

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is a form of human expression. But not everything expressed in words even when organized and written down is counted as literature. Those writings that are primarily informative, technical, scholarly, journalistic, would be excluded from the rank of literature by most, though not all. (Rexroth, 2019). Literature is the result of creative art work whose objects are humans, their lives and their environment by using language as the medium. Literary studies develop continuously following the times. This view is reinforced by Semi. (2017) who argues that literature is a personal human expression in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, beliefs in the form of a concrete picture that evokes charm with language tools. Literary works present a bit of event after event experienced by humans and with the ability to appreciate, a writer is able to present a story in the form of a literary work (Endraswara, 2013).

Although a literary work is always said to be a work of fiction, literature still reflects reality. Like Saryono's opinion (2009) that literature has the ability to record empirical-natural experiences as well as non-empirical-supernatural experiences. From there, we can also learn what culture, life, and values are upheld by the community in this background situation, including people's behavior towards internal and external problems. (Sumardjo and Saini, 2017).

However, according to Wellek & Warren (1993), when viewed from the history of aesthetics, the concepts and functions of literature are basically unchanged, as long as these concepts are expressed in general conceptual terms. In a broad sense, the concept of useful is not only in the context of containing moral teachings, but

means "not wasting time", and beautiful means "not boring", "not an obligation" or "providing pleasure", then the function has been proven, for example. These beautiful and useful concepts should complement each other. In all literary genres, pleasure is not only in the physical sense, but beyond that, namely, non-profit contemplation, while the benefits of didactic seriousness are fun seriousness, aesthetic seriousness, perception seriousness (Akmal, 2013).

The object of this research is a novel and the value and cognitive function of the novel is its psychological aspect. According to Wellek & Warren (1993) novelists provide teaching about psychology related to human behavior and personality so that readers can anticipate these personality problems. The characters in the novels are actually manifestations of members of the community in our environment because the characters in literary works are born from the observations and reflections of the novelists. This view makes it clear that literature is a mirror of truth.

If truth is defined as concepts and propositions, then art, including literary arts, is not a form of truth. Especially if a reductive positive limitation is applied, namely that truth is limited to what anyone can methodically prove. But in general, aesthetic experts do not deny that "truth" is a criterion or characteristic of art (Wahyuningtyas and Wijaya, 2011).

The form of truth contained both in the novel and outside the novel is human behavior in the space of psychological cognition, meaning that literature is closely related to psychology. Novel as a literary genre is an imaginative life construction in which events occur and there are behaviors experienced and carried out by humans as story characters. Authors in works of fiction usually try to reveal the personality of the character. Therefore, it is easy to understand that there is an inseparable

relationship between literature – especially works of fiction (short stories and novels) and drama and psychology.

Psychology is a science that focuses on human behavior, action and thought patterns. This can be understood because behavior is an observable phenomenon and is not abstract. The soul is the inner side of humans that is not observed but shows it, is observed and caught by the senses, namely through behavior (Aminuddin, 2005).

Psychology is a science that investigates and studies human behavior or activities, behavior and activities are manifestations of mental life (Alwisol, 2012). Psychology includes the science of the soul that is obtained systematically with scientific methods agreed upon by psychology scholars at this time. Modern psychology views that the human body and soul are an inseparable unit, mental activities appear in physical activities (Alwisol, 2012) further suggesting that psychology describes and investigates psychic activities in general from adult and normal humans, including activities -observation activities, intelligence, feelings, will, motives, and so on.

Agustiani (2017) argues that psychology is the science of human behavior and psychic life (soul). The word behavior, behavior, or action has a broad meaning, which does not only include motor activities such as talking, running, seeing, hearing, remembering, thinking, fantasizing, reintroducing the appearance of emotions in the form of tears or smiles, and so on. Activities of thinking and fantasizing, for example, seem like mere passiveness. However, both are forms of activity, namely psychic or mental activity. Psychology according to Santrock (2005) is a psychology that emphasizes the attention of its studies on humans, especially on human behavior (human behavior or action). This can be understood because behavior is an observable phenomenon and is not abstract. The soul is the inner side

of humans that is not observed but shows it, is observed and caught by the senses, namely through behavior.

Ratna (2017) states, the psychological approach emphasizes the analysis of literary works from an intrinsic point of view, especially in their characterizations or characterizations. This emphasis is emphasized, because it is the story characters who experience a lot of psychological symptoms. By category, literature is different from psychology, because, as we have already understood, literature deals with the world of fiction, drama, essays which are classified as art, while psychology refers to the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes. Even though they are different, both have common ground or similarities, namely that both depart from humans and life as a source of study.

Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity (Endraswara, 2013). Literary psychology recognizes literary works as a reflection of the psyche, the author will capture the psychological symptoms then processed into the text and equipped with the psyche. People can observe the behavior of the characters in a novel or drama by utilizing psychological knowledge. If it turns out that the behavior of these characters is in accordance with what he knows about the human soul, then he has succeeded in using modern psychological theories to explain and interpret literary works (Minderop, 2019).

In relation to the psychology of literature, Wellek and Warren (2016) suggest that the characters in novels, environments, and plots in fictional stories (short stories/novels and dramas) are formed according to the truth in psychology. This is natural because sometimes psychology is used by authors to describe characters and their environment (Endraswara, 2010).

The relationship between psychology and literature is that on the one hand, literary works are considered as the result of human activity and expression. On the other hand, psychology itself can help the author in thickening sensitivity and provide an opportunity to explore patterns that have never been touched before. The results that can be obtained are truths that have artistic values that can add to the coherence and complexity of the literary work (Wellek and Warren, 2016).

Research that focuses on personality types is carried out through a literary psychology approach. Psychology and literature are two different but related aspects of knowledge. Literature is writing that contains instructions or guidelines. In its use, literature is used to refer to the work of writing that contains beauty and elements of art, such as poetry, drama and essays. On the other hand, psychology itself is a branch of science that studies behavior and mental processes experienced and done by humans. From the explanation above, it can be seen that literature is more inclined towards stories that highlight beauty, while psychology tends to be real and based on facts. However, the two are interrelated because the words literature and psychology raise the theme of man and life as the main analysis material.

Literary psychology conducts literary studies by looking at literary works as psychological activities both from the author and the readers (Kinanti, 2006). Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, dramas and novels, always show the stories of the characters in their lives. In writing their works, the authors must present characters with unique characters and behaviors to add interest to the stories they write. This aspect is raised by literary psychology as study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the characters in related literary works (Dastmard, et.al, 2019).

The mental activity in Tere Liye's novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* focuses on the personality type of the main character, Thomas. While reading this novel, the reader can feel the tension when the main character has to deal with the authorities and has to race against time and the police chase. In addition, readers will also feel the sadness when little Thomas had to lose his parents, living with revenge and hatred. Readers will also be curious throughout the story, guessing what will happen next, whether Thomas managed to save his parents, who is behind all this chaos, and other things. There are also funny scenes that are occasionally tucked away, such as when Thomas and Julia have to pretend to be a couple fighting when they are questioned by the police on patrol. This novel provides a lot of knowledge about the economy that is packaged nicely, besides that this novel also teaches the values of friendship and loyalty. However, some of the terms used in this novel seem difficult for the layman to understand, because they use economic and political terms. Even so, this novel is very interesting to read, especially if the reader likes topics about economics or topics that are quite heavy.

The novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* was chosen in this study because it is very interesting to study. In it there are interesting stories, especially the conflicts experienced by the main character and the way the main character solves problem after problem can be an inspiration for readers for a problem solving. The advantage of this novel is that it can teach us to be independent people and to be people who always try. We also should not easily give up on circumstances. The value of friendship and loyal friends is also very strong in this novel. Friendship cannot be separated by anything.

The novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* is a novel by Dervish or known by the pen name Tere Liye. *Negeri Para Bedebah* was first published by Gramedia Pustaka

Utama in 2012, with a total of 440 pages. This novel is a satire for humans who are greedy for something, but there are also descriptions of personality types that can be used as motivation and self-introspection for all circles. This personality type is the main discussion in this study and all research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive method. According to Moleong (2015), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context. natural and by utilizing various natural methods.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the background of the study there are two questions formulated here to support the holistic analysis of personality types.

1. What are Gerard Heymen's types of personality revealed by the protagonist in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye?
2. How does the protagonist show Heymen's types of personality in his routines?

1.3 Objective

Research objectives describe concisely what the research is trying to achieve. They summarize the accomplishments a researcher wishes to achieve through the project and provides direction to the study. In this study, the objectives of the study are related to the Problem Identification illustrated above.

1. To identify Gerard Heymen's types of personality revealed by the protagonist in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye.

