

CHARACTERS' PERSONALITY IN THE NOVEL *MENCARI PEREMPUAN YANG HILANG* (A PSYCHOANALYSIS STUDY BY CARL GUSTAV JUNG)

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Abstrak: Nowadays, psychoanalysis which is commonly used as a research approach is an aspect of psychological rules contained in literary works, especially the characters of main characters. The novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati tells the sad story of a woman who disappeared from the civilization because it was hard to bear his father's crime that harmed many people. The purposes of this research are: (a) find out how are the main characters' description in the novel, they are Doctor Ahlam, Doctor Sholeh, and Abdul Ghani Zahabi; (2) find out how the personality level of each main characters in the novel; and (c) find out the main characters' personality type in the novel. This research applies content analysis with qualitative approach. Doctor Sholeh and doctor Ahlam have positive character. Abdul Ghani Zahabi has a cruel character. Doctor Sholeh tends to have the collective level of consciousness and unconsciousness (persona). Doctor Ahlam tends to have the personality level of consciousness and collective unconsciousness (animus). And Abdul Ghani Zahabi tends to have a personality level of personal unconsciousness and collective unconsciousness (persona, shadow, and anima). Doctor Sholeh tends to belong to the extroversion personality type (thinker, feeler, and intuitive). Doctor Ahlam tends to belong to the introversion personality type (feeling and intuitive). And Abdul Ghani Zahabi tends to belong to the extroversion (thinker and feeler) and introversion (thinker and intuitive) personality types.

Keywords: *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* Novel, Carl Gustav Jung's Psychoanalysis, Main Character's Personality

INTRODUCTION

Humans are unique creatures who's each individual are different. This could be seen by the differences of character, temper, experience, and feeling. The meeting between people with others often causes conflict, either it is a conflict between individuals, groups and group member. Because of the complexion, humans often experience conflict in themselves or inner-conflict. In other words, humans are always face with the problems of life.

To deal with these problems, humans could not be separated from their soul itself. In this post-modern era, there are many deviations in human behaviour caused by conflict such as the increasing death rate of both suicide or murder caused by excessive jealousy, infidelity, misunderstanding, poverty, stress, and weak faith.

The novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati tells the sad story of a woman who disappeared from the civilization

because it was hard to bear the burden of her father's crime that harmed many people. The story of a woman who disappeared from the civilization because she couldn't marry her lover because of her father's arrogant, ambitious, and greedy attitude. Not only that, this novel also tells the story of biological child who was not educated properly and lovingly by his parents. The conflicts experienced by the main characters are inner conflict, inter-individual, and group conflicts. The conflicts are caused by crime, cheating, dishonesty, wrong-doing, and greed.

Psychoanalysis refers to the study of psychic processes. It discusses personality which includes the structure, dynamics, and the development of personality. By using psychoanalysis, readers could explain the creative process of a literary work. It is also useful because if it used appropriately, it could help the readers to see the cracks, irregularities, changes, and distortions which are very important in a literary work. For example, the character changes, plot changes, script corrections, and so on until the storyline is unpredictable by the readers.

Nowadays, psychoanalysis that commonly used as a research approach is directed at the aspects of psychological rules contained in literary works, specifically the character of main characters. Although there are three other aspects contained in the psychoanalysis-based research approach, namely aspects of the author's psychology, the process of literature creation, and its influence on the reader's soul. Based on this prevalence, the researchers also used the aspect of psychological rules contained in literary works by observing the characters of the main characters and describing them by analyzing each main character involved.

According to the research conducted by Firdaus (2016) on "*Gangguan Kepribadian Tokoh dalam Novel Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang karya DR. Imad Zaki, alih bahasa oleh Dr. Zuriyati: Kajian Psikologi Sastra*" found that there are

Four kinds of disorders that occur in several characters, including narcissistic, threshold, histrionic, and obsessive compulsive. However, each character in the novel has a varied form of personality disorder.

