

CHAPTER IV

PSYCHOANALYTIC ANALYSIS

The underlying theory of psychoanalytic as mentioned in chapter II focuses on human psychology. Then, in this chapter the researcher explains the theory of psychoanalytic that will be used to analyze inner conflict; difficulties, sadness and disillusionment. Then, the researcher analyzes how character Elinor Dashwood gets inner conflict through her personality and psychology condition.

The focus of the analysis of structural personality determines Elinore's inner conflict of her love story. Inner conflict make Elinor gets difficulties, sadness and disillusionment. It means that the researcher analysis will use her human's psyche that appears through her inner conflict. Because of inner conflict, she was difficult to believe man in her life and she to hide her problem from her family.

The analysis of Elinor's inner conflict, the position of Id, Ego and Superego that is explained in detail, will be discussed through many sections. Part A talks about her structure of personality, part B focuses on her pervasive development disorder, and part C is the result of finding that the writer gets after analyzing.

A. Elinor's Structure of Personality

In this structure personality analyzing, the three words Id, Ego and Superego will be used in the Elinor's structure of personality. The three elements take a big role in developing the idea of Elinor's mind. The Id is the causes of Elinor inner conflict. She gets inner conflict because her difficulties, sadness and disillusionment to get love. The Superego is the controller of her wishes. It shows the impact if she does what the Id wants to do. It caused her feel so worried. And the Ego is the judge of her to decide what to do.

1. The Id (The Reason of Elinor's Inner Conflict)

According to Sigmund Freud, Id is the most primitive of the three structures, is concerned with instant gratification of basic physical needs and urges. It operates entirely unconsciously (outside of conscious thought).

Elinor is not as beautiful as her daughter, Marianne. In Marianne's life, there are many people who loved her, different with Elinor. There are no people who interested with Elinor, except Edward. Because it, Elinor felt that there was a difficulties to seek her true mate.

With such knowledge as this, it was impossible for Elinor to feel easy on the subject. She was far from depending on that result of his preference of her, which her mother and sister still considered as certain. Nay, the longer they were together the more doubtful seemed the nature of his regard; and sometimes, for a few painful minutes, she believed it to be no more than friendship. (Austen, 1811: 14)

After Edward left Mrs. Dashwood's family in Barton cottage, Elinor felt that was so different. She often muses and thinks about Edward. She was lonelier. There are no people who are able to entertain and understand her. Her heart was empty without Edward. She prefer sat alone in her drawing table, spend her time without her love, Edward Ferrars.

Elinor sat down to her drawing- table as soon as he was out of the house, busily employed herself the whole day, neither sought nor avoided the mention of his name, appeared to interest herself almost as much as ever in general concerns of the family, and if...Without setting herself from her family, or leaving the house in determined solitude to avoid them, or lying awake the whole night to indulge meditation, Elinor found every day afforded her leisure enough to think of Edward, and of Edward's behavior, in every possible variety which the different state of her spirits at

different times could produce,- with tenderness, pity, approbation, censure, and doubt. From a reverie of this kind, as she sat at her drawing- table, she was roused one morning, soon after Edward's leaving them, by the arrival of company. She happened to be quite alone. (Austen, 1811: 70)

One day when Elinor writes a letter for Edward, Miss. Lucy Steele was come to her house and asked about initial "F" in Elinor's letter. Miss. Lucy Steele guess that initial "F" was Ferrars and it was true. Elinore was suspicious because Miss. Lucy said that she was well known with a man called Ferrars. Elinor was estimated that Miss. Lucy Steele means was Edward Ferrars. Because of that, Elinor was afraid that Edward as same as with Miss. Lucy Steele's mate.

Elinor could not suppose that Sir John would be more nice in proclaiming his suspicious of her regard for Edward, than he had been with respect to.... as being somewhat newer and more conjectural; and since Edward's visit, they had never dined together without his drinking to her best affections with so much significance and so many nods and winks, as to excite general attention. The letter F- had been likewise invariably brought forward, and found productive of such countless jokes, that its character as the wittiest letter in the alphabet had been long established with Elinor. The Miss Steeles, as she expected, had now all the benefit of these jokes, and in the eldest of them they raised a curiosity to know the name of the gentleman alluded to, which... But Sir John did not sport long with the curiosity which he delighted to raise, for he had at least as much pleasure in telling the name, as Miss Steele had in hearing it.

"His name is Ferrars," said he, in a very audible whisper; "but pray do not tell it, for it's a great secret."

