



***PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS OF ANNIE CHARACTER  
IN THE HORSE WHISPERER NOVEL WRITTEN BY  
NICHOLAS EVANS***

**A THESIS  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
The Sarjana Degrees Majoring Literature in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

**Submitted by:  
KOLONA BUDI LESTARI  
NIM: 13020110110009**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
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2014**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, September 2014

The Writer

Kolona Budi L.

## **APPROVAL**

Approved by  
Thesis Advisor

Drs. SiswoHarsono, M. Hum.  
NIP. 19640418 199001 1001

VALIDATION

Approved by  
Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University  
On November 3rd, 2014

## Chair Person

## First Member

Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M.Hum

Dra. Arida Widyastuti, M.Hum

NIP 196102261987032001

NIP 196306071989032001

## Second Member

### Third Member

Eta Farmacelia N., S.S., M.Hum., M.A

Ayu Ida Savitri, S.S., M.Hum

NIP 17205292003122001

NIP 1979082220008012013

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Our greatest weakness lies in giving up.

The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time.”

*Thomas A. Edison*

*This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family,*

*and also to everyone who helped me accomplish this thesis*

*Thank you for everything.*

*I hope this little things makes you smile happily,*

*I praise the Lord to have you.*

*I love you.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore will be glad to received any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about appraisal system especially the application of attitude items.

Semarang, September 2014

Kolona Budi L

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purposes of this thesis are to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements contained in *The Horse Whisperer* novel written by Nicholas Evans and to analyze the novel deeply using Psychological Theory of Id, Ego, and Superego by Sigmund Freud. The method used in the writing of this thesis is library research through internet browsing and reading books. Nicholas Evans's *The Horse Whisperer* tells about the story of a woman who tries to heal her child and her horse suffering from trauma after having an accident. They both have burden of life and trauma that they face until they find a horsewhisperer who does not only heal their horses but also their lives. From the analysis, the writer can conclude that Annie has Id, Ego and Superego in herself and she has to control it to get balance psychological life. The author shows several psychological aspects which make this novel become attractive. Keys words: Nicholas Evans, The Horse Whisperer, intrinsic elements, extrinsic element, psychoanalytic theory.

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Literature is a form of creative art using language as the medium and the object of its work is human and his life. Language used in literature is art language. Rene' Welleck and Austin Warren in their book *Theory of Literature* said, "*Language is the material of literature as stone or bronze is of sculpture, paints of pictures, or sound of music*" (1977:22). There are many kinds of literary form and novel is one example of it. The art of language used in a novel shows that every author has his own characterization as their way in writing a novel. Novel can be analyzed in some point of views like the moral value and social life. Every novel has different meaning and message that the author wants to deliver to the reader. "*The novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which is written*" (1977: 216). The author delivers that message by the story happening with characters shown in the novel. The characters can play the role of moral and psychological values in the novel.

In the novel there are many aspects such as intrinsic and extrinsic elements that help the reader to get the meaning and the storyline. Conflict is one of the intrinsic elements that a novel has. Conflict builds the story of the novel. Everyone meets problem in the learning process to deal with self and others. Everyone has conflict. Sometimes people make a disagreement with other and sometimes have to make decisions about how to act in certain situation. The way

they deal with their life depends on their self characterization of their personality.

*“Personality includes something about you, including your basic disposition, your emotion, your behavior, and everything you learn that becomes part of you”*

(Riker, 1982:23). Psychology, as we know is study about soul, and through this we can learn about personality of someone. To learn about some people personalities, we need to know and learn about their characterization deeply.

In the novel entitled *The Horse Whisperer* written by Nicholas Evans, the writer wants to find the way how the characters show their role to give the reader the meaning of the novel, how the story goes. This novel shows us that a woman as the major character in this novel faces many conflicts in her life that affected her characterization. A man, called a horse whisperer, succeeds in healing the characters in this novel by closely learn about their characterization. Through the psychological way he helped them. He learns about their life problem so that he could help to solve it.

This novel illustrates a good motivation of life to its readers. It teaches that people have to struggle in their lives and to be brave to face the real life that people have. That is the main reason why the writer wants to analyze this novel. The writer wants to know how the psychological analysis of the characters in the novel gives effects to the story of this novel, so that the writer chooses the title *Psychological Conflicts of Annie Character in The Horse Whisperer Novel Written by Nicholas Evans* become the title of this thesis. The writer hopes this thesis can be useful and give the reader more information about life and *The Horse Whisperer* novel especially.

## **1.2. Research Problem**

The research problem that will be discussed in this thesis consists of two elements, they are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. For the intrinsic elements there are theme, characters, conflicts and settings. For the extrinsic elements there will be some analysis of psychoanalysis theory and how this theory works to analyze the conflict that the main character has. There are some research problems that the writer wants to discuss in this thesis:

1. How do intrinsic elements work to build the story of the novel?
2. What is the psychoanalytic theory used to analyze the character of the novel?
3. How is theory of Id, Ego, and Superego applied to analyze the protagonists psychological conflicts of the novel?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The purposes of this thesis are to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of Nicholas Evans's *The Horse Whisperer* to show how psychoanalytic works in this novel and also to analyze the characterization of the way the characters faced their conflict.

## **1.4. Scope of the Study**

This thesis focuses on the works of Psychoanalytic Theory by Sigmund Freud's Province of Mind of Id, Ego, and Superego to analyze the conflict that the protagonist faces in *The Horse Whisperer* novel by Nicholas Evans.

## **1.5. Research Method**

For the data collecting the writer has two kinds of source:

### 1. Primary Source

It is the main source that this thesis needs to be the object of the analysis. In this thesis the writer uses the novel of Nicholas Evans entitled *The Horse Whisperer* published in 1995.

### 2. Secondary Source

The source is taken from library research, internet source and the other source that help the writer to make this thesis.

## **1.6. Organization of The Writing**

This thesis consists of five chapters those are:

### CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of six sub chapters; Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Scope of the Study, Research Method, and Organization of the Writing as the opening of the thesis.

### CHAPTER II : AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

This chapter consists of the biography of the author of this novel and the summary of the novel that is analyzed.

### CHAPTER III : THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter consists of literary review and the related theories used to analyze the novel. In this chapter there are two subchapters; Intrinsic Elements and Extrinsic Elements.

#### CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS

This chapter shows the analysis of the novel using the theories discussed before in Chapter III.

#### CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This chapter shows the results of the discussion and gives the conclusion of this thesis writing as the closing.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER II

### AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

#### **2.1. Biography of the Author**

Nicholas Evans was born and grew up in Worcestershire, England. He studied law at Oxford University, graduating with first class honors, then worked as a journalist for three years on the *Evening Chronicle* in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He then moved into television, producing films about US politics and the Middle-East for a weekly current affairs program called *Weekend World*. It was during this time that he traveled a lot and got to know the United States.

In 1982 he started to produce arts documentaries – about famous writers, painters and film-makers, several of which won international awards (films about David Hockney, Francis Bacon, Patricia Highsmith). In 1983 he made a film about the great British director David Lean (*Lawrence of Arabia*, *Doctor Zhivago*, etc). Lean became a friend and mentor and encouraged Evans to switch from fact to fiction. For the next ten years, Evans wrote and produced a number of films for television and the cinema. In 1993 he met a blacksmith in the far South-West of England who told him about horse whisperers – people who have the gift of healing traumatized horses. Evans starts to work on what was to be his first novel.

