

Human Identity Rediscovery in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*: Psychoanalysis Theory**Dennis Audria Pramana¹✉, Rahayu Puji Haryanti²**^{1,2} English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info	Abstract
<i>Article History:</i> Received 15 June 2024 Approved 10 July 2024 Published 30 October 2024	Human identity can play important role to determine the purpose of life. The absence of identity can be lost and cause conflict in both within individual the human being himself or with the people around him. Jojo Moyes' romance novel "Me Before You" explores the theme of the people around him. This loss of human identity is represented in the romance novel Me Before You by Jojo Moyes. Therefore, this study aims to analyze more deeply the psychological problems of the main character in the novel that contribute to the loss of his identity and how the character subsequent effort to rediscover identity again. The research employs qualitative method by applying Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory, especially about the Oedipus complex. The study uncovers two psychological phases experienced by the main character through textual analysis data is obtained based on the analysis of sentences, phrases, and words in the novel. Me Before You novel presents two psychological phases experienced by the main character, namely the phase of identity loss and the phase of finding his identity again. The novel shows the impact of the identity loss of identity: leads to emotions of feeling pessimistic, useless, and experiencing changes in character. The process of rediscovering the main character's identity is rediscovered by the arrival of someone who is a subconscious true love and who is a person's true identity. Unconsciously, the process of fulfilling the protagonist's primitive desires goes smoothly due to the superego's balancing mechanism. This allows works well so that the ego is able to satisfy id's desires while maintaining self-safety through the projection of love for the mother with a figure who has a resemblance to her.
Keywords: Human identity, psychoanalysis, Oedipus complex, Me Before You	

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The romance genre has the potential to convey moral, social, and political messages to public since it has a lot of fans compared to others. Romance genre is a genre that has a lot of fans compared to other genres. The reason is that the romance genre novel is just like similar to socks, widely accepted by people of all ages. They wear socks no matter how old they are. The same goes for the romance genre that serving as an influential form of communication (Kamblé et al., 2020). Romance novels are usually loved by target

teenagers and young adults, but in fact, people of all ages also love this genre, due to. This because romance novels raise issues that are happening relatable theme around the reader or are often called relatable (Teo, 2020). As a result, the broad appeal of romance has the potential for addressing and spreading important issue of to be used to convey moral, social, and political messages to the public, especially young people.

One issue of the social messages that has become problematic nowadays is the issue concept of identity. Human identity has a literal meaning as identity refers to characteristics that exist in a

person that distinguishes between one human being and another (Utami et al., 2014). Identity means a description, condition, or characteristic of a person or thing. Human identity can be seen from the collective characteristics trait or specific circumstances that can be seen from biological, psychological, and sociological factors that influence behavior. According to Utami et al. (2014), behavior usually consists of habits, attitudes, traits, and characters that differ from one person to another so that a person is different from others.

According to Freud (1923), claimed that the personality or identity of each individual has been well formed during puberty. Based on Freud's psychosexual development theory, there are five stages that humans must go through, namely the oral stage, anal stage, phallic stage, latent stage, and genital stage which is often referred to as the internal psychological conflict between the id and superego (Freud, 1923). According to Freud, at each stage, individuals face conflicts between natural urges and societal expectations, trying to achieve balance and reach psychological maturity (Freud, 1950).

Meanwhile, according to Erikson (1968), personality development in each individual occurs in eight stages formed from two conflicting ideas. The eight stages include trust vs mistrust, freedom vs doubt, initiative vs guilt, competition vs inferiority, identity vs role confusion, intimacy vs isolation, generativity vs stagnation, and integrity vs despair. In passing through these eight conflicts, one must resolve the conflict to gain the competence needed by each individual in handling the problems they face (Erikson, 1968).

According to Branden (1994), a person who successfully manages conflict will find a positive self-identity, be confident, and not feel inferior. However, someone who fails to resolve conflict will find a negative self-identity, experience low self-esteem, and consider their self-worth low. An instance of failed identity development is the events experienced can be observed of Voldemort in a study entitled Trauma, Love, and Identity Development in Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. In this study, Harry Potter is considered an example of a person who managed to find his identity so that he experienced happiness in his life (Shiong & Wang, 2022).

