

## HARDIN'S PERSONALITY IN ANNA TODD'S *AFTER*

By :

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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kepribadian tokoh utama dalam Anna Todd's *After*. Analisis tesis ini difokuskan pada kepribadian Tokoh Utama Hardin. Hardin Scott adalah salah satu karakter utama dalam novel "After" karya Anna Todd. Ia digambarkan sebagai seorang pemuda dengan rambut coklat acak-acakan, aksen khas Inggris, tato, dan tindik bibir. Hardin memiliki kepribadian yang kasar dan seringkali kejam, namun di balik sikapnya yang dingin, ia memiliki masa lalu yang rumit dan menyakitkan. Permasalahan dan kajian pokok yang dibahas dalam skripsi ini adalah apa sajakah struktur komponen kepribadian tokoh utama, serta apa saja faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepribadian tokoh utama novel tersebut. Dalam menyelesaikan tesis ini, penulis menerapkan metode penelitian pustaka deskriptif kualitatif agar dapat memperoleh hasil yang sesuai dengan harapan penulis. Kepribadian psikologis yang digambarkan oleh tokoh utama terdiri dari tiga komponen, yang pertama adalah id, Hardin didorong oleh dorongan dasar dan keinginan, seperti kemarahan dan hasrat seksual. Hal ini sering terlihat pada perilaku impulsif dan agresifnya, terutama saat ia merasa terancam atau tidak aman. Kedua, ego Hardin berfungsi sebagai mediator antara id dan realitas. Ia berupaya untuk memenuhi keinginan id dengan cara yang realistis dan dapat diterima secara sosial. Misalnya, meski sering marah, ia terkadang berusaha menahan diri dan bersikap lebih rasional, terutama saat berinteraksi dengan Tessa. Kepribadian psikologis yang terakhir adalah super ego, superego Hardin mencerminkan nilai-nilai moral dan etika yang dipelajarinya dari lingkungan dan pengalamannya. Hal ini seringkali menimbulkan konflik internal dalam dirinya, terutama ketika tindakannya bertentangan dengan apa yang dianggapnya benar atau salah.

**Kata kunci:** Psikologi, Kepribadian, id, ego, super ego novel after

### ABSTRACT

This thesis dealt with main characters personality in Anna Todd's *After*. The analysis of this thesis is focused on Main Characters personality of Hardin. Hardin Scott is one of the main characters in the novel "After" by Anna Todd. He is described as a young man with messy brown hair, a distinctive British accent, tattoos, and a lip piercing. Hardin has a rough and often cruel personality, but behind his cold demeanor, he has a complicated and painful past. The main problems and studies discussed in this thesis are what are the structure of the main character's personality components are, as well as what are the factors influence the personality of the main character of the novel. While completing this thesis, the writer Apply library research descriptive qualitative methods in order to obtain the appropriate results as the writer hope to. The psychological personality described by the main character consists of three components, the first is the id, Hardin is driven by base drives and desires, such as anger and sexual desire. This is often seen in his impulsive and aggressive behavior,

especially when he feels threatened or insecure. Secondly, Hardin's ego functions as a mediator between the id and reality. It attempts to fulfill the id's desires in a realistic and socially acceptable manner. For example, although he often gets angry, he sometimes tries to restrain himself and behave more rationally, especially when interacting with Tessa. The final psychological personality is the super ego, Hardin's superego reflects the moral and ethical values he learned from his environment and experiences. This often causes internal conflict within him, especially when his actions conflict with what he considers right or wrong.

**Keywords : psychology, personality, Id, Ego, Super Ego, Novel After**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a collection of written or oral works that express human experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, or beliefs using language as a medium. According Sumardjo & Saini (1997:3) Literature is an expression of the human personality in the term of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in the form of concrete images that arouse fascination with the tools of language. These ideas and thoughts can be expressed in fiction and non-fiction in the form of written works such as novel and poem. According to Taum (1997) literature is a creative work or fiction that is imaginative.

One of the most popular literary works is novel. Novel is a story that is adapted or written from, the true story of a person, either the author or the person being told. Novel created by author contains stories that portray a situation, characters, and experiences, or concerned with the author. Novel can be created from the true story, from the author's experiences, imagination, and from the situation of human life. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 4) novel is a work of fiction that discusses intrinsic elements such as events, plot, characters and characterization, and point of view which are usually imaginary.

