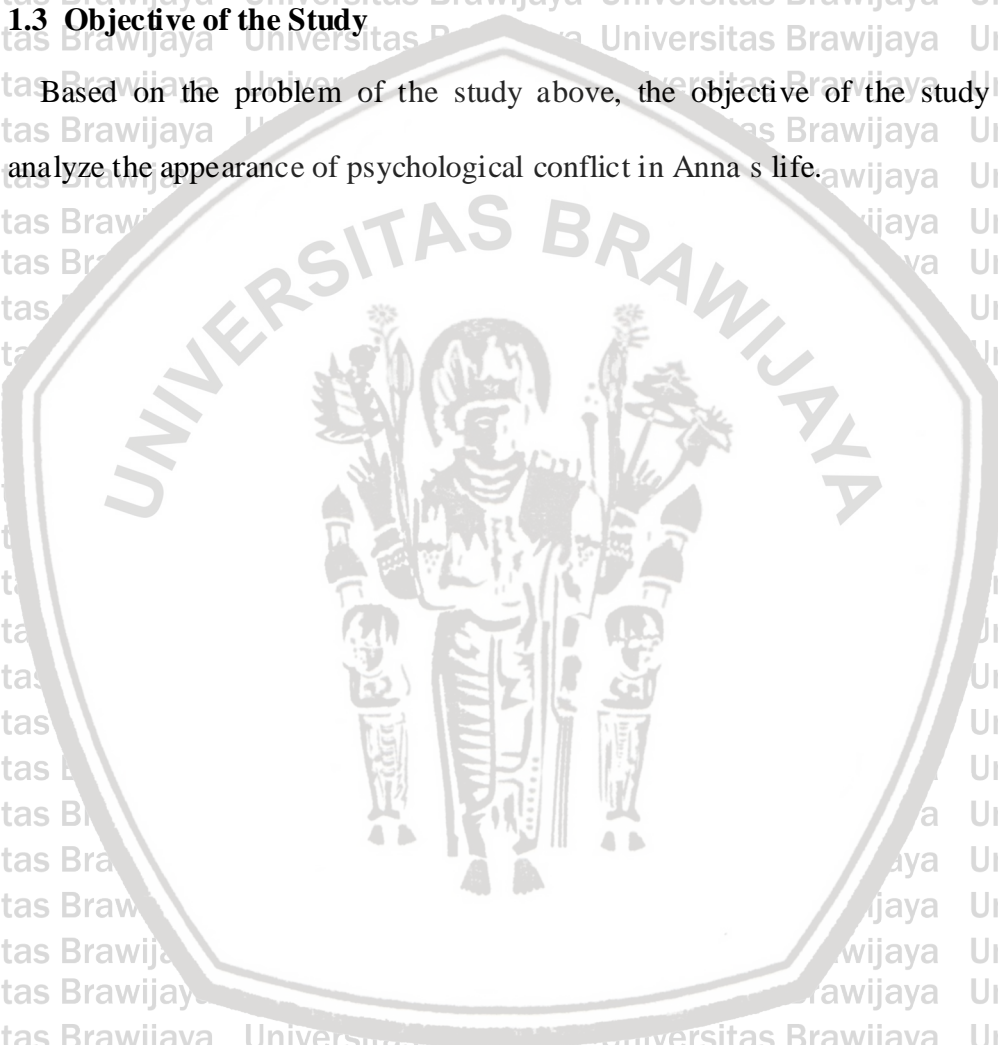
My Sister's Keeper explores a story that contains a moral lesson about how to be good parents, a good sister, and a good person. Hopefully, the writer's research on this novel using psychoanalytic criticism can be useful for the next researcher and for further analysis.

1.1 Problem of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the problem of the study is how the psychological conflict appears in Anna's life.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objective of the study is to analyze the appearance of psychological conflict in Anna's life.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the writer will review related theories to do the analysis. Since this analysis is about Anna's psychological conflict, the writer reviews the theories of Psychoanalytic Criticism, Freudian Psychoanalysis (as the main theory), and other supporting psychological theories.

2.1.1 Psychoanalytic Criticism in Literature

Psychoanalytic criticism is a literary approach that adopts the method of reading to interpret the text. It analyzes the language and symbolism of the text.

Psychoanalytic criticism refers to a reader's efforts to analyze and understand why a text has been written the way it is, and find the types of cultural, social, personal opinion or arguments it makes. Michael Delahoyde (2005, para.1) stated that psychoanalytic criticism argues that literary text, like dreams, express the unconscious desires and anxieties of the author. A literary work is a manifestation of the author's own neuroses. Certain character in a literary work is assumed to be the projections of the author's psyche. Pamela Thurschwell in *Sigmund Freud* (2000, p.3) stated:

Psychoanalytic is like primers on how to interpret the deeper meanings of various communications and miscommunications that pass through the individual's mind and between people: random thoughts, dreams, jokes, slip of the tongue, moments of forgetting, etc.

Psychoanalytic evaluates the representations of psychological phenomena in a text. It also evaluates the psychology of both the character and the author of a text, such as in Freudian approaches which evaluate the role of the author or character's ego in a text. Critics use psychoanalytic to explore the motivations of characters and symbolic meanings in literary works.

Literature and psychoanalysis shares a concern with the human subject, in that they deal with the complexities and contradictions of human actions, and emotional lives. Thomas Ventura (2002, para.2) stated that literature, however, is often a medium for describing or symbolizing human interactions, whereas psychoanalysis tries to understand it. Wellek and Austen Warren (1962, p.94) said that literature is said to be creative, an art, what an author has produced. It means that literature is a product of author's imagination that imitates the reality into the art of writing. According to Pope in *The English Study Book: An Introduction of Language, Literature, and Culture* (1998, p.96):

Literature and more generally writing is an object of psychological study and as therapeutic practice. Through psychological study, we can study other people's poems, plays, novels, autobiographies, journal for what these tell us about their inner lives.

Literature is one way to express the creativity that reveals the interest and values. Pamela Thurschwell in *Sigmund Freud* also gives a brief definition about literature. Literature is stereotypically seen as the opposite of science more interested in fantasy than truth, and untrammelled by a need for accuracy (2000, p.80).

Generally, literary works are collection of stories that can give knowledge for societies. One of the literary works is novel. Novel usually offers fictional stories

about love, norm, betrayal, wisdom, and life itself. Usually, the story in a novel reflects people's daily life. Every novel has a unique story to make the reader curious to know the entire story or analyze it.

According to Thruschwell (2000, p.80), many of psychoanalysis theories borrow names from the literary work, for example, Oedipus complex theory, named after a well-known drama, Oedipus Rex; Narcissism, named after a mythical figure, Narcissus; Masochism named after an author of an erotic novel *Venus in Furs*, Sacher-Masoch; and Sadism, named after the French philosopher of the bedroom, the Marquis de Sade. Literary stories somehow are the places where the psychoanalyst could extract a scientific explanation or a system.

In other words, psychoanalysis is applicable when it is used as a tool in exploring the literary work. Psychoanalysis is one of many methods that could be used to analyze the action, behavior and attitude of the character in the literary work.

Character in a novel is the representation of the characteristics of human being in real life. To analyze a character within a novel using psychoanalysis is preferable. Calvin S. Hall (1954, p.22) stated that according to Freud, personality is based on the dynamic interaction of the id, ego, and superego within an individual. It means that the study of psychoanalysis of personality can be viewed including three psychical elements: id, ego, and superego. The writer analyzes the character within a novel using psychoanalysis criticism to describe the personality and behavior of the main character in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*. This research deals with novel as the main source of the analysis. Novel is supposed to

be a sort of fictitious writing or fiction that far from reality or factual events. In literary studies, there are many approaches to analyze the novel such as psychoanalytic criticism. Psychoanalytic criticism can observe closely at the characters and psychological motivations present in a novel. Psychoanalytic criticism also observes the life of the author to determine the background of the author's life which makes the author writes characters in a specific way and gives certain identity to the characters. Psychoanalytic criticism is used to explore fiction. Since *My Sister's Keeper* is a fiction, it is appropriate to analyze the character in the novel by psychoanalytic criticism related with Anna's psychological conflict.

