



**AN ANALYSIS OF GEORGE'S JEALOUSY AS REFLECTED
IN ENID BLYTON'S NOVEL ENTITLED *THE FAMOUS FIVE:
FIVE GO TO MYSTERY MOOR***

A Final Project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in English

by

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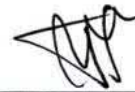
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Sim Sim Khumaeroh, as the writer of this Final Project hereby declare that this final project entitled *An Analysis of George's Jealousy as Reflected in Enid Blyton's novel Entitled The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from published and unpublished work for others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, August 21st, 2019

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Zero is where everything starts! Nothing would ever be born if we didn't depart from zero!”

(Shinichi Kudo)

“Everyone is the main character on their own life”

(Kuroba Kaito/ Kaito Kid)

I wholeheartedly dedicate this Final Project to:

My beloved mother and father (*Mrs. Badriyah and Mr. Sutrisno*)

My beloved brothers (*Lukman Ma'lufi, Fuad Abdillah, Munginudin, and Muslihudin*)

My beloved best friend (*Kai Shadowchrive Noisseggra*)

My beloved roommates (*Bunga Nurgita Aulia and Dewi Ainun Anggraini*)

My honorable English Department's lecturers

All beloved friends

ABSTRACT

Khumaeroh, Sim Sim. 2019. *An Analysis of George's Jealousy as Reflected in Enid Blyton's novel Entitled The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*. A final project. English Department, Faculty of Language and Art, Semarang State University. Advisor I: Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum. & Advisor II: Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S, M.Si.

Keywords: *Emotion, Jealousy, Psychoanalysis, Freudian Psychology, Descriptive Qualitative.*

Emotion is a way human beings express the feelings like anger, sad, fear, joy, etc. There is no concrete definition of emotion. Emotion is divided into two part, negative emotion and positive emotion. One of the category of negative emotion is jealousy. Jealousy is seen as a complex emotion that encompasses feelings ranging from fear of abandonment to rage and humiliation. This study was conducted to analyze George's jealousy as reflected in Enid Blyton's novel entitled *The Famous Five: Five Go To Mystery Moor*. The purpose of this study are to describe the causes and effects of George's jealousy and to analyze how George's id, ego, and superego affects the jealousy. This study was done using a descriptive qualitative method and psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. The object of the study was the novel *The Famous Five: Five Go To Mystery Moor* and this study focused on George as the main character. List of quotations that contain character's utterances and actions was used as the research instrument and the data was taken through literary research. The results of the study showed that the causes of George's jealousy was the presence of a new girl who was more powerful than her and stole the attention of people around her. While the effects of George's jealousy were her anger, hatred, and feeling rejected. Then there are id, ego, and superego that affect George jealousy. George's id was she wanted the affection or praise from people around her. Then her ego was she did annoying things such as anger and sulk, but her superego repressed her emotion so that she did not make the atmosphere is getting worse.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter presents the introduction of the study that consists of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Emotion is a way human beings express the feeling like anger, sadness, fear, joy, etc. There is no concrete definition of emotion. For a human beings, it is natural to feel emotion because emotion is one of the proofs that we live. Emotion is divided into two parts, negative emotion and positive emotion. According to Andries (2011, p. 32-33) in the category of positive emotions came happiness, gratitude, joy, enthusiasm, pride, optimism, wellness, gratitude, emotional release, power, etc. While the category of negative emotions enter sadness, discouragement, disappointment, anger, unhappiness, depression, regret, frustration, feelings of hopelessness, desolation, grief, loneliness, despair, self-closing, feelings of guilt, pain, suffering, anger, unhappiness, shame, disgust, bitterness, envy. Included in the core emotions of anxiety is also a series of negative emotions: fear, anxiety, worry, concern, agitation, alarm, tension, fear, tension, terror, panic, and horror.

One of the emotions that human beings experience is jealousy. It could happen to anyone regardless of the age and gender. But children are prone to get jealous more than adult because children are emotionally unstable. For children, jealousy often comes when they feel anxious and get threatened by a new present in his/ her life. Children will feel jealousy when the attention and affection from his/ her mother are suddenly transferred to relative or friend.

