

# ANALYSIS OF LORD CAPULET CHARACTERS IN SHAKESPEARE'S "ROMEO AND JULIET" DRAMA BASED ON SIGMUND FREUD PERSONALITY THEORY

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## **Abstrak**

Setiap manusia mempunyai kepribadian masing-masing. Kepribadian inilah yang membuat setiap manusia merupakan makhluk Tuhan yang unik atau tidak ada yang benar-benar sama. Untuk menganalisa kepribadian seseorang banyak sekali pendekatan psikologi yang bisa diterapkan. Salah satu dari tehnik analisa kepribadian tersebut adalah teori kepribadian yang ditemukan oleh bapak psikologi dunia yaitu Sigmund Freud. Beliau menemukan unsur-unsur dari kepribadian yaitu Id, ego dan super ego. Id adalah unsur kepribadian yang didapat semenjak lahir. Unsur kepribadian ini adalah unsur kepribadian dibawah alam sadar termasuk naluriah dan isting. Menurut Freud, id adalah sumber dari semua energy phisic dan id bekerja berdasarkan prinsip kesenangan atau kenyamanan. Jika kebutuhan id ini tidak dipenuhi maka membuat badan kita tidak merasa tidak nyaman, tegang atau cemas. Unsur kepribadian selanjutnya adalah ego. Ego adalah unsur kepribadian manusia yang kedua yang bekerja berdasarkan prinsip kenyataan. Ego bertugas untuk memenuhi kebutuhan id berdasarkan unsur kenyataan yang ada. Sedangkan superego adalah norma sosial ataupun keagamaan yang dilakukan oleh ego untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dari idnya

**Kata kunci:** Kepribadian, Id, Ego dan super ego

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Research**

The most famous playwright was William Shakespeare. He was very prominent writer at his era even until now many people still read his literary works and especially for his masterpiece "Romeo and Juliet" had already been adopted to many versions of film.

In Romeo and Juliet, Lord Capulet and Juliet are two characters who have different characteristics, as the result, Lord Capulet doesn't come across as a particularly a great father. The big question with his character is why. Why isn't he close to his only daughter? Why doesn't he support her when Juliet needs him most?

Lord Capulet is Juliet's daddy. At first, he seems like a pretty good dad. When Paris comes sniffing around

for thirteen-year-old Juliet's hand in marriage, Capulet puts him off, citing Juliet's young age and even suggesting that he'd like his daughter to marry for "love" (1.2.7-11). Yet Lord Capulet doesn't play the role as a good father. Paris eventually intends to propose her to be his wife. but unfortunately Lord Capulet isn't happy when Juliet refuses to marry him.

Lord Capulet's response to Juliet's "disobedience" is so violently harsh that we begin to see him as a bit of a tyrant. We see the physical aggression most prominently in the big, confrontational scene with Juliet over whether or not she will marry Paris. When Juliet refuses, Capulet screams, "Out you baggage, / you tallow face" (3.5.156) and says, "My fingers itch" when Juliet stands up, which may suggest that he's prone to physical violence (3.5.160-68). And that's not

even mentioning the domestic violence against the Nurse and his wife. These are some reasons for the writer why he chooses this topic “Analyze of Lord Capulet’s Character in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare based on Sigmund Freud’s Personality Theory” because of the following reasons namely first, this topic is very interesting to discuss because this issue of Juliet’s father (Lord Capulet) could be a comparison for many other fathers in the real world in order it becomes a lesson to be a good father especially for teens in the reality. Second, the writer believes that this topic still becomes up to date until in the current era. Third, the topic of back street love or relationship of two lovers who are not agreed by their parents which end with tragic death become very essential lesson for any parents.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

In writing this research, the writer would like to state some problems which have close relationship with the topic of the discussion. The statement of the problem in the theses are based on the following questions, they are:

1. How is the Id of Lord Capulet’s character in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare?
2. How is the Ego of Lord Capulet’s character in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare?
3. How is the Super Ego of Lord Capulet’s character in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare?

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Theoretical Background**

The theoretical background which will be used to analyze this research is Theory of Personality which was introduced by Sigmund Freud. According to Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytic theory of personality, personality is composed of three elements. These three elements of personality are known as the id, the ego and the superego. They work together to create complex human behaviors.