This identity issue is discussed in many literary works other than Harry Potter. One of them is in the novel *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes. This novel tells a love story that arises because of the habits lived by the two main characters, Will Traynor and Louisa Clark. Will Traynor must face the reality of life that unconsciously threatens the

loss of identity. This makes him feel sad and hopeless and can only be overcome after he meets with Louisa Clark. The two of them then engage in a relationship of giving and supporting each other so that they can gain self-confidence.

Previous researchers have extensively examined *Me Before You* novel from various perspectives. Several studies have researched the meaning of the main character's suicidal behavior in the novel from existentialism perspective. (Lestari et al., 2020; Allali Imene, 2022, Lody Kristiyawan Mustofaa, 2021, Rakhmawati, 2018), while others have focused on main character's psychological issues such as depression and pessimism (Hariani & Wulan, 2019; Kinzi Imanuella Rompas, Agustine C. Mamentu, 2022, Priskiliajaya Miharja, 2021). Others highlighted the application of romance formula in the novel (M.Ghifar Aufa, 2020), analyzed the plot of the novel (Suarniti, 2018) and challenging stereotypes and ethical dilemmas (Kaur, 2023).

Most of these studies refer to the description of the protagonist's feelings in the consciousness zone. How the protagonist feels sad, desperate, and happy. The readers of this novel are likely to find this story to be an ordinary romance. Readers who consist most of teenagers will only capture the aesthetics that arise from the relationship between men and women in this love story. Nevertheless, this novel exhibit, there are signs of unconscious psychological problems that take place between the two relationships related to the search for human self-identity.

This research would provide alternative meaning to all readers about *Human Identity Rediscovery in Jojo Moyes' "Me Before You": Psychoanalysis Theory*. This research differs from previous studies in that it focuses on the unconscious aspects of the characters and interprets **the signs that are present**. This approach is anticipated to provide novel perspectives and enhance readers' comprehension of the book. This article aims to address three specific objectives: firstly, to scrutinize the portrayal of identity loss in the story; secondly, to analyze the formation of regained identity; and thirdly, to delve into the ramifications of rediscovering one's identity. To understand it, unlike previous studies, this research addresses the unconscious side by using the signs that appear.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method to achieve the objectives. According to Mohr, the qualitative method was chosen because the object of this research is in the form of a novel or includes objects that provide non-numerical data (Lawrence B. Mohr, 1999). In this research, observation documentation of the object is carried out to find data which is then classified according to the research problem topic. The primary data of this research is taken from the novel *Me Before You* in form of words, phrases, and sentences, related to the concept of psychological problems experienced by the main character. In addition to primary data, secondary data also collected from journal articles, books, and other credible sources. After that, the data will be further analyzed using Freud's psychoanalysis theory related to the Oedipus Complex.

In the case of men, the object that represents the convergence of sexual drives is the mother. This selection of an object, together with a matching competition and hatred against the father, often called the Oedipus complex, is the most significant factor in defining the ultimate form of an individual's romantic life. Research indicates that while the neurotic person becomes caught in his **Oedipus complex**, a normal one learns to overcome it. (Wakefield, 2023). In this research, the male protagonist's attraction to the female protagonist is seen more based on maturity and the female character's behavior that projects adult behavior. This concept is needed to further focus the research on the unconscious process experienced by the main characters to affirm (find and affirm) the identity that occurs between them as part of the process experienced by humanity (Bargh & Hassin, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section of the article explores the novel *Me Before You* addresses the objectives mentioned in the introduction related to the depicted identity loss, the construction of the regained identity, and its implications in the rediscovery of identity in the story based on Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic perspective.

The Losing Identity in the Story

This objective is achieved through the discussion of the former identity, that is

represented between Will Traynor and other characters. This part, especially the part when Will despairs is an indicator of the loss of one's identity. At that moment a person no longer knows who he is and whom he should depend on or trust. That identity comes to light again when he recognizes his character and the person, he wants to be beside him/her, whether it is a best friend, a close friend or a parent. In this case, his ego which is trying to satisfy the id's need is successfully managed by the superego. This person is happy about himself, and thus he recognizes his own identity.

In the novel *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes, there are two main characters, they are the male main character and the female main character. The male protagonist in this story is named Will Traynor. Physically, Will Traynor is a young businessman who was born into a wealthy family. He is a young man who has an athletic body shape and loves extreme sports such as mountain climbing, skiing, etc. In short, Will is an extrovert.

