

Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis of the Main Character in the Short Story *About the Name Majid Pucuk Works* by Agus Khaidir

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Abstract

Short stories often present an in-depth portrait of life through the thoughts, feelings, and behavior of the characters. The short story *Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk* presents a story related to the psychological problems of its characters. The main character of the short story experiences both physical and mental conflicts. This study aims to reveal the psychology of the characters in the short story *Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk* by Agus Khaidir which is analyzed from the aspects of id, ego, and superego. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method with a literary psychology approach of Sigmund Freud's theory. The data for this study are in the form of quotations of sentences that represent the psychology of the short story characters. Data were collected through reading and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was carried out by recording/recording data and the analysis process. The results of the study show that elements of id, ego, and superego exist in the short story *Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk* by Agus Khaidir. The character Abdul Majid shows a strong balance between emotional drives (id), self-control processes (ego), and moral values he holds (superego). Abdul Majid's id aspect appears in the form of the urge to satisfy feelings of anger, revenge, maintain self-esteem, and the desire to avenge his suffering. The ego aspect is evident through his ability to control his actions, adapt to his social environment, and display rational reactions to various pressures and conflicts. The superego, meanwhile, encourages Abdul Majid to demand a just and moral resolution, rather than resorting to violence. This research is expected to increase readers' interest and motivation in understanding the psychology of characters in literary works, allowing them to learn lessons for real life.

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INTRODUCTION

Literary works can be a reflection of people's lives so that readers can use them as reflections on life. Basically, a literary work is created because of the author's inner experience in the form of interesting events or problems that give rise to ideas and imaginations that are poured into written form. According to (Wicaksono, 2017), literary works can be a means of expressing the inner or feelings of a writer, including fiction. This literary work often comes from the author's personal experiences. Santosa states that fictional stories are imaginary stories from various experiences, both one's own experiences and those of others. These experiences can be processed into interesting story material with interesting backgrounds and atmospheres. One of them is in the form of short stories. (Santoso, 2019)

As a literary work, short stories have advantages over other works. Besides their brevity, their content is also easier for readers to understand. These relatively light and easy-to-read characteristics make them a popular literary form. This is further enhanced by the benefits of reading short stories as a reflection of human life. (Kosasih, 2012)

Short stories often depict the thoughts, feelings, and behaviors of their characters. A short story is defined as a short story with a limited plot, inspired by the author's life values and concepts. Beyond the storyline, readers can also learn valuable lessons from the story, such as social, cultural, moral, religious, and character education, which can serve as life lessons. (Stanton, 2022)

Social reality, psychological reality, and religious reality are themes that frequently arise when discussing short stories and novels, reflecting the presence of certain psychological phenomena experienced by characters when responding or reacting to themselves and their environment. The psychological phenomena present in fiction mean that readers are able to interpret them, and this means that readers have a sufficient foundation for psychological theory (Siswantoro, 2004). As a literary work, short

stories serve as a medium for authors to convey messages and content, which also influence the development of character. This influence creates turmoil that shapes the fictional characters' personalities. (Lubis, 2023)

A short story writer is often influenced by their psychological state when writing their story. This can be seen through the depiction of their character's character. The definition of character is the quality of reason and feelings of the characters in a work of fiction that can include not only behavior or nature and habits, but also appearance (Minderop, 2011). It can be said that the element of character is a figure that is subjected to and at the same time concerns psychological actions. A character is a person who is the actor in a fictional story or drama, while characterization is the presence of a character in a fictional story or drama, directly or indirectly. This characterization allows the reader to interpret the qualities of a character through his words and actions. (Nurgiyantoro, 2018)

A short story can also be used to understand human character in the real world because the story and characters in a short story are written based on both the author's own experiences and their imagination. These experiences are gained both directly and indirectly from the realities of life in society. Literary works, viewed as psychological phenomena, will display psychological aspects through their characters. Therefore, literary works can be approached using a psychological approach. In other words, characters are also considered to represent the author's personality.