Unlike the previous studies, the focus of this research is the personality aspects of the main character of the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by DR. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati. This research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of how the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by DR. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati use Carl Gustav Jung's personality theory.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Jaenuddin (2012, p. 116-118), personality is: (a) a complex unity, which consists of psychological aspects such as intelligence, traits, attitudes, interests, ideals and so on, as well as physical aspects such as body shape, physical health, and so on; (b) the unity of the two aspects interacts with its environment which undergoes continuous change and materializes a distinctive or unique pattern of behaviour; (c) personality is dynamic, it means that it always changes, but in this changes there are patterns that are fixed; (d) personality is embodied in the goals to be achieved. It can be concluded that personality consists of two forms, physical and psychological, which are dynamic to achieve goals.

According to the definition of personality above, Schultz & Schultz (2005) formulated seven factors that could influence personality development, as follows: (1) **Genetic factors or heredity**, personality is completely determined by innate; (2) **Environmental factors**, social differences will affect personality differences between individuals with one another; (3) **Learning factors**, each phase in the inherited personality can be modified, disrupted, prevented, nurtured through the learning process; (4) **Parental care factors**, positive parenting patterns have a positive effect on children, while

negative parenting patterns will have a destructive effect; (5) **Developmental factors**, feelings, plans, and goals change throughout life as a result of various influences. While life scripts have an impact on the self-shaping, achieving identity, and finding an unified purpose in life; (6) **Consciousness factors**, almost all personality theories, implicitly and explicitly explain the process of consciousness; and (6) **Unconsciousness factors**, Sigmund Freud introduced the unconscious world; a gloomy repository of the darkest fear, conflicts, and forces that influence conscious thought.

According to Jung. Human personality begins with their awareness of their two sides. Jung realized there was a dominant side, which appeared at one time in his life. These sides allow Jung to be objective and subjective. This is because every human being does not have an absolute personality, so a person can be introvert or extrovert. Jung revealed that humans not only have a personal unconscious, but also have a collective unconscious. The collective unconscious contains primitive images, including shadow, charm, anima, and animus.

1. Personality Levels according to Carl Gustav Jung

The personality levels according to Jung are related to the matter of unconsciousness in the personality that Jung coined. According to Matthew (2013, p. 129-137, Jung's personality levels consist of:

- a. **Consciousness**, is something that could be perceived by the ego (the center of complete consciousness). Consciousness in Jung's psychoanalysis plays only a minor role, because according to Jung, consciousness is only a small part of the personality.
- b. **Personal unconsciousness**, is the forgotten experiences. This unconsciousness is acquired by a person during their lifetime.
- c. **Collective unconsciousness**, is an unconsciousness rooted in the ancestral past. This unconsciousness is acquired from previous generations. Unconsciousness

is related to a person's thoughts, emotions and actions. In addition, this unconsciousness is also related to beliefs, myths and legends. According to feist & Fiest (2006, p. 103-109), the collective unconsciousness consists of:

- **Persona**, is the side of personality that a person shows to the world or their environment because of social demands.
- **Shadow**, is repression that displays qualities that one does not acknowledge and tries to hide from oneself and others
- **Anima**, is the feminine side of a man that can take the form of a woman-like personality.
- **Animus**, is the masculine side of women that is related to the process of thinking and reasoning. Animus influences a woman's thought process which a woman does not actually have.

According to Howard & Miriam (2008, p 128-133), the personal unconsciousness is related to the unconsciousness that has been received since a person was a child. The collective unconsciousness relates to the unconsciousness from previous generations including the feminine and masculine sides. From the description of Jung's personality levels, it can be concluded that Jung's psychoanalysis in the realm of personality levels/related to consciousness and unconsciousness.

2. Personality Types according to Carl Gustav Jung

Jung's personality is related to mental attitude. According to Matthew (2013, p. 138), mental attitude is a general psychic energy that manifests in the form of human orientation towards their world, namely extroverted type (influenced by the objective world), introverted type (influenced by subjective world). So, it can be concluded that the orientation of extraversion type is the orientation of openness (outward), while the orientation of introversion type is closedness (inward). A person can have one of these personality types, but can also have a mixture of the two types.