#### **2.2.1 The Id**

The id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes of the instinctive and primitive behaviors. According to Freud, the id is the source of all psychic energy, making it the primary component of personality.

The Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which strives for immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs. If these needs are not satisfied immediately, the result is a state anxiety or tension. For example, an increase in hunger or thirst should produce an immediate attempt to eat or drink. The id is very important early in life, because it ensures that an infant’s needs are met. If the infant is hungry or uncomfortable, he or she will cry until the demands of the id are met.

The id doesn’t care about reality, about the needs of anyone else, only its own satisfaction. If you think about it, babies do not real considerate of their parents’ wishes. They have no care for time, whether their parents are sleeping, relaxing, eating dinner, or bathing. When the id wants something, nothing else is important. Within the

next three years, as the child interacts more and more with the world, the second part of the personality begins to develop. Freud called this part the Ego.

### **2.2.2 The Ego**

The ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. According to Freud, the ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed in a manner acceptable in the real world. The ego functions in both the conscious, preconscious, and unconscious mind.

The ego operates based on the reality principle, which strives to satisfy the id's desires in realistic and socially appropriate ways. The reality principle weighs the costs and benefits of an action before deciding to act upon or abandon impulses. In many cases, the id's impulses can be satisfied through a process of delayed gratification--the ego will eventually allow the behavior, but only in the appropriate time and place.

The ego also discharges tension created by unmet impulses through the secondary process, in which the ego tries to find an object in the real world that matches the mental image created by the id's primary process.

The ego is based on the reality principle. The ego understands that this people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt us in the long run. Its the ego's job to meet the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the present or current real situation

### **2.2.3 The Superego**

The last component of personality to develop is superego. The superego is the aspect of personality that holds all of our internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquire from both parents and society--our sense of right and wrong. The superego provides guidelines for making judgments. According to Freud, the superego begins to emerge at around age five.

These are two parts of the superego:

1. The ego ideal includes the rules and standards for good behaviors. These behaviors include those which are approved of by parental and this authority figures. Obeying these rules leads to feelings of pride, value and accomplishment.
2. The conscience includes information about things that are viewed as bad by parents and society. These behaviors are often forbidden and lead to bad consequences, punishments or feelings of guilt and remorse. The superego acts to perfect and civilize our behavior. It works to suppress all unacceptable urges of the id and struggles to make the ego act upon idealistic standards that upon realistic principles.

By the age of five, or the end of the phallic stage of development, the Superego develops. The Superego is the moral part of us and develops due to the moral and ethical restraints placed on us by our caregivers. Many equate the superego with the conscience as it dictates our belief of right and wrong.

In a healthy person, according to Freud, the ego is the strongest so that it can satisfy the needs of the id, not upset the superego, and still take into

consideration the reality of every situation. Not an easy job by any means, but if the id gets too strong, impulses and self-gratification take over the person's life. If the superego becomes too strong, the person would be driven by rigid morals, would be judgmental and unbending in his or his interactions with the world. You'll learn how the ego maintains control as you continue to read.

#### **2.2.4 The Interaction of the Id, Ego and Superego**

With so many competing forces, it is easy to see how conflict might arise between the Id, Ego and Superego. Freud used the term ego strength to refer to the ego's ability to function despite these dueling forces. A person with good ego strength is able to effectively manage these pressures, while those with too much or too little ego strength can become too unyielding or too disrupting.

According to Freud, the key to a healthy personality is a balance between the id, the ego, and the superego.

#### **2.2.5 Defense Mechanisms and Ego Anxiety**

You've probably heard people talk about "defense mechanisms," or ways that we protect ourselves from things that we don't want to think about or deal with. The term got its start in psychoanalytic therapy, but it has slowly worked its way into everyday language. Think of the last time you referred to someone as being "in denial" or accused someone of "rationalizing." Both of these examples refer to a type of defense mechanism.

In Sigmund Freud's topographical model of personality, the ego is the aspect of personality that deals with reality. While doing this, the ego also has to cope with the conflicting demands of the id and the superego. The id seeks to fulfill all wants, needs and impulses while the superego tries to get the ego to act in an idealistic and moral manner.

