

Before Death Takes the Main Character of the Horror Novel (Urban Legend) by Risa Saraswati: Literary Psychology Study



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ABSTRACT: This research departs from the novel Peter and Janshen written by Risa Saraswati which tells the story of the lives of two boys as the main characters for each novel when they were still humans, not ghost figures (astral creatures) as they are now. This research aims to describe: (1) the main character's interpersonal conflict with other characters in the novel, (2) the main character's intrapsychic conflict, and (3) the conflict resolution carried out by the main characters in each identified conflict.

This research is a qualitative descriptive study analyzed using Karen Horney's psychoanalytic theory. Karen Horney's psychoanalytic approach intended to study the horror novel (urban legend) by Risa Saraswati is to use non-literary texts as a foundation for seeking understanding from the literary texts to be analyzed. The data collection techniques used in this research were reading, listening and note-taking techniques. The research instrument is the researcher himself using the unit of analysis, namely story facts and literary means. The validity of the data used in this research is intrarater and interreter data reliability.

The results of the research found 3 forms of self-aspects of the basic anxiety of a main character depicted in the horror novel (urban legend) entitled Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati when they were still human, namely (a) the form of interpersonal conflict in the form of conflict or disagreement with other people because of differences, experienced by the characters Peter and Janshen, namely: (1) Conflict over lack of affection and acceptance, (2) Conflict over having strong and reliable partners, (3) Conflict over gaining social recognition, (4) Conflict due to personal ambition, (5) Conflict to have power, (6) Conflict to become a person who is admired, (7) Conflict to respect one's privacy. (b) The manifestation of intrapsychic conflict in the form of an individual's actions, beliefs and emotions which cause anxiety for him, namely: (1) Neurotic Ambition, (2) Excessive Attitude to Become Perfect, (3) Drive for Revenge, (4) Demand for treated special, (5) arrogant attitude, (6) self-blame, (7) self-deprecation. Furthermore, (c) Conflict Resolution, in the form of actions that the main characters tend to take based on Karen Horney's theory in dealing with interpersonal conflicts with other people, namely: (1) Conflict Resolution with a Tendency to Resist, (b) Conflict Resolution with a Tendency to Approach, (c) Conflict Resolution with a Tendency to Approach, (c) Conflict Resolution Distant Tendency. Events from the real lives of the main characters through Risa Saraswati's supernatural ability as a writer to interact with astral beings, are contextualized in the novel entitled Peter and Janshen. In Karen Horney's psychoanalytic perspective, childhood life experiences are enough to determine a person's personality criteria.

KEYWORDS: Urban Legend, forms of conflict, Karen Horney's psychoanalysis

INTRODUCTION

In 2012, Risa published a book entitled Gerbong Dialog Danur and then several of the characters told in Gerbong Dialog Danur were discussed in more detail in her other novels. For example, Risa Saraswati, who has the ability to communicate with ghosts, has had astral friends since childhood. One of them is Peter, who is featured in the book Carrong Dialog Danur, which was developed for a special novel about Peter's life before his death. Same with several of Risa's other astral friends, such as Janshen. Apart from that, this novel about Peter and Jansen is an interesting novel by Risa Saraswati for writers to study. Because Peter is described as a child who is quite dominant at the beginning of his friendship with Risa Saraswati in the Danuri Dialogue Carriage, and the consideration of choosing a novel about Janshen as Risa Saraswati's novel is interesting for researchers because Janshen is the youngest friend, and Risa's favorite ghost because of his sweet attitude.

The first character who is told is Peter about how his life was before he died from his school story, the mother he loved, the father figure who was his idol and Peter's best friend when he was still alive. Even though he idolized his father, Peter was often scolded by his father and considered him a stupid child because he had difficulty learning Dutch. Apart from that, during his

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life Peter had difficulty mingling with the children at HIS school, because his friends made fun of him as a child who was short and couldn't speak Dutch. Hearing Peter's complaint about this, his mother became emotional and decided to only invite a private teacher to the house to taught Peter. Meanwhile, when compared with the life story of Janshen, a 6 year old child, a child with an abundance of love from his parents throughout his life. Having died tragically when Japan occupied Indonesian territory, during his lifetime Janshen was known as a cheerful, obedient, kind child who respected everyone. Risa's sharp character depiction in each novel about her invisible friend makes these novels more interesting with the background of life in the past during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia.

The second character who is the object of research is Janshen, Risa's friend who is the youngest among the others. In the novel by Risa Saraswati, a book entitled Janshen which was published in 2017 (via Bukune: 2017)

"Risa once thought that Janshen's life was always fun, she thought that the little boy's days were always filled with jokes and laughter. It turns out that Risa's thoughts were wrong. A child as cute and small as Janshen turns out to have to face many problems until the end of his life. "Welcome to the life of Risa's favorite toothless ghost (Saraswati, 2017: 1)."

The past life of the character Janshen while he was still alive, as was beyond Risa's expectations, the character Janshen as the last character to be made into a novel with the theme of the journey while still alive of Risa Saraswati's magical friends is an interesting part to analyze, whether there are differences or similarities that can be found about The main characters in the first Peter novel are told with the main characters in the last novel with the same story theme.

It is hoped that this research will find something unique about Risa Saraswati's depiction of the main character in her novel by comparing the characters of the main character who tends to appear dominant with the main character who is depicted as having the youngest age and is portrayed as Risa Saraswati's most beloved little friend. This research analyzes the psychological studies of the main characters in the novel entitled Peter and Janshen. This novel discusses the lives of these two characters when they were still living as humans, not seen from the time after they became astral creatures like they are now.

METHOD

The meaningfulness of the lives of the main characters Peter and Janshen in the novel Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati is understood using descriptive qualitative research using Karen Horney's psychoanalytic study. The qualitative descriptive approach in this research is a research procedure that utilizes the results of presenting descriptive data in the form of the character and psychological conflict of the main characters Peter and Janshen in the novel entitled Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati. This descriptive research design was chosen because it is able to describe in detail the character and psychological conflict Peter and Janshen characters. The data collection techniques used in this research were reading, listening and note-taking techniques. This research data could not be found without going through the reading process (Ratna, 2010: 245). So the first step in this research is to read the novel Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati.

Qualitative research as a human instrument, the researcher himself determines the focus of the research, selects informants as data sources, assesses the quality of the data, analyzes the data, interprets the data and draws conclusions from the results (Sugiyono, 2017). Informants in qualitative methods continue to grow (snowball) until the data collected is satisfactory or deemed unnecessary. Researchers are key instruments for data collection, and researchers must actively participate in the field (Gunawan, 2013).

