

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

Literary works are the results of human creation, not only giving entertainment but also providing value, both the values of life teachings and morals. There are various forms of literary works created because of the desire of the author to express certain ideas and messages. These works can be divided into several types, namely: poetry, novels, plays, songs, and others.

Novel is part of one form of literary work called fiction and is imaginative in nature, which is built through extrinsic and intrinsic elements. As a literary work, the novel has a role in society. This is because most of the novels raise issues of life in society. The problems of community life are closely related to communication between one another. In life, behavior greatly determines the tendency of humans to achieve a satisfying life. In this case, behavior is related to psychology which is a reflection of the personality that can be seen from the reality of one's life.

Personality traits in the study of psychology is an interesting study material because literature is a study that involves the personality traits of the characters and literature is not a boring text study. Personality traits refer to the characteristic patterns of behavior and thought patterns that determine a person's assessment of the environment. Personality is shaped by potential from birth which is modified by cultural experiences and unique experiences that affect a person (Minderop, 2018: 3-4).

A person's character is unique, cannot be imitated by anyone. In literary works, various personalities of the characters can be found. In those who have good personalities, there are also personalities like anger, happiness, sadness and so on. It

is the same with Dilan's Character in Pidi Baiq's novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*, which is reviewed through a psychological analysis of literature. The researcher is interested in conducting research on the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq with a study of literary psychology using five personality traits by Lewis Goldberg in Arianto et al (2016).

The researcher has several reasons in choosing this novel. First, this novel is a youth romance novel and the contents of this novel show things related to the character of teenagers in school, when they know love and their treatment of the opposite sex they love. This is very much in accordance with the study of the researcher, regarding the personality traits of the main character. Second, judging from the characters and in terms of story material, this novel has a very interesting story content, teaching and entertaining. So, the novel can have charm when someone wants to read and research further. This novel has advantages that lie in the story, namely about the unique nature and character of Dilan as the main character. That is why this research is chosen with the title Personality Traits in Pidi Baiq's Novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*.

*Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is a novel first published in 2014. It has 333 pages. *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is one of the many romantic novels. This novel tells the story about love journey Dilan and Milea, The novel is trilogy: the first novel entitled *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* was published in 2014, the second *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1991* in 2015, and the last one is *Milea, Suara Dari Dilan* was published in 2016. Pidi Baiq is a multitalented writer. He was born in Bandung in 1972.

If seen from the story and the use of language style, the novel is no far different from the genre of romantic novel. Dilan's character when currently falsl in

love with Milea is unique, simple, and romantic. Dilan always has method individually making things simple such as giving a gift in the form of Cross Word Puzzles to Milea, while others give flowers and dolls. Dilan is also known for his solidarity in friendship with motorbike community nicknamed as commander combat. Dilan is also one of the outstanding students at school, because he always gets good rating.

The research is done by personality trait theory. The personality is a pattern of consistent behavior and interpersonal processes that occur in individual (Burger, 2018). One personality theory frequently used to explain someone's personality is The Big Five Personality Traits put forward by Lewis Goldberg. The Big Five Personality Trait theory has five dimensions: (1) Extraversion, (2) Agreeableness, (3) Conscientiousness, (4) Neuroticism, (5) Openness to experience, synonymous with the notion of insight and originality. They are very open and ready to accept various stimuli with an open perspective because their insight is not only broad but also deep. They are happy with new information, like to learn something new, and good at creating things out of the ordinary activities.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method by Sugiyono (2017). He defines that qualitative study focuses on describing and analyzing a phenomenon, social activity, perception, belief, individual and thought.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher takes the formal object of Dilan's personality with a literary psychology approach and the object material is the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq by using a third person point of view from Dilan's side, who most often tells about personality of the main character.

## 1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the illustrations in the background, there are two questions formulated for the guidelines of the research.

1. What are the forms of personality traits in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*?
2. How are the forms of personality traits revealed in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*?

## 1.3 Objective

The goals of this research are as follows:

1. To describe the forms of personality traits found in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*.
2. To analyze how the forms of personality are revealed throughout the storyline of the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*.

