

**THE PERSONALITY CHANGE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER  
IN THE NOVEL TO ALL THE BOYS I'VE BEFORE**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The aims to describe The Personality Changes Of The Main Character In The Novel To All The Boys I've Loved Before. Researcher uses the theory according to Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961). The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The data source of this research is the novel To All The Boys I've Loved Before. The technique used to analyze the data is by doing several steps, including (1) reading the main character in the novel To All The Boys I've Loved Before, (2) understanding the personality in Lara Jean as the main character of each quotation evidence in the novel. , and (3) analyzing the personality of the main character in the novel. The results showed that a person can change personality from introvert to extrovert. The change in personality from a closed character to a very open character is very interesting to analyze. This personality change is due to coercion that requires getting out of the comfort zone, hanging out with extroverted people, the main character's school environment, feeling that others have accepted her, and the most prominent change in Lara Jean's personality is a love affair with a man who has character very extroverted.*

**Keywords:** *Change of character, Novel To All The Boys I've Loved Before.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. Literature most often refers to works of the creative imagination, including novels, poetry, plays, fiction, nonfiction, journalism, and in some cases, songs. Literature is the result of human creation that expresses the thoughts, ideas, understanding, and feelings. Humans interact and socialize because human nature works as social beings. So that it looks good that novel literature, poetry, and others are used as a means to express and express

messages with literary developments. Literature allows individuals to know and question their identity by increasing awareness and awareness. It should be noted that human beings and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts, and literature.

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studies, fine arts, and literature. Considering this prominent correlation between literature and psychology, In Novel Jenny Han explains the meaning of literature and personality.

Psychological Analysis of the Literature , applied using Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) as a personality theory with an analytical psychology approach. In this discussion, the writer examines the characters in the novel, where the behavior character of Lara Jean in the Novel To all the Boys I've Loved Before as the main role will be analyzed using Jung's theory. Jung's theory is known as personality theory, where the personality of the soul is part of all thoughts, feelings, behavior, consciousness and unconscious personality to guide humans to adapt to their social and physical environment. In this novel, the author analyzes the nature of the main character who has an introverted character but over time the main role becomes an extrovert.

To All the Boys I've Loved Before is a 2014 young adult romance novel by American author Jenny Han, first published by Simon & Schuster and released on April 15, 2014. In 2014, Han released the young adult romance novel, To All the Boys I've Loved Before, about Lara Jean Song Covey, a high school student whose life changes from being an introvert to a very confident girl.

The scope of study in this research the writer will focuses on finding the main

character in the novel, analyzing the old personality of the main character and finding answers to why the old personality of the main character can change. Researcher analyzes using Carl Jung's theory which mentions two types of human personality, namely Introverts and Extroverts.

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In general, Literary Psychology is a text that is analyzed by considering the relevance and role of psychological studies. Psychology also plays an important role in literary works by focusing on the psychological point of literary works, both elements of the author, character, and reader, by focusing on the inner conflicts contained in literary works to be analyzed. So, in general it can be concluded that the relationship between literature and psychology is very close.

According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1995:90) approaches the psychology literature with regard to the authors, the process of creativity, literature, and readers.

A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and literary studies meet in their focus on fantasy, emotion, and the human psyche. The psychology of literature is also often referred to as the psychological study of writers, as

types and as individuals, or the study of the creative process, or the study of existing psychological types and laws. Psychology of Literature According to Endraswara : "literature Psychology is study that examined the literature as a mental activity in a broad sense that literature can not be separated from life depicting various series of human personality" (2008: 97). Literature and psychology are two branches of science that study the human soul. Psychology examines human behavior and its causes while literature describes human behavior through fiction.

The two sciences that study human behavior are interrelated and mutually beneficial. a literary work supports psychology in terms of describing the psychological state of humans, as we see in the example of Dostoevsky's character. Psychology and literary studies meet in their focus on fantasy, emotion, and the human soul. Thus there is a two-way relationship based on the reciprocal interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluating a literary work with psychological sources and obtaining psychological truth from a literary work. Psychological content appears in various literary forms, from poetry to short stories, plays and novels.

However, the most explicit references to the human mind can be found in psychological novels which deal with the individual's inner experiences, thoughts, feelings, emotions and introspection. Centuries ago, Aristotle coined a term that brought literature and psychology

face to face: catharsis (psychological or mental purification of feelings). Since that time, literature and the human psyche have been correlated either by various writers, philosophers, critics, or through some technique or movement. According to N. Holland (1990: 34) literature has played a significant role in Freud's discovery of psychoanalysis. According to Bourne Jr. said in (Siswantoro, 2008: 26) "Psychology is the study of behavior.