Extraversion and introversion are mental attitudes. These mental attitudes have their own mental functions. Jung explained that extraversion and introversion types have four separate functions, namely two rational functions (thoughts and feelings), and two irrational functions (desires and intuition). Through the explanation of the soul function, it can be seen that thinking and feeling are rational activities, while activities through descent and intuition are related to subjectivity of a person. The following is an explanation of the two rational functions and two irrational functions according to Feist & Fiest (2006, p. 103-109),

- **Mind** is a thinking activity that refers to the intellectual activity of logic that produces a set of ideas;
- **Feeling** is used to describe the process of evaluating an idea or event;
- **Sensory** is an activity that receives physical stimuli and converts them into a form of a perceptual awareness; and
- **Intuition** is an activity that includes perceptions that are far outside the consciousness system.

With combining the two attitudes and four functions above, according to Feist & Fiest (2006, p. 103-109), Jung described eight personality types, namely:

- a. **Introversion Thinker**, someone with an introversion attitude and a dominant thinker function is usually emotionless and unfriendly and less sociable. This happens because they have a tendency to pay attention to abstract values rather than people and their surroundings. They pursue and pay attention without caring whether their ideas are accepted by others or not. They are usually stubborn, arrogant and opinionated.
- b. **Extroversion Thinker**, someone with extraversion and dominant thinker function has a tendency to appear aloof, cold, and arrogant. As with the first type, they also repress the feeling function. Objective reality rules for them

And they want others to think the same.

- c. **Feeling-Introversion**, a person with feeling-introversion has a strong emotional nature, but they are reluctant to open up. They express their feelings only in art. They may display inner harmony and self-efficacy, but their feelings can explode suddenly.
- d. **Feeling-Extraversion**, a person with extraversion could change as much as the situation changes. They tend to be emotional and moody but sometimes their social attitude can emerge.
- e. **Pendria-Introversion**, this type of person tends to be immersed in their physical sensations and to seek out the uninteresting things of the world in comparison. They are usually quiet, calm, self-controlled people, but they are also boring and lack of communication.
- f. **Pendria-Extraversion**, a person with this type is usually realistic, practical and hard working. They enjoy what they can sense of the world, relish love and seek excitement. They are easily influenced by rules and easily addicted to things.
- g. **Intuitive-Introversion**, a person with an introversion attitude and a dominant intuitive function is isolated in primitive images whose meaning they do not always know but always appear in their mind. They have difficulty in communicating with others, are impractical yet have a very keen intuition compared to others.
- h. **Intuitive-Extroversion**, a person with extraversion and a dominant intuitive function are people who are always looking for something new. They are very good at promoting new things. However, they cannot stick to one idea of work or environment because something new is their goal in life.

Based on the explanation of Jung's personality types, it can be concluded that Jung's personality types consist of extraversion and introversion. Where, each revolves around thoughts, feelings, judgement, and intuition. It is possible for someone to have both extraversion and introversion. This is because one's psyche could be fragile at times, and euphoric at others.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used content analysis with a qualitative approach. The qualitative content analysis method is used to understand symbolic messages from discourse or text. The analysis was conducted on three main characters, namely Doctor Sholeh, Doctor Ahlam and Abdul Ghani Zahabi. To analyze these three characters, Carl Gustav Jung's theory of personality types and personality levels will be used. This theory is used to describe the personality structure that exists in each character to see how they repress and present the type and personality levels they used. The data instrument used in this research is the researchers their-self with the help of work's tables based on the research sub-focus, namely: (a) Main characters' description in the novel who are Doctor Ahlam, Doctor Sholeh and Abdul Ghani Zahabi; (b) The personality levels of each main characters, namely Doctor Ahlam, Doctor Sholeh and Abdul Ghani Zahabi; and (c) Personality type of the main characters in the novel, who are Doctor Ahlam, Doctor Sholeh and Abdul Ghani Zahabi.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of research findings is adjusted to the focus and sub-focus of the research, then interpreted or verified the findings that obtained by connecting them with existing theories. The discussion of research findings is based on the research focus, namely the personality aspects of the main characters of the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati.

Description of the Main Characters

1. Doctor Sholeh al-Hakim

The introduction of the character Doctor Sholeh al-Hakim is explicit at the beginning of the novel's story. The introduction is also direct. This could be seen from the character "I" who is told in the novel is the character of Doctor Sholeh al-Hakim himself. The introduction begins with the story of the character "I" or Doctor Sholeh who is desperate because he really misses the figure of Doctor Ahlam.

