

Freudian Approach to Psychological Condition and Behavior Through the Characters of Mr and Mrs White

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Abstract

This study delves into the psychological underpinnings of W.W. Jacobs' 1902 short story "The Monkey's Paw," exploring the intersection of human psychology and literary themes. The purpose of this research is to analyze the short story "The Monkey's Paw" characters' psychological behavior. This research uses a qualitative methodology and applies Sigmund Freud's theory of the Id, Ego, and Superego to analyze the characters Mr. and Mrs. White using non-numerical data. The objectives are to examine how the Id, Ego, and Superego influence individual behavior and actions; evaluate Mr. White's ability to manage his psychological mind; and determine the psychological profiles of Mr. White as an Ego character and Mrs. White as an Id character. The findings reveal significant psychological dynamics shaping the characters' behaviors and decisions. Mr. White's predominance of Ego allows him to regulate his psychological responses, contrasting with Mrs. White's Id-driven actions. In conclusion, the goal of this research is to improve knowledge of psychology, psychoanalysis, and the motivations behind people's acts and behaviors., *psychoanalysis, and the motivations behind people's acts and behaviors.*

Keywords: *Freudian Psychology; Literary Analysis; Id, Ego, and Superego.*

Abstrak

Studi ini menggali dasar-dasar psikologis cerita pendek W.W. Jacobs tahun 1902 "The Monkey's Paw," mengeksplorasi hubungan psikologi manusia dan tema sastra. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perilaku psikologis tokoh cerita pendek "The Monkey's Paw". Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif serta menerapkan teori Sigmund Freud tentang Id, Ego, dan Superego untuk menganalisis karakter Mr. dan Mrs. White. Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menguji bagaimana Id, Ego, dan Superego mempengaruhi perilaku dan tindakan individu; mengevaluasi kemampuan Mr. White untuk mengelola pikiran psikologisnya; dan menentukan profil psikologis Mr. White sebagai karakter Ego dan Mrs. White sebagai karakter Id. Temuan ini

mengungkapkan dinamika psikologis yang signifikan yang membentuk perilaku dan keputusan karakter. Dominasi Mr. White terhadap Ego memungkinkan dia untuk mengatur respons psikologisnya, kontras dengan tindakan Id-driven Mrs. White. Kesimpulannya, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan psikologi, psikoanalisis, dan motivasi di balik tindakan dan perilaku seseorang.

Kata kunci: Analisis Sastra, Id, Ego, dan Superego, Psikologi Freudian;

Introduction

Literature has been a major factor in creating our identities as a person (Rahmawati, 2022). Literature often conveys significant messages pertinent to human life and defines the value of a community (Rahmawati, 2020). It gives a perception of the reason behind people's actions (Dar, 2022). It shows that literature and psychology are advantageous to one another (Emir, 2016). This is vividly illustrated in W.W. Jacobs' classic short story "The Monkey's Paw" (1902). This narrative explores the profound psychological conditions of its characters, Mr. and Mrs. White, who are driven by their desires to make wishes on a supernatural dried monkey's paw, leading to dire consequences. Despite witnessing the ramifications of their initial wish, their persistent subsequent wishes highlight a dynamic shift in their psychological state, thus impacting their actions.

The foundation of psychoanalysis, introduced by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), revolves around the id, ego, and superego theory. Freud's concept of psychoanalysis has become an important finding and opens up a new way to analyze human behavior (Sekartaji, 2020). Lionel, explained by (Çakırtaş, 2019) also states that Freud has an impact on literature. These elements provide a framework to understand the operations of the human mind and the motivations behind human actions (Hossain, 2017). Both psychology and literature focus on the underlying problem of mental and physical issues (Dastmard, 2012). Freud delineated the id as the component of the psyche seeking immediate gratification, irrespective of consequences (Lapsley and Stey, 2012). The superego embodies moral standards and ideals, countering the id's unacceptable urges. Meanwhile, the ego regulates the id and superego, promoting appropriate behavior and decisions.

Psychoanalysis assumes that the unconscious mind is the one that drives individual action (Monte quoted by Hossain, 2017). It has given great importance to the process of the mind and the unconscious mind. Psychoanalysis focuses on analyzing hidden motives and thus explains the relationship between the conscious and unconscious mind. It allows us to understand more about the character's actions, motives, and behavior, as well as their relation to literature (Hossain, 2017).

