

AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS IN K-DRAMA “PSYCHO BUT IT’S OKAY” BY PARK SHIN WOO

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ABSTRACT

This study tries to find out what Moon-young's ID, ego, and superego are, and to find out what factors that influence Moon-young's ID, ego, and superego. This study used a qualitative descriptive design where the data obtained were in the form of utterances and the results of the analysis were presented descriptively. Researchers used the psychoanalysis theory as an approach in this study. The psychoanalysis theory used was Freud's psychoanalysis. The findings of this study show that Moon-young has a complex ID, ego, and superego within her. Moon-young's violent, selfish, and antisocial personality is due to her ID and ego being more dominant than her superego. Moon-young's experience is what makes her personality rude, selfish, uncaring for others, impulsive, and antisocial. This is because Moon-young's mother is a psychopath and always forbids Moon-young from hanging out with other people. This is also due to the trauma she experienced because her father had tried to kill Moon-young when she was a child. However, Moon-young's bad personality changes for the better as time goes by since Moon-young lives together with Gang-tae and Sang-tae. Slowly Moon-young becomes sociable and becomes more caring for others.

Keyword: *Personality, Psychoanalysis, Freud*

INTRODUCTION

Psychoanalysis theory is a theory about the nature and development of human personality.¹ Psychoanalysis has a direct relationship with literary works because psychoanalysis provides a theory of purpose that is hidden in deep human personality. There is a relationship between literature and psychology, psychology as the study of the human soul can be used as a tool to understand a literary work.² Freud said that the human personality consists of three aspects, namely the ID, ego, and superego. ID or internal drive is the unorganized behavior of individuals who try to influence their thinking based on basic needs. While, ego means a sense of self that helps an individual to organize thoughts and make sense of the world around them, such as judgment, tolerance, control, planning, defense, synthesis of information, intellectual functioning, and memory. Furthermore, the superego controls right, wrong, and guilt feeling. It tends to oppose the ID, the superego helps

¹ Helaluddin, Helaluddin. (2019). Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud dan Implikasinya dalam Pendidikan. 10.31219/osf.io/582tk.

² Moh Rizal Ismail, “Kepribadian Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Pasung Jiwa Karya Okky Madasari (Kajian Teori Psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud)”, *Thesis*, (Malang : Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2019), Pg. 3.

us to act in socially acceptable ways.³

Many experts expressed their opinions about psychoanalysis theory, such as Gordon Allport, Adler, Jung, and Eysenck. Gordon Allport stated that understanding a person's personality can be seen from their habits, attitudes, and characteristics.⁴ Besides, according to Adler, self-determination and consciousness are central to the human personality. Humans are born weak, but humans are always active, creative, and make choices, every action has a purpose and meaning.⁵ While, Jung said that a person's personality is all the psychic events, consciously or unconsciously.⁶ Moreover, Hans Eysenck argued that an individual's personality is composed of several levels, from the lowest to the highest level. These levels consist of specific responses, habitual responses, traits, and types.⁷

However, in this study, the researcher chooses to use Freud's psychoanalysis theory, because Freud had his view of humans and their personalities. Freud's theory makes us aware of the impulses present in humans and how strongly these impulses affect them. Freud also stated that bad memories and trauma experienced by a person must be healed so that he has a better personality than before.

Literary works consist of poetry, novels, short stories, and dramas. Currently, dramas have been produced in various countries, such as Korea, China, Thailand, Japan, Turkey, etc. One of the famous dramas in Indonesia is the Korean drama or commonly called K-Drama. Some of the reasons why K-Drama is so popular in Indonesia is because we can learn new things such as language, how to solve problems, and how to deal with other people, K-Drama can also be a hot topic that is always interesting to discuss with friends.

"Psycho but it's okay or it's ok to not be okay" is one of K-Drama's that is worth watching and analyzing using psychoanalysis theory. The psychopathic character of Ko Moon Young illustrates that the ID, ego, and superego that exist in humans can influence their personality. The trauma that happened to Ko Moon Young in the past made his personality different from other people in general. After being treated by a nurse, Ko Moon Young became more courageous in dealing with things that traumatized her and her personality began to change for the better.

Many previous studies are related to this study. Nur Fauziah Fatawi and Salysa Nurwidiya in their research "*Analysis of The Main Character Personality in The Film The Miracle Worker*" analyze the character of Hellen Keller who was deaf, blind, and mute. Edoard Baweh Yekameam and Yuni Wachid Asrori, in their research "*The Personality of The Main Character of The Antagonist in The Film My Way: Sigmund Freud's Study of Psychoanalysis*" analyze the main character of the antagonist in the film. Nurfitri Sadjidah and Yuni Wachid Asrori "*Analysis of Bok Nam Personality in*

³ "[Balance of Internal Drive, Ego and Super Ego through Self-Hypnosis](#)"

written by *Cittoor Girija Navaneedhan*,

published by *Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science, Vol.2 No.2, 2012*

⁴ Yudistira Aditya, "Analisis Psikologi Kepribadian Wanita Jawa pada Novel Pengakuan Pariyem Karya Linus Suryadi (Teori Gordon Allport)", *Thesis* (Malang : Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, 2017), Pg. 3.

⁵ Aprizal Maulani, *et.al.*, "Karakter Tokoh Fahri dalam Novel Ayat – Ayat Cinta Karya Habiburrahman El Shirazi : Kajian Psikologi Individual Alfred Adler", *Thesis* (Mataram : Universitas Mataram, 2019), Pg.

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⁶ Annisa Wilma Shabrina, "Kepribadian Tokoh Jinta Yadomi dalam Anime Anohana Karya Mari Okada Menurut Teori Jung", *Thesis*, (Semarang : Universitas Diponegoro Semarang, 2019), Pg. 24.

⁷ Kadir, Asep Abdul, Fenti Hikmawati, and Witrin Gamayanti. "Hubungan Antara Tipe Kepribadian Menurut Eysenck Dengan Komitmen Organisasi Pada Osis Sman 2 Cimahi." *Psymphatic: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi* 5.1 (2012): 521-534.

the Film Bedevilled : A Study of Freud's Psychoanalysis" analyze the main character based on her personality. Nurul Hikmah Maulanie in her research entitled "*An Analysis of Esther's Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud*", analyzes Esther's character and her psychopathic problems.

Based on previous research, researchers did not find any research on this topic in K-Drama. Previous studies on this topic have mostly been in films and short stories. Therefore, the researchers compiled this study under the title "**Analysis of Psychoanalysis in K-Drama "Psycho but It's Okay" by Park Shin Woo**". The objectives of this research are to describe the ID, ego, and superego that exist in Ko Moon-young's personality and to know what factors influence the ID, ego, and superego of Ko Moon-young's personality.