Published in the fall of 1995, *The Horse Whisperer* has now been sold about fifteen million copies across the world. It has been the number one

bestseller in about 20 countries and has been translated into 36 languages. It was also made into a movie, starring, produced and directed by Robert Redford.

Before he wrote *The Horse Whisperer* novel, he was a (not hugely successful) writer and producer of films. For some time, because he has always been an addict of Westerns, he had been thinking of one day writing a story set in the contemporary American West. Not a Western exactly, but a story that would be set in that amazing landscape; a love story maybe. Around that time he was staying with a friend in Devon, in the southwest of England, and at supper one evening he heard another friend of his (a veterinarian farrier, called Robbie Richardson) telling someone he had once seen a ‘horse whisperer’ at work. He had been around horses since he was a young boy, but until that moment had never heard that term. Robbie told him how this traveling horseman had transformed a traumatized pony back to the loving, sweet-natured creature it had once been.

For some reason the story touched him deeply. He started to research horse whispering and discovered its history goes back many centuries. Probably for as long as man and horses have known each other, there have always been people who seemed to know what was going on inside a horse’s head. Sometimes they were seen as witches and some were even burned at the stake because when a horse went berserk, it was thought the devil was in him and, by extension, anyone who could expel the devil must, it was thought, have some kind of magic power.

Suddenly he realized he had the central character for his Western story and piece by piece the rest of it fell into place. He spent many weeks traveling across the West and met three amazing horsemen: Tom Dorrance, Ray Hunt and Buck Brannaman. Some of the readers may have read that someone called Monty Roberts was the model for Tom Booker, The Horse Whisperer in the book, and that he helped him with his research. It's not true. Nicholas Evans met Mr Roberts once, briefly, in England but have never seen him with a horse or seen him since. He had no involvement whatsoever. Had his movie career been more successful, he might have tried writing the story as a screenplay. Luckily, he was on his uppers, deeply disillusioned with the movie business, and didn't see the point of writing another script to gather dust on my desk. Instead, insanely, he thought he'd try writing it as a novel.

Since then Evans has written four more novels: *The Loop*, *The Smoke Jumper*, *The Divide* and, his latest, *The Brave*. He lives in Devon with his wife, the singer/songwriter Charlotte Gordon Cumming, whose latest album of songs inspired by *The Brave* published. It can be heard at [thebravesongs.com](http://thebravesongs.com).

Taken From:

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## **2.2. Summary of the Novel**

*“There was a death in its beginning as there would be death again at its end”*. It was the opening sentence in chapter 1 of *The Horse Whisperer* novel. That sentence showed us what happened in this novel. It was a story about a woman, a mother, a wife, and a successful career woman named Annie Graves. Her husband was a lawyer named Robert Maclean. They had a daughter named Grace Maclean. As a career woman, Annie had to live separately with her family. It also made her relationship with her husband and her daughter became weird.

The story started in upstate New York where Grace and Judith went out for riding their horses, Pilgrim and Guliver on a snowy winter morning. They were the same age. Judith was just a year older than Grace. As they rode up an icy slope, Gulliver slipped, fell down and Grace could not avoid it. Gulliver hit Pilgrim and those horses fell down, dragged the girls onto a road and collided by a truck that was driven by Wayne. Judith and Gulliver died in that accident, while Grace and Pilgrim were severely injured. Grace’s right leg had to be amputated. It was hard for her to deal with it. Pilgrim was traumatized and uncontrollable, leading the people looked after him to treat him badly and were suggested to put him down.

Seeing what happened to her daughter and Pilgrim, Annie thought hard to make the problem solved. Knowing that Pilgrim was too precious for Grace, Annie refused to put Pilgrim down. She need to save her daughter and also Pilgrim for staying alive. Looking her husband was crying in the hospital

when Grace was in coma made Annie realize what she should do as a mother, why she did not cry like her husband when she saw Grace unconscious, lied in her bed. Annie thought she should do something for this until she heard about a horse whisperer. She searched everything about horse whisperer and she got a name, Tom Booker, and she started to put a hope on him. Annie decided to leave home to meet Tom Booker in his ranch, Montana. She undertook a long cross country journey by driving her car with Grace and Pilgrim. Firstly, her husband doubted and Grace refused to go with her. But Annie made sure she could handle it and started their journey.

In Montana, Annie and Grace lived in a motel rather far from Tom's ranch. Then everyday Annie would drive to Tom's ranch. Tom offered Annie to live near him and his family, in a house that was never used again. Then Annie agreed, she lived there with Grace. At the ranch, Tom started to work with Pilgrim. Pilgrim's wound was too serious but Tom never gave up. For some weeks it showed a progress. Annie had to bring her task with her. Everyday she was busy. Annie and Grace barely had a chat. But as time went by, Tom realized what happened with Annie and Grace. He started to help them in changing their relationship. Both Grace and Annie also started to improve in their outlook, with the ranch life suiting them.

During the stay, Annie and Tom became closer. It made Diane felt uncomfortable with their relationship. Diane was Tom's sister in law. Diane was the one who found out about Tom and Annie. She always reminded Tom

to be careful with his relationship with Annie because Annie was a married woman.

With Tom, Annie felt she had found the life that she wanted. Annie could feel the happiness again after her whole life she chose to be a successful woman to cover her disability, to deliver a child. With Tom's daily life Annie and the environment around her that was far away from crowd and busy day, Annie loved it. Annie and Grace became closer and they looked like what a mother and a daughter was supposed to be. Despite the progress, Grace was still unable to ride Pilgrim, and Tom undertook a drastic intervention by forcing the horse lied down and had Grace standing on him. This technique worked out. Grace and Pilgrim were reunited. Annie was touched by that event.

At the leaving party, Annie could not hold her feeling. She could not leave Tom. She loved him and they had sex. Grace found out about the affair between Annie and Tom. She rode Pilgrim recklessly into the country. Grace unintentionally rode into a herd of wild mustangs that begin a stampede in panic when she abruptly came upon them. Tom looked for her and found Pilgrim fighting the mustang stallion. He saw Grace in a big danger and she was so afraid of it. He wanted to safe Grace and Pilgrim from that situation. Tom willingly sacrificed himself to save Grace and Pilgrim by deliberately confronting the mustangs, became fatally wounded by the hooves of the stallion. He died.

After that accident, Annie, Grace and Pilgrim left Montana and went home. Annie rebuilt her life with Robert and Annie found out that she was pregnant. Some months later, Annie gave birth to a baby with blue eyes, like Tom's. Annie and her family accepted that baby boy. She named him Matthew.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

Theoretical frameworks will outline some basics of the theory and also the opinion of the experts to review the analysis in the next chapter. The opinions that are described in this chapter are the definition of an existing on intrinsic and extrinsic elements on this novel. Both of these elements are closely related and build the literary work.

#### **3.1. Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build up the literary works. “*Analytical criticism of the novel has customarily distinguished three constituents, plot, characterization, and setting: the last, sp readily symbolic, becomes, in some modern theories...*” (1977:216). Related to this thesis, the writer will discuss theme, character, plot and conflict, and setting.

