



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar Unand.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin Unand.

**PERSONALITY ISSUES ON THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
ARAVIND ADIGA'S THE WHITE TIGER :
A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

A THESIS



**USI HERLINA
07 185 076**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT-FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY
PADANG 2011**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah praised to **Allah SWT** the Almighty for all His blessings not only during the writing time of this thesis but for the whole time of my life. And noble greeting for the prophet **Muhammad SAW**, may Allah bless him and give him peace.

I want to say thank you for **Dra. Eva Najma, M.Hum** as the head of English Department and my academic supervisor, **Seswita, S.S., M.Hum**, who always guide, teach and advice me from the beginning of semester until the end. Then, I would like to address my gratitude to my supervisors, **Edria Sandika, S.S, M.Hum**, and **Rika Handayani, S.S., MAAPD** for the times, advices, and guidances in completing this thesis especially for **Edria Sandika, S.S, M.Hum** who has given all the great kindnesses. Moreover, I also would like to give my gratitude to **Gindho Rizano, S.S, M.Hum** for the inspiring thoughts in finishing this thesis, and all English Department lecturers, academic staff and librarian staff of Faculty of Humanities

My deepest gratitude to my beloved parents: Ayah, **Abdul Haris** and Ibu, **Nurhayati** who give me their endless love, prayer, and support, and also Bapak **Solihin**, my older sister, **Nima and Yuni** and my older brother, **Imam** along with all my cute nephews and nieces, and my lovely young stepbrothers; **Fadhil and Fikri**.

I also addresses the thankfulness to my man, **Dhimas Abdhi Wijaya K** for his love, strength, patience, and also my best friend, **Santi** and **Kak Nila** along with **Uda Fauzan** as “my spiritual teacher”. Then, I also give gratitude for amusing journeys given by **Cherry, Lia, Tata, Agus, Abimanyu**, all “**Wong Kito’s backpacker and traveller communities**”, and meaningful experiences although in the short time given by **BEM KM UNAND 2008-2009**. Finally, thank you very much to **all friends of English Department 2007** especially for **Mila, Rian, Cici, Puput, Veny, Nadya, ‘My twin’ Ija**, and **(Aim) Desri**.

Padang, December 2011

Usi Herlina

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas karya Aravind Adiga yang berjudul The White Tiger. Tujuan penulis menganalisis novel ini untuk menginterpretasikan faktor faktor bawah sadar atau ketidaksadaran pada tokoh utama, Balram.

Untuk menganalisis permasalahan tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori psikoanalisis Freud. Dalam proses pengumpulan data dan referensi, baik itu merupakan data primer maupun data sekunder, penulis menggunakan metode kepustakaan. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan objektif dengan metode deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepribadian Balram dipengaruhi oleh sisi bawah sadarnya. Penulis menemukan keinginan untuk melakukan pemberontakan terhadap ayah di alam bawah sadarnya. Dalam hal ini, Ashok (majikannya) sebagai pemegang otoritas mengambil alih peran ayah dalam kehidupan Balram. Kemudian, Ashok mewakili superego Balram dan pemberontakan untuk mendapatkan kebebasan dinilai sebagai id. Balram menjadi seseorang yang patuh ketika dia mengurangi ketegangan id dan superegonya dengan mekanisme pertahanan diri; represi, pemindahan, dan reaksi formasi. Selanjutnya id menguasai sebagian besar energi psikisnya sehingga kepribadiannya menjadi agresif. Balram membunuh Ashok sebagai konsekuensi dari pemenuhan keinginannya untuk memberontak terhadap figur ayahnya untuk selanjutnya mengganti kedudukannya. Pemberontakan ini adalah reaksi penolakannya terhadap dominasi dan otoritas figur ayah sehingga ia bebas dalam menjalani kehidupan tanpa bantuan figur ayahnya.

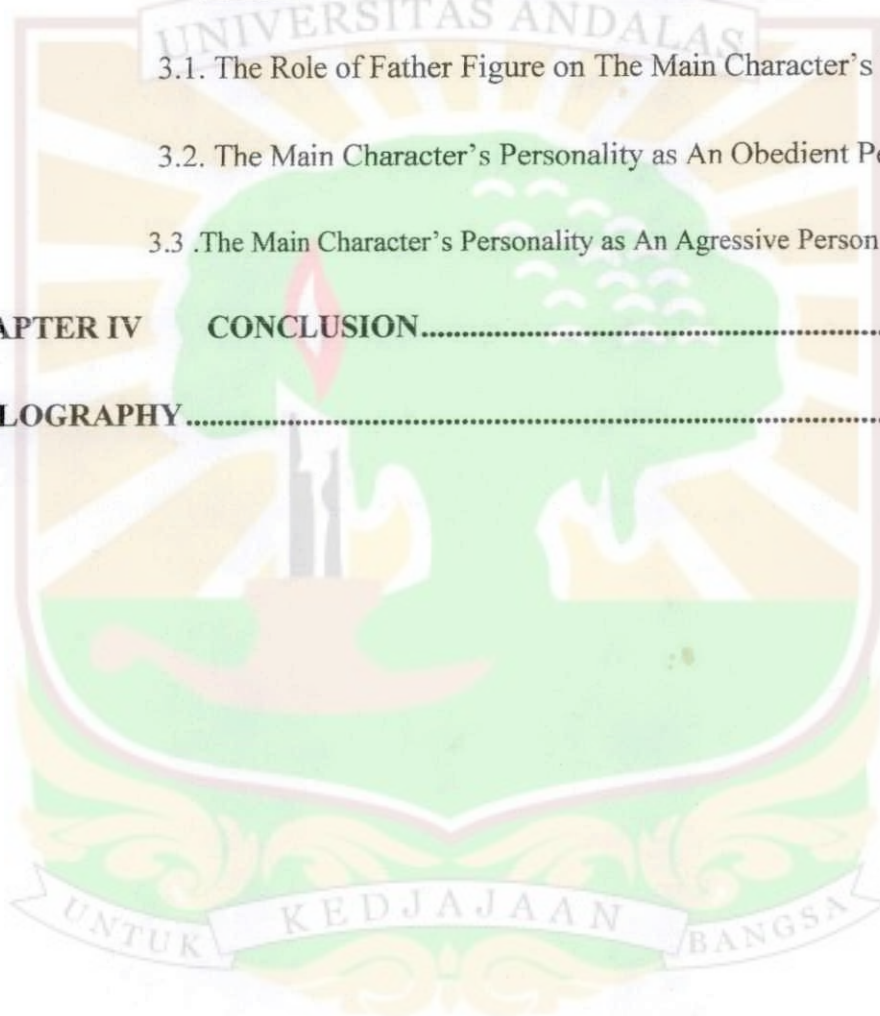
Kata Kunci : *Personality, Unconscious, Psychoanalysis, Self Defense Mechanism, Rebellion Against Father Figure*

UNTUK KEDJAJAAN BANGSA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
ABSTAK	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1.The Background of the Research	1
1.2.The Identification of the Problem	4
1.3.The Scope of the Research.....	5
1.4.The Objective of the Research	5
1.5.The Review of Related Literature	6
1.6.The Theoretical Framework.....	8
1.7.The Method of the Research	12
1.7.1. Collecting Data	12
1.7.2. Analyzing Data	12
1.7.3. Presenting the Result of Analysis	13
CHAPTER II PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS	14
2.1.Character	14
2.2.Plot.....	20
2.3.Setting.....	23

2.4. Point of view	25
2.5. Theme	25
CHAPTER III PERSONALITY ISSUES ON THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S <u>THE WHITE TIGER</u>: A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	26
3.1. The Role of Father Figure on The Main Character's Life	27
3.2. The Main Character's Personality as An Obedient Person	31
3.3 .The Main Character's Personality as An Agressive Person	36
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY	45



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research.