Each author differs from others in expressing their innermost being. The characters created in literary works are derived from the author's own life experiences. Therefore, characters in literary works serve as vehicles for conveying the moral message the author wishes to convey to the reader.

The psychological aspect of a literary work is crucial to study because the characterization expressed through a character's behavior, attitudes, and actions has psychological significance. A character's characterization stems from psychological aspects, giving rise to both

beneficial and detrimental traits. The positive and negative character traits or psychological actions of a short story character can serve as role models for readers.

Research into literary works from a psychological perspective can be conducted using a literary psychology approach. Literary psychology can be defined as the science that studies literary works. Literature from a psychological perspective. According to Wellek (2009), the term literary psychology has four meanings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of the types and laws of psychology applied to literary works. The fourth is the study of the impact of literature on readers (reader psychology).

A narrow definition of psychology can be defined as the science of the soul. Literature, on the other hand, refers to the study of works of art related to writing. Literary psychology can be defined as the study of literary works from a psychological perspective. According to Ratna (2004), literary psychology is defined as the analysis of texts, considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. This means that psychology plays a crucial role in analyzing a literary work, working from the psychological perspective of the work, including the author, characters, and readers. By focusing on the characters, the inner conflicts contained within the literary work can be analyzed. The relationship between literature and psychology is very close in the psychological approach to literature, as the world of literature cannot be separated from the psychological values that may be implied within the literary work.

According to Roekhan in (Endaswara, 2013) literary psychology is supported by three approaches, namely: (1) textual approach, examining the psychological aspects of characters in literary works, (2) receptive-pragmatic approach, examining the psychological aspects of readers as connoisseurs of literary works as a result of the works they read, and (3) expressive approach, examining the psychological aspects of the author when writing his work.

Another crucial aspect of examining a character's psyche is their personality.

Personality refers to a person's characteristic patterns of behavior and thought patterns toward something. Personality is an individual's characteristics or disposition which includes thoughts, feelings, and behavior that show how to adapt and compromise with life.

Personality is formed from birth and develops according to the experiences and culture surrounding an individual, which can influence them. Koeswara (in Kundjodjo, 2009) states that personality psychology uses concepts and methods that are open to empirical testing to achieve the goal of obtaining information about human behavior and encouraging individuals to live full and satisfying lives. In this regard, Atar Semi stated that the psychological approach emphasizes the analysis of literary works from an intrinsic perspective, particularly on characterization or personality. This emphasis is important because the characters in the story often experience psychological symptoms. (Semi, 1993) Therefore, studying characters will indeed be able to trace their psychological traces. Characters often represent the author's psyche. Readers can understand the author's psychological flow. Other intrinsic elements such as theme, setting, plot, and point of view cannot be ignored. Because structural analysis cannot be separated from semiotic analysis and vice versa, because the elements of the work have meaning in relation to each other and the whole that is integrated into the structure. (Stanton, 2022)

As a tool for analyzing literary works using a literary psychology approach, Sigmund Freud's developmental theory (psychoanalysis) explains that the soul has three levels of consciousness: conscious, preconscious, and unconscious. In 1923, Freud introduced three other structural models: the id, ego, and superego. (Bertens, 2016)

According to Freud (in (Zaviera, 2008)), the id is a psychic representation of biological needs. The id is tasked with translating an organism's needs into motivational forces called instincts or desires. The id works in line with the pleasure principles which can be understood as the drive to always fulfill needs immediately. The

ego connects the organism with the reality of the world through the conscious mind it inhabits, and it seeks objects to satisfy the desires and passions that the id creates to represent what the organism needs. Unlike the id, the ego functions based on the principles of reality. The superego has two sides, namely conscience and the ideal ego. These two things are easily contradictory to what is generated from the id (lust and desire).