"Ferrars!" repeated Miss Steele; "Mr. Ferrars is the happy man, is he? What! Your sister- in- law's brother, Miss Dashwood? a very agreeable young man to be sure; I known him very well..." The manner in which Miss Steele had spoken of Edward, increased her curiosity; for it struck her as being rather ill- natured, and suggested the suspicion of that lady's knowing, or fancying herself to know something to his disadvantage. (Austen, 1811: 87)

Elinor was more shocked when Miss. Lucy Steele said that her engagement was not Mr. Robert Ferrars. In Elinor's mind, the true answer of her curiosity was Edward Ferrars who had engagement Miss. Lucy Steele about fourth years ago. Elinor was painful and broken heart.

She looked down as she said this, amiably bashful, with only one side glance at her companion to observe its effect on her.

"Good heavens!" cried Elinor, "what do you mean? Are you acquainted with Mr. Robert Ferrars? Can you be?" And she did not feel much delighted with the idea of such a sister-in-law."

"NO," replied Lucy, "not to Mr. ROBERT Ferrars- I never saw him in my life; but," fixing her eyes upon Elinor, "to his eldest brother." What felt Elinor at that moment? Astonishment, that would have been as painful as it was strong, had not an immediate disbelief of the assertion attended it. She turned towards Lucy in silent amazement, unable to divine the reason or object of such a declaration; and though her complexion varied, she stood firm in incredulity, and felt in no danger of a hysterical fit, or a swoon. (Austen, 1811: 88)

Elinor was disappointed with Edward Ferrars about his bad news from Miss. Lucy Steele. She assumed that Edward was a liar. Her heart was injured because Edward's behavior. Elinor didn't want to know Edward again. She tried to remove Edward from her heart and her mind.

"Four years you have been engaged," said she with a firm voice. "Yes; and heaven knows how much longer we may have to wait. Poor Edward! It puts him quite out of heart." Then taking a small miniature from her pocket, she added, "To prevent the possibility of mistake, be so good as to look at this face. It does not do him justice, to be sure, but yet I think you cannot be deceived as to the person it was drawn for. -I have had it above these three years." She put it into her hands as she spoke; and when Elinor saw the painting, whatever other doubts her fear of a too hasty decision, or her wish of detecting falsehood might suffer to linger in her mind, she could have none of its being Edward's face. She returned it almost instantly, acknowledging the likeness. (Austen, 1811: 87)

2. The Ego (Elinor's impingement inner conflict)

According to Sigmund Freud, the ego is part of personality that mediates the demands of, the superego and reality. The ego prevents us from acting on our basic urges, but also works to achieve a balance with our moral and idealistic standards.

After hear the news from Edward about his engagement with Miss. Lucy Steele, Elinor prefer alone and close her sadness in front of her family. She looked strong and cheerfulness. In her curiosity, she asked Miss. Lucy Steele to explain again about her relation with Edward Ferrars. Elinor wanted to know the correctness.

From their counsel, or their conversation, she knew she could receive no assistance, their tenderness and sorrow must add to her distress, while her self- command would neither receive encouragement from their example nor from their praise. She was stronger alone, and her own good sense so well supported her, that her firmness was as unshaken, her appearance of cheerfulness as invariable, as with regrets so poignant and so fresh, it was possible for them to be. Much as she had suffered from her first conversation with Lucy on the subject, she soon felt an earnest wish of renewing it; and this for more reasons than one. She wanted to hear many particulars of their engagement repeated again, she wanted more clearly to understand what Lucy really felt for Edward, whether there were any sincerity in her declaration of tender regard for him, and she particularly wanted to convince Lucy, by her readiness to enter on the matter again, and her calmness in conversing on it, that she was no otherwise interested in it than as a friend, which she very much feared her involuntary agitation, in their morning discourse, must have left at least doubtful. (Austen, 1811: 92)

Although her inner was trouble, Elinor tried to be happy. She looked normal in front of Miss. Lucy Steele to remove her disappointment to Edward. Elinor was entertained herself by asked some questions to Miss. Lucy Steele, pretended there was no relationship between Elinor and Edward Ferrars.

“I should always be happy,” replied Elinor, “to show any mark of my esteem and friendship for Mr. Ferrars; but do you not perceive that my interest on such an occasion would be perfectly unnecessary? He is brother to Mrs. John Dashwood- THAT must be recommendation enough to her husband.” “But Mrs. John Dashwood would not much approve of Edward’s going into orders.” “Then I rather suspect that my interest would do very little.” (Austen, 1811: 98)

Although Miss. Lucy Steele has explained her engagement with Edward Ferrars, Elinor tried to show her feeling to everybody. She expressed her heart by saying that she was loved Edward. She said that to remove her suspicious between Miss. Lucy Steele and Edward Ferrars.

