CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter explains about the conclusion and suggestion of this research. On the conclusion part it would be provides the result of data finding and the discussion chapter. Then, the suggestion shows about the leads further researchers who are attract and interest to analyze in similar topic of research.

Conclusion

After conducting research and discussing about the research questions about the personality of Alan Turing and also the factors that influenced of the personality by using psychological literary criticism. The two thought of Sigmund Freud's theory, those are structure of human personality, and defense mechanism become the theories that have found on Alan Turing personality.

Based on the research data finding and discussing about the problem, it can be concluded that Alan Turing's personality in id, is an autonomous/introvert, selfish and arrogant men, it can be seen from the data finding and analysis of Alan Turing characteristic in id there are 9 data. It has proven on the data finding and also after discussing and then analyzing on Turing's character, there are *Id* as the dominant structure of personality, and the last is sublimation, reaction formation, and denial as a type of defense mechanism.

Alan Turing is an intelligence men, a smart men, mathmatician, but he had the lackness because of child abuse memory from his friends when he was in Junior high school. It makes him difficult to interact with people and make him be a selfish person. At the end, finally he can break the Enigma code but because of he is a homo sexual, he is punished by the government.

The government gave him two options, enter into jail or follow the hormonal therapy. Then, Turing choose the second option. He follow the hormonal therapy and it makes him so suffer because of the chemical reaction on his body. After that he founded by his assistant that he was die because he eat an apple that contains cyanide. The three thoughts of Freud become the theories which help to analyze the character of Alan Turing secret. His *Id* always leading him become a selfish person, hated by his team, but besides that there are his kindness heart from Turing and it make his country get freedom fastly. It has proven on data 1 until data 14. The self defense mechanism are sublimation, denial, and reaction formation.

Based on the explanation about id, ego, and superego in chapter IV about Alan Turing's personality, it can be concluded that there are relationship between id, ego, and superego. They work together to build Turing's personality. Id is driven by ego, while ego must compromise between id and superego. Then, superego helps people to control desires of id to make Turing's behavior more virtues.

Alan Mathinson Turing's defense mechanism for hiding or repressing his anxiety from the society. Then, based on the factor that influenced of Alan Turing personality that is social factor as the dominant factor that shaping of Alan Turing personality. His environment includes the family, society, friends, and also school extend the worst impact for shaping his personality. He become a selfish, autonomous/introvert, and arrogant person in data 1 until data 9, then he begin to change his attitude and make a good interaction with his team by think rational (ego and super ego) in data 10 until data 14, the last Alan Turing make a defense mechanism until he hated by miss Joan because of his good means in data 15 until data 18.

Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, there are some suggestions for the next researchers who want to do a research with the similar research. On this research is only focus to the one of character on *The Imitation Game* movie that is Prof. Alan Mathinson Turing and doing analyze on the psychological literary criticism which focused on the psychoanalysis. There are two thought of Sigmund Freud that used on this research; those are structure of personality and the defense mechanism. For the next researcher is possible to conduct further studies about the psychological literary criticism. It can be analyzed based on the character, author or reader point of view and also there are some experts that have thoughts about the psychological literary criticism that can be used such as from Sigmund Freud, Corey, Boeree, Poduska, Feldman and others.

REFERENCES

Alwilsol (2004). Psikologi sastra. Retreived from

http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/pendidikan/Dr.%20Wiyatmi,%20M.Hum./Bukuajar-Psikologi%20Sastra.pdf

Abrams. (1981). Glossary of Literary Terms. Newyork: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Alwilsol), F. (. (2010, mei). *penertian kecemasan*. Retrieved april monday, 2015, from artikel: http://psikologi.or.id/psikologi-umum-pengantar/pengertian-kecemasan-anxiaety.htm

Boeree, 2005. *Sejarah psikologi : Dari Masa kelahiran Sampai Masa Modern* (Alih bahasa : Abdul Qodir Saleh). Yogyakarta : Primashopie.

Corey, 2003. *Teori dan Praktek Konseling dan Psikoterapi*, (penerjemah: E. Koeswara). Bandung: PT Refika Aditama

Freud, sigmund. 2002. Psikoanalisis, (penerjemah: Ira Puspitarini). Yogyakarta.

Lazarus. (2013, januari). Anxiety. Retrieved april senin, 2015, from artikel:

http://nuraminsaleh.blogspot.co.id/2013/01/pengertian-kecemasan-menurut-para-ahli.html

Post. (2013, januari). anxiety. Retrieved april senin, 2015, from artikel:

http://nuraminsaleh.blogspot.co.id/2013/01/pengertian.kecemasan-menurut-para-ahli.html

Taylor. (2010, mei). penegertian kecemasan. Retrieved april monday, 2015, from artikel:

http://psikologi.or.id/psikologi-umum-pengantar/pengertian-kecemasan-anxiaety.htm

Burhan N. (2005). Karakter dan kepribadian. Retreived from

http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/PK%20-%20Karakter%20dan%20Kepribadian_0.pdf

Endaswara (2003). Psikologi sastra. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

Feldman, (2003). Psychology and Your Life. New York: McGraw Hill.

Gordon W.A. (1998). Concept of Personality. Retreived from

http://digilib.unila.ac.id/7037/8/BAB%20II.pdf

Jones. (1968). Pendidikan karakter. Retreived from

http://repository.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/42045/Chapter%20II.pdf;jsessionid=9F3

1AA1032F07F694301DA258767C6C5?sequence=4

Krech & Richard S. C. (1969). Elements of Psychology. Retreived from

http://digilib.unila.ac.id/7037/8/BAB%20II.pdf

Kuntjojo. (2009). Psikologi Kepribadian. Retrieved from

http://ebekunt.files.wordpress.com/2009/11/psikologi-kepribadian.pdf.

Minderop, A. (2010). Psikologi Sastra. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

Moleong, L. J. (2004). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya

Nur, S. P. (2014). *Psychological Analysis of Humber and Lolita in "Lolita"*. Gorontalo: State University of Gorontalo.

Ratna, N. K. (2004). Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra. Pustaka Belajar.

Susane R. & Ute B. (2011). Defense mechanism. Retreived From

http://bowins.com/downloads/psychological_defense_mechanisms.pdf

Sosiawan, E. a. (n.d.). kepribadian (personality). *PSIKOLOGI KOMUNIKASI*, 3.

Wiyatmi. (2011). *Psikologi Sastra, Teori dan Aplikasinya*. Retrieved from http://staff.uny.ac.id/sites/default/files/pendidikan/Dr.%20Wiyatmi,%20M.Hum./Bukuajar-Psikologi%20Sastra.pdf