According to Ratna (2009: 342-344) in her new book 2012 the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in literary works. Literary psychology research is carried out in two ways. First, through understanding psychological theories, an analysis of a literary work is then carried out. The Second, by the first determining the literary work as the object of research, then determining the psychological theories that are considered relevant for conducting the analysis. So, literary psychology is a literary study that views the work as a psychological activity of the author who will use creativity, taste, and intention in his work.

This explains that psychology and literature are scientific studies of the basics of behavior. So if we look at it concretely, human behavior is very diverse, but has a unique pattern if we pay close attention to studying one's psychology.

#### **Character**

Character is a term for people in fiction, heroes and villains, allies and foes, love

interests and comic relief. Plotting, in fact, can be thought of as character in action. The characters in the novel are a reflection of the human condition in real life. According to Abrams (1985:21) says that "the characters are presented in a work of dramatic or narrative, which is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral qualities and dispositional presented in what they say dialogue and with that they're doing actions.

Other characters, usually the main agents of action, we know in great depth, because layer upon layer of psychological complexity is reenacted. These codes are specific to a particular culture. Only those who know the code can read the signs. If an African writer describes a combination of traditional and modern clothing, those of us outside the culture can only guess at the meanings they convey. To turn it around, it would be hard for anyone but the Americans of our time to judge what kind of person would wear a Yankees hat in California, or what kind of person would own a Jeep Wrangler. But those of us who know the codes can assemble the signs into a portrait of the person. Those signs may or may not add to a coherent and unified personality. They may point in the opposite direction. But they are always suggestive, always pointing to some personal style meaning.

#### Psychological Theory

The author uses the theory of Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) who came from an intellectual family in Kerwil

(Thurgau), Switzerland. Jung argued about "want" as a conscious and unconscious element in the human personality. Personality or soul is the blanket of all thoughts, feelings and behavior, awareness and lack of awareness of personality guides people to adapt to the social environment and physical environment at the beginning of life, personality is a unity or unity that has the potential to form when developing personality people should strive to maintain unity and harmony between all the elements of personality. Carl Gustav Jung described two basic personality types, namely introverts and extraverts. The type of whose peculiarity is due to the fact that the individual adapts and orients himself primarily through his most distinct functions. It can be distinguished by the direction of their interest in the object.

#### Personality Types

Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) describes the 2 types of personality in detail, namely:

The Introvert Type

The Extrovert Type

The Introvert Type

Introvert types are human personalities who are more in touch with the world in the human mind itself. Humans who have introverted nature are more likely to shut themselves off from outside life, are not confident, don't like to talk, like to imagine, think more and are less active and also those who prefer to be in silence or calm conditions, rather than in too many people. Jung described introverted behavior as a person who is

quiet, stays away from outside events, doesn't want to get involved with the objective world, doesn't like being in crowds, feels lonely and lost in crowds. He did things his own way, closed off from the outside world. Introversion is a condition or tendency wholly or largely concerned with and "interested in one's own mental life." Introverts are generally considered to be more protective or reflective. Introverts often enjoy solitary activities such as reading,

#### Thinking

The introverted thinking type is characterized by the primacy of the type of thinking that is strongly influenced by ideas, even though the ideas do not come from objective data but in their subjective basis. This type will follow his ideas like an extrovert, but in the opposite direction inward and not outward. Intensity is the goal, not extension. In these basic respects introverts differ quite clearly from their extroverted counterparts. Another difference, namely his intense relationship with objects, is almost completely lacking in him as in every type of introvert. Everything about him tends to disappear and be hidden. his judgments seem cold, inflexible, arbitrary, and cruel, because they relate to far fewer objects than subjects. One cannot sense anything in it which might assign a higher value to the object; it always passes through the object and goes one with the feeling of superiority of the subject. He may be polite, friendly and benevolent, but one is constantly aware of a certain uneasiness that betrays an ulterior motive to disarm the

opponent, which he must somehow be appeased and appeased lest he prove himself to be a nuisance. It does not make sense, of course whether he is an opponent, but if he is sensitive he will feel himself disgusted and even belittled.

#### Feeling

Introvert feelings are determined mainly by subjective factors. He differs fundamentally from feeling extraverted as an introvert from extraverted thinking. It is very difficult to give an intellectual explanation of the introverted feeling process, or even an approximate description of it, although the strange nature of this kind of feeling is very noticeable once one is aware of it.