Elinor had often wished for an opportunity of attempting to weaken her mother’s dependence on the attachment of Edward and herself, that the shock might be less when the whole truth were revealed, and now on this attack, though almost hopeless of success, she forced herself to begin her design by saying, as calmly as she could, “I like Edward Ferrars very much, and shall always be glad to see him; but as to the rest of the family, it is a matter of perfect indifference to me, whether I am ever known to them or not. (Austen, 1811: 103)

3. The Superego (The Resistance again Syndrome)

According to Freud’s psychoanalytic theory of personality, the superego is the component of personality composed of our internalized ideals that we have acquired from our parents and society. The superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make ego behave morally, rather than realistically.

The position of superego in Elinor’s mind and attitude takes role when she met with Edward and she was gave advice to Edward about his engagement with Miss. Lucy Steele. In Elinore’s opinion, Edward must become a responsibility people in front of Miss. Lucy Steele.

Elinor scolded him, harshly as ladies always scold the imprudence which compliments them, for having spent so much time with them at Norland, when he must have felt his own inconstancy.”

“Your behavior was certainly very wrong,” said she; “because- to say nothing of my own conviction, our relations were all led away by it to fancy and expect WHAT, as you were THEN situated, could never be.”

“He could only plead an ignorance of his own heart, and a mistaken confidence in the force of his engagement.

‘I was simple enough to think, that because my FAITH was plighted to another, there could be no danger in my being with you; and that the consciousness of my engagement was to keep my heart as safe and sacred as my honor. I felt that I admired you, but I told myself it was only friendship; and till I began to make comparisons between yourself and Lucy, I did not know how far I was got. After that, I suppose, I WAS wrong in remaining so much in Sussex, and the arguments with which I reconciled myself to the expediency of it, were no better than these;- The danger is my own; I am doing no injury to anybody but myself.”

“Elinor smiled, and shook her head. (Austen 1811: 248)

Elinor was suggested Edward Ferrars to make forgiveness to Miss. Lucy Steele about his false engagement with her. After hear Elinor’s suggestion, Edward Ferrars was agreed with her and tried to meet Miss. Lucy Steele to make forgiveness.

“You may certainly ask to be forgiven,” said Elinor, “because you have offended; - and I should think you might NOW venture so far as to profess some concern for having formed the engagement which drew on your mother’s anger.” He agreed that he might. And when she has forgiven you, perhaps a little humility may be convenient while acknowledging a second engagement, almost as imprudent in HER eyes as the first. He had nothing to urge against it, but still resisted the idea of a letter of proper submission; and therefore, to make it easier to him, as he declared a much greater willingness to make mean concessions by word of mouth than on paper, it was resolved that, instead of writing to Fanny, he should go to London, and personally entreat her good offices in his favor. - “And if they really DO interest themselves,” said Marianne, in her new character of candor, “in bringing about a reconciliation, I shall think that even John and Fanny are not entirely without merit. (Austen, 1811: 251)

B. Analysis Elinor's Inner Conflict

1. Restlessness

Restlessness is one of the most common symptoms of anxiety. It's the feeling of being unable to sit still, or feeling as though you're on edge and something is about to or needs to happen.

There are a lot of symptoms of anxiety that are complex, caused by issues that are difficult to explain. Restlessness is not one of those symptoms. The cause surge of adrenaline as a response to the fight or flight system.

Elinor was the major character in *Sense and Sensibility*. She was the oldest child of Mrs. Dashwood. In her story love, Elinor often got *Restlessness*. In her romantic love, Elinor just got a man named Edward Ferrars as her boyfriend. He was Fanny's brother. Both of Elinor and Edward were loved. But when Elinor began to believe Edward, there was a problem. Miss Lucy Steele appeared as Edward's fiancé.

Elinor's restlessness began when she heard Sir John and Miss Steele dialogue. Both of them talked about Edward Ferrars. In Miss Steele opinion, Edward was a good guy and happy man. She was loved him. When hear that, Elinor's ego was arising and then she very shocked.

"His name is Ferrars," said he, in a very audible whisper; "but pray do not tell it, for its great secret."