Literature

In general, literature is a form of imaginative creation with exposure to a particular language that describes an imaginary world, presents certain understandings and experiences, and contains aesthetics that can be created by children and adults according to their preferences.⁸ Sumardjo stated that literature is literary work and art activities related to expression and creation. Literature is not a science but an art. Literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experience, thoughts, feelings or ideas, enthusiasm, and beliefs in a form of language. Meanwhile, Suhariyanto argued that literature is expressed life combined with the imagination, and the creation of an author which supports his experiences and observations of life.⁹

According to Wharton, literary work is a reflection of what happens in society. Through literature, readers can find problems that commonly occur in society, study the philosophy of life, how humans should act, behave and, socialize with fellow humans, God, and also nature. Through literary works, readers can also study the psychology implied by the characters.¹⁰ Literary works serve as a reflection of human life as motivation, as a learning medium for humans to lead a better life. Literary works usually take the form of poetry, novels, short stories, dramas, and etc. Literary works are creations that have creative, aesthetic, and imaginative values. Sometimes some writers make literary works with strange and unusual characters, sometimes they also create imaginary stories that are impossible to happen with the aim of attracting the attention of readers. However, most literary works are representations of the real world. Literary works are considered as a world of creativity in the form of language and words that contain what the world is like. Everything that exists in real life can be placed in the world of literature as the world of creation. The world that is built as a result of terms created by the value, intent, and purpose of the author can be read by the reader and can be understood as a process of conveying meaning.¹¹

⁸ Sefia, Ayum Yayah, and Aji Septiaji. "Hujan Bulan Juni Karya Sapardi Djoko Damono: Kritik Sastra Mimetik.", *Diglosia: Jurnal Pendidikan, Kebahasaan, dan Kesusastraan Indonesia*. Vol. 2. No. 1. (2019), Pg. 2

⁹ La Madi, Nasrullah. "Sastra Lama Sebagai Wahana Pembelajaran Moral dan Karakter Bangsa." *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (SENASBASA)*. Vol. 1. No. 1. 2018. Pg. 2.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Asriningsari A. dan Umayana N, *Semiotika Teori dan Aplikasi pada Karya Sastra*, (Semarang : IKIP PGRI Semarang Press, 2010), Pg. 9.

Psychoanalysis

According to Faiqatul Husna, there are several modern definitions of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is psychological knowledge that puts forward the factors and psychic dynamics that determine human behavior and the importance of past experiences in shaping future personalities. Moreover, psychoanalysis is an interpretation method and a way to heal mental disorders.¹² Helaluddin said that psychoanalysis theory is a theory about the nature and development of human personality.¹³

Until now, the definition of psychoanalysis is still unclear, but from several definitions above can be defined that psychoanalysis is a method or way of analyzing human character and personality. In the process of communicating and interacting with other people, we need to understand the character of others to establish smooth communication and interaction. One way to understand the human character is to do psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis can help us understand the character and personality of a person in terms of the person's daily attitudes and habits.

Freud's psychoanalysis gives the idea that human thoughts and actions come from the human subconscious. He stated that human personalities consist of three terms, namely ID, ego, and superego. Freud compared the id to the king or queen, the ego as the prime minister, and the superego as the supreme priest. The ID is like a self-ruler who must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish. The ego is in charge of completing all work that is connected to reality and responsive to the rules that apply in society. While the superego served to remind the id of right and wrong, the superego also reminded the importance of being wise.¹⁴ Freud also provided an idea of the dynamics of personality. The dynamics of personality according to Freud, is how psychic energy is used and distributed by the ID, ego, and superego. Besides that, Freud also states about ego defense mechanisms. Ego defense mechanism can be defined as a strategy used by individuals to prevent ID impulses and to deal with superego pressure on the ego, with the aim of reducing anxiety experienced by individuals.¹⁵

Psychology and Literature

Psychology and literature are two different things. Psychology is the study that discusses mental problems (psyche) or seeks an explanation of how the human mind can influence their behavior. Meanwhile, literature is known as a representation of human life. Therefore, psychology, which is the science that "analyzes" humans, is included in literary studies.¹⁶ Literature as a representation of human life provides an overview of how human life is, literature describes various human characters and personalities as well as conflicts that occur in life.

Wellek and Warren argued that an approach to literature that considers psychological aspects is known as literary psychology. The term of literary psychology has four possible meanings, the first is the psychological study of the

¹² Husna, F. (2018). Aliran Psikoanalisis Dalam Perspektif Islam. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar-i*, 5(2), 99-112.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ja'far, Suhermanto. "Struktur Kepribadian Manusia Perspektif Psikologi dan Filsafat." *Psymphathic: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi*, Vol. 2 No .2 (2015), Pg. 6.

¹⁶ Nugraha, Dipa. "Sastra dan Psikologi." *environment* (1976): 8.

author as a person, the second is the study of creative processes, the third is the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works, and the fourth is studying the impact of literature on readers.¹⁷ In general, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. Literary work indirectly provides an understanding of society. For example, through figures in literary works, people can understand changes, contradictions, and deviations that occur in society.¹⁸ Analyzing literature using the study of psychology allows us to understand the various kinds of human characters and personalities. It also allows us to be able to take lessons about how to deal with conflicts in life properly and appropriately.

Literary psychology focused on the problem of conversation with the psychological elements of fictional characters in literary works. Literary works contain various aspects of life, especially humans. The human aspect is the main object in literary psychology because humans who act as figures in this literary work contain various psychological aspects.¹⁹ Literary psychology is influenced by several things. First, Endaswara stated that literary works are the creation of a thought process and the author's psyche in a semi-conscious state which is then poured into a conscious state. Second, the literary psychology study is a study that examines the psychological reflection of the characters presented by the author so that the reader feels involved in the story. Literary works deserve to be examined through a psychological approach because literary works display the characters who present various psychological problems.

Endraswara stated that psychology and literature are both useful as means of studying the mental state of others. The difference is that there are psychiatric symptoms in literary works that are the psychological symptoms of imaginary humans, while in psychology are real humans. However, the two complement each other in order to gain a deeper understanding of the human psyche, because it is possible that what the author caught was not able to be observed by psychologists or vice versa.²⁰

The relationship between psychology and literature is based on the understanding that, like patient language, literature directly displays an unconsciousness of language. On the other hand, Freud's psychology makes use of dreams, fantasies, and myths, these are major problems in literature. The close relationship between psychoanalysis and literature is also shown through Freud's research that relies on literary works, such as *Oedipe-Roi (Oedipus the King)* by Sophocles and *Hamlet* by Shakespeare.²¹

Personality

According to Funder, personality is the individual character of thought, emotion, and behavior, along with the psychological mechanisms behind that character. The characteristics of thoughts, emotions, and behavior along with the psychological mechanisms behind these characters form a pattern of human personality. Larsen & Buss stated that personality is a trait and psychological mechanism that exist in humans that are organized and last relatively long and

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2015), Pg. 342

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

affect their interactions and adaptations to the intrapsychic, physical, and social environment.

Personality is a trait and psychological mechanism that exist in humans that are organized and last relatively long and affect their interactions and adaptations to the intrapsychic, physical, and social environment. Then, according to Pervin, Cervone & John, personality refers to the pattern of human feelings, thoughts, and behavior. The consistency of the characteristics of human feelings, thoughts, and behavior form the human personality. While Mayer said personality is a system that is organized and developed in humans that represents the collective action of the main psychological subsystem of humans. John D. Mayer believes that there is one central personality definition. Although personality definition is stated differently by some psychologists, its main idea remains the same. This main idea is that personality is a system or parts, includes motivations, emotions, mental models, and the self that organized, develops, and is expressed in human action.²²

Personality implies a principle that combines biological and social factors in one unit, personality is the revealed social, natural, and individual history. Personality becomes the differentiator between humans from one another, personality is not a physical trait but a socio-psychological trait, mental life, and behavior. Several concepts that are closely related to personality are character, temperament, traits, type attribute, and habit. Character is the description of behavior based on good or bad and right or wrong. Temperament is a personality that is closely related to biological or physiological determinants. While traits are the same response to a group of similar stimuli and last a relatively long time. The type attribute is similar to traits but in a more limited group of a stimulus. Then, Alwisol stated that habit is the same and repetitive response to the same stimulus.