#### Sensation

In the introverted attitude, sensation is based primarily on the subjective component of perception. Although its nature makes it dependent on the purpose of the stimulus, the sensed object ranks second after the sensing subject. Sensation is an irrational function, because it is oriented not to the logical process of judgment but only to what is and what is happening.

#### Intuition

The introvert's intuition is directed toward the inner object, a term that might justly be applied to the contents of the subconscious. The relations of objects in consciousness are completely analogous to external objects, although their reality is not physical but psychic. They appear to be intuitive perceptions

as subjective images of things which, although not to be encountered outside the world, constitute the contents of unconscious, and the collective unconscious in particular. These contents are naturally inaccessible to experience, a quality they have in common with external objects.

#### **The Extrovert Type**

According to Jung, people who have an extroverted attitude are more involved in stimuli or stimuli from outside themselves. It is characterized by an extroverted attitude that leads their energy outside for example with other people and can become energy from outside. These extroverts are more affected by their external environment than their own inner world. Characteristics of extroverted people, they have intense contact with their outside world. Jung found that extroverted personality tendencies push more outward than inward. Extroverts enjoy social situations, are active and confident, the ability to make small talk to make them seem more socially adept than introverts. In essence, the inner extrovert interest and concern for the outside world, friendly and cool. As for the supporting part that influences changes in a person's character, according to Atkinson (1987), change is an activity or process that makes a person different from before.

Social behavior or personality is behavior that is directed specifically to other people. Even in the same social conditions, a person will act in his own

way. This is a reflection of the unique human nature and brought into a certain atmosphere, and is shown in the existing environment or social conditions. Social behavior carried out by individuals in society can be seen from various tendencies of human behavior, such as tendencies towards roles, tendencies, and tendencies to express.

Change is a process of change experienced by humans based on what has been, both from the role of family institutions, friends, the environment, and from themselves. The process of change is largely determined by the conditions and needs of these people.

#### **METHODOLOGY**

In completing the analysis of this thesis, the author uses qualitative research as a method to reveal language units. The researcher chooses this method to analyze data because this is the data and the text is written in the novel. Therefore, the writer uses this method because the data is taken by means of observation and description in the form of words or sentences such as Carl Jung's theory in novel as object.

In general, qualitative research involves the study of the use and collection of various empirical case study materials with texts or manuscripts, personal experiences, introspection, life stories, observational, interactional and visual texts that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in life. individuals (Denzy and Lincoln,



2004). ) in Wahyuni Sari's book. The reason the researcher chooses this method is because of the data to be analyzed. Because the object as the novel is written data and text. All data that has been collected is related to the topic of analysis and research that has been carried out by several experts from their respective fields. And as a source of data this analysis comes from the novel *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* which determines by leading a character in an introverted personality. This analysis aims to reveal the psychological understanding that everyone has since childhood.

#### **Data Analysis Method**

In analyzing data, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. As Nawawi (1993:27) says that metode penelitian deskriptif adalah prosedur atau cara memecahkan masalah penelitian dengan cara memaparkan keadaan objek yang sedang diselidiki sebagaimana adanya berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang actual pada masa saat sekarang. (Descriptive method is a procedure or manner in solving the problems of an analysis by explaining the object which being investigated towards the factual fact).

The steps for analyzing data are follows:

1. Reading and understanding the script of Novel *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* By Jenny Han
2. Determining the personality types According Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) by looking the elements types of personality, such as introvert and extrovert, then knowing what the support to change her personality.

#### **ANALYSIS AND FINDING**

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the novel *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* by applying the theory of Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) which describes how introverts and extroverts are.

##### **The Main Character in *To All the Boys I've Loved Before* Novel**

The main character is the most important character in the storyline in a novel. The characteristics of the main character are (a) if the character talks the most about his existence and is talked about the most by other story characters (b) if the character is the most sacrificed and (c) if the character is the only character who provides a solution to the conflict or problem that arises in the story.

First of all, because she talks the most about her existence and because she talks the most about other story characters, Lara Jean is qualified to be the main character in the novel *To All The Boys I've Loved Before*. In a quotation below, Lara Jean says that she is the one who tells the characters in the novel.

My dad loves Josh because he's a boy and my dad is surrounded by girls. I mean it: all day long he is surrounded by females. My dad is an ob-gyn, and he also happens to be the father of three daughters, so it's like girls, girls, girls all day.