"Ferrars!" repeated Miss Steele; "Mr. Ferrars is the happy man, is he? What! Your sister-in-law's brother, Miss Dashwood? a very agreeable young man to be sure; I know him very well."

"How can you say so, Anne?" cried Lucy, who generally made an amendment to all her sister's assertions. "Though we have seen him once or twice at my uncle's, it is rather too much to pretend to know him very well."

Elinor heard all this with attention and surprise. "And who was this uncle? Where did he live? How came they acquainted? "She wished very much to have the subject continued, though she did not chose to join in it herself; but nothing more of it was said, and for the first time in her life, she thought Mrs. Jennings deficient

either in curiosity after petty information, or in a disposition to communicate it. The manner in which Miss Steele had spoken of Edward, increased her curiosity; for it struck her as being rather ill-natured, and suggested the suspicion of that lady's knowing, or fancying herself to know something to his disadvantage. But her curiosity was unavailing, for no farther notice was taken of Mr. Ferrars's name by Miss Steele when alluded to, or even openly mentioned by Sir John. (Austen 1811: 87)

Elinor's restlessness was more developed when she spoken with Miss Steele. Miss Steele was interested with Edward Ferrars while in Elinor's heart there was a curiosity and a suspicious about him. In here, Elinor's Ego was raised. Her heart was shocked and disbelief. She can't imagine that Edward had a special relationship with Miss Steele.

"You will think my question and odd one, I dare say," said Lucy to her one day, as they were walking together from the park to the cottage- "but pray, are you personally acquainted with your sister-in-law's mother, Mrs. Ferrars?" Elinor DID think she question a very odd one, and her countenance expressed it, as she answered that she never seen Mrs. Ferrars. "I am sure you think me very strange, for enquiring about her in such a way said Lucy, eyeing Elinor attentively as she spoke; "but perhaps there may be reasons- I wish I might venture; but however I hope you will do me the justice of believing that I do not mean to be impertinent." Elinor made her a civil reply, and they walked on for a few minutes in silence. It was broken by Lucy, who renewed the subject again by saying, with some hesitation. (Austen, 1811: 85)

Although all of the facts about Edward make her condition down, Elinor tried to entertain herself. She was patient and began to make clear understanding about the relation between Edward and Miss Lucy Steele. Elinor behaves all of incident with calm. In here, the ego was controlled with superego.

"I suppose you will go and stay with your brother and sister, Miss Dashwood, when they come to town," said Lucy, returning, after a

cessation of hostile hints, to the charge. "No, I do not think we shall." "Oh, yes, I dare say you will." Elinor would not humour her by farther opposition. "What a charming thing it is that Mrs. Dashwood can spare you both for so long a time together!" Elinor, with great civility, declined the proposal. Her sister was perhaps laid down upon the bed, or in her dressing gown, and therefore notable to come to them. "Oh, if that's all," cried Miss Steele, "we can just as well go and see HER." Elinor began to find this impertinence too much for her temper; but she was saved the trouble of checking it, by Lucy's sharp reprimand, which now, as on many occasions, though it did not give much sweetness to the manners of one sister, was of advantage in governing those of the other. (Austen, 1811: 147)

2. Disillusionment

Disillusionment is defined as a feeling of being stripped of illusions or fantasies, or feeling that something is disappointing because it did not live up expectations. Disillusionment means having no more misconceptions, false impressions, false impressions, and false judgments in life; it means being free from these deceptions.

After hear that Edward was engaged with Miss Lucy Steele, Elinor felt disillusionment. She was silent and still felt curious about the fact between them. Elinor was sad and just thinks that Edward was poor and laid people.

"It is strange," replied Elinor, in a most painful perplexity, "that I should never have heard him even mention your name".

"No; considering our situation, it was not strange. Our first care has been to keep the matter secret. You knew nothing of me, or my family, and, therefore, there could be no OCCASION for ever mentioning my name to you; and, as he was I ways particularly afraid of his sister's suspecting anything. THAT was reason enough for his not mentioning it".

She was silent. Elinor's security sunk; but her self- command did not sink with it.

"Four years you have been engaged," said she with a firm voice.

"Yes; and heaven knows how much longer we may have to wait. Poor Edward! It puts him quite out of heart". Then taking a small

miniature from her pocket, she added. "To prevent the possibility of mistake, be so good as to look at this face. It does not do him justice, to be sure, but yet I think you cannot be deceived as to the person it was drew for. I have had it above these three years."