2.1.2 Freudian Psychoanalysis

Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental process. Some people might think that psychologists are only interested in problem of abnormal behaviors. In fact, psychologists are interested in every aspect of human thought and behavior.

Psychoanalytic theory was developed by Sigmund Freud who was born in 1856 to Jewish parents in Moravia, a small town in what is now the Czech Republic. Psychoanalytic concepts have become part of people's everyday lives. None of the individual is completely free from psychological problems. Michael Delahoyde (2005, Para.2) stated that psychoanalytic theory is a form of applied psychoanalysis which is concerned with the interaction between conscious and unconscious processes and with the laws of mental functioning.

Psychoanalytic theory is a method in investigating individual's mind, psychological condition, human behavior, and emotional illness in relation to the conscious and unconscious. Pamela Thurschwell in *Sigmund Freud* (2000, p.2) stated:

Psychoanalytic provides both theory of the history of the individual mind its early development, its frustration and desires (which include sexual, or what Freud call libidinal, desires) and a set of specific therapeutic techniques for recalling, interpreting and coming to terms with that individual history.

Freud's theory of psychoanalysis proposed new ways of understanding between two things or even more, such as love, childhood, family relations, and conflicting emotions that arise in human's life. This study uses psychoanalysis theory developed by Sigmund Freud, which helps the writer to explore the character in the novel.

The main term of Freudian Psychoanalysis is the unconsciousness. Childhood memories have important roles to the unconsciousness of individual. Individual unconsciousness is the source of human personality. Alwisol (2008, p.14) stated that according to Freud, the meaning of unconscious is very close to instinctual desires and needs. The unconscious may contain thoughts and memories which cause so much anxiety as the result of the individual repression of the traumatic.

Lois Tyson in *Critical Theory Today* (2006, p.12) stated:

The *unconscious* is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions, those wounds, fears, guilty desires, and unresolved conflicts we do not want to know about because we feel we will be overwhelmed by them. The unconsciousness comes into being when we are very young through the *repression*, the expunging from consciousness, of these unhappy psychological events.

In other words, the unconscious is a place in human's mind that store shameful experiences, sexual desires, fears, violent motives, repressed memories and other dark thoughts.

A character in a novel can represent real characteristics of human being in life. Thus, the analysis of Anna's behavior basically begins with unconsciousness which contributes so much in Anna's behavior. Anna's unconsciousness is filled with repressions, and forced to undergo many medical procedures to keep her sister alive. This kind of repression will be the result of her psychological conflicts which gives great effect in Anna's psychological condition.

2.1.3 Structural Concept of Human's Mind

Freud didn't exactly invent the idea of the conscious and unconscious mind, but he certainly was responsible for making it popular. Alwisol in *Psikologi Kepribadian* (2008, p.13) stated that in 1920 Freud introduced the structure about the level of unconsciousness that consists of three components. They are conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. In 1923 Freud developed the new topographic schema as an alternative to his previous topographic schema, the level of unconsciousness (conscious, unconscious, and preconscious). The new topographic schema called structural concept of human's mind that consist of three elements. These three elements are id, ego, and superego. This research will focus on the structural concept of human's mind (id, ego, and superego) because this research will analyze about psychological conflict that appears in the main character of Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*.

Calvin S. Hall in *A Primer of Freudian Psychology* (1954, p.22) stated that Sigmund Freud distinguished three structural elements within the mind which he called id, ego, and superego. These three elements always go along together. Each of the three elements exists for a different purpose. Alwisol in *Psikologi Kepribadian* (2008, p.14-16) gave a brief definition about id, ego, and superego.

Alwisol stated that the id is the source of human instincts, while the ego functions to control these instincts by seeking realistic ways to express them, and the superego is the person's conscience or ideas that has function to block the instincts that are unacceptable by society.

Kline stated Freud assumed that we have pre-existing knowledge about how to live and how to be humans. The id controls our basic instincts, and seeks the satisfaction of pleasure and follows the pleasure principle and is regarded as a primary process (1972 p.126). From the statement above, the writer concludes that the id consists of all the person's needs. It includes various bodily needs, sexual desires and aggressive impulses. The id works without any rules, immoral, and is not based on right or wrong principles. The id is the only element of personality that was present from birth. This aspect of personality is unconscious and includes of the instinctive and primitive behaviors. Calvin S. Hall in *A Primer of Freudian Psychology* (1954, p.22) states:

This function of the id fulfills the primordial or initial principle of life which Freud called the *pleasure principle*. The aim of pleasure principle is to rid the person of tension, or, if this is impossible - as it usually is - to reduce the amount of tension to a low level and to keep it as constant as possible. The aim of the pleasure principle may be said, then, to consist of avoiding pain and finding pleasure.

The other element of people's mind is ego. According to Pamela Thurschwell in *Sigmund Freud* One definition of the ego is the individual's image of himself as a self-conscious being, his sense of himself as separate from the world which surrounds him (2000, p.82). It means that the ego represents an individual personal view of physical and social reality, the individual's beliefs about the causes and consequences of behavior. The function of the ego is to seek pleasure and tries to avoid things that are unpleasant. The ego follows the reality principle, by determining whether it is practical and safe for instincts to be carried out. The task of the ego is to hold the id in check until the condition allows of its impulses.

Sharon Heller, Ph.D. in *Freud A to Z*(2005, p.91) says:

Whereas the id is totally unconscious, the ego is partly conscious the tip of the visible iceberg. Consciously, our ego helps us function rationally and make wise decision. Unconsciously, our ego helps us cope with the inevitable conflicts that arise in daily life through defense mechanism.

The last component of personality is the superego. Superego is the aspect of personality that holds all of people's moral standards and ideals that is got from both parents and society, and also people's sense of right and wrong. The function of superego is making judgments. Sharon Heller, Ph.D. in *Freud A to Z* (2005, p.92) says:

Freud's conceptualization of the inception of the superego was ingenious. Initially, we had to obey our parents or get punishment. But, as we matured, we identified with our parents and internalized the norms and prohibitions that they taught us, as if our parents were a homunculus or little voice inside the self.

Based on all the statements above, the writer concludes that superego is the judicial of the personality. The superego reminds that individual lives in the

society and is responsible with her surroundings. The superego is the representatives of values and norms in the society where the individual lives in. When desire comes inside, directly the id wants to get it as soon as possible without thinking about other things. It is in contrast with superego which directly rejects the way of id's drive. Superego always brings moral values. Because of this opposition, ego plays its rule to satisfy the desire with the normal way. Ego plays a role to balance the id and superego.

The concept of human's personality applying in this study to analyze Anna's psychology when and after she was forced to undergo many medical procedures to keep her sister alive, and also when Kate asked her to take her parents to court to gain independence over her body. As one of the examples is when her parents asked her to give one of her kidney to her sister, she hired a lawyer and took her parents to court. It was the id that drives Anna to do such thing to save herself. After she took her parents to court, she always had a guilty feeling which is the form of the superego's punishment. The ego has task to reduce the guilty feeling.

2.1.4 Psychological Conflict

The contradiction between id, ego, and superego may create a psychological conflict within individual's life. According to Freud:

Conflict is defined as a state of disharmony between incompatible or antithetical persons, ideas, or interests. Psychologically, conflict is a mental struggle, sometimes unconscious, resulting when different representations of the world are held in opposition or exclusivity. A person may have conflicting beliefs or values. (Cited in Robert Dilts, 2000, para.1)

Sometimes people experience a psychological conflict within themselves. This condition do not relate to external pressures, but to the deeper structures of the individual's mental system. Robert Dilts (2000, para.4) stated that one side of the personality stands for certain wishes, while another part struggles against them and fends them off. There is no neurosis without such a conflict.