"Dari lubuk hatiku yang paling dalam terpancar kembali suatu harapan bagaikan pancaran parfum dari leher semprotannya. Harapan yang memupus keputusan yang kuderita sekian lama. Ya, sekian lama aku lelah, letih dan berlari untuk mengējarnya. Kerinduan mulai membara, melambatkan dan mengibaskan sayap keceriaan untuk membawaku terbang ke angkasa." (p,7).

Doctor Sholeh is a very trustworthy doctor and friend. This could be seen from Doctor Ahlam's very secret story, but he dared and trusted to tell it.

"Percayalah! Cerita ini akan kujadikan rahasia yang sangat berharga. Akan kusimpan dan akan kukubur dalam hatiku sehingga tak seorangpun bisa membacanya." (p, 84).

Doctor Sholeh has a very high caring spirit towards the problems of people's lives. This could be seen from the way he struggles to uncover the mystery of the poor baby and his readiness with all the bad risks that will befall him. His caring spirit could be seen from the words of another character, Ustadz Said.

".....Aku simpati terhadap perjuanganmu dalam menyibakkan misteri bayi malang itu. Baik, besok aku muat beritanya di lembaran depan koranku." (p, 59).

Doctor Sholeh's description is also seen from his conversation with Doctor Ahlam who said what Doctor Sholeh was really like.

"Aku hanya pemuda biasa dan hidup bersahaja. Sama seperti pemuda lain, aku juga mempunyai banyak keinginan dan mimpi-mimpi, punya derita dan nestapa. Kalau soal rajin dan ulet, kuakui mungkin lebih dari mereka. Keteguhanku memegang nilai-nilai, moral dan etika"

juga boleh dikatakan sedikit lebih kuat dari mereka. Hanin pernah menyebutku pemuda teladan, pemuda luar biasa. Tapi aku merasa tidak ada yang luar biasa dariku. Aku bukan orang penting seperti yang dikatakan Hanin.” (p, 76).

2. Doctor Ahlam Zahabi

The introduction of Doctor Ahlam Zahabi is implied at the beginning of the novel's story. The introduction is not direct, but through the words of another character, Doctor Sholeh.

“Jantungku berdegup kencang begitu melihat wajahnya. Aku seakan baru saja terlahir kembali setelah sekian lama mati. Aku terpukau bagaikan bayi yang menatap keajaiban dunia. Siapa dia? Ahlam? Auranya menembus mataku, langkahnya menusuk telingaku. Oh Ahlam kembali? Kembali ke kota yang sudah lama dia tinggalkan? Ya, tentu dia akan berjumpa dan bergurau lagi dengan orang-orang yang bangga akan prestasinya. Kehadirannya bagaikan fajar shubuh menyibak kegelapan malam atau bagaikan matahari mencairkan gumpalan mendung yang hitam.” (p, 7).

Doctor Ahlam is a very affectionate and unbearable doctor. This could be seen from Doctor Sholeh words regarding Doctor Ahlam's response to the mystery baby that happened at the hospital where they work.

“..... Lebih-lebih Ahlam. Dia seakan terpukul berat dengan peristiwa ini. Dia tidak sanggup membendung air matanya. Dia menangis.” (p, 19).

“Ahlam menyambut bayi itu dari tangan polisi, lalu mendekapnya dengan kasih sayang. Dia bersenandung memberikan rasa nyaman untuk bayi itu. Bayi itupun terdiam, seakan merasakan kelembutan Ahlam” (p, 19).

However, this was in stark contrast to Doctor Ahlam's childhood, which was severely lacking in love from her parents.

“Jalan hidup kita jauh berbeda, Dokter Sholeh! Bagaikan malam dan siang. Kehadiranku di muka bumi ini sudah ditunggu oleh sendok emas. Itulah kata-kata yang sering diungkapkan ayahku. Begitu mataku terbuka, aku ditenggelamkan ke dalam kemewahan yang berlimpah ruah. Semua aku

punya kecuali kasih sayang yang hakiki” (p, 78-79).

“Ya, kasih sayang. Aku kehilangan kasih sayang sejak kecil” (p, 79).