The novel *After* is a novel about young adult romance written by American author Anna Todd. The novel was published in October 2014 and the film adaptation was released in April 2019. Anna Todd's inspiration for writing of the novel was inspired by the music and fandom of One Direction, particularly

singer Harry Styles. She based fanfiction on him, creating the character's Hardin Scott. The story revolves around Tessa Young, an incoming freshman at Washington State University. As she navigates college life, romance, and self-discovery, Tessa encounters the enigmatic and rebellious figure, Hardin. Hardin's past trauma includes witnessing his mother being raped and beaten when he was around eight years old. This event significantly shaped his troubled personality and emotional struggles. Hardin's journey is one of growth, redemption, and love. His character evolves throughout the series, making him a compelling and unforgettable figure in the world of fiction. In this novel Hardin is a central character that has a complex and tortured soul with a troubled past.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### a. Theoretical Approach

A theoretical framework is a structure that can accommodate or support theory from a research study. That serves as a roadmap for developing the arguments you will use in your own work. The experts formulate some theories to help the writer get the what they want from the analysis that they are going to do and the theory which is talked about is theoretical approach.

In literary work, whatever the genre, is still about human being. It can be proved in Hardin Anna Todd's *After* Novel. Because it is a literary work, this novel is used as an object of an analysis. In analyzing a literary work, there are

two approach namely intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is done without relating it with other disciplines. Meanwhile extrinsic approach is a theory applied to analyze a literary work and analyst involves other studies. To support this statement, these are the quotation about it. The defenition are as follows, according to Kassim (2003:60):

#### **b. Literature**

Literature includes various forms of human experssion, both written and spoken, which contain aesthetic and imaginative values. Literary work can be poetry, prose, novels or drama, and have various functions, such as recreational, didactic, estetis, and religiosity. To get a clear meaning of literature, the writer will quote from some experts. Wellek and Warren (1963: 22) says that “also state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimated imagination.

#### **c. Psychology**

Psychology is defined as a science with studies mental processes experiences and behaviour in different context. According to American Psychological Association psychology describes it as the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes. According to Sigmund Freud in 1899 in his book the Interpretation of Dreams analyzes the subconscious mind to reveal depression and hidden emotional patterns.

##### **1. Enviromental Factors**

The factors that exert pressure on our personality formation are the culture in which we are raised; our early conditioning; the norms among our family, friends, and social groups; and other influences

we experience. These environmental factors play a substantial role in shaping our personalities. Based on cultures and traditions, different senses of right and wrong are formed in individuals. People who are able to fulfill the norms that exist in society will be well received by society and their self-esteem will develop more smoothly (Corey, in Wijayaratna, 2008).

##### **2. Personal Experience Factors**

Personal experiences have a significant impact on an individual's thoughts, emotions, perspectives, and overall understanding of the world around them. Personal experiences can occur in various aspects of life, including relationships, education, career, travel, health, and spirituality, among others. Personal experience is something that cannot be replicated or fully understood others. It is uniquely felt and interpreted the individual who directly goes through it. Each experience is a blend of external factors such as the environment, people involved, and circumstances, as well as internal factors like thoughts, feelings, and perceptions. Lauster (in Wijayaratna, 2008) revealed that self-confidence is also obtained from life experience. Disappointing experiences often become a source of feelings of self-doubt in the form of insecurity, lack of affection and lack of attention.

##### **3. Psychological Factors**

Psychological factors play a big role in the functioning of human behavior and the development of one's personality. Some psychological factors are- motives, acquired interests, attitudes, character, intellectual capacities, etc.

Beyond the joint influence of these factors, however, the relative contribution of each factor to

personality varies with the character or personality process involved and perhaps with the individual concerned.

#### d. Personality

Personality in a broad scope can be defined as the unique psychological characteristic of each individual which reflect how a person thinks, feels and acts in various situations. This includes various attributes, traits, as well as actions that differentiate a person from others. Personality is a dynamic organization of an individual's psychophysical system that determines the individual's unique way of adapting to the environment. According to Kinicki (2003: 175), personality is a stable physical and mental characteristic responsible for self-identity, a stable physical and mental characteristic that gives identity to an individual.

In contrast Gibson (1996: 127) say that, personality is a collection of characteristics and tendencies that are stable and determine the general nature and differences in a person's behavior. In addition, personality includes the effect of past, including memories of the past, as well as the construction of the present and the future.