Psychological conflict may become the source of many psychological problems such as depression. If an individual is unable to resolve the conflict, it can bring the individual into a depression state. Depression is defined as an illness when the feeling of stress happens in people's life. Marion in *Guidance of Young Children* (2003, para.3) stated:

Stress has been defined in terms of its source, it could be internal and external. Internal sources of stress include hunger, pain, and crowding (social density). While external stress includes separation from family, change in family composition, exposure to arguing and interpersonal conflict, exposure to violence, and experiencing the aggression of others (bullying).

To avoid the depression, sometimes people express the pain feeling into a self-destructive behavior. Beaumeister and Scher found the following:

Reasons for Self Defeating Behavior: People are more likely to behave in a self-defeating or destructive manner when either there are threats made to their ego or when they have low self-esteem. When a person has a low self-esteem, they are more likely to be susceptible to having depression, anxiety, and emotional distress. (2007, para.6)

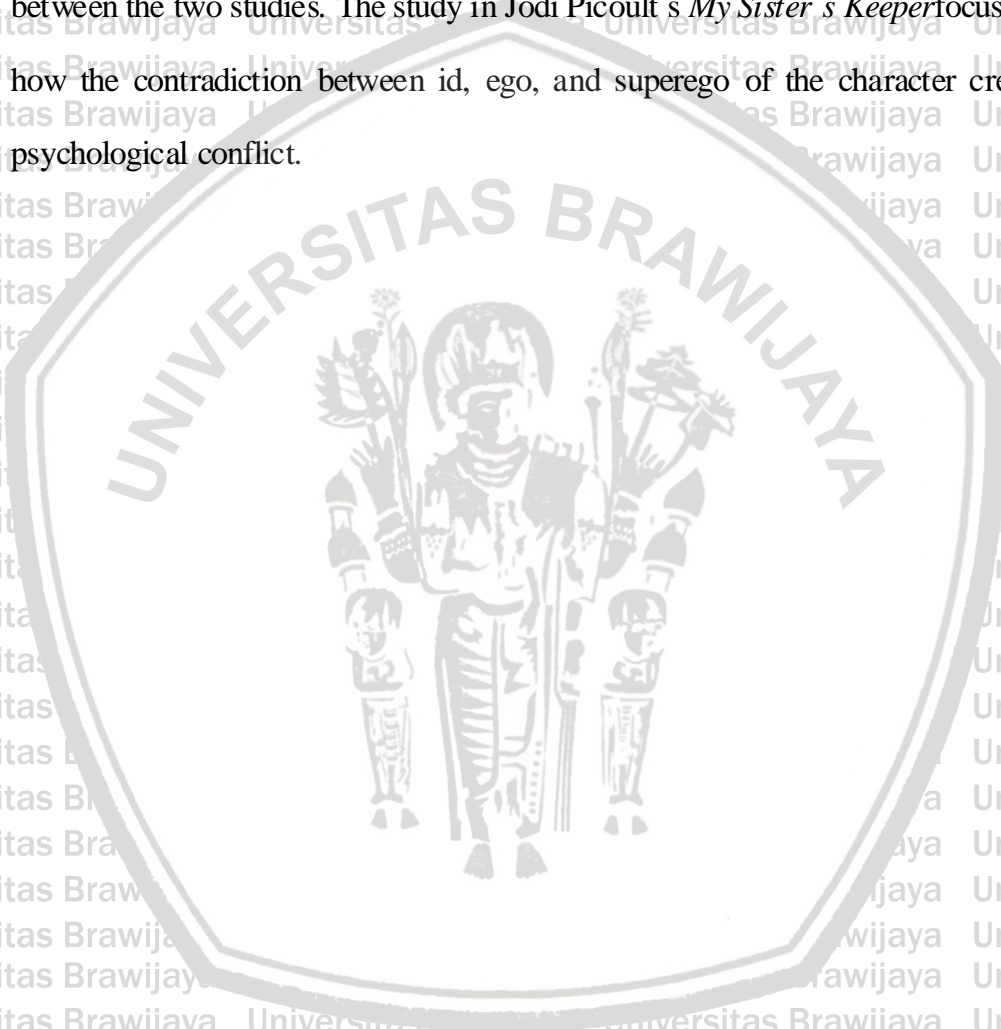
Self-destructive behavior which is done by human beings depends on their condition, such as mental health. An individual that suffers from depression is possible to behave in self-destructive behavior than an individual who is mentally healthy.

2.2 Previous Studies

This research discusses Anna's psychological conflicts reflected in the main character of Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*. Another research tells about the psychological conflict that comes up in a child's life conducted by Azalea Husin (2009) entitled *The effects of Amir's Psychological conflict in His Childhood to His Adult Life: Psychoanalysis on the Main Character of Khaled Hosseini's Novel the Kite Runner*. This study analyses the effects of childhood's conflicts to adult's psychological condition. The writer in this study uses the main character of Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* named Amir as the object of the analysis. This study describes that Amir's childhood gives effects to his adult life as the result of his experiences in the past. Amir could not separate himself from a great guilty feeling, so the ego tried to reduce his anxiety. Both this study and the previous study use psychoanalysis approach. The difference is that the previous study more focused on the defense mechanism as the way to avoid anxiety reflected in Amir character, while the study in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* focused on how the psychological conflict appeared in Anna as the main character in the novel.

Another previous study which applies psychoanalysis approach is a research which is conducted by Dyah Kurniawati (2005) entitled *The Manifestation of Id, Ego, and Superego on Each Member of The Montagues and The Capulets which Leads to the Suicide of Romeo and Juliet in Baz Luhrmann's Movie Entitled William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*. This study pointed out to the manifestation of id, ego, and superego in each member of the Montagues and Capulets which led to the suicide of both Romeo and Juliet in Baz Luhrmann's

movie entitled *William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*. The objective of this study was to find out which one becomes the dominant role in the manifestation of id, ego and superego in the characters of each member of both families in the story. Although both studies use psychoanalysis approach, but there is a difference between the two studies. The study in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* focused on how the contradiction between id, ego, and superego of the character create a psychological conflict.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Anna s Role in Her Family

Anna is the youngest child of Fitzgerald family. As a little girl and the youngest member in Fitzgerald family, Anna does not get proper affection from her family, especially her parents. It is because the reason behind why she was born to the world. Sara as the mother in Fitzgerald family prepares Anna as the one who can save Kate s life.

On the other hand, I was born for a specific purpose. I wasn t the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a full moon or the heat of the moment. I was born because a scientist managed to hook up my mother s egg and my father s sperm to create a specific combination of precious genetic material. In fact, when Jesse told me how babies get made and I, the great disbeliever, decide to ask my parents the truth, I got more than I bargain for. They sat me down and told me all the usual stuff, of course but they also explained that they choose little embryonic me, specifically, because I could save my sister, Kate. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.7-8)

From the quotation above, Anna gets the answer that she was born for one purpose, saving Kate s life. Since Kate suffers from leukemia, she must accept bone marrow donor to maintain her life. As the sibling who genetically matches, Anna has to maintain Kate s life by donating all kinds of her internal organs for Kate. Anna becomes the main supplier for Kate who is a leukemia sufferer. In this case, Anna s body becomes the tool that is used by her mother to solve the problem in case of Kate s sickness. Anna is subjected to many medical procedures

throughout her childhood. This reason influences Anna's psychological conditions.

The strong desires of her mother to heal Kate's sickness by using Anna's body makes Anna become powerless. She is always under control of her mother and obeys everything Sara asks to her even though it will hurt herself. Anna's mother, Sara never gives any chance to her to voice her opinion or make a decision about her life. The strong desire of Sara in healing Kate's sickness makes her unconcern about Anna's feeling. As a mother, Sara never gives proper attention and affection for Anna. The important thing in Sara's life is only healing Kate's illness and keeping Kate alive without considering the negative effect toward Anna's body. Kate's sickness becomes the main attention in Sara's life. Sara only concerns about Kate, whether she looks healthy or not. Sara never notices on Anna's condition. The lack of parent's attention and affection makes Anna become an introvert.