2. To analyze how the protagonist show Heymen's types of personality in his routines.

1.4 Scope

The focus of this research is Personality Types proposed by Gerart Heymens. Every human being has a different personality type. Some have a gentle, cheerful, and friendly character. There are also those who have other personalities such as shy, stubborn, and others. Heymans divides personality types into 8, including:

1. Gepasionir: being tough, selfish, ambitious, and also emotional. But on the other hand, people who have a gepasionir personality will usually have a fairly good sense of family. However, they tend to be weak in terms of helping each other.
2. Choleric: People who have this personality will usually have an aggressive nature, courageous, enterprising at work, optimistic, and likes real things. In addition, choleric people have a nature that tends to be extravagant and often act recklessly.
3. Sentimental: tend to be emotional, smart in speaking, happy with natural life, and don't really like crowds.
4. Nervous: tends to get angry or angry easily, likes to protest something, and doesn't want to think too long. But they are not the vindictive type.
5. Phlegmatic: having a more patient and calm nature, diligent in work, broad-minded, agile, and diligent.
6. Sanguine: has a child-like nature. They will tend to be wishy-washy in making decisions, hesitate in taking an action, and prefer to be alone.
7. Amorph: petty, intellectually lacking, lacks identity, impractical, and easily swayed.

8. Apathetic: exclusive, do not want to interact socially and life is always considered opaque.

In the novel, the protagonist's personality that stands out are: smartness, resistance, self-support and responsibility. All of these are the main discussion points in this research. Each personality type shown by the protagonist is then adjusted to the personality type initiated by Heymans.

1.5 Significance

The benefits of research are objective narratives that describe things that are obtained after a research objective has been fulfilled. The benefits of research can be theoretical or practical, for example solving problems in the object under study. The benefits of research are the usefulness of research results, both for the benefit of program development and the interests of science. In addition, an important part of the description of the benefits of research that must be precise, is for the sake of the solidity of scientific work. The benefits of the research are closely related to the suggestions section at the end of the study: Conclusions and Suggestions. One of the main points of advice is an explanation related to the benefits of research.

In this study, the practical benefits of research are to provide motivation and self-introspection to readers and researchers related to personality types. By knowing and understanding personality types, a person can easily carry out his social life and not easily stumble in social interactions. Recognizing the type of personality you have, helps everyone understand the reactions and perceptions of others who are different, even if it happens in the same situation. A person will no longer force his thoughts or opinions to be approved by people who have the opposite personality type. Furthermore, understanding the personality type becomes a guide to

understanding our weaknesses, so that we will be more careful in doing things and not act recklessly in certain situations. Theoretically, the concept and theory of personality types initiated by Heymen can be used as a basis for further research on people's personalities, especially the characters in literary works. The seven personality types presented by Heymen are detailed personality types so that researchers can easily determine the personality type of an individual.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This study discusses personality types in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* by Tere Liye with a literary psychology approach because the main focus of the discussion is: smartness, resistance, self-support and responsibility, all of which fall into the category of personality types, so to obtain maximum results in accordance with the research objectives, related theories and concepts are described in detail below.

2.1 Psychology of Literature

In the psychological approach, the author's perceptions, dreams, conscious or unconscious mind, the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text are also taken into consideration. Most themes, represented by the authors might be the signs of their own personality traits. In the words of Wellek and Warren, "... writers often document their own cases, turning their maladies into their thematic material". In this context, personality, the key element in both psychology and literature might be described "as the total pattern of characteristic ways of behaving and thinking that constitute the individual's unique and distinctive method of adjusting to his environment" (Kagan & Havemann). As psychology is actually related to psychoanalysis in literature, in addition to the characters, the author and the writing process, are also subjected to psychoanalytical approaches. To reveal the relationship between literature and psychology, it is widely held that psychology enriches the power of creation and production process: "For some conscious artists, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. But, in itself,

psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation; and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence and complexity- if in short, it is art” (Wellek & Warren). (Aras, 2015).

A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul. Thus there exists a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work. Psychological content appears in a wide range of literary forms, from poetry to short stories, plays and novels. However, the most explicit reference to the human mind is to be found in psychological novels which deal with individuals' inner experiences, thoughts, feelings, emotions and introspections.