Doctor Ahlam known with her kindness, persistent and strength.

“Dia dokter yang baik hati, gigih dan tangguh.” (p, 107).

Doctor Ahlam is a person who is very smart at hiding things, such as her painting hobby and even the biggest problems in her life.

“Aku pelukis ulung.” (p, 75).

“Sejak kejadian buruk itu, bertahun-tahun lamanya sampai sekarang aku menyimpan rahasia itu dalam dadaku. Sekial lama rahasia itu aku bawa ke mana aku pergi dengan hati yang tersiksa. Sejak itu pula rasa hormat dan kepercayaanku kepada ayah hilang dan punah sama sekali.” (p, 138).

Doctor Ahlam is also a daughter who is a strong believer of truth. This was proven by her testimony in court to reveal her father's guilt and the truth.

“Dengan menyebut nama Allah Yang Maha Besar saya bersumpah akan mengatakan kebenaran sepahit apa pun. Akan saya katakan meski manusia menuduh saya anak durhaka, pengkhianat, bahkan gila.” (p, 350).

3. Abdul Ghani Zahabi

The introduction of Abdul Ghani Zahabi is implied at the beginning of the novel's story. The introduction is not direct, but through the words of another character, Doctor Hanin.

“Dokter Ahlam adalah anak seorang miliader. Namanya Abdul Ghani Zahabi. Dia memiliki segudang saham, deposito, asuransi dan lain-lain di bank. Punya harta, pangkat dan kekuasaan, seorang hakim tanpalembaga, seorang raja tanpa mahkota. Dia terkenal sebagai penguasa.” Hanin menatap reaksi wajahku sambil bertanya, “Apa kau pernah mendengar pengusaha dan penguasa emas? Dialah ayah Ahlam.” (p, 35).

Abdul Ghani's character is seen directly from his confession about the criminal cases he has committed in the court.

"Tuan Hakim! Saya mengakui semua apa yang dikatakan oleh anak saya, Ahlam. Dia benar.. saya penipu, pencuri, dan pembunuh. Saya mengaku telah mempermainkan undang-undang yang berlaku." (p, 360).

Abdul Ghani's shifty character is more strengthened by his behaviour when he traps Doctor Sholeh during a visit to his office for Ahlam. Apart from being a successful businessman, his father is a greedy and deceitful man. He resorted to various means to make a profit. One of the things raised in this novel is that the father sells baby food and medicines that are almost expired and even D expired. This revealed when he

Tried to negotiate with Doctor Sholeh to help him in his competitive business.

However, from all of Abdul Ghani's negative characters, he is a persistent and hardworking person. This could be seen from his effort to work desperately to improve his life until he finally succeeded.

*"...Saya mulai berjuang mati-matian. Saya berhemat. Saya hampir tidak pernah beli apa-apa. Setiap detik saya harus menghasilkan uang." (hlm, 362).
"Saya tidak menyerah dengan keadaan. Saya bangkit. Kerugian itu harus saya tebus dalam waktu yang singkat. Saya mencari jalan pintas." (p, 362).*