She put it into her hands as she spoke; and when Elinor saw the painting, whatever other doubts her fear of a too hasty decision, or her wish of detecting falsehood might suffer to linger in her mind, she could have none of its being Edward's face. She returned it almost instantly, acknowledging the likeness. (Austen, 1811: 87)

Elinor's patient was examined again when Miss Lucy Steele expressed her loved with Edward Ferrars. Hear that, Elinor was confused to say anything. She was confusion must smile or sigh hear that. In here, Elinor's emotion was not controlled.

That conviction must be everything to you; and he is undoubtedly supported by the same trust yours. If the strength of your reciprocal attachment had failed, as between many people, and under many circumstances it naturally would during a four year's engagement, your situation would have been pitiable, indeed. Lucy here looked up; but Elinor was careful in guarding her countenance from every expression that could give her words a suspicious tendency. "Edward's love for me," said Lucy, "has been pretty well put to the test, by our long, very long absence since we were first engaged, and it has stood the trial so well, that I should be unpardonable to doubt it now. I can safely say that he has never given me one moment's alarm on that account from the first." Elinor hardly knew whether to smile or sight at this assertion. Lucy went on. "I am rather of a jealous temper too by nature, and from our different situations in life, from his being so much more in the world than me, and our continual separation, I was enough inclined for suspicion, to have found out the truth in an instant, if there had been the slightest alteration in his behavior to me when we met, or any lowness of spirits that I could not account for, or if he had talked more of one lady than another, or seemed in any respect less happy at Longstaple than he used to be. I do not mean to stay than I am particularly observant or quick-sighted in general, but in such as a case I am sure I could not be deceived. (Austen, 1811: 96)

C. Discussion of the Findings

Based on the Psychoanalytic above, the researcher finds that the major character has unhappy psychology condition because of her love story. It is proven by her experience when she met with Edward and she was felt so sad because she predict that Edward was laid her. There are no people who loved Elinor except Edward. The element such as Id, Ego, Superego, and Inner conflict give the important part in constructing the minor and mental condition.

In *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen showed two sister love's stories. In their love stories, there was Elinor Dashwood as the major of the novel, and Marianne Dashwood which are Elinor's daughter. Marianne got many love in her life, but Elinor was different with her. In Elinor's life, there was just a man named "Edward" as her true love.

Because of that fact, Elinor felt that there was a differentiation between herself and Marianne. Generally, Marianne was a beautiful girl while Elinor was not beautiful as Marianne. If Marianne liked to keep herself, Elinor was a responsible woman. She always kept her mother, Mrs. Dashwood as a widow of Mr. Henry Dashwood.

The setting of *Sense and Sensibility* was in Sussex, at Norland Park. In Dashwood's family there were four people; Mrs. Dashwood, Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret as the last child of Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood. Mrs. Dashwood had a stepchild named John Dashwood. John Dashwood was sly and greedy. After Mr. Henry Dashwood died, John did not fill his promise to his father. John Dashwood was give a little of his wealth to Mrs. Dashwood and her children. The problem of Mrs. Dashwood was she and her child was fugitive by John and must to remove from her house in Norland. At that moment Mrs. Dashwood got difficulties to seek new home. Finally, she met a good man who able to help her family.

Jane Austen showed inner conflict of major character when she met a man named Edward and she began to love him. A thing who make Elinor was shocked is when Mrs. Lucy Steele appeared and spoke that Edward was her engagement. In here, the Ego of Elinor was she did not want to know all of things about Edward again. She thinks that Edward was a layer who deceives her. She must forget Edward from her life although all of it was difficult.

Because of that problem, Elinor's Ego was raised. She didn't meet Edward again. Elinor tried to patient and wanted know about Mrs. Lucy Steele explanation about their relationship. She was confused to do something. In her mind she just thinks that 'What is Edward a layer?' She was quiet and still curious to answer that question.

Elinor's restlessness and disillusionment also were raised. It was because Mrs. Lucy Steele as the new conflict said that Edward was her fiancé. She tells all of about Edward. Mrs. Lucy Steele explained to Elinor that Edward was a handsome, kindness, and perfect man. This make Elinor's Id appeared, and then her Ego also influenced her thought.

Actually, Elinor had two conflicts. The first conflict was when she was difficult to find her true love. In Elinor's love story, there was no interesting experience. While her daughter, Marianne had interesting love story. And then the second conflict was Mrs. Lucy Steele who appeared and examined Elinor's patient. With all of Mrs. Lucy Steele's explanation, Elinor's heart was injured. Elinor still confused to accept that fact.