Margot first, me in the middle, and my sister Kitty last. On her birth certificate she is Katherine; to us she is Kitty. (TATBILB, p.2)

From the first quote above, Lara Jean talks about self and existence in other characters. It can be concluded that she describes herself as the main character in this novel. You crashed it and you got a big scratch on the side" he continues, "Remember that?" "Yeah, I remember you cried." "I didn't cry. I was justifiably upset. And that was the end of my little crush." Josh gets up to go and we walk to the foyer.

Then he gives me a quick, fierce hug and disappears into the night. I'm standing there in the open door and the thought flies in my head, so quick, so unexpected, I can't stop myself from thinking it: If you were mine, I would never have broken up with you, not in a million years. (TATBILB, p. 55)

It can be seen in the fourth quote above that Lara Jean always feels hurt because she finds it difficult to express her feelings to someone she loves. Lara Jean valued her sister's feelings so much that she was afraid to reveal what was really going on in her heart, and Lara was afraid that her sister would not be with her anymore.

What are you talking about. "That's what you said. In your letter. How I'm an egotistical guy who goes around giving girls STD, Remember?" "What letter? I never wrote you any letter!" "Wait. Yes I did. I did write him a letter, about a

million years ago. But that's not the letter he's talking about. It couldn't be. "Yes. You. Did. It was addressed to me, from you." Oh, God. No. No. This isn't happening. This isn't reality. I'm dreaming. I'm in my room and I'm dreaming and Peter Kavinsky is in my dream, glaring at me. I close my eyes. Am I dreaming? Is this real? "Lara Jean?" I open my eyes. I'm not dreaming, and this is real. This is a nightmare. Peter Kavinsky is holding my letter in his hand. It's my handwriting, my envelope, my everything. How did you get that?" (TATBILB, p. 66 )

From the seventh quote above, the researcher finds that Lara Jean is the only one who is able to exist in the problems raised in the novel. The researcher finds out how she overcomes that by trying to live in the real world she is dreaming of meeting the man she once liked. The researcher finds Lara mature enough to overcome the problems she faces so that nothing worse happens. Lara Jean overcomes this by pretending to be Peter's girlfriend so that other men who get the letter do not misunderstand of her. Because the letters that were scattered were all love letters that Lara had written to the man she once liked.

Lara Jean's Old Personality in To All the Boys I've Loved Before Novel

It is clear that in the novel To All The Boys I've Loved Before written by Jenny Han that the main character in the novel is Lara Jean. In the novel it is told that Lara had a completely different personality before she finally changed.



The researcher talks about what Lara Jean's personality was like before she changed. The researcher finds that Lara is a very introverted person.

When I write, I hold nothing back. I write like he'll never read it. Because he never will. Every secret thought, every careful observation, everything I've saved up inside me, I put into it all in the letter. When I'm done, I seal it, I address it, and then I put it in my teal hatbox. They're not love letters in the strictest sense of the word. My letters are for when I don't want to be in love anymore. They're for good-bye. Because after I write my letter, I'm no longer consumed by my all-consuming love. I can eat my cereal and not wonder if he likes bananas over his Cheerios too; I can sing along to love songs and not be singing them to him. If love is like a possession, maybe my letters are like my exorcisms. My letters set me free. ( TATBILB, p.1 )

Personality is very secretive. The character's words show the characteristics of an introvert who often does things that are private and needs other people to know how she feels. As in this quote Lara really shows that she is a shy, quiet and very self-confident girl. She is afraid to express anything from sad things to happy things directly and in real life. The main character feels free to write things down in her diary and letters.

Lara Jean will be nice "margot says, as long as you behave. And you both have to take care of Daddy. Make sure he doesn't work too many Saturdays. Make

sure he takes the car in for inspection next month. And make sure you buy coffee filters- you're always forgetting to buy coffee filters."Yes, drill sergeant," Kitty and I chorus. I search Margot's face for sadness or fear or worry, for some sign that she is scared to go so far away, that she will miss us as much as we will miss her. I don't see it, though. The three of us sleep in Margot's room that night. Kitty falls asleep first, as always. I lie in the dark beside her with my eyes open. I can't sleep. The thought that tomorrow night Margot won't be in this room--it makes me so sad I can hardly bear it. I hate change more than almost anything. (TATBILB, p. 23)

Based on the ninth quote above, the researcher concludes that Lara's personality is very secretive. Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) says Introverts tend to hate change. Because they are quite difficult to adjust to new things, and the new situation makes them less comfortable. Same thing when Lara Jean hated change when she found out her sister Margot was going to continue her studies. It is clear in the last sentence that Lara Jean really hates change from anything. This is one of Jean's old personalities before turning into an extrovert.