##### **3.1.1. Theme**

Every literary work such as poem, drama, short story or novel always has a theme. Theme according to *A Handbook to Literature* written by William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard is “*The central or dominating idea in a literary work*” (1960:486). Theme represents the whole story of the literary work. Laurence Perrine in his book *Literature Structure, Sound and Sense* said that:

The theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the unfying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. To

derive the theme of a story, we must ask what its central purpose is: what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals (1988:90).

Through the theme we can see the main idea of the story. Sometimes a novel has more than one theme. A theme may be exemplified by the actions, utterances, or thoughts of a character in the novel. Theme often explore historically and usually implied rather than stated explicitly in the novel.

### **3.1.2. Characters**

Character is an important element in the novel. Character is a form that the writer creates to play some role in the story of the novel. Michael Meyer in his book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature Second Edition* explained, “*Character is important in fictional work because a character helps to develop the plot.*”(1990:61).

The novelist, unlike many of his colleagues, makes up a number of word-masses roughly describing himself (roughly: niceties shall come later), gives them names and sex, assigns them plausible gesture, and causes them to speak by the use of inverted commas, and perhaps to behave consistently. These word-masses are his characters. (Forster, 1974:54-55).

Character is not only the person who does the action, but also the actors who convey the message in the story. According to the quotation above, the writer of the novel uses many ways to show his characters and makes some characterization of his characters. “*The creation of images of these imaginary persons so credible that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the FICTION is called characterization*” (Thrall, 1960:79). Characterization is the way how the writer of the novel presented the character, how he/ she describes

his/her character in the story. The good presentation of the character in the novel shows us about the ability of the writer successfully characterizes the character he/she makes. Mostly the author uses the characterization to help the reader know more easily about the character in the novel.

Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs in *Literature an Introduction to Reading and Writing*, simplified the differences between round character and flat character. The writer concluded that round character is the main character that plays many roles in the story of the novel that has dynamic quality or the capacity for change and growth, and develop through the story line. While the flat character is the minor character that has no change or static quality of characterization in the story (Roberts, 1989:23).

### **3.1.3. Conflicts**

Perrine said conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills (1998:42). Further, Perrine said that, “*The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral. ... a person maybe conflict with other persons, with society or nature, and with himself...*” (1998:42). In order to make the story to be more interesting, the author shows a conflict so that the reader has questions about what will happen next in the story. The causes and effects of the conflict have made the reader become curious about the story. Conflict in the novel can be divided into two, there are;

- a. Internal Conflict

Because a conflict in a novel happens through the character, internal conflict is a conflict that happens in the internal side of a person, conflict about a character with his/ herself caused by psychological conflicts that occur in a person without the intervention of outside influences. Internal conflicts usually occurred in a person is usually when a person experiences a conflict between the desire in his subconscious with the rules or norms that have been embedded in her/ himself.

b. External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict between one character with other characters in the novel. The external conflict can happen because of the different characterization between the characters in the novel.

Conflicts are the aspect that interests the reader. Various forms of problem in life can be used as an inner fulfillment to enrich the knowledge and experience of the soul.

#### **3.1.4. Setting**

Setting is about where and when the story happens. Setting is the situation that the writer creates to make the reader imagine the background that exists in the story.

The Elements which go to make up a setting are: (1) the actual geographical location, its topography, scenery, and such physical arrangements as the location of the windows and doors in a room; (2) the occupations and daily manner of living of the characters; (3) the time or period in which the action takes place, e.g., epoch in history, season of the year, etc.; (4) the general environment of the characters, e.g., religious, mental, moral social, and emotional conditions through which the people in the narrative move. (Thrall, 1960:453).

From that quotation the writer decides to analyze about three kinds of setting, such as:

#### **3.1.4.1. Setting of Place**

It tells the reader about the description of the place where some events happen in detail so that the reader can imagine what kind of place in the story that the writer of the novel wants to show. It is the physical environment like house, street, etc, where the story takes place.

#### **3.1.4.2. Setting of Time**

This setting describes the time that happens in the novel. Background of the time is related to "when" the occurrence of the events are described in the novel. It tells the reader about when the story happens. Such as in the morning, followed by the description that shows the characterization of the morning time. It is the period and the time such as day, month, and weather.

#### **3.1.4.3. Setting of Social Environment**

It describes the social conditions that occur and demonstrate issues related to the behavior of the social life of the people of a region or community within the novel. It tells the reader about the situation around the character about the behavior of a society such as tradition, point of view of life, and way of thinking.

### **3.2. Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic element is the element that comes up from outside of the literary works.

The most widespread and flourishing methods of studying literature concern themselves with its setting, its environment, its external causes. These extrinsic methods are not limited to a study of the past but are equally applicable to present day literature. ...the actual problems begin when we evaluate, compare, and isolate the individual factors which are supposed to determine the work of art (Welleck, 1977:73).

In this thesis the writer wants to analyze the main character in *The Horse Whisperer* novel written by Nicholas Evans using Psychoanalisis Theory. The relationship between literature and psychology is quite close, as both have the same source of the problem, human, as material of studies. In this novel the writer will use the Psychoanalisis Theory about the Province of Mind, Id, Ego, and Superego by Sigmund Freud.

### **3.2.1. Psychoanalytic Theory**

Psychoanalytic theory is theory about human personality. Benjamin B. Lahey said “*psychology is defined as the science of behavior and mental processes*” (1986:6). Psychoanalytic is Sigmund Freud’s theory. One of his theories is about The Province of Mind.

Sigismund (Sigmund) Freud was born either on March 6 or May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Moravia, which is now part of the Czech Republic ... Freud’s greatest contribution to personality theory is his exploration of the unconscious and his insistence that people are motivated primarily by drives of which they have little or no awareness ... during the 1920s Freud introduces a three-part structural model. This division of the mind into three provinces did not supplant the topographic model, but it helps Freud explain mental images according to their functions or purposes. To Freud, the most primitive part of the mind was das Es, or the “it”, which is almost always translated into English as id; a second division was das Ich, or the “I”, translated as ego; and a final province was das Über-Ich, or the “over-I”, which is rendered into English as superego. (Feist, 2009:8-27).

The Province of Mind theory analyzes about the levels of mind that exist in the human, there are Id, Ego, and Superego. Freud's theory focuses on the balance of the Id, the Ego and the Superego in someone's life.

### 3.2.2. Id

The Id comes from our unconscious side in our mind. We can call it instinct that naturally shows in our mind. "*Id is the inborn part of the unconscious mind that uses primary process to satisfy its needs and that acts according to the pleasure principle*" (Lahey, 1983:427). We can say that Id is the only component of personality that presents from birth. It is the aspect of personality that is fully aware of and including instinctive and primitive behavior. Id is the source of all psychical energy, making it as a major component of personality. We do not manage it, because it appears naturally from our mind. The id is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs. If these needs are not satisfied immediately, the result is a state axiency or tension.