This study procedure includes: (1) parallel reading technique, namely a technique carried out by reading literary texts (novels) with non-literary texts in the form of history books, articles, scientific journals, and information from the internet related to (2) the analysis used includes data presentation and discussion; and (3) presenting conclusions from the results of conflict analysis found in the novel Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati to provide an overview of the characters of the main characters in the novel when they were still human. As well as the form of resolving the psychological conflict of each main character in the 2 novels, namely Peter and Janshen.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Literary works in Indonesia, especially those in the horror or urban legend genre, have quite a strong attraction, especially for fans of horror fiction stories, like magnets ready to attract the ideas of horror novel writers in Indonesia and the types of horror stories that are popular with readers today. , in this way it is able to produce horror stories that are able to hypnotize fans so that they become more integrated with the fabric of the stories presented by the author of these horror stories. Like a life that is interconnected, this is how writers sometimes create their works, including Risa Saraswati who wrote the novels Peter and Janshen and her other friends in different novels, each novel specifically discusses in detail the description of the lives of the main characters in the story. in each novel he is still a human, not a ghost or astral creature like now.

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The fans of Risa Saraswati believe that every novel about Risa Saraswati's friends is the result of a real dialogue between Risa Saraswati as a writer and the main characters, including the novel titled *Peter and Janshen* which was first published in 2016 and 2017 through the publisher PT. Bukune Kreatif Citra (via Bukune.com, on July 27, 2017). Risa Saraswati is not only known as a writer who likes to write novels with the horror genre only, through the website <https://id.wikipedia.org/>, Risa Saraswati is also a singer and songwriter. Although, the news more highlighted his supernatural abilities that are able to communicate with astral beings or Ghosts which later became the main story for every novel he published.

"I never force people to believe what I write (Risa Saraswati, detik.com, 2017)".

The results of research in the novel *Peter and Janshen* found 3 aspects of a person's self-anxiety in the form of interpersonal conflict, intrapsychic conflict and conflict resolution tendencies. Following are the research results. a) Peter and Janshen's Interpersonal Conflict

Interpersonal Conflict Needs for Affection and Acceptance

Interpersonal conflict manifests as a form of Peter's neurotic needs for his father, Edward Van Gils, in the form of a need for love and acceptance. Here's the quote:

"At the end of his life, his relationship with Albert was not very good. Even though he often praised Albert, Peter never expected that the man would pick him up. "Papa always hates me, he always thinks I'm stupid and an idiot," he complained wearily (Saraswati, 2016:169)."

"Peter! Probeer aan mij over Nederland uit te leggen (try explaining to Papa about the Netherlands)!" Albert's orders to his son at that time (Saraswati, 2016:17)"

Albert glared at the child, there was a hint of disappointment in his gaze. "Beatrice! Geef hem over Nederlands leren! After all, he is a Dutchman, not an Inlander. He must be able to speak Dutch!" (Saraswati, 2016:18)"

The first stage of the Vicious Circle or Satanic circle is in the form of needs for love and affection that are not sufficiently fulfilled, the second stage is an emotional response from not fulfilling these needs, the third stage is the individual's reaction in restraining his emotional response so that the expected feeling of affection and security does not disappear completely, the fourth stage of basic anxiety and anger continues to be strengthened if the action of suppressing emotional responses continues, the fifth stage as a result of this results in increased demands for affection and love, the sixth stage becomes increasingly angry because the needs for affection and love that the individual should receive are increasingly unfulfilled, the seventh stage, feelings of hostility become stronger, the eighth stage suppresses hostility in order to maintain feelings of affection even if only a little, the ninth stage the tension of anger becomes increasingly chaotic (via Rumondor, 2019. Psychology.binus.ac.id).

Interpersonal Conflict The Need for Strong Peers

Interpersonal conflict manifests as Peter's neurotic need for his mother, Beatrice Van Gils, in the form of the need for a strong partner. Here's the quote:

"Mama is leaving again today ?" Peter pulled up the skirt his mother was wearing that afternoon.

"Mama , just for a moment, drink tea at Anna's house," answered Beatrice with a smile.

"Not inviting me? ", asked the child, frowning.

"Lauren is coming in a minute, have you forgotten?" Beatrice was now holding her son's face gently.

"Oh, Lauren. The old woman was very grumpy. I don't like studying with him, Mama." Peter started to sulk.

(Saraswati, 2016: 62-61)

According to Sutcliffe (via Ervika, 2005) most children have formed an attachment to the primary care giver at the age of around eight months with a proportion of 50% to the mother, 33% to the father and the rest to other people. A series of processes that make this attachment possible do not just happen scientifically without cause. Another factor that triggers Peter to be very attached to his mother is because his father's strict and fierce figure often makes him feel afraid at home.

Interpersonal conflict manifests as a neurotic need for the presence of a strong partner also experienced by Janshen. The presence of her mother, who usually accompanies her to sleep, made Jantje feel uncomfortable when she was in a situation where her mother was not with her and chose to accompany her older sister who was seriously ill. Jantje's annoyance emerged and was shown by whining with her mother. This form of whining was an effort to resolve the conflict. Jantje so that his demands for something he needs can be fulfilled, namely the presence of Mama's figure when sleeping. Here's the quote:

"Little Jantje suddenly started whining at his mother, asking to be carried because he was sleepy. Martha didn't pay any attention at all . Not that she didn't care, but Martha was still lost in reverie, thinking about Reina. Garrelt shook his wife's shoulder,

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telling her that their youngest son was sulking and asked to be carried. Martha was surprised, but shook her head quickly. "Your sister is sick, don't be fussy!" (Saraswati, 2017:51)".

"Jantje looked annoyed, but stopped whining. "The child left Reina's room, followed by Annabele, who was told by Garrelt to follow Jantje (Saraswati, 2017:51)."

Based on the quote above, helplessness in one's own abilities and lack of self-confidence are one of the reasons a person has a neurotic need for the presence of a figure who has influence and is important to him, so that it is not uncommon for them to take an approach to resolving this interpersonal conflict with a colleague or someone they love. need it (Boeree, 2013:166). First, the character Janshen had an interpersonal conflict with his mother because at that time Janshen, who was used to sleeping with him, was already sleepy and was whining to his mother to ask to be carried, the attachment that emerged between Janshen and his mother did not appear suddenly, there were several reasons for this attachment to arise.

Interpersonal Conflict Need for Power

Interpersonal conflict in the form of Peter's neurotic need for his mother, Beatrice Van Gils, takes the form of a need for power. Here's the quote:

"Have you done my assignment?" Lauren asked that afternoon.

"Noeg niet," answered Peter casually.

Lauren looked surprised to hear her student's answer. "Why have not yet?" he asked again.