The human mind consists of three important parts and they are called id, ego, and superego (Lapsley & Ste, 2012). He also believes the key to a healthy psychological condition is the balance between id, ego, and superego. An imbalance of these three psychological elements can cause an individual to behave differently. The concept of the id itself operates in the part of the unconscious mind and it repels anything so that it can acquire the need for satisfaction, create an activity to reduce the stress and anxiety of an individual or seek pleasure (Lapsley & Ste, 2012).

The Ego is part of a mind where it tries to ensure the desire of id can be fulfilled and acceptable in the society. The idea of the ego is that it is the one who mostly controls the id and superego so both would be balanced and none is more dominant than others (Stangor and Walinga, 2021). Ego will enable the behavior of id but it can only be done in a proper time and space.

Lastly, the concept of the superego is the part of the human mind where the good standard morals and ideals of human life are contained (Freud 1923, p. 27). It tries to keep an individual from doing bad actions in their life. The superego is not an individual structure nor is it an agent that controls something (Hossain, 2017). It is instead something that guides the ego in terms of moral beliefs and possible punishments. The superego suppresses all the unacceptable urges from the id. If an individual gives in to the urges of the id, the superego will cause that individual to feel guilty and even punish their action.

Before performing this research, researchers obtain this idea from other authors who conduct research with the same literary work discussion. There are previous studies that are related to the short story *The Monkey's Paw* or the concept of Id, Ego, and Superego. Researchers will describe this related previous research.

The first one is research by Khofifa R. Endrawati, Tini Mogeia, and Merlin M. Maukar with the title "Analysis of Id, Ego and Superego of the Main Character in the Movie Script Cruella by Tony Mcnamara and Dana Fox" (2022). This research was conducted at the University of Manado. This research focused on analyzing the psychoanalysis of the main characters of the movie Cruella especially their id, ego, and superego.

There are some similarities and differences between Khofifa, Tini, and Merlin's research and this research. The similarities are that both researchers used the same approach for their research which is the theory of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud (id, ego, and superego). Meanwhile, the difference between both research is the subject of analysis. Khofifah, Tini, and Merlin's research subject analysis is taken from a movie titled "Cruella" and this research is focused on a short story titled *The Monkey's Paw* and explains thoroughly the reason for the character's actions and behavior. This clearly shows that this research will create different results because of the difference in the subject analysis even

though both researchers used the same approach, that is psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud.

Next, it is research by Riza Alun Sudrazat with the title "Id, Ego, and Superego Represented by the Main Character of Fifty Shades of Grey Movie Christian Grey". This research was conducted at Diponegoro University, Indonesia. The research focused on the main character, Christian, and his sexual life. The result of this research shows that Christian is a character with erotic behavior in his romantic sexual life.

There are similarities and differences between Riza's research and this research. The similarity is that both researchers used the same approach of analysis using the theory of id, ego, and superego to discuss the main character. Meanwhile, the difference between both research is the focus and results of the research. Riza's focus research is the romantic and sexual life of the character named Christian, it is taken from a movie and explains the movie's intrinsic elements. This research is focused on analyzing two main characters, taken from a short story, does not discuss any sexual life and orientation, and also does not explain the short story's intrinsic elements.

Based on the list of the previous studies above, it shows that there has been no research that discusses the psychological condition of Mr. and Mrs. White in terms of their id, ego, and superego states, discussing which character can manage their psychological mind and discussing the reason for their behavior and actions. There are some similarities and differences between previous studies about the related topic. The only similarities that this research has with other studies that have been mentioned are the similarities of the theory that is used for the research which is the psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud about id, ego, and superego. This shows that this is not the first research that used the concept of psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud and it can be applied in the field of literature, especially short stories to analyze characters' behavior and action.

In "The Monkey's Paw," these psychological constructs offer insights into the mental states of Mr. and Mrs. White. The id reflects their underlying urges and desires, while the superego reveals their moral judgments. The ego's role is scrutinized in how these characters balance internal conflicts and external actions.

