Anna’s Personality Through Sigmund Freud’s Theory in Jodi Picoult’s Novel My Sister’s Keeper

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ANNA’S PERSONALITY THROUGH SIGMUND FREUD’S THEORY IN
JODI PICOULT’S NOVEL MY SISTER’S KEEPER

A PAPER

BY

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Kata kunci : Kepribadian, Psikoanalisism, Id, Ego dan Super-ego.
ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is “Anna’s Personality Through Sigmund Freud’s Theory in Jodi Picoult’s Novel My Sister’s Keeper” is about Anna Fitzgerald’s personality as the main character in Jodi Picoult’s novel My Sister’s Keeper. The main focus of this research is to identify and to describe Anna’s personality which related to id, ego, and superego. This research uses the psychoanalytical approach through Sigmund Freud’s theory. To describe this paper, the writer uses the library research and the analytical descriptive method and assisted with some articles and websites. From the result of this research, the writer can conclude that the urge of id can make someone put their common sense and morality aside to fulfill their libido, on contrary if the super-ego appears it makes someone to prioritize others than their own matters and the ego side is the middle ground of the two. In this paper, super-ego manages to beat the urge of id and ego because Anna is prioritizing the problem of her own sister, Kate rather than her own problem.

Key words: Personality, Psychoanalysis, Id, Ego and Super-ego.
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Medan, December, 3rd 2018

The Writer,

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. According to Norman (1984: 12) Literature is very important to read, because those writers have lasted through many years, and so what they say must be important. Otherwise, they would have been forgotten. We read literature because it is an important part of our education. Like history is one part and math is one part and literature is one part.

Besides, Luxembourg (1992: 5) says that literature is a creation of human thinking and it is not an imitation. Therefore, sometimes literature is made by the author through the phenomenon of society life, for example in terms of psychological. This problem has relation with human’s behavior in their lives. One of the areas in the study of psychology is psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis is one of the scientific discipline is developed by Sigmund Freud. It has relation with mental functioning and development in a man (Minderop, 2010:11). Moreover, Psychoanalysis refers to conflicts of personality structure that appear from the combination of id, ego and superego.
According to Clark as quoted by Minderop (2010:24), he explains that the id shows the true purposes of the individual organism’s life to satisfy himself. Meanwhile, Ego takes the decisions to consider in fulfilling every expectation. And the last is the Super-ego refers to control human’s desire or satisfaction. In this case, literature that contains a psychological phenomenon, the psychological aspects appear through the character that is constructed in the story. There is some literature that refers to the theory psychoanalysis, such as poetry, drama, short stories, novels, etc.

In this research, the writer uses novel as a source of data, *My Sister’s Keeper*. Novel as a literary works provides the readers reflection of human life through beauty of art writing. (Norman. 1984: 19).

In doing analysis the writer give the definition of novel from some expert such us, Richard Taylor (1981: 46) says, a novel is a normally a quite a length of complexity which attempt to reflect and express something of quality of value of human experience. “It means that a novel is made by the author to express their idea about something based on their experience or people’s experience around their life. Human experience in life may influence the whole life of human including the way of life. Every novel should have characters as its element. A character is a person who acts in the story. Human usually dominates characters in a novel and every human has their own personality. The personality will lead the character to act their mind, attitude and behavioral.
Furthermore, this research focused on term of Anna’s personality in My Sis-
ter’s Keeper by Jodi Picoult. To analyze Anna’s personality, the writer tries to
analysis referring to Sigmund Freud’s personality theory, based on the psychology
personality. Freud proposed that the human psyche could be divided into three
parts: id, ego, and super – ego. According to Freud, we are born with our id. The
id is an important part of our personality because as newborns, it allows us to get
our basic needs met. The ego is based on the reality principle. The ego under-
stands that other people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impul-
sive or selfish can hurt us in the end. It is the ego's job to meet the needs of the id,
while taking into consideration the reality of the situation. The Superego is the
moral part of us and develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on us
by our caregivers. The three aspects are controlled by desire or libido.

The writer chooses My Sister’s Keeper as object of analysis, because the writ-
er would like to find character personality related with human mind or psychology
in this novel based on Sigmund Freud theory. It is also the reason why the writer
use or chooses Sigmund Freud’s theory, as an object of analysis because the writ-
er thought it is applicable to analyze this novel, and especially to analyze Anna’s
personality in this novel.