Personality according to psychology refers to the characteristic patterns of behavior and thoughts that determine a person's assessment of his environment. personality is formed from birth and modified by experiences that affect a person as an individual. Then, Santrock stated that personality is a character that includes a person's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that show how he or she adapted and compromised in life.²³

Several things above are the concept of personality because the discussion of personality always includes things such as characters, habits, traits, etc. The interaction that occurs between these concepts then forms a personality. Personality structure according to Freud has three levels of consciousness, namely conscious, preconscious, and unconscious.²⁴

Psychoanalysis

According to Faiqatul Husna, there are several modern definitions of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is psychological knowledge that puts forward the factors and psychic dynamics that determine human behavior and the importance of past experiences in shaping future personalities. Moreover, psychoanalysis is an interpretation method and a way to heal mental disorders.²⁵ Helaluddin said that

²² Mayer, J. D. (2007). Asserting the definition of personality. *The online newsletter for personality science*, 1(1), 1-4.

²³ Albertine Minderop, *Psikologi Sastra : Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori, dan Contoh Kasus*, (Jakarta : Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2016), Pg. 4.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Husna, F. (2018). Aliran Psikoanalisis Dalam Perspektif Islam. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syar-i*, 5(2), 99-112.

psychoanalysis theory is a theory about the nature and development of human personality.²⁶ Until now, the definition of psychoanalysis is still unclear, but from several definitions above can be defined that psychoanalysis is a method or way of analyzing human character and personality. In the process of communicating and interacting with other people, we need to understand the character of others to establish smooth communication and interaction. One way to understand the human character is to do psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis can help us understand the character and personality of a person in terms of the person's daily attitudes and habits.

Gordon Allport believed that humans are rational beings that are driven by consciousness based on the present and the future, he believes that human behavior is something that is constantly moving.²⁷ Gordon Allport stated that human personality is seen from their behavior, namely their traits, attitudes, and habits. Human traits, attitudes and habits show their character and personality. The advantage of Allport's theory is that Allport views humans positively, Allport said that humans are good and hopeful creatures.²⁸

According to Adler, human are born weak, helpless, and dependent on others. Adler views individuals as socially interdependent creatures. Adler revealed that the most important thing in human life is the human effort to achieve their life goals. Responsibility and efforts to achieve meaning in life, efforts to be better than others are also important factors emphasized by Adler. Therefore, humans always try to be active, creative, innovative, and make choices, trying to get a better life. Suryabrata mentioned several points of Adler's theory, there are inferiority principle, superiority principle, style of life principle, creative self principle, fictional goals principle, and social interest principle.²⁹

Moreover, Jung said that the humans personality consists of two types, conscious and unconscious. The consciousness functions as an adjustment to the outside world, and the unconscious functions as an adjustment to the inner world or mind. The center of consciousness is thoughts, feelings, and memories, it is commonly called the ego. While, the unconsciousness are divided into two types, there are personal unconscious and collective unconscious. The personal unconscious includes both the pre-conscious and the subconscious, the collective unconscious contains things that are gained during growth process of the souls of all kinds of people.³⁰

Meanwhile, according to Eysenck, human personality consists of several levels. The first is a specific response, a specific response is a particular response that occurs due to certain circumstances or events. The second is a habitual response, a habitual response is a specific individual response that occurs repeatedly in similar circumstances or events. The third is traits, characteristics are habitual responses that are related to one another and which tend to exist in certain individuals. The last is type, the type is the organization of the properties that exist in an individual and shows the relationship between the traits that exist in that individual.³¹

Freud's psychoanalysis gives the idea that human thoughts and actions come

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Allport, G. Kisah Gordon Allport (1897–1967).

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

from the human subconscious. He stated that human personalities consist of three terms, namely ID, ego, and superego. Freud compared the id to the king or queen, the ego as the prime minister, and the superego as the supreme priest. The ID is like a self-ruler who must be respected, spoiled, arbitrary, and selfish. The ego is in charge of completing all work that is connected to reality and responsive to the rules that apply in society. While the superego served to remind the id of right and wrong, the superego also reminded the importance of being wise.³² Freud also provided an idea of the dynamics of personality. The dynamics of personality according to Freud, is how psychic energy is used and distributed by the ID, ego, and superego. Besides that, Freud also states about ego defense mechanisms. Ego defense mechanism can be defined as a strategy used by individuals to prevent ID impulses and to deal with superego pressure on the ego, with the aim of reducing anxiety experienced by individuals.³³

ID

The ID is the most basic human needs, such as eating, drinking, resting, and sexual stimulation. The ID is the energy driving human psychic activities because the ID contains instincts, both life instincts and death instincts.³⁴ The ID operates unconsciously, encourages humans to fulfill their needs, and makes them feel happy.³⁵ According to Kuswara, to achieve goals, the ID has two kinds of processes, namely the reflex action and the primary process. Reflex action is a form of action that mechanism of action is automatic and direct. The primary process is a process that involves a number of complex psychological reactions. Salkind stated that the energy of the ID is controlled by the pleasure principle. The ID energy is in a free state without any restraint and cannot differentiate between what is real and what is not. Thought not distinguishing between delusion and truth is called the primary thought process. Psychic energy associated with the subconscious ID, because it is unconscious by the individual and he cannot talk about or think about it.³⁶

Ego

According to Hoffman, the ego is conscious and unconscious. This provides an explanation for the conflict between instinctual pleasure and reality.³⁷ The ego is one element of personality that functions are filtering the impulses the ID wants to fulfill based on reality. The ego controls human actions and prevents people from doing things that are not in accordance with reality. The ego helps humans to consider whether they can satisfy themselves without causing trouble and suffering for themselves. The ego is in charge of making room for major mental functions, such as reasoning, problem - solving, and decision making. Therefore, the ego is the main leader in the human personality.³⁸ The ego is providing a reason, common sense, and rational thought in an attempt to control the impulses of the ID. Both the

³² Ibid.

³³ Ja'far, Suhermanto. "Struktur Kepribadian Manusia Perspektif Psikologi dan Filsafat." *Psymphatic: Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi*, Vol. 2 No .2 (2015), Pg. 6.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Mahliatussikah, Hanik. "Analisis Kisah Nabi Yusuf dalam Al-Quran Melalui Pendekatan Interdisipliner Psikologi Sastra." *Arabi: Journal of Arabic Studies*, Vol 1. No. 2 (2016), Pg. 3.

³⁷ İsaoglu, H. "A freudian psychoanalytic analysis of nathaniel hawthorne's the scarlet letter." *International Journal of Social Science* 3.32 (2015): 499-511.

³⁸ Ibid.