##### 1. Id (*Das Es*)

Id is the first component in the personality structure. It is present from birth and operates at subconscious level. Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks to satisfy immediate wants and needs without regard for the consequences. For example when Sinta was thirsty in the middle of dinner, she took Mr. Budi's glass across the table and drank it without waiting for the waiter to refill it. The way the id works is related to the principle of pleasure, namely always seeking pleasure

and always avoiding discomfort (Minderop, 2013: 21). Addition The id contains things that are innate from birth and what guides the id's functioning is to avoid discomfort and pursue pleasure (Suryabrata, 1993: 145).

##### 2. Ego (*Das Ich*)

Ego is a component that develops from id that serves as a mediator between unconscious desires and reality. Ego operates at conscious, preconscious, and unconscious levels. Freud (in Koeswara, 1991: 34) believes that the ego is formed in the individual's personality structure as contact with the outside world. The ego (located between the conscious and unconscious) serves as an intermediary who reconciles the demands of the superego's impulses and prohibitions (Minderop, 2013: 21). For example in this component is, Sinta was thirsty, but she knew that the waiter would refill her glass with water, so she chose to wait.

##### 3. Super Ego (*Das Uber Ich*)

Super ego is the moral and ethical aspect of personality. It internalizes social norms and values acquired from the environment and parents. Super ego regulates our behavior based on what is considered right and wrong. Super ego refers to morality in the personality. The super ego is the same as the conscience which recognizes good and bad values. Like the id, the superego does not consider reality because it does not struggle with realistic things, except when the id's sexual impulses and aggressiveness can be satisfied in moral considerations (Minderop, 2013: 22).

e. Novel

A novel is a long prose narrative created with significant length and complexity and relating imaginatively to human experience highlighting the nature and character of each character. According to Nurgiyantoro (2012: 4), a novel is a work of fiction that offers a world, a world that contains an idealized model of life, an imaginative world, which is built through various intrinsic elements such as events, plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, and others that are also imaginative.

The story in the novel is a work of imagination that discusses the life problems of a person or various characters.

Characterization in the novel highlights the character and nature of each actor in the story being told. According to Susanto (2012:32) states that literary works (novels, short stories and poetry) are imaginative, fictional works and expressions of the author's expression. The novel is the most experimental form of literature, and the least confined by rules. It is flexible in the form that novelist can constantly make new kinds.

### 3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used descriptive qualitative research methods. According to Moloeng (2007:6) qualitative research is research with aim understanding phenomena regarding what the research subjects experience as a whole by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in the specific experienced and by

utilizing various scientific methods. Field research is a qualitative data collection method carried out in the natural environment of the subject or phenomenon under study. It involves direct observation, interviews, and gathering information from original sources to build theories or prove hypotheses in real contexts.

This study were used descriptive qualitative analyze the type of personality, the most dominant component of personality, and the reason of personality

In collecting data the researcher did same steps as follows :

1. Collecting several books relevant to the topic from the Darma Agung University library and other libraries, other theses about the personality of the main character, and some data taken from the internet to perfect the supporting data.
2. Reading the novel by Anna Todd's *After*.
3. Finding the data about personality in the novel
4. Arranging the data and choosing them, where the data have connection and relation with the thesis.

The technique of data analysis as follows :

1. Analyzing Hardin's personality which is influenced Id (*Das Es*)
2. Analyzing Hardin's personality which is influenced Ego (*Das Ich*)
3. Analyzing Hardin's personality which is

influenced Super Ego (*Das Uber Ich*)  
Analyzing the factors  
influencing Hardin's  
personality

4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of the analysis

#### 4. DISCUSSION

In discussion of this analysis, the major topic of discussion is following Sigmund Freud's theory. Based on Sigmund Freud, there are three components of structural of personality, there are Id, Ego, and Super Ego. Then writer analyzed the structural components of the main character personality in *Anna Todd After*.

##### 1. The types of Main character's Personality in *Anna Todd's After*

This study used Sigmund Freud's theory as the foundation to discover and determine the personality possessed by the main character, Hardin. According to Sigmund Freud, there are three components of personality structure to determine the personality of the main character in a novel: Id, Ego, and Super Ego.

According to Freud, in his psychoanalytic theory, put forward the concept of ego defense mechanisms that individuals use to protect themselves from anxiety and unpleasant feelings. Hardin uses various ego defense mechanisms such as denial, projection, and rationalization to overcome his trauma and internal conflict. For example, Hardin often denies his true feelings and projects his insecurities onto others.

##### a. Id (*Das Es*)

Hardin is a fictional character from the *After* series of novels written by Anna Todd. Hardin is described as

a complex and emotionally scarred figure with a dark past. He was sent to America by his mother to attend college in the hope that environmental changes could improve him.