1.2 Problem of the Study

1. How is Anna Fitzgerald’s Id described in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s
Keeper?

2. How is Anna Fitzgerald’s Ego described in Jodi Picoult’s My Sister’s
Keeper?
3. How is Anna Fitzgerald’s Super-ego described in Jodi Picoult’s *My Sister’s Keeper*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this research, focusing my analysis on the topic of personality based on Sigmund Freud’s theory. Freud contents that the personality consist of three major structures, the id, ego and super – ego. Actually in this novel there are so many characters who acted in this story, but here the writer would like to analysis Anna’s personality as the main character in *My Sister’s Keeper*. The writer wants to analyze dominant personality of Anna Fitzgerald’s from three major structures in this research.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1. To describes Anna Fitzgerald’s Id
2. To describes Anna Fitzgerald’s Ego
3. To describes Anna Fitzgerald’s Super-ego

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this analysis, the writer states the significance for the analysis such us, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this analysis provides describes view on the relation between literature and psychology in terms of Sigmund Freud’s theory. Practically, through referring Sigmund Freud’s theory in analyzing cha-
raters personality and human mind or psychology in the main character of this novel.

1.6 Method of The Study

In this research, the writer uses interpretive qualitative method. In applying the method, the writer uses several steps. In collecting the data, the writer reads the novel *My Sister’s Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. The writer also uses literary resources from the library, and search information through the internet. The sources are taken from books, websites, and articles that are related to the subject of the paper.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literature and Psychology

Literature and psychology study about human being, but they have different object of concern. Psychology related to the real life situation and literature related to the imagery of human being. Theory of literature says: “By psychology of literature, we may mean the psychology study of the writer, as type and as individual of the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature or finally we effect of literature upon its reader (audience psychology)” (Wellek and Warren, 1956:81).

A literary work can be potraying of the author’s life. by their works, they can express his/her imagination through idea, mind and psychological experience. Literature can be classified into short story, novel, poetry and drama. From this research, the researcher takes the novel as the object of study to be her paper.

Psychology is also influenced in the literary work, to know the psychological condition of the author when he/she creates the work. From the work of the author, we can understand the psychological condition of the author. The above explanations show that a literary work can reflect the author’s life. A literary work may be assumed as expression of the writer’s psychological experience.

Psychology and literature do not stand apart, as psychology can be applied to analyse the work of literature (Papalia, 1985:4)
Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior. Psychologists study such phenomena as perception, cognition, emotion, personality, behavior, and interpersonal relationships. Psychology also refers to the application of such knowledge to various spheres of human activity, including issues related to daily life example family, education, and work and the treatment of mental health problems.

2.2 Personality Theory

2.2.1 Definition of Personality

Personality, etymologies come from the word Latin “persona” means that “disguise”. This disguise is usually used by the people who act the drama in ancient time, to act one type of behaviors and character and it also come from the word “personare”. To express one type of human picture, such as, the pictures of the people, who act sad, happy, and selfish. Therefore, the personality is not only the actor itself but he or she want to describe one type of human. Sometimes, people pretend to be nice and do some different acts from the characteristic. Therefore, personality has function as the setter to set free the disguise in human being and understand the characteristic.

Personality psychology is the scientific study of the whole person. Psychology is about many things: perception and attention, cognition and memory, neurons and brain circuitry. We try to understand the individual human being as a complex whole and to construct a scientifically credible account of human individuality (McAdams, 2006:2).
Theory of personality sees the human as a total subject with the specific aspect, the theory is appeared because of the needs in human life. There is always the stimulate to know more about the other individual, and some desires in every human being mind to reach what they want with the characteristics and the psyches in life.

2.2.2 Description of Freud’s Theory of Personality

Sigmund Freud determined that the personality consists of three different elements, the Id, the Ego and the Super-ego. The Ego balances the Id, the Super-ego and reality in order to maintain a healthy state of consciousness. It thus reacts to protect the individual from any stressors and anxiety by distorting reality. This prevents threatening unconscious thoughts and material from entering the consciousness. The different types of defense mechanisms are: Repression, reaction formation, denial, projection, displacement, sublimation, regression, and rationalization. In discussing the Id, Ego, and Super-ego, these are not only three separate entities with sharply defined boundaries, but rather a variety of different processes, functions, and dynamics within the person. Moreover, in his writings

Freud uses the German personal pronouns, das Es, Das Ich, and das uber-Ich. Literally translated they mean "the it," "the I," and "the above-I." The Strachey translation into Latin pronouns has made them less personal, raising the issue of the desirability of attempting a new translation." (Engler, 2009).