Since Anna's birth is the only way out for her family to solve the problem of Kate's illness, Sara has doctrined Anna that the purpose she was born in this world is to save her sister's life.

I'm an allogeneic donor—a perfect sibling match. When Kate needs leukocytes or stem cells or bone marrow to fool her body into thinking it's healthy, I'm the one who provides them. Nearly every time Kate's hospitalized, I wind up there, too. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.10)

This condition creates values in Anna's thought about her role in the family. Anna's parents expect her to willingly sacrifice her life for her sister, Kate. Her parents teach her that she has to fulfill everything Kate needs to fight the

disease by giving parts of her body. Since Anna has deep loyalty to her family, she sacrifices everything she has, including her body for her sister's health and happiness. Therefore, she has strong relationship with her sister, Kate.

When I start to feel this way I go into the bathroom and I lift up my shirt and touch the white lines of my scar. I remember how, at first, I thought the stitches seemed to spell out her name. I think about my blood running through her veins. I take her with me, wherever I go. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.407)

Quotation above shows that Anna always remembers of her sister even though she feels tired with all the pain. She remembers that she already gives parts of her body for her sister. Anna remembers that parts of her body works inside her sister. It makes her realize that this condition creates a strong relationship between Anna and Kate.

3.2 Anna's Psychological Conflict

Human in this world have different opinion about way of life and thinking. It is unavoidable that sometimes every person has problems and conflicts because life does not always run smoothly. Generally, conflict is the struggle at least between two groups which have different goals and views in an effort to achieve one goal, so that they are in a position of opposition not cooperation. Pamela Thurschwell in *Sigmund Freud* stated Conflict is at the centre of psychoanalytic thinking the battle between conflicting conscious and unconscious desire causes the repression which leads to neurosis. (2000, p.79). Every conflict that is faced can cause a sense of distress and anxiety. Every individual has different point of view and different perception about something right or wrong. Therefore, conflicts become unavoidable in human's life because those are a part of our life.

Conflict can be a major factor for the cause of stress. It depends on the complexity of the conflict itself. The complexity of the stress can be used to determine how much the stress produced. Conflict is not only something which makes people feels stress, but also gives advantages for the people to be independent in facing problems. One of the conflicts that generally happen in human's life is psychological conflict, such as that in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper*. Conflict in psychology is the arousal of two or more motives that cannot solve together.

Stevenson (1996, para.5) stated "Psychological conflict is the internal individual struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, or external and internal demands."

My Sister's Keeper is a novel that tells about sacrifice, freedom, human's rights, and psychological conflict that is faced by the main character of the novel. The psychological conflict that is faced by Anna is the result of long suffering that she experiences after she undergoes several painful medical treatments. The psychological conflict that happens in this character is caused by the contradiction between id, ego, and superego within Anna itself. According to Freud:

The conflict between id, ego and superego occur in the unconscious mind and are the result of the work in reconciling desire, argument, and struggle, morally or socially unacceptable impulses of the id. (Cited in Stevenson, 1996, para.6)

From the statement above, the writer can conclude that psychological conflict characterized by the contradiction between id, ego and superego. The psychological conflict that is faced by Anna in *My Sister's Keeper* is started with her long suffering experience. Related with Anna's role in her family as the supplier of Kate's needs, Anna begins to lose some of her organs since she was

born in this world. When Anna was five years old, she was forced to undergo lymphocyte donation. At first, the cord blood transplant seems to be working.

Suddenly Kate relapses after she has been in remission for five years. Anna undergoes the second painful operation because she has to donate lymphocytes three times.

When five thousand lymphocytes don't seem to be enough, Dr Chance calls for ten thousand. Anna's appointment for a second donor lymphocyte draw falls in the middle of the gymnastics birthday party of a girl in her class. I agree to let her go for a little while, and then drive to the hospital from the gym. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.167)

Anna scowls. Why did I have to leave the party?
Because your sister is more important than cake and ice cream;
Because I cannot do this for her; because I said so. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.168)

When the doctors need to take more blood for Kate, Sara forces Anna to leave a birthday party early. A month later, Anna has to donate blood for the third time.

The quotations above clearly explain that Anna is forced to undergo many medical treatments which give her a heavy burden. She has to donate blood in three different moments. Sometimes she must sacrifice what she wants or enjoys, such as going to a friend's birthday party. At the age of thirteen, Sara asks Anna to donate one of her kidneys for her sister. During thirteen years she lives, Anna has undergone several painful operations based on the pressure from her mother, Sara. Since Anna was a child, Sara has doctrined her to give a part of her body for Kate to keep her from the disease.

The first time I gave something to my sister, it was cord blood, and I was a new born. She has leukemia APL, and my cells put her into remission. The next time she relapsed, I was five and I had lymphocytes drawn from me, three times over, because the doctors

never seemed to get enough of them the first time around. When that stopped working, they took bone marrow for a transplant. When Kate got infections, I had to donate granulocytes. When she relapsed again, I had to donate peripheral blood stem cells. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.20)

Sara's request about the kidney donation builds Anna's consciousness of the independence of her own body. She thinks that kidney is the important organ of her body. The loss of one kidney may damage her life. One of the effects is Anna is advised to refrain from sport activity to avoid the risk. On the other hand, Anna loves to play hockey.

How will having a single kidney affect her for the rest of her life? Increased chance of hypertension. Possible complications during pregnancy. Dr. Chance glances up. Donors are advised to refrain from contact sports to eliminate the risk of harming her remaining kidney. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.302)

She thinks about her future if she only lives with one kidney. The psychological conflict within Anna appears after she considers between sacrificing her life for her sister and the independence of her body. She is in a dilemma because in one side, she has to realize that Kate is her beloved sister. She cannot avoid her feeling that she loves her sister. On the other hand, the fact proves that Kate is the source of the threat for Anna.

The statement above describes that Anna feels depressed with all the medical treatments that she experiences since she was born. This suffering raises her desire to seek freedom and release from all the pain. Sara does not give any option for Anna to decide whether she wants to do the donation or not. Sara neglects that as a human being Anna also has a right to own her body and make her own medical decision. Anna never complains about the sacrifices she has to make for her sister.

But, actually all the transfusion and donation she must go through will destroy her mentally when she is old enough to understand the situation. This condition makes Anna feel tired until one day she cannot handle it anymore.

The great stress forces the id within Anna to arouse the survival instinct. Survival instinct is the particular act belongs to human being which appears when human being is in uncommon situation. In addition, the human instinct of Anna comes up in the form of looking for herself for a convenience, and avoids the pain to defend her life. The id operates according to the pleasure principle. According to Freud:

Id governed by pleasure principle which always encourages to get pleasure. Id also encourages by the destructive tendencies to the things that hinder the achievement of pleasure and avoidance of discomfort. (Cited in Bergquist, 2009, para.3)

In the story of *My Sister's Keeper* the id side of Anna appears from her frustration to all medical treatments that she has done to save her older sister, Kate. Anna's desire pushes her to make a decision which can stop all painful medical treatments toward herself. The feeling of pain is reflected in the statement:

There is way too much to explain my own blood seeping into my sister's veins; the nurses holding me down to stick me for white cells Kate might borrow; the doctor saying they didn't get enough the first time around. The bruises and the deep bone ache after I gave up my marrow; the shots that sparked more stem cells in me, so that there'd be extra for my sister. The fact that I'm not sick, but I might as well be. The fact that the only reason I was born was as a harvest crop for Kate. The fact that even now, a major decision about me is being made, and no one's bothered to ask the one person who most deserves it to speak her opinion. There's way too much to explain, and so I do the best I can. It's not God. Just my parents, I say. I want to sue them for the rights to my own body. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.18)

The quotation above shows that Anna feels depressed so much with all the medical treatments which are being experienced since she was born until now.

The frustration and disappointment within Anna is culminating when she is forced by her mother, Sara to donate one of her kidney for Kate after many painful operations. This condition forces Anna to release this heavy burden. Anna's sufferings reinforce her id to gain freedom from all painful medical treatments.