This study aims to: (1) delineate the psychological conditions of Mr. and Mrs. White in terms of the id, ego, and superego; (2) analyze and elucidate the character who successfully manages their psychological mind throughout the narrative; and (3) determine the characters' final psychological states. Through this analysis, the research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between literary elements and psychological theories.

Method

This research is conducted within the field of literature, employing a qualitative descriptive approach to examine the psychological phenomena depicted in W.W. Jacobs' short story "The Monkey's Paw." Qualitative descriptive research focuses on interpreting qualitative data—such as textual material, discussions, and observations—to describe existing phenomena through the lens of a selected theoretical framework (Doyle et al., 2020). In this case, the foundational theory is Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic perspective, specifically the id, ego, and superego concepts.

The primary data source for this study is the narrative text and dialogue from "The Monkey's Paw," which provides a rich context for exploring the psychological conditions and behaviors of the characters, Mr. and Mrs. White. The analysis is geared towards identifying specific phrases, words, and sentences within the story that reflect these psychological elements. This process involves a detailed examination of the text to uncover the underlying motivations and conflicts as represented by Freudian theory.

In addition to primary data, this research utilizes secondary sources including scholarly articles, journals, and books that discuss Freudian psychology and its application to literary analysis. These resources are essential for framing the analysis and providing comparative insights that enhance understanding of the characters' psychological dynamics.

The methodology for analyzing the data involves several steps. Initially, the narrative and dialogues are segmented into excerpts that potentially illustrate instances of Freudian psychological mechanisms. Each segment is then categorized according to whether it represents the id, ego, or superego. This categorization is supported by text-based evidence and supplemented by secondary literature that aligns with the psychoanalytic interpretations. The final step involves synthesizing these findings to articulate how these psychological constructs influence the behaviors and decisions of Mr. and Mrs. White throughout the story.

This comprehensive approach ensures a thorough exploration of the psychological themes in "The Monkey's Paw," providing insights into the complex interplay between Freudian psychology and literary characterization. Through this method, the study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of how psychological theories can be applied to analyze literary texts, thereby offering broader implications for both literary and psychological studies. It is hoped that this research can improve our knowledge about psychology, psychoanalysis, and the motivations behind people's acts and behaviors.

Results and Discussion

Research Findings

The id is the unconscious psychological part of the human mind that contains hidden human desires and seeks satisfaction. Mr. White's id condition can be seen at the beginning of the story, showing his desire to live in better conditions.

Data 1: *"That's the worst of living so far out," bawled Mr. White, with sudden and unlooked-for violence; "of all the beastly, slushy, out-of-the-way places to live in, this is the worst. The pathways are a bog, and the road's a torrent. I don't know what people are thinking about. I suppose because only two houses on the road are left, they think it doesn't matter."* (p. 1)

Data 2: *He took the paw and, dangling it between his front finger and thumb, suddenly threw it upon the fire. White, with a slight cry, stooped down and snatched it off. "Better let it burn," said the soldier solemnly. "If you don't want it, Morris," said the old man, "give it to me." "I won't," said his friend doggedly. "I threw it on the fire. If you keep it, don't blame me for what happens. Pitch it on the fire again, like a sensible man."* (p. 4)

Data 3: *Mr. White took the paw from his pocket and eyed it dubiously. "I don't know what to wish for, and that's a fact," he said slowly. "It seems to me I've got all I want." "If you only cleared the house, you'd be quite happy, wouldn't you?" said Herbert, with his hand on his shoulder. "Well, wish for two hundred pounds, then; that'll just do it." His father, smiling shamefacedly at his credulity, held up the talisman as his son, with a solemn face somewhat marred by a wink at his mother, sat down at the piano and struck a few impressive chords. "I wish for two hundred pounds," said the old man distinctly.* (p. 5)

Mr. White's Psychological Ego Condition

The ego is the component that tries to ensure the desires of the id are fulfilled and acceptable in society. It is the one that mostly controls the id and superego so both would be balanced and none is more dominant than the others. Mr. White's ego condition can be seen when he realizes that he should stop interacting with the monkey paw after everything that has happened.