One of the example of jealousy in children is when a boy has decent, polite, and obedient to his parent. Until he is having a new younger brother, his behaviour is changing. He become more naughty, wimpy, and mouthy. Sometimes he is more aggressive by pinching, clowing, and hitting his parent or his younger brother. All of the negative behaviour mention before is done for nothing, theres a reason for that. The reason is he does not accept the reality that his parent must share the affection to him and his younger brother. Therefore, he has this notion that he can get attention by doing naughty thing. According to Irem Bray (2015) “The children want to be loved so much that they can be jealous of their sibling being the centre of attention. They love their mother so much that they want to be their mother’s universe, being jealous of anything that takes mother’s time and energy away from them.”

The jealousy that is experienced by children is common in the society. Adults, however, must manage such feeling in a clever manner. Thus, this research is expected to help the readers to understand more the children’s emotion and also consider the best way to handle jealous kid.

In psychology, jealousy is seen as a complex emotion that encompasses feelings ranging from fear of abandonment to rage and humiliation. In order to analyze the jealousy, I use the theory of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis is a branch of knowledge developed by Sigmund Freud as a function and behavioral study of human's psychology. Freudian psychoanalysis has become one of the biggest topics in psychology. The experts who focus on psychoanalysis believe that emotions are representations of the unconscious.

Emotion is linked to someone's psychology and their ongoing mood. Emotion is linked to the feeling and behavior, thus emotions are expressed through particular actions. For example, when she feel jealousy, the person shows it by throwing tantrum. Another example, when they feel blue they express it through crying or blaming on something. It can be concluded that emotion is a mechanism that control all aspects of humam's behavior.

As a researcher, I use the novel *The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* as the object of the study. *The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* is a novel by Enid Blyton published in 1954. This novel is the thirteenth series of The Famous Five. In every story or in novel, there must be some key characters. In case of this novel, they are: Julian, Dick, George, Anne, Timmy and other characters.

In analysing jealousy In this research, I will particularly analyze a young female character named George in *The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*. I see George as a fascinating character in the novel. Her real name Georgina , but she prefers to be addressed as George, and does not like to be called by her actual

name. For her, “Georgina” is too girlish, meanwhile she is a tomboy girl. She even cuts her hair short and dresses up as a boy.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons for choosing this topic. In this research, I will discuss the topic *An Analysis of George’s Jealousy as Reflected in The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*. I choose this topic because jealousy is a common emotion to be felt by every person. For example jealousy toward the relative, friend, and neighbour. Nevertheless, this research could enlarge our knowledge about jealousy with another perspective that may be different from others.

The novel *The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* is a novel written by a famous children novelist from England, Enid Blyton. In this novel, Blyton creates the character with interesting aspect to discuss. This novel also has a strong aspect on jealousy felt by children.

The jealousy felt by children must be handled well by the adults. Thus, I write this research with the hope of helping the readers in understanding the children’s emotion and knowing the best way to do it.

1.3 Research Problem

In order to focus on the study, I would like to state the research problems which are going to be discussed in the final project. The research questions are:

- a. What are the causes and the effects of George's jealousy as reflected in *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*?
- b. How does George's id, ego, and superego affect the jealousy in *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

By looking of research problem as the main target of the study, the following are the purpose of the study.

- a. To describe the causes and effects of George's jealousy as reflected in *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*?
- b. To analyze how George's id, ego, and superego affects the jealousy in *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*.

1.5 Significances of the Study

It is expected this research is delivering benefits for the readers, including the students and the researcher.

- a. For the readers

For the readers, it is hoped this research presents new information in relation to jealousy in children, so readers can understand more about the emotions which are experiences by the children, and know the exact and best ways to take care of such emotions.

b. For the researchers

For the researchers, especially those who undergo the same research topic, the result of this research can be used as a basis or reference to increase their knowledge about the psychoanalysis theory that I use to analyze George's jealousy described in the novel *Famous Five: Five Go To Mystery Moor*.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project is arranged into five chapters. The first chapter presents the introduction, consisting of the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, research problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the final project.

The second chapter presents the reviews of related literature, a review of the previous studies, review of the theoretical studies, and the theoretical framework.

The third chapter presents the methodologies, consisting of the research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, research instrument, types of data, procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter presents the discussion analysis of the novel and the answer to the questions mentioned in the research problem.

The last chapter presents the conclusion of the study analysis from previous chapter and suggestion dealing with the problem regarding the topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature that supports the topic being discussed. It consists of three sub-chapters. The first one is a review of the previous studies, the second one is review of the theoretical study, and the last is theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are several studies related to the topic of this study. One of them is a journal conducted by Hermann Vollmer, M.D. (1946) entitled *Jealousy In Children*. In his journal, he said that jealousy is a normal response to actual, supposed, or threatened loss of affection. It is based on the child's possessive love for his mother, which lacks the sense of reality and calls for exclusive and unlimited possession of the beloved person and her affection. Though the child's first experience of jealousy invariably centers around his relationship with his mother, other relationships in later life may be similarly affected. Their psychological pattern is usually determined by this first experience of jealousy.

