

Character Analysis of Pinocchio from a Wooden Doll to a Real Human Child : Psychoanalysis

Martina Girsang¹, Bella Renata Br. Manalu², Charli Marbun³, Enjelina Rointan Ambarita⁴, Roselyn Sitompul⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} The Methodist University of Indonesia

e-mail: : renatamanalubella@gmail.com

Abstrak

Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini mengeksplorasi makna dan aspek psikologis yang tertanam dalam karakter tokoh utama Pinokio. Teknik pengumpulan data melibatkan identifikasi dialog dalam novel Pinokio untuk dapat menganalisis karakter Pinokio yang merupakan boneka kayu yang dibuat oleh Gepetto, seorang tukang kayu miskin, kemudian boneka ini dikaruniai kehidupan oleh peri dan diangkat sebagai anak Gepetto. Dengan menggunakan teori psikoanalisis Sigmund Freud, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap lapisan psikologis tersembunyi yang memberikan wawasan mendalam tentang perasaan dan pikiran tokoh selama perjalanan hidupnya. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang identitas manusia dan pengalaman emosional melalui media tulisan, yaitu novel, khususnya dalam konteks tokoh Pinokio dengan menceritakan perjalanan hidupnya yang kompleks. Kesimpulannya, analisis psikoanalisis terhadap tokoh dapat memberikan wawasan yang mendalam tentang dimensi psikologis karakter seseorang melalui perjalanan hidupnya.

Kata kunci: *Novel, Psikoanalisis, Tokoh*

Abstract

Using a descriptive qualitative approach, this study explores the meaning and psychological aspects embedded in the character of the main character Pinocchio. The data collection technique involves identifying the dialogue in the novel Pinocchio to be able to analyze the character of Pinocchio who is a wooden doll made by Gepetto, a poor carpenter, then this doll is blessed with life by a fairy and adopted as Gepetto's child. Using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, this research aims to uncover hidden psychological layers that provide deep insights into the character's feelings and thoughts during his life journey. The results of the study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of human identity and emotional experience through the medium of writing, namely novels, especially in the context of the character Pinocchio by telling his complex life journey. In conclusion, the psychoanalytic analysis of the character can provide deep insight into the psychological dimensions of a person's character through his or her life journey.

Keywords : *Novels, Psychoanalysis, Characters*

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are expressions of personal human feelings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm and beliefs in the form of images of life that can arouse fascination with language tools and are depicted in written form. Sumardjo in his book says that literary work is an attempt to record the contents of the writer's soul, this recording uses language tools. Literature is a form of recording in language that will be conveyed to other people which is a place to reflect the complexity of human thoughts and emotions. Many works have been born as a form of expression of human feelings, such as films, music, drama, poetry, songs and novels. Literary works are expressions of personal human feelings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, and beliefs in the form of life images that can evoke charm with language tools and are described in writing. Sumardjo in his book says that literary

works are an attempt to record the contents of the writer's soul, this recording uses language tools. Literature is a form of recording in language that will be conveyed to others which is a place to reflect the complexity of human thoughts and emotions. Many works have been born as a form of expression of human feelings, such as movies, music, dramas, poems, songs, and novels. novel is a form of literary work in the form of prose, which has intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The content of novels is longer and more complex than short stories. Usually the story in a novel begins with the most important event or event experienced by the character in the story, which will then change the fate in his life. So, the characters and characters are more developed until they experience a change in fate. The novel will also tell the character of the characters in it in a complex manner through the description of the conflict presented in the novel. Character is the attitude of the characters described by the author in a literary work. Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 165) states that "Characters are the people featured in a narrative or dramatic work who are interpreted by the reader as having a different character.

Prastika (2016) in her research stated that based on the discursive method and dramatic method, the characterization of Elina's character by the author in the novel "Ich spür mich nicht" by Jana Frey is loner, submissive, confident, timid, and unyielding. The characterization of Elina's character in terms of Carl Gustav Jung's personality psychology, namely Elina's character tends to have an introverted personality because she has four introverted personality traits, including (a) preferring to be alone, (b) having her own way of expressing things, (c) not easily getting along with others, (d) like to fantasize or fantasize, and only has one extraverted personality trait, namely self-confidence.

Literary works often serve as mirrors that reflect human psychological complexity. In seemingly simple narratives, there is often a depth of meaning that is relevant to the universal human experience. One literary work that is rich in psychological meaning is Carlo Collodi's Pinocchio. The story follows the journey of Pinocchio, a wooden puppet made by a poor carpenter named Geppetto, who is given life by a fairy. Pinocchio's journey to become a true human child is a powerful metaphor for transformation, moral growth and the struggle towards adulthood. Within the framework of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis, the character of Pinocchio can be analyzed as a representation of internal human dynamics. Freud divided the personality structure into three main elements: id, ego, and superego. The id represents the basic human drive to seek pleasure, the superego reflects learned moral and ethical values, while the ego acts as a mediator that balances the two forces. Using this theory, an analysis of Pinocchio's character can provide deep insight into his struggle with primal urges, moral pressures, and his attempts to achieve psychological and moral balance. The story of Pinocchio is more than just a fairy tale about a wooden puppet who wants to become human. His journey is full of symbolism that depicts the inner conflicts of humans in the face of moral and emotional challenges.