The White Tiger is a novel written by Aravind Adiga. The White Tiger is Adiga's first novel that won The Man Booker Prize Award 2008. This novel describes how a man from north India ends his slavery to be an entrepreneur in the city of Bangalore. However, Adiga is one of the promising writer today. His career in journalism began as a financial journalist at Financial Times, money and the wall street journal. In addition, he was eventually appointed by Time magazine where he worked as a South Asia correspondent for about three years before he started freelancing. Moreover, Adiga currently lives in Mumbai, India (Adiga 278).

Moreover, The White Tiger is full of economic factors. This novel is about gap between the rich and the poor then the economic system lets the poor to suffer because of the expense of the rich. Similarly, this novel points out that the period since the economic reforms is introduced in India, there is greater economic disparity. The malls and call center culture gives Balram as the main character, an insight about the economic progress of the country. Furthermore, Adiga shows how Balram's struggle in the village is influenced the economic life in Bangalore. He compares the life of Indian servants to chickens in a

Rooster Coop where it is “The greatest thing to come out of this country in the ten thousand years of its history” (173). He states that the trustworthiness of servants is the basis of the entire Indian economy. As the result, this is how Balram views himself as a social entrepreneur who successfully breaks out of this coop.

However, Adiga gives psychological motives of the main character in this novel. Balram Halwai as the main character who comes from low caste, takes journey from rural to urban India in order to work for his wealthy boss, Ashok. Finally, he does criminal action to achieve greater status and changes his destiny to become a success entrepreneur. He rules his business by stealing and killing his boss. At the time the writer sees the problem without analyzing the character deeply, the writer gets a point that Balram kills Ashok in order to take vengeance. On the other hand, if the problem is examined deeply, it would take role psychological problems in fulfilling Balram’s ambition.

Actually, the emergence of psychological problem is driven by strong unconscious factor. Most of the human’s thought are unconscious. As the result, they only become conscious occasionally. Human try to put on their bad memories in their uncounscious mind. Nevertheless, they only manage their bad memories into the difficulties in the future by doing it. This condition is similar to what the main character experiences in this novel. There is unconscious motives when Balram fulfills his ambition.

Those phenomenons are the object of psychological analysis. Psychology plays a role toward characters in a novel/ play since it is the relevant science to reveal the personality of the characters in fiction. Since the novel is part of literary works, the conflict in the novel will increase psychological problem that is shown by the characters. As Daiches's opinion in his book Critical Approach to Literature states " We can look at the behaviour of character in a novel or play in the light of modern psychology knowledge and if their behaviours confirm that we know about the subtleties of the human mind....(377).

In conclusion, the writer finds that the structure of Adiga's writing is related to certain aspects of psychoanalysis as the novel continues. This novel contains the issue of human's unconsciousness indirectly. It consist of desires, hidden motives, and unconscious motives of the main character that emerge psychological problem. However, those issues are part of psychoanalysis that build the main character's personality. Since the psychoanalysis is part of psychological theory, the writer uses the psychological theory proposed by Sigmund Freud and gives the title for her research: " **The Personality Issues on the Main Character in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger: A Psychological Analysis**".

1.2 The Identification of the Problem.

The novel The White Tiger tells about an oppressed servant named Balram Halwai who struggle his life from a village to Bangalore City in India . Furthermore, when Balram goes to Bangalore and undergoes a lot of new experiences, he realizes that servant can also gain success to become entrepreneur. As the result, he slits his master's throat as he take vengeance on his master. However, those conditions can be gain by analyzing Balram's personality through his conscious motives. Actually, Balram is the character who is not only motivated by his counscious motives but also his unconscious motives. Then, the writer assumes that murdering as the effect of rebellion against his father figure in his unconscious mind. In this case, the role of father is representated by his master.

From that point, it can be assumed that this novel brings the psychoanalysis within it. The main character, Balram is appropriate as the object of the analysis in order to see how his personality condition influenced by his unconscious motives. Hence, the writer tries to describe the main character's uncounscious motives in the novel The White Tiger by doing this research. As a result, the writer uses psychoanalysis theory to analyze the personality issues happen in the main character.

1.3 The Scope of The Research.

Based on the identification of problem, the writer specifies the problems to be the following issues;

1. Describing how the role of father figure in the main character's life
2. Describing the main character's personality as obedient person
3. Describing the main character's personality as aggressive person

1.4 The Objective of the Research

This research aims to find out how the personality issues works on the main character. In finding those issues, the writer analyzes the unconscious motives as seen on the main character in the novel. It is used to find the description of psychological problem by using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory, which explains the rebellion against father along with the self defense mechanism. This research will make the readers understand the role of the main character's father figure to find the cause of the main character's rebellion. After that, the writer describes types of defense mechanism to postpone the rebellion that makes Balram becomes obedient person. Finally, the rebellion against his father figure will be explained clearly in this research that makes Balram becomes aggressive person.

1.5 . The Review of Related Literature

The writer does the library research to enhance the quality of this research. Thus, the writer find the reviews which are related to the works or the other research which is relevant with this research. They can be gained by the source of thesis, journal, and the others which are related to the issues.

As the first research, the writer finds student in Faculty of Letters, Andalas University who ever analyzes The White Tiger by Aravind Adiga. The student is Andhiny Rahayu Diparany (2011) that uses Marxist theory, entitled “Social Contradiction in Indian Capitalist Society as Reflected in Aravind Adiga’s The White Tiger”. She finds that the working class and the bourgeoisie have the interaction each other in the novel. Therefore, they both need each other. In addition, she sees the negative side of capitalism in the society as reflected in the novel and the social economic contradiction in 20th century. Furthermore, her thesis shows how the socioeconomic contradiction influences character’s life. Then, she does not only reveals the conflict caused by the impacts of capitalist in India but also the contradiction happens in the working and ruling classes.

Moreover, the writer finds criticism from “. Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences which is written by A.J Sebastian, entitled “Poor Rich Divide In The White Tiger” . This journal portrays the relationship between Balram Halwai and his master, Mr Ashok. The story exposes the divide between poor and rich surround India in the wake of economic prosperity and IT revolution. He states that this novel is a seven-part letter

from Balram as the main character , an entrepreneur to the Chinese premier, Wen Jiabao. Furthermore, in the name of the social injustice, Balram rules his entrepreneurial world by stealing and killing his boss, Ashok. However, this journal attempts to expose the clear divide between poor and rich people in the novel The White Tiger.

Furthermore, the writer finds a student of English Department that discuss about personality. She is Trisna Feby (2009). Her research entitled “The Influence of Race, Culture, And Economy on the Main Character’s Personality in Joseph Conrad’s Almayer’s Folly” . In her research, she discusses about the race, culture, and economy that influence toward Almayer’s personality. Almayer’s ego fails to block his id because the id as a pleasure principle has dominated in Almayer’s personality. As a result, his desire and dream have destroyed his life. In Almayer’s case, his super ego fails to influence his id. Thus, the domination of id makes him to be a devil. Then, his good personality has changed into bad personality as the influence of race, culture, and economy.

Then, the writer also finds a student of English Department that discusses about rebellion using psychoanalysis theory. She is Fitryana (2003). Her research entitled “The Rebellion Against Adult Life in J.D Salinger’s Catcher in the Rye ”. In her research, she discusses about the main character, Holden using psychoanalysis theory proposed by Sigmund Freud . Holden sees the phoniness in adult world and then, he makes rebellion in order to keep his own ‘dream’ about childhood. Furthermore, he rebels against adult life which

is full of discrimination and immoral attitude. Fitryana concludes that the causes of Holden's rebellion are the unprepared for adult life and the lack of parents love . Therefore, Holden's psychological problem makes him becomes a protector, withdrawn person, and an escapist.