## 1.4 Scope

This research is based on a novel entitled *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* with a focus on personality traits and discussion on extraversion, agreeableness, marked conscientiousness, neuroticism and openness.

Personality traits in this novel are depicted through a male character named Dilan who is the main character in the story and a female character named Milea. The novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* is one of the novels suitable if studied using the study of big five personality traits, so the focus of this research is on the personality traits of the main character using the big five personality theory and literary psychology approach.

## **1.5 Significance**

There are two significant points that can be drawn from this research.

1. This study has an important meaning for students, especially students of literature and society. It is hoped that it can contribute to an understanding of the personality traits, especially teenagers. All theories and concepts of personality traits in this study can be used as a reference for further research on various personality traits.
2. Practically, becoming a reference material with different studies and also providing encouragement to enjoy reading literary works. One can gain knowledge and wisdom from the great works of literature. It is undeniable that all forms of literary texts, apart from being a means of entertainment, also provide a lot of information about human life because literature is indeed a portrait of social reality.

## **CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Related Theory**

Literature is the reflection of human daily life, experience, social, culture, history and the people around, included their behaviors, psychology or their attitudes. All social problems in real life can be seen through a literary work. Wellek and Warren (1993) describe literature as a creative action, an art. They also state that there are two approaches of literature; the intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach of a literary work is through the elements built from inside, such as character, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme. Meanwhile, the extrinsic approach of literary works including the external factors have influences in forming a literary works such as religion, culture, history, psychology, social, etc. This chapter contains the theories which are used as a guidance of this analysis. It contains main theories. In this case the analyses is done using Lewis Goldberg theory especially for the main character's behavior. This research is related to the character of the main character in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* by Pidi Baiq. This can be studied when looking at the psychology of characters in a literary work.

Literary works are expressions of one's inner thoughts through language by means of depictions which are a bridge to the reality of life, the author's insight into the reality of life, the author's pure imagination which is not related to the reality of life (recorded events) or the author's intuition desires, and can also be a mixture of both. From the above opinion, it can be concluded that literary works are the inner expression of the writer towards the reality of life, the author's insight into reality, as well as the author's imagination which is then poured into written form. Meanwhile,

literary works according to Fatmalinda (2016), is one way to find out the peculiarities of each author's writing in literary works, to examine the peculiarities of the use of language used by each author in making his works. Based on the opinion above, the writer can conclude that literary work is a creation that is intended as a literary work and has the potential to be used as a literary work.

From the above opinion, the author can conclude that literary works contain many things that have the potential to make them worthy of being used as literary works. Literature also has phenomena that may include things related to psychology. To understand psychology in literary works, it can be seen from the character and nature of the characters. This happens because literature is born from history as well as experience or imagination that has been conceptualized by the writer which is then processed with his own inner atmosphere. Literary psychology according to Bilalia (2018) is an image or aesthetic image created and understood by imaginative awareness that positions the image. or an aesthetic picture as a literary work. The purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects in a literary work.

### **2.1.1 Psychology of Literature**

The word "psychology" comes from Greek which consists of two words, namely psyches and logos. The word psyches means soul or spirit and the word logos means science or knowledge. Psychology is also used to observe the behavior of a character in a novel or literary work. If the character's behavior matches what is known about the aspects of the human psyche, the use of psychological theory can be said is successful.

Psychology of literature is a literary study which focuses on the psychological activities of characters in a literary work, authors who create literary works, and even readers as connoisseurs of literary works. Psychology is defined as a study of mind. Mind is owned by a person, person is a character, and literature also studies about character, including the mind. Both literature and psychology study about human behavior and they also have a relationship toward character. Literature consists of psychology of a character that conducts a story of a literary work. Everything that relate to a character, such as attitude, behavior and morality are parts of a person's psychology. The thing that distinguishes them is psychology explores a person from the real life; meanwhile literature explores a literary work imitated from the real life.

Endaswara in Huriyanto et. al (2022) states that psychology of literature is a literary study that views work as psychological activities. Authors will use copyright, taste, and work in their work. Literary works, which are seen as psychological phenomena, will present psychological aspects through the characters if the text happens to be in the form of drama or prose.