Data 1: *"I only just thought of it," she said hysterically. "Why didn't I think of it before? Why didn't you think of it?" "Think of what?" he questioned. "The other two wishes," she replied rapidly. "We've only had one." "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely.* (p. 11)

Data 2: *The man sat up in bed and flung the bedclothes from his quaking limbs. "Good God, you are mad!" he cried, aghast. "Get it," she panted; "get it quickly, and wish—Oh, my boy, my boy!" Her*

husband struck a match and lit the candle. "Get back to bed," he said, unsteadily. "You don't know what you are saying." (p. 11)

Data 3: *The old man turned and regarded her, and his voice shook. "He has been dead ten days, and besides he—I would not tell you else, but—I could only recognize him by his clothing. If he was too terrible for you to see then, how now?" (p. 11)*

Data 4: *"What are you going to do?" he whispered hoarsely. "It's my boy; it's Herbert!" she cried, struggling mechanically. "I forgot it was two miles away. What are you holding me for? Let go. I must open the door." "For God's sake, don't let it in," cried the old man, trembling. (p. 13)*

Data 5: *But her husband was on his hands and knees groping wildly on the floor in search of the paw. If he could only find it before the thing outside got in. He heard the creaking of the bolt as it came slowly back, and at the same moment, he found the monkey's paw, and frantically breathed his third and last wish. (p. 14)*

Mr. White's Psychological Superego Condition

The superego is the part of the human mind that contains the moral standards and ideals of human life. It suppresses all the unacceptable urges from the id. If an individual gives in to the urges of the id, the superego will cause that individual to feel guilty and even punish their actions. Mr. White's superego can be seen when his wish is fulfilled but at the cost of losing his only son.

Data 1: *Unconscious of his wife's shriek, the old man smiled faintly, put out his hands like a sightless man, and dropped, a senseless heap, to the floor. (p. 10)*

Data 2: *"Wish!" she cried, in a strong voice. "It is foolish and wicked," he faltered. "Wish!" repeated his wife. He raised his hand. "I wish my son was alive again." The talisman fell to the floor, and he regarded it fearfully. Then he sank trembling into a chair as the old woman, with burning eyes, walked to the window and raised the blind. (p. 12)*

Mrs. White's Psychological Id Condition

Mrs. White's id condition is shown in the third part of the story. Her deepest desires take control over her actions, and she does not consider the consequences.

Data 1: *"I only just thought of it," she said hysterically. "Why didn't I think of it before? Why didn't you think of it?" "Think of what?" he questioned. "The other two wishes," she replied rapidly. "We've only had one." "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely. "No," she cried, triumphantly; "we'll have one more. Go down and get it quickly, and wish our boy alive again." (p. 11)*

Data 2: "Go and get it and wish," cried the old woman, quivering with excitement. The old man turned and regarded her, and his voice shook. "He has been dead ten days, and besides he—I would not tell you else, but—I could only recognize him by his clothing. If he was too terrible for you to see then, how now?" "Bring him back," cried the old woman, and dragged him toward the door. "Do you think I fear the child I have nursed?" (p. 11-12)

Data 3: Even his wife's face seemed to change as he entered the room. It was white and expectant, and to his fears, seemed to have an unnatural look upon it. He was afraid of her. "Wish!" she cried, in a strong voice. "It is foolish and wicked," he faltered. "Wish!" repeated his wife. He raised his hand. "I wish my son was alive again." (p. 12)

Data 4: "What are you going to do?" he whispered hoarsely. "It's my boy; it's Herbert!" she cried, struggling mechanically. "I forgot it was two miles away. What are you holding me for? Let go. I must open the door." "For God's sake, don't let it in," cried the old man, trembling. "You're afraid of your own son," she cried, struggling. "Let me go. I'm coming, Herbert; I'm coming." (p. 13)

Mrs. White's Psychological Ego Condition

Mrs. White's ego appears at the beginning of the story. Her ego ensures that she does not succumb to making wishes on something unknown. She also considers it nonsense, but her psychological mind changes as the story progresses.

Data 1: "I suppose all old soldiers are the same," said Mrs. White. "The idea of our listening to such nonsense! How could wishes be granted these days? And if they could, how could two hundred pounds hurt you, father?" (p. 7)

Mrs. White's Psychological Superego Condition

Mrs. White's superego appears at the end of the story. Her superego kicks in after she gives in to her desires many times without considering the consequences.