Jess Feist and Gregory J. Feist in their book titled *Theories of Personality* said "... *the id is primitive, chaotic, inaccessible to consciousness, unchangeable, amoral, illogical, unorganized, and filled with energy received from basic drives and discharged for the satisfaction of the pleasure principle*"(2009:8). When we feel hungry, it is id. Hungry comes from our body that sends the message to our mind. The desire to having sex or when we feel horny it is the example of id. Id is actually a psychical representation of biological needs. Human needs will be growing and the other desires will

come and go. Of course there will be times when we can not afford our needs and make no other thing that we think about other than that. That's when the desire or passion will force its way into our subconscious. Id is only looking for the actions to satisfy the feeling that suddenly comes.

### **3.2.3. Ego**

According to Benjamin H. Lahey, “*Ego is part of the mind that uses the reality principle to satisfy the id*” (1983:428). The ego operates based on the reality principle which is strived to satisfy the id’s desires in realistic and socially appropriate ways. “*The ego can be thought of as the executive of the personality because it uses its cognitive abilities to manage and control the id and balance its desires against the restrictions of reality and the superego*” (1983:428).

The ego is the realization of the mind that the person is chosen what to do with the id. “*As the sole region of the mind in contact with the external world, the ego becomes the decision-making or executive branch of personality ... the ego can make decisions on each of these three levels*”(2009:29). The ego can control the powerful, pleasure-seeking id, but at other times it loses control. The ego sometimes comes closer to gain complete control, for instance, during the prime of life of a psychologically mature person.

### **3.2.4. Superego**

The superego is the part of our mind that consists of morality value. The norm that our parents bring. Superego is the aspect of personality that

holds all of the internalization of moral standards and ideals that we acquire from both parents and society about our sense of right and wrong. The value about something becomes good and bad. Every person has the different point of view about it. “*...that part of the mind that opposes the desires of the id by enforcing moral restriction by striving to attain a goal of perfection*”(1983:429). The superego provides a guideline for making judgement. The superego acts to perfect and civilize our behavior. According to Linda D.Davidoff in *Introduction to Psychology*,

The superego lobbies the ego to attend to moral goals and to force the id to inhibit its animal impulses. When the ego behaves morally, the superego is pleased. When the ego’s actions or thoughts run counter to lofty principles, the superego creates guilt feelings (1976:445).

Superego works when people determine decisions about what will be done by the ego. Superego works as a reference or consideration. For example, when Id feels the need for sex, like when there is an unmarried lovers feel sexual arousal from within him. Then the woman decides to have sexual intercourse with her boyfriend. But in her mind raised a sense of wavering or awareness in the subconscious, she feels it should not be done by couples who are not married or feel that it is a bad thing in moral value of the surrounding environment. It is the superego, which lies on herself, which gives consideration about the result from ego.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1. Intrinsic Elements**

##### **4.1.1. Theme**

Actually, *The Horse Whisperer* novel deals with many subjects and themes, such as the relationship between man and animal, especially horse, the subjects of both physical and psychological pain and the concept of looking at everything in life as ideas to be learned. The different way of life that happens in every family and how life in the city and ranch are different is an example of life form. The love that is around us, love that exists within a family, love between men and women, and love that can heal also happens in this novel's story. The novel also talks about parenthood and also career's life. This thesis discusses about the main themes, such as, relationship of human with animal, parenthood and career, and love. It pulls all of these from a melodramatic storyline into something to be applauded and revered. The story revolves around the results of an accident that takes place in the beginning where two young teenage girls, Judith and Grace, riding their respective horses, and get hit by a truck. The truck run over one of them and the other only just survives. Judith is the one who died, and Grace ends up losing part of her right leg. The incident left a huge trauma inside Grace and her horse.

Her horse, on the other hand, becomes very crazy, so crazy that everyone is talking about killing it to end the pain, to put him down. The horse cannot get along with people anymore. Grace also decides not to ride him again after

knowing her horse's condition. However, Grace's psychological trauma afterwards is so bad that it ends up distancing her already dysfunctional family, consisting of lawyer dad, Robert Maclean, and magazine editor, Annie Graves as her mom. Their family relationship is being strange because of busy father and mother with their respective jobs. Even the conversations between them are not so good, no reciprocity. Robert chooses to succumb to the attitude of Annie, Grace prefers not to engage between them.

Her parents' relationship had long been a mystery to her, a complicated world where dominance and compliance were never quite what they seemed. Rather than get involved, Grace would simply retreat into the sanctuary of her Walkman. (Nicholas, 1995:5).

Annie is afraid that she will lose her daughter completely because of that accident. When her daughter becomes silent, Annie sees the situation is not as perfect as it is now, a sense of her motherhood reappears. She feels guilty with her attitude so far about the condition of her family who had gone too far in the wrong way. She decides to hike out to Montana with Grace, to a horse whisperer, named Tom Booker. Annie chooses to leave her job for her daughter. This is where Annie begins to learn about the meaning of a family. How a family should be. All the while, Booker begins to aid the two women psychologically. He helps Grace overcome the trauma, and causes her to relax and be able to overcome the fact that she is missing a major body. She is able to smile and interact with people again. However, Annie gets some trouble in her work because she cannot leave Grace and go back to New York to do her job. It becomes complicated for her. But Tom also helps Annie a bit as well, helping her to be more relaxes in the country, Montana, and also rekindle her romantic life once again. In that place Annie finds

her love life back. Tom Booker restores not only the relationship between Annie and Grace, but also the love that makes Annie find her meaning that she deserves the love that she wants. Unfortunately, it is not from Robert, but Tom. This is a mistake. These various events are very valuable to the story of this novel.

#### **4.1.2. Characters**

In *The Horse Whisperer* novel, the author creates a lot of characters that help to tell the story and also the actors who are involved in the story with different characteristic. As described in the previous chapter, there are two types of character, they are round and flat characters. The round character is defined as the main character that develops through the story in the novel so the characterization of this round character is dynamic. In this novel the main characters that will be discussed are Annie Graves, Grace Maclean, and Tom Booker. These three characters have the main roles to build the storyline and the characterization change.

Annie Maclean is the major character in this novel. She is a protagonist that becomes the main material that her psychological sides are being discussed in this thesis. Annie is a woman, a wife, a mother, and an editor. She has short hair. "Her bobbed auburn hair, tied in a stubby ponytail ..." (Evans, 1995:13). She is a workaholic woman. She chooses to live separated with her family to be closer to her office sometimes and lives in her family's apartment. She is a magazine editor. She used her maiden name, Annie Graves, in her office.

In the six months since Annie Graves (professionally she had always used her maiden name) was brought in as editor-in-chief to slavage its sinking flagship magazine, ... (Evans, 1995:14).