The ego lies between the id and the superego. When the ego and superego conflict in meeting the demands of the id, a feeling of suffocation, known as anxiety, arises. This anxiety leads to worry, fear, and unhappiness.

Furthermore, Zaviera states that when anxiety overwhelms the ego, it forms defense mechanisms. These defense mechanisms unconsciously reduce the impulses that create anxiety into more acceptable and less threatening forms.

There are fifteen forms of these defense mechanisms: denial, repression, asceticism, isolation, displacement, self-confrontation, projection, altruistic captivity, reaction formation, erasure, introjection, identification with the attacker, regression, rationalization, and sublimation. (Zaviera, 2008)

Meanwhile, Zara Fitria concluded that the id, ego, and superego work together to create human behavioral patterns. The id demands natural needs, the ego limits them to reality, and the superego adds moral values to every action taken. Quoted from IDN Times, to reduce anxiety, the ego can develop a self-defense system, also known as a defense mechanism. An example is denial, which is denying the existence of external threats or traumatic events. Therefore, we should be able to balance these three psychological elements within ourselves to maintain mental health. Don't just emphasize one and forget the others, as this is actually dangerous. (Fitria, 2020)

Freud further revealed that the human mind can be more strongly influenced by the subconscious than by the conscious mind. The subconscious teaches that a person's life can be filled with various pressures and problems stored within the subconscious. It can be concluded that

the elements of the id, ego, and ego are influenced by the conscious and unconscious. (Suprpto, 2018)

Research relevant to this research is a research written by Mila Noviani in 2014 with the title *Psychological Analysis of the Character Aku in the Short Story Senja di Pelupuk Mata* by Ni Komang Ariani and Its Relation to Literature Learning in Junior High School. The results of this study show that in the character aku in the short story *Senja di Pelupuk Mata* three aspects appear: id, ego, and superego. The research has a similarity, namely the research objective used to dissect the psychological aspect. The approach used in this research is also the same, namely the approach of Sigmund Freud's literary psychology. (Noviani, 2014)

This research is also relevant to the research entitled "Psychological Analysis of the Main Character in Okky Madasari's Novel 86 and Its Implications for Literature Learning in High School" written by Dantia Ayu Ningtiyas in 2022. The results of the study indicate that Arimbi has three personality structures: id, ego, and superego. Both studies use Sigmund Freud's literary psychology approach. (Ningtiyas, 2021)

Sartika Samad also wrote a study in 2022 entitled "Psychological Characterization of the Characters in Tere Liye's New Piece of Heart Short Story Collection." The study aimed to reveal the psychological makeup of the characters in the book, "Sepotong Hati yang Baru" (SHB), highlighting the aspects of the id, ego, and superego. This study used a qualitative approach with content analysis. The findings showed that elements of the id, ego, and superego all appear in the novel "SHB." (Samad, 2022)

The short story "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk" by Agus Khaidir tells the story of a character named Abdul Majid. This character experiences a trivial conflict with his neighbor that leads to an argument. The conflict becomes serious when his neighbor is found dead. Abdul Majid, who is a murder suspect, experiences violent mob violence at the police station. Social media reports emerged that the police had abused Abdul Majid to force him to confess to killing Anwar Sadat. The public condemned the police's

actions. The police, fearing their reputation would be tarnished, immediately released him from detention. However, news later emerged that Abdul Majid had accepted a bribe from the police officer who abused him. The community again became noisy and turned to condemning Abdul Majid and his family. Ultimately, the characters left the village because they were unable to face the social pressure in the community.