Data 1: A cold wind rushed up the staircase, and a long loud wail of disappointment and misery from his wife gave him the courage to run down to her side, and then to the gate beyond. (p. 14)

Research Discussions

This section discusses the psychological condition of Mr. and Mrs. White based on the data that have been collected, using the concept of Psychoanalysis Id, Ego, and Superego proposed by Sigmund Freud as the base theory.

Mr. White's Psychological Analysis

This first section discusses the Id, Ego, and Superego of Mr. White based on the data that have been collected. The researcher will also explain how Id, Ego, and Superego have affected Mr. White. This section will be separated into three

subchapters. Each subchapter discusses Mr. White's Id, Ego, and Superego separately.

Mr. White's Id Psychological Analysis

Mr. White's id appears at the beginning of the story where he desires to live in a better environment and have a better economy. He dislikes the current situation he lives in and thus lets out rude and harsh words. His id causes him to behave aggressively and rudely because he desires the pleasure of living in better conditions. It can be seen from the quotes below: "That's the worst of living so far out," bawled Mr. White, with sudden and unlooked-for violence; "of all the beastly, slushy, out-of-the-way places to live in, this is the worst. The pathways are a bog, and the road's a torrent. I don't know what people are thinking about. I suppose because only two houses on the road are left, they think it doesn't matter." (p. 1)

From the quote above, it is known that Mr. White is currently controlled by his id because he is displeased with his living conditions. This leads to the next course of action. Mr. White's friend Boris arrives at his house and tells the story about the monkey's paw of how it can grant wishes but have serious consequences. Boris tries to burn it however because Mr. White is controlled by his id, he tries to take the paw from the fireplace. He ignores the risk of getting injured or burned from the fire because he desires to have the paw and wish for something he wants. Even though Boris already warned him about the paw, Mr. White still insists on having the paw on his own and keeping it. It can be seen from the quotes below: "Better let it burn," said the soldier solemnly. "If you don't want it, Morris," said the old man, "give it to me." "I won't," said his friend doggedly. "I threw it on the fire. If you keep it, don't blame me for what happens. Pitch it on the fire again, like a sensible man." (p. 4)

The quote above proves further how strong Mr. White's id is. He ignores the risk of injuries from taking the paw from the fireplace and disregards any consequences, despite already being warned by Boris, and decides to keep it. This causes him to behave differently by following his desires. Based on the first data, we know that Mr. White desires to live in a better economy and environment. Because of how strong his id is, he seeks any possible way to achieve it and it is now possible with the monkey's paw. He carelessly wishes for the monkey's paw for two hundred pounds, ignoring the danger that has been told by his friend Boris. He only desires money, economy, and better wealth. Because he follows his id desires, it creates a problem for his family and impacts his son. The quotes below prove how strong Mr. White's Psychological id is. His father, smiling shamefacedly at his credulity, held up the talisman, as his son, with a solemn face somewhat marred by a wink at his mother, sat down at the piano and struck a few impressive chords. "I wish for two hundred pounds," said the old man distinctly. (p. 5)

Mr. White's Ego Psychological Analysis

Mr. White's ego appears in the third part of the story after what happened to his son. He is already aware of the dangerous capability of the monkey's paw and the consequences it holds. His wife demands him to wish again at the paw so that his son is alive again. His ego kicks in and denies it because it is not acceptable to revive the dead. It can be seen in the quotes below: "I only just thought of it," she said hysterically. "Why didn't I think of it before? Why didn't you think of it?" "Think of what?" he questioned. "The other two wishes," she replied rapidly. "We've only had one." "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely. (p. 11)

The quote above shows how strong his ego is. He knows it is wrong to desire or wish for something unknown as is seen from the sentence "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely. (p. 11). His ego shows further when his wife is fully controlled by her desire. He reminded his wife that it was not a good course of action as it would create the same horrible result. His ego even appears to remind his wife to control her desires. It can be seen from the quotes below. The man sat up in bed and flung the bedclothes from his quaking limbs. "Good God, you are mad!" he cried aghast. "Get it," she panted; "get it quickly, and wish—Oh, my boy, my boy!" Her husband struck a match and lit the candle. "Get back to bed," he said, unsteadily. "You don't know what you are saying." (p. 11)