Holland (2017) gives the following explanation of the relationship between the two disciplines: Beside literature and psychology there is no other branch of science which is engaged so much in the study of the relationship between human body and soul with its contradictions and dilemmas, making efforts to define the relationship in terms of certain rules, to know the mysterious aspects of the human soul and its subconscious areas by means of long and detailed journeys: at the same time both branches have been struggling in their existence between arts and science for about a century. Although approaching literary works with the scientific data of psychology is the result of the 19th century positivism, the relationship between the two mentioned disciplines goes back to the Ancient Greeks.

2.2 Personality

Personality has come from a Latin word 'Persona' meaning to speak through (mask). As in the ancient days masks were worn in Greece and Rome by actors, while enacting plays. Thus, personality is used for influencing others through external appearance. However, personality is not the external appearance alone.

Personality, which makes an individual to stand apart, is the impression of characteristic attributes. It is an aggregate of an individual's physical, psychological and behavioural aspects contributing to his 'good personality' or no personality, according to the presence or absence of the characteristic attributes.

Personality has a long history. It dates from the time of Greek physician Hippocrates (460-377 BC). In order to understand the behaviour of people in the organisational setting, we need to know the basic nature of personality. It is a psycho-social phenomenon, which analyses the cognitive features and presentation of individual in the society. Personality is made up of the characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviour of an individual. These attributes make a person unique. Personality originates within the individual and remains fairly consistent throughout life. Personality exhibits distinctive qualities of a person, especially those distinguishing personal characteristics that make one socially appealing. If a person wins an election on his own, society may say that he/she has won "more on personality than on capability".

Personality traits reflect people's characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. Personality traits imply consistency and stability—someone who scores high on a specific trait like Extraversion is expected to be sociable in different situations and over time. Thus, trait psychology rests on the idea that people differ from one another in terms of where they stand on a set of basic trait dimensions that

persist over time and across situations. The most widely used system of traits is called the Five-Factor Model. This system includes five broad traits that can be remembered with the acronym OCEAN: Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. Each of the major traits from the Big Five can be divided into facets to give a more fine-grained analysis of someone's personality. In addition, some trait theorists argue that there are other traits that cannot be completely captured by the Five-Factor Model. Critics of the trait concept argue that people do not act consistently from one situation to the next and that people are very influenced by situational forces. Thus, one major debate in the field concerns the relative power of people's traits versus the situations in which they find themselves as predictors of their behaviour (Jorden, 2014).

When we observe people around us, one of the first things that strikes us is how different people are from one another. Some people are very talkative while others are very quiet. Some are active whereas others are couch potatoes. Some worry a lot, others almost never seem anxious. Each time we use one of these words, words like "talkative," "quiet," "active," or "anxious," to describe those around us, we are talking about a person's personality—the characteristic ways that people differ from one another. Personality psychologists try to describe and understand these differences.

Although there are many ways to think about the personalities that people have, Gordon Allport and other "personologists" claimed that we can best understand the differences between individuals by understanding their personality traits. Personality traits reflect basic dimensions on which people differ (Matthews, Deary, & Whiteman, 2015). According to trait psychologists, there are a limited number of these dimensions (dimensions like Extraversion, Conscientiousness, or

Agreeableness), and each individual falls somewhere on each dimension, meaning that they could be low, medium, or high on any specific trait.

An important feature of personality traits is that they reflect continuous distributions rather than distinct personality types. This means that when personality psychologists talk about Introverts and Extraverts, they are not really talking about two distinct types of people who are completely and qualitatively different from one another. Instead, they are talking about people who score relatively low or relatively high along a continuous distribution. In fact, when personality psychologists measure traits like Extraversion, they typically find that most people score somewhere in the middle, with smaller numbers showing more extreme levels.

The basic components of personality refer to the personality trait. Many researchers have shown interest to know about individual's personality as it is linked with behaviour. If one can predict the behaviour of individuals, modification of behaviour can be done in a smoother way towards achieving the organisational goals. Each personality factor represents a collection of related or cluster of traits. These clusters of traits determine whether the individual is achievement-oriented, dominating, or responsible, etc.

2.2.1 Gerard Heymans' Theory of Personality Type

Etymologically, the term personality comes from the Latin, namely 'per' and 'sonare', which later developed into the word 'persona', which means 'mask'. Personality is a field of psychological study that is difficult to describe clearly and with certainty. This is due to the fact that complex; which concerns all fields of psychology, even the essence of personality itself is unique and multidimensional.