"I don't know," answered Peter, glancing here and there.

"What's wrong with you?" Lauren sounded really annoyed.

"Don't know." Peter this time answered while yawning.

"Now what do you want ?" Lauren's patience was running out.

(Saraswati, 2016: 63) After that, it continued with Peter's very bad behavior towards Lauren, he suddenly stood on the table, stepped on the books and shouted that he didn't want to study, this suddenly made Lauren very shocked and felt disrespected. A moment later, Lauren cried and left Peter's house, saying beforehand that she would not forgive this child's behavior. According to Risa, I don't know what made Peter seem to really dislike his teacher, and this incident was an accumulation of Peter's incompatibility with Lauren (Saraswati, 2016: 63). The interpersonal conflict that occurs in the character Peter is related to the neurotic need to control and control other people (power). This was done with the aim that no teacher would feel comfortable teaching him at home, so that Mama Beatrice herself would take his place.

Peter's next interpersonal conflict is still related to the need for power and occurs between him and the teacher who was asked to teach him at home, named Nafiah. Here's the quote:

"Goede middag, wat is uw naam (good afternoon, what is your name)?" Nafiah asked Peter.

"Peter Van Gils," he answered curtly.

"Waarom ziet je boos?" Nafiah asked again.

Peter snorted in annoyance, "You 're an Inlander, so don't pretend to speak Native language. I'm annoyed because you keep using my people's language!" said Peter in a high voice.

...

(Saraswati, 2016:133) Peter presented himself as a child who was tough and invincible, in fact he felt there was nothing wrong with his attitude when in front of Nafiah he spoke harshly to her and Siti (the nanny). Based on Peter's interpersonal conflict with Lauren and Nafiah, it was found that Peter was a child who had the potential to become a leader, who was arrogant and spoiled. The form of resistance mechanism that Peter uses in resolving his interpersonal conflicts is part of an aggressive personality according to Karen Horney. This behavior is the result of parents who tend to pamper their children too much, resulting in an arrogant attitude. interpersonal conflict over the need for power. Janshen experiences conflict with Joshua, a man who is close to Anna's older brother. When they visited his family's shop according to their agenda, Janshen discovered Joshua's presence in his family's shop. Seeing this, Janshen felt very angry. It is depicted that Janshen feels that his family's personal affairs are being disturbed by someone who is no one to him. The lack of effective communication and emotional bond between Janshen and Joshua from the beginning of their acquaintance exacerbated this interpersonal conflict situation. The interpersonal conflict situation is described like this.

"However, to my surprise, Joshua suddenly appeared in the shop, joining Anna and Jantje. "You can imagine how angry Jantje was when he saw the man appear (Saraswati, 2017: 110)."

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"From the window, he peeked in. Joshua seemed to be organizing everything beside Annabele. And strangely, Anna looked very happy. Jantje clenched his fists in anger. 'Why did he have to come here, anyway?' he kept asking questions in his heart (Saraswati, 2017:110)".

According to Horney, someone who experiences interpersonal conflict over power does not want him to appear unable to control something, especially something that is his ownership. The feeling of wanting to be appreciated is also closely related to this neurotic need for power. Janshen felt uncomfortable with the presence of Joshua because of Joshua's attitude in managing the affairs of their family shop. With the feeling of discomfort that emerged from the beginning of their acquaintance, Janshen increasingly showed a negative attitude towards Joshua, Anna, who was the mediator between Janshen and Joshua's interpersonal conflicts, did not take the initiative to find a way to reduce their conflict. He thought that Janshen's attitude was just the normal attitude of a child who was jealous of the presence of a new person in the life of someone who was close to him emotionally and in family terms.

Interpersonal Conflict Need for Social Recognition

The interpersonal conflict regarding the need for social recognition first occurred when Peter and his parents visited Batavia, which is now known as the city of Jakarta with the aim of visiting the house of his friend Edward Vern, they have 3 daughters, one of them is named Corie, he is the eldest child. with the age of around 16 years. At the beginning of Peter's introduction to the children from the Vern family, the eldest child really seemed to dislike Peter for unclear reasons (Saraswati, 2016: 95). This is the beginning of Peter's interpersonal conflict with Corie Vern, who is 6 years older than him. Recorded in the following quotes.

"Ten," Peter answered, keeping his head down. One of the little girls giggled when she heard Peter answer Sophia's question. Instantly Peter looked up.

"Wat?" ten years? I think you're the same age as Renee, seven years old. Hahahahaha!" How dare Corie taunt her, even in front of her mother.

(Saraswati, 2016:84-85) The quote above is Peter's first interpersonal conflict with Corie Vern at the beginning of their acquaintance. Peter was very upset and angry when he heard Corie's teasing, but his mother tried to calm Peter down at that time. As social creatures, of course we want to be appreciated by others, to feel respected. Corie's actions reflect a disrespectful attitude towards someone she just met even though Peter is younger than her. From the case of interpersonal conflict that occurs above, Peter's basic anxiety is in the form of feeling unappreciated because Corie considers his small body to be inappropriate for his age, as well as other conflicts in the form of fear that arises due to being afraid of ghosts in the buildings they visit. At first glance, we can imagine that little Peter's personality is like that of most other small children, namely being timid.

The next interpersonal conflict arises from Janshen's feelings of discomfort with the name given by his parents. Janshen or Jantje is often called first, Jantje is a name for a girl. He started whining and asked Papa to immediately change his name to a name that better reflects the figure of a boy, here is the quote.

"Little Jantje was whining in his papa's lap that morning, the others laughed at the child's ridiculous behavior.

The father narrowed his eyes. "What are you going to change your name to, kid?" Garrelt asked, curious.

"Hmmm... Asep, Papa! There are lots of Asep in this house, Papa! they have strong bodies, tall and big!" he shouted while pointing at several servants who were tending to the Janshen family's garden ." "You guys, from now on call me Janshen !.

I won't respond anymore if I'm called Jantje! Okay ?!.

(Saraswati, 2017:31-33).

In connection with the quote above, the case of Jantje or Janshen who experienced anxiety about his nickname, this gave rise to interpersonal conflict between Janshen and his surrounding environment who often called him by that title. The dominant conflict occurred between Janshen and Papa, because he questioned and asked Papa to immediately changed his name, along with other family members to stop calling him Jantje. Anxiety about being recognized as a boy from a nickname makes Janshen experience interpersonal conflict.

Interpersonal Conflict Ambition and Personal Achievement

The following is a picture of the conflict that occurred between Peter and Michael, the son of his father's boss in Bandung. This conflict began with the unpleasant treatment that Peter received from Michael.

"You can't order me around as you please! I am a future leader!" Peter was very upset, and he started to hate the Greef family boy (Saraswati, 2016:158)."