From the quote above, the ego of Mr. White takes over his actions because he already knows the danger and consequences of following greedy desires. Mr. White becomes a rational person and thinks before he acts. This is because the ego tries to maintain both Id desires to be socially acceptable. This resulted in Mr. White not wanting to wish his son to be alive again. He does not know the consequences if he wishes his son to be revived so he shouldn't perform it. His ego keeps in check can be seen in the quotes below: The old man turned and regarded her, and his voice shook. "He has been dead ten days, and besides he—I would not tell you else, but—I could only recognize him by his clothing. If he was too terrible for you to see then, how now?" (p. 11)

From the quoted sentence above, Mr. White has a debate with his wife. His wife desires his son to be revived but Mr. White refuses it because it could be dangerous. This shows how strong Mr. White's ego is as he does not want to follow his desire to revive his dead son as it can cause heavy consequences. However, in the story, he wishes for his son to be alive again but it is not based on his desires but because his wife forces him to do it. This resulted in his ego controlling him to not follow the desire to see his son who is knocking at the door. It can be seen in the quotes below. "What are you going to do?" he whispered hoarsely. "It's my boy; it's Herbert!" she cried, struggling mechanically. "I forgot it was two miles away. What are you holding me for? Let go. I must open the door." "For God's sake, don't let it in," cried the old man, trembling. (p. 13)

The quoted sentences above show that his ego is still in control and checks on his actions. His ego makes sure that he and his wife do not follow the desire of the Id to open the door to see his son. The proof of his strong Ego can be seen in the sentence "For God's sake, don't let it in," cried the old man, trembling. (p. 13). Mr. White's Ego tries to make sure that his dead son does not come inside the house and ends the problem he caused. His ego controls him to wish for the final time not based on his Id desires but making sure that everything becomes normal and nothing bad can happen again. His ego can be seen in the final narration below: But her husband was on his hands and knees groping wildly on the floor in search of the paw. If he could only find it before the thing outside got in. He heard the creaking of the bolt as it came slowly back, and at the same moment, he found the monkey's paw, and frantically breathed his third and last wish. (p. 14)

Mr. White's Superego Psychological Analysis

His superego appears because of the incident that happened to his son. His first wish for the paw was to obtain 200 hundred pounds of money. His wish was granted but at the cost of his son's life. His superego appears, causing him to feel guilty and create a shocked reaction. This can be seen from the narrative in the story:

Unconscious of his wife's shriek, the old man smiled faintly, put out his hands like a sightless man, and dropped, a senseless heap, to the floor. (p. 10)

The narrative above shows Mr. White's superego has affected his actions. It causes him to feel very guilty and creates hopelessness in his life. The sentence "the old man smiled faintly, put out his hands like a sightless man, and dropped, a senseless heap, to the floor." proves how the superego punishes his action. His superego appears again in the third part of the story after he makes another wish. However, this wish does not come from his desires but from his wife. He was forced to make another wish to make his son alive again. This causes his Superego to strongly react even though he is not following his deepest desire. His Superego causes him to tremble in fear, anxious, and very scared. This can be seen in the quotes below: "Wish!" she cried, in a strong voice. "It is foolish and wicked," he faltered. "Wish!" repeated his wife. He raised his hand. "I wish my son was alive again." The talisman fell to the floor, and he regarded it fearfully. Then he sank trembling into a chair as the old woman, with burning eyes, walked to the window and raised the blind. (p. 12)

Mrs. White Psychological Analysis

This second section discusses the Id, Ego, and Superego of Mrs. White based on the data that have been collected. The researcher is also going to explain how Id, Ego, and Superego affected Mrs. White's behavior. This section will be separated into three subchapters. Each subchapter discusses Mrs. White's Id, Ego, and Superego separately.