Anna's desire to gain independence over her body is supported by Kate's request to reject the donation. Kate tells to Anna that she does not want to accept the kidney donation.

The next time it came up was after my mother came into our room to talk about donating a kidney. Don't do it, Kate said, when they were gone. Do you think it would work? I asked. A kidney transplant? Kate looked at me. It might. She leaned over, her hand on the light switch. Don't do it, she repeated, and it wasn't until I heard her a second time that I understood what she was really saying. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.389)

Kate's request to reject the donation makes Anna to be confident to get the independence over her body. Anna makes a decision to stop helping her sister and refuse the donation for her sister to avoid the pain of the surgeries. The aim of Anna's decision is to gain independence over her body. Because of the long painful medical procedure, Anna's unconsciousness brings the id to choose a life of her own and gain independence over her body.

The id does not consider Kate's illness and Sara's position as a parent who must be obeyed. The id only focused to satisfy the demand of the desire itself.

From all the situations, the id of Anna comes up from the suffering which is neglected by her parents. The suffering moves to the frustration that stresses her

desire to seek the satisfaction, then it becomes the id that wants to get whatever it wants although it can destroy other people.

If the function of id is to fulfill pleasure and avoid the pain, the function of ego is to express and satisfy the desire of id according to the reality principle. Hall in *A Primer of Freudian Psychology* (1954, p.28) stated:

Instead of the pleasure principle the ego is governed by the *reality principle*. Reality means that which exist. The aim of the reality principle is to postpone the discharge of energy until the actual object that will satisfy the need has been discovered or produced.

To express and satisfy Anna's desire to gain independence over her body, she hires a lawyer and brings a lawsuit against her parents to claim the right about what medical procedure can be performed on her. In this case, the ego within Anna works as the effort to free from all the pain. Anna refuses the donation because she thinks that this procedure is dangerous for her health. Anna makes decision to file lawsuit to gain independence over her body which will give her the right to refuse the donation of a kidney. She feels in the right side because she wants to have the right for her body. Anna thinks that the transplantation is not guaranteed to work, the surgeries may kill Kate anytime, and the loss of a kidney could have a serious impact on Anna's life. This is the final decision for Anna after considering the whole reasons for her. It causes the impulse of the ego pushes her to take the right thing according to the reality principle to make a choice in her life. She has considered about the result of her choice to bring a lawsuit to her mother, such as in the quotation stated:

You seem pretty worried about your sister right now, I point out.
Are you sure you're ready to face what's going to happen if you stop being a donor?

I know what's going happen. Anna's voice is low. I never said I *liked* it. She raises her face to mine, challenging me to find fault with her.

& But then, it would have been *my* choice, *my* decision.

Have your parents ever asked you if you want to be a donor for your sister?

Anna shrugs. Kind of. The way parents ask questions that they already have answered in their heads. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.109)

This quotation shows that Anna is consistent in her decision and she takes the risk and consequences for everyone around her. Even though Kate is hospitalized at that time, Anna retains her decision to refuse kidney donation. Anna thinks that she is mature enough to make decision based on her own feeling. Finally, Anna's ego presses her to make a decision about what act she will take to save her sister and make everything comfortable.

Anna hires a lawyer because she thinks that her parents will doubt about her decision. It shows her weakness as a little girl. Then Anna thinks that she needs someone who can support and help her to actualize her desire to gain independence over her body. She looks for a lawyer who is capable to file a lawsuit to the court. Anna finds a name Campbell Alexander in one of her brother, Jesse's newspaper clipping. She encourages herself to hire that famous lawyer with her own few saving.

You don't have to worry about getting paid, either. That's \$136.87. I know it's not enough, but I'll figure out away to get more. Anna says.

I charge two hundred an hour. Campbell replies.
Dollars?

Wampum doesn't fit in the ATM deposit slot. He says.

Maybe I could walk your dog, or something.

Service dogs get walked by their owners. We'll work something out.

So, what can I do? Anna asks.

I can be your lawyer for free. Campbell finally decides. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.21-22)

This quotation shows that Anna really wants to hire Campbell Alexander to be her lawyer. It shows that she really needs someone who can help her to actualize her desire. Campbell is compassionate because the attitude of Anna who does not give up to file her petition. Campbell finally decides to be Anna's lawyer for free.

When Campbell asks her some questions related with her problem, Anna does not tell her lawyer about her role in the family. She does not tell Campbell that the reason she was born is to be the supplier of her sister's needed, in case of Kate's illness.

Have your parents ever asked you, if you want to be a donor for your sister?

Anna shrugs. Kind of. The way parents ask questions that they already have answered in their heads. You weren't the reason that the whole second grade stayed in for recess, were you? Or you want some broccoli, right?

Did you ever tell your parents that you weren't comfortable with the choice they'd made for you?

I might have complained a couple of times. But they're Kate's parents too. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.109)

From the quotation above, the writer concludes that Anna never has a choice to accept or reject to give parts of her body for her sister. She always undergoes surgeries, transplantations and donations based on her parents' willingness. Anna is specially conceived by the doctors to be a genetic match for her sister, Kate. The doctors pick the embryo that will be a perfect genetic match.

Campbell thinks that this case is a custom of his ancestors.

An heir and a spare: this was a custom that went back to my ancestors in England. It sounded callous, having a subsequent child just in case the first one happens to die, yet it had been eminently practical once. Being an afterthought might not sit well

with this kid, but the truth is that children are conceived for less than admirable reasons every single day: to glue a bad marriage together; to keep the family name alive; to mold in a parent's own image. They had me so that I could save Kate, the girl explains. They went to special doctors and everything, and picked the embryo that would be a perfect genetic match. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.21)

The problem that is faced by Anna is related with ethics and moral problem. It is the reflection of Eugenic issues. Danielski (2005, para.2) stated the word *Eugenics* comes from a Greek root meaning well born and was invented in 1883 by Francis Galton. He was inspired by his cousin Charles Darwin theory of evolution. Generally, Eugenics is the study of a method to improve human race or improve the qualities of future generation, whether physically or mentally. Galton improves on natural selection by encouraging people to breed selectively in order to increase the quality of health, intelligence, and physical condition. The ideas and practices of Eugenics aimed at improving human breeding. A biochemist, Leslie Hotson stated:

Eugenics is loosely defined as the attempt to enhance society and eliminate problems through selective breeding. The exact definition however is debated. Some scientists do not believe that the word has negative connotations. They believe the definition includes all pre-natal genetic testing that result in selection of fetuses with particular characteristic. Others however believe that the definition is much more specific in that it has to do with *coercing* people to enhance the gene structure of the population through specified breeding. (Cited in Danielski, 2005, para.1)

The supporters of Eugenic want to improve the human race by allowing only those with desirable genetic characteristics to reproduce. Galton stated:

The interventions advocated and practiced by eugenicists involved prominently the identification and classification of individuals and their families, including the poor, mentally ill, blind, deaf,

developmental disabled, homosexuals and entire racial groups
(Cited in Dalieski, 2005, para.3)

It was influential across North America in the first half of twentieth century. In modern era, Eugenics is practiced around the world and is promoted by the governments and influential individuals and institution. Eugenics becomes an academic discipline at many colleges and universities in United States of America. It belongs to ethic courses in some schools, such as stated by Anna's lawyer, Campbell Alexander:

There had been ethic courses in law school, but they were generally regarded as either a gut or an oxymoron, and I usually skipped them. Still, anyone who tuned in periodically to CNN would know about the controversies of stem cell research. Spare parts babies, designer infants, the science of tomorrow, to save the children of today. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.21)

By remembering of his experience, Campbell has strong conviction that the case which is faced by Anna is really break the law. He becomes confidence to file Anna's lawsuit against her parents. On the other hand, Anna has been burdened by the duty to donate parts of her body for Kate to save her from Leukemia. Anna seems confused with her lawsuit against her parents. The ego within her makes her consider whether her decision to sue her parents is right or not. She thinks again about the best choice she has to decide. The choices are about saving her body or her sister's life. Campbell becomes angry after he knows about Anna's confusion in taking the petition.