Hardin has messy brown hair, a cocky British accent, tattoos, and a ring on his lip. Her appearance was different from what Tessa was usually familiar. Hardin is known to be rude and sometimes cruel. Even so, there was something about his mood that attracted Tessa. They have a passionate relationship, although it is often complicated and full of secrets. Their relationship, full of ups and downs and conflicts, reflects Hardin's internal struggle between his emotional urges (the 'id') and his desire to change and become better.

##### b. Ego (*Das Ich*)

The ego is tasked with balancing reality with the demands of desire (id) and morality (superego). The ego operates on a conscious level and attempts to meet needs in realistic way. It involves rational thinking and delaying gratification according to the situation. In the novel; after the form of Hardin's ego personality includes love, Although Hardin has a harsh and cold nature, he also shows intense feelings of love towards Tessa. Conflict arises when he has to face conflicting feelings of hate and love. Besides that Hardin turns on Tessa in a painful way. No matter how strong Tessa's feelings for him were, this betrayal broke her heart and left her at rock bottom. Hatred and desire also includes Hardin's ego, although Tessa hates Hardin, she also feels a strong desire for him. These two feelings clash with each other and affect their relationship

c. Super Ego (*Das Uber Ich*)

Hardin's super ego in the novel "After" is an integral part of the internal conflict he experiences. Moral, ethical, and the desire to meet ideal standards are important factors in forming the complexity of this character. Through character change and growth, we see how Hardin's super ego interacts with his id and ego, creating interesting internal dynamics in the story.

The super ego is part of the personality structure in psychoanalytic theory explained by Sigmund Freud. This part represents the "ideal self" or internal moral and ethical standards, which function as an internal controller that balances the selfish desires of the id. In the context of the novel *After*, his super ego is reflected in the various

behaviors and decisions he makes throughout the story. For example, his relationship with Tessa Young shows an internal conflict between the desire to fulfill his own desires (id) and awareness of how his behavior may affect others (Super Ego). Although Hardin sometimes violates social norms and rules, there are moments where he shows concern about the norms and rules that apply. This indicates an internal conflict between the desire to fulfill personal desires and awareness of social responsibility (Super Ego).

**2. The most dominant component of personality of the main character in Anna Todd's *After***

This study uses Sigmund Freud theory of personality. Freud divides personality into three components,

namely id, ego and super ego. Having analyzed the novel *After* by Anna Todd, it can be concluded that the main character in the novel Hardin is that Hardin has more components of the ID personality structure. This is seen in many quotes where he displays intense anger or physical neediness towards Tessa.

The dominant personality structure component possessed by Hardin is the form of Id (*Das Es*). This is because encourages impulsive behavior and reactions without much rational consideration. Hardin often acts impulsively, such as getting into arguments or making emotional decisions without thinking about the consequences. This is more often shown in quotes from the novel, showing the dominance of the id in his behavior. Besides that, Hardin faces many strong emotional conflicts and is often unable to deal with his feelings in a rational way. This causes the id's impulses to be more dominant in actions, especially in stressful or emotional situations.

**3. The reason of personality of the main character in Anna Todd's *After*.**

The main reason why someone's personality looks like that is always caused by Factors that influence a person's personality vary, including psychological factor, environmental factor and past trauma. These factors can interact and influence each other in determining the behavior and development of individuals throughout life. Various aspects of individual characteristics that distinguish one individual from another. People who are positive can direct their thoughts, control their emotions, and regulate their attitudes

**a. Psychological Factors**

A person's psychological factors refer to various aspects of

an individual's thoughts, feelings, and behavior that influence the way the individual understands the world and reacts to it.

Based on stories from novels, Hardin often has difficulty expressing positive emotions, especially love. He shows anger and frustration more often, which becomes his defense mechanism to protect himself from pain and disappointment. Hardin tends to hide his feelings and finds it difficult to show his vulnerability to other people, including Tessa, the main female character in this novel. To deal with his emotional pain, Hardin developed a defensive and aggressive attitude. He often uses anger and coldness as a way to protect himself from further pain. This is seen in the way he interacts with Tessa, where he is often rude or emotionally withdrawn. Not only that, as time goes by, he shows signs of emotional development. With Tessa's help and his own struggles, Hardin begins to open up and overcome his past trauma. This process is depicted by his emotional ups and downs and his efforts to become a better person.