Windsari (2017) In research entitled analysis of the main character in the novel Dua Kunci Brackets by Handoko F Zainsam: Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic study states that there are three types of personality described by the main character in the novel Dua Tanda Brackets by Handoko F Zainsam, namely id, ego, and superego. In general, there are (18) quotations that mark the personality structure of the main character in novel Two Parentheses namely (6) quotes mark the id form of personality, (3) quotes mark the ego form of personality, and (9)The quote marks the superego form of personality. In this novel, researchers found that the first one only uses the id without looking at the ego and superego, the second uses the id and superego without looking at the ego, the third uses the ego without looking at the id and superego, the fourth only uses the superego without looking at the id and ego.

As a wooden puppet given life, Pinocchio is a tabula rasa of an underdeveloped soul, who is quickly caught up in a world full of temptations and consequences. His impulsive behaviors, such as leaving school, lying, and being seduced by the promise of instant wealth, reflect the dominance of the id in the early stages of his journey. However, every mistake Pinocchio makes teaches him an important lesson. In the context of psychoanalysis, this process reflects the interaction between the id and the superego, where Pinocchio begins to realize the consequences of his actions and learns to control his primitive impulses. For example, his elongated nose whenever he lies is a physical manifestation of the guilt instilled by the superego. This symbol shows that although

Pinocchio tends to follow his impulsive impulses, external moral influences begin to take root in him. The characters of Geppetto and the fairy in

this story play an important role as representations of moral values and guidance. Geppetto is a loving parental figure who, although often disappointed by Pinocchio's actions, always provides unconditional support. This relationship illustrates the superego aspect that stems from nurture and social expectations. On the other hand, the fairy serves as a spiritual mentor who instills discipline and responsibility in Pinocchio, helping to direct his moral development.

However, the challenges Pinocchio faces do not only come from himself. Antagonistic characters such as the Fox and the Cat represent external temptations that capitalize on Pinocchio's weaknesses. These temptations reflect the constant psychological conflict between the id and superego, where the ego must play a role in organizing and making decisions.

Bernaldez et al., (2022) also conducted research using psychoanalytic theory on one of Billie Eilish's songs. The research entitled Psychological Study of the Depression of Youth Today states that First, the aspect of depression in its theme is unresolved sadness or loss, the abandonment of loved ones which leads to despair, the toxic attitude of society which is isolated and meaningless.

By analyzing the character of Pinocchio from a psychoanalytic perspective, this study seeks to delve deeper into the psychological dimensions hidden in the story. The story of Pinocchio is not only a reflection of an individual's journey towards adulthood, but also illustrates the human struggle in overcoming the conflict between desire, morality and responsibility. In addition, this study highlights the timeless relevance of classical literature in understanding the human condition. The themes raised in the story of Pinocchio, such as honesty, responsibility and sacrifice, remain relevant in the context of modern life. As such, this analysis not only provides a new appreciation of Collodi's work but also broadens the horizons of how literature can be used to explore human psychological dimensions.

The introduction presents a comprehensive overview of the literary work, particularly the characters in Pinocchio. The relationship between language, emotion, and human experience is explored through the lens of literary psychology and Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. The gap in this study lies in the need to further explore and analyze the psychological aspects of the characters in a novel, particularly the novel Pinocchio. While previous studies have applied psychoanalytic theory to literary works, the proposed research aims to fill the gap by conducting a psychoanalytic analysis of specific song lyrics. This approach intends to uncover the psychological aspects hidden in each dialog, offering a deeper understanding of the main character, Pinocchio, and his relationship with human identity.

METHOD

In writing this article we used a descriptive qualitative approach, which is a method that uses exposure or description of the situation or condition being studied in the form of narrative descriptions (Mukhtar, 2013). In analyzing the data, we used text and contextual analysis techniques, namely the technique of identifying dialogues and conflicts that reflect the character of the main character in dealing with conflicts during his life journey, while contextual analysis, namely linguistic analysis, identifies key words and phrases related to the psychoanalysis of the main character. Al-Ma'ruf, 2009), the interconnected relationship between diction, method, and analytical approach is explained in the analysis process, reviewing the use of language and language style to understand the characters in the novel. The data sources used are secondary and primary sources, namely dialog from the novel pinocchio by carlo collodi as the main text source. And secondary data, namely academic literature studies on the character of pinocchio in the novel pinocchio, articles, journals and reviews related to character psychoanalysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSION

In analyzing Pinocchio's character transformation using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic approach, we can dissect the three main aspects in Freud's theory: id, ego, and superego.

Pinocchio's journey from wooden puppet to real man can be seen as a psychological journey towards maturity and balance of these three elements.

