

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER, ASYAM, IN SUYATNA PAMUNGKAS'S SUNSET IN ISTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the psychological aspects of the main character in the novel of sunset in Istanbul whose name is Asyam. To achieve the objective of the study that has been stated previously, this research used descriptive qualitative research design. It described psychological aspects of Asyam when his father passes away from the novel Sunset in Istanbul written by SuyatnaPamungkas. The data were the sentences or paragraphs related to the main character's psychology whose name was Asyam. The results of the obtained data from the analysis of the main character's psychology on the novel Sunset In Istanbul written by SuyatnaPamungkas, it was concluded that (1) Id was about knowing the inner world, irrationally, seeking the instinct satisfaction, just an imagination things. (2) Ego was satisfying the id. It is about the reality principle, rational. (3) The superego was a controller, inhibiting the instinct satisfaction, distinguishing what is right and wrong.

Keywords : Psychological Analysis; The Main Character, Asyam

INTRODUCTION

Novel is the most popular branch of literature in the world. It is mostly published and spread. The novel have the power of communication in society because it is easy to be understood and enjoyed. Sumardjo (1979: 19) argued that among the varieties of literature, novels are the most favorite literary work. Novel as a literary work are constructed by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are the elements that build a literary work internally. Those elements are theme, plot, messages, characterizations, settings, and point of view. Extrinsic elements are the elements from the outside of the text which affect the text itself. These elements include psychology, sociology, philosophy, postmodernism and author's biographies. A literary works will be understood the story clearly if they know the characters. The characters are the people in the narrative work that readers interpreted having moral qualities and specific tendencies as expressed in utterances and what is done in action. The characters have a strategic position as the transmitter of the message, the mandate, moral, or something deliberately conveyed to the readers. Although, the characters created by the author, it must be a figure that live normally as normal human beings who created from flesh and blood, and have feelings (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 167).

In reading novels, usually, we will be faced with a number of characters presented in it. However, related to the whole story, the role of each character is not the same. Based on the importance level of the characters in a story, there are some importance characters and showed continuously so, it dominates most of the story, and conversely. Those are some characters who appear only once or a few times in the story, and it is also possible in a short-narration story (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 176).

The main character is the center character of the story in the novel. She or he is the character who mostly being told, both as the casts and the ones who are being the subject of the scene. Indeed, in certain novels, the main character is always presented in at every part and can be found on every story book pages itself. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 176-177).

To understand the characters, the reader can investigate through (1) the author's narrative (2) the image of the characters' environments and their way of how to dress, (3) showing the characters' behavior, (4) seeing how the characters' talking about themselves, (5) understanding their way of thinking, (6) seeing how the other characters talk about them, (7) seeing how the other characters talking to them, (8) seeing how the other characters give a reaction towards them, and seeing how those characters react to the other characters (Aminudin, 2013: 80).

Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle have noticed psychological problems. After St Augustine (354-430) was regarded as a major figure in modern psychology about his attention on introspection and curiosity about psychological phenomenon. literary works contain of a lot of psychiatric aspects, therefore psychological analysis of literature need to be seriously modified and developed.

A novel entitled "Sunset In Istanbul" by Suyatna Pamungkas is very interesting if it is examined using Sigmund Freud's theory of personality psychology. Because in the novel "Sunset In Istanbul" it can be found that the story can affect the aspects of Id, Ego, and Superego in the character of Asyam.

The novel, *Sunset In Istanbul*, tells about the struggle of a boy whose name is Asyam. He was the son of a celebrity. Her family is the richest family in his residence area. Living in wealth and full of affection from his parents always overwhelm his life, Asyam was also a student who honored in his school. On his way back home, Asyam got a phone call from her sister. He still could not believe it, the worst thing which came to Asyam.

For a moment his heart felt like it stops beating. He entered the door slowly to his house which was full of people. He still could not believe what was in front of him was the corpse of his father whom he loved. All Asyams' hopes and desires felt apart immediately, but his family and friends are always by his side. Slowly Asyam's spirit to continue his life began to emerge. A few days later he went to Istanbul to continue his education there. All the things were unfamiliar for him, his beloved father had left him forever. And now, he felt in trap of a strange world. Zafer is one of his friends that lived in the same dormitory, who always encouraged Asyam in his own way.