To sum up, all of the researches above give impact to this research that makes it to be different from those researches. Different from the researchers above, the writer focuses on personality issues on the main character in the novel The White Tiger in this research. The writer tries to reveal the issues by analyzing the unconscious motives of the main character. In addition, the writer uses psychology approach that concern about psychoanalysis theory.

1.6 The Theoretical Framework

Psychology is often defined as the study to investigate and learn about human behaviour. However, psychology has the same object with literature, "We can look at the behaviour of character in a novel or play in the light of modern psychology knowledge and if their behaviours confirm that we know about"(377). From the quotation, the writer can see that the literary work and psychology cannot be separated because they have the same object, the behaviour. Then, the author uses creativity and taste in the literary work. In addition, the life of author's experiences are projected in the form of imagination into a literary work .

Furthermore, the aims of the psychological approach are useful to identify psychological problem on a literary work. Then, psychoanalysis literary criticism uses theory of human psyche which is developed by Freud, which focus on the authors, characters, and readers (Guerin 125). Furthermore, the writer uses the psychological theory in this research to explain the motivation of the character. Moreover, psychological theory used in this research is psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmund Freud.

In fact, Freud divides human psyche into three structures; conscious, preconscious, unconscious mind (Boeree 5). First, conscious mind stores events that we can realize. Second, preconscious mind contains the desires can emerge to consciousness. Last, the greatest influence of human behavior is unconscious mind. It is a place contains memories and desires. Furthermore, Freud states that human beings' unconscious mind are motivated even driven by desires, fears, needs, and conflicts of which they are unaware, "The unconscious is the storehouse of those painful experiences and emotions ... However repression does not eliminate our painful experiences and emotion" (Tyson 12-13).

In addition, the writer uses the concept about psyche, the structural model of personality proposed by Sigmund Freud. In the book A Handbook Of Critical Approaches To Literature by Guerin, Freud says;

The *id* is the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy.

Its function to fulfill the primordial life principle, which Freud consider to

be pleasure....,the first of these regulating agencies that which protect the individual is the *ego*....,the other regulating agent, which primarily functions to protect society, is the *superego* (129-130)

Based on the statement above, three psyche zones consists of id, ego, and superego. Id is the biological aspect that lies in the unconscious mind. Moreover, it contains desires and instincts which are part of the primitive unconscious in the mind. Then, the ego is the psychological aspects of personality. When ego carries out its functions properly, it creates the harmony of human's psyche. Next, the superego is part of the human's psyche referred to the influence of parents, teachers, and views of right and wrong.

At the time id and superego has conflict until the ego feel overwhelmed, it emerges anxiety. Anxiety is the result of the conflict between id and super ego. (Boeree 7). The id and the superego has contradiction occasionally. It creates fear and tension. As the result, people will adapt to their environment since the ego is in contact with the external world . There are various ways of the ego to protect and defend them. Therefore, anxiety warns the ego about the probability of the dangerous things. Futhermore, it gives the signal to the ego for running the suitable defense mechanism. Boeree in a book Personality Theories stated that Freud divides self defense mechanism:

1. Denial is blocking the painful/ traumatic events from awareness in order to refuse those experiences.

2. Repression is repressing something uncomfortable or painful unconsciously to the unconscious mind. However, the concept of repression is the foundation of Freud's personality system.
3. Projection is a defense mechanism that diverts the unacceptable impulses to the other people.
4. Displacement is a defense mechanism that moves impulses to other objects which has lower position than the original object.
5. Reaction formation is how to turn dangerous impulses that cannot be accepted into the opposite behaviours.
6. Regression is a defense mechanism that happen when the individual back to the early period in his/her life which is free from frustration and anxiety. It is usually associated with the return to psychosexual stages of development.
7. Rationalization is a defense mechanism to understand the unacceptable behaviour, then make it more rational and acceptable by individual.
8. Sublimation replaces the id to the other forms of expression which is socially acceptable.
9. Undoing is the defense mechanism to take back unacceptable behaviour/ thought.
10. Turning against the self is a very special from a displacement where the person becomes their own substitute target.
11. Intellectualization runs when the individual separates from his/her emotions and covers it with an abstract intellectual analysis. (7-11)

Moreover, one example of psychological problem is rebellion against father. This rebellion states by Guerin in a book A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature, “ As we have seen from the psychoanalytic viewpoint, all rebellion is in essence a rejection of parental, especially paternal authority (137). It is the primitive desire which is owned by the child. Furthermore, the child has motivation to rebel against his parents especially father. Then, the child wants to become independent . This can also be a part of the struggle to claim someone’s identity by doing rebellion against parental control. “...the youth is expressing his unconscious joy in being released from parental authority. Now he free, as the friendly stranger suggest, to make his own way in the adult world without the help (and restraint) of kinsman” (134).

1.7 The Methods of the Research.

1.7.1 Collecting the Data

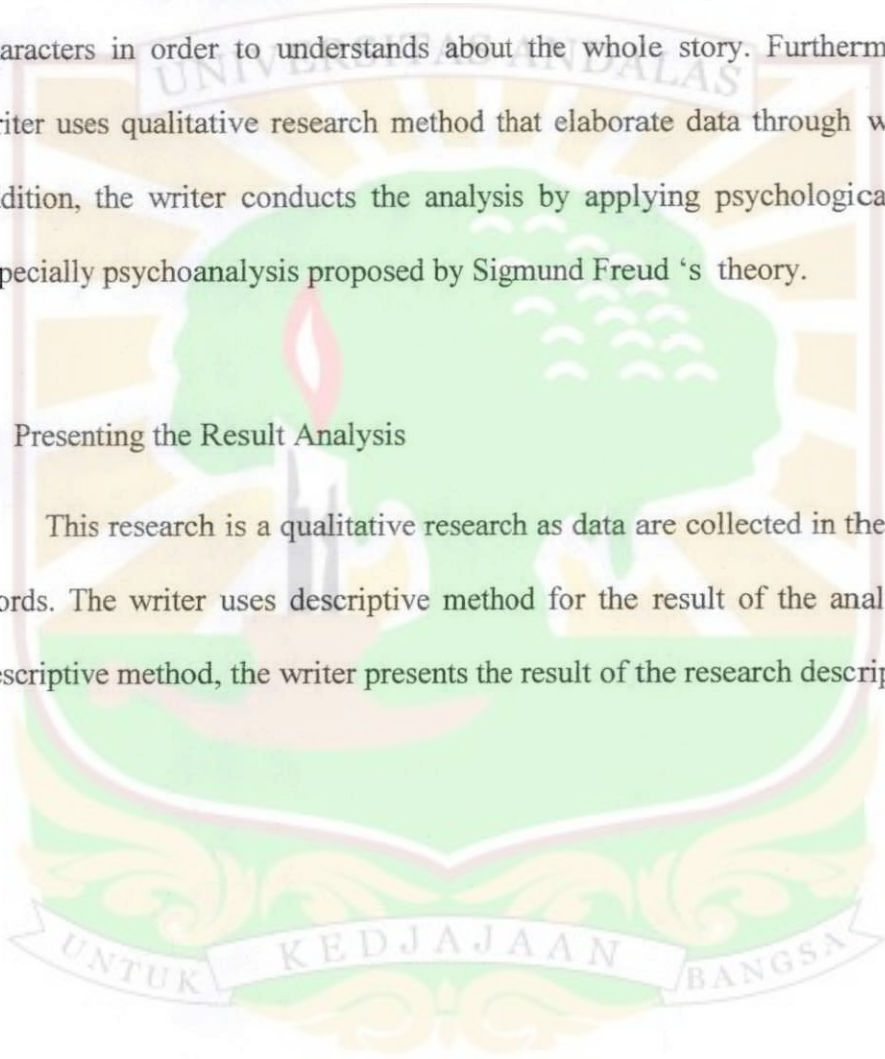
In collecting the data, the writer conducts library research method. The data comes from two sources; primary and secondary data. The novel The White Tiger written by Aravind Adiga, is the primary data. Then, the secondary data is taken from many materials, books, article, essays, internet sources. It is used as tools in analyzing primary data.