Mrs. White's Id Psychological Condition

Mrs. White's Id appears in the second part of the story where she was very devastated by the death of her son. At night, she sat alone staring out the window wondering about her son. Her Id controls her where she desires to see her son again at all costs. Even though she knows the danger of wishing at the monkey's paw, she still wants her husband to wish for it so that her desire is satisfied. It can be seen in the quotes below: "I only just thought of it," she said hysterically. "Why didn't I think of it before? Why didn't you think of it?" "Think of what?" he questioned. "The other two wishes," she replied rapidly. "We've only had one." "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely. "No," she cried, triumphantly; "we'll have one more. Go down and get it quickly, and wish our boy alive again." (p. 11)

The quotes above show that Mrs. White's Id is starting to take control of her behavior and actions. This leads to the next action where she forcefully demands her husband to take the paw and wish for it. She insists on bringing back her son from the dead and does not care about the danger of bringing the dead back to life. It can be seen from the quotes below: "Go and get it and wish," cried the old woman, quivering with excitement. The old man turned and regarded her, and his voice shook. "He has been dead ten days, and besides he—I would not tell you else, but—I could only recognize him by his clothing. If he was too terrible for you to see then, how now?" "Bring him back," cried the old woman, and dragged him toward the door. "Do you think I fear the child I have nursed?" (p. 11-12)

The quotes above show further how Mrs. White is in control of her Id. She ignores the danger and consequences of the monkey's paw and tries many ways to fulfill her demand, which is reviving her dead son. It also causes someone to behave differently and can also affect others around us. This can be seen when Mrs. White forces Mr. White to wish at the paw. Mr. White is terrified and scared of her because her wife does not look normal. This can be seen from the quotes below: Even his wife's face seemed to change as he entered the room. It was white and expectant, and to his fears, seemed to have an unnatural look upon it. He was afraid of her. "Wish!" she cried, in a strong voice. "It is foolish and wicked," he faltered. "Wish!" repeated his wife. He raised his hand. "I wish my son was alive again." (p. 12)

The narration "Even his wife's face seemed to change as he entered the room. It was white and expectant, and to his fears seemed to have an unnatural look upon it. He was afraid of her." shows how Id can also change somebody's behavior. Because Mrs. White is fully controlled by her Id, it causes a change of behavior so that her demands are fulfilled. In the end, her desire to revive her dead son was fulfilled however it is still not completed. This is because she now desires to see her dead son physically. She ignores the danger of letting the dead be one with the living. The danger may impact the living very negatively. The

quotes below prove that Mrs. White is the character that is mostly controlled by the Id: "What are you going to do?" he whispered hoarsely. "It's my boy; it's Herbert!" she cried, struggling mechanically. "I forgot it was two miles away. What are you holding me for? Let go. I must open the door." "For God's sake, don't let it in," cried the old man, trembling. "You're afraid of your son," she cried, struggling. "Let me go. I'm coming, Herbert; I'm coming." (p. 13)

Mrs. White's Ego Psychological Analysis

Mrs. White's ego appears only in the first part of the story where Mr. White already makes his first wish. The Ego causes Mrs. White to act more rationally and does not depend on the power of the monkey's paw. It causes her to think it is not socially acceptable to wish for something and does not believe something supernatural. This can be seen in the quotes below where the Ego causes her to not believe that wish and desire can be granted at ease: "I suppose all old soldiers are the same," said Mrs. White. "The idea of our listening to such nonsense! How could wishes be granted these days? And if they could, how could two hundred pounds hurt you, father?" (p. 7)

Mrs. White's Superego Psychological Analysis

Her superego appears at the end and punishes her action. It causes her to feel guilty because she always follows her deepest desire which is forcing her husband to revive her son. It causes her to be deeply guilty and disappointed after everything that has happened. She cries in misery and it is caused by her superego because she fails to control her Id. This can be seen in the quotes below: A cold wind rushed up the staircase, and a long loud wail of disappointment and misery from his wife gave him courage to run down to her side, and then to the gate beyond. (p. 14)

Characters Managing Their Psychological Mind

This section discusses which of the characters can manage their psychological mind. Managing the psychological mind means that one individual can control their Id and superego. Their ego can manage and balance the Id and superego and none of the psychological elements is dominant than others. This discussion is based on the data related to the character's Id, Ego, and superego that have been collected and analyzed. Mr. and Mrs. White seem to be the characters that are controlled by their desire in a few parts of the story. Mr. White is full of his desire to live in a better house, better environment, and wealth condition meanwhile Mrs. White is full of her desire to bring back her dead son at all costs, ignoring the consequences. However, Mr. White is more able to handle both his Id and Superego.