The short story "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk" by Agus Khaidir, included in the 2022 Kompas short story collection "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk" (The About Name of Majid Pucuk) is interesting to study because it presents a story related to the psychological problems of its characters. The main character of the short story experiences both physical and mental conflicts caused by psychological factors. In psychology, the characteristics of a person's behavioral disorders are seen in the form of explosive, aggressive, or compulsive emotions. There are many deviations in human behavior such as envy, hysteria, despair, murder, infidelity, and corruption. Anxiety, panic, despair, and aggressiveness are realities of behavioral deviations. This short story is interesting because it is full of psychological problems of its characters, so it is worthy of analysis using the theory of literary psychology. The personality aspects depicted in the psychological behavior of the characters are analyzed using personality theory through three types of personality structures, namely the id, ego, and superego.

Another interesting aspect of Agus Khaidir's short story "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk" (The Thing About Majid Pucuk) is its narrative style and themes, which are common in society. This short story has a profound message that can be a source of reflection for its readers. Furthermore, the short story, which is included in the 2022 Kompas Selected Short Story Collection, "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk, " has never been researched before, particularly on the psychology of its characters.

This research will reveal the psychological picture faced by the characters in the short story Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk The work of Agus

Khaidir. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a Sigmund Freud literary psychology approach. The formulation of the research problem is how is the psychological study contained in the short story Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk? This study aims to reveal psychological aspects with Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory including the id, ego, and superego. The practical benefits of this research include adding references to research on literary works in Indonesia, broadening readers' knowledge of personality aspects in the study of literary psychology, and providing direction for future research related to personality aspects. This research is expected to increase readers' interest and motivation in understanding the psychology of characters in literary works, thereby enabling them to draw lessons for real life.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This study describes data about the psychological conditions of the characters in the short story. This study is carried out by analyzing the structures contained in the psyche of the novel's characters, namely the id, ego, and superego using the literary psychology approach of Sigmund Freud's theory. Furthermore, the analysis concludes the analysis of the existence of psychology in the short story Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk.

The approach used in this research is a literary psychology approach. Literary psychology is the analysis of texts by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. Najid further explains that the psychological approach is an approach that seeks to understand fictional prose as a creation that cannot be separated from psychological aspects, especially the author, reader, and other aspects. The psychological theme in this research will examine the psychological conditions of the short story characters. (Najid, 2009)

The theory used is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, which assumes that the soul has three levels of consciousness: conscious,

preconscious, and unconscious. Freud argued that there are three other structural models: the id, ego, and superego.

Data is a crucial part of any research. Therefore, every researcher must thoroughly understand the various aspects of the overall data collection process. (Sutopo, 2006) The subject of this research is the psychological aspects of the characters in Agus Khaidir's short story "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk", which is included in Kompas's 2022 Selected Short Story Collection "Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk."

The research instrument in this study was the researcher herself, or human instrument. This means that the researcher acts as a tool or instrument in a qualitative study, establishing the research focus, identifying informants as data sources, collecting data, assessing data quality, conducting data analysis, interpreting data, and drawing conclusions from the findings. (Sugiyono, 2022)

The research data collection tool is in the form of a data card arranged in a table to record research data in the form of quotes, sentences, or dialogues of the characters in the short story Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk, a work that contains the psychological conditions of the characters. Furthermore, the data card is analyzed, especially the psychological conditions of the characters in the short story using the theory of literary psychology from Sigmund Freud.

Research data collection was conducted using literature study techniques, namely reading and note-taking. The reading and note-taking technique involves reading followed by note-taking. The note-taking technique is a technique for collecting data by recording or quoting text from the short story being studied. (Zaim, 2014)

Data analysis was conducted on sample short story excerpts containing psychological facts about the characters, collected through data cards. The analysis was then explained descriptively, explaining everything related to the characters' psychology in the research data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings in the short story Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk Agus Khaidir's work contains elements that build short stories, namely themes, main and supporting characters, setting of place and time, and the psychological conditions of the characters in the story. The results of the research in Ihwal Nama Majid Pucuk Agus Khaidir's work consists of (1) identification of the elements that build a short story in the form of the short story theme, characters and characterization, and the short story setting, and (2) psychological aspects according to Sigmund Freud's theory in the form of an analysis of the id, ego and superego. The explanation of each research result is as follows:

1. Elements of Short Story Building

The themes of this short story are social injustice and corruption, misunderstandings, gossip, and stigma that undermine one's dignity. The main character, Abdul Majid, experiences social injustice in the form of a murder accusation and a mob attack at a police station. This is evident in the following excerpt.