2.2.3 Id

The Id is the unorganized part of the psyche that contains a human’s instinctual drives. The Id is the only part of the psyche that is present at birth and it
responsible for an individual's basic drives, such as food, sex, and aggressive impulses. It is amoral and egocentric, ruled by the pleasure principle; it is without a sense of time, completely illogical, primarily sexual, infantile in its emotional.

Freud also stated that “the death instinct would thus seem to express itself – though probably only in part – as an instinct of destruction directed against the external world and other organisms‖ (Freud, 1923:380) through aggression. Freud considered that the id originally includes all the instinctual impulses and the destructive instinct as well. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world. On the contrary, it operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences.

2.2.4 Ego

Initially the ego is “that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world‖ (Freud, 1923). In Teach Yourself Freud, Snowden (2006) wrote "conscious awareness resides in the ego, although not all of the operations of the ego are conscious. The word ego was also originally to mean a sense of self, but later revised it to mean a set of psychic functions such as judgment, tolerance, reality testing, control, planning and defense, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory".

The ego operates according to the reality principle; it works out realistic ways of satisfying the id's demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. It will seek, within reality, of what the
person needs as the satisfying device and the stress reliever. And when the required objects are unavailable, it will seek for substitutions. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave. (McCleod, 2008).

Fundamentally, the Ego has a set of psychic functions able to distinguish between fantasy and reality. It organizes thoughts and makes sense of the world. The Ego represents reason and common sense. The ego is said to serve three masters: the external world, the Id, and the Super-Ego.

2.2.5 Super-ego

The Super-ego is the third part of Freud‘s system. The Super-ego develops from the ego. It “reflects the internalization of cultural rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence” (Schacter, 2009:481).

For Freud (1933:110), the Super-ego can be described as a successful instance of identification with the parental agency. The Super-ego aims for perfection. It is made up of the organized part of the personality structure, which includes the individual’s Ego ideals, spiritual goals, and one’s conscience.

The superego’s objective is to maintain its sense of morality. That is why when the superego sees something that is considered as misbehavior, it punishes with the feelings of guilt. According to Freud, in a healthy person, the ego is the strongest so that it can satisfy the needs of the id, not upset the super-ego, and still take into consideration the reality of every situation. If the id gets too strong, impulses and self-gratification take over the person's life. On the other hand, if the
super-ego becomes too strong, the person would be driven by rigid morals, would be judgmental and unbending in his or her interactions with the world.
CHAPTER III

A DESCRIPTION OF ANNA FITZGERALD’S PERSONALITY

3.1 Anna’s Id

The id is the primitive and instinctive component of personality. It consists of all the inherited (i.e., biological) components of personality present at birth, including the sex (life) instinct – Eros (which contains the libido), and the aggressive (death) instinct - Thanatos.

In this functioning, throughout a person's life and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind.

The id operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. When the id achieves its demands, we experience pleasure when it is denied we experience ‘unpleasure’ or tension.

Relating to this novel My Sister’s Keeper, the id side of Anna raises from her frustration to all her medical treatments which have to be done by Anna for saving her sister, Kate.
In the beginning of the novel, Picoult describes Anna as a child who wants to know her own body, because for a long time, she has to donate a part of her own body to her sister. She asks herself how the baby come up into the earth through the mother in the world. Then, this paper explores the story in the form of how Anna takes an action over her own body by refusing donating her kidney and sues her mother.

The human instinct of Anna comes up in the form of looking for herself, asking herself and seeking for answer how the babies were made and why? The data as follows:

When I was LITTLE, the great mystery to me wasn’t how babies were made, but why. The mechanics I understood – my older brother Jesse had filled me in – although at the time I was sure he’d heard half of it wrong. Other kids my age were busy looking up the words penis and vagina in the classroom dictionary when the teacher had her back turned but I paid attention to different details. Like why some mothers only had one child, why other families seemed to multiply before your eyes. Or how the new girl in school, Sedona told anyone who’d listen the she was named for the place where her parents were vacationing when they made her (−Good thing they weren’t staying in Jersey City, my my father used to say).