Psychology of literature is a discipline of science that shows the state of human psychic which is reflected in such kind of literary works. This discipline considers literature as an individual's special transcription of a personal awareness (Ratna, 2013: 13). It simply shows that literary work is an exact instrument in picturing the reality due to the psychological state of human being that is never the same for everyone based on the character, family problem, society and event in surrounding.

Endaswara in Huriyanto et. al (2022) also states that psychology literature will be supported by three approaches at once. First the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of characters in literary works. Second, the receptive-



pragmatic approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the reader as a connoisseur of literary work which is formed from the influence of the work he reads, as well as the reader's reception process in enjoying literary works. Third, the expressive approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the writer when carrying out the creative process projected through his work, both the author as a person and as a representative of society.

The psychological approach in literary research is based on personality psychology. That is, the application of literary psychology to literary works is often applied based on the characters' characters, behavior and actions of these characters (Sangidu, 2007: 30). This can be studied when looking at the psychology of characters in a literary work.

The relationship between psychology and literature has been around since the age of science itself. (Sangidu 2007) states that psychology itself works in a dark area, mystical and most sensitive to scientific evidence. And that dark area exists in humans, from that dark area various behaviors and activities emerge, including good, bad, creative, literary and other behavior.

The literary psychology approach can be interpreted as a way of analysis based on a psychological point of view. The point of view that starts from the assumption that literary works always discuss the events of human life which reflection of living and responding to life. However, studying literary works can be seen from the psychological point of view of the characters.

The function of psychology itself is to explore the inner soul of the characters contained in literary works and to find out more about human actions and their responses to other actions. This opinion can be strengthened by Wellek and Warren

(1993: 81-93), that literary psychology enters the field of literary criticism in several ways, including discussion of the process of literary creation.

Psychology of literature is the study of literature who views work as a psychic activity. The author will use creativity, taste, and work in the work. Psychology of literature recognizes literary works as a reflection of the soul. The author will catch the symptoms of the soul later processed into text and completed with his soul. Literary works viewed as a psychological phenomenon will show psychological aspects through the characters. According to Endraswara in Hurianto (2022) there are several mental states that can encourage the birth of a writer's creative process, namely:

- (1) the soul is compassionate or feels sorry, namely the psychological state of the writer feeling sorry for a phenomenon. When writers witness a heart-wrenching, touching event, a deep creative process will soon be born;
- (2) the soul of the writer is angry, meaning that he is angry, uncertain. In such circumstances, anger may arise in his work. The creative process that will be present is crude language, which will be present in his work. This psychic state will also accelerate the process of the occurrence of literary works;
- (3) the soul feels amazed, meaning that there is a sense of wonder, full of question marks, there is a sense of majesty. In this kind of situation, the writer wants to express his gratitude. When such a mental atmosphere becomes a critical inspiration for writers, inspiration is a strong psychic driving force that requires writers to express themselves.

Ratna (2013: 343) says that basically psychology of literature pays attention to the psyche elements of fictional characters in the work. In general, these aspects of humanity are what is the main object of literary psychology, because only in humans

that, as characters, aspects psyche are grafted and invested. In analysis, it generally becomes the goal of the main character.

Psychology of literature is the study of literary works which are believed to reflect psychological processes and activities. In examining a psychological work, the important thing that needs to be understood is the extent to which the author's psychological involvement and the author's ability to present fictional characters are involved in mental problems.

Psychology of literature is a work that discusses the condition of a person's soul. Talking about the soul means talking about the whole life that involves feelings as the most dominant element, feelings that are very sensitive to what is seen and felt. This can trigger various emotional reactions (love, sadness and feelings of guilt, emotion), which are also very influential on a person's psychological development. The psychology of literature theory used in this research is only focused on the classification of emotions.

The classification of emotions according to Minderop in Dita (2021: 3) is divided into several levels including the concept of guilt, penetrated guilt, self-punishment, shame, sadness, hatred and love. Some of these levels are considered to be the most basic emotions. Both emotions about feelings are love or guilt due to love that can never be united due to certain factors.