1.7.2 Analyzing Data

In analyzing the novel, the writer reads the story extensively firstly. Then the writer analyzes the elements of fiction such as theme, plot, setting, and characters in order to understand about the whole story. Furthermore, the writer uses qualitative research method that elaborates data through words. In addition, the writer conducts the analysis by applying psychological theory especially psychoanalysis proposed by Sigmund Freud's theory.

1.7.3 Presenting the Result Analysis

This research is a qualitative research as data are collected in the form of words. The writer uses descriptive method for the result of the analysis. By descriptive method, the writer presents the result of the research descriptively.



CHAPTER II

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

Literary work consists of intrinsic elements that cannot be separated from another. Therefore, understanding and analyzing intrinsic elements are required in this preliminary analysis. However, intrinsic elements consist of character, plot, setting, point of view, and theme. In writing this chapter, the writer focuses on intrinsic elements of the novel The White Tiger which is written by Aravind Adiga. In addition, This preliminary analysis is aimed to support the analysis in the next chapter.

2.1 Characters

Psychological analysis in a literary work, related to the analysis of character because the character is a personification of human in the reality of life. M.H. Abrams in his book A Glossary of Literary Term states ;

The characters are the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue, and what they do the action (20)

The analysis of characters is very important. Moreover, it is the description of character in the literary work physically, mentally, morally and socially. However, the writer tries to explain the characters within the novel, The White

Tiger in order to get the understanding of the psychological analysis. The classification based on character's role upon the story and plot. Actually, there are many characters involve in the novel The White Tiger. Nevertheless, the writer only explains the characters below:

1. Balram Halwai

Balram is the main character in this novel. He is the perfect servant for Ashok in the beginning of the novel The White Tiger. He worries whether his master is eating enough or not. He is proud of himself when he behaves honorably toward his master. Then, he is disappointed when he becomes weak in fulfilling his master's orders. Like he says "...Because the desire to be a servant had been bred into me: hammered into my skull, nail after nail, and poured into my blood, the way sewage and industrial poison are poured into Mother Ganga."(165). However, he breaks oppression finally but he is a part of the system of oppression that he cursed.

I think the rooster coop needs people like me to break out of it. It needs masters like Mr. Ashok – who, for all his numerous virtues, was not much of a master – to be weeded out, and exceptional servants like me to replace them....I have switched sides: I am now one of those who cannot be caught in India.... *I've made it! I've broken out of the coop!* I'll never say I made a mistake that night in Delhi when I slit my master's throat (275).

Moreover, with enormous strength and luck, he learns his lessons well as long as he lives with his master. He becomes independent and confident. Finally he kills and murders his master until he becomes confident to build transporting company. As the result, his innocence side is changed into dark side. Balram becomes the killer and transform to someone new after his cruel crime that he has done. Then, the lessons make him know how to bribe by making transportation company for call centers and renting out a few vehicles. In addition, he also becomes a person is so much aware of anything."I don't keep a cell phone, for obvious reasons- they corrode a man brain, shrink his balls and dry up his semen as all of us know." (33)

2. Ashok Sharma

Ashok Sharma is the master of Balram Halwai. Physically, " Mr. Ashok had his father's body; he was tall, and broad, and handsome, like a landlord's son should be"(65). Ashok tends to deceive and manipulate others for personal gain. It can be seen when he confesses to Balram about his messy life in order that Balram becomes sympathetic to him, " My way of living is all wrong, Balram. I know it, but I don't have the courage to change it. I just don't have the *balls*; I let people exploit me, Balram. I've never done what I've wanted, my whole life" (202). Then, he pushes his drivers, Balram to follow him if he wishes to succeed in life. He dreams of establishing a school for poor children in Bangalore where he can train them. However, the background of business which he operates is full of corruption, inequality and poverty.

3. Pinky Madam

Pinky Madam is Mr. Ashok's wife. She comes from New York and brings her American accent in every part of her speech in India. "Pinky madam –his wife. Every bit as good looking as her husband; just as the image of the goddess in the birla hindu temple in New Delhi is as fair as the god to whom she is married" (38). She likes mocking Balram especially for Balram's lack of an English pronunciation which is great fun for she and her husband, Ashok Sharma. Finally , Pinky madam divorces Ashok and leaves India since she cannot stand anymore with his husband's idea and the condition in India. However, Balram considers her as person who is better than Ashok ,” Who would have thought, Mr jiabao, that of this whole family, the lady with the short skirt would be the one with a conscience” (153) .

4. The Stroke.

He is the father of Ashok Sharma and The Mongoose. His original name is Thakur Ramdhev, "The stroke was a fat man with a fat mustache, thick and curved and pointy at the tips" (20). He owns the river that flows outside the village of Laxmarng. He tooks every fish caught by every fisherman in the river of Laxmarng. He does not only takes money from every boatman who crosses the river in Laxmarng but also " ... The stork had called in his loan. He wanted all the members of the family working for him and he had seen me in school, or his collector had. So they had to hand me over too". (31)

5. The Mongooses

He is the Ashok's brother. His original name is Mukesh. He is small, dark, ugly, and very clever. Then, he has a wife who is so fat. His body is not similar to his father, The Stroke. Nevertheless, his way of thinking is the same with his father. His mean and stingy behavior are shown through the lost of coin incident where he insults Balram, "Get down on your knees. Look for it on the floor of the car. I got down on my knees. I sniffed in between the mats like a dog, all in search of that one rupee. 'What do you mean, it's not there?....'"(117). He also takes coals freely from the government. As a result, doing bribery to smooth his business is a common thing for him, "Bullshit. You've got a good scam going here-taking coal from the government mines" (87).

6. Balram's Father

His physically is so miserable, "....My father spine's was a knotted rope, the kind that women use in villages to pull water from the wells. The collar bone curved around his neck in high relief, like a dog's collar, cut and nick and scar, like little whip marks in his flesh, ran down in his chest and waist, reaching down below his hip bones into his buttocks...."(22). His father is the only one that loves him but he just experiences it for a little while. Nevertheless, his father dies because of the poverty. In addition, lack of money causes his father does not gain good facility until his disease cannot be healed. Because all of this things, his life ended by lung cancer that cannot be healed.

Finally, he died in damaged hospital. However, during his life, he is so persistent to push Balram to go to school in order that Balram's life is not suffering like he owns, "My whole life, I have been treated like a donkey. All I want is that one son of mine-at least one-should live like a man "(26). Moreover, his miserable life becomes one of Balram's inspirations to kill his boss.

7. The Wild Boar

He is The Stroke's brother, "...He was older than I remembered, and more bent over, but his teeth were exactly the same: sharp and blackened with two distinctive hooks one curving up by the side...."(71). He owns all the good agricultural land around Langxmargh. He likes to flirt women every time he sees in a street. Consequently, he is kind of womanizer. "...When he passed by woman, his car would stopped, the windows would row down to reveal his grin; two of his teeth, on other side of his nose, were long and curved, like little tusks" (21)

8 . Ram Pershad

Ram Pershad is the first chauffeur of Mr. Ashok. He is more skillful, smarter, and more energetic than Balram. These qualities make Balram becomes jealous toward him. He hides his true identity in order that he can get a job from Mr.Ashok. In addition, he does not want to known as Muslim because it can threaten his job. Then, he pretends to live as Hindu, "...What a

miserable life he's had , having to hide his religion, his name, just to get a job as a driver...."(93). Nevertheless, his disguise discovered by Balram so that his career is lost immediately.