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:7)

In this paper describes above how the strongest of Anna’s id appears by looking for answer about her own self. Actually, it usually happens to everyone in this world. In this case she only keeps asking for herself.

This condition appears more complex when she known that she was born for specific purpose, to save Kate’s life.
On the other hand, I was born for specific purpose. I wasn’t the result of a cheap bottle of wine or a fullmoon 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, decided to ask my parents the truth. I got more than I bargained 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.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:8)

The data above gives us illustration that the combination of precious genetic material explains that Anna never has her life utterly, she must be ready when her sister need donates a part of body. On the other hand, Anna is a human kind that has a right of life; it is the real and whatever the reasons she has right to process herself utterly. No one really cares about Anna, even her own parents. Their only concern is the safety of their beloved daughter, Kate without even concern about what will happen to Anna if they take out her internal organs.

Anna is so frustrates when her mother, Sara asks her forcefully to give out her internal organ one of her kidneys for Kate. Having get many surgeries for the last 13 years. These what makes her think that she has enough and she wants to rebel, She sue her own mother in the court so that she would be free from the responsibility that makes her suffer for past 13 years. She tries to hire a lawyer to solvse her case, with her own savings she stumbled upon a name Campbell Alexander on a paper and it turn out he is a famous lawyer.
When she meets Campbell, He first refuses her case due to the complexity of the case, having heard the story about her it touch his heart and he decides to take this case for free.

“Oh really?” She leans forward, counting off on her fingers. The first time I gave something to my sister, it was cord blood, and I was a new born. She ha leukemia – APL – and my cell 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 infection, I had to donate granulocytes. When she relapsed again. I had to donate peripheral blood stem cells.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:24)

Based from the dialogue, it appears that Anna is depresses too much with all medical treatments which are being experienced since she was born until now. This suffering speeds up her libido seeking the freedom to release from all painful medical treatments.

Campbell tap his pen on the desk, and Judge – my dog – sidles closer.

“What happens if you don’t give your sister a kidney?”

“She’ll die.”

“And you’re okay with that?”

Anna’s mouth sets in a thin line. “I’m here, aren’t I?”

“Yes, you are. I’m just trying to figure out what made you want to put your foot down, after all this time.”

She looks over at the bookshelf. “Because,” she says simply, “it never stops.”

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:25)
When Campbell asks Anna about her case, and strictly she answers that she wants to be free from all the nightmare that she has through, at the time her id talking so Anna started to prioritize her libido and ignored her mother’s objection to her decision. Her mother, Sara asks her to cancel her lawsuit and to keep asking her to give out her internal organs to Kate, but Anna carries on with her decision to bring this case to the court.

From all this situation, the paper come to conclusion that the id within Anna rises up from suffering which is neglected by her parents. The suffering moves to the frustration that make stress her libido to seek the satisfaction for her desire and it becomes the id which is brave to get whatever it wants although it can destroy another people.

3.2 Anna’s Ego

The ego is 'that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world.' (Freud, 1923:25)

The ego operates according to the reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id’s demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave.

Like the id, the ego seeks pleasure (i.e., tension reduction) and avoids pain, but unlike the id, the ego is concerned with devising a realistic strategy to obtain pleasure. The ego has no concept of right or wrong; something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or the id. Often the
ego is weak relative to the headstrong id, and the best the ego can do is stay on, pointing the id in the right direction and claiming some credit at the end as if the action were its own.

The problem of Anna’s ego begins when she has known about her existent in this world that being a programmed baby for Kate’s sick. She is so confuse about herself, she wants to be free from the habitual action to go to the hospital. In addition, her ego pushes herself to take an action for herself.

It make 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 to 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.

( *My Sister’s Keeper*, 2004:8)

Finally, Anna’s ego presses on to make decision what will act to save her and make everything comfortable. This problem arises when she was thirteen, her ego begins coming up and takes place in the form of her act inviniting the lawyer and filing the lawsuit her mother to the family court. Her decision is clearly comes from the impulse of her ego.

From Freud’s theory, this paper analyze that Anna has also the ego although the id often be opposite of the ego. These following quotes will prove that sometimes Anna listen to the voice of ego within herself. Kate accepted Anna’s decision to sue their mother and knowing that the dispute between her and her mother was getting hotter.
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.”