#### b. Environmental Factors

Family dynamics, parenting styles, and relationships with family members can shape personality. For example, affectionate and supportive parenting can produce a confident individual, while harsh or inconsistent parenting can produce feelings of insecurity or anxiety. Physical environmental conditions such as residence, air quality, and noise can also influence mood and behavior. A safe and comfortable environment supports healthy development, while a dangerous or unstable environment can cause stress and anxiety.

Based on the content of the novel, Hardin's interactions with his friends who have a free lifestyle and tend to be destructive also play a role in shaping his personality. This harsh social environment encouraged Hardin to maintain his image as an indifferent and rebellious person. Apart from that, in the world of lectures, even though Hardin is a smart student, he often shows no interest in formal education and prefers to rebel. The pressure of academics, along with the internal conflict he felt, made it increasingly difficult for him to manage his emotions and find his true self.

Hardin found himself in a negative environment, where his friends encouraged destructive behavior such as parties, alcohol and unhealthy relationships. Hardin and his friends often attended wild parties, where they engaged in unhealthy activities, such as drinking excessively or engaging in irresponsible behavior. These parties were often a place where Hardin could escape from his personal problems, but at the same time, they also reinforced his bad habits. Apart from that, alcohol consumption is a common part of the social life of Hardin and his friends. They often use alcohol as a way to forget problems or just to have fun without considering the negative impacts. The influence of alcohol often causes Hardin to lose control of his emotions and act in destructive ways, both towards himself and others.

#### c. Past trauma

Personal experience factors refer to events, occurrences, or situations that a person has experienced which then shape or influence their personality, attitudes, behavior, and outlook on life. This personal experience can cover various aspects



of life, such as, Experiencing Trauma or Significant Events, Experiencing an accident, illness, natural disaster, or other traumatic event. Or in the form of achievement and failure, achieving a certain goal or facing failure in an attempt to achieve something. These experiences shape the way a person sees the world, responds to challenges, and interacts with others. For example, someone who experiences betrayal in a relationship may become more cautious or find it difficult to trust others in the future. In contrast, someone who grows up in a supportive and loving environment may have a more optimistic and confident outlook on life.

The past trauma that influenced Hardin's personality in the novel *After* by Anna Todd was very significant in shaping his character and behavior. Some of these traumas include:

#### 1. Violence Against His Mother

One of Hardin's biggest traumas was witnessing his mother being attacked by a group of men when Hardin was a child. This attack occurred in their home, and Hardin, who was very young at the time, felt powerless to protect his mother. This incident left deep wounds on Hardin, instilling pent-up guilt, fear, and anger within him.

#### 2. Losing Trust in His Father

Hardin felt betrayed when he found out that his father, who was supposed to protect his family, actually had problems with alcoholism and was not there to protect his mother when the attack occurred. When his father later tried to repair the relationship, Hardin found it difficult to forgive and accept the change. This feeling of anger and disappointment adds to his distrust of

authority figures and relationships in general.

#### 3. Loss of Security

After experiencing a traumatic event in his life, Hardin lost his sense of security, both physically and emotionally. This makes him tend to keep his distance from others, build high emotional walls, and avoid deep emotional attachments.

These traumas caused Hardin to become a defensive individual, prone to aggression, and often had difficulty trusting other people. The deep pain and anger from his past affects how he interacts with the world around him, especially in his romantic relationship with Tessa. These traumas form the foundation for many of Hardin's actions and attitudes throughout the story. He becomes harsh, cynical, and often hurts others as a defense mechanism against the pain and fear stemming from his past.

### 5. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing Hardin's personality in Anna Todd's *After*, the final conclusions are formulated as follows: The examination of Hardin's character reveals intricate layers of emotional complexity and behavioral patterns that significantly influence his interactions and relationships. The analysis underscores how his background, personal experiences, and internal conflicts contribute to his multifaceted persona. The final conclusions are formulated as follows :

1. The components of personality structurefc that influences the main character's in Anna Todd's *After* is there are 3 components that I use according to Sigmund Freud namely: Id

(*Das Es*), Ego (*das ich*), and Super Ego (*Das Uber Ich*).

2. The most dominant component structure Hardin's personality is Id (*Das Es*).

3. The reasons for the dominant component structure of Hardin's personality which is Id (*Das Es*) are psychological factors, environmental factors and past trauma.

The experience of seeing his parents fight and then their divorce was one of the worst moments in Hardin's life. This shows how trauma and stress in the family can affect one's outlook on life and interpersonal relationships.

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