'Do we really have to do something that involves trekking up mountains, or hanging over ravines? It's our first proper holiday together, and there is literally not one single trip in these that doesn't involve either throwing yourself off something or –'she pretends to shudder – 'wearing fleece.' (Moyes, 2012a)

There he was on a ski slope, beside a girl with dark glasses and long blonde hair. I stooped, to get a better view of him in his ski goggles. (Moyes, 2012a)

Will Traynor also had an almost perfect life, he was independent and wealthy and had many friends. He also has a good-looking face.

A warm sweetness rose from his skin, the scent of the shaving cream, and something peculiar to Will himself, discreet and expensive. His face began to emerge and I could see how easy it must have been for him to attract someone like Alicia. (Moyes, 2012a)

Will is portrayed as having an accident that causes him to suffer a Spinal Cord Injury and become a quadriplegic sufferer. Will's character is shown to have changed 180 degrees. From a friendly and optimistic figure, Will is shown as a person who is moody, discouraged, and sensitive to everyone including his old friends and ex-girlfriend. His behavior becomes rude to everyone including his mother. His style of speech also turns rude so conflict arises between this character and other characters except Nathan, his medical nurse.

The story closes with Will meeting another nurse, a girl named Louisa Clark. This character is shown as a helper who changes Will's character back into a cheerful person.

The identity of the main character in this novel is presented through the relationship between Will Traynor and other characters. For example, the relationship between Will and his mother. According to Freud, a boy understands about himself through his understanding of the person closest to him especially his mother (Bergmann, 2010). Actually, Freud does not talk about a boy but also a girl whose first love is also to her mother. Through the process of getting into adulthood, they both face different experiences. In the end, a boy will continue to love his mother and identify himself as a man competing to his father but project his love to his mother to someone having similarities to his mother. A girl will see that her father is dominant over her mother thus moving her love to her father and identifying herself as a woman. (Freud, 1923) Here, it is shown that love determines someone's understanding about one's self, and this way it determines someone's identity.

The identity of the main character in this novel is presented through the relationship between Will Traynor and other characters

First, his relationship with his mother. In this story, the relationship between Will Traynor and his mother, Camilla Traynor, is depicted as being very well-established. Camilla Traynor was a magistrate. She has a stern and quite strict nature. Camilla is described as a hardworking woman who has a great sense of fashion. She has stern facial features and shoulder-length blonde hair. Camilla raised her children to be independent. Her children are successful in pioneering their careers. However, her strict nature does not diminish her affection for her children so Will and his sister never feel a lack of love from both parents.

However, the situation between Will and his mother is portrayed to have changed drastically after Will's accident. He became a rude and sarcastic person to everyone, including his mother. Will Traynor's relationship with his mother is described as changing. The relationship between them became tenuous and awkward because Will continued to speak sarcastically to his mother.

'You can call through using the intercom if you need any help. Nathan will talk you through Will's routines, and his equipment.'

'I'm here, mother. You don't have to talk across me. My brain isn't paralysed. Yet.'

'Yes, well, if you're going to be foul, Will, I think it's best if Miss Clark does talk directly to Nathan.' His mother wouldn't look at him as she spoke, I noticed. She kept her gaze about ten feet away on the floor. 'I'm working from home today. So I'll pop in at lunchtime, Miss Clark.' (Moyes, 2012a)

From the quote above, it can be seen that Will said sarcastic words to his mother. His mother rarely looks at her son when she is talking. The conflict arises between Will and his mother is not depicted in this novel. However, readers can feel the gap between Will and his mother. Even so, Camilla Traynor still loves Will. Camilla also has an open mind. It was proven when Will asked her permission to commit euthanasia.

When Will first told me what he wanted, he had to tell me twice, as I was quite sure I could not have heard him correctly the first time. I stayed quite calm when I realized what it was he was proposing, and then I told him he was being ridiculous and I walked straight out of the room. (Moyes, 2012a)

Two weeks later, I told Will, 'Yes.' Of course I did. What else could I have done? (Moyes, 2012a)

Although Camilla experiences an inner war between logic and feelings, in the end, she allows Will to be euthanized. This proves that Camilla has an open mind and thinks about the suffering of her son who has survived his illness for 2 years.