Jealousy exist from an affection for a person who actually or supposedly diverts his love to others. Its intensity usually varies with the degree and actuality of the basic affection. More often jealousy modifies the basic love into jealous

love, an amalgamation of love and jealousy. With increased intensity, jealousy may penetrate and corrode the underlying affection. As a result, love may lose its original character and be more or less replaced by jealousy. Jealousy thus becomes an isolated hostile emotion, exists without love, and as such is unreasonable.

Jealousy itself is an uneasiness of the ego through fear that the affection of a beloved person has been or may divert to someone else. Jealousy is charged with tension, and usually discharges into a variety of reactions, such as aggression, identification, withdrawal, repression, masochism. Jealousy in children can and should be prevented by guided them to know his values as well as his limitations. The jealous child also needs sympathetic understanding, help, and guidance.

Second, Marike H. F. Deutz¹, Tessa A. M. Lansu and Antonius H. N. Cillessen (2014) entitled *Children's Observed Interactions With Best Friends: Associations With Friendship Jealousy and Satisfaction*. Their study examined the role of friendship jealousy and satisfaction in nine-year-old children's observed interactions with their best friends. One hundred five dyads (51 female, 54 male) participated in a 30-min closed-field observational setting and reported their jealousy and satisfaction within the friendship. The Actor–Partner Interdependence Model was used to estimate the effects of friendship jealousy and satisfaction on children's own and their friends' behavior. Friends were highly similar in observed behavior and friendship characteristics. Many observed dyadic behaviors were associated with overall levels of jealousy within the friendship, but differences in friendship satisfaction were only predictive of conflict

resolution in boys. Children's reports of their friendship jealousy were strongly related to their own behavior in the dyad and the behavior of their best friends. Gender differences were discussed. The results further illustrate the importance of a dyadic perspective on friendship interaction.

Third, Nuraini (2010) entitled *A Main Characters Analysis on Anxiety and Defense Mechanism in Bridge to Terabithia Novel*. In her research, she focuses to analyze the psychological problems of two main characters in the novel *Bridge to Terabithia* named Jesse Aarons and Leslie Burke. They are a lonely children who need to be loved by their parents and friends. In the psychoanalysis study, the unfulfilled needs that Jesse and Leslie endure in their daily lives become treats and challenges. She uses the anxiety and the defens mechanisms theory in the psychoanalysis theory. After analyzing the two characters in the novel, she finds that they are suffer from anxiety. Jesse Aarons has two kind of anxiety, they are neurotic anxiety and moral anxiety. His neurotic anxiety can be identified from his bad thoughts and panic reaction. His neurotic anxiety comes from his fear that something bad is going to happen. While his moral anxiety comes from the conflict between his desires and his moral value. The conflict creates guilty feelings because he feels guilty that he thinks something that is contrary to the moral code in the society. His moral anxiety also come from from his part in which he had done something that made him got scolded by his father and he is afraid that he would do that again and got punishment. These anxiety create painful feelings. Therefore, Jesse needs to desort his anxiety in order to avoid the painful feelings by using the defense mechanisms. Jesse uses four kinds of

mechanism, they are displacement, behavioral withdrawal, fantasy, denial, and sublimation. Leslie Burke has neurotic anxiety. It can be seen from her needs that cannot be fulfilled. Leslie wants to make friends and belong to a group of friend, but her needs cannot meet with the reality. She also does not get the love she need from his parents because they rarely at home. In order to desot her anxiety, she uses fantasy as her defense mechanism. She tries to ignore and forget her painful feelings by imagining a new world that could accept her.

Fourth research is conducted by Citra Nur Ifaha (2019) entitled *Analysis of Jealousy in Daniel Wallace's The Kings and The Queens of Roam: Viewe From Frye's Structural Theory*. She focus to analyze about the problem of jealousy suffered by the protagonist, Helen, as illustrated in the novel *The Kings and Queens of Roam* written by Daniel Wallace. Her research aims to analyze the jealousy through the characterization and the plot structure by using Frye's Myths Theory. The data was collected with qualitative method, for example, the quotations and narratives that indicates the important hints. Then, she finding the connection between the plot's elements and Frye's Theory of Myths. Based on the results of analyses, her research concludes that jealousy can bring tragedy and other people may become a victim of that misfortune. Even though there are many chances to make the story a happy end however, since the characters choose to walk on the path of destruction.