She is 43 years old and loves her job so much that she takes so much effort to develop her office well. She is a perfectionist woman. The traffic crawl invariably makes her to become crabby and impatient. She focuses on her job and career. Even on the way she goes everywhere or when she is on the train on her way back home, she will work for the entire journey undistracted and undistractable. “... *she never even looked out of the window except perhaps in a glanced, unseeing scan when some big-shot writer or one of her eager assistant editors called* (Evans, 1995:5). Firstly, she becomes a journalist in England after her father’s death. Her father is a diplomat so that she and her younger brother have to move from country to country. She was born in Egypt and then lived in Malaya, Jamaica and her father died because of massive heart attack and her mother rapidly remarried and put her on a boarding school. From this part of the novel, we can see the life’s history of Annie. How she feels the unresolved pain in her. She is very hopeful in her career with a reason. Like many ambitious women of her generation, Annie has been determined to prove the compatibility of motherhood and career. There is a comment for her article that said “*I guess people think you’re younger if you make out you haven’t got kids*”. (Evans, 1995:39) That finally makes her choose to focus only on her job to prove to everyone that she can be a successful woman. She feels that she cannot be a perfect woman because she cannot have a baby again after giving birth to Grace. Annie miscarried four times and she wanted to be sterilized. But her decision to choose her job as her primary thing to do gives her many consequences. Her relationship with her husband and her daughter goes bad. But after the accident

that happens to her daughter, she realizes that she is also a mother who naturally has love for her only daughter. Her characterization changes as the story goes. She finds again what she wants to do that make her happy after meeting Tom Booker. Tom Booker shows her a different life in the ranch, the meaning of family that she has lost until he has an affair with Tom and finally gets pregnant because of it.

Grace Maclean is the only daughter of Annie Graves and Robert Maclean. She is about fourteen years old. “*Just turned fourteen, Judith was nearly a year older than Grace...*” (Evans, 1995:10). She is a cheerful girl. She seems to be close to her father than her mother because her mother is busy with her job and career. Grace and her father often spend the time together, chatting about many things. She likes to hear him talk as he drives when they get back home after spending their weekend in Annie’s apartment. Grace chooses not to get involved in her parent’s relationship. Before she goes everywhere she always tells her parent. “*...she scribbled a note for her father on the pad by the phone. Gone Riding. Back around 10. Luv, G*” (Evans, 1995:5). She has a close friend named Judith. They grow up together and both love riding their horses every weekend. Grace has a horse named Pilgrim, placed in the last stall at Mrs. Dyer’s barn. It has dark fur. “*He was a four-year-old Morgan, a gelding of a bay so dark that in some lights he looked black*” (Evans, 1995:10). Grace is in deed a cheerful girl. Everything has changed after the accident Grace and her friend fall along with their horses. The accident that makes Grace’s leg to be amputated and kills her best friend, changes her into a closed and quiet girl. She becomes cold to his parents. Pilgrim, Grace’s horse, also suffers from a bad effect of the accident. It also affects the change in

her character. Grace chooses not to ride her horse again. She chooses to stop riding. When her mother brings her to Montana, Tom Booker helps her to get over of her trauma. She started to be happy again and becomes closer to her mother. Tom Booker also makes her able to ride Pilgrim again. She can accept her fate gracefully and start a better life. This character has many changes in her characterization by the the story goes.

Tom Booker is included as the main character in this novel because he has a big share in the movement of the story in the novel. He is a Horse Whisperer who lives with his brother in his family's ranch in Montana. At first he doesn't want to help Annie to overcome her problems and the horse. But later he changes his mind when he sees Annie's tenacity to ask for his help. Tom is a good man. He is a divorced man. Annie and Tom fall in love and it makes him feel guilty. He sacrifices his life to help Grace from the mustangs. "*He was forty-five, hell, nearly forty-six*" (Evans, 1995:113). He wears jeans and shirt in his daily in his ranch. "*Even in the winter his face was tanned and it made the clear, pale blue of his eyes all more vivid*" (Evans, 1995:125).

Besides the round character, the flat character is the minor character whose characterization does not develop. In this novel there are many flat characters that help to develop the story and add some effect to the major character's life story. There are Robert Maclean, Judith, Wayne P. Tanner, and Diane Booker. The flat character does not change in their characterization.

Robert Maclean is Annie Graves's husband. He is the husband for the main character but his existence is not giving so much effect in the story. He is

just an ordinary man who has succeeded to make Annie like him and marry him until they have Grace. He is a kind hearted lawyer. He is so patient and never bothers to argue with his wife. He is a Harvard graduate and the most intelligent person Annie has ever met. He was born in a lawyer family, all of them became lawyers. It is the curse of Macleans. He is an idealistic person but he can make Annie fall in love with him after they meet again after their first meeting. “*He was idealistic, bursting with enthusiasm and, most important of all, he made her laugh*” (Evans, 1995:37). He married Annie and Annie gives birth to Grace for their daughter.

Judith is Grace’s close friend. She and Grace have grown up together and both live in the Upper West Side, both study in the East Side, and both have fathers who are lawyers. She is fourteen years old. Judith dies in the opening of the story in the novel because she gets hit by a truck while she is riding with Grace. Her horse, Gulliver, a soft-eyed chesnut gelding, also dies in that accident. Her death causes a great guilt in Grace’s life and makes her sad. Judith belongs to the flat character because she does not have any changes in her characterization and she only shows in the opening of the story. But her existence affects the psychological value in the other character, Grace.

Wayne P. Tanner is the truck driver who involves in Grace and Judith’s accident. He is a long distance truck driver. Sometimes he has to stop to have a rest in the rest area with the other truck drivers. To facilitate and spare him from the law, he keeps two logs, but unfortunately the state troopers find out about it. “...*he’d kept two logs, one telling the truth about driving times, mileage, rest-*

*overs and all and the other, fabricated specially for situation like this,...”*

(Nicholas, 1995:7). When the accident happens he has driven over nine hundred miles without enough stop in twenty four hours. His truck is a black and chrome Kenworth Conventional with the long sloping nose.

Diane Booker is Tom Booker's sister in law. She is Frank Booker's wife. Frank is Tom's brother.

She was a tall, powerful woman, whose face and spirit had been hardened by the place she lived in. Increasingly as she moved into her mid-fourties, she had about her an air of lost opportunity. She'd grown up on a farm near Great Falls and it was Tom who'd first met her. (Evans, 1995:198).

In the novel she is shown as the character againsts Annie. She thinks that Annie is not a good woman because she only focuses on herself and her job. She is also the character that seems to know about the affair about Tom and Annie. The existence of the other characters in this novel is helping the reader to figure out the main character's characterization.

#### **4.1.3. Conflict**

This novel has attractive ways to catch the reader to its storyline. Conflict is used by the author to attract the reader and gives tenses in the story of the novel. In this thesis, there will be two kinds of conflicts, they are internal and external conflict. The internal conflict is about Annie's internal conflict that happens in herself about her Id, Ego, and Superego which sometimes trouble her. The external conflict will discuss about conflict between Annie as the major character with the other character in the novel. The internal and external conflict will be

analyzed using Psychoanalytic Theory of Id, Ego, and Superego in the next chapter, External Conflict.

#### **4.1.4. Setting**

##### **4.1.4.1. Setting of Place**

Setting of places in this novel mostly take place in Chatham where the family of Annie live and also in Montana where, Tom Booker, the horse whisperer, and his family live. Chatham is a city located in Columbia County, United States, located about 41.6 miles from New York City. However, because of the demands of her work, Annie also has an apartment in New York, close to the office where she is working. In Chatham only Robert and Grace often stay there, while Annie only lives with her husband and daughter on the weekend. Montana is a state in the western of the United States with the ranching and farming grain cereal as the economic sources. Anually, millions of tourist visit Glacier National Park, the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument and Yellowstone National Park.

At the beginning of the story the author tells the setting of Grace's bedroom. Because of that we can imagine how the depiction of the Grace's room looks like.