The Reasons of Lara's personality Change from Introvert to be Extrovert  
In the previous discussion, we have discussed how Lara Jean's personality or the main character in the novel *To All The Boys I've Loved Before* written by Jenny before she changed. It has been said that Lara actually has an

introverted personality. However, in the later part of the novel, Lara is said to have turned into a different person. Researchers found that there are a number of clear reasons why the main character changes from someone who is an introvert to someone who is an extrovert.

First, the reason that caused Lara to change from someone who is an introvert to someone who is an extrovert is because she got out of her comfort zone. This can be seen in the fifteenth quote below:

I've never had to know how to get to the mall, because Margot always drove us there. I've never had to pay attention. But today, so far so good. I'm listening to the radio, bop- ping along, even driving with just one hand on the wheel. I do this confidence, because the more I fake it, the more it's supposed to feel true. Everything is going so well that I take the shortcut way instead of the highway way. I cut through the side neighborhood, and even as I'm doing it, I'm wondering if this was such a great idea. (TATBILB, p. 33)

Based on the fifteenth quote above, the researcher concludes that Lara turned into an extroverted person because she had to get out of her personality comfort zone when her sister put the responsibility on her. Researchers found that a person changes because she is forced to take responsibility by circumstances and will be more daring to leave a long life because after all, someone who is given full trust will try

to carry out that responsibility more. It seems like in this quote Lara begins to brave her fear and self-doubt.

The eleventh quote below also shows Lara's introverted personality. Lara Jean is described as someone who expresses all her heart and feelings in writing.

Dear Josh.

I cried a lot. Just like that, it was over. It was over before I even had a chance. The important thing wasn't that Josh had chosen Margot. It was that Margot had chosen him. So that was that. I cried my eyes out; I wrote my letter; I put the whole thing to rest. I haven't thought of him that Made for each other. way since. He and Margot are meant to be They're MFEO. I'm still awake when Margot comes back to bed, but I quickly shut my eyes and pretend to be asleep. Kitty's cuddled up next to me. I hear a snuffy sound and I peek out of one eye to look at Margot. Her back is to us; her shoulders are shaking. She's crying. Margot never cries. Now that I've seen Margot cry over him, I believe it more than ever--they're not over. (TATBILB, p. 28)

Based on the eleventh quote above, the researcher can find that Lara's personality is very closed, as Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) theory says that one of the characteristics of an introvert is to do things in their own way, closed from the outside world. An introvert tends to do things alone without other people. Lara Jean expresses her heart and honesty only to her paper and pen. Lara Jean shows her freedom only herself knows and privacy to others.

The last reason that caused Lara to change from an introvert to an extrovert is because of her Courage. According to Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961), one of the characteristics of extroverts is courage. This can be seen in the twenty quotes below :

He sees me, and I see him. Love is scary: it changes; it can go away. That's part of the risk. I don't want to be scared anymore.

I want to be brave, like Margot. It's almost a new year, after all. I light up sparklers for each of us, and Kitty starts dancing around the snow making a ring of fire with hers. (TATBILB, p. 354)

Based on the twentieth quote above, the researcher can find that Lara has turned into an extrovert person because her courage has been shown to interact and get along with other people. My reason for this quote is that love and association from someone will make you more daring in interacting with someone. Motivation also spurs courage from an introvert to an extrovert. Lara Jean's love and family factors have played a role in shaping her personality to be open and confident. So in this analysis the researcher finds that Lara Jean or the main character in the novel *To All The Boys I've Loved Before* written by Jenny finally changed from an introverted or closed personality to an open person or called an extrovert. It has been proven in detail that there are a number of reasons why Lara turned from an introvert to an extrovert. These reasons have also been explained in detail in the discussion above. With

the conclusion of the discussion on the reasons underlying Lara Jean's personality change, the whole discussion in this thesis ends in answering the research questions that have been set out in the introduction section of this thesis

#### **V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In closing this thesis, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for readers, especially students of the Department of English Literature, namely:

1. After analyzing this research, the researcher hopes that future researchers will be able to understand the various main characters in the novel through the existing quotes. Does someone have an introvert or extrovert personality. This is very useful for maintaining good relationships and communication by understanding how a person is so that researchers know to be able to behave with different personalities from each other.
2. By understanding the theory of Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961) which describes a person as having introverts and extroverts, it is hoped that next researcher will find it easier to find out personality through quotes in the novel in detail.
3. The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions related to the analysis in this thesis will be better.

4. Researcher hopes this thesis can motivate students, especially English literature majors who want to next research to know the type of personality and are interested in studying character more comprehensively.

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