What the hell do you really want?

You want to know what I want? I'm sick of being a guinea pig. I'm sick of nobody asking me how I feel about all this. I'm sick, but I'm never fucking sick enough for this family.
(Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.215)

Campbell's anger and Anna's confusion makes Anna think over if she is in Kate's position. She thinks about her feeling if she is in the condition that Kate experiences now. Anna's consideration is proved in the quotation:

What if I was the one who was sick? What if Kate had been asked to do what I've done? What if one of these days, some marrow or blood or whatever actually worked, and that was the end? What if I could look back on all this one day and feel good about what I did, instead of feeling guilty? What if the judge doesn't think I'm right? What if he does? I can't answer a single one of these, which is how I know that whether I'm ready or not, I'm growing up. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.291)

The quotation above is the reflection which has been done by Anna as the evidence of the ego side within her. The ego makes Anna to think over again and ask herself about her decision.

I started thinking about this. Would I have to be in the hospital? Would it hurt? Could people live with just one kidney? What if I wound up with kidney failure when I was, like seventy? Where would I get my spare? (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.363)

This is the proof of Anna's confusion. Anna thinks whether she is going to continue her desire to gain independence over her body or continue to donate one of her kidney to save Kate from her Leukemia. In this case, Anna's ego holds her id and makes her think over about her decision. In this case, Anna's superego is dominated by her mother, Sara Hall in *A Primer of Freudian Psychology* (1954, p.31) stated:

The superego is the person's moral code. It develops out of the ego as a consequence of the child's assimilation of his parents' standards regarding what is good and virtuous and what is bad and sinful.

Sara reminds Anna that the thing which Anna is going to do is wrong based on norms because it can destroy Kate's life. In this case, Anna thinks that she has a responsibility to keep Kate alive. She realizes that she was born in this world for a specific purpose, which is to fulfill all her sister's need to fight the disease. The humanity side of Anna comes up when she realizes that she loves Kate so much as her sister. Anna's superego appears from the value that is created by Sara as Anna's mother. As the agent of superego, Sara always tells her that she has to care about her sister's illness. Anna's role as a sister of Kate is very important in case of Kate's illness. The superego within Anna appears when the condition of Kate becomes weaker than before:

How's Kate? I ask.

Still pretty out of it. They've got her drugged up. I hear him drag in a breath&

Hospital rooms never get completely dark; there is always some glowing panel behind the bed in the case of catastrophe, a runway strip so that the nurses and doctors can find their way. I have seen Kate hundred times in bed like this one, although the tubes and wires change. She always looks smaller than I remember. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.136)

The data above gives a description that Anna worries seeing Kate get weaker. It raises Anna's fear if someday she will lose Kate because of her selfish decision. In this case, the superego within Anna plays the role. She thinks over again about the effect for herself and also for Kate if she donates one of her kidney or even refuses to donate her kidney. Anna realizes that she loves her sister because without Kate, she will not be part of her family.

I crawl onto the bed, which is narrow, but still big enough for both of us. I rest my head on her chest, so close to her central line that I can see the liquid dripping into her. Jesse is wrong. I didn't come to see Kate because it would make me feel better. I came because

without her, it's hard to remember who I am. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.136)

The quotation above describes the situation when Anna sees Kate get weaker.

The feeling of love within Anna reminds her that she becomes part of the family because of Kate's illness. She was born in this world to save Kate alive. The contradiction between id, ego and superego in Anna's mind appears as a psychological conflict. Anna's ego is always in the middle of the contradiction between the id's desire for immediate satisfaction and the superego's desires for moral behavior.

On one side, Anna wants to be free to act on her way and does not always be a part of her sister's life. She does not want to undergo many painful operation, transfusion, and donation anymore. She wants to gain independence over her body and develop her social life with the people outside. On the other hand, the superego reminds her that her role in the family is to keep Kate's alive, and she has to be responsible with this duty. This condition arises a psychological conflict in Anna's life.

The psychological conflict in Anna's life makes her start to think on her own about the purpose of why she was born in this world. She thinks that she was born because a scientist managed to create a specific combination of a genetic material.

The purpose of doing this procedure is to keep Kate alive.

It made me wonder, though, what would have happened if Kate had been healthy. Chances are, I'd still be floating up in Heaven or wherever, waiting to be attached to a body to spend some time on earth. Certainly I would not be part of this family. See, unlike the rest of the free world, I didn't get here by accident. And if your parents have you for a reason then that reason better exist. Because once it's gone, so are you. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.8)

The data above gives a description that Anna always thinks of what would happen if Kate did not suffer from Leukemia and she was healthy. It makes her doubtful whether she will be born in this world or not. This condition makes Anna always asks herself about what she really is in this world since she always undergoes several surgeries, transfusions, and donations to save her sister from the disease. She is in a dilemma. Anna has to face a conflict with herself to sacrifice herself for her sister, or struggle to gain independence over her body. In this case, the contradiction of id and superego arise in gaining human's right.

The psychological conflict rises from Anna's feeling of pain after she realizes that she was scientifically conceived to save her sister's life. Anna's parents only think about Kate's needs. They do not care about Anna anymore. They only focus on Kate's illness without considering the negative effects of the surgeries toward Anna's health. She never complains about the sacrifices and donations she has to make for her sister, but it is kept inside her heart until one day she cannot handle it anymore.

Anna's psychological conflict happens in different levels. The first psychological conflict happens before Anna makes a decision to hire a lawyer. Anna feels confused when her mother asks her to give one of her kidney for her sister, Kate. She is in a dilemma to accept or reject Sara's request. If she accepts Sara's request means that she agrees to donate one of her kidney for her sister. It means that she has to sacrifice her life for her sister's life. If she rejects Sara's request means that she will not give one of her kidney for her sister. It means that she sacrifices her sister's life because she wants to gain independence over her

body. Anna is totally in a dilemma in making a decision. After she gets a dilemma, Anna makes a decision that she wants to reject Sara's request to give one of her kidney for her sister. The reason is because she wants to get independence over her body. Then she decides to hire a lawyer and sues her parents to the court as the effort to gain the right over her body.

On the other side, Kate does not want to receive a donation from Anna, because she knows that she will die too. Therefore, Kate asks Anna to sue her mother in order to refuse kidney donation. The id of Anna pushes her to gain independence over her body and makes a choice without considering Kate's condition. In this case, Anna's id becomes more dominant because she cannot control her desire to be free from the pressure.

The second psychological conflict happens after Anna hires a lawyer. She does not sure whether her decision to sue her parents is right or wrong. Suddenly, Anna wants to retain her decision to sue her mother, but in other way, she becomes unsure about her decision. Then she begins to think that she wants to change her mind to keep the lawsuit.

No! To my utter embarrassment, my eyes get glassy with tears. I've changed my mind. I don't want to do this anymore. None of it. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.179)

This quotation shows that Anna's psychological conflict becomes more complex. It shows how Anna changes her mind about her decision. Anna's ego tries to consider anything happen around her. The relation between the impulses of Anna's unconscious mind as a child to has a normal life like the other kid and

the reality that happen makes Anna become not sure about her decision to file a lawsuit toward her mother.

From the moment I was born, I have been the girl with the sick sister. All my life, bank tellers have given me extra lollipops, principals have known me by name. No one is ever outright mean to me. It makes me wonder how I'd be treated if I were like everyone else. Maybe I'm a pretty rotten person, not that anyone would ever have the guts to tell me this to my face. Maybe everyone thinks I'm rude or ugly or stupid but they have to be nice because it could be the circumstances of my life that make me that way. It makes me wonder if what I'm doing now is just my true nature. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.129)

The conflict between id and superego within Anna appears when she has known that Kate will die without her kidney. Anna's superego pushes her to save her sister as the moral standard, and considers the right or wrong moral. While the ego of Anna pushes her to respond the reality by continue the petition toward her mother and sues her mother to the court or cancel the lawsuit. In this case, Anna's superego goes back to herself and takes a dominant role after she realizes that she loves her sister very much.