Across the bedroom, she could clearly make out the dull glint of her riding trophies on the cluttered shelves and above them the looming faces of rock stars she had once thought she should care about (Evans, 1995:3).

Then the author explains more about the atmosphere in that place. Outside from the window in the room there is atmosphere of winter season that can be seen

from inside of her home. Because Annie focuses on her jobs, she has to live in her family apartment in Central Park West, New York.

The Macleans' apartment was on the eighth floor of an elegant old building on Central Park West. ... The room was long and painted a pale yellow. It was lined at once end with books and there were pieces of African art and a grand piano, one gleaming end of which was now caught by angling sun (Evans, 1995:13).

Actually, the author pictures out many settings in this novel clearly. The reader can imagine how the set of some places where the story goes. For example, in the emergency room, Annie's table, decoration in her office and many others. This setting of place can help the reader to imagine the situation surrounds the characters and it helps to understand how the story goes. When Annie goes back home from the hospital to get some stuff for her and her husband at the hospital, the situation of Annie's abandoned home is shown because of the sudden news about Grace.

The kitchen was how Robert had left it. Cupboard doors hung open and on the table stood the two unpacked grocery bags. Some ice cream in one of them had melted and leaked and was dripping off the table... (Evans, 1995:61).

The different setting of place in the ranch where Tom Booker lives also help the reader to imagine how the situation around there is very helpful to heal the broken soul of Annie, Grace and Pilgrim. The ranch is very natural.

#### **4.1.4.2. Setting of Time**

This setting shows the reader the time when the story in the novel happens. When the story starts, it shows about the situation in the morning.

Though whether it was some fleeting shadow of this that passed across the girl's dreams and woke her on that least likely of mornings ...it was dark but not as dark as should be. (Evans, 1995:3)

Morning is symbol of hope, a new day, a new experience. In this novel the morning time uses as the opening of the story because it tells about Grace that wakes up in the morning and happy to see her friend to ride their horses together. That morning is the first fall of winter that everywhere is covered by snow. "*There was snow. The first fall of winter*" (Evans, 1995:4). The quotation above is about the weather in that winter time. Winter time is freeze, cold, and reflected the silent situation. In the winter plants are died. It becomes the symbol of tragedy that the author want to show in his opening story. The reader can find that the day in the exposition in the novel is Saturday, when Judith and Grace ride their horse and when the accident happens. "...*this early on a snowy Saturday morning,...*" (Evans, 1995:18). This novel also gives a flashback story when Annie and Robert met. "*It was summer of 1968...*" (Evans, 1995:33). Many settings of time exist in this novel to help the reader know what situation actually happens in that period of time. The time goes and the story changes. "*Spring came late to Chatham the following year. One night, in the closing days of April,...*" (Evans, 1995:445). This setting shows how the story goes after the accident that causes Tom dies. On the next page, the author writes the setting of time and the fact about Annie's pregnancy. "*They's burried Tom Booker neside his father. Annie knew this from Frank. He'd written her a letter... arrived in Chantam on a Wednesday morning in late July...found out she was pregnant*" (Evans, 1995:447). The baby was born in early March.

#### **4.1.4.3. Setting of Social Environment**

This novel has social environment background that exists within the novel. The social environment depicts a different life style between urban communities and rural communities. Urban communities are already very busy with their activity, career or job. In the novel we can imagine the differences between the two social environments. In the urban life, such Annie has in New York, she lives in an apartment separated with her family because of her work. New York as the busiest city makes Annie lives in a busy life. She is an editor and has to be stay near her office. It makes her life far from her family. This situation also develop her Ego to be a successful career woman. But at Tom's Ranch in Montana, Tom lives in the ranch area with his family. They live together and still do ranching and take care of many animals. New York is full of busy people with many tensions of their career. But living in ranch is just enjoying life. Stay together with many people you love and do many tradition makes all of people join together. In the urban life, the animal that the people have stay in the stable that is far from their home and they only do their activity with their pet on the weekend because they are busy with their activity. But in the ranch, the animal is like the family. How they keep the animal is so lovable. To ride a horse is like to ask woman for dancing.

This social environment setting helps so much to analyze the Id, Ego and Superego. Id that Annie has is tied by the New York city's life because she has to focus in her job and thinks about her office development. Her Id can be satisfied in the Ranch life. Id comes naturally to us as the biological needs. The way of

living in the different area makes our needs also different. These kind of differences make a lot help to the reader to understand the change that happens and supports the story.

## 4.2. Extrinsic Elements

### 4.2.1. Internal Conflicts

#### 4.2.1.1. Annie's Id

The previous chapter explains that Id is based on the pleasure principle which comes from the unconscious mind. The Annie's Id comes when she meets Senegal man and she lost her virginity. "*Annie lost her virginity to a beautiful Senegalese man called Xavier to whose amorous advances she remembered to say yes, loudly, and mean it*" (Evans, 1995:35). It is the example of Id that she has to seek for pleasure principle. The Id's life in Annie's psychology troubles her marriage. The separated life that she has with her husband because of her career makes her Id cannot be satisfied. Many miscarriages after the born of Grace also affect the marriage. Annie does not want to have children anymore. "*There had never been a next time. Both of them had wanted another child but Annie had miscarried four times,...*" (Evans, 1995:57). Annie does not want to get pregnant anymore. She stops trying and makes her sex with her husband just a duty for her because of her status as Robert's wife. It is different with Tom because Tom has aroused Annie's Id. Their togetherness and the way that Tom reacts to Annie makes her Id satisfied and she loves it. Her satisfied Id put her in complicated situation because she is already married with Robert.

#### **4.2.1.2. Annie's Ego**

Annie's Ego actually appears when her daughter had an accident, she is worried and scared. Annie still has affection for her daughter although, her ego sometimes chooses to cover it. When she stays beside Grace in hospital, she strains her hair and massages her body. Suddenly, Grace's finger moves and makes her surprised. Annie calls Robert and tells him what happened. Robert tells her that it means Grace responds her. He asks Annie to talk to her but suddenly she feels awkward. "*Annie shallowed. For a moment, stupidly, she was lost for word*" (Evans, 1995:76). She still wants to take care of Grace but she is afraid. The relationship between Annie and Grace is so beautiful as the proper relationship between a mother with her only daughter. However everything starts to change when there is a statement that makes Annie starts to leave her habit to stay with Grace or bring Grace everywhere she goes. The statement that said being single is better for her career. Annie chooses to become executive. "*Executive life was different.... Annie had at first refused to acknowledge the toll it was taking at home.*" (Evans, 1995:40) As a wife, although she loves her career so much, she still cares about her husband. When she stays in the apartment, she phones her husband to wake up and tells everything that she will do then. However she seems to arrange everything as she wants. It is a kind of ego that Annie has that shows her life as a wife. The answering machine in their house is also made with her voice.

Annie called her husband in Chatham and got her own voice on the answering machine. She left a message telling Robert it was time he was up, that she would be catching the later train and not to go to the supermarket before she got there (Evans, 1995:15).