What happens when the ego cannot deal with the demands of our desires, the constraints of reality and our own moral standards? According to Freud, anxiety is an unpleasant inner state that people seek to avoid. Anxiety acts as a signal to the ego that things are not going right.

Freud identified three types of anxiety:

1. Neurotic anxiety is the unconscious worry that we will lose control of the id's urges, resulting in punishment for inappropriate behavior.
2. Reality anxiety is fear of real-world events. The cause of this anxiety is usually easily identified. For example, a person might fear receiving a dog bite when they are near a menacing dog. The most common way of reducing this anxiety is to avoid the threatening object.
3. Moral anxiety involves a fear of violating our own moral principles.

In order to deal with this anxiety, Freud believed that defense mechanisms helped shield the ego from the conflicts created by the id, superego and reality. (<http://psychology.about.com/od/profilesofmajorthinkers/p/freudprofile.htm>).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Type of Research

According to Herdiansyah (2010) mentioned that a case study is a model of qualitative research in detail about individual or social unit in a certain time. It has characteristics comprehensive, intense, in detail, and stressed to the study of contemporary phenomena in a bounded time.

According to Stake (2002) we have an intrinsic interest in the case or we have personal interest in the case. Based on that quotation it states that this thesis belongs to a case study especially intrinsic case study.

Qualitative research taps into peoples' interpretations of their experiences. The purpose of qualitative research is more *descriptive* than *predictive*. The goal is to understand, in depth, the viewpoint of a research participant. Realizing that all understanding is constructed, different research participants are going to have different interpretations of their own experience and the social systems within which they interact (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009, p. 167).

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.4 Lord Capulet's id

Lord Capulet is the patriarch of the Capulet family, the father of Juliet, and uncle of Tybalt. He is very wealthy. He is sometimes commanding but also convivial, as at the ball: when Tybalt tries to incite a duel with Romeo, Capulet tries to calm him and then threatens to throw him out of the family if he does not control his temper; he does the same to his daughter later in the play.

CAPULET:

Hang thee, young baggage!  
disobedient wretch!

I tell thee what: get thee to church  
o' Thursday,

Or never after look me in the face;  
Speak not, reply not, do not answer  
me.

My fingers itch. Wife, we scarce  
though us blest

That god had lent us but this only  
child;

But now I see this one is one too  
much,

And that we have a curse in having  
her. Out on her, handling!  
(3.5.160-8)

Capulet highly believes he knows what is best for Juliet. He says that his consent to the marriage depends upon what she wants and tells Count Paris that if he wants to marry Juliet he should wait a while then ask her. Later, however, when Juliet is grieving over Romeo's being sent away, Capulet thinks her sorrow is due to Tybalt's death, and in a misguided attempt to cheer her up, he wants to surprise her by arranging a marriage between her and Count Paris. The catch is that she has to be "ruled" by her father and to accept the proposal. When she refuses to become Paris' "joyful bride", saying that she can "never be proud of what she hates", Capulet becomes furious; threatens to make her a street urchin; calls her a "hilding", "unworthy", "young baggage", a "disobedient wretch", a "green-sickness carrion", and "tallow-face"; and says God's giving Juliet to them was a "curse" and he now realizes he and his wife had one child too many when Juliet was born (in *The Tragical History of Romeo and Juliet*).

In addition to threatening to turn her out, he threatens to sentence her to rot away in prison if she does not obey her parents' orders. He then storms away, and his wife also rejects Juliet before following him. He fixes the day of the marriage for Thursday and suddenly advances it to Wednesday out of anger and impulse. His actions indicate that his daughter's wants were irrelevant all the way up to the point when he sees her unconscious on her bed (presumably dead) and later, when she is truly dead during the play's final scene.

Capulet family comes from a rich, honorable and noble family, so the fulfillment of basic need is not the problem in this family even on the contrary the family often made party such as when gathering party when Paris was invited in order to know Juliet more detail. This can be seen in the following quotation:

**CAPULET:**

To Servant, giving a paper  
Go, sirrah, trudge about  
Through fair Verona; find those  
persons out  
Whose names are written there,  
and to them say,  
My house and welcome on their  
pleasure stay.(1, 2, 35-8)

This quotation happen when Lord Capulet was having a party and he asked his servant to distribute the invitation to invitee. The persons who will be invited were written on a piece of paper but this become the main problem for the servant because he was illiterate, so he could not know the persons who were invited to the party.