During thirteen years Anna is forced to undergo several painful operations and transfusion to keep her sister, Kate from Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia (APL). This condition brings a great stress within Anna. According to Marion (2003) stress is experienced in many forms. It could be the child developmental level or the child's previous life experience. Bullock in *Bullying: Childhood Education* (2002, p.130) stated:

Traditionally, stress has been defined in terms of its source (internal and external). Internal sources of stress include hunger, pain, and sensitivity to noise, temperature change and crowding (social density), fatigue, and over or under stimulation from one's immediate physical environment.

Psychological conflict is a normal condition in human's life and it provides the necessary for ego growth and development. The psychological conflict in Anna's life has some effects to Anna's psychological condition and also to Anna's life.

The psychological conflict affects Anna's psychological condition in some ways.

In Anna's case, the stress is affected by her previous life experience. The feeling of pain that she suffers after she experiences thirteen years painful surgeries and transfusions brings her into a great stress. People under stress may be at a higher risk of depression. Stress is characterized by feeling of tension, frustration, worry, and sadness. Depression is harsher, longer, and lasting than stress.

Depression is characterized by more extreme feelings of hopelessness, sadness, isolation, worry, and worthlessness. Usually, they release the bad feeling from the depression by consuming cigarette, alcohol, or even drugs as a way of trying to feel better. The children who face problem at home or at school may also suffer from depression. The psychological conflict that appears in Anna's life brings a deep mental depression within Anna. The depression appears when Anna feels tired and gives up in facing the problem in case of Kate's illness. The depression within Anna is also affected by the stress in never ending surgeries, transfusion, and donation she experienced. The presence of Anna's depression stated in the quotation:

No one can make you donate an organ if you don't want to.

The first time I gave something to my sister, it was cord blood, and I was a newborn. She has leukemia APL and my cells put her into remission. Nobody ever asked.

Did you tell your parents you don't want to donate a kidney?

They don't listen to me.

They might, if you mentioned this.

& They don't really pay attention to me, except when they need my blood or something. I wouldn't even be alive, if it wasn't for Kate being sick. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.20-21)

From the statement above, the writer concludes that Anna's depression is affected by the psychological conflict within herself. Anna never complains about this suffering because she loves her sister. She cannot express the feeling of pain within herself. As a result, she cannot handle this feeling anymore.

The depression within Anna affects her personality. There are changes of characters within Anna because of the depression she experiences. Before she has a psychological conflict and get into a depression, Anna is an obedient person. She never rebel to her parents.

This Anna genuinely skittish bears little resemblance to the one I've spent the past hour with. I wonder how a girl might be both brave enough to instigate a lawsuit, and afraid to face her own mother. How come?

I sort of left today without telling her where I was going. You do that a lot?

Anna shakes her head. Usually I do whatever I'm told. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.111)

The quotation above gives an illustration when Anna talks to her Guardian Ad Litem (GAL), Julia. Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) is a person who is appointed by a court to be a child's advocate during legal proceedings that involves a minor.

During the conversation with Anna, Julia finds that actually Anna does not have bravery to sue her parents because usually, she always obeys her parents. But, after Anna experiences a psychological conflict and gets a depression, she has the bravery to rebel her mother.

My mother goes very still. When I said *stop*, I meant the lawsuit.

I shake my head hard, as much to give her an answer as to dislodge the knot of words tangled in my gut.

My God, Anna, my mother says, stunned. What have we done to you to deserve this?

It's not what we haven't done, right?

You aren't listening to me! I yell, and at that very moment, Vern Stackhouse walks up to our table. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.176)

The quotation above gives an illustration about a debate between Anna and her mother, Sara. Sara asks Anna to stop the lawsuit but Anna keep going with the lawsuit against her parents. It shows the changing of Anna's character. Before Anna gets a psychological conflict related with long suffering she experiences, Anna always obeys whatever her parents ask to her. The conflict brings her into a depression which changes her character into a rebel. Anna's rebellion is the effort to avoid the depression within herself.

Anna is also characterized as an introvert and quiet girl. She never tells anyone about her feeling. She never tells her family about her painfulness because she thinks that her family is always in Kate's side. Anna is talking when she is forced to respond even though with her Guardian Ad Litem, Julia.

We walk through the winding trails of the zoo, Anna talking only when forced to respond. She answers me politely when I ask her questions about her sister's health. She says that her mother is, indeed, the opposing attorney. She thanks me when I buy her an ice cream. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.108)

The quotation above shows that Anna is an introvert. On the other hand, the depression changes Anna into a brave girl. She tries to voice her feeling related with the painfulness.

Anna, no hospital in this country will take an organ from an unwilling donor.

Who do you think signs off on it? I ask. Not the little kid getting wheeled into the OR, her parents.

You are not a little kid; you could certainly make your objections known, he says.

Oh, right, I say, tearing up again. When you complain because someone's sticking a needle into you for the tenth time, it's considered standard operating procedure. All the adults look around with fake smiles and tell each other that no one voluntarily asks for more needles. I blow my nose into a Kleenex. The kidney that's just today. Tomorrow it'll be something else. It's always something else. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.85-86)

The quotation above shows that Anna talks to her lawyer about her painfulness.

It shows that Anna try to voice her feeling. The depression and Anna's id forced her to cope with the problem. To avoid all the depression within her, she expresses her pain feeling into a self destructive behavior.

Destructive behavior which is unacceptable behavior is used by the people as a way to display their feeling in unacceptable way. Destructive behavior is the product of frustration and traumatic childhood. Furthermore, Beaumeister and Scher found the following:

Self defeating behavior is the idea that sometimes people knowingly do things that will cause them to fail or bring them trouble. It is defined as any deliberate or intentional behavior that has clear, definitely or probably negative effects on the self or on the self's projects (Cited in Dunlap 2007, para.2)

The effects of destructive behavior may have harmful effects for the people's life. Dunlap (2007, para.3) stated that according to Freud, people do harm themselves deliberately, even though sometimes they are not conscious of this.

The people who consistently display destructive behavior may indicate low level of self control. In Anna's case, she moves the feeling of depression in self destructive behavior such as smoking even though she knows that it breaks the norms. The aim is to avoid the stress within Anna.

Jesse reaches across my body to the glove compartment. He takes out a pack of Merits and a Zippo, lights up, and blows smoke in my direction. Sorry, he says, though he isn't.
Can I have one?
One what?
A cigarette. They are so white they seem to glow.
You want a cigarette? Jesse cracks up.
I'm not joking, I say. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.130)

The quotation above gives an illustration that Anna turns to self-destructive behavior as a strategy and hopes of being noticed by her parents. Anna cannot voice her opinion, she cannot argue about what is done to her body. It makes Anna cannot express her emotion about what she feels. To move her attention about this problem, she tries to do something new that can make her forget about the problem in her life, though it may be harmful for herself.

Unfortunately, after Anna decides to donate her kidney for Kate, Campbell successfully wins the medical petition. Campbell thinks that Anna feels relieved with this result. But the fact, Campbell's assumption is wrong. Anna feels unhappy with the result. It is implied when Anna answers Campbell's question:

There was a time when, like Kate, I'd wanted to be a ballerina. But since then I've gone through a thousand different stages: I wanted to be an astronaut. I wanted to be a paleontologist. I wanted to be a backup singer for Aretha Franklin, a member of the Cabinet, a Yellowstone National Park ranger. Now, based on the day, I sometimes want to be a micro surgeon, a poet, a ghost hunter. Only one thing's constant. Ten years from now, I say, I'd like to be Kate's sister again. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.409)

From the statement above, Anna says implicitly that she wishes that Kate can be alive. And this statement is the last message for Campbell because after this conversation, Anna has passed away in a traffic accident.