Annie who is a workaholic woman has a particular reason why she cannot be near her daughter. She has to live separately with her daughter. She is worried about her daughter so much that she refuses to be picked up by her husband. She wants Robert to stay with Grace. That is the night before Christmas when Grace will be back home tomorrow. Annie and Robert are decorating the Christmas tree. It is such a habit of them that Grace will decorate the Christmas tree. Annie thinks that how she can do with just one leg. She decides that she will do it with Robert. Her decision brings some consequences to her. Annie and Grace seldom have their “quality time” together and Grace trusts her father more than her mother. Annie is helped by Elsa, a maid that takes care of her family. Annie gets jealous when Grace always chooses Elsa over her. When Grace’s dress has a fraying holes on the knee, Grace wants Elsa to do that and Annie is jealous because her daughter chooses another person rather than her mother. Annie still wants to do that but Grace refuses it. *“She remembered how she had offered to do it and how hurt she had been when Grace said nonchalantly that she’d rather Elsa do it”* (Evans, 1995:61).

Many events when Grace’s and Annie’s Ego crash each other become such an individual conflict for Annie’s psychology. She is a mother but she cannot do what she should do as a mother because the effect of Ego that Annie chooses to follow, to choose her job over her family. It becomes some consequences that trouble herself. When it happens superego will do its part. Annie feels again her intimacy with Grace when Grace is still in her coma. Annie stays beside her and takes care of her. *“it was oddly sensual this new intimacy she had with her*

*daughter*", (Evans, 1995:74). She loves Grace so much than what she can show to Grace. Her Ego is still working to take care of Grace. When Annie decides to bring her and Pilgrim to Montana, Grace refuses and blames her.

She had reacted to her mother's plan much as Annie had predicted. She had screamed and shouted and said she wasn't going, they couldn't make her and that was that. She got up from the dinner table, went to her room and slammed the door (Evans, 1995:164).

In Montana everything is starting to change. Grace is more cheerful and talkative to other people but not her mother. Tom helps her so much, builds her confidence again and makes her believe that nothing has changed after the accident. She should continue her life. There is an accident that makes them reunite. It is a dinner that Annie prepares for Grace and also the Booker family. In the middle of eating, Frank's little son reveals the embarrassing moment of Grace tries to ride a horse with her leg but she fails. Grace is ashamed and she becomes quiet. Annie comes to her and hold her. Grace said that she starts her period that night. "*Annie reached down and put a hand on Grace's shoulder and Grace turned. There was no anger in her face now...*" (Evans, 1995:295).

#### **4.2.1.3. Annie's Superego**

The news about Grace's accident suddenly makes Annie worried so much. Grace is Annie's daughter that places her into the reality that she is a mother. She also feels guilty because she is not there to prevent Grace to go riding. She feels so bad. "*Yes I could. I could have stopped her going. What was Robert thinking of, letting her go out riding on a like this?*" (Evans, 1995:38-39). She should have gone up with them last night. She chooses to stay in her apartment because of her

work. It becomes a guilt when she thinks about the thirteen years her daughter has been alive. She decides to bring Grace and Pilgrim to Montana where Tom Booker lives. On the way to Tom Booker's place, Grace makes her so irritated and she starts to feel guilty. She stooped her car and ran away leaving Grace alone in the car, crying, and depressing with what happens to her because of her ego.

What on earth did she think she was doing, dragging these two wounded souls across a continent, in some gruesome reprise of pioneer madness? Grace's silence and the remorseless emptiness of the spaces they had crossed made Annie feel suddenly, terribly alone (Evans, 1995: 173).

It is all of the effect that she can be near Grace in every time she has. “*having lost all connection with herself, she had lost it too with her child and, for this, she was consumed with guilt*” (Evans, 1995:178). Story goes and Annie has done many things. The biggest guilt that she feels is in the end of story that Tom dies and she is pregnant because of her affair with Tom. It is the Superego becomes the winner in her psychological life.

#### **4.2.2. External Conflicts**

##### **4.2.2.1. Conflict of Annie's Id versus Robert's Id**

This novel has some symbolism. The horse, the black horse that becomes the cover of *The Horse Whisperer* novel is the symbolism of desire that the story has. The character has to drive the desire on the character's life. Annie and Robert life separately and as a wife Annie has to keep her husband's feeling. She tries to apologize Robert by doing her task as wife to satisfy her husband. They do their sex but Robert is so passive. Annie handles their sexual intercourse.

For a moment Robert didn't move. Then slowly he rolled on to his back and put and arm around her and she nestled in with her head on his chest.  
... then she slid her hand slowly down his belly and gently took hold of

him and felt him stir. Then she rose up and knelt above him, pulling her nightgown over her head...work her self on him... he was hard now and she guided him into her (Evans, 1995:89).

The position as the wife seems to be substituted by Elsa as the house keeper. Elsa can do what a woman should do as a wife and mother to take care of the family. The relationship of Annie and Robert is bland. Living in urban areas makes Id gets limited obligations to be executed, no longer about equally perceive satisfaction. Annie different feeling when she is with Tom. Tom is able to make Annie feels the satisfaction that has lost from her. Here, Annie is control and decides what she wants. Robert as her husband makes her do her duty as a wife but only formality. When Robert comes to Montana to meet his wife and daughter, Grace seems so content to see her parents side by side near her. At night, Robert was naked waiting Annie in the bedroom. But Annie's Id to Robert does not arise. She is uncomfortable with Robert but she still does her duty.

Tom gives Annie's Id the satisfaction that Id wants. Tom lives in the natural lives. In the ranch that is full of nature. He has the natural characterization, romantic. In the novel there is no further story about how much they have sexual intercourse. The marriage of Annie and Robert is just filled out by the problems. They have bad relationship of their family. With Tom, Annie can feel that her Id is satisfied by the way that Tom treats her. As the story goes Annie becomes more comfortable with Tom. Every moment they spend together, she likes it. How Tom acts to her also makes her like him more. "*Men didn't normally tease her like this. She liked it*" (Evans, 1995:211). The setting of place in the ranch area and the natural condition there makes Annie's Id grown. The night when Annie and Tom

stay in the side of river and enjoy the moment and the natural situation that support their feelings, the Id is uncontrollable. She enjoys their first kiss.

But when she looked, she found only calm and certainty and a need as legible as her own. He put his hand to her elbows and smoothed them up inside the sleeves of her T-shirt to hold her upper arms. Annie felt her skin contract.... when they kissed, it seemed to Annie she was coming home (Evans, 1995:336-337).

Tom invites Annie to come to his house that no one ever sees, the creek house. Just Annie and Tom are there. They feel the moment and as soon as Tom kisses her and makes her aroused by his gentle treatment, it feels so different with her husband. Tom treats her well, step by step to have sex. Robert does know about it until in the leaving party Grace run away from home because she knows about her mother affair with Tom Booker. In the end of the story Annie is pregnant.

#### **4.2.2.2. Conflict of Annie's Ego versus Robert's Ego**

Annie lives in the artificial world as she should always be perfect. It is also different with Robert's world that is full of firmness, formal life as a lawyer. Their worlds build the characterization of the characters. The relationship between Annie and Robert does not work properly. As they have their own job, they seem to have a formal way for communication. Every person has their ego that sometimes makes the relationship becomes bad because every person needs to satisfy his own. In this novel is analyzed that the ego of Annie and Robert becomes the distance for their relationship. They choose to do what they want in their own.