ID and the Ego seek pleasure, but the Ego decides how to achieve it or whether it can even be realistically attained or not.³⁹

Superego

Superego can be called a conscience. The superego gives guidelines to humans about good or bad and right or wrong so that humans can control their actions in accordance with the rules that apply in society. The ego and superego in humans work together to regulate the fulfillment of the ID based on the rules that apply in society, if the thing that is wanted is bad and not in accordance with the applicable rules, then the ego and superego will control humans not to do this. Freud said that a good personality is a balance between the ID, ego, and superego. The superego can give off feelings of guilt or self-pride. When humans make mistakes, the superego will give a feeling of guilt. When humans do the right behavior, the superego gives a feeling of pride in itself. A good personality is determined by past human experience, and how their parents educate them.⁴⁰

Previous Studies

Previous studies that are relevant to this study are conducted by several researchers. Nur Fauziah Fatawi and Salysa Nurwidiya in their research "*Analysis of The Main Character Personality in The Film The Miracle Worker*" analyzed the ID, ego, and superego of the main character in the film "The Miracle Worker" named Hellen Keller using Sigmund Freud's theory. Hellen Keller is a character who is blind, deaf, and mute. Researchers found that the ID in Hellen Keller was her desire to be able to live like any other human who could hear, see, and speak which she could not do so she felt upset. The ego contained in Hellen Keller is naughty, undisciplined, grumpy, and always does whatever she likes even though it's wrong. Her superego makes her energized, steadfast, strong, and doesn't give up easily.

While, Edoard Baweh Yekameam and Yuni Wachid Asrori, conducted the study entitled "*The Personality of The Main Character of The Antagonist in The Film My Way: Sigmund Freud's Study of Psychoanalysis*". This study aims to describe the personality of the main character based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic personality approach, namely the ID, ego, superego, and the dynamics that occur between the ID, ego, and superego. This analysis also aims to describe the conflict that occurs between the main character and his father and friends, conflicts that occur within himself, and also what factors cause the conflict. From this research, the researchers concluded that the conflicts and experiences experienced by the main antagonist in this film during the war had a major effect on his personality changes.

Moreover, Nurfitri Sadjidah and Yuni Wachid Asrori in their study "*Analysis of Bok Nam Personality in the Film Bedevilled : A Study of Freud's Psychoanalysis*". Freud's ID, ego, and superego are used to describe the personality of the main character and the dynamics between these three aspects, the conflict that occurs between the main character and his best friend, husband, aunt, daughter, and herself, and also internal conflict with herself, and analyze the main factors that cause the

³⁹ Pradipta, Michael Advendri. "The Analysis of Id, Ego, and Super ego of Yuri Orlov in Lord of War Movie by Andrew Niccol", *Thesis* (Semarang : Universitas Diponegoro, 2019), Pg. 5-6.

⁴⁰ McLeod, S. A. (2019, September 25). *Id, ego and superego*. Simply Psychology. <https://www.simplypsychology.org/psyche.html>

conflicts. The conclusion of this study is that the social conflicts experienced by Bok Nam significantly influence Bok Nam's personality change.

Afterward, Nurul Hikmah Maulanie conducted the research entitled "*An Analysis of Esther's Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud*", this study aims to determine Esther's character and her psychopathic problems using Freud's psychoanalysis theory. From this research, it was found that Esther had negative traits in the form of difficulty controlling herself, impulsivity, liar, have no feelings of guilt and regret, have no feelings of empathy, manipulative, and aggressive.⁴¹

Based on previous studies above, there are differences between the previous studies and the study conducted by the researcher. Nur Fauziah Fatawi and Salysa Nurwidiya examine a character who is physically imperfect, but in this study, the character studied has a perfect physique like humans in general. Edouard Bawah Akame and Yuni Wachid Asrori examined the antagonistic character and also explained the dynamics between the ID, ego, and superego, meanwhile in this study the researcher analyzed the character of the main character but did not explain how the dynamics that occur in her personality. After that, Nurfitri Sadjidah and Yuni Wachid Asrori in their research explained the dynamics between the ID, ego, and superego of Bok Nam's personality, but in this study the researcher aimed to examine how the ID, ego, and superego exist in the main character. Then, the research conducted by Nurul Hikmah Maulanie aims to discuss the negative and psychopathic characteristics of the main character, meanwhile, in this study, the researcher intends to explain how the ID, ego, and superego exist in the main character and what factors influence them.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative descriptive design where the data obtained were in the form of utterances and the results of the analysis were presented descriptively. Researchers used the psychoanalysis theory as an approach in this study. The psychoanalysis theory used was Freud's psychoanalysis. Freud stated that human personality consists of three aspects, there are ID, ego, and superego. Psychoanalysis is used because it focuses on the theory of personality analysis, where the purpose of this study is to analyze Ko Moon Young's personality. Ko Moon Young is the main character in the K-drama "Psycho but It's Okay" written by Jo Yong, she has quite a complicated personality because of her experiences in the past. In this study, the researcher analyzed and explained the results of the analysis of the ID, ego, and superego in Moon-young's character based on Freud's psychoanalysis theory and the factors that influence it.

In this study, the researcher went through several stages in the data collection process. This research started from the process of watching the K-drama "Psycho but It's Okay", followed by selecting and sorting the parts that will be used as data sources. The data in this study were collected in the form of Ko Moon Young's utterances and actions, the researcher also paid attention to the context of the utterances and actions. Then the researchers conducted analysis and research on the data sources using Freud's psychoanalysis theory which consists of the ID, ego, and superego.

⁴¹ Nurul Hikmah Maulanie, "An Analysis of Esther's Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud", *Thesis*, (Jakarta : Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, 2011)

The first step conducted by the researcher is watching the K-drama "Psycho but It's Okay". After that, the researcher determined the parts that will be used as data sources, the researcher also classified the data sources based on the theory of id, ego, and superego. Furthermore, the data sources are reviewed and analyzed using the theory of ID, ego, and superego from Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis. To find out the ID, ego, and superego of Ko Moon Young's character, the researcher analyzed based on predetermined data sources, in the form of Ko Moon Young's utterances and actions based on the context. By analyzing these utterances and actions based on their context, the researcher concluded what are the ID, ego, and superego of Ko Moon Young in terms of ID, ego, and superego theory by Sigmund Freud. To find out what factors influenced the ID, ego, and superego of Ko Moon-Young, the researcher watched and paid attention in detail from the beginning to the end of the story, then the researcher analyzed whether there were certain factors that influenced the character of Ko Moon Young and what factors influenced it.

The data were collected from videos watched in <https://www.facebook.com/groups/450327175374778/permalink/809079802832845> a K-drama group on Facebook called NDM Official Group and <https://kissasian.la>. That link is a link to access the K-drama psycho but it's okay, NDM Official Group is one of the groups on social media Facebook that provides many K-drama videos, both completed K-dramas and ongoing K-dramas. The researcher chose this Facebook group because this group is a group that is always up to date uploading the latest K-dramas, providing complete K-dramas, and this group providing them for free. Meanwhile, <https://kissasian.la> is used to watch K-drama with English subtitles to make it easier for the researcher to present the data.

FINDING

Psycho but it's okay drama consists of sixteen episodes, after watching carefully, the researcher found many scenes that show how Ko Moon-young's personality was. However, among these scenes, the researcher took fifteen scenes that most clearly showed how the character of Moon-young was. Then the researcher used these fifteen scenes as the data. The researcher presented the data in the form of a conversation and it's accompanied by the context of the conversation. The data presented are sorted from the first episode to the last episode. In addition, the data is given a description and discussion of the ID, ego, and superego in Ko Moon-young's character according to the theory put forward by Sigmund Freud. The data is presented with the label **Datum 1**, **Datum 2**, **Datum 3**, and so on. Each datum is equipped with the context of the utterance and is described in detail how Ko Moon-young's personality was and what factors influence that.

Datum 1

Ko Moon-young is having lunch at a steakhouse, she has a conversation with her manager,

 Moon-young : Do you know why I like this restaurant?
Manager : Because the steak...
 Moon-young : No! the knife here is amazing.
Moon-young scratched the knife into her hand until it bleeds.
 Moon-young : Look!