Table 1. Personality Levels of the Main Characters

No	Data Description	Main Character	Personality Levels						Description
			Awareness	Personal Unawareness	Persona	Shadow	Anima	Animus	
1	<i>Maksudku, tugasmu ini merupakan abdi masyarakat dan abdi sosial. Kau memang pemuda yang penuh tanggung jawab dan semangat untuk memperbaiki lingkungan. (p. 46)</i>	Doctor Sholeh			√				Side personality that shown by someone to world or its environment because of social demands. Ustad Said acknowledge that Doctor Sholeh serve the community Through the task he carried out.
2	<i>Kau mengingkarinya? Desak ibu. Aku duduk untuk membenarkan ucapan ibu bahwa aku sedang kasmaran. (p.91)</i>	Doctor Sholeh	√						Doctor Sholeh admitted and realized that he was falling in love with Doctor Ahlam.
3	<i>Aku tidak tahu, bu! Boleh jadi ibu benar. Mudah-mudahan ibu lebih memahami diriku daripada aku memahami diriku sendiri..... (p.92)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√					Doctor Sholeh is still indecisive with himself whether he really likes Doctor Ahlam or not.
4	<i>Tumpukan luka dan duka bagaikan menusuk-nusuk dadaku. Tumpukan ketakutan bagaikan gunung batu. Pernah suatu malam aku bagaikan terkekang dalam keputusan, kepedihan, kebosanan, bahkan mungkin saja frustrasi. (p.135)</i>	Doctor Ahlam	√						Doctor Ahlam really feels and realizes that she's very frightened and tormented at the period of hiding under their basement.
5	<i>Bagaimana Nura begitu yakin bahwa aku adalah satu-satunya laki-laki terbaik yang dijumpainya dialam ini? Tanyaku dengan heran.(p.164)</i>	Doctor Sholeh			√				Nura recognized and believes that Doctor Sholeh is a man who can listen to the problem.
6	<i>Selamat datang dokter yang mulia...Ahlam sering bercerita tentang kebaikanmu. Akhlakmu membuat kami semua kagum dan memujimu.(p.192)</i>	Doctor Sholeh			√				Abdul Ghani and Doctor Ahlam also admitted that Doctor Sholeh is a noble doctor.
7	<i>Ahlam adalah gadis yang berhati</i>	Doctor			√				People also recognize

	<i>lembut. Sensitivitas sosialnya tinggi. (p.192)</i>	Ahlam			That Doctor Ahlam is a gentle and highly social girl.
8	<i>Saya mohon tuan hakim mendengarkan saya sampai selesai! Saya punya banyak bukti yang kuat. Bukti ini boleh jadi akan merubah jalannya persidangan. Saya harap hadirin sekalian mendengarkan saya.....(p.349)</i>	Doctor Ahlam	√		Doctor Ahlam realized she wanted to admitted that her father was the cause of all those problems. And she wanted to reveal the truth.
9	<i>Mereka kagum dan terpujau dan melihat perempuan yang cerdas dan berani ini. Namanya terangkat dan karismanya teruji. Dia pancarkan kilauan hakikat bagaikan pancaran cahaya bintang yang menerangi kegelapan sunyi. (p.357)</i>	Doctor Ahlam		√	Doctor Ahlam is not the same as most girls do. She is smart and brave enough to snitch on her own father.
10	<i>Jangan sampai jatuh ke tangan musuh! Demikian kata ayah. (p.134)</i>	Abdul Ghani	√		Abdul Ghani told Ahlam to guard his safe box. Because if it falls into the enemies, then bad experiences (poor) will occur again.
11	<i>Dulu aku sangat sedih karena tidak bisa mendapatkan ijazah dan tidak bisa masuk perguruan tinggi. Tapi sekarang semua sudah aku dapatkan. (p.202)</i>	Abdul Ghani		√	Abdul Ghani's past about the education's world which inversely proportional to his subordinates.
12	<i>Kau manusia picik, tidak tahu apa arti dunia, katanya semakin marah. (p.210)</i>	Abdul Ghani	√		Abdul Ghani thinks that Doctor Sholeh forgets about the world who need money to life.
13	<i>Keberingasan berganti dengan pandangan memelas, sendu dan harapan. Air mata seakan jatuh berderai-derai dari mata sang ayah. (p.359)</i>	Abdul Ghani		√	Abdul Ghani who originally violent changes to softer like a soft women's feeling.
14	<i>Kehidupan kecil saya pahit, kehidupan remaja saya sengsara bagaikan di neraka, Tuan. Masa muda saya penuh penderitaan dan saya tidak sanggup menceritakan semuanya... (p.361)</i>	Abdul Ghani		√	The shadow of suffering from childhood to youth continuous to be on Abdul Ghani's mind, which makes him works even harder.
15	<i>Umumnya manusia yang sukses berbuat seperti aku. Hanya cara yang berbeda. Kau belum pernah mendengar tentang mencari titik kelemahan seseorang? (p. 218)</i>	Abdul Ghani	√		Abdul Ghani was able to use the trick of looking for the weakness of his business opponents that many businessmen forget.