"What? what did you say? hahahahahahahahaha! once again, what did you say?" Michael now looked amused (Saraswati, 2016:158).

"I am a future leader!" Peter shouted loudly (Saraswati, 2016:158).

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Michael thought that what Peter said that he would become a Leader was a very ridiculous joke, because for Michael Peter was just from an ordinary family, and he knew that Peter was not good at using Native language from his mother's stories. Suddenly this made Peter even more furious with the boy, his face became very red from holding back his anger, he really wanted to get revenge for Michael's bad treatment, but he remembered his father, if Peter did something bad he was worried he would get severe punishment from Papa. Michael still orders Peter as he pleases even though he knows that Peter is really fed up with his treatment.

"You're very mean, Michael." Peter walked irritably towards the pile of books and brought some fruit to hand over to Michael (Saraswati, 2016:158).

Michael continued to test Peter's patience in various ways, ordering Peter to go get things as he pleased, insulting Peter's family and even laughing at Peter's desire to become a leader, to the point where his anger could no longer be contained, Peter had a physical fight with the child.

From the several quotes above, the trigger for the interpersonal conflict between Peter and the child from the Grief family was based on Michael's attitude of continuously mocking Peter. This triggered Peter's discomfort and anger, which resulted in resolving the conflict by fighting Michael. Peter's act of resistance was a form of self-protection mechanism against the feelings of anxiety that arose, the expectation that Peter had that Michael should be able to respect himself and even his family, but in fact the opposite happened, which really triggered anger. The need for ambition and achievement to become a leader worthy of being recognized by others is in him, undermined by Michael's arbitrary attitude and lack of respect for other people. This ended in physical violence from Michael, the arrogant child. In this case, Peter actually just needs to be appreciated more.

Admired Personal Interpersonal Conflict

One day, Janshen asked about the condition of his eldest sister, Lizbeth, who had had a congenital heart disease since childhood. Here's the quote.

"Anna, why is Lizbeth sick? Why can't I just be sick?" That was Jantje's strange question to his second brother that day. Reina looked at her brother and sister, waiting for Anna's answer (Saraswati, 2017:13).

"You know, Lizbeth isn't sick. He is struggling, fighting evil creatures that are not only attacking his body, but are preparing to attack all of us (Saraswati, 2017:13)."

Jantje frowned, trying hard to digest Anna's words. 'Why can't I just fight him? I'm a man, I have to be stronger than Anna!' his lips groaned (Saraswati, 2017:13)".

The influence of the emotional and personality development of a child under 6 years old also influences Janshen's attitude towards this interpersonal conflict. Janshen's character's way of resolving conflict by fighting is still very childish in direct proportion to his age, as illustrated in the quote below.

Jantje's brow furrowed, increasingly confused as he digested the words of his two older sisters. For a moment he was silent. Suddenly he stood up, then grabbed Anna and Reina's hair. Ah, you two confuse me! (Saraswati, 2017:14)".

"Catch me!!!! You guys are not fun to talk to ! Hihhi ! (Saraswati, 2017:14)".

Even though in an interpersonal conflict with his older sister, Janshen still resolves the conflict well, a child's social interactions cannot be separated from the interpersonal dimensions that govern his social interactions and how he resolves conflicts. Janshen has a very good primary foundation because he is in a family who are harmonious and love each other (Saraswati, 2017: 6), as the smallest and first social unit he discovered, this greatly influences his emotional development in dealing with interpersonal conflict according to Santrock, 2007 (in Dwiyantri, 2013). The personality that can be concluded from the description of this interpersonal conflict is that Janshen is a loving child because he hopes that his older brother's illness can be transferred to him alone.

Interpersonal Conflict Independence Tendencies

The conflict arose because Janshen felt very disturbed and became angry when his older sister, Anna, woke him from sleep. Here's the quote.

"Jantje scowled, asking Anna to let him sleep again. But, the more annoyed he got, the more excited Anna laughed and tried to wake him up. "Now, Annabele tickled his feet so the little boy woke up and got angry (Saraswati, 2017:91)."

"You're so mean, Anna. What do you want, anyway? he asked while rubbing his eyes. "Sometimes the child yawns with a frown on his face (Saraswati, 2017:91)."

This interpersonal conflict occurred because Janshen felt uncomfortable having his sleep disturbed by Anna who kept waking him up, he tried to fight back by asking Anna not to bother him again. For someone who experiences a conflict with this

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independent tendency, they take a stand so that other people who are in conflict with them are successfully shunned. b) Peter and Janshen's Intrapyschic Conflict

Intrapyschic Conflict Ideal Self Neurotic Ambition

Intrapyschic conflict arises as a result of interpersonal conflict that is present in the character's life which then becomes part of the belief system, the intrapyschic process develops its own existence separately from interpersonal conflict (Alwisol, 2014: 137).

Peter turned away, staring out the window. 'My time is up for studying. But, I'm not smart. "I wasn't born to be a smart person..." he said doubtfully (Saraswati, 2016:61).

"So?" Beatrice lured him (Saraswati, 2016:61).

"I will be strong! Peter answered with a smile (Saraswati, 2016:61)."

The belief that grows in Peter's mind about the ideal self-image he desires becomes what underlies Peter's attitude in every action, when Peter is involved in an interpersonal conflict with Michael, a son of his father's boss. Peter felt very insulted by Michael's treatment which was very inappropriate in his opinion, not only because the treatment was very bad, but also based on Peter's belief that a strong leader like him did not deserve such treatment (Saraswati, 2016: 159).

Meanwhile, Janshen has an intrapyschic self-conflict, a neurotic ideal of greatness in the form of ambition, Janshen hopes that the surrounding environment will treat him like the ideal self-image that he believes in in his imagination. Janshen, who feels he is a boy, should be considered a physically strong figure, this is in contrast to the fact that he is indeed a man but Janshen is still a child, he cannot be said to be strong enough, when this happens said by his older sister Anna when they were arguing, Janshen showed an unhappy reaction by frowning. The following is an overview of the conflict.

Jantje frowned, trying hard to digest Anna's words. 'Why can't I just fight him? '. I 'm a man, I have to be stronger than Anna! (Saraswati, 2017:13)".

"Reina spontaneously responded to Jantje's words. 'Look at your body, darling. You are still too small to fight it, what you have to do now is eat a lot, exercise diligently, and always pray to God so that you grow up quickly and be strong (Saraswati, 2017:13)."

Intrapyschic Conflict Ideal Self Need for Perfection

"Little Janshen once admitted to me that he was actually a bit afraid of facing Peter. He said 'I'm afraid when I see Peter angry, it's very scary! I 'd better just obey his wishes," he said wearily (Saraswati, 2016:3)."