The classification of emotions is divided into 7 parts, including the concept of taste guilt, pent-up guilt, self-punishment, shame, sadness, hatred, and love. In this study, the researcher takes several points to be studied. However, the researcher does not omit the section on the classification of emotions listed above. It is just that there are some parts whose scope is almost the same as what will be studied.

### 2.1.2 Personality

In the perspective of the theory of evolution, personality is a biological and cultural blueprint for humans, namely a unique combination pattern of biological, psychological and sociological aspects (Abood, 2019). Personality is the overall pattern of attitudes, needs, characteristics and behavior of a person. Pattern means something that has become a standard that applies continuously and consistently. One of the personality theories most often used by researchers to determine personality is the Big Five Personality proposed by Lewis Goldberg. Big Five is a personality taxonomy compiled based on a lexical approach, namely grouping words or language used in everyday life, to describe individual characteristics that distinguish them from other individuals (Ramdhani, 2012). Big Five is a grouping of thousands of traits into five large sets which are then referred to as personality dimensions. Goldberg in Ramdhani (2012) suggests that the five dimensions are:

- (1) extraversion, characterized by enthusiasm. Extraversion individuals are passionate about building relationships with others, never hesitate to meet and actively make new friends. Their enthusiasm is reflected in the emission of positive emotions. They are firm and assertive in their attitude.
- (2) agreeableness, characterized by sincerity in sharing, subtlety of feelings, focused on positive things in others. In everyday life, they appear as individuals who are kind, cooperative and trustworthy.
- (3) conscientiousness, characterized by seriousness in carrying out tasks, being responsible, reliable and liking order and discipline. In everyday life, they appear as someone who is present on time, accomplished, conscientious and likes to do homework.

- (4) neuroticism, synonymous with the presence of negative emotions such as worry, tension and fear. A person with dominant neuroticism will easily get nervous in the face of problems. They get angry easily when faced with situations that are not what they want. In general, they have less tolerance for disappointment and conflict.
- (5) openness to experience, synonymous with openness of insight and originality of ideas. They are very open and ready to accept various stimuli with an open perspective because their insight is not only broad but also deep. They enjoy a variety of new information, like to learn something new, and good at creating activities that are out of the ordinary.

The five-factor model of personality frequently called Big Five, although there are slight differences, is the most established taxonomy of personality. It consists of the five dimensions: neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and openness to experience (McCrae and Costa Jr in Gerlach, 2018). The five big personality traits will be explained below.

#### **2.1.2.1 Neuroticism**

Neuroticism describes how easily and strongly one experiences negative affect. As a personality dimension, it contrasts being emotionally stable and even-tempered with tendencies toward negative emotionality such as feeling anxious, nervous, angry, sad, and tense (John and Srivastava Jr in Gerlach, 2018). A well-established finding is the negative associations of neuroticism with relationship satisfaction. Starting in 1930, a longitudinal study followed 300 couples over a time span of 50 years and examined associations between couples' marital satisfaction and personality. Its main result was that higher levels of neuroticism were associated with

lower relationship quality and also higher divorce rates (Kelly and Conley Jr in Gerlach, 2018). Numerous studies have since replicated neuroticism's negative association with romantic views.

People who have a high neurotic trait will tend to feel anxious, irritable, self-pity, self-aware, emotional and prone to stress disorders. People with high neurotic traits will feel anxious and tensed so that they are afraid to make mistakes (John & Srivastava in Gerlach, 2018).

In sum, there are robust actor and partner effects of neuroticism, and neuroticism's detrimental effects on relationship satisfaction seem to come about via problematic interpersonal behavior and cognition.

#### **2.1.2.2 Agreeableness**

Agreeableness contrasts a pro-social and communal orientation toward others with antagonism. As a personality dimension, it includes attributes such as being altruistic, trustful, tender-minded, and modest (John and Srivastava in Gerlach, 2018). Positive effects of agreeableness on own relationship satisfaction have been shown in two large samples (Dyrenforth et al. in Gerlach, 2018). Additionally, in a study on 214 newlywed couples, Shackelford and Buss in Gerlach (2018) reported a positive association of agreeableness with spouses' relationship satisfaction.