Manager : Moon-young, you're bleeding.
Moon-young : How pretty! I want it.
Then, Moon-young took the knife home for a collection.

From the conversation above, it is known that Moon-young is having lunch. It shows that she is fulfilling her ID because the ID is described as the most basic human need such as eating, drinking, and resting. The energy of the ID is controlled by the pleasure principle. When Moon-young said "The knife here is amazing, I want it." it shows that Moon-young really likes the knife, it was part of the ID that moon-young has in her. In the first conversation, Moon-young also says that she likes the restaurant, that feeling of liking also refers to the ID. While, when she scratched her hand with the knife, her ego was fulfilling the impulse from her ID. Then, when she said that the knife was beautiful and she wanted it, this scene also showed the existence of the ID and ego that she had, she took the knife home and her ID was fulfilled, she felt satisfied and happy.

Datum 2

Ko Moon-young is having a fan meeting at the OK psychiatric hospital, an incident occurred due to a patient who ran away with his daughter to be invited to commit suicide together, the patient felt depressed with the life he was living. The audience runs away, then Moon-young comes up to the patient,

Moon-young : You're the first worthless human being I've encountered in a long time. Look at that gross, slimy face.

The patient : Who are you? Do you have a death wish?

Moon-young : Have you ever killed anyone? You don't think you can get on with your life, yet you can't even muster up the courage to die alone. That's why you're trying to lure this kid into going down that road first.

The patient : What?!

Moon-young : Don't be such a loser! go ahead and take your life alone.

The patient : You crazy bitch!

The patient is angry, he attacks Moon-young. The patient strangles her, Moon-young suddenly remembers her past when her father tried to kill Moon-young by strangling her. Then, a hospital nurse came to save Moon-young.

The conversation above shows Moon-young's ego and superego. Moon-young superego makes her feel sorry for the patient's daughter, the daughter is still innocent and has no faults but her father wants to die with her. Moon-young realized that the patient's actions were not right, it showed from the dialogue "You're the first worthless human being I've encountered in a long time. Don't be such a loser! Go ahead and take your life alone." Then, Moon-young ego led her to quit and prevent the patient from committing suicide with his child even though he gets attacked by the patient in the end. The scene when the patient attacked Moon-young by strangling her also shows that Moon-young has a rough character because she is traumatized by her past, where she had experienced an attempted murder by her father. Moon-young has become a quiet and antisocial person since the incident, she prefers to do activities alone and does not want to be accompanied by anyone.

Datum 3

Moon-young is on a trip with Gang-tae, Gang-tae is a nurse at the OK psychiatric hospital who's saved Moon-young from an incident with a hospital patient and Gang-tae had made Moon-young fall in love with him.

Moon-young : Do you have nothing to say to me?

Gang-tae : Why don't you take your father outside for walks? You promised the hospital director.

Moon-young : "promise"? That stuff is useless like trash. I got what I want, so I don't need it anymore. He has dementia. His soul is dead. His body is just an empty shell. Why would I waste my time on something like that? It would be better if he just died.

Moon-young has a rude and selfish personality, she never thinks about other people. In this scene, Moon-young says "Promise? That stuff is useless like trash. I got what I want, so I don't need it anymore." Moon-young thinks that promises are just useless things like trash, she just wants to get what she wants but she doesn't want to keep her promises. Moon-young is just trying to fulfill her ID. When her ID is fulfilled, her ego refuses to keep her promise. Moon-young doesn't even seem to have a superego, saying that it would be better if her father died. This is evident from the words "He has dementia. His soul is dead. His body is just an empty shell. Why would I waste my time on something like that? It would be better if he just died." But actually, in her heart she loves her father, she only hates the past when her father tried to kill her even though she doesn't know what she did wrong. Moon-young is just a child who longs for her parents' affection. However, her ego prevents her from showing that, she prefers to hate her father.

Datum 4

Gang-tae suddenly asks to stop and gets out of the car, he's angry because of the fight with Moon-young. He walked away leaving Ko Moon-young,

Moon-young : What's with you all of a sudden? Why are you angry? Just tell me why! Hey! What are you so angry about?

Gang-tae : I forgot..

Moon-young : What?

Gang-tae : That you're different from others. I forgot that for a while. I must've unknowingly expected something from you.

Moon-young : What did you expected from me? Hm? What is it you expected?

Gang-tae : It's gone now.

Gang-tae walks away from moon-young again, Moon-young keeps screaming and screaming,

Moon-young : I love you! I love you Gang-tae!

Gang-tae keeps walking, ignoring moon-young

Moon-young : I love you! I said, I love you! I love you so much! You're running away again? I said I love you, why are you leaving? Why? I love you! Hey! I love you! I really love you! Hey!

The conversation above shows the ID and ego that exist in Ko Moon-young's personality. Moon-young has feelings for Gang-tae, she feels happy

when with Gang-tae, it shows the ID she has on herself. Moon-young repeatedly said "Hey! Hey! Hey!" it shows Moon-young ID that she wants Gang-tae's attention and she doesn't want Gang-tae to leave. When Gang-tae ignores Moon-young, Moon-young feels hurt and her ID asks to be fulfilled so she does what she doesn't deserve to do, which is screaming her love for Gang-tae. Then Moon-young's ego allowed her to say and scream "I love you! I said, I love you! I love you so much! Hey! I love you! I really love you! Hey!" so that she felt satisfied having said it, even though Gang-tae still leaves but Moon-young feels relieved to have said it. It fulfills the principle of the ID and ego that were controlled by the pleasure principle.

Datum 5

Moon-young sits in the hospital garden, a nurse arrives with Moon-young's father. Moon-young's father is hospitalized because he is old and suffering from dementia, she said to her father,

Moon-young : Are you sure all your memories were wiped out? You're not pretending?

Nurse : Stop provoking him.

Moon-young get closer to her father, and whispered,

Moon-young : Did you really forget what kind of person I am?

Dad : You... Why... are you... still alive?
Die... you... die...you're a monster

Moon-young's father strangles her in anger, the nurses immediately run to help Moon-young. Moon-young lies on the ground, laughing heartily but she cries, sadness visible in her eyes.

Moon-young's ID leads her to say to her father, "Are you sure all your memories were wiped out? Did you really forgot what kind of person I am?" these words show that Moon-young actually hopes that her father still remembers her as his daughter. In fact, her father still remembers Moon-young but only as a bad memory. When her father attacks her again, Moon-young remembers her past when her father tried to kill her but Moon-young didn't fight but accepted, this is showing Moon-young's superego. Then, her ego decided not to go against her father because her superego said it wasn't the right thing to do. Moon-young chooses resignedly to lie on the ground, she laughs widely but in her eyes, there is sadness because her father thinks of her as a monster and wants to kill her. The ID that exists in Moon-young is that she wants to get love from her father, but this is not fulfilled, so a feeling of sadness arises in her heart.

Datum 6

One morning, Gang-tae makes breakfast for Moon-young. During this time Moon-young never had breakfast with anyone, she always had breakfast and ate alone. When Moon-young wakes up, breakfast is already on the dining table. Moon-young is dumbfounded by what Gang-tae did.

Gang-tae : Come and have a breakfast.

What do usually eat for breakfast? Do you prefer bread?

Moon-young : No, rice.

Gang-tae gets a bowl of rice for Moon-young

Moon-young : I want a lot

Moon-young ate voraciously that morning.