Table 2. Personality Types of the Main Characters

No	Data Description	Main Character	Personality type								Description
			Extroversion				Introversion				
			Thinker	Feeler	Pendria	Intuitive	Thinker	Feeler	Pendria	Intuitive	
1	<i>Kau keras kepala seperti Munatabi. Suatu hari kau pasti dibunuh orang dengan memenggal lehermu. (p. 32)</i>	Doctor Sholeh					√				Doctor Sholeh has a stubborn trait.
2	<i>Menurutmu, apa sebabnya bayi itu dibuang oleh ibunya, Hanin? (p. 40)</i>	Doctor Sholeh				√					Dokter Sholeh's curiosity is very high and he's looking for something new.
3	<i>Oh Paman Darwis, hidupnya</i>	Doctor	√								Doctor Sholeh think of

	<i>antara harapan dan putus asa. Aku ingin menolong dan meringankan beban batinnya. (p. 67)</i>	Sholeh			Darwis' uncle and wanted to help him take care of the baby.
4	<i>Kalau enggan untuk menjawabnya, tidak usah dijawab. (p.76)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh also has a less open personality.
5	<i>Tapi dia telah menghancurkan, menentang dan bersikap kasar padaku, jawabku dengan marah. (p.163)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh also has an emotional and angry trait. He gets angry quickly to the hospital guards. yang emosi dan marah.
6	<i>Sementara aku puas dengan kesimpulanku bahwa Nura adalah ibu dari bayi yang dibuang ditaman masjid itu. Tapi dimana Nura sekarang? (p.165)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh has found out by himself who the baby's real mother is.
7	<i>Di ujung siang itu aku masih saja bergulat dengan perasaan dan pikiran yang tidak menentu. Sebentar aku memikirkan dokter Ahlam... (p.166)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh keeps thinking about Doctor Ahlam, so he belongs to extroversion type of thinker.
8	<i>Aku sudah tahu bahwa kita akan bertemu disini, bisik Ahlam ke telingaku. (p.169)</i>	Doctor Ahlam			√ Doctor Ahlam has a strong intuition that she would meet Sholeh at the park.
9	<i>Ya, begitulah kenyataannya. Rasa bosan dan jemu menyiksaku. Dinding rumah seakan memuntahkan aku keluar. Aku berharap di rumah sakit ada pekerjaan untuk mengisi kekosongan. (p.169)</i>	Doctor Ahlam		√	Doctor Ahlam also has a moody trait and her boredom comes when she stays at home and doesn't go to work.
10	<i>Mengapa kau berani untuk berbuat mesum di sini? Bentakku dengan sangat marah. (p.189)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh was emotional and angry at the secretary who tried to flirt with him.
11	<i>Dengan rasa marah yang meluap-luap aku keluar dan terus melangkah menuju jalan raya. (p. 211)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh was angry to Abdul Ghani because their meeting was not as he expected.
12	<i>Konflik batinmu hebat sekali, lanjut hanin mengembalikan kesadaranku. Aku tetap diam membisu seakan pertanyaan itu tidak ditujukan untukku. (p.245)</i>	Doctor Sholeh			√ Doctor Hanin also admitted that Doctor Sholeh has a strong intuition.
13	<i>Tanpa kontrol emosi, aku tendang kursi dan apa saja yang ada di dekatku sambil berkata... (p.309)</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh was angry and kicked all the chairs around him.
14	<i>Ahlam menolak rangkulan ayahnya dengan kasar. Ahlam menyimpan wajahnya dibalik kedua tangannya (p.350)</i>	Doctor Ahlam			√ Doctor Ahlam is still affected by her emotions and she isn't open to her father's embrace.
15	<i>Aku mencari Ahlam siang dan malam. Aku cari kemana-mana. Aku tulis di koran dan akua umumkan di radio dan TV. Aku tunggu kepulangannya setiap pagi dan petang serta sepanjang</i>	Doctor Sholeh		√	Doctor Sholeh never gave up looking for Doctor Ahlam anywhere aa ahh was a hardworking young man.