"This child is ordinary, but he acts like he is very special. "This child does not have a strong body, but he acts as if he has the most robust body among the other children (Saraswati, 2016:2)."

"If no one pays attention, he will act as he pleases, be ignorant, or even tend to be evil (Saraswati, 2016:3)."

From the quote above, it can be seen that Peter's personal tendency is to recognize a perfect self-image, this is closely related to his ambition to become a leader.

Furthermore, the intrapyschic conflict of the ideal self regarding the need for perfection is also owned by the character Janshen. Janshen feels very objected to his nickname, namely Jantje, because according to him it tends to sound like a nickname for a girl, Janshen's ideal self or Jantje creates an image of a tough male figure. and should always be able to be relied on compared to his sisters, making Janshen urge his father to change his nickname to Janshen, here is the quote:

"Papa, can I change my name (Saraswati, 2017:31)."

The papa narrowed his eyes. 'What are you going to change your name to, son?' Garrelt asked, curious (Saraswati, 2017:31)".

Jantje was lost in thought for a moment. Actually, he was confused about what to change his name to. 'Hmmm.... Asep, Papa! There are lots of Asep in this house, Papa! They have strong bodies, tall and big! (Saraswati, 2017:31)".

Due to Janshen's insistence that his father change his nickname , the name Janshen emerged, which is actually Papa's family name. In fact, Janshen threatened his brother and everyone at home to stop calling him by the nickname Jantje, because he would never answer again.

Intrapyschic Conflict of the Ideal Self The Drive for Revenge

The neurotic need for revenge is included in the category of intrapyschic conflict, someone who has a need for perfection as their ideal self-image, they make this image their goal in life. Peter's behavior, which can only act as he pleases and even be rude in front of his nanny Siti, can be interpreted as a form of revenge for his false obedience to Papa's anger when he was involved in conflict with him. Peter's behavior, which can only act as he pleases and even be rude in front of his nanny Siti, can be interpreted as a form of revenge for his false obedience to Papa's anger when he was involved in conflict with him. Peter acts as if he is superior

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and in control of everything over his nanny Siti even though in reality he is still a small child who depends on Siti to help him every day.

"Peter Van Gils looked very arrogant in front of Siti, who he asked to accompany him during the process of getting to know the new teacher. And of course... in front of the native teacher who came to his house today. With his chin raised and his tone of voice curt, he seemed very arrogant (Saraswati, 2016: 131)."

"Don't be like that, little master. Mr. Nafiah asked you politely. Siti also chimed in (Saraswati, 2016:132)."

The child's eyes glared at his nanny. "Do you know about politeness? That's it, so babu, don't talk too much (Saraswati, 2016: 133)."

Intrapsychic Conflict of the Neurotic Claimant's Ideal Self

Someone with intrapsychic conflict as a neurotic claimant will feel very disturbed and have the effect of showing anger when other people do not treat them according to the ideal self-imagination they have created. In general, a neurotic claimant is closely related to the intrapsychic conflict about the ideal self, the neurotic need for ambition or perfection. Here are some quotes from the Neurotic Prosecutor's intrapsychic conflict experienced by Peter and Janshen:

A neurotic's view of himself is based on something unrealistic or imagined.

"This child is ordinary, but he acts like he is very special. "This child does not have a strong body, but he acts as if he has the most robust body among the other children (Saraswati, 2016:2)."

"He is now ten years old, but Peter Van Gils' physique is not much different from four years earlier if measured, his body has only grown ten centimeters taller. Peter doesn't look like a ten year old child, he is always thought to be seven or eight years old (Saraswati, 2016:60)."

"He could get very angry just because I accidentally called him short, even though previously we were joking, kept laughing, until we burst out laughing (Saraswati, 2016:56)."

From the several quotes above, Peter's ambitions related to an authoritative leader figure with an ideal stature are broken by the fact that Peter is even a child with a short physical appearance and a very ordinary body.

Meanwhile, the neurotic claimant's intrapsychic conflict occurs with Janshen. Janshen, who is actually not yet 6 years old, feels that he should no longer be treated like a child, this is due to his imaginary image of himself as a man who is old enough to be treated like a child. With a picture of the conflict as follows:

"Finally, Jantje walked down the stairs slowly. Jantje's question was greeted by a relieved smile from Satirah, who stretched out her arms, preparing to carry the small child (Saraswati, 2017:201)."

"I'm not a kid". Suddenly, Jantje brushed Satirah's arm away. His innocent and cute expression made Satirah unable to hold back her tears. This little child, who doesn't know anything yet, has to face the truly difficult realities of life (Saraswati, 2017:201)."

When they demand that other people be able to understand the false image of their ideal self, and apparently get a discrepancy with the response they expected, then someone with a neurotic claimant intrapsychic conflict will feel very uncomfortable and even angry, and will not be able to realize their ideal self. what they describe is not a form of self-description that other individuals can find.

Intrapsychic Conflict Ideal Self Neurotic Pride

The feeling of pride in the ideal self that he created in his imagination is a manifestation of this intrapsychic conflict. In Peter's case, he felt he had better abilities than other children. This impression of pride can be seen from quotes such as the following:

"Until now, Peter, the arrogant child, was not very fluent in Dutch (Saraswati, 2016:55)."

"Peter Van Gils looked very arrogant in front of Siti, who he asked to accompany him during the process of getting to know the new teacher (Saraswati, 2016: 131)."

"You can't order me around as you please! I'm a future leader! (Saraswati, 2016: 158)".

This false form of self-pride towards the ideal self in the imagination has a behavioral impact in the form of being overconfident and arrogant and even tends not to be based on one's actual situation. The pride in question is the false pride possessed by neurotic people which is not based on a realistic view of the true self (Semium, 2013: 161). The intrapsychic conflict that became Peter's belief about the ideal self-image he created developed into a form of interpersonal conflict with several other individuals around him, ultimately forming Peter's personality.

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Intrapsychic Conflict Lower Self Self-Blame

Inability to face the environment makes individuals feel useless and frustrated. This was experienced by the character Peter. The following is an overview of the conflict:

"Sir, it's not wrong, maybe the big master is having a headache because of work. "So I had to get angry at home," answered Siti with a smile (Saraswati, 2016:23).

"But, Papa said earlier that I was stupid and spoiled, I was very sad, Siti. Why is Papa mean to me?" He shed tears again (Saraswati, 2016:23).