I glance at her. “what are you talking about? Of course I’m going to do it.”

“Do you think it would work?” I asked. “A kidney transplant?”

Kate looked at me. “It might.” She repeated, and it wasn’t until I heard a second time that I understood what she was really saying.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:389)

After she hear about Kate’s sincerity to support her, it makes Anna realize when she has rejected to donate her kidney to her loving sister and she can not imagine what it will be if she is die because of her rejection to donate her kidney. She is unsure about her decision due to thinking about the consequence of losing her beloved sister and she thought about canceling her case.

Anna is nearly shaky and going to take back the claim she submitted to her parents. Especially because her mother does not stop begging Anna to revoke her claim. Sure, of course makes Judge De Salvo wonder: Sara says Anna is going to revoke the claim, while Anna’s lawyer, Campbell Alexander said the opposite of Sara. Therefore, Judge De Salvo calling Anna back to his office and ask Anna what is actually desired by Anna.

“ Your mother told me you want to drop the lawsuit,” he says,”did she lie to me?”

“No” I swallow hard.

“Then … why did you lie to her?”

There are a thousand answer for that; I choose the easy one.

“Because I love her,” I say, and the tears come all over again.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:105)
Based of the dialogue above it can conclude that Anna’s love and compassion toward her sister and mother are big until she can resist her id within her, it is her ego talking when she decides to sue her mother. at this moment she can be calm and think objectively to answer some questions from the judge in the court.

“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 answred 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?”

Anna pushes away from the elephants and begins to trudge up the hill. “I might have complained a couple of times. But they’re Kate’s parents too.”

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:135)

Anna’s neutral side is shows by the unbiase answer even she does not blame on her parents on this case. She only wants to fight for the possession of her own body. It does not mean that she let Kate die, She just wants to avoid all the painful medical treatments that haunted her for years in pain.

In that case, it makes Campbell wonder what does Anna really want, Seeing her behavior keep changing. Anna looks confuse by her own suit, something in her makes her rethink about what best for her and her sister. the choices are clear to save her own body or her sister’s.
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 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.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:359)

The reflection she has done by Anna is the endivence of the ego side within her. The ego makes Anna thinks again and asks 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?

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:377)

It is also makes Anna thinks whether she will continue her desire or continue to donor her kidney for saving Kate’s life. Anna’s ego muffles her id and makes her think about it.
3.3 Anna’s Super-ego

In the previous description it explored that the superego is the basic of inner self. The superego activity manifests itself in problem with the ego what is felt in emotions such as feel guilty, regret, etc. Mental outlooks like self observation, critical itself, and inhibition are from the superego.

In marked contrast to the id, the super-ego, this represents the moral branch of our functioning (Theory and Research of Personality, 2005:86). The superego's function is to control the id's impulses, especially those which society forbids, such as sex and aggression. It also has the function of persuading the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection.

The superego consists of two systems: The conscience and the ideal self. The conscience can punish the ego through causing feelings of guilt. For example, if the ego gives in to the id's demands, the superego may make the person feel bad through guilt. The ideal self (or ego-ideal) is an imaginary picture of how you ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society.

In this theory relating to Anna’s character in novel My Sister’s Keeper, the super-ego side within her is dominated by her mother, Sara. She reminds to Anna that thing which going to do is wrong based on norms because it can destroy Kate’s life.

Facing the objection of her mother, at first Anna maintains her own id. That is why is still strong to struggle her medical petition. But the super-ego with-
in her raises up when she looks at condition of Kate who become weaker than be-
fore.

“Why? I’m dying. You’re dying.” When I frowned, she said,

“Well, you are” Then Kate grinned again. “I would suck, you
know when you realized you were going down…but then it
happens you’re just powder. How come people get vaporized,
but they still managed to find clothes in trees, and those black
boxes?”

By now my hed was starting to pund. “Shut up Kate.”
She crawled down the wall and sat up, flushed. “There’s just
sleeping through it as you croak, but that’s kind of boring”

“Shut up,”. “You know, normal people don’t sit around
thinking about dying.”

“Liar. Everyone thinks about dying.”

“Everyone thinks about you dying,” I said
Well, “At least, now you’re telling the truth.”