Fifth research is conducted by Riana Dewiastuti (2007) entitled *A Study of Jealousy as Reflected on Leontes a Major Character of The Winter's Tale a Play by William Shakespeare (A Psychological Approach)*. Her study is focused on the

psychological phenomena, i.e. jealousy experienced by the major character in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*. The play itself is about the jealousy feeling of the king of Sicilia that cause some destructive acts towards people around him. The writer using the psychological approach to analyze her study. Her study was aim to describe the causes of Leontes' jealousy and describe the reflection of Leontes' jealousy. She using the descriptive qualitative as the method of her study. After doing the analysis, the results are Leontes' jealousy arises because of cognitive factors, sexual dysfunction factors, and social and marital factors. Then, to reflect his jealousy, Leontes does the major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder or maniac episode, and borderline personality disorder.

The last is conducted by Caroline Kraft and Lara Mayeux (2018) on their journal entitled *Associations Among Friendship Jealousy, Peer Status, and Relational Aggression in Early Adolescence*. This study focus on peer status as a moderator of the association between relation aggression and friendship jealousy. The overarching goals of their study was to examine the interplay of friendship jealousy, peer status, and relational aggression during developmental periods characterized by the prioritization of popularity and a keen sensitivity to friendship-related issues. Their study had three specific goals. First, they examined the associations among relational aggression, friendship jealousy, and peer preference and popularity. Second, they explored both forms of peer status as moderators of the association between relational aggression and jealousy. Third, they explored the role of gender in friendship jealousy. They were doing this research by using 318 participants. After doing the research they found the result

of their study. First, relational aggression showed significant differences by gender, with girls being nominated as relationally aggressive more than boys. Friendship jealousy also showed significant differences by gender, with girls reporting more friendship jealousy than boys. Peer preference and popularity did not differ by gender. Second, Relational aggression was negatively correlated with peer preference, but positively correlated with popularity for boys and girls. Regression analyses showed that peer status moderated the association between friendship jealousy and relational aggression for girls and boys. Third, high friendship jealousy was positively associated with relational aggression for girls, but negatively associated with relational aggression for boys.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

In this section, the writer would like to review the theoretical studies relevant to the topic of this study. This subchapter consists of jealousy, psychoanalysis, Freudian psychology.

2.2.1 Jealousy

Jealousy is a feeling of unhappiness or anger because someone has something or someone that you want. People do not express jealousy through a single emotion or a single behavior. They instead express jealousy through some emotions and behaviors, which makes it difficult to form a scientific definition of jealousy.

Scientists instead define jealousy in their own words. Based on an article written by Enozia Vakil (2019), jealousy is an emotion that could discreetly come into your child's life. The feeling could arise from his sibling, friend, or classmate. Bringle & Buunk (1991: p. 135) said that jealousy, then, is any aversive reaction that occurs as the result of a partner's extradyadic relationship that is real, imagined, or considered likely to occur. While Bevan (2004: p. 195) Jealousy is defined as a protective reaction to a perceived threat to a valued relationship, arising from a situation in which the partner's involvement with an activity and/or another person is contrary to the jealous person's definition of their relationship. Sharpteen & Kirkpatrick (1997: p. 628), Jealousy is triggered by the threat of separation from, or loss of, a romantic partner, when that threat is attributed to the possibility of the partner's romantic interest in another person. These definitions of jealousy share two basic themes. First, all the definitions imply a triad composed of a jealous individual, a partner, and a perception of a third party or rival. Second, all the definitions describe jealousy as a reaction to a perceived threat to the relationship between two people. Jealous reactions typically involve aversive emotions and behaviors that are assumed to be protective for their attachment relationships. These themes form the essential meaning of jealousy in most scientific studies.

2.2.2 Psychoanalysis

Freud proposed that the human psyche could be divided into three parts: Id, ego and superego. The id is the primitive and instinctual part of the mind that contains

sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the super-ego operates as a moral conscience, and the ego is the realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the superego. According to Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 44) The principal structural concepts are id, ego, and superego.