2.2 Plot

Plot is composition of events that happen in the novel. It is logic interaction of several kind of thematic element in the text that contains the changing of situation from the beginning of the story. As Klarer states "Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative." (15). The plot of The White Tiger is in accordance with the traditional plot, which includes exposition, complication, climax, and resolution, "The exposition or presentation of the initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication (French denouement), with which the text usually ends." (Klarer, 15)

The first stage of plot is exposition. It contains the flashback of Balram's life. He lives in village Laxmangarh, a part of dark India where he grows as a boy without a name, except Munna. Nevertheless, one day, his teacher gives the name; Balram in reference to a brother of Hindu, God krishna. His last name comes from the caste system in India,"Well, call you...Ram. Wait. Why we don't have a Ram in this class? I don't want to confusion. It'll be *Balram....*" (11) Although he is so clever, he cannot finish his school. In addition, he must dropout from his school because his family pushes him to be

a servant in tea shop. Occasionally, he had abuse and abandonment by people who should care for him in his childhood. However, his father is really love him. Nevertheless, one day, his father passed away because of tuberculosis. Next, he quit as servant at a tea shop because he got fired by his boss. After that, he goes to Dhanbad to learn driving in order to get a higher salary. In Dhanbad, Balram gets his break to be a driver of Thakur Ramdhev (The Stroke).

The complication begins when The Stroke hires him as driver for his son, Ashok Sharma. In addition, Ashok has just returned from New York and then lives in New Delhi. However, Ashok faces a different situation in India. His family does not like his wife, Pinky Madam, because she comes from different caste. “ They married in America. When we Indians go there, we lose all respect for caste. “ The Nepali said.” The old man was dead against the marriage. Her people were not happy either”(65). Moreover, Balram is really being a true servant until Ashok’s wife kills a man in drunken driving. Ashok asks him to take responsibility toward the accident. In addition, his master, Ashok lives in a new apartment called Buckingham Towers , which is one of the best in Delhi. Ashok spends a lot of time to visiting malls, along with pinky madam, his wife and Mongoose. Balram’s job carries all the shopping bags as they come out of the malls. As a result , he realizes that he is only servant, nothing compare than anything after he experiences all those Ashok’s bad treatment. He feels degraded as human being. After those situation, he has ambition to change his status. He learns and analyzes deeply how he can

change his condition. Then, he gets solution that murdering his master is the only thing can make his ambition comes true. On the other hand, Balram always sees Ashok's habit that takes much corruption from one day to day. Finally, he makes a plan to do criminal action toward Ashok since he cannot stand anymore with those bad treatment.

The climax happens when Balram kills and steals Ashok, " I rammed the bottle down. The glass ate his bone. I rammed it three times into the crown of his skull, smashing through his brains. It's good, strong bottle, Johnie Walker Black well worth its resale value. The stunned body fell into the mud....(244-245). Furthermore, he picks up Dharam (his nephew) to go with him. They both run away together from Ashok's family, " That evening as I was sweeping up the pieces of the Johnie walker bottle in the parking lot, I worked out a plan for how I would get to Bangalore. It wouldn't be on direct train no, someone might see me, and then the police would know...." (250)

Falling action occurs when Balram changes his name to Ashok Sharma as he replaces Ashok's position. Moreover, he becomes a wealthy entrepreneur in Bangalore as a new country of technological power. This surprisingly action completes his emergence from the darkness into the light. However, he finds obstacle to use a lot of money that he gets. Then, he gets idea to run taxi business as the solution of that problem. Nevertheless, he is too late because Bangalore has a taxi service to pick up and drop their employees at night. Suddenly he remembers about the bribery habit of Ashok .

The resolution occurs when Balram bribes a police commissioner and creates his own taxi company. He prouds of himself, “....at such times, I look up this chandelier, and I just want to throw my hands and holler, so loudly that my voice would carry over the phones in the call center rooms all the way to people in america: I’ve made it! I’ve broken out of the coop! (275). Now, he becomes the hero of the IT industry in India.

2.3 Settings

According to Abrams book A Glossary of Literary Term, 7ed: “The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place”(284). Thus, there are three points that are defined as setting in this novel. Those are the general locale of the story, historical time, and social circumstances.

The general locale of the story takes places in the modern of India. The author of The White Tiger has divided India becomes the ‘India of darkness’ and ‘India of light’. Laxmangarh as dark India, settled at Dhanbad. It is a village near Gaya.

Please understand your excellency, that India is two countries in one: an India of light and an India of darkness. The ocean brings light to my

country. Every place on the map of India near the ocean is well off. But the river brings darkness to India-the black river (12)

The land of light are the states of the south especially cities like Bangalore. Furthermore, The Southern Cities are lands of milk and honey where free will and entrepreneurs can be achieved. Moreover, the caste equations are important in there. Nevertheless, in The Northern Indian villages (Dark India), the poor born where the parents forget to name their children. They finally end up as the servants, cleaners and car drivers .

See, when you come to Bangalore, and stop at a traffic light, some boy will run up to your car and knock on your window, while holding up a bootlegged copy of an American business book wrapped carefully in cellophane and with a title like:

TEN SECRETS OF BUSINESS SUCCESS! OR

BECOME AN ENTREPRENEUR IN SEVEN EASY DAYS! (5)

As the quotation above, the historical time of The White Tiger is in the 21th century, when India becomes new enterpriser in the outsourcing company around the world. Then, the social circumstance that is reflected in The White Tiger happens when India becomes the rising star of a modern global economy. At this time, India is going through great changes and being entrepreneur is such a trendsetter for Indian people.

2.4 Point Of View

Point of view is how the author's way to represent character of the story and places them into particular position. Therefore, it delivers the story to the reader. As Klarer says" the term point of view, or narrative perspective, characterizes the way in which a text presents person, events, and settings (20).

The White Tiger is written from the first person point of view. "I don't understand why other people don't buy chandeliers all the time, and put them everywhere. Free people don't know the value of freedom, that's the problem." (97). It makes the reader know about feeling, thought, desire ,emotion, fear, which are hidden in the main character since the first person involves in all events.

2.6. Theme

Theme is the central element of the story which ties together with all of the other elements of the novel in order to tell the story. It indicates the whole ideas of the author's writing. In order to identify a theme of a story, the reader must know the whole story. As Kenney states, "Theme is the meaning the story releases; it may be the meaning the story discovers" (91).

From the analysis of the plot, setting and characters, the writer can find the theme in this novel. This novel's theme is contradiction between the condition of India as a new modern global economy and the condition of India's people who live in poverty. It also describes the division between poor and rich as the impact of the contradiction itself. This theme influences the novel wholly.

CHAPTER 3

PERSONALITY ISSUES ON THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S THE WHITE TIGER: A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Through this chapter, the readers know what influence Balram's psychological condition that builds his personality. From his personality, the writer can identify and know more about the main character. Therefore, this chapter discusses the main analysis of the novel The White Tiger which is used in this research.

Based on explanation above, this chapter divides into three subchapters. First, the writer explains the role of father figure in the main character's life. Second, the writer describes Balram's personality condition when he experiences as obedient person. Finally, Balram's personality condition as an aggressive person is explained in the third subchapter.

In conducting the analysis, the writer applies the psychological theory. It uses the psychoanalytic theory proposed by Sigmund Freud. However, the writer specifies the analysis into personality zone, self defense mechanisms, rebellion against father in using the theory.

3.1 The Role of Father Figure on the Main Character's Life

In this subject, the writer wants to analyze the role of father figure in the main character's life, Balram. However, it gives impact to his personality's condition. Similarly, this subchapter is useful to be analyzed in order to know the root of the main character's problems in the novel, The White Tiger.