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:134)

From this quote, it is clear actually Kate doesn’t want Anna feel the way
she is feeling right now. Kate wants Anna gets what she want for her life and free
from all medical treatments upor her own body. Super-ego side within Anna is
seen through the action of Anna to ask Kate shut up. Anna doesn’t want to hear
anything from Kate. Anna feels worry about Kate.

When she opens her eyes, I nearly fall off the bed; it’s an Ex-
orcist moment. “Anna?” she says, staring right at me. I have
not seen her look this scared since we were little, and Jesse
convinced us that an old Indian ghost had come back to claim
the bones buried by mistakes under our house.

If you have a sister and she dies, do you stop saying you have
one? Or are you always a sister, even when the other half on
the equation is gone?
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.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:138)

Anna is so scared to visit Kate in the hospital. the sad thought of losing her that makes her blame herself. At this moment, Anna’s superego show up and makes her wonder, whether it can be fine if she is stop all this madness with Kate? what will happen if she decides to give out one of her kidneys to Kate? and what will happen to her body if she carries on to live with only one kidney?

“Anna, I know how much you’ve done for Kate. I also know she doesn’t have many chances left…but she might have this one.”
“My client doesn’t need coercing”
“It’s okay, Campbell.” I say. “Let her talk.”
“If the cancer comes back, if this kidney transplant doesn’t work, if things don’t wind up the way we all wish they would again..but Anna, will you do this one thing?”

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:274)

When Anna is thinking about Kate’s state of being, her mother come in to negotiate with her about transplanting her one of the kidneys it can be the last medical treatment that will save Kate’s life. and if it fail, she can never ask everything about Kate’s health problem anymore. Her mother begs her to reconsider her decision for the sakes of Kate’s life.

While Anna consider her decision, Anna is shock to see what happened to Kate. Anna catches Kate to trying suicide at her room. Kate holding the pills.

“What are you doing?"
Kate rolled over. “Leave me alone, Anna.”

“Are you crazy?”

“No.” Kate said. “I’m just sick of waiting for something that’s going to happen anyway. I thinks I’ve fucked up everyone’s life enough, don’t you?”

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:388)

Kate cries and she frustrated to Anna because she is not good as a sister for her. She makes all family become stress because of her health. At that time makes Anna decides that she will accept her mother suggestion to donor her kidney for Kate.

Unfortunately, after Anna deciding her decision to donor her kidney for Kate, Campbell sucessfully wins the medical petition that is fought by Anna. He thinks that Anna feel happy with this result, but she is not. Anna is not happy when Campbell give her question what she will do after ten years later.

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 constant. “Ten years from now,” I say, “I’d like to be Kate’s sister again.

(My Sister’s Keeper, 2004:412)

From the statement, Anna says that she hopes Kate can still alive. And this statement is the last message for Campbell because after this conversation, Anna got an accident.

Campbell finds Anna’s diary from the location of accident. At the last page of Anna’s diary, she writes about she wants to give all internal organs if she
passed away before Kate. Of course, her parents was shocked and they not accept the fact Anna has passed away. She asks medical team to save Anna’s life. Until the end, Brian tries to give the strength to Sara, so that she able to release Anna goes forever.

The decision of Anna in *My Sister’s Keeper* novel is a strong proof that the super-ego within Anna is stronger than her id and ego. Because at the end of this novel Anna decides to give all internal organs for saving Kate’s life.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Anna’s psychological problem happens when Anna’s id was trigger by her curiosity about herself because she always wonder why she is the only one who should be donating her internal organs to her sister, Kate, even if that meant to risk losing her life.

In this matter, Anna is so confuse, her id is pushing her mind into saving her own life, Even though she really wants to donate one of her kidneys to her dying sister. Her ego show up to avoid her from suffering any more pain that she has been through for years. She wants to get right of possession over her own body. To achieve that she hires a famous attorney to go against her mother to claim her right.

Her Superego shows up when Kate’s condition is getting worse and worse by day. Her mother reminds her that what she does is wrong according to the norm because she might ruins Kate’s life. But in the end, her super-ego is dominant because at the end of the story Anna chooses to donate one of her kidneys for the sake of her sister safety.

Finally, by using the basic principle of psychoanalytic approach, the writer can interpret and illustrate the human personality even in literary works or reality
life. In addition, based on the data analysis, conscious and unconscious drives influence and establish Anna’s personality (behavior, thought, action, soul, etc).