Second, his relationship with his ex-girlfriend. Before his accident, Will Traynor had a girlfriend named Alicia. Alicia was described as a beautiful girl with exotic brown skin and blonde hair. They were in a relationship for 9 months before they finally decided to separate after Will had an accident.

The story depicts Alicia dumped Will and married Will's best friend, Rupert.

'I know what you're thinking, 'she said, after a pause. 'But I did try. I really tried. For months. And he just pushed me away.' Her jaw was rigid, her expression oddly furious. 'He actually didn't want me here. He made that very clear.' (Moyes, 2012a)

Alicia's character is shown as someone fragile, and indecisive. She was unfaithful and chose to marry someone else when Will was in a

helpless condition. William became even more heartbroken.

Third, his relationship with his sister. In this novel, Will Traynor has a younger sister named Georgina Traynor. Georgina is presented as an independent woman who lives and works in Australia. Georgina is furious when she finds out that her brother is going to end his life. Their relationship is portrayed as improving as Georgina begins to accept the fact that she cannot interfere in Will's decisions. Georgina also steadfastly accompanied Will when he was euthanized.

Fourth, his relationship with Louisa Clark. Louisa Clark is a character who is described as a hired caregiver in charge of caring for Will Traynor. Louisa's character in this story is described as a 27-year-old woman who has a tough and chatty character. She is also described as someone who is independent and becomes the backbone of the family when her father is laid off. her mother is busy taking care of her grandfather and her younger sister has a child. Louisa is hired by Camilla to take care of Will. The relationship between Louisa and Will was initially poor because Will was very closed off to other people. Louisa's rebellious nature was hated by Will. Will's hatred caused him to use sarcastic words to Louisa every day.

'Here's what I know about you, Miss Clark. My mother says you're chatty.' He said it like it was an affliction. 'Can we strike a deal? Whereby you are very un-chatty around me?' (Moyes, 2012a)

The conflict between them makes Louisa fed up and finally tells Will the truth that she only needs money to support her family. This emphasizes Louisa's independent character who does not want to be under the pressure of others. However, it turns out that Louisa's hard-heartedness makes Will's character change drastically.

The relationship between the two is described as being very close and fun. William feels comfortable with Louisa by his side and eventually realizes that he is in love with Louisa's character. Likewise, Louisa also realized that she was in love with Will's character.

However, conflict arose again between them when Louisa found out that Will was planning to euthanize. In this story, Louisa is shown doing everything she can to get Will to abandon his plans. However, her efforts are fruitless. In the end, Will remains steadfast in his decision to euthanize.

This part, especially the part when Will despairs, is an indicator of the loss of one's identity.

At that moment a person no longer knows who he is and whom he should depend on or trust. That identity comes to light again when he recognizes his character and the person, he wants to be beside him/her, whether it is a best friend, a close friend or a parent. In this case, his ego which is trying to satisfy the id's need is successfully managed by the superego. This person is happy about himself, and thus he recognizes his own identity.

The Regained Identity in the Story

Regaining identity in this novel is depicted through the compatibility of the main character, Will, with another character who represents the ideal character of a figure close to him. This can be seen from the quotation below

"Do you think she's the right one?" I took a sip of my drink before answering. Two fingers of gin, a slice of lemon, and a lot of tonic.

"Who knows?" I said. "I don't think I have the faintest idea what is right and wrong anymore."

"He likes her. I'm sure he likes her. We were talking while watching the news the other night, and he mentioned her twice. He hasn't done that before." (Moyes, 2012)

This is to the idea in Sigmund Freud's Oedipus complex theory of a baby's first love which indicates a process of identity formation (Thurschwell, 2008). This explains the stages of identity rediscovery, it is analogous to the case of Will and Louisa.

The novel *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes depicts how Will, the main character, finally gains a sense of comfort in his life. That sense of comfort comes when Will meets Louisa. The problem is that this sense of comfort usually reflects a child's closeness to his mother. So, to find out if Will and Louisa's relationship is a projection of Will's relationship with his mother, it is necessary to identify the nature of Will's mother and the characters near Will. The similarities between the two will emphasize the projection.