This can be seen in his interaction with his wife when she demands to wish at the paw to revive her dead son. Mr. White does not let his Id and superego

control him. None of these elements is more dominant than the others. Mr. White is aware of the danger of the paw and he thinks that it is best to not interact with it. This can be seen in the dialogue "Was that not enough?" he demanded fiercely", and "He has been dead ten days, and besides he—I would not tell you else, but—I could only recognize him by his clothing. If he was too terrible for you to see then, how now?". This means that Mr. White is being reasonable while also trying to convince his wife to not follow her dark desires. This also shows that Mr. White is a character that can manage his psychological mind because he manages to control both his Id and Superego while also being an Ego character that always considers which action would not bring danger to others.

Mr. & Mrs. White's Final Psychological State

This section discusses the psychological state of Mr. and Mrs. White and determines whether these characters are mostly controlled by Id, Ego, or Superego. This discussion is based on the data that have already been analyzed and explained in the previous section. Mr. White is the husband of Mrs. White and a father to his son Herbert. In the first part of the story, Mr. White seems to be controlled by his Id because of his desire to live in better conditions and economics while also keeping the paw to himself to fulfill his desires. However, this changed after the incident that caused Herbert to lose his life.

In the third part of the story, he becomes a character who always considers the consequences and dangers of everything. He does not follow his desires because he knows it can cause danger around others. He even reminds his wife to be more thoughtful and careful because if you follow your desires and wish for the monkey's paw, it can bring disaster to both of them. This shows that Mr. White is an Ego character. This is because he does not let his Id or Superego dominate him and always considers whether some actions are socially acceptable. It can be seen in the data that he is mostly controlled by his Ego and thinks that wishing for something supernatural or letting the dead in present with the living can bring problems.

Mrs. White is the wife of Mr. White and a mother to his son Herbert. In the beginning, Mrs. White does not consider the monkey's paw to be dangerous and even thinks it is nonsense. She does not let her desire control her. However, this changed after the incident that caused Herbert to lose his life. She becomes a character that lusts for desire and wishes. She seeks many ways to fulfill her wish and that is to bring her dead son back to life. This is dangerous because nobody knows the danger of bringing the dead back to life but Mrs. White ignores this and only wants her desire to be fulfilled. It can be seen in the data that she is mostly controlled by her Id and only seeks that her desire be fulfilled at any cost ignoring the danger and consequences.

From the discussion above, it is identified that Mr. White is the Ego character of the story. This is because he does not let his Id or Superego dominate him and always considers whether some actions are socially acceptable. Meanwhile, Mrs. White is the ID character of the story. She lets her desire control her actions and ignores any danger and consequences. It also causes her husband to be afraid of her because her desires negatively impact her surroundings.

Conclusion

From the analysis of psychological analysis of Mr. and Mrs. White through Sigmund Freud's concept of Id, Ego, and Superego, it can be concluded that Mr. White's Id and Superego are evident in the first and second parts of the story, while his Ego emerges in the third part. Conversely, Mrs. White's Id and Superego are prominent in the third part of the story, whereas her Ego appears in the second part. Mr. White is the character who can manage his psychological state effectively (Ego). He handles both his Id and Superego well, ensuring that neither element dominates. Mr. White's final psychological state identifies him as predominantly an Ego character. In contrast, Mrs. White's final psychological state reveals her as an Id character.

This research not only could give more understanding and knowledge about English literature especially short stories but it can also give us information about psychoanalysis in general through the concept of Sigmund Freud's theory of Id, Ego, and Superego. This could give us an insight into the motive behind people's actions and behaviors.

Other researchers will hopefully be able to perform other research that discuss psychoanalysis in the field of English literature, especially from the author W.W. Jacobs. This research is limited to the base concept of Sigmund Freud's theory of Id, Ego, and Superego. Researchers can conduct their study in a wider concept of psychoanalysis and not just limited to Sigmund Freud's theory.

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