In sum, there is evidence that agreeableness is positively related to relationship satisfaction in the self and the partner.

#### **2.1.2.3 Conscientiousness**

Conscientiousness is characterized by being diligent, self-disciplined, and well-organized and having good impulse control. As a personality trait, it facilitates task- and goal-directed behavior such as delaying gratifications and planning and

prioritizing tasks (John and Srivastava in Gerlach, 2018). Positive associations between conscientiousness and partner's relationship satisfaction (Dyrenforth et al. in Gerlach,2018) have been reported in large Australian, British, and Swiss samples. In a study by Watson, conscientiousness was positively associated with own and partner's relationship satisfaction in dating couples; however, findings on the role of conscientiousness in married couples were inconsistent. Other studies found that conscientiousness is positively linked with individual's satisfaction, but not partner's relationship satisfaction (Furler et al.; Orth in Gerlach, 2018). In sum, conscientiousness also seems to be positively associated with relationship satisfaction in the self and the partner, albeit not consistently so.

#### **2.1.2.4 Extraversion**

Extraversion is characterized by an energetic approach to the social and material world. As a personality dimension, it includes being sociable, talkative, assertive, active, adventurous, and high on positive emotionality (John and Srivastava in Gerlach,2018). Barelds in Gerlach (2018) reported a positive correlation between extraversion and marital quality in a sample of 282 Dutch couples. (Their analyses do not allow to differentiate between extraversion's effects on own and one's partner's marital quality.)

Kelly and Conley's longitudinal study in Gerlach (2018), however, extraversion did not show any associations with relationship satisfaction in women and was correlated with men's relationship satisfaction only once at the very end of the study period found evidence for positive associations of own extraversion with own relationship satisfaction in large Australian and British samples. A partner effect of extraversion, however, was only apparent among the 2639 Australian couples. In

their meta-analysis, attained a small positive effect of own extraversion on one's partner's relationship satisfaction.

In sum, extraversion may be associated with own relationship satisfaction as well as with partner's satisfaction, yet all of these effects seem to be rather small and not very consistent.

#### **2.1.2.5 Openness**

People high in openness to experience are characterized by being intellectually curious, imaginative, attentive to inner feelings, creative, and unconventional. In a nutshell, openness to experience (vs. closed-mindedness) taps into the originality and complexity of an individual's mental and experiential life (John and Srivastava in Gerlach, 2018). In general, openness has been shown to be a weak predictor of relationship outcomes found a positive relationship between wives' openness and her sexual satisfaction among 400 couples yet no association with global relationship satisfaction.

Dyrenforth et al. in Gerlach, 2018) found inconsistent results for openness, with negative effects on own and partner's satisfaction in the Australian sample yet positive effects on own relationship satisfaction only in the British partner effects for openness did not find any evidence for partner effects in their meta-analysis. In sum, openness seems to be unrelated to relationship satisfaction. In sum, openness seems to be unrelated to relationship satisfaction.

Personality is not only associated with critical life domains including work, health, and longevity but also the quality of interpersonal relationships (Roberts in Gerlach,2018). Romantic relationships are influenced by individuals' perceptions and attitudes over the course of the relationship. Therefore, it is important to



investigate the factors that affect individuals' ability to make realistic evaluations and demonstrate appropriate behaviors. There are many factors that can be linked to the perception, emotions, and behaviors of individuals in the relationship.

Utama in Bilalia (2018) states that three reasons for literary psychology included in the study of literature are first, to find out the behavior and motivation of the characters in literature. Direct or indirect, the behavior and motivation of the characters appear also in daily life. The second is to find out the behavior and motivation of the author, and the last to find out the psychological reaction of the reader.

In a romantic relationship, Luo (2005) explains that there are similarities between romantic partners. They can be similar on various characteristics, such as age, political attitudes, religiosity, values, education, socioeconomic status, and physic attractiveness. But, every partner needs satisfaction in their relationship. It is assumed that such satisfaction in the relationship can be reached by a romantic relationship.