"In the murder case, Majid was the one accused, even though no one saw him at the scene." (Khaidir, 2023: 14)

"Abdul Majid, in a softer whisper, said... he was forced to confess to "killing Anwar Sadat." (Khaidir, 2023: 15),

The main character is Abdul Majid who is friendly, generous. The supporting character is Zainuddin Tambi whose character is stubborn, selfish, easily offended. The character of Anwar Sadat whose character is stingy, stingy, selfish. Another character is Tamsil Kalimaya whose character is the head of the alley, fair, wise. The additional character is Zainuddin's wife whose character is full of suspicion, vengeful, There is a character of Abdul Majid's wife whose character is patient, friendly, kind. The character of the police/officials whose character is rough.

Abdul Majid's character can be seen in the following quote.

"They have three state-of-the-art keyboards and nine singers... who are able to imitate the styles of popular singers." (Khaidir, 2023: 15)

"Abdul Majid said he would urge the police to punish his attackers. 'They must be fired!' he exclaimed loudly." (Khaidir, 2023: 18)

The setting is a small town in North Sumatra, the alley where the main character lives. Also nearby are Marjili Samsuri's house, the police station, and the city and provincial parliament buildings. The proof of the sentence is as follows.

"Come to our small town, or to other cities and areas in North Sumatra." (Khaidir, 2023: 11)

"About two hours later, the police arrived. Anwar Sadat was found dead in the ditch behind Marjili's house." (Khaidir, 2023: 14)

"We came to the city and provincial DPRD Buildings, asking the people's representatives to urge the police to do three things" (Khaidir, 2023: 15)

The story's setting is near Asr prayer in late July 2019, when the murders first occurred. Another setting is six days later, when Abdul Majid was released after public pressure. Another setting is about half a year after the incident, when Abdul Majid finally moved out of the alleyway, unable to stand the gossip and stigma from society. The following is evidence from the text citations for the story's setting.

"It was Zainuddin Tambi who started the case. One day before Asr, end of July 2019..." (Khaidir, 2023)

"Six days later, Abdul Majid was released..." (Khaidir, 2023: 14)

The socio-cultural setting includes the tradition of exchanging food and feasts, as well as the culture of solidarity and mutual cooperation. The community's habit of being easily influenced by gossip and the culture of solidarity and mutual cooperation. The community demonstrated strong solidarity when they demonstrated to free Abdul Majid. These events demonstrate the characters' shared culture of mutual cooperation and togetherness. The following is evidence from the text citation of the story's setting.

"Durian sticky rice, as before—anyam pakis, urap, bubur sop, mi gomak, kwetiau, ikan mas arsik..." (Khaidir, 2023: 13)

"The invitations had been sent out. However, as the day approached, negotiations between Anwar

Sadat and Abdul Majid regarding the keyboard rental fee had not yet been finalized." (Khaidir, 2023: 15)

2. Psychological Aspects of Short Story Characters

The Id aspect was found in Abdul Majid, who quarreled with Zainuddin Tambi, demanded law enforcement, and claimed to have been coerced by the police into confessing to killing Anwar Sadat. An Id aspect was apparent when he expressed his anger and desire for revenge for the unfair treatment he experienced. This is illustrated in the following quote.

"He also asked that the real perpetrator, as well as the person who accused him, be dragged to prison." (Khaidir, 2023: 18)

This sentence describes Abdul Majid's emotional impulse which is based on anger and revenge towards those who accused him unfairly. His demand that the real perpetrator and accuser be "dragged to prison" suggests a subconscious drive to satisfy feelings of humiliation and hurt.