At the time the writer reads the novel explicitly, the writer can state that the relationship between Ashok and Balram is the relationship between the master and the servant. They both still experience the traditional relationship in the process of India's modernity. By his caste, Balram as the lower class must be obedient toward Ashok as the upper class. Moreover, their relationship as poor and rich always in conflict.

However, the relationship between Balram and Ashok is not simply the relationship between the servant and the master. There is more deeply interpretation than that relationship. Nevertheless, both of them have relationship between "the father" and "the son". This statement can be gained when the writer does not only focus to see the conscious motives but also the unconscious motives.

The writer can see the role of father from Ashok. Ashok not only gives help and protection but also authority for Balram. However, those are the attitudes of parents especially father. Ashok treats Balram like the father treats the son. From example; Ashok gives room facilities for Balram. Furthermore, the writer can see that Ashok gives protection when he defends Balram who

got angry by his family. Moreover, Ashok offers free aid to handle Balram's wedding, "Wait, Balram, let me take out my wallet. You're good member of the family. You never ask for money - I know that other drivers are constantly asking for overtime and insurance: but you never say a word. You're old fashioned. ... (220). Similarly, Ashok gives some money in order that Balram can go into a better house. Thus, Ashok is Balram's father figure.

Those father's attitudes are what Balram believes. In the beginning story of this novel, Balram is visible as the son who really admire his father figure. It is fairly to said that the son is so proud of his parents especially his father. The writer can see that attitude when Balram becomes obedient and loyal son. As stated in the novel, "From the start, Sir, there was a way in which I could understand what he wanted to stay, the way dogs understand their masters..." (94). However, Balram is more than a driver. He is expected to cook, clean, and do whatever his boss demands. Furthermore, he accompanies Ashok wherever he goes and takes all Ashok's treatment for granted. However, Balram is fine for that treatment. He wants to do anything for his father figure.

Thus, those facts which is explained above gives understanding that it is the servant's necessity to idolizes his boss. As a servant, Balram idealizes Ashok as father. Consequently, the "paternal role" is taken over by "authority figure". In this case , Ashok is figure of authority who has a paternal role towards Balram. Therefore , Ashok controls, restricts, and dominates Balram's life. On the other hand, Balram as son , must be obey " the regulation" which comes from his father figure, Ashok.

Moreover, Balram starts to find the freedom from his father figure. It begins when Ashok and his wife take on vacation. He accompanies them in his native village. His thirst for freedom began rising since that day, "It was a very important trip for me...while Mr.Ashok and Pinky Madam were relaxing...I swamthrough the pond, walked up the hill...and entered"(76). That feeling increasingly peaked when Ashok's wife hits against the man on the road. The writer can see that Balram suffers humiliation. Ashok's wife gets drunk one night and forces Balram to let her drive. Then, she hits against a child. Furtermore, Ashok forces Balram to sign a confession that he drives the car. It means that Ashok asks Balram to take responsibility for the accident. As a result, he feels betrayed by his father figure.

Again, Ashok as the father figure behaves improperly. He deceives and manipulates Balram for personal gain. He does it by providing high monthly salary, comfortable rooms, and pretending being weak and helpless. He pretends not to understand about the meaning of life. He hopes that Balram gives his sympathy to him. Then, Balram gives advice to him to believe in God. It makes Balram feel useful for him. Next, Balram always wants to stay beside him. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Sometimes I wonder, Balram. I wonder what the point of living is. I really wonder..." *The point of living?* My heart pounded. *The point of your living is that if you die, who's going to pay me three and a half thousand rupees a month?* " You must believe in God, sir. You must go on. My granny says

that if you believe in God, then good things will happen." That's true, it's true. We must believe," he sobbed (159).

Furthermore, Balram lives in the pressure of his father figure, Ashok. The writer can see that his hatred toward his father figure cause his disappointments of his life, " The jails of Delhi are full of drivers who are there behind bars because they are taking the blame for their good, solid middle-class. We have left the villages , but the masters still own us, body, soul, and arse" (145). He feels his life is designed like Ashok wants to be. It means that the father figure tries to restrain and oppress the son. It makes Balram realizes toward his father's figure negative attitude.

Because of those situation, Balram has desire to separate from his father figure. He wants to quit to be obedient servant. It means that he does not want to be the obedient son. He wants to rebel against his father figure in order to get freedom. The desire to have freedom is presented as the id. As the writer knows, getting freedom gives pleasure for Balram. It makes him become independent without the help of his father figure.

Nevertheless, Ashok as father figure represents superego. In this case, superego contains parental standard of good and bad, right and wrong behavior of the son. Ashok gives Balram about his sense of right and wrong. In addition, Ashok provides the guidelines of making judgments for Balram.

Moreover, the writer sees that he attempts to make a distance toward the superego. He wants to be free and go far away from his father figure . On the

other hand, he has to follow Ashok and his regulations. This desire is repressed. It is not removed but left in his uncounscious mind. He cannot rebel against his father figure for a while.

Therefore, those things make Balram has contradiction within himself. Actually, he wants to escape from his father figure, but he remains to stay on him, "*Just this, Sir- that I want to smash your skull open!* He leaned forward- he brought his lips into my ear-I was raedy to melt" (220). The superego will punish if he expresses his desire. Moreover, he will feel ashamed or guilty when he is motivated to express his id contrary to the paternal standard that refer to the superego.

This is where the role of ego plays toward his psychological condition that influences his personality. Ego considers what happen to him if he escapes or not from his boss as father figure. Hence, ego plays a key role as a mediator between the need of his id and superego. In this case, ego determines what he should do.

3.2 The Main Character's Personality as An Obedient Person

This subchapter focuses on how the main character's personality condition when he experiences as an obedient person. Specifically, it describes and explains how his ego harmonizes between his id and ego. As explanation the previous subchapter, Balram must obey the authority of his father figure whereas he wants to rebel against his father figure.

Thus, the drive of his psychic zones influences his personality condition. Actually, he has the desire to express his id but his superego punishes it if it is not obedient. His id has conflict with value and belief that comes from superego so that his ego applies self defense mechanism to protect him. The using of defense mechanism prevents his desire to rebel against his father figure unconsciously. Those are repression, displacement, and reaction formation. In addition, he does those mechanisms in order to reduce the tension which is usually experienced by the “teenagers”. It can be said that Balram uses the self defense mechanism in order to reduce tension when he experiences the transition moment from a son to be an adult. As a result, his personality becomes obedient.

3.2.1 Repression

Ego's Balram cannot always fulfill the needs of his dangerous id because his psyche interacts with the environment in the reality. Therefore, his id should be repressed from him to avoid conflict. It does not lost, but left in his unconscious mind. Hence, he represses the desire of rebel against his father figure.

As the writer knows, Ashok is authority figure. It means that he is powerful caretaker toward Balram as son. It makes Balram develops a view of the world as a safe or dangerous place . As stated in the novel, “The answer to second question is that only a man who is prepared to see his family destroyed-hunted, beaten, and burned alive by the masters- can break out of the coop. That

would take no normal human being....(150). As a result, this view considers him as helpless son. He imagines the condition will be worse if he quits to be obedient son. He thinks that he is the only son. In his mind, he is nothing without his father figure.

Consequently, that condition gives big contribution to Balram's low self esteem. He feels inferior because of these problems. As a son, he does not only feels stupid and inattractive but also does not have something to be proud of. Then, he represses his inferiority. Moreover, he spends the time to overcome his injury but he does not get answer for what those pain in his psyche.

However, it is necessary to repress thoughts and feelings in order to survive. The writer can see that Balram succeed to pull his desire into his unconscious mind. It prevents painful /dangerous thought. The bad experiences will stay in unconsciousness. This situation makes them cannot not disturb the ego anymore. Therefore, he uses repression to reduce the fear by repressing his memory, thinking, and idea. By knowing his condition, it can be concluded that Balram uses repression defense mechanism.