Slowly, Asyam realized that eventhough it was difficult to lose his father but he still have his mother, sister and friends who were always in his side. Asyam's coming to a kebab shop in Istanbul has met him with a beautiful woman. Shema Killic was an Istanbul girl who was the owner of the kebab shop. Although she was a daughter of a wealthy family, she was willing to work hard. Shema Killic gave colour to his life. An blank space he felt lost slowly began to fill again with the existence of Shema. At that moment, he felt what love is. When that feeling passionately in his heart. The deeper it goes, he had to hide that feeling. Farid, is one of men who also admired Shema Killic's beauty. Her beautiful face has been able to attract everyone who looks into her.

The study of psychology has been applied by the author since then, but sometimes the author did not write the psychological symptoms directly. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1962: 81-81) show the four models of psychological approaches, which are associated with the authors, the creative process, literary works and the readers. Nevertheless, the psychological approach are basically related to the three main symptoms, namely: the authors, the literary works, and the readers with the consideration that psychological approaches are more related with the authors of literary works. If the attention is focused on the author so, the research models are closer to expressive approach, then the research models are more objective (Ratna, 2014: 61).

The most theory referenced in psychological approach is Sigmund Freud's psychology determinism (McLeod, 2007). All of mental symptoms are unconsciously covered by consciousness. With the disproportion, then unconsciousness raises impulses called libido. Therefore, the creative process is pleasure, equal with libido. Thus, according to Freud's personality theory is generally divided into three parts, namely: a) id or es, b) ego or ich, c) super ego or uber ich. Id is primitive impulses that must be satisfied, for instance the libido as mentioned above. Id is primary subjective reality, the inner world before a human being has the experience of the outer world. Ego's duty is to control id, while the super ego contains of conscience (Ratna, 2015: 62-63).

Based on the quotation above, it can be concluded that psychological approach in literary works focus on the characters then it will be found inner conflicts in it. Therefore, psychological approach in literature, especially in psychoanalysis approach that has been stated by Sigmund Freud is very necessary in analyzing and finding invisible symptoms or even deliberately being hidden by the author in literary works.

In describing the novel, *Sunset in Istanbul* written by Suyatna Pamungkas, this research will be focused only on this problem as follows:

- 1) How is the psychological aspects of the main character Asyam, from id, ego, superego when his father passed away in the novel *Sunset in Istanbul* by Suyatna Pamungkas?

METHODOLOGY

This study is to describe the main character on the novel. Therefore, the type of research used in this research is a qualitative research, it uses descriptive approach. According to Cresswell (2003) qualitative research is a research that using current natural background, using natural methods, and conducted by a person or researchers who are interested naturally in it. This definition clearly represents that qualitative research emphasizing natural background, natural methods, and done by the people who have natural interest (Moleong, 2010: 5).

The source of the data is the novel "*Sunset In Istanbul*" written by Suyatna Pamungkas. Published by DIVA Press in Jogjakarta, first printed in 2014 with 301 pages. The novel was chosen based on the following reasons: Novel *Sunset In Istanbul* written by Suyatna Pamungkas contains some psychology aspects in the novel. So that researcher wants to analyze the main character's psychology.

The data collected is expected to be able to answer the problems has found in this study. It is concerned that the the data assesment referred to the research problems, objectives, and techniques in analyzing the main character's psychology that is concerned on id, ego, and superego of the main character in the novel *Sunset In Istanbul* written by Suyatna Pamungkas. In this case, the data type that collected is verbal data (language exposure), in the form of linguistic units in sentences or paragraphs that are delivered in the form of dialogue, monologue, or a description of the characters' behavior directly told by the authors in the novels.

When the data has collected in the form of the characters' personalities aspects, then the data is analyzed through three stages, namely: (1) data classification, (2) data description, (3) data interpretation. Those three stages are presented as follows:

Data Classification

Accumulated data is classified accordingly into the problem restrictions which include: 1) personality psychology concerned with the main characters' Id, 2) personality psychology

concerned with the main characters' Ego, 3) personality psychology concerned with the main characters' Superego.

Data Description

This stage is undertaken in order to conclude the research results. It is appropriate with descriptive method. This report will contain of the interpretation results and explanation supported by accurate data in the form of data quotations to illustrate the report.