The scene above shows us the ID of Ko Moon-young who is having breakfast where the ID is a basic human need, one of which is eating. Moon-young always eats alone because she has an antisocial personality, when she wakes up and Gang-tae has prepared breakfast for her, she feels shocked. Moon-young never eats with anyone else, but she's happy to have breakfast with Gang-tae this time. Moon-young has an ID to be able to eat with other people because she's never experienced what it's like to eat with anyone else, when that ID is fulfilled she feels happy. Moon-young enjoys breakfast with Gang-tae, Moon-young's ego leads her to eat more that day, this is shown through the "I want a lot" conversation when Gang-tae gets rice for Moon-young.

Datum 7

Ko Moon-young meets one of the psychiatric hospital patients who is dazed, she thinks Moon-young is her daughter who has just returned from abroad. The patient keeps telling Moon-young that she is his mother, meanwhile, Moon-young's mother has been missing since Moon-young was a child and never came back until now.

Patient : Don't be so stubborn. Listen to your mom, please!
Moon-young (screaming) : Please! Please! Stop saying that word, "my mom!"
Patient : What do I say then? I'm your mom.
Moon-young : My mom is dead.
Patient : What?!
Moon-young (screaming) : I said, my mom is dead.
So ma'am, please wake up from your dream

From the conversation "Please! Please! Stop saying that word, "My mother!" It can be seen that Moon-young actually feels sad when she remembers her mother. Moon-young's ID wished that her mother was still there until now, she wanted to meet her mother but her mother was a bad person and had left her. The ID is not fulfilled so Moon-young feels annoyed and angry when the patient keeps mentioning that she is Moon-young's mother. Because of the unfulfilled ID, Moon-young's ego decides to be rude to the patient, even though Moon-young knows that the patient is dazed. Then Moon-young says "My mom is dead", indicating that her ego refuses to remember her mother again, she wants to forget her mother. In the next conversation, Moon-young says "So ma'am, please wake up from your dream", Moon-young is very annoyed that the patient keeps saying that she is Moon-young's mother. Moon-young wants the patient to realize that she is not Moon-young's mother and stop saying that she is Moon-young's mother.

Datum 8

One night while Moon-young was sleeping, she had a bad dream and was delirious. Moon-young bursts into tears like fright. She dreams that her evil mother comes and threatens Moon-young "I warned you. I will kill the prince who came to save you!". Gang-tae who heard Moon-young's cry immediately

came to Moon-young's room and woke her up.

Gang-tae : Moon-young!
Ko Moon-young!

Moon-young : Run! Run!

Gang-tae : It's okay, Moon-young...

Moon-young : Run! Please, run. Go!

Gang-tae : It was just a dream

Moon-young says that while tugging on Gang-tae's shirt as if she doesn't want Gang-tae to leave. Moon-young keeps crying and screaming,

Moon-young : Please, run. Go!

Get out at once!

Get lost

Leave at once

But Moon-young still keeps a tight grip on Gang-tae's shirt. Gang-tae hugs Moon-young and comforts her.

Moon-young cries in fear when she dreams that her mother will kill the prince who saved her, this shows Moon-young's ID that she wants to stay alive with her prince (Gang-tae) and doesn't want anything bad to happen to Gang-tae. Moon-young is afraid that her dream will come true so she says to Gang-tae "Please, run. Go! Get out at once!", wanting Gang-tae to be safe. However, Moon-young's ego prevents Gang-tae from leaving, her ID wants Gang-tae to be safe but her ego asks Gang-tae to stay. Moon-young continues to hold Gang-tae tightly, not wanting Gang-tae to leave. In this scene Moon-young's ID and ego are opposites. Moon-young keeps crying and screaming for Gang-tae to leave, this shows her ID. Yet she continues to hold onto Gang-tae, not wanting Gang-tae to leave. It shows her ego.

Datum 9

Moon-young is having lunch with Gang-tae. When Gang-tae orders the menu, Moon-young sees a man writing with a very pretty pen, Moon-young says softly "I want it". The man suddenly came to Moon-young and said that he was one of Moon-young's fans and asked for a photo with Moon-young and asked for Moon-young's phone number. Moon-young complies with all of the man's requests. When leaving the restaurant, Gang-tae is angry with Moon-young,

Gang-tae : You're very nice to your fans

Moon-young : According to Mr. Lee, I sell one more book every time I smile at a fan

Gang-tae : You should be focusing on writing, not marketing. And why would you give him your number when you don't even know him that well?!

Moon-young : I couldn't help it. I like handsome stuff

Gang-tae : "Handsome"?!

Moon-young : What's wrong?

Gang-tae : Go home. I need to get going now

Moon-young : Are you jealous?

Gang-tae : Don't be ridiculous. I'm late, thanks to you

Moon-young takes something out of her bag, it turns out to be a pen. The pen that Moon-young stole from the stranger earlier. Moon-young smiled brightly

and said "How handsome!".

From the datum above, Moon-young's ID is shown when she sees a man writing using a pretty pen, Moon-young says "I want it", Moon-young wants the pen. This is also supported by the line "I couldn't help it. I like handsome stuff" when Gang-tae gets mad at her for giving out her phone number to a stranger, this sentence shows that the ID that Moon-young has in her is very strong, she really wants to have that pen. When the man asks for a photo together and asks for Moon-young's phone number and Moon-young gives it, it shows Moon-young's ego. The ego acts to fulfill its ID, when Moon-young takes a photo with the man, Moon-young steals the man's pen secretly. The ID in Moon-young pushed Moon-young's ego to fulfill her ID by stealing, and Moon-young's ego complied. Moon-young's ID and ego are also shown in the scene when Moon-young takes out a pen from her bag and says "How handsome", Moon-young is satisfied to get the pen where the principle of ID and ego is to seek pleasure and make people feel satisfied and happy. Furthermore, Moon-young's ID is also shown in the sentence "Are you jealous?" when she said it to Gang-tae. In this sentence Moon-young hopes Gang-tae has feelings of jealousy because she is being very kind to her fans, but her ego doesn't do anything she just asks Gang-tae to satisfy her curiosity.

Datum 10

A psychiatric hospital patient is visited by her ex-husband in the hospital park, the man intends to ask his ex-wife to reconcile but his ex-wife doesn't want to because she loves another man. The man was angry with his ex-wife. When the man was about to hit his ex-wife suddenly someone hit him on the head with a can of drink. It turns out that the person who punched the man was Moon-young, she was sitting and smoking in the park.

Moon-young : Oops.. sorry

I thought you were the trash can

The man : I sure I'm at an psychiatric hospital
It's full of crazy bitch!

Moon-young : Why don't you check yourself in too?
You crazy bastard!

The man hit Moon-young until she fell to the ground

The man : Hey, get up! I said, get up!
You're not going to get up?!

Then Gang-tae comes to save Moon-young.

Moon-young's ego can be seen from the scene when Moon-young slaps the man with a drink can, her ID wants to save a female patient from violence committed by her ex-husband. Then when Moon-young says "Oops.. sorry. I thought you were the trash can", it shows Moon-young's ID where she insults the guy then she is satisfied. She wanted to convey to the man that the things he did were as despicable as trash. This is also shown through Moon-young's words "Why don't you check yourself in too?", Moon-young asks the man to introspect himself. In the next conversation Moon-young also insults the man again by saying "You crazy bastard!". Moon-young repeated insults fill Moon-young's ID because even though she was beaten by the man for insulting him, Moon-young still feels satisfied and happy to have insulted him.