The character who has similarities with Will's mother is Louisa. She has an independent nature that seems hardworking. She is also a smart woman because she is a legal expert. This character always appears dominant and does not want to be under the pressure of others. It turns out that Louisa Clark's character is similar to this character. Louisa's independent nature is shown since she was still young and had become the backbone of the family by working at the café. Later, she

wanted to work in another café before finally applying for a job as Will's nurse. Louisa is also described as very intelligent because she is able to memorize things related to her work so that when she becomes Will's caregiver, she can memorize Will's medicine must take and taking care of Will very well. The similarities in character between Louisa and Camilla in this novel make Will find his true self again. The following is a detailed description of the character similarities.

First, family commitment and responsibility. Camilla Traynor and Louisa Clark care about their families and have great responsibilities. Both Camilla and Louisa struggled to support their families financially. Both are portrayed as having maternal instincts that bring out their love for their families. About Will, Camilla and Louisa have great concerns, it is because of the family relationship, the other because of the working relationship. This trait makes Louisa even more similar to Camilla as both become attentive to Will.

Occasionally, at the end of the day, Mrs. Traynor would pop in—although she never said much to me, other than “Everything all right?” to which the only acceptable answer seemed to be “Yes.” She would ask Will if he wanted anything, occasionally suggest something he might like to do the next day—some outing, or visit some friend who had asked after him—and he would almost always answer dismissively, if not with downright rudeness. She would look pained, run her fingers up and down that little gold chain, and disappear again. (Moyes, 2012)

The quote above illustrates that Camilla routinely asks Louisa how Will is doing every day. Camilla also tried to communicate with Will but Will's answers were always rude.

“Here's what I know about you, Miss Clark. My mother says you're chatty.” He said it like it was an affliction. “Can we strike a deal? Whereby you are very un-chatty around me?” (Moyes, 2012a)

In the quote above, we can see that Will is annoyed with Louisa who is attentive to him in the form of her fussiness which similar to his mother. Camilla liked this trait so much that she entrusted her son to be cared for by Louisa as a substitute for her.

“I thought you were bright and cheerful and different. You didn't look like a nurse. You didn't behave...like any of the others. I

thought...I thought you might cheer him up. And you do—you do cheer him up, Louisa.(Moyes, 2012)

Over time, Camilla's aim was achieved. Louisa proved to be able to comfort and change Will's nature. Will become less rude and cheerful again.

“Do you think she's the right one?” I took a sip of my drink before answering. Two fingers of gin, a slice of lemon, and a lot of tonic. “Who knows?” I said. “I don't think I have the faintest idea what is right and wrong anymore.” “He likes her. I'm sure he likes her. We were talking while watching the news the other night, and he mentioned her twice. He hasn't done that before.”(Moyes, 2012)

The quote above describes the conversation between Camilla Traynor and her husband about Louisa's presence. In the conversation between Will and his father, it is evident that Will began to be comfortable and comforted by Louisa's presence so he returned to being a less rude and cheerful person.

Second, resilience. The next similarity between Louisa and Camilla is their unyielding nature. Camilla Traynor's unyielding nature was seen when she held Louisa back when Louisa was about to resign.

“Please, don't leave,” Mrs. Traynor said, quietly. “Will is comfortable with you. More so than he's been for some time. I...it would be very hard for us to replicate that with someone else.”(Moyes, 2012)

“Look, what do you want? I will double your money. Tell me how much you want.” “I don't want your money.” “A car. Some benefits. Bonuses—” “No—” “Then...what can I do that might change your mind?” “I'm sorry. I just don't—” I started to get out of the car. Her hand shot out. It sat there on my arm, strange and radioactive. We both stared at it. “You signed a contract, Miss Clark,” she said. “You signed a contract where you promised to work for us for six months. By my calculations, you have done only two. I am simply requiring you to fulfill your contractual obligations.” Her voice had become brittle. I looked down at Mrs. Traynor's hand and saw that it was trembling. She swallowed. “Please.”(Moyes, 2012)

The quote above depicts that Louisa is about to leave her job because she knows that William

will commit euthanasia. However, Camilla insists on keeping Louisa because she thinks Louisa can comfort and thwart Will's plan to do so. Camilla is willing to lower her self-esteem to plead with Louisa to help Will and his family. Her unyielding nature paid off as Louisa abandoned her plan to quit her job.

Meanwhile, Louisa's unyielding nature can be seen from her persistent efforts to comfort Will so that he will undo his intention to commit euthanasia. Louisa tries to find information about activities that quadriplegia sufferers can do on the internet and joins a community of quadriplegia sufferers.