Beside Freud, Carl Gustav Jung also known as founder of psychoanalysis. Freud and Jung conducted a lengthy correspondence and collaborated, for a while, on a joint vision of human psychology. According to Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 96) Jung and Freud are often considered to be the two most important figures in modern psychology. Freud saw the younger Jung as the heir he had been seeking to carry on his "new science" of psychoanalysis. Freud even named him the first head of his newly founded [International Psychoanalytic Association](#).

2.2.3 Freudian psychology

Sigmund Schlomo Freud was an Austrian [neurologist](#) and the founder of [psychoanalysis](#), a clinical method for treating [psychopathology](#) through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. According to Freud, there are three elements of personality that work together to produce a complex of human behavior. The three elements are id, ego, and superego, or we usually called as *Tripartite*. Each of them has their own functions and principles, but they cannot be separated so that they can make a totality in human's behavior.

a. The Id

According to Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 45) Id is the source of all psychic energies thus it becomes the main component of personality. Id is motivated by the instinct of pleasure which is the trial to fulfill every desire and need. If not, it would cause anxiety and stress. The id (Latin for "it") consists of everything psychological that is inherited and that is present at birth, including the instincts. The instinct provides the psychic energy that powers the entire.

Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 45) explain that in the id, there are two types of instincts, they are Eros/ life instincts and Thanatos/ death instincts. Eros is defined as the constructive life instinct that responsible for survival of the individual, propagation of the species, and creativity. It also includes the need for food, drink, and sex. The energy of Eros is generated by what Freud called libido. They also explained that Libido is the name Freud used to designate the form of energy which enables the life instincts to perform their work.

The second one is Thanatos, or the death instinct. Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 45) said that it is really opposed to Eros. The instinctive attraction to death gives rise in each individual to aggressive tendencies directed at the self. Since self-destruction is opposed by the life-preserving energy of libido, aggression against the self usually is redirected outward against the world, motivating human being to compete, to conquer, and to kill. Aggression can take many forms; for examples, angry attacks, verbal insults, and self-punishment. The id has two steps in order to reach its goal. The first process is known as a

reflection act. It is kind of act that is done immediately by an individual when the id receives stimuli form to the external world. Second, it is called as a primary process which involves complicated psychological reactions. In this process, the id tries to decrease the tension which is caused by the external world. By imagining the object can help the id to decrease the tension. Thus, the id needs another physical apparatus as intermediary which is called the ego.

b. The Ego

The ego has a central role which intends to make interaction between internal and external world. It means that it performs its function based on reality principle. According to Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 46), the ego is the executive of the personality, because it controls the gateways to action, selects the features of the environment to which it will respond, and decides which needs will be satisfied and in what order. It has to try to integrate the conflicting demands of the id, the superego, and the external world. The ego grows out of the id, the ego appears to reach the goals of the id, not to disappoint the id, by any means. Moreover, all power comes from the id. The main difference between the id and the ego are the id only knows subjective reality referring to the soul, while the ego distinguishes between things that are contained in the mind and the things contained in the outside world. The ego follows the principles of reality and operates according to secondary process. The secondary process is the process of the ego to make plans satisfying the needs and then test these plans. Through an act to see

whether the plan success or not. Furthermore, its goal is to find an object that is suitable for satisfying the needs.

c. The Superego

The last one is superego. It grows out of the ego. It does relate to the outside world. It strives for perfection. It is concerned with social rules and morals. The internalized voice of parents, carers and society which provide the individual with the rules and regulations that guide it. It provides us with our sense whether it is right or not. According to Vernon J. Nordby and Calvin S. Hall (1974, p. 46), the superego is the internalized representative of the traditional values, ideals, and moral standards, of society as interpreted to the child by his parents, and enforced by means of a system of rewards and punishments imposed upon the child.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework used in this research is based on library research, reading of literature books, and related sources. In addition, I also used approach that is relevant to the final project to analyze the data and answer the research problems. By making this study, I chose to analyze the novel entitled *The Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* and apply the Freud's psychoanalysis theory *Tripartite (Id, Ego, and Superego)* to conduct the analysis. I will be focus on analyzing the jealousy that may be experienced by George in the novel. The framework of this study is displayed as down below:

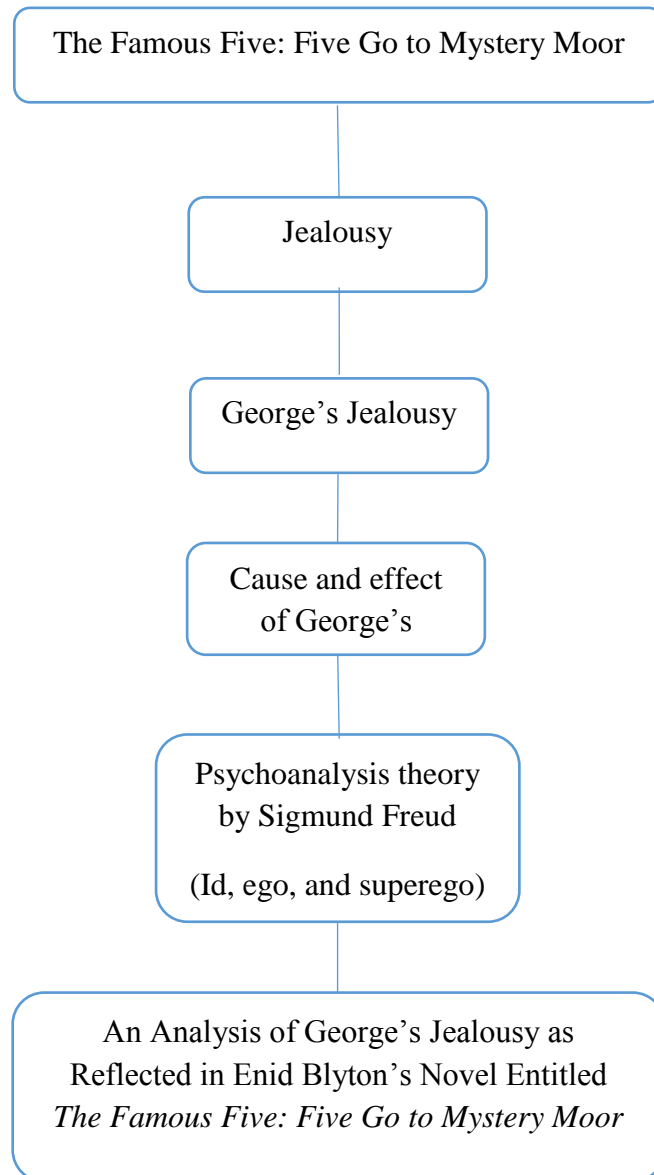


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework of the Study

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the findings and discussion. The first subchapter consists of the conclusion in order to provide answers to the research problems of this study. The second subchapter of this chapter presents suggestions for further study related to the topic.

5.1 Conclusion

This part presents the conclusion drawn from the findings and discussion from the previous chapter. Based on the analysis in chapter four, I conclude that in the Enid Blyton's novel entitled *Famous Five: Five Go To Mystery Moor*, jealousy is caused by several factors and make some effects.

Jealousy experienced by George is caused by several factors including a girl who is more powerful than George. The girl who I mean here is Henrietta/ Henry. As mentioned in the previous chapter, George does not like Henry because in some ways she was better than George. Henry was very skilled at riding horses than George, she was a wonderful rider, she always won all the cups. This made George feel jealous. Beside that, the cause of George's jealousy is the presence of new person who steal the attention of people around her. Since famous five met Henry, George's cousins often paid attention to Henry. George was hates if she

saw/ knew her cousins paying attention to Henry. This really disturbed George's feelings. While the effects of George's jealousy are hate, anger, annoyed, and feeling rejected. First is hate, she hates Henry's appearance, behaviour, and all about her. Second is anger, in the first few chapters, she is very angry when she meets Henry. Third is annoyed, Gerge often annoyed when her cousins praissing Henry's greatness. The last is feeling rejected, George realized that Henry is greater than her. Henry often gets the attention from George's cousins. It makes George feel rejected by her cousins.

After the causes and effects, I discussed about George's id, ego, and superego. Based on my previous chapter, I explained that George's id is George wants to get attention from people around her. The ego is she tries to get attention by sulk and anger. The superego when she realize that she is not suppose to act that way because it's not the right thing to do.

5.2 Sugestion

After drawing the conclusions above, I find that the novel *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor* written by Enid Blyton is very interesting book. It is suggested for the next researchers who want to analyze this novel as the object of the research to explore other characters that appear in the story, or analyze the story by using other approaches. When I choose to analysis character named George, I found some characters that also appear in a different personality. So, it would be interesting to use the other character in *Famous Five: Five Go to Mystery Moor*. Then I suggest to all of

the readers who love literary works so much to read this novel in order to enrich their experience in understanding people's psychology that could help the readers to understand someone feelings and know how to deal with them.

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