3.2.2 Reaction formation

Balram as the main character in the novel The White Tiger, does reaction formation mechanism. The desire of getting freedom from his father figure is formed into different reaction, obedient. It happens because the desire is not

suitable with the value of superego. In this case, the superego is paternal standard of father figure. It makes Balram must obey his father figure, Ashok.

Furthermore, he turns his id that cannot be accepted by superego into a more acceptable form. It makes his ego feels safe. He replaces it by becoming obedient servant to his boss. It means that he obeys his father figure. It makes his id is covered with the opposite behavior. For instance; he makes sound in order that Ashok to be calm. Then, he cleans Ashok's vomit. This situation grows sympathy toward Ashok. In fact, he really does not like him. It can be seen in the following quotation; "I put my hand out and wiped the vomit from his lips, and cooed soothing words to him. It squeezed my heart to see him suffer like this—but where my genuine concern for him ended and where my self-interest began....(160) .

In addition, his hatred toward Ashok pushes his ego to do something destructive to Ashok but it is prevented by superego, "Punch, punch, punch. To have a madman with thoughts of blood and theft in his head, sitting just ten inches in front of you, and not to know it. Not to have a hint, even (220). This id is dangerous if it is done. Then, ego displaces the hatred becomes the loyalty toward Ashok. Because of this condition, he hates Ashok but he is very obedient toward Ashok. Therefore, his ego does the reaction formation suddenly. Again, he becomes person who is obedient for Ashok.

His ego tries to hold the appearance of the desire into the surface. Then, it reduces his tension. His ego tries to move the id so that the id cannot get

obstacle from superego. He is haunted by the fear of punishment if he quits to be servant. It means that he is afraid of what will happen if he rebels against his father figure, Ashok. This condition causes the tension between id and superego because there is desire to rebel against father figure. Then, his hostility is covered by the obedience. However, the kindness does not last forever.

From the explanation above, the writer can know that all his actions are contrary for what he feels. He can place his ego in safe condition and adapt with his environment by hiding his id. These things make him to be an obedient son.

3.2.3 Displacement

In the novel The White Tiger by Aravind Adiga, Balram hates and wants to separate from his father figure. He wants to rebel against his father figure. He cannot express directly his hatred. It makes him so much pressure. Then, he substitutes it to object that has lower position to handle his psychological problem. This way is called as displacement that has different way with recation formation. It makes Balram moves the id to the other object.

He hates his father figure, but he moves his anger to the seat which are already occupied by Ashok. "I spat over the seats of the Honda city, and wiped clean them (178). In fact, he hates Ashok and he wants to separate from him but his superego prevents him. Thus, his ego takes way to reduce the tension

between his id and superego. His ego takes an action which is less harmful than the real object. He does displacement to handle this problem. Moreover, he does not know what else to do and does not know what is attacked. Then, he looks for something to be attacked. He is not daring to express his anger directly against the object, Ashok. He pours it out to the other object who is viewed weaker, in this case, the seat who has occupied by Ashok.

Based on explanations above, it can be concluded that Balram does the displacement mechanism in this novel. He moves his hatred to the seat that are already occupied by Ashok. Hence, it reduces his tension and makes him obedient son.

3.3 Balram's Personality as An Agressive Person

This subchapter focuses on how the main character's personality condition when he experiences as an aggressive person. As explanation the previous subchapter, Balram does self defense mechanism to reduce the tension between his id and his ego. Nevertheless, he cannot do that anymore. Then, he rebels against his father figure. That rebellion makes him become an aggressive person because he has destructive behaviour by stealing and killing Ashok as his father figure.

Balram possesses a will to separate himself from his father figure, Ashok. It makes Balram wants to rebel against his father figure. However, Ashok is Balram's boss that authorizes and controls Balram. He has power to control

Balram. The writer sees how he actually treats his servant as son. Then Balram finds the father's figure negative attitude that stimulates him to get freedom from Ashok. Nevertheless, Ashok represents his superego that refer to parental value. It makes Balram cannot express his desire. Therefore, Balram's ego plays role to make him become obedient son by using self defense mechanisms.

Moreover, Balram cannot do self defense mechanism anymore. His ego turns away to lose the father figure's power. His heart has been full of hatred, "As the black water went pass, a voice inside me said, *"But your heart has become even blacker than that, Munna"* (227). It make him cannot respect his father figure anymore. Before getting separated from his father figure, he had a simple life. He thinks that it is better to live in his comfort zone.

Furthermore, Balram realizes that his ego is surrounded by the danger of the cruel control from his father figure. His awareness appears when he hear a poem from a bookseller, *"You were looking for the key for years / but the door was always open !"* (216). He realizes that he can separate from his father figure since a long time ago. Nevertheless he postpones his rebellion whereas there has always chance for that. Then, he finds out that Ashok dominates and repress his life. As the result, Ashok does not represent superego anymore for Balram.

Consequently, Balram wants to get the freedom of life. It implies that he does not want something or someone to dictate his life. Then his ego tries to

make a plan for the satisfaction of his id, “ To have a madman with thoughts of blood and theft in his head, sitting just ten inches in front of you, and not to know it. Not to have a hint, even. What blindness you people are capable of. Here you are, sitting in glass(220). His ego thinks that the only way to satisfy it by running away from his father figure. He can do everything freely without the need of responsibility as son toward father figure. He hates and does not want to authorized by Ashok again. In addition, Ashok is regarded as an obstacle to him. Unconsciously, he chooses to fulfill his wish to get the freedom and go far away from his father figure. Indeed, he rebels against his father figure, Ashok.

Thus, it makes his id runs strongly. Then, it makes him to do what he wants. He starts to do uncontrolled action. The desire comes from id drive. It shows that ego is controlled by id. In the result, he acts impulsively. His id stimulates him to do something destructive, "Think, Balram. Think of what the buffalo did to his servant's family (212). It makes him decides to murder Ashok. He strives to stay away from the conformities of son. Balram decides that he must leave his father figure.

In addition, he cannot carry out the will of his own desire anymore. He lacks of courage as son. It can be seen that he has weak quality. Therefore, he wishes to murder Ashok and receives strong. As states in the novel, “ Here's a strange fact: murder a man, and you feel responsible for his life - possessive, even. You know more about him than his father and mother; they knew his fetus, but you know his corpse. (38). He feels strong after he murders Ashok.

He is someone know about the corpse. The parent's victim only know about his fetus. This makes him become powerful to reborn. He wants to recreate himself without the interference of his father figure. Thus, he decides to steal and kill him.

However, Balram investigates Ashok before Balram steals him .“ Go on, just look at the red bag, Balram – that’s not stealing, is it? I shook my head. And even you were to steal it, Balram, it wouldn’t be stealing ... (208). He decides that he must murder his father figure in order that he leaves him and cuts off their relationship altogether. He separates himself from his father by stealing and murdering him. In short, he does rebellion against his father figure. It can be seen from this following quotation:

I rammed the bottle down. The glass ate his bone. I rammed in three times into the crown of his skull, smashing through to his brains. It’s a good, strong bottle, johnnie walker black-well worth its resale value

The stunned body fell into the mud. A hissing sound came out of his lips, like wind escaping from a tire (244-245)

Indeed, his rebellion is his struggle to escape from his father figure, Ashok. He has hostility toward the father figure. It shows the necessity to free from authority figure, "The more I stole from him, the more I realized how much he had stolen from me" (196). It means that he rejects paternal authority. It makes him does a rebellion to Ashok. However, Ashok as father figure represents superego. It means that Ashok has the parental role as the lowest

social authority. Then, Balram escapes from this superego that tie him up . “I am not just any murderer, but one who killed his own employer (who is a kind of second father), and also contributed to the probable death of all his family members. A virtual mass murderer (37). Thus, it shows that the son is influenced by his unconscious mind to release from paternal authority.