The meaning of personality in the view of modern psychologists is considered as an overall quality of behavior from a person's personality (Heymans in Cervone and Pervin, 2014). Heymans, a professor of psychology in Groningen, Germany, views that the principle of behavior is determined by certain forces that exist in the human person. Heymans' view was coined after he diligently investigated certain forces in the human body through charging a questionnaire that he made and distributed to the people he chose as the object of investigation. Heymans succeeded in making conclusions about a person's character type based on the presence or absence of the three principles (Heymans in Hambali, 2013).

The three principles are:

1. Emotionality

Emotionality is the ease or not the result of the impression caused. The impression is a feeling and appreciation that humans have and belong to a certain group.

- a. Emotional group: The emotional group has high emotional quality and has traits or characteristics such as: irritable, likes to laugh, inattentive, intolerant, impractical, focused, wants to be in power, and can be trusted in finances.
- b. The unemotional group: The unemotional group has low emotional quality and has traits or characteristics such as: patient, cold-hearted, careful in determining opinions, practical, tolerant, honest within legal limits, good at restraining lust, giving freedom to others.

2. Secondary Function

The secondary function is the little or much influence of the impression that is no longer in the realm of human consciousness. Secondary functions also have certain groups, namely:

- a. Groups with strong secondary functions: Groups with strong secondary functions have characteristics such as: calm, never give up, wise, diligent, helpful, good memory, free to think, like to read, thorough, consistent, in modern politics.
- b. Groups with weak secondary functions: Groups with weak secondary functions are primary and have characteristics such as: restless, moody, poor memory, not frugal, not careful, inconsistent, likes to talk about things that are not important, in radical politics, and egoistic.

3. Activities

Activity is a little or a lot of self-expression, feelings, and spontaneous thoughts. This activity also has certain groups, namely:

a. Active group

This active group usually has weak but willing reasons do something and have traits such as: like to move, fast acting, busy, brave, cheerful, happy to work, never give up, easy to understand, race for money, broad view, quick to reconcile, tolerant.

b. Inactive group

The inactive group is a group that has strong reasons but does not want to act and has characteristics such as: quick to give up, quickly despair, the problem feels heavy, attention is not deep, impractical, likes to talk about unimportant things, lustful, extravagant, far from noise, reluctant to open the heart.

These three principles determine the nature of a person. If a person has one or all of the principles, or vice versa, there is none at all, the character of the individual

is like the description of the principles above. Based on these three principles, Heymans (Heymans in Berkowitz, 2015) divides human personality types, based on the strength of the three principles in each person into eight types.

Table 1: Heymans: Typology Overview

Emotionality	Secondary Function	Activity	Type
+	-	-	Nervous
+	-	+	Choleric
+	+	+	Gepasionir
+	+	-	Sentimental
-	-	-	Amorph
-	-	+	Sanguine
-	+	+	Phlegmatic
-	+	-	Apathetic

Human Typology According to G. Heymans is a psychology teacher in Groningen, Germany, who is then very well known throughout the world as the originator of human typology in personality psychology. At the end of his investigation, Heymans succeeded in formulating a human typology which became known as the Heymans typology. In subsequent developments, especially with the emergence of other psychologists who opposed his opinion, the heymans typology was gradually forgotten by people. However, it is acknowledged by many that Heymans has proven that in a group of students there are types as previously stated by Haeymans, his typology has again attracted attention in the public audience, especially in France. The personality types according to Heymans are:

1. Nerve Type

People who have a nervous type character, that is, someone who appears to be very strong, fickle, and unpredictable. He is very sensitive and easily offended.

Besides that, a person with a nervous type disposition is easily stimulated by a stimulus. He is also fierce and easily loses balance. He likes to argue with people's opinions, oddly enough he himself likes to reprimand others. His attitude is also aggressive in his actions. A person with a nerve type character shows restlessness, impatience, shallowness in thinking and opinions and is not practical.

2. Choleric Type

Choleric individuals are individuals who are very active, but full of emotion with weak secondary functions, the choleric type is easy to move, agile in relationships, and works in spare time, is inclusive, and courageous. He is a nimble and neat person, but lacks deep thought. His emotional state is strong and volatile, but always optimistic and cheerful. His memory was strong and he was careful and painstaking. In science, this kind of person is more likely to think non-abstractively, among other things, he has no intention of exact science. This individual is a spendthrift in terms of finances.