Self-blame occurs in the character Peter as a result of interpersonal conflict with Papa, communication that is not good enough between the two makes a child's perspective about himself grow negative, as the character Papa often says when he is angry that it is his inability to meet Papa's expectations that makes him Papa and Mama often fight, and Papa doesn't like him. One of the forms of torture by parents towards their children is in the form of very high expectations placed on children, too demanding of perfection, whereas each individual has their own strengths and weaknesses, this makes children stressed which results in psychological disorders, one of which is that children become tired quickly and become emotional. (Dewantari, 2022). This is related to the personality description presented by Risa Saraswati in her novel entitled Peter, that one of the main characters has an angry character. Here's the quote.

"He could get very angry, just because I accidentally called him short, even though previously we were joking, kept laughing, until we burst out laughing (Saraswati, 2016:56)."

In the novel, we find a quote about Peter who became sad because of what his father said. This is related to the intrapsychic conflict of blaming himself.

"Sir, it's not wrong, maybe the big master is having a headache because of work. "So I had to get angry at home," answered Siti with a smile (Saraswati, 2016:23).

Intrapsychic Conflict Lower Self Self-Deprecation

Peter insulted his ability, which was very difficult to understand lessons even though he had studied and received guidance from his teacher who was brought to his house to teach him. He felt that the time spent was wasted because of his weak ability to study, here is the quote:

"Peter turned away, staring out the window. 'My time is up for studying. But, I'm not smart. I wasn't born to be a smart person...' he said doubtfully (Saraswati, 2016:61).

"Beatrice laughed hearing that, then hugged Peter tightly. 'My son, you don't need to study, you are already strong. You have to be smart to be successful someday. Your father is also strong, but he has to be smart in strategy. If he only relied on his strength, he wouldn't be here.' Beatrice kissed her son's forehead with great affection (Saraswati, 2016:61)."

The quote above illustrates how worried Peter is about his abilities. He has studied but has not gotten the results he wanted and this has made his enthusiasm for learning decrease. It is implied from the two quotes above that his mother tried to encourage Peter by giving an example of Peter's role model, namely Papa. With a loving way of conveying it, Beatrice is depicted as a mother who loves and cares about her child and is gentle. **c) Peter and Janshen Conflict Resolution**

Conflict Resolution Tendencies to Approach

Peter uses a conflict resolution mechanism with a tendency to approach when he has interpersonal conflicts with his Mama and Papa. Peter implemented an approach mechanism so that Mama could have lots of free time with him. The need for a partner who dominates or is strong is the cause of interpersonal conflict between Peter and his mother, in line with Karen Horney's opinion (via Feist, 2017: 180). In her presentation, Karen stated that Peter's attempts to approach her were a form of excessive dependence. When compared with Adler's theory (via Boeree, 2013: 166), approaching attitudes as conflict resolution is a form of phlegmatic personality. Here's the quote: "Mama is leaving again today ?" Peter pulled up the skirt his mother was wearing that afternoon.

"Mama , just for a moment, have a drink at Anna's house," answered Beatrice with a smile.

"Not inviting me? ", asked the child, frowning.

"Lauren is coming in a minute, have you forgotten?" Beatrice was now holding her son's face gently.

"Oh, Lauren. The old woman was very grumpy. I don't like studying with him, Mama." Peter started to sulk.

(Saraswati, 2016: 62-61)

Furthermore, Janshen used the tendency to resolve conflicts using approaching mechanisms to resolve several of his interpersonal conflicts. First, when Janshen asked his father to change his nickname .

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The papa narrowed his eyes. 'What are you going to change your name to, son?' Garrelt asked, curious (Saraswati, 2017:31)".

"Hmmm... Asep, Papa! There are lots of Asep in this house, Papa! They have strong, tall and big bodies! (Saraswati, 2017:31)".

"You guys, from now on call me Janshen! I won't respond anymore if I'm called Jantje! Okay?!" (Saraswati, 2017:33)".

The interpersonal conflict of the need for social recognition as a strong man was perfected by Janshen's request to change his nickname from Jantje to Janshen. He even urged everyone to get used to calling him by his nickname Janshen.

Apart from that, Janshen's conflict resolution with a tendency to approach is when he has an interpersonal conflict with his mother, here is the description:

"Little Jantje suddenly started whining at his mother, asking to be carried because he was sleepy. Martha didn't pay any attention at all. Not that she didn't care, but Martha was still lost in reverie, thinking about Reina. Garrelt shook his wife's shoulder, telling her that their youngest son was sulking and asked to be carried. Martha was surprised, but shook her head quickly. 'Your sister is sick, don't be fussy!' (Saraswati, 2017:51)".

"Jantje looked annoyed, but stopped whining. "The child left Reina's room, followed by Annabele, who was told by Garrelt to follow Jantje (Saraswati, 2017:51)."

He was sleepy and whined to his mother to ask to be carried, the attachment that arose between Janshen and his mother did not appear suddenly, there were several reasons for this attachment to arise. Resolving interpersonal conflicts that occur by whining to get closer to his mother, in this case a form of attachment as part of the conflict resolution that Janshen tries to get him to get his usual wish of being accompanied while sleeping.

Conflict Resolution Fighting Tendencies

Conflict resolution with a tendency to fight is found in the lives of the characters Peter and Janshen, below is the review. There are 4 interpersonal conflicts in Peter which illustrate the tendency to resolve this conflict, namely, 1) interpersonal conflicts that occur between Peter and the teachers who teach him at home, namely Lauren and Nafiah.

"Have you done my assignment?" Lauren asked that afternoon.

"Noeg niet," answered Peter casually.

Lauren looked surprised to hear her student's answer. "Why have not yet?" he asked again.

"I don't know," answered Peter, glancing here and there.

"What's wrong with you?" Lauren sounded really annoyed.

"Don't know." Peter this time answered while yawning.

"Now what do you want?" Lauren's patience was running out.

(Saraswati, 2016: 63) Peter's form of conflict resolution took the form of resistance, by standing on the table while saying things that were very impolite for a student to do to his teacher. Peter said that Lauren's Dutch could not be understood, and Lauren was even considered too old to continue teaching (Saraswati, 2016:64). Apart from committing bad actions towards his teacher named Lauren. 2) Peter also tried to get rid of a new teacher that Edward had brought in to teach him, this teacher was named Nafiah (Saraswati, 2016: 131).

"Goede middag, wat is uw naam (good afternoon, what is your name)?" Nafiah asked Peter.

"Peter Van Gils," he answered curtly.

"Waarom ziet je boos?" Nafiah asked again.

Peter snorted in annoyance, "You're an Inlander, so don't pretend to speak Native language. I'm annoyed because you keep using my people's language!" said Peter in a high voice.

...