**CAPULET**

What noise is this? Give me my  
long sword, ho!(1.1.73-4)

This quotation happened when there was a street brawl between the Capulet and the Montegues. The Montegues men came up to meet the Capulet. Lord Capulet felt that his mortal enemy endanger him so he uttered the quotation above, so he asked for his long sword to protect himself. That quotation is suitable with the principle of Id namely pleasure principle. Yet Lady Capulet answered his beloved husband by saying

The short dialogue above happen when Lord Capulet feel unpleasure with the coming of the Montague men. When Lord Capulet asked for his long sword, Lady Capulet asked for a crutch instead of long sword.

**4.5 The Ego of Lord Capulet**

In a short explanation. Ego deals with the reality principle how the Id meet the desire of id. The ego operates based on the reality principle, which strives to satisfy the id's desires in realistic and socially appropriate ways. The ego also discharges tension created by unmet impulses through the secondary process, in which the ego tries to find an object in the real world that matches the mental image created by the id's primary process.

The ego is based on the reality principle. The ego understands that this people have needs and desires and that sometimes being impulsive or selfish can hurt us in the long run. Its the ego's job to meet the needs of the id, while taking into consideration the reality of the present or current real situation

([http://psychology.about.com/od/pindex/g/def\\_primaryproc.htm](http://psychology.about.com/od/pindex/g/def_primaryproc.htm)) Online on 15 October 2014. This explanation can be seen in the following dialogue:

#### 4.6 Super Ego of Lord Capulet

CAPULET

But saying o'er what I have said  
before:  
My child is yet a stranger in the  
world;  
She hath not seen the change of  
fourteen years,  
Let two more summers wither  
in their pride,  
Ere we may think her ripe to be  
a bride. (1, 2, 4-11)

The quotation above tells about the superego of Lord Capulet. That quotation happened when Lord Capulet told to Paris who wanted to marry to Juliet. Capulet actually was agree with his purpose but He was aware that his daughter was not ready to get married.

CAPULET:

Content thee, gentle coz, let him  
alone;  
He bears him like a portly  
gentleman;  
And, to say truth, Verona brags of  
him  
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd  
youth:  
I would not for the wealth of all the  
town  
Here in my house do him  
disparagement:  
Therefore be patient, take no note of  
him:  
It is my will, the which if thou  
respect,  
Show a fair presence and put off

these frowns,  
And ill-beseeming semblance for a  
feast.

TYBALT

It fits, when such a villain is a guest:  
I'll not endure him.

CAPULET

He shall be endured:  
What, Goodman boy! I say, he shall:  
go to;  
Am I the master here, or you? go to.  
You'll not endure him! God shall  
mend my soul!  
You'll make a mutiny among my  
guests!  
You will set cock-a-hoop! you'll be  
the man!

TYBALT

Why, uncle, 'tis a shame.

CAPULET

Go to, go to;  
You are a saucy boy: is't so, indeed?  
This trick may chance to scathe you, I  
know what:  
You must contrary me! marry, 'tis  
time.  
Well said, my hearts! You are a  
princox; go:  
Be quiet, or--More light, more light!  
For shame!  
I'll make you quiet. What, cheerly, my  
hearts! (1, 5, 183-8)

The short dialogue above appeared in act one scene five at dialogue number five to seven. It happened when Tybalt recognized that Romeo voice at the party. This made Tybalt very angry because Romeo was his family mortal enemy. Tybalt tried to fight against Romeo but Lord Capulet forbade him to do so. This is

the moral value of Lord Capulet even though Romeo came from his mortal enemy but he still had a moral teaching not to fight at his party.

## CONCLUSION

In analysing Lady Capulet's Id, ego and super ego, the writer finds in *Lady Capulet's* Id is her desire to match or to plan marriage between Juliet and Paris because Paris is a kinsman of the price so he has everything. He is wealth and has power or authority. While the super-ego of Lord Capulet is the way how he tries to force his idea to Juliet and Super ego Lord Capule.

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