Moon-young's ego is also shown in the scene when Moon-young sits in the park smoking, Moon-young smokes because she is trying to fulfill her ID where she wants to feel relaxed. In this drama there are several scenes of Moon-young smoking cigarettes to show her rude and stubborn character.

Datum 11

Moon-young and Gang-tae are planning to go on vacation together, they are driving the car when planning where to go on vacation, Moon-young is driving the car. They fight because Moon-young wants to spend the night with Gang-tae, but Gang-tae refuses. Moon-young is angry, she drives the car really fast down the street.

Gang-tae (screaming) : What are you doing?!

Moon-young : Think carefully before you answer!

Gang-tae screaming) : Stop the car!

Moon-young : Do you want to go for a day or spend the night with me?!

Gang-tae (screaming) : Stop the car!

Moon-young : Do you want to spend the night with me or die with me?!

Gang-tae : Ko Moon-young!!!

Moon-young stops the car. She asks Gang-tae to get out of the car and leaves Gang-tae on the road. She is angry.

At first, Moon-young is happy that she will be traveling with Gang-tae, Moon-young's ID expects to be able to travel and spend the night with Gang-tae. The existence of this ID is evidenced in the sentence "Do you want to go for a day or spend the night with me?!" and "Do you want to spend the night with me or die with me?!". The sentence "Think carefully before you answer!" is also an indication that Moon-young really wants to fulfill her ID, the sentence is a warning as well as a threat so that her ID can be fulfilled. When Gang-tae refuses to spend the night with Moon-young, Moon-young's ID is disturbed, she feels angry and disappointed that her ID is not fulfilled. Because of this, Moon-young's ego decides to get angry with Gang-tae and drives the car really fast down the street. However, Gang-tae still refuses and Moon-young gets angrier. Finally, her ego decides to stop the car and ask Gang-tae to get out of the car and leaves Gang-tae on the road.

Datum 12

One night, Moon-young and Gang-tae have a drink together, Moon-young is happy that finally, she can be with Gang-tae, they both love each other. Moon-young feels comfortable with Gang-tae, she starts talking openly to Gang-tae and tells him about her past.

Moon-young : I'm so happy. I'm so happy that you and Sang-tae (Gang-tae's brother) live here with me now. I used to hate this place so much.

Gang-tae : Why?

Moon-young : Because my dad lost his sanity here and my mom died in this house. Blood kept gushing out from her head, and my dad locked her up in the basement. But the thing is,

she vanished after that. My mom vanished.
 Gang-tae : She vanished?
 Moon-young : Yes. I don't know if she actually died or if she just disappeared. I guess only my dad knows the truth.
 Gang-te : If... If your mom comes back, how do you think you'll feel?
 Moon-young : I'll be terrified. And I'll feel suffocated.
 But you know, she is still my mom.

The conversation above tells us that Moon-young is happy that she is no longer living alone, her ID to be able to live with other people has been fulfilled. The sentence "I'm so happy. I'm so happy that you and Sang-tae live here with me now." is proof that Moon-young's ID has been fulfilled. She felt happy and satisfied. Then, this datum also shows Moon-young's superego, she said "But you know, she is still my mom." It shows that even though Moon-young is afraid that her mother will return, Moon-young's mother is still her mother after all. Her heart still recognizes and accepts her mother. From the conversation above, we also know what factors have influenced Moon-young's personality so far. That Moon-young knows her father killed her mother, which is why Moon-young has been unwilling to treat her father well. In addition, Moon-young's father had also intended to kill Moon-young.

Datum 13

One day, Moon-young invites her childhood friend (Ju-ri) to come over to her house and have a drink. Ju-ri is also one of the nurses at the OK psychiatric hospital, so far their relationship is not good, they were only friends at school when they were a child. They were also enemies because they both liked Gang-tae, but now their relationship has become better. That time was shortly after Moon-young's father died.

Ju-ri : I didn't know you'd ask me to drink with you.
 Moon-young : Gang-tae is on duty tonight. So I called you instead.
 Ju-ri : You don't seem to be in a good mood. Is it because of your father?
 Moon-young : The king has donkey ears! (Moon-young laughed)
 I called you to do this. I didn't want to hold it in.
 Ju-ri : Then I shouldn't get drunk today.
 Moon-young : I was really scared of my mom. So I always tried to be a good daughter. I didn't want my mom to hate me.
 No one comes to rescue me. Except for one person (Gang-tae). I wanted to run away with him, but I couldn't because of my mom.
 Ju-ri : What about your dad? Wasn't he there for you?
 Moon-young : While my mom raised me her own way, the only thing my dad did for me is just read me a fairy tale book just once.
 Ju-ri : "a fairy tale book"?
 Moon-young : But Ju-ri. He may only do it just once, but I can't ever forget that.

When Moon-young says "The king has donkey ears!", these words show Moon-young ID where she wants to entertain herself with jokes. This ID is reinforced by Moon-young's next words, "I called you to do this. I don't want

to hold back.” it points out that Moon-young wants to tell Ju-ri her feelings to fulfill her ID so she can feel relieved. In this scene we find that Moon-young's personality slowly begins to get better, she begins to open up to socializing with other people. The words “No one comes to rescue me. Except for one person (Gang-tae). I wanted to run away with him, but I couldn't because of my mom.” this tells us that Moon-young has an ID of wanting to socialize with other people, but her mother forbids it. Moon-young, who is very afraid of her psychopathic mother, forces her ego to obey her mother's orders. She didn't want to fight and was afraid that her mother would hate her. This is the reason why Moon-young grows up to be an antisocial and violent woman, she is indoctrinated by her mother. Moon-young's superego was also shown when she said that even though her father only read her a fairy tale once in her life, Moon-young would never be able to forget him. That no matter how much Moon-young hates her father, there are still fond memories of her father that she remembers and will never forget.

Datum 14

Moon-young has a conversation with Gang-tae after Gang-tae wakes up from fainting from the assault by Moon-young's mother. Moon-young's mother comes back after a long time, she doesn't like seeing Moon-young with Gang-tae, she just wants Moon-young to live alone like her. Then she attacks Moon-young and Gang-tae, but they are saved by Sang-tae. Moon-young's mother was also the killer of Sang-tae and Gang-tae's mother in the past. Because of the assault incident, Moon-young decides to stay away from Gang-tae because she doesn't want Gang-tae to continue to get hurt because of her.

Moon-young : Now you see? It actually happened right here. Just a few hours ago. It's all over now. We're alive, and my mom... that woman was arrested. And the truth will be revealed soon.

Please leave. Leave this place. As you said, I'm not an empty can, I have feelings too. So I will never forget the terrible things you and Sang-tae had to experience here because of me. They'll stay with me forever. And you'll probably suffer emotionally every time you see me.

Gang-tae : We won't forget any of it. We'll overcome it. You said that's the only way we can become real adults whose souls can grow. We should just... Let's just think of it as a nightmare. I can do it.

Moon-young : Stop pretending! Stop pretending like it doesn't hurt, stop pretending like you're okay. Pretending to be okay... you're going to do it in front of me, not just Sang-tae. And seeing that masked face will make me walk on eggshells around you. It will suffocate me, I'll be tormented. I don't want to live like that. That's why I'm asking you to leave. Move out tomorrow with Sang-tae!

Gang-tae : Moon-young! Do you really mean it?

Moon-young : Yes. I just want to live alone like I used to.