Data Interpretation

In this stage, the researcher interpreted towards the data which has been classified in order to get an overview of the characters' psychology and the interpretation results, and then it was written in the report.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

=Id or biological aspect is personality that brought since born. The personality structures is closely related to the characters' psychology. The psychology of Asyam as the main character after his father passed away in Id aspect are;

"Giska?" asked me in my very weak voice. "How is our father, Giska? He is okay, is he? Do not tell me there is something wrong with him. Tell me if he is fine, Giska!" (SII / I / ICM / 13).

In the quotation above, it illustrates that Asyam looked for a satisfaction in his instinct on his father's condition, so when Asyam just arrived home and was in his weakness immediately asking how her father's condition to his younger sister, Giska.

"What is wrong, Wa?" asked me to Dewa who could control himself rather than Giska who was crying continuously. I ignored Dewa's question that did not actually need to be responded. There was something more important rather than answering those nonsense questions. (SII / I / ICM / 14).

From those quotations above, it explains that Asyam was not in the mood in answering Dewa's question which he presumed it was not important to be answered. Because Asyam's question to Giska was not answered. To look for another satisfaction then he decided to ask Dewa about his father's condition at that time.

"He is not my father," said me trying to deny the reality for a couple of hundred times. I covered my mouth and nose, which continuing to cause sobbing. My tears kept falling out of my control and desire (SII / I / TR / 18).

Those quotations above explain that Asyam still could not believe that his father was gone and left him forever. His father's leaving had made him feeling so sad and lost. The tears kept falling until he was unable to hold his own sorrow.

"Daaaadddy....." I continued sobbing, ignored what Dewa and Giska words. I only wanted to cry and hug my father (SII / I / BBPK / 19).

In those quotations above, Asyam acted in pleasure principle with the fact that he kept hugging his lifeless father's corpse and chose not to listen Giska and Dewa.

My father did not pass away simply because of his illness. He was still young. Moreover, financially we had enough money eventhough we needed to take our father abroad for some medical treatment (SII / I / HMS / 20).

His father's leaving was still unbelievable for him. Asyam thought about the reasons why his father passed away that fast. Though, he knew that his father was someone who had a

business and of course his father had a lot of money eventhough they used it for getting some medical treatment abroad. But, the fate was different. Asyam's father passed away eventhough he was very wealthy.

Realizing that fact, I tightly hugged him. Feeling like I want to be in my mother's arms a little bit longer, no matter how hard my life, I must have continue it after my father's breavement (SII / I / BBPK / 22).

A hug from mother is able to relieve all the pain in her son's heart. As described on the quotations above. Asyam acted on pleasure principle. When he was in his mother's arms, he was not really care with other things. Indeed, he was ready to continue his life even without his father's presence.

Ego aspect is also in Asyam personality. Here the evidence on these quotations:

"Indeed, unless Dewa answering my questions, I have already imagined the worst thing that might be happened. I was just trying to follow myself that continuously denying the reality I did not expect to happened " (SII / E / BMI / 14).

Those quotations above, it explained that Asyam acted to satisfy his instinct which was denying the fact of the Asyam's question was not answered by Dewa, but Asyam knew something bad had already happened to his family, Asyam was very afraid of what he thought about the future. But, he kept denying on what was going on.

"Dewa!" I raised my voice. "Tell me what actually had happened, Dewa! What's wrong with my father? Tell me, Dewa! Tell me!" I insisted (SII / E / BMI / 15).

Those quotations above explain that Asyam acted to satisfy his instinct. His curiosity was getting bigger and to satisfy his curiosity, he asked to one of his friends, Dewa. He was upset because everytime he asked about her father, no one would answer it, finally Asyam raised his tone so that Dewa would answer it. But still Dewa did not answer it.

"Dad," I was sobbing while shooked my head and covered my mouth. My heart was in chaotic. My tears were falling swiftly, unable to see my father's corpse who had already stayed still. (SII / E / MPR / 18).

When Asyam saw his father had passed away then his disbelief on the reality he was facing at that time appeared. His tears kept falling, his sorrow was getting deeper at the moment he saw his father's corpse staying still in front of him. Those quotations describe that Asyam's attitude referred to the reality principle, was in sorrow because his father left him forever.

"I got back burst into tears and felt stuffy in my chest. Because of my father's breavement, automatically I only had my mother by my side. Starting from today, I was being an orphan "(SII / E / MPR / 20).