(Saraswati, 2016:133)

The hostility that Peter tries to create is ammunition for him in his interpersonal conflict with Nafiah, although in the end Peter turns to liking Nafiah as his mother's substitute teacher. The form of resistance mechanism that Peter uses in resolving his interpersonal conflicts is part of an aggressive personality according to Karen Horney. This behavior is the result of parents who tend to pamper their children too much, resulting in an arrogant attitude. 3) Peter's interpersonal conflict with Corie Vern, one of the children of Peter's best friend's father. This happened when Peter and his family visited Corie Vern's house.

"Peter was absolutely terrified, his eyes flashed with terror. "Corie!" please don't do like this! you're so mean! I'll complain to Papa and Mama!" Peter shouted loudly (Saraswati, 2016:105)."

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The resolution of Peter and Corie Vern's interpersonal conflict takes the form of a fight mechanism. Corie Vern showed his unfriendliness from the first time he met Peter, this made Peter feel dislike for Corie from the start, which continued to make him feel annoyed and angry with all his bad treatment towards Peter. 4) interpersonal conflict which was motivated by an unpleasant incident that Peter received from a son of his father's boss named Michael.

"Your mother is beautiful too... darling, her dignity dropped because she married Albertus Van Gils, who came from an ordinary family (Saraswati, 2016: 157)."

Apart from saying impolite words, Peter also had to face Michael's careless attitude, some of which seemed as if Michael was deliberately playing with him.

"Take the books, I want to play the piano (Saraswati, 2016:158)."

"You can't order me around as you please! I'm a future leader! Peter was very upset, and he started to hate the Greef family boy (Saraswati, 2016:158)."

Peter's anger arose, to the point that he carried out his conflict resolution mechanism by fighting, with motives that emerged from the need for social recognition and ambition, as Feist mentioned that one of the motives for an interpersonal conflict arises in the form of recognition, appreciation and power which is interpreted as internal ambition. Peter and Michael's conflict, in line with his statement, will form a form of resistance tendency in resolving the conflict.

Furthermore, interpersonal conflict with a tendency to resolve conflict by fighting was also found in Janshen. 1) Margarethie Reina Janshen or who is usually called Reina, is the third of four children in the Janshen family. He was involved in an interpersonal conflict with his youngest sister Janshen in the form of a conflict of need for social recognition, with the condition of the conflict Janshen felt strong and tough enough to be able to bear all the pain experienced by their eldest sister, Maria Elizabeth or known as Lizbeth, because of the congenital heart disease she suffered from.

"Why can't I just fight him? I'm a man, I have to be stronger than Anna (Saraswati, 2017:13)." "You are still too small to fight him (Saraswati, 2017:13)".

After a little debate about Janshen's existence as a man he imagined as a tough and strong figure. Janshen suddenly stood up and grabbed Anna and Reina's hair playfully (Saraswati, 2017:14).

Resistance by pulling his older brother's hair is described as a conflict resolution mechanism for Janshen, who at the time of the incident was still not even 6 years old. In fact, in her book, Risa Saraswati describes Janshen as if he was confused by his older brothers' explanation that for now he was still too small and his duties at that time were only fixed. be healthy and exercise diligently to grow up quickly (Saraswati, 2017:14).

2) Janshen tends to resolve conflicts by fighting when he is involved in an interpersonal conflict with Anna, his sister. Here's the quote:

"Jantje scowled, asking Anna to let him sleep again. But, the more annoyed he got, the more excited Anna laughed and tried to wake him up. "Now, Annabele tickled his feet so the little boy woke up and got angry (Saraswati, 2017:91)."

"You're so mean, Anna. What do you want , anyway? he asked while rubbing his eyes. "Sometimes the child yawns with a frown on his face (Saraswati, 2017:91)."

This interpersonal conflict occurred because Janshen felt uncomfortable having his sleep disturbed by Anna who kept waking him up, he tried to fight back by asking Anna not to bother him again. The emotional influence of a child who is still in the developmental stage greatly influences how he responds to every interpersonal conflict that arises in his life. Janshen was able to resolve the conflict which ended positively because of Anna's positive attitude, which did not make her even more annoyed. Anna cheerfully stood in front of Janshen, twirling around and showing the pink dress she was wearing, while continuing to persuade her sister. The positive feedback that Anna presented in their interactions when experiencing conflict made Janshen, who was still small, get carried away and seemed to forget his annoyance (Saraswati, 2017:91-92). Effective communication with his trusted people makes Janshen subside quickly, emotional stability that is still developing at an early age like Janshen makes this interpersonal problem feel easy to deal with (Kusuma, 2018: 200). Finally, Janshen, with the typical expressive attitude of children, Janshen joined in the fun and danced with his older sister Anna, who had been showing a cheerful attitude.

Conflict Resolution Tendency to Distant

First, the tendency for distant conflict was found in Peter's interpersonal conflict in the form of Peter's distant attitude towards his father, triggered by the emotional distance that existed between them, Peter's feeling of helplessness at his father's judgment towards him gave rise to anxiety and feelings of discomfort when he was close to his father. According to Karen Horney, conflict resolution with a tendency to stay away is a way to resolve the basic conflict of isolation (via Boeree, 2013: 166). Although in its development the tendency to resolve conflict by walking away is a form of expression of a person's neurotic need for

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independence, perfection and the need for his or her "privacy". With several quotes as an illustration of the conflict as follows: "At the end of his life, his relationship with Albert was not very good. Even though he often praised Albert, Peter never expected that the man would pick him up. "Papa always hates me, he always thinks I'm stupid and an idiot," he complained wearily (Saraswati, 2016:169)."

"Albert's violent attitude towards his only son has widened the distance between the two of them (Saraswati, 2016:18)."

"The relationship between father and son is increasingly strained. Peter has become very quiet since that day (Saraswati, 2016:25)."

"Peter! Probeer aan mij over Nederland uit te leggen (try explaining to Papa about the Netherlands)!" Albert's orders to his son at that time (Saraswati, 2016:17)"

Albert glared at the child, there was a hint of disappointment in his gaze. "Beatrice! Geef hem over Nederlands leren! After all, he is a Dutchman, not an Inlander. He must be able to speak Dutch!" (Saraswati, 2016:18)".

"This kid is stupid! what a fool, Beatrice! I never asked God for a stupid and weak child! and I'm cursed now for being given a stupid child like him!" Albert was furious, his index finger kept pointing at Peter. Peter's crying got louder, Beatrice hugged him very tightly now (Saraswati, 2016:21)."