He always liked to get the weekend food in before Annie arrived. If he didn't, they would have to go to the supermarket together and would end

up spending an hour there while Annie pondered the fine distinctions between various brands (Evans, 1995:26).

A marriage couple is usually can cooperate in their family as mother and father. It cannot be seems in Macleans family. Annie prefers to do her job and live separately in the apartment near her office. Although on the weekend they will stay together but it makes the family have a distance. The first time they met, they felt in love with each other with their own way. Until they get married and Grace was born to the world three years later. “*They were married the following spring and Grace, their only child, was born three years later*” (Evans, 1995:37). After that, Annie miscarriages four times. She feels that she cannot make Robert hopes for the next child. Their failures to have another child are sorrow that Annie and Robert never discuss it anymore. Annie and Robert meet when Annie was just 18 years old and Robert was 24 years old in a house that Robert own in the middle of forest when he was a Peace Corps volunteer and has been there for a year teaching English and building wells. Robert loves Annie more than Annie can love him. Robert thinks that he can be a good husband for her. Everything changes when Annie starts to choose her job. When Robert meets Annie at the hospital, he seems to be so much deep in pain. Annie still holds on or everything will be more ruined. Robert cries and tells Annie about Grace’s leg has to be amputated, but Annie does not show her sympathy. Their Ego is crashed.

“Which leg?”

“The right.”

“How far above the knee?”

“Jesus Christ Annie! What the hell does it matter”

He pulled away from her, freeing himself, wiping his wet face with the back of hand (Evans, 1995 48-49).

Annie and Robert become more troublesome. When they are home the night before Chirstmas they argue about who will decorate the Christmas tree. Annie wants just Robert and her that decorate it but Robert still wants to let Grace do that like always. Annie said how she can do that with just one leg. Annie thinks that Grace will be difficult to do everything alone. She is different now but Robert still believes that Grace is still Grace, no matter how she is now. Robert goes to bed and Annie follows him.

#### **4.2.2.3. Conflict of Annie's Superego versus Tom's Superego**

Tom and Annie's relationship is starting to grow because they used to stay together and also go riding just the two of them. They feel they match each other but they keep their feeling in their own heart. Their Id satisfied each other but the Ego still control it because the status that Annie and Tom have. Annie is a married woman. Firstly when they are together just the two of them, Annie can feel that she is nervous. "*Annie felt suddenly very aware of their being alone together. For a while neither of them spoke*" (Evans, 1995:203). Tom also feels the same. He just wants to hold her but he cannot.

He saw her as she'd been last evening, as she watched the owl, before she sensed him watching her. She had looke so lost and beautiful that he'd wanted to take her in her arms. She's another man's wife, he'd told himself... but it hadn't stooped him thingking about her (Evans, 1995:209).

The social environment setting also works so much here. It helps to show how the feeling that the character feels and how the feeling changes because supported by the surrounding environment. Id is biological needs, comes

naturally, so that in the natural places like the ranch, it grows well. Annie also starts to need Tom near her, because of the comfort that she feels. Tom's touch is different from her husband's. It feels more natural and romantic. Their figures are shalowed by the darkness, she wants to call after him to stay and hold her and keep her from the cold that falls again upon the house. Every single feeling that both Annie and Tom feel each other becomes kinds of psychological conflict in their heart. The status that they already have makes them cannot be together. Her superego control her feeling and makes her realizes about her position as Robert's wife. Tom feels that their relationship is wrong but he also does not want to miss the moment. At last, Tom does not want to take Annie from Robert.

And as he held her and moved his hands on her and felt the preass of her breast against him, he thought not that this was wrong but only concern that she might come to feel it so. But if this were wrong, then what in the whole life was right? (Evans, 1995:338).

When Robert comes to Montana at night, Robert misses Annie so much that he enjoys the time they make love. Annie realizes what she has done. She feels like a betrayer when she feels the body that used to be with her now. The feeling that she has already felt with Tom makes her mind trouble. The Superego appeared to put the Id in the limit.

She had betrayed this good and loving man not so much by what she'd done with Tom but by what she longed to do. More powerfully however, and even though she told herself how foolish it was, she felt she was betraying Tom by what she was doing now (Evans, 1995:366).

Annie's ego wants to choose Tom and also Tom that already enjoys the feeling of their togetherness. The existence of Robert makes her Superego reminds her that what she does is wrong. She is a married woman and it is not

right for her having relationship with Tom, although, Tom is single. Annie wants to reveal her relationship to everyone. Tom already stops her because he does not want to break her marriage because of him. Annie struggles to win her Id. but the superego already stops her. Finally, when Grace finds out about it, Grace comes into a trouble and Tom comes to help her. Tom dies because of that. Superego is the biggest enemy of the id. Annie's Id that satisfied by Tom becomes her life instinct that grows in. Her Id finally stops with the death of Tom. In end of story, Annie finally chooses superego because the id has been defeated by fate of Tom's death. The death of Tom is symbolism of how life should be, to put back Annie in her reality and her real place as a wife and a mother for Robert and Grace.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

*The Horse Whisperer* novel is written by Nicholas Evans. It was published in 1995. This novel tells about a woman named Annie Graves. She is a workaholic woman so she chooses her job over her family. She has a daughter named Grace Macleans who gets accident when she goes riding with her horse. She has to lose one of her legs and it makes her character change. Her horse gets a terrible wound so that people want to put him down. Because of that accident Annie's motherhood feeling comes back. She needs to take care of her daughter and also the horse. She finds a horse whisperer, named Tom Booker who successfully helps her. He also makes her relationship with her daughter better. But, she also falls in love with him and becomes one of the conflicts that the novel has. Many conflicts in this novel show the reader how the major character in this novel gets so much trouble in the psychological side. So that is the reason why the writer wants to analyse this novel using Psychoanalysis Theory.

The writer devides the problems into two. There are Intrinsic and Extrinsic elements that being analized and dissussed in this thesis. In the Intrinsic side the writer analizes Theme, Conflict, Character and Setting that build the novel so that the reader knows about the intrinsic elements that the novel has. In the extrinsic side, the writer analizes the major character psychological conflict both internal and external conflict using Sigmund Freud's Theory the Id, Ego, and Superego that the character faces. The main character, Annie, gets some trouble in her life. She chooses everything depends on what she wants so that she gets trouble with

the other characters in this novel. She gets psychological conflict in herself and also with the others. But here, the horse whisperer, Tom Booker finally helps her and changes her life. Here, the writer analyzes that the Annie's Id in this novel is satisfied by Tom. Conflicts that happen in Annie's internal psychology bring her into the external conflict with the other characters. The writer can conclude that conflicts that happen in Annie's psychological life chooses what she wants to do is contrasted with the real situation surrounds her. Annie finds out that her Id is satisfied when she stays beside Tom so that that it has conflict with Robert as her husband. Her husband shows that she is in the wrong position to have relationship with Tom. When Annie's Ego wants to satisfy the Id and does not think anymore about her marriage with Robert, here the author makes the Superego Robert as the winner, Tom dies. Annie has to go back in her life and put superego controlling her mind. The conflicts that Annie has become the point of story and become a learning material for the reader. This novel can deliver the message how people should balance their life.

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