In the conversation above, Moon-young says “We're alive, and my mom... that woman was arrested.” Moon-young doesn't call her mother “my

mom", she replaces it with "that woman", this shows Moon-young's ID and ego. Moon-young's ID wants to say "my mom" but her ego decides to say "that woman" because her mother's actions have disappointed her. When Moon-young says "I just want to live alone like I used to." Moon-young's ego decides to reject her ID that wants Gang-tae and Sang-tae to stay with her because she doesn't want them to get hurt again because of her, this is also evidenced in the sentence "And you'll probably suffer emotionally every time you see me." The superego is shown in the sentence "As you said, I'm not an empty can, I have feelings too." that Moon-young realizes that she has feelings too, so she doesn't want Gang-tae and Sang-tae to suffer because of her.

Datum 15

Moon-young comes to the prison to see her mother.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| The mother | : You really come. |
| Moon-young | : This will be the last time you see me. |
| The mother | : How long do you think they will stay with you? |
| Moon-young | : We're a family. |
| The mother | : How are they your family? My baby, I love you so much, you're so precious to me. I want you to live like me, I didn't want you to be swayed by others. I want you to devour your surroundings and live as a strong woman. That's not too hard. You just need to follow your instincts. But why... why you hang on around with those jerks... |
| Moon-young | : I'm relieved. |
| The mother | : What? |
| Moon-young | : I almost turned into a demon-like you, and I'm so relieved that I didn't. |
| The mother (screaming) | : Ko Moon-young! |
| Moon-young | : I really feel sorry for you, mom. The fact that you don't even know that you're pitiful makes me pity you even more. You only have an appetite. But you know nothing about warmth. You won't ever know and you're not even interested. That's why we're different. Unlike you, I've learned how warm and it feels. |
| The mother | : "warmth"? |
| Moon-young | : But even so, don't skip your meals. I'll try my best to erase you from my memory. |

The datum above tells us about Moon-young's fulfilled ID. Now Moon-young is successfully living with other people and now she can socialize well. Finally, Moon-young can live a normal life like everyone else without fearing that her mother will torture her again. This is evidenced by Moon-young's words "I almost turned into a demon-like you, and I'm so relieved that I didn't." Moon-young feels relieved that she can live a normal life. Then this is

reinforced by the words "That's why we're different. Unlike you, I've learned how warm and it feels." Moon-young realizes that even though she is her mother's daughter, she is not like her mother, she is different from her evil, antisocial, and psychopathic mother. Moon-young's personality has completely changed, now she is cheerful, kind, and likes to socialize with other people. Moon-young's ego is shown by the words "This will be the last time you see me." and "I'll try my best to erase you from my memory." Moon-young feels disappointed in her mother, she doesn't want to see her again and decides to try to forget her. Meanwhile, Moon-young's superego is shown by the words "But even so, don't skip your meals." However, she hopes her mother stays healthy.

DISCUSSION

From the findings above, the results founded were based on the psychoanalysis theory proposed by Sigmund Freud where Sigmund Freud suggested that there are three parts of human psychology, namely the ID, ego, and superego. From the findings above, the most frequently found part are ID and ego. From the fifteen existing data, all of them have ID and ego in them because the ID is the most basic thing that exists in humans. The ID is in the form of basic human needs and desires that exist in humans. While the ego is a means of controlling human actions.

From several previous studies that the researcher mentioned in chapter one, there are similarities and differences between these studies and this study. What they have in common is that both analyze the ID, ego, and superego that exist in a character. It was found that there is always an ID, ego, and superego in a character because it is the same as using Freud's theory where Freud proposed the existence of an ID, ego, and superego in humans. Nur Fauziah Fatawi and Salysa Nur Widiya have conducted research with the title "Personality Analysis of the Main Characters in The Miracle Worker Film". From their research, found similarities and differences between their research and this study. Similarities were found in the ego and superego which were found, that the ego of the main character in The Miracle Worker was the same as the ego of Moon-young. Their ego is undisciplined, always does whatever they want, selfish, and rude. In addition, their superego is strong and energized. Meanwhile, differences were found in the ID. Nur Fauziah Fatawi and Salysa Nur Widiya found that the ID of the characters studied was the character's desire to live like other people who have a complete and perfect physique. However, Moon-young's ID is different from the main character's ID because Moon-young has a complete and normal physique, so Moon-young's ID tends to lead to the desires and hopes that exist within her, such as wanting to be loved, wanting to get affection from others, wanting to be loved. having friends, and being able to live with other people.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Edoard Baweh Yakameam and Yuni Wachid Asrori in their research entitled "Personality of the Antagonist Main Character in My Way: Psychoanalytic Study of Sigmund Freud" found similarities with this research. Equally, the experiences experienced by the main character in the past greatly affect the change in their personality. Then, from the research of Nurfitri Sadjidah and Yuni Wachid Asrori, "Analysis of Bok Nam Personality in The Film Bedevilled: A Study of Freud's Psychoanalysis" also found similarities between the characters studied and

Moon-young, that the social conflicts experienced by the character Bok Nam and Moon-young equally influence their personality changes. Nurul Hikmah Maulanie in her research "An Analysis of Esther's Psychopath Problem in Orphan Film Viewed from Psychoanalysis Theory by Sigmund Freud" concludes that the main character studied has several negative traits such as difficulty controlling oneself, impulsiveness, no compassion for others, manipulative, aggressive and selfish. These negative traits are also found in the character of Ko Moon-young.

However, it can be seen that humans have an ID, ego, and superego in them. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Sigmund Freud, that human personality can be seen from how the ID, ego, and superego are in them. The findings and the previous study also prove Freud's theory that childhood experiences and the social conflicts experiences will affect human personality in the future, and also that psychological trauma experienced by a person must be treated in order to have a better personality.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion relates to the answer to the research question that the researcher formulated in chapter one. From the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the character of Ko Moon-young has an ID, ego, and superego in her, according to what was conveyed by Sigmund Freud that every human being has an ID, ego, and superego in them. The findings also show that past experiences experienced by a person can affect his personality in the future, and the trauma experienced by a person must be treated so that he can have a better personality.

The ID is found in the fifteen existing data because the ID is described as a basic human need and desire. Basic human needs such as eating, drinking, resting, etc. While human desires include desires and hopes that are in the heart that encourage humans to fulfill what they want. In everyday life, Moon-young always has an ID on her, such as eating, drinking, wanting to have friends, wanting to socialize with other people, even wanting to collect sharp objects, and so on. On the other hand, the ego is also found in the fifteen existing data. The ego which is the control tool in humans decides whether to fulfill the impulse given by the id or not. The ego in Moon-young's character is quite dominating because Moon-young has a selfish personality and doesn't care about others, she always tries to fulfill her id without thinking about whether the impulse will harm her and others or not. In addition, the superego is also found in Moon-young's personality, although it is only found in some datum. This is because since childhood she has been indoctrinated by her psychopathic mother to be a child who has no conscience. In some existing data, Moon-young shows her superego, but Moon-young's ego always refuses to admit it.

However, Moon-young's ID, ego, and superego are heavily influenced by the past experiences she had. Her psychopathic mother and a father who once tried to kill her make Moon-young grow up to be a cruel, selfish, and antisocial woman. After meeting and falling in love with Gang-tae, Moon-young's personality slowly begins to change for the better. Gang-tae, a nurse at a psychiatric hospital, takes good care of Moon-young and treats her trauma. In the end, Moon-young can live a normal life like everyone else.

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