3. Passion Type (gepassioneerden)

A person who has the character of the passive type, that is, the person who shows emotional characteristics, activities and secondary functions, is all positive in the passive type of human. Humans with this type of character are impatient, suspicious, like to criticize, and if offended by others, people with this type of character will like to forgive. People with a passion type character like to work regularly, diligently, and conscientiously, and like to stand alone. Apart from that, having a target in certain goals and being ambitious or power-crazed. His attitude is seen in his tough and brave actions, this kind of person is more feared by society than loved. He has a strong family system.

4. Sentimental Type

Individuals who have a sentimental type of character, namely individuals who like to seduce, but are fierce and impulsive. This kind of person has a strong influence on others and is good at influencing others with his ideals. This person likes to be alone or lonely and likes nature. The character of this kind of person is not a jovial person, does not laugh easily, and is a bit stiff in association. The strengths of people who are sentimental type are honest, loyal and responsible.

5. Amorphous Type

People with an amorphous type of character, that is, someone who is inactive, unemotional, and has weak secondary functions. Generally, people who are amorphous type have weak characteristics, usually think shallowly, are not practical, are petty, parrots, stiff, do not understand quickly, and are forgetful. He is a drinker, a spender and a player. In conversation, he is cold, speaks briefly, is controlled by others, likes to isolate himself, and is often lonely.

6. Sanguinis Type

The individual has a sanguine type character, that is, the individual is infantilistic (childish), but he is not easily confused in complicated and critical situations, usually this kind can overcome and find solutions. Individuals with the sanguine type are usually able to do something fairly, deftly, and bravely. He always has a calm, gentle, sociable mood, likes to read, and has a strong memory. He is broad-minded, easily understands all problems and his memory is loyal, especially in getting to know the people around him.

7. Phlegmatic Type

Someone who has a phlegmatic type of character, which is calm, aware, organized, nurturing, can control emotions, and is not quickly influenced by emotions. Someone with this type of character usually works diligently, regularly, neatly, meticulously, wisely and patiently. He is also not easily discouraged, always optimistic in every relationship, intelligent, likes to stand alone (independent) with a very strong memory, and good responsiveness. He is generally a lot of calculations, likes to read, and likes to think.

8. The Apathetic Type

An individual with an apathetic character, namely an individual who is difficult to get along with, he is said to be a human machine, likes to be alone. This kind of individual also has an introverted attitude, does not like to laugh, and is quiet. He is apathetic about political issues, in fact there is absolutely no self-respect, far from respect, or wanting to be in power. This is due to his lack of courage and difficulty in making decisions. He firmly adheres to his stance which holds vengeance, his personal life is gloomy, and unpractical (Heymans, 1987).

The personality type that stands out in the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* are: Smartness, Resistance, Independent, and Responsibility.

Smartness

Features:

1. Smartness refers to more aware, adaptive, and responsive infrastructures (technical, human, and social), and services taking people into consideration and the broader ecosystem.

2. Smartness pertains to the awareness of people, technologies, and any combination of people interacting with each other and/or technologies, or technologies interacting with each other and/or with people.
3. Smartness refers to smart use of resources, smart and effective management, and a network that enables participative and interactive management. Both the approach to governance and the use of technologies play key roles in smartness (Steven, 2020)

Resistance

Features:

1. Loss of emotional control: refers to the inability to control emotions so that they are always bumped into social interactions. Tend to see people's mistakes.
2. Fear of unknown: refers to excessive suspicion so that everyone is considered a danger.
3. Over-confidence: refers to high self-efficacy so that when you feel unable to adjust to the environment, you become rebellious (Ridsdale, et al., 2017).

Self-Support

Features:

1. Have the ability to always try to take the initiative in everything.
2. Have the ability to do the tasks that are responsible for him.
3. Realistic (Ling-Xiang and Wen-Chao, 2013)

Responsibility

Features

1. Keep every word spoken.

2. Able to maintain self-respect and respect the rules. ...
3. Holding on to commitments (Neves, 2015)

2.3. Review of Related Study

1. Sutri. (2019). Journal. *Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Elena Karya Ellya Ningsih.*

This study aims to (1) determine the personality type according to Gerard Heymans' theory on the main character in the Elena novel by Ellya Ningsih (2) the factors underlying the personality of the main character in the Elena novel by Ellya Ningsih. The data source of this research is Elena novel by Ellya Ningsih, first printed in July 2018 and published by Kata Depan and distributed by Huta Media. This study examines the picture of the personality of the main character using Gerard Heymans personality theory. The method used is descriptive qualitative approach to the psychology of literature. This study describes the data about the main character in Elena's novel. Data obtained by reading and recording techniques. Data were analyzed using interactive analysis techniques. The results showed that the personality type of the main character that dominates is flegmiticity, which is a person who has calm, patient, is not easily discouraged, brave, independent, prejudiced and intelligent. The factors that influence the personality of the main character in Elena novel are innate, environmental and family.