"In addition to being beaten and kicked, he was also electrocuted and his fingers were clamped between the door gaps." (Khaidir, 2023: 16)

This sentence describes Abdul Majid's actions, which triggered his id-driven impulses in response to pain and injustice. The physical suffering he experienced gave rise to anger and an instinctive desire to fight back and demand punishment for the perpetrators.

Abdul Majid called for his persecutors to be "fired." His loud, emotional statement suggests he was driven by an inner urge to seek emotional gratification. He wanted to restore his self-esteem, shattered by the torture and false accusations. Speaking angrily in public demonstrates the ego's inability to suppress the id's urges to release them. Thus, this call symbolizes the release of psychic energy from the subconscious, which demands personal justice. The sentence proves this:

"Journalists also came, and in front of them, Abdul Majid said he would urge the police to punish those who assaulted him. 'They must be fired!' he exclaimed loudly." (Khaidir, 2023: 18)

"Abdul Majid denied it. Then, why stop! Why not sue again?" (Khaidir, 2023: 19)

Id aspect is also evident through spontaneous expressions of anger, which depict Abdul Majid's inner conflict between his instinctive desire (*id*) to retaliate and his rational need (*ego*) to stop. Abdul Majid wants to be free from the pressure and guilt of his actions. In Freud's theory, this drive stems from the *id*, which functions to maintain survival through pain avoidance.

"Abdul Majid was battered. Abdul Majid's face was disfigured... blood was flowing from his nose and the corners of his lips." (Khaidir, 2023: 16)

Abdul Majid's physical condition, as he was tortured, illustrates how his *id* was forced to endure extreme suffering. Psychologically, this situation triggered a subconscious reaction in the form of an urge to fight, escape, or seek revenge against the source of the pain. In Freud's theory, this reaction to physical suffering generates powerful psychic energy within *the id*. This energy then manifests itself in aggressive or verbal actions, such as demands for punishment for the torturer and his accusers.

Based on the overall data, the *id* aspect of the character Abdul Majid appears in the form of an urge to satisfy feelings of anger, revenge, maintain self-esteem, and the desire to avenge the suffering he has experienced.

The *ego* aspect is found in Abdul Majid's apology to Zainuddin. Abdul Majid displays several behaviors that demonstrate the presence of *ego* functions, namely how he assesses social situations and displays attitudes appropriate to the circumstances. The first evidence is seen in the following sentence.

"However, to us, Abdul Majid's confession was completely different." (Khaidir, 2023: 16)

This sentence demonstrates Abdul Majid's ability to adjust his confession to suit the person he's speaking to. He tailors his words to avoid further conflict. This action reflects the *ego's* role in mediating between personal desires and surrounding social pressures.

"He uttered this last sentence through a microphone from the stage." (Khaidir, 2023: 18)

This sentence illustrates how Abdul Majid presents himself in public with complete control. He uses the microphone to express his opinions

in a formal and measured manner. This demonstrates that Abdul Majid doesn't act impulsively but rather thinks rationally and adapts his actions to prevailing social norms, a key characteristic of *ego* function.

"However, since then, Abdul Majid has been unreachable. He no longer wants to make a statement." (Khaidir, 2023: 19)

This sentence suggests that Abdul Majid's *ego* functioned as a defense mechanism. He chose to remain silent and withdraw after the conflict escalated, perhaps to avoid social pressure or even greater moral retribution. The decision not to make a statement demonstrates rational considerations for maintaining his image and safety.

The following short story sentence demonstrates the *ego* at work in a social context. Abdul Majid attempts to maintain his influence and social standing by forming a support group.

"Zainuddin Tambi and Abdul Majid formed factions, starting from the guard post, wedding celebrations, circumcisions, even to the religious study group." (Khaidir, 2023: 14)

This action shows how the *ego* works to balance the need for self-esteem (*id*) with social acceptance (*superego*).