The setting of Elinor's conflict happened when Mrs. Lucy Steele came to Elinor's home and she was stayed on there. Both of Elinor and Mrs. Lucy Steele were good friends. Every day they do anything together. Elinor knew Mrs. Lucy Steele as a good personality and beautiful girl. In Elinor perception Mrs. Lucy Steele was perfect girl that she certainly gets a perfect man too. Until the end, Elinor's curious was appeared when Mrs. Lucy Steele

tell her love with a man who had initial “F” it was Edward Ferrars. Everyday Mrs. Lucy Steele wrote letter for that man. It make Elinor’s Id appeared again. Elinor’s curiosity about that man make she think that “What is that man was Edward Ferrars or another man?” That question always became a secret in Elinor’s heart. Nobody knew that Elinor felt suspicious to Mrs. Lucy Steele’s fiancé. Elinor just hidden it from all of her family included Mrs. Lucy Steele itself.

The changing of Elinor’s personality makes Mrs. Lucy Steele worrying. Mrs. Lucy Steele asked Elinor tell about the cause why she looked sad. But, Elinor refused it. Elinor chooses quiet and she tried to keep Mrs. Lucy Steele’s heart. If Mrs. Lucy Steele was known that Edward Ferrars was Elinor’s boyfriend, maybe Mrs. Lucy’s heart would injured too because both of Edward and Mrs. Lucy were engaged about four years. Elinor didn’t want to damage their relation. So in here Elinor’s Superego was controlled Elinor’s Ego.

The Superego was controlled between Id and Superego. According to Sigmund Freud, Id is the most primitive of the three structures, is concerned with instant gratification of basic physical needs and urges. Id in Sense and Sensibility here was showed by Elinor’ curiosity about the relationship between Edward Ferrars and Mrs. Lucy Steele. Because of her curiosity, Elinor’s felt Inner conflict. She was *Restlessness and Disillusionment*. Restlessness was one of the most common symptoms of anxiety. It’s the feeling of being unable to sit still, or feeling as though you’re on edge and something is about to or needs to happen. Elinor’s restlessness was shown when she thought about Edward as the Mrs. Lucy Steele’s fiancé. Then, Disillusionment was a feeling of being stripped of the illusions or fantasies, or feeling that something is disappointing because it did not live up expectations. Disillusionment means having no more misconceptions, false impressions, and false judgments in life; it means being free from these

deceptions. Elinor's disillusionment was showed when Mrs. Lucy Steele tells that she and Edward was engaged about four years. Both of them were love one another. In here, Elinor's heart more injured because she and Edward also spend all of time together as same as with Mrs. Lucy Steele.

According to Sigmund Freud, the ego is part of personality that mediates the demands of, the superego and reality. The ego prevents us from acting on our basic urges, but also works to achieve a balance with our moral and idealistic standards. Elinor's ego was appeared when Mrs. Lucy Steele and Edward Ferrars was engaged. Elinor's wanted to avoid and forget Edward from her hearth. But it was too difficult for her. In her feeling and her step there was Edward. It was impossible for Elinor to forget Edward from her life. Although Elinor hearth was injured, she tried to entertain herself. She was often alone in her bedroom and not talks to anybody. She tried to solve her problem alone. This make Elinor's got Inner conflict in herself.

The last of Personality aspect was Superego. According to Freud, Superego is the component of personality composed of our internalized ideals that we have acquired from our parents and society. The superego works to suppress the urges of the id and tries to make ego behave morally, rather than realistically. The position of superego in Elinor's mind and attitude takes role when she met with Edward and she was gave advice to Edward about his engagement with Miss. Lucy Steele. In Elinore's opinion, Edward must become a responsibility people in front of Miss. Lucy Steele. Elinor also asked Edward Ferrars to make forgiveness for Mrs. Lucy Steele because he was making misunderstands relationship between them.

In *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen makes a good conflict between Restlessness and Disillusionment to make Inner conflict in Elinor's love story. Jane Austen not only included major character in this conflict, but she also enclosed minor character like: John Dashwood and Fanny Dashwood as antagonists of this story. Jean Austen taught as to be patient and

responsible if we have a problem. We have to finished all of problem by farsighted.

The author makes a good relation between Id, Ego, and Superego in Elinor's personality. The Ego always influenced Elinor's behavior. It makes Elinore hate Edward. But, finally the stronger aspect was Superego because the Ego was controlled by Superego. By Superego Elinor was able to find the rightness of her problem and finally her relations with Edward and Mrs. Lucy Steele were happy ending.