1. Id: Primitive Drives and Desires

Id is the part of the personality that is oriented towards pleasure and instant fulfillment of needs, without considering consequences. Here is the dialog and explanation:

Dialogue: *"I don't want to go to school, I want to play all day!"*

Explanation: This dialog reflects Pinocchio's impulsive urge to avoid responsibility (school) in favor of immediate pleasure (play). He is ruled by the id which does not care about obligations.

Dialogue: *"Why should I listen to Geppetto? Playing on Pleasure Island is more fun!"*

Explanation: The choice to follow the fun on Pleasure Island illustrates Pinocchio's inability to resist temptation and momentary desires, without thinking about the impact on himself or Geppetto.

Dialogue: *"I'll tell a little lie. After all, no one knows!"*

Explanation: This shows the id drive that drives Pinocchio to manipulate reality for instant gain, without considering the moral consequences (such as an elongated nose).

Dialogue: *"I'll buy myself some food with this money. Geppetto will surely forgive me later."*

Explanation: The choice to prioritize self-gratification (buying food) over the needs of others shows the dominance of the id in her behavior.

Dialogue: *"Why work so hard? Stromboli gives me money without me having to work hard!"*

Explanation: Pinocchio chose the easy way to get money, which is typical of the id-avoiding effort and long-term consequences.

2. Ego: Mediation between Id and Superego

Pinocchio's ego emerges when he begins to consider the consequences of his actions. The ego is a mediator that tries to balance the desires of the id and the moral values of the superego, while considering reality. Here is the dialog and explanation:

Dialogue: *"I want to go to Pleasure Island, but what if I can't get home later?"*

Explanation: Here, the ego begins to consider possible risks. Although Pinocchio is tempted by the id to have fun, he begins to think of realistic consequences.

Dialogue: *"Geppetto told me to go to school. Maybe I should do that first, then play afterwards."*

Explanation: The ego tries to make a compromise between the id (desire to play) and the superego (moral obligation to study), showing the ego's role in making rational decisions.

Dialogue: *"If I keep lying, my nose will get longer. I have to stop lying."*

Explanation: The ego analyzes the immediate consequences of the act of lying and decides to stop it to avoid further punishment.

Dialogue: *"I want to escape from Stromboli, but if I fail, I could be caught and punished more severely."*

Explanation: Here, the ego considers strategies to get out of a difficult situation, thinking about the risks and benefits of each action.

Dialogue: *"Geppetto will surely be disappointed if I don't help look for him. But how can I help him without getting into danger?"*

Explanation: The ego tries to balance the moral desire to help (superego) with the need to stay safe (reality).

3. Superego: Morality and Social Norms

The superego represents moral values learned through authority figures such as Geppetto and the Blue Fairy. Here is the dialog and explanation:

Dialogue: *"Geppetto always works hard for me. I must do the right thing for him."*

Explanation: The superego emerges in the form of a sense of responsibility and appreciation for Geppetto's sacrifice. Pinocchio begins to prioritize moral obligations.

Dialogue: *"The Blue Fairy says I have to be honest if I want to be a real human being. I'll tell the truth, even if it's hard."*

Explanation: The superego internalizes the value of honesty taught by the Blue Fairy. The decision to tell the truth, even though it is hard, is evidence of the dominance of morality in him.

Dialogue: *"Playing on Pleasure Island is fun, but I know it's wrong. I have to go home."*

Explanation: Pinocchio begins to listen to the superego that reminds him of what is right and wrong, even though the id's desires are still tempting.

Dialogue: *"I can't let Geppetto get trapped inside the whale's belly alone. I have to save him, even if it's dangerous."*

Explanation: The superego encourages Pinocchio to sacrifice his personal comfort and safety in order to help others, which is the pinnacle of morality.

Dialogue: *"I want to be a good boy. A boy who is responsible, honest, and cares for others."*

Explanation: This reflects Pinocchio's mature moral consciousness, where the superego fully directs his actions to become a true human being.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of Pinocchio's psychological journey using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis reveals the transformation of his personality from a wooden puppet dominated by impulsive urges (id) to a real human being capable of integrating moral values (superego) with reality (ego). At the beginning of the story, Pinocchio often gives in to momentary desires without thinking about the consequences, such as choosing to play over studying or lying to avoid responsibility. This shows the dominance of the id in him. Along the way, through the guidance of authority figures such as Geppetto and the Blue Fairy, as well as direct experience of the consequences of his actions (e.g., an elongated nose or turning into a donkey), Pinocchio begins to develop an ego that balances impulsive urges with rational consideration. His superego also develops by internalizing moral values, such as honesty, responsibility, and sacrifice.

The culmination of the transformation occurs when Pinocchio is willing to face danger to save Geppetto, showing that he has become a morally and emotionally mature individual. This change confirms that the maturation process requires a balance between the id, ego, and superego, which is achieved through life experience, reflection, and moral influence from the environment.

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