The similarities between this research and the current research is that both of them use the personality theory initiated by Heymans, as well as the research methods used and the research focus. The difference between the two lies in the discussion of personality types. This research focuses on the type of phlegmicity.

2. Ramanela Putrihaya. (2016). Journal. *Personality Type Of Suguro In Sukyandaru By Shusaku Endo: A Psychological Approach.*

This study is about the personality type of Suguro in the Sukyandaru novel by Shusaku Endo. The Sukyandaru Novel was selected because Shusaku Endo presents Suguro personality who grew up in Japan as a devout Christian and a 65 year old well known novelist. The main problem in this research is the type of personality that Suguro has. Researcher using personality theories of Gerard Heymans to analysis the personalities types of Suguro. Researchers use is qualitative method and present descriptively. The steps used in the process of this study consisted of: collection data, analyzing data, and presenting data. Based on this study found the characteristic and the behavior contained within figures Suguro such as 1) Patience, 2) Diligent, 3) Do not despair, 4) Like to read, 5) Has good memories, 6) Kind, 7) Wise, 8) Brave, 9) Hard worker, and 10) Visioner. Based on the characteristic and the behavior, then the figures Suguro has Phlegmatic type of personality, which have emotional is weak, strong adherent process, and active activities.

The similarities between this research and the current research are that both of them use the personality theory initiated by Heymans, as well as the research methods used and the research focus. The difference between the two lies in the discussion of personality types. This research focuses on the type of phlegmicity.

3. Abel Hakimi Yarta, Nurizzati, Bakhtaruddin Nst. (2012). Journal. *Kepribadian Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel Sebelas Patriot Karya Andrea Hirata: Kajian Psikoanalisis.*

The purposes of this study were to describe: (1) the personality of Ikal from aspect of Id, (2) personality of Ikal from aspect of Ego, (3) the personality of Ikal

from aspect of Superego. The data of this study were the aspect of personality of the main character in this novel. The source of data in this study was the novel *Sebelas Patriot* by Andrea Hirata. The data were gathered by using descriptive method and technique of reading as well as understanding and identifying the novel of *Sebelas Patriot* by Andrea Hirata. The finding of this study were: (1) the personality of Ikal from the aspect Id was that there was a desire of Ikal to achieve his father's dream to be the player of PSSI which could not be reached because of the cruelty of dutch colonization, (2) the personality of Ikal from aspect of Ego was that there was the mitivation of Ikal to train and train himself again in gaining his father's dream, (3) the personality of Ikal from aspect of Superego was that eventhough the motivation of Ikal to be the player of PSSI could not be achieved, he could still be proud to be the supporter of PSSI. The personality owned by the main character had the balance because Superego had function to relate the demand of Id with Ego, and to live as rational realization.

The similarities between this research and the current research is that both of them focus on theory of personality. The differences between the two lie in the discussion of personality types. This research focuses on the type of personality based on the theory of psychoanalysis and the focus is related to ego, id, and superego. This research gives lots of contribution in matters of comparing the theories of personality.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. According to Moleong (2015) qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words about the characteristics of an individual, condition or symptom of a particular group that can be observed. Descriptive data referred to in this study is to use data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences or paragraphs, not numbers.

Ratna (2017) says that literary psychology is text analysis by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. By focusing on the characters, it is possible to analyze the inner conflicts that may conflict with psychological theory. According to Ratna (2011: 344), the psychology of literature approaches in two ways, first, understanding psychological theory and then analyzing a literary work; second, by first determining the literary work as the object of research, then determining the relevant theory to conduct the analysis. In this research, the second method of literature psychology approach is used.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The data are taken from the novel *Negeri Para Bedebah* in the forms of text referring to types of personality proposed by Heymans. The analysis deals with the types of personality: Smartness, Resistance, Self-Support, and Responsibility of the protagonist. All the personality standings of the protagonist are adjusted with the above-mentioned points of discussion. Sources of data in research are subjects from