In line with the above assumption, Gerlach, Driebe, and Reinhard (2018) clarify that for most individuals, having a satisfying romantic relationship is a central goal in life. Among personality variables, neuroticism has emerged as one of the most robust predictors of relationship satisfaction, with high levels of neuroticism predicting lower relationship satisfaction in oneself and the partner. Higher levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness also tend to go along with higher relationship satisfaction; while, evidence for extraversion is more inconsistent. Openness, in contrast, seems to be unrelated to relationship satisfaction.

Each partner demands an ideal romantic one. The research about the ideal romantic partner personality was done by Figueredo, Sefcek, and Jones (2006).

Based on the research, they clarify that although the results support at least aspirational positive mating for all five personality factors, they also indicate a relatively invariant preference (at least across age and sex) for a romantic partner that is more conscientious, more extraverted, more agreeable, less neurotic, and higher in mate value than oneself. Another opinion related to the romantic relationship, there is evidence showing the link between personality and the quality of a romantic relationship. Higher levels of conscientiousness and openness to new experiences were associated with higher levels of relationship quality in the early years of partner relationships (Lampis et al., in Tuson et al, 2021).

To sum up, several researches above lead to a conclusion. This study can be based on the above research findings. It can be concluded that the personality traits of a romantic man are high-level conscientious, high-level openness, more extraverted, more agreeable, high mate value than oneself, but less neurotic. All these personality traits will be applied in this study.

## **2.2 Review of Related Research**

Review of Related Research are studies conducted to find out several studies that were previously investigated by the researcher. It is aimed to compare previous research with future research done. The related researches in this study include:

1. Arianto, Rahmi Widyanti, Khuzaini (2019) *The Influence of the Big Five Personalities on the Performance of Village Officials in Haruai District.*

This article examines the personality traits of village officials. With the big five personality theory, you will be able to know the level of performance of village officials in Haruai sub-district. This study aims to find the influence of the big five personality on the performance of village officials in Haruai sub-district.

The difference between this research and mine lies in the object. In my research, I take the object is the main character of a novel titled *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*. Overall, this research is carried out by me with the research that I did, which is to analyze the personality traits in Pidi Baiq's Novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*.

2. Gladys I. Matulesy (2020) *Personality Of Main Characters In The Novel Dilan 1990 By Pidi Baiq (Sigmund Freud Psychoanalysis Study)*

This article is qualitative research with data obtained from sentences or phrases about the Personality of the Main Character in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 by Pidi Baiq*. This research focuses on the main character in the novel as well as the character and character in the novel. The researcher also saw that there were other characters in this novel which certainly cannot be separated from the discussion and these characters are related to the main character and influence each other in the psychological development of the main character.

This study aims to find the personality of the main character in the novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku tahun 1990*. The similarity between this research and mine lies in the object to be studied, namely the main character in novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku tahun 1990*.

However, if this research uses the theory of Sigmund Freud, mine uses the theory of Big Five Personality by Lewis Goldberg.

3. Almas Habibati. (2022). *Dilan's Personality In The Film Dilan 1990 By Pidi Baiq (An Overview Of Literature Psychology)*

This study aims to describe the characterizations and personalities that focus on the Id, Ego, and Superego of the main character in Pidi Baiq's *Dilan 1990* film in terms of literary psychology theory. The type of research used is descriptive

qualitative which analyzes the personality of the main character in the 1990 Dilan film based on Sigmund Freud's theory. Data collection techniques used in this study are observation and library techniques. The result of this research is that in 1990 Dilan film, the main character, Dilan, is dominated by the Id and Ego elements. Dilan, who is described as a teenager in love, as well as his role as a combat commander, makes Dilan's personality very minimal with Superego.

The similarity between this research and mine lies in the object to be studied, the main character namely Dilan in novel *Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku tahun 1990*. However, if this research uses the film adaptation with the theory of Sigmund Freud, but mine uses the novel and the theory of Big Five Personality by Lewis Goldberg.