	<i>itu puala jantungku hangus terbakar rindu. (p.370)</i>			
16	<i>Aku tidak mengira hari ini akan bertemu dengan seorang pemuda yang bebas rokok. (p.194)</i>	Abdul Ghani		√ Abdul Ghani had thought that all youth are smoker, and Doctor Sholeh is a proof that his thought is wrong.
17	<i>Saya tidak pernah mendidik Ahlam. Dia tumbuh sendiri di alam ini seperti bunga yang tumbuh di tanah yang subur. Aku hanya mencukup semua kebutuhannya lalu aku biarkan dia tumbuh di alam bebas. Demikian juga istriku.....(p. 194-195)</i>	Abdul Ghani	√	Abdul Ghani shows his arrogance which could fulfil all her daughter's needs. So that he does not educate his children well. This influence others to do the same, that is his wife
19	<i>Kau mampu membelikannya mobil mewah seperti yang kumiliki sekarang? (p.197)</i>	Abdul Ghani		√ The arrogance of material Abdul Ghani had, made him arrogant and gnored the material possessed by Doctor Sholeh.
20	<i>Dia menyesal! Pandangan jadi berubah. Keberingasan berganti dengan pandangan memelas, sendu dan harapan. Air mata seakan jatuh berderaian dari mata sang ayah. (p.359)</i>	Abdul Ghani	√	Abdul Ghani's feelings, which were initially very angry and violent, changed in a short time because he regretted everything he had done.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research questions, there are several conclusions obtained by the researchers in accordance with the findings. First, the description of the main characters: Doctor Sholeh, Doctor Ahlam and Abdul Ghani Zahabi in the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati. Doctor Sholeh has positive characters such as kind, caring with society's problems, loving as seen from his sympathy for the poor baby, trustworthy with all of Doctor Ahlam's secret stories in him, sincere and loyal as seen in his sacrifice waiting for the presence of Doctor Ahlam the person who has stolen his love, and very upholding the value of truth in his life. Doctor Ahlam has a positive character, even though in her childhood she did not get the same affection that Doctor Sholeh got in this family. Doctor Ahlam is a smart, gentle, sympathetic, loving, trustworthy, sincere and brave woman. And Abdul Ghani Zahabi has a cruel character. This could be seen from several confessions about him in court which state that he is a criminal, thief, drinker, murderer, and cheater. However, behind all these

negative side that Abdul Ghani has, he has a very high fighting spirit. He worked very hard to change his social status. So, what he has is the result of his hard work from his childhood till now.

The second research question is personality levels based on Jung's theory found in the main characters: Doctor Sholeh, Doctor Ahlam and Abdul Ghani Zahabi in the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated Dr. Zuriyati. Doctor Sholeh tends to have collective consciousness and unconsciousness (persona) because it could be seen from the attitude of Doctor Sholeh who serves the community through his duties and is recognized by Ustad Said that he is a young man who is full of responsibility and enthusiasm for improving the environment. Doctor Ahlam tends to have collective consciousness and unconsciousness (animus) because it shown from Doctor Ahlam's attitude which is different from women in general, like daring to report her own father to the court. And Abdul Ghani Zahabi tends to have unconscious and collective unconscious (persona, shadow, and anima).

Because it could be seen from his past about the education's world that everything could be paid by money, the shadow of his suffering childhood makes him work harder, and the experience of his twists and turns makes him know how to weaken his business opponents.

The third research question is the personality type based on Jung's theory found in the main characters: Doctor Sholeh, Doctor Ahlam and Abdul Ghani Zahabi in the novel *Mencari Perempuan yang Hilang* by Dr. Imad Zaki, translated by Dr. Zuriyati. Doctor Sholeh tends to belong to the extroversion personality type (thinker, feeler and intuitive). Doctor Sholeh tends to have the extroversion personality type because it can be seen from his open attitude to his parents such as telling what he experienced

to his parents, easy to socialize with others, his sensitive feeling can be seen from Doctor Sholeh's attitude towards the case of Nura who was wronged, and Doctor Sholeh tried to reveal the perpetrator who wronged him. Doctor Ahlam tends to have the introversion personality type (feeling and intuitive) because she closes herself and is reluctant to share her anxiety with others which causes misunderstandings with Doctor Sholeh. And Abdul Ghani Zahabi tends to have the extroversion (thinker and feeler) and introversion (thinker and intuitive) personality type, because it could be seen from his attitude that is always pressing and wants to dominate others and everything must be in accordance with his wishes.

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