"It was later revealed that Zainuddin's wife thought Abdul Majid's wife was taking revenge." (Khaidir, 2023: 13)

The evidence suggests that the conflict involving Abdul Majid's family was also handled with calculation. Abdul Majid did not react immediately emotionally but rather allowed the situation to develop. This reflects self-control, a primary function of the *ego* in the face of social pressure.

"He only found out after hearing Abdul Majid's wife shouting at her son to throw the lapis legit into the trash." (Khaidir, 2023: 13)

This sentence demonstrates that Abdul Majid's actions around him were influenced by a rational assessment of the situation. The decision to throw away the food could be seen as a symbol of rejection of a social relationship that creates conflict. This reaction remains controlled and non-destructive, demonstrating that the *ego* plays a role in regulating emotions and actions.

"Anwar Sadat's negotiations with Abdul Majid regarding the keyboard rental fee were still incomplete. Sadat... continued to bargain for the lowest price." (Khaidir, 2023: 15)

Abdul Majid demonstrated realistic negotiating skills. He neither immediately agreed nor immediately refused, but instead sought to find a mutually beneficial middle ground. This attitude illustrates the role of the ego in dealing with reality, namely balancing economic needs with social demands.

"A number of people tried to make peace, including, of course, Tamsil Kalimaya, our alley leader. He invited them to his house." (Khaidir, 2023: 14)

This sentence demonstrates that Abdul Majid's presence in the conflict still responded rationally through mediation. Abdul Majid's ego is evident in his involvement in peace efforts, indicating that he still possesses social awareness and a desire to maintain environmental harmony.

"A number of people in uniform and without uniform came and forced him to confess to killing Anwar Sadat." (Khaidir, 2023: 16)

This sentence demonstrates Abdul Majid's ego under extreme pressure. In this situation, the ego struggles to maintain a balance between the urge to defend itself and the fear of authority. Abdul Majid's reaction can be understood as an attempt to maintain self-stability amidst a threatening situation.

Overall, Abdul Majid's ego is evident through his ability to control his actions, adapt to his social environment, and display rational reactions to various pressures and conflicts. The ego maintains a balance between inner urges and societal moral demands, making Abdul Majid appear realistic, measured, and cautious in every decision.

The superego aspect is found in the character of Abdul Majid, who fled to avoid being accused of accepting bribes. Abdul Majid demonstrates a strong superego aspect within himself. He demands that the perpetrators of Anwar Sadat's murder be immediately tried and imprisoned.

"He also asked that the real perpetrator, as well as the person who accused him, be dragged to prison." (Khaidir, 2023: 18)

This request demonstrates a drive to uphold justice and truth according to legal norms, not simply a personal desire for revenge. The superego compels Abdul Majid to demand a just and moral resolution, rather than violence. This action also demonstrates Abdul Majid's prioritization of integrity and moral responsibility for his reputation in the eyes of society.

Furthermore, despite being tortured and forced to confess, Abdul Majid did not resist violently. He preferred legal and justice-based means to restore his dignity. This attitude demonstrates a strong sense of self-control and ethical awareness, demonstrating the key characteristics of a dominant superego within an individual.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that The short story depicts Abdul Majid as a man experiencing severe psychological stress due to an unjust event. He is accused of murder and subjected to physical violence from the authorities, as well as social judgment based on public opinion and the media.

Abdul Majid's character shows a strong balance between emotional drives (id), self-control processes (ego), and the moral values he holds (superego). The id aspect of Abdul Majid's character appears in the form of a drive to satisfy feelings of anger, revenge, maintain self-esteem, and the desire to avenge the suffering he has experienced. The ego aspect of Abdul Majid's character is seen through his ability to control his actions, adapt to the social environment, and display rational reactions to various pressures and conflicts. The superego aspect encourages Abdul Majid to demand a just and moral solution and not through violence.

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