Every day, while he was watching television, or otherwise engaged, I sat in front of Will's computer and worked on coming up with the magic event that might Make Will Happy. But as time went on, I found that my list of things we couldn't do, places we couldn't go to, had begun to exceed my ideas for those we could by a significant factor. When the one figure first exceeded the other, I went back onto the chat room sites, and asked their advice. (Moyes, 2012)

Her first attempt failed when she took Will to watch a horse race. However, she persevered by finding out about activities that quadriplegia sufferers can do and discussing with other quadriplegia sufferers. Her unyielding efforts paid off. In the end, Louisa was able to take Will on a vacation to California.

We all looked at him. There was a time, not that long ago, when any one of these activities would have been unthinkable. There was a time when Will would have taken pleasure in saying no just to upset his mother. He had always been like that, our son—quite capable of doing the opposite of what was right, simply because he didn't want to be seen to be complying in some way. I don't know where it came from, this urge to subvert. Perhaps it was what made him such a brilliant negotiator. He looked up at me, his eyes unreadable, and I felt my jaw tense. And then he looked at the girl, and smiled. "Why not?" he said. "I'm quite looking forward to seeing Clark throw herself into some rapids." The girl seemed to physically deflate a little—with relief—as if she had half expected him to say no. (Moyes, 2012)

The quote above illustrates that Louisa's efforts were not in vain because, in the end, Will wanted to be

taken on vacation. Her efforts were solely to make Will change his mind.

Camilla and Louisa's persistent efforts to make Will happy paid off. Will subconsciously sees his mother's unyielding nature inherent in Louisa so that Will can melt and be fascinated by Louisa's efforts.

Third, willingness to sacrifice. The next trait shared by Camilla and Louisa is their willingness to sacrifice for Will. Camilla Traynor, as a mother, could not stay silent seeing the condition of her eldest son. In addition, Will's request for permission to euthanize makes Camilla do anything for Will to change his mind.

Before Will's accident, Camilla Traynor was a plant lover who loved gardening. However, after Will's accident, she had to divide her time between doing her job and giving her full attention to Will. Eventually, she hired a gardener to take care of her garden.

After Will's accident I didn't garden for a year. It wasn't just the time, although the endless hours spent at the hospital, the time spent to-ing and fro-ing in the car, the meetings—oh God, the meetings—took up so much of it. I took six months' compassionate leave from work and there was still not enough of it. It was that I could suddenly see no point. I paid a gardener to come and keep the garden tidy, and I don't think I gave it anything but the most cursory of looks for the best part of a year. (Moyes, 2012)

The quote above explains that Camilla had to sacrifice her gardening hobby to look after Will after his accident. In addition, Camilla is also willing to spend any amount of money for Will's happiness.

"Anywhere," she said, finally. "I'll finance it. Any trip you want. I'll pay for you. For Nathan. Just—just see if you can get him to agree to it." I nodded. "If there's anything else you can think of...just to buy us some time. I'll pay your wages beyond the six months, obviously." (Moyes, 2012)

The quote shows that Louisa's plan to take Will on vacation was approved by Camilla. Camilla is willing to pay for Louisa and Nathan's vacation plans. It shows that Camilla sacrifices anything including spending a large amount of money for Will's happiness.

Meanwhile, Louisa also does the same for Will. She does everything she can to prevent Will from being

euthanized. She was even willing to not go home to look after Will who fell ill and Louisa also had no time to meet her boyfriend, Patrick. Louisa lost time with the people closest to her. Her relationship with those closest to her was strained because she spent most of her time with Will. This can be seen in the following quote.

My sister was right. My life had become strange and disconnected from everyone I knew—Will's plight and his secrets had swamped me. I had to make sure that I didn't lose sight of the rest of me. (Moyes, 2012)

"How dare you suggest I would do anything to hurt Will's feelings. I have done everything," I hissed. "I have done everything I can think of. I've come up with ideas, got him out, talked to him, read to him, looked after him." My last words exploded out of my chest. "I've cleaned up after him. I've changed his bloody catheter. I've made him laugh. I've done more than your bloody family has done." (Moyes, 2012)

The quote above clearly illustrates Louisa's sacrifices for Will. She even did a lot of things more than Will's family. In addition, her biggest sacrifice was she had to end her relationship with her lover whom they had been living with for 7 years.