Furthermore, he starts to identify with his father figure . This is his struggle to claim his identity as an adult by doing rebellion against parental control. He replaces Ashok’s position. He is reborn in order to recreate new himself. It stays the forces of father figure’s domination away around him. He started his new life to create a way. However, he does it in order to get independent pleasure as an adult. He states that independent satisfaction gained without the help from his father figure. That is the reason why he decides to go far away and get his freedom and then kill his father figure, “When I got the blood out of my eyes, it was all over for Mr. Ashok. The blood was draining from the neck quite fast—I believe that is the way the Muslims kill their chickens “ (246).

As a result, his rebirth becomes the inspiring idea behind his successful business. It means that he is free to make his own choice in the adult world without help and authority of father figure. Through his criminal action, Balram becomes a businessman and runs a car service for the call centres in Bangalore. As states in the novel, “ I was one of the drivers in the early days, but then I gave up. I don’t really think I ever enjoyed driving, you know? Talking is much more fun. Now the start- up has grown into a big

business....(258). He has learnt through bribery, crime, and all ways of Ashok's life. Thus, he runs his new life based on experiences when he used to be as son.

In fact, he sums up his success story as an entrepreneur in Bangalore. He moves from being a servant to a business entrepreneur. It means that he changes from son to be an adult who is free to decide his own life without the help and domination from father figure. Then, he becomes another creature of his father figure, Ashok. "Yes, Ashok! That's what I call myself these days. Ashok Sharma, North Indian entrepreneur, settled in Bangalore (258). His past time has relationship with his present status. He changes from a sweet-maker to a business tycoon. The circle is complete because it is similar to the life's background of his father figure. Ashok comes from a cook's family. Nevertheless, he claims to be different from Mr Ashok, "Once I was a driver to a master, but now I am a master of drivers. I don't treat them like servants – I don't slap, or bully, or mock anyone. I don't insult any of them by calling them my 'family' either" (259).

As a consequence, his rebellion against his father figure shows that his ego is authorized by his id. Moreover, his superego cannot control the id. The writer can see that he destroys the father figure in order to feel free of guilt. It can be seen in this following quotation: " Yet even if all my chandeliers come crashing down to the floor-even if they throw me in jail and have all the other prisoners dip their breaks into me – even if they make me walk the wooden stairs to"(276). Balram does not show regret after he does that criminal action. These things can be seen after his dangerous aggression. His superego

cannot repress the drives of the id. Parental standard cannot control him so that he cannot feel guilty. The cruel control that reflected by the father figure's negative attitude, make him being ignorant to the parental standard of value.

However, that rebellion indicates that he wants to get freedom from his father figure. The desire of getting freedom comes from the drives of id. Thus, it means that his id controls most of his psyche zone. Therefore, his personality tends to be primitive, destructive, and aggressive. The murdering is a kind of realization of destructive behavioural. It is needed to achieve independent pleasure, to create his own life. He earns independent, happiness, and satisfaction, "I love my startup-this chandelier, and this silver laptop, and these twenty six Toyota Qualis –but honestly, I'll get bored of it sooner or later. I am a first-gear man, Mr.Premier. In the end, I have to....(274). He likes doing anything by his own way. It is something that he can not get when he lives with Ashok.

All the discussion in this subchapter show that the ego of the main character is surrounded by his destructive id. Therefore, Balram's id to separate from his father figure in order to get freedom, make him stealing and killing him. Those criminal action is manifestation of rebellion against his father figure. Moreover, he replaces his father figure's position to become an adult. It makes him become free from the help and authority of his father figure. His personality tends to be aggressive as he does that criminal action.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Using psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud, the writer reveals the main character's personality issues in The White Tiger named Balram. From the analysis, the writer finally comes to the conclusion. The writer concludes that the main character's psychological condition motivated by his unconsciousness that influences his personality.

After analyzing Balram's unconsciousness, the writer can see the unconscious motive of what he does in this novel. Therefore, it is useful for knowing the hidden meaning why he commits criminal action toward his boss. Consciously, he reign because of the resentment toward his boss that causes slavery and cruelty.

However, the psychological analysis applies in this thesis, depicts Balram as a young man struggling with his protective and repressive father figure, Ashok. He does it in the way of his development towards becoming an adult. Nevertheless, he search for maturity is frustrated by figures of authority who has paternal role towards him.

Related to those issues, the writer finds Ashok as paternal role not only gives help and protection for Balram, but also authority. Then, he is stimulated by the father figure's negative attitude to gain freedom unconsciously. On the other hand, Ashok is the oppressive and repressive tyranny of Balram's superego. In the

result, his ego applies repression, displacement, and reaction formation mechanism to reduce the tension between his id and superego. These mechanisms make his personality become obedient person. Furthermore, he chooses to fulfill his wish by stealing and killing Ashok. Those destructive behaviours make his personality become aggressive. However, those criminal actions is reaction of his rebellion against his father figure. As a result, he replaces Ashok's position to recreate himself. Then, he starts his new life to gain independent satisfaction acquired without the interference from his father figure. The writer can see that he feel free of guilt by destroying the father figure. It indicates superego cannot repress his desire.

From all the explanation above, it is clear that psychoanalysis theory is able to reveal the personality issues of Balram Halwai's that influenced by his unconscious motives. Unconsciously, he wants to rebel against his father figure in order to get freedom. Ashok. Nevertheless, Ashok represent superego and the desire of getting freedom comes from the drive of the id. Then, Balram's ego applies self defense mechanisms to reduce the tension between his id and superego when he experiences as obedient person. Then, the id make his personality become aggressive. Balram kills Ashok as reflection of his rebellion against his father figure. This rebellion is his rejection toward the domination and the authority of the father figure in order to get freedom as an adult.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adiga, Aravind. The White Tiger. New York: Free Press, 2008.
- Abram, M.H. A Glossary of Literary Term. 7th Ed. Boston: Heinle And Heinle, 1999.
- Daiches, David. Critical Approaches to Literature. London: Longman, 1982 .
- Diparany, Andhiny Rahayu. Social Contradiction in Indian Capitalist Society as Reflected in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger. Padang: English Department of Andalas University, 2011.
- Fitryana .The Rebellion Against Adult Life in J.D Salinger's Catcher in the Rye. Padang: English Department of Andalas University, 2003.
- Guerin, Wilfred L. Et All. A Handbook of Critical Approach Literature. 2nd Ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.
- A Handbook of Critical Approach Literature. 4th Ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Kenney, William. How to Analyze Fiction. New York: Monarch Press, 1996.

Klarer, Mario. An Introduction to Literary Studies .2nd Ed. London And New York; Routledge , 2004.

Trisna, Feby. The Influence of Race, Culture, and Economy on The Main Character's Personality in Joseph Conrad's Almayer's Folly. Padang:: English Department of Andalas University, 2009.

Tyson, Louis. Critical Theory Today: A User Friendly Guide. 2nd. New York: Routledge, 2006.

INTERNET RESOURCES

Boeree, George. "Personality Theories: Sigmund Freud 1858-1939". Internet Sourcebook. 1 November 2008. Shippensburg University. 1 Sep 2011
< [Http:// WebSpace.Ship.Edu/ Cgboer/ Freud.Html](http://WebSpace.Ship.Edu/Cgboer/Freud.Html)>

Sebastian, A.J. " Poor Rich Divide in Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger ". Journal of Alternative Perspectives in The Social Sciences. 2009. Nagaland University. 3 Jan.2010
< <http://www.Japss.org> >