4.2 Suggestion

In this part, the writer would like to give two suggestions:

First, this novel is very good source for the students who are interested in studying psychology. By reading this novel, people can find many kind lessons of life. This novel is full of psychological problems.

Second, in this analysis the writer uses Sigmund Freud’s theory. For the next researchers who were interested in this novel, they can use another theory to analyze more deeply, because this novel has many aspects that can be analyzed.

This paper is far from perfect, the writer needs suggestions to this paper because the writer does realize that nobody is perfect. The writer also asks the readers to forgive if there any mistakes in this paper.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


A. Biography of Jodi Picoult

Jodi Picoult (born on May 19, 1966, in Long Island, New York) is an American author of 23 novels, eight of which have been number one on the New York Times bestseller list. She started reading at age 3 because she wanted to be like her mother, who was a voracious reader. *Gone With the Wind* was the book which inspired her to be a writer at age 13. Picoult considers Shakespeare to be the greatest author of all time. Her favourite contemporary novelist is Alice Hoffman.

The Princeton-and Harvard-educated writer has tackled controversial issues, such as childhood cancer, sexual abuse, the death penalty, and assisted dying. Each book takes a divisive subject and pits sympathetic characters, often family members or best friends, on either side of the debate.

Jodi Picoult delves into extensive medical, scientific and ethical research for her books. During a challenging research process for her novel *Nineteen*
Minutes, she spoke with two teachers who had survived the Rocori high school shooting in Minnesota; moreover, for background on Lone Wolf, she spent time with a researcher who had actually lived with a pack of wolves.

With an estimated 25 million books in print, Picoult is a publishing juggernaut. Nevertheless, she has called out the hypocrisy of literary critics who look down on female authors like her, only to praise male romance writers.

Jodi Picoult is a tireless supporter of LGBT rights, has spoken out in favor of gun control, and has repeatedly tried to raise awareness about the plight of animals. In 2003, she won the New England Bookseller Award for Fiction. Several of her novels have been adapted into movies or TV dramas, the most popular being 2009 drama film My Sister’s Keeper starring Cameron Diaz.
B. Summary of the Novel

Anna Fitzgerald's sister, Kate, is dying of leukemia and needs a kidney. Anna is expected to give her one, but Anna is sick of giving things to her sister. (Not just toys and money, but blood and plasma.) See, Anna was genetically engineered to be a donor for her sister Kate, but she doesn't want to do it anymore; Anna wants to choose what she gets to do with her own body. Thirteen-year-old Anna hires Campbell Alexander, an attorney, to sue her parents for medical emancipation. Campbell has a crazy family life of his own, so he agrees to help her. Needless to say, this doesn't go well with Sara, Anna's mother, who gets served court papers while waiting beside Kate in her hospital bed. Brian, Anna's father, kind of agrees that Anna should have the right choose, which only makes Sara mad at him, too.

A woman named Julia Romano is designated as Anna's guardian ad litem, a woman who will work with Anna to try to decide what is best for her. (In other words, someone who will make the decision for Anna in a case that is to determine whether or not Anna can make decisions on her own—say that five times fast.) And, what a co-inky-dink, Julia and Campbell were lovers in college, before he dumped her without warning.

Over the course of a week, Anna waffles back and forth between wanting to give Kate a kidney and wanting to keep her own kidney and watch her sister die. Julia and Campbell sleep together again. Sara decides to represent herself in court, and Brian moves into the fire station where he works and takes Anna with him.
And, oh yeah, the Fitzgeralds' son, Jesse, turns out to be an arsonist. Sorry, Jesse, we almost forgot about you… just like your parents did.

In the end, the judge awards Anna medical emancipation. It turns out that Kate \textit{wants} to die because she's sick of living with cancer anyway, and the whole lawsuit was her idea the whole time. (So much for Anna's choice, huh?) Brian stops Jesse from being an arsonist; Campbell reveals to Julia that he broke up with her because he has epileptic seizures (Julie's and our reaction are similar: Seriously, dude?); and Brian and Sara reconcile. And everyone lives happily ever after.

Well, until Anna suddenly dies in a car accident literally right after the trial. Because Campbell was awarded power of attorney, he says that Anna's kidney should go to Kate. Kate survives the transplant and lives, even though her sister dies. Brian and Sara regret neglecting Kate her whole life, and Kate lives with the memory (and the kidney) of her sister.