He lifted his eyes to mine. "I don't think I'm being unreasonable. But I don't want you to go. I don't care if you don't want to do the Viking, but I don't want you to go on this...this holiday. With him." "But I—" "Nearly seven years we've been together. And you've known this man, had this job, for five months. Five months. If you go with him now, you're telling me something about our relationship. About how you feel about us." "It doesn't have to say anything about us," I protested. "It does if I can say all this and you're still going to go." The little flat seemed so still around us. He was looking at me with an expression I had never seen before. When my voice emerged, it did so as a whisper. "But he needs me." "Whatever I say isn't going to make a difference, is it?" That was the thing about Patrick. He always was smarter than I gave him credit for. "Patrick, I—" He closed his eyes, just for a moment, and then he turned and walked out of the living room, leaving the last of the dirty dishes on the sideboard. (Moyes, 2012)

The quote above clearly illustrates the sacrifices made by Louisa for Will. She even did a lot of things more than Will's family. In addition,

her biggest sacrifice was that she had to end her relationship with her boyfriend whom they had been living with for 7 years.

These sacrifices that Camilla and Louisa made were not because they were forced by circumstances but because they loved Will and wanted to see him happy.

The similarity of traits between Camilla Traynor and Louisa Clark is the reason Will finds himself again. The love and longing for his mother's traits that he no longer gets can be fulfilled with Louisa's presence. This is in line with the Oedipus Complex theory. All this time Will saw Louisa as a substitute for his mother who cared for, looked after, and gave full attention to Will. So, Will fell in love with Louisa Clark. According to Freud's theory (Freud, 1923) that is a boy will project his love to his mother to someone having similarities to his mother is fulfilled by the presence of Louisa Clark. Will's feeling happy indicates his returned to his previous condition, meaning that he regained his identity.

The Implication in the Identity Rediscovery

The implication of the rediscovery of Will Traynor's identity occurs because the Id, ego, and superego in Will are running normally. Will Traynor's self-defense mechanism and unconscious desires be fulfilled well with the arrival of Louisa Clark.

"You...are something else, Clark." I did the only thing I could think of. I leaned forward, and I placed my lips on his. He hesitated, just for a moment, and then he kissed me. And just for a moment I forgot everything—the million and one reasons I shouldn't, my fears, the reason we were here. I kissed him, breathing in the scent of his skin, feeling his soft hair under my fingertips, and when he kissed me back all of this vanished and it was just Will and me, on an island in the middle of nowhere, under a thousand twinkling stars (Moyes, 2012).

From the quote above, it can be seen that Will is obviously in love with Louisa and vice versa. As an adult suffering from quadriplegia, of course, Will's subconscious wants the role of a mother to take care of him. However, the role of the superego prevents him from expressing his wishes. Will is harsh and acts as if he doesn't need his mother. However, in his subconscious, he still wants his mother's attention and love. Louisa's arrival in Will's life becomes a form of projection of Will's love for his mother or Will's self-discovery.

The id, ego, and superego in Will Traynor are balanced as evidenced by the rediscovery of his identity. Based on Freud's theory, If the id, ego, and superego in humans are in balance, it is certain that a person does not violate the norms in society by not committing any deviations (Freud, 1925). The projection of Oedipus Complex in Will is accompanied by the power of the superego that makes him not cross the boundaries of norms and ethics in society, namely committing incest, but looking for other forms of love so that it can be accepted in society. Will's self-defense mechanism works well so that it does not cause a commotion in society.

CONCLUSION

The analysis above shows that the novel depicts the loss of the main character's identity. The loss of the main character's identity is due to a change in circumstances after he had an accident and suffered from quadriplegia. The loss of the main character's identity can be seen from the main character's attitude and character who undergoes drastic changes, unstable emotions, and impulsive and self-destructive behavior. Then, the main character can find his identity again after he meets someone who has a similar character to his mother.

From the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that a person's identity is determined by his subconscious. The main character experiences a loss of identity because he still needs the love of his mother. However, he realized and felt he had no self-respect if he expressed this directly. The arrival of someone who has a disposition and character like his mother becomes a form of the protagonist's self-defense mechanism. Unconsciously, she gets the affection she wants from someone who looks like her mother. Therefore, the projection of the Oedipus complex indirectly works in their relationship. The balance that occurs between id, ego, and superego that runs normally is the main factor for the main character to find his identity again.

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