Campbell finds Anna's diary from the location of accident. Anna writes on her diary an hour after Campbell wins the petition.

There was a time when, like Kate, I'd wanted to be a ballerina. But since then I've gone through a thousand different stages: I wanted to be an astronaut. I wanted to be a paleontologist. I wanted to be a backup singer for Aretha Franklin, a member of the Cabinet, a Yellowstone National Park ranger. Now, based on the day, I sometimes want to be a microsurgeon, a poet, a ghost hunter. Only one thing's a constant. *Ten years from now, I'd like to be Kate's sister.* (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.396)

The quotation above is the proof that Anna loves her sister very much. The last sentence describes that she will always love Kate and be the supplier of Kate's needs even though she already wins the petition. At the last page of Anna's diary, she also writes about the decision to give all her internal organ if she passed away before Kate. Anna's death leaves guilty feeling for her family, especially for her sister, Kate. She remembers of the great sacrifice that is done by Anna for her.

For a long time, I was sick. The transplant nearly failed, and then, inexplicably, I began the long steep climb upward. It has been eight years since my last relapse, something not even Dr Chance can understand. He thinks it is a combination of the ATRA and the arsenic therapy—some contributing delayed effect—but I know better. It is that someone had to go, and Anna took my place. (Jodi Picoult, 2004, p.406)

Kate's statement above is the proof that she feels guilty about Anna's death. After Anna passed away, her family realizes that she has done a great sacrifice for the family. They realize that Anna loves her family very much.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter will present the conclusion of the analysis and suggestion for the next researcher.

4.1 Conclusion

Anna, as the main character in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* has experienced a psychological conflict because of the contradiction between the id, ego, and superego. The conflict appears in form of psychological dilemma in making a decision between right or wrong.

In this case, the id of Anna which is guided by pleasure principles, takes place when she wants to gain independence over her body after long painful medical treatment. Because of the long painful medical procedure, the unconscious drives the id of Anna to choose a life of her own and to gain independence over her body. In the novel *My Sister's Keeper*, the id side of Anna arises from her frustration to all medical treatments. The id works to fulfill pleasure and avoid the pain.

Anna's ego works as the effort to free from all the pain and to gain independence over her body. Anna expresses the desire to gain independence over her body by hires a lawyer and brings a lawsuit against her parents to claim the right for her. Anna's superego is dominated by her mother, Sara. The superego within Anna appears when the condition of Kate becomes weaker than before.

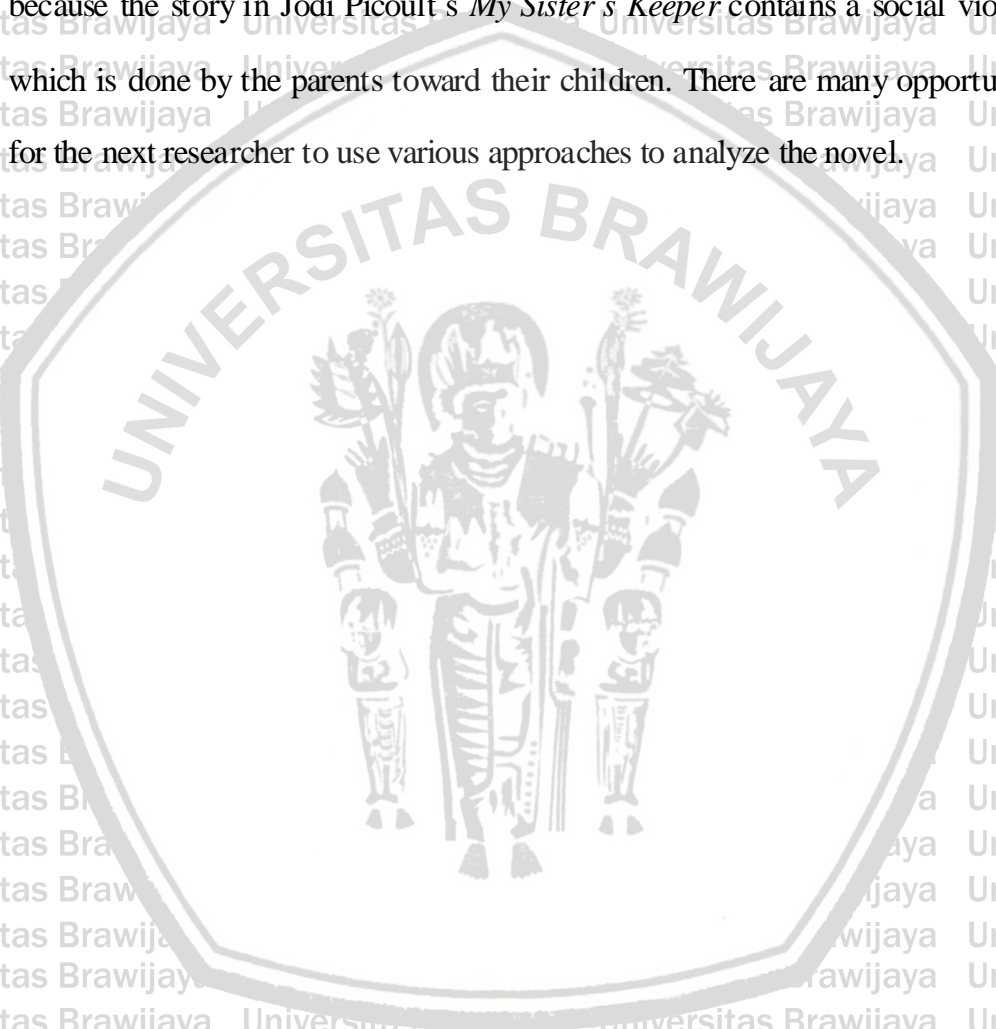
Sara reminds Anna that the thing which she has done is wrong based on norms because it can destroy Kate's life.

The psychological conflict appears from Anna's feeling of pain after she realizes that she was scientifically conceived to save her sister's life. The id of Anna pushes her to gain independence over her body and to make a choice without considering Kate's condition, but her superego pushes her to save her sister as the moral standard, considering the right or wrong moral. Therefore, based on the considerations of id and superego, the ego of Anna guided by reality principle presses her to file a lawsuit toward her mother and sues her mother to the court to gain independence over her body. Anna's psychological conflict exists in different levels. The first is before she makes a decision to hire a lawyer and sues her parents to the court. The second is after she hires a lawyer and files a petition against her parents. Based on the whole conflict, Anna's superego plays a dominant role.

The psychological conflict which is faced by Anna influences Anna's psychological condition in some ways. It brings a deep mental depression within Anna as the result of the stress in facing the surgeries, transfusions, and donations during thirteen years. The depression appears when Anna feels tired in facing the problem in case of Kate's illness. To avoid the great stress, Anna behaves in a self-destructive way. Anna releases the feeling of depression into a self-destructive behavior such as smoking with her older brother, Jesse.

4.2 Suggestion

The analysis of the literary works can be done from various points of view. It will be better if the next researchers enrich the analysis by using another approach. Moreover, the next researchers can analyze by using sociological theory because the story in Jodi Picoult's *My Sister's Keeper* contains a social violence which is done by the parents toward their children. There are many opportunities for the next researcher to use various approaches to analyze the novel.



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17	05 Mei 2011	seminar proposal	II	
18	13 Mei 2011	perbaikan seminar proposal	I	
19	20 Mei 2011	perbaikan seminar proposal	II	

20	23 Mei 2011	perbaikan seminar proposal	II
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22	01 Juli 2011	pengajuan bab III	II
23	05 September 2011	perbaikan bab III	I
24	23 September 2011	perbaikan bab III	II
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26	10 Oktober 2011	perbaikan bab III	I
27	14 Oktober 2011	perbaikan bab III dan IV	II
28	01 November 2011	perbaikan bab I IV	I
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37	06 Februari 2012	Ujian skripsi	II
38	27 Februari 2012	Acc skripsi	penguji II
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