Interpersonal conflict with conflict resolution, a tendency to move away, was found in the background of conflicts such as Peter and his father, even though the form of expression of distance should be the need for independence and superiority towards himself. Peter resolves the dominant conflict away from his father, but in fact he tries to create conducive conditions between the two of them by behaving the way his father likes him. This is related to the need for affection and acceptance for someone who experiences basic anxiety in their social relationships with the person concerned. In line with Horney's statement (1945. Pg. 45 via Feist, 2017: 180) however, in another case, Peter is someone with a tendency to resolve conflicts closer to his father which is a complex strategy, they are willing to subordinate themselves to other people, views the person as smarter and better and judges himself based on that person's judgment of himself. The following is an excerpt from Peter's efforts to be well received by his father, who is always firm and strict.

"And one unique thing, according to them, Peter is like a robot, depending on who the child is near. When he is next to his mother, he will behave very well. Meanwhile, when he is not far from his father, he can be very mean to the natives who work in the house (Saraswati, 2016: 138)."

Second, the tendency to resolve conflict by walking away was found in the case of Janshen's interpersonal conflict with a man named Joshua, a man who was close to Anna's older sister. When they visited his family's shop according to their agenda, Janshen discovered Joshua's presence in his family's shop. Seeing this, Janshen felt very angry. It is depicted that Janshen feels that his family's personal affairs are being disturbed by someone who is no one to him. The lack of effective communication and emotional bond between Janshen and Joshua from the beginning of their acquaintance exacerbated this interpersonal conflict situation. The interpersonal conflict situation is described like this.

"However, to my surprise, Joshua suddenly appeared in the shop, joining Anna and Jantje. "You can imagine how angry Jantje was when he saw the man appear (Saraswati, 2017: 110)."

"From the window, he peeked in. Joshua seemed to be organizing everything beside Annabele. And strangely, Anna looked very happy. Jantje clenched his fists in anger. 'Why did he have to come here, anyway?' he kept asking questions in his heart (Saraswati, 2017:110)".

Janshen resolved the conflict by staying away from Joshua. He felt very uncomfortable being with this man. Jealousy is a normal reaction to the real or imagined loss of affection, or the threat of loss of affection. But feelings of jealousy arise from yesterday which cause annoyance and are shown to other people. The feeling of jealousy that arose in Janshen was a normal reaction to the thought of losing Anna's love, which was the only one he had at that time, so that Janshen became irritated with Joshua because he considered their closeness, making Anna tend to share his attention and affection. again solely belongs to Janshen but also Joshua (Arifiyanti, 2021).

Janshen felt uncomfortable with the presence of Joshua because of Joshua's attitude in managing the affairs of their family shop. With the feeling of discomfort that emerged from the beginning of their acquaintance, Janshen increasingly showed a negative attitude towards Joshua, Anna, who was the mediator between Janshen and Joshua's interpersonal conflicts, did not take the initiative to find a way to reduce their conflict. He thought that Janshen's attitude was just the normal attitude of a child who was jealous of the presence of a new person in the life of someone who was close to him emotionally and in family terms.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the data that has been described theoretically above, the following conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the dominant form of character of the main characters of the novel Peter and Janshen by Risa Saraswati was found based on the form of conflict resolution that can be found in each novel which turns out to have similarities, namely (1) Peter has a dominant choleric and phlegmatic character (2) Janshen has a dominant choleric character and phlegmatic.

Second, the form of interpersonal conflict experienced by the character Peter includes interpersonal conflict regarding the need for affection and acceptance, strong colleagues, power, social recognition/prestige, and ambition for personal achievement, while the interpersonal conflict of the character Janshen consists of interpersonal conflict regarding the personal need to be admired, social recognition/prestige, strong colleagues, independence/independence tendencies, and power. Meanwhile, the form of intrapsychic conflict of the character Peter is in the form of an ideal self-tendency which takes the form of a neurotic search for glory, and a neurotic claimant, while the form of intrapsychic conflict of the lower self is in the form of self-blame, while the intrapsychic conflict that occurs in the character Janshen in another novel by Risa Saraswati with the title Janshen is in the form of Neurotic claimant's ideal self-conflict. No form of intrapsychic conflict was found in the form of lower self in the character Janshen. Interpersonal conflict occurs when one person's needs and ideas are perceived to conflict with the needs and ideas of another person. Karen Horney believes neurotic attitudes arise from the accumulation of basic anxiety due to interpersonal relationships. Divided into 9 types of interpersonal conflict based on neurotic needs, namely the need for affection and acceptance, strong colleagues, limiting life to a narrow domain, power, exploiting others, social recognition/prestige, being a person who is admired, personal ambition and achievement, independence/ independence and perfection or irreproachability. In relation to interpersonal conflict, a conflict within the individual concerned is called intrapsychic conflict, namely conflict caused by actions, emotions, beliefs that develop within a person, giving rise to feelings of anxiety, intrapsychic conflict tends to manifest from the concept of interpersonal relationships which create a self-image, divided into two, namely ideal self-image and selfhatred. The ideal self-image includes 3 aspects, a person with a neurotic pursuit of greatness, a neurotic claimant or a neurotic pride. Aspects of self-hate are divided into six forms of self-expression, namely demanding needs from oneself without measure, blaming oneself, insulting oneself, frustrating oneself, torturing oneself and destroying oneself.

Third, the form of conflict resolution carried out by the main characters of the novel entitled Peter and Janshen is the tendency to approach, move away and fight, the dominant method of conflict resolution is the action of approaching and fighting. In Karen Horney's personality theory, conflict resolution is a form of self-protection mechanism from an individual's basic anxiety and discomfort regarding the interpersonal and intrapsychic conflicts he or she faces. is closely related to the choleric personality trait, while conflict accompanied by distant resolution is a characteristic of someone with a melancholic personality type. In the novel Peter and Janshen, the personality description during their lives can be analyzed through Karen Horney's personality theory which is closely related to mental development, especially for children, with the involvement of the first social environment, namely the family.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The novel by Risa Saraswati entitled Peter and Janshen presents learning about the role of parents which is very important in forming a child's character, being affectionate, caring for and protecting each other among family members and an attitude of forgiveness that must continue to be present. From Peter and Janshen's story, there are many attitudes from a human's childhood that often conflict with the mindset of adults. The emotional development of children who are still in the process of learning must be accompanied by good, positive and as wise attitudes as possible from each parent. On the other hand, every value in life for the good that parents teach their children will always be one of the main weapons that can protect the child in their social life interactions outside the family environment so that they remain positive and can be well accepted by the environment.

- a. Other researchers are advised to read other literature that goes more deeply into the theory used in this research, namely Karen Horney's psychoanalysis, and can explore other sources related to horror genre literary works, especially from Indonesia. So that the specific characteristics of Indonesian horror works can be found.
- b. Literature lovers are advised to read other literary works and compare and prove the personality description of each character in the literary work based on the conflict presented in the story.

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