Those quotations above, Asyam utters devastately when her father left him forever, also, it is explained that at the same time, he officially being an orphan, but no matter what he was supposed to accept the reality that now his mother and Giska were the only ones he had.

By the second passed and I was back feeling so fragile staring towards my father's grave. I am not lying, it really hurted to lose one of our parents. I have got no time for giving back all the things he did to me all this time. Why did my father have to leave me this fast? He left me before I could give back his kindness (SII / E / MPR / 22).

Those quotation above, it explained that Asyam acted following reality principle. When Asyam stared at his father's grave, he felt so empty now realizing his father had already passed away. Besides the deep feeling of sadness, his father's breavement was also causing

regretfulness for a child like him. He felt so guilty because during his lifetime he got no time for giving back all his father's kindness, and now his father was gone.

I also did not understand why I felt so devastated by my father's death. Perhaps it was because I did not feel ready living this different life. There would be no friendly and mature figure who could protect (SII / E / MPR / 23).

Those quotations above, Asyam acted following reality principle. Someone will be sad, if a child was left by one of people he loved the most, that is parents. That feeling was also felt by Asyam. It was so difficult for him after being left by his father. Now he needed to get used to live without a figure of his father. Asyam was not ready yet to live that kind of life.

Besides Id and Ego aspects, there is also the aspect which attaches the main characters' personalities, that is Superego aspect. Here are the quotations of superego aspect in the character of Asyam:

"I rubbed Giska's straight and soft hair gently while once I kiss her hair and head in full of affection. I let her shed her tears in my arms because I knew, that I was the one being the place of sharing her joy and sorrow "(SII / S / SAP / 13).

Those quotations above also explained that Asyam could control himself, even though he got his anxiety and fear, he could calm down her heavy-hearted sister. In those quotations above also illustrated that Asyam still tried to calm down his sister and controlled himself not facing their father he always worried about. Because Asyam knew he was the only one for Giska to rely on.

My heart was in chaotic. I really wanted to hug my father. Behind me, Giska and Dewa kept moving their feet, following me. I ignored both of them. I just wanted to hug my father at this moment (SII / S / TR / 17).

Those quotations above illustrate Asyam's irrational desire. Asyam's desire to hug his father's corpse without paying attention to both Dewa and Giska who kept following and broke through the crowd in Asyam's house.

If only it was not a dream which there always be miracle created in every second, then the person who was in this coffin was really my father. No need to pinch my hands or rub my eyes, surely this was a reality (SII / S / MBS / 18).

Those quotations above explain that Asyam distinguishes between real and not real. At the same moment, he began to realize that it was not a dream, it was a reality. The fact that his father's death was not a dream but a reality. Without doing something, he already knew that it was real.

I did not turn around. I continued hugging the coffin, cried, as if wanted to carry the whole coffin, denied the bereavement that coming to my father (SII / S / TR / 19).

The irrational attitude was shown by Asyam in those quotations. He wanted to do impossible things. His father's bereavement made him lose his senses. Those quotations above, it explained that he wanted to carry his father's coffin by himself. Certainly, that is the thing that does not make sense.

Infact, the fate turned out differently with what I thought. Nobody can calculate and predict our destiny logically. My father might be such a wealthy man but, he had to give up his life because of heart attack in his forty five. If everything turned like this, who would be brave to avoid bereavement? (SII / S / SAP / 21).

Those quotations above explain that Asyam had a controller. He was thinking who could resist from a bravement. he determine how long a person can live their life. Those quotations above also explain that, although his father was such a wealthy man, but Asyam's father could not resist from his bereavement. He was aware of what he thought about.

Like an imaginery made by Elok, a tree still need to live its life despite its leaves keep falling every afternoon. I also had to continue my life even after losing the person I love the most (SII / S / SAP / 24).

The imagery that Elok told to Asyam, had made Asyam could control himself. Because of Elok's advice, now Asyam was able to accept the reality. He must have to live his life eventhough his father was no longer with him.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis of those quotations above it can be concluded that there are three aspects of the main character's psychology, Asyam, in the novel *Sunset In Istanbul* written by Suyatna Pamungkas when his father passed away. The psychological aspects are (1) id was finding instinct satisfaction, irrational, working on the pleasure principle, just imagining things, (2) ego was working to satisfy id, knowing the inner and outer world, following the reality principle, and the last aspect is (3) superego was being a controller, irrational, distinguishing something right and wrong.

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