

**AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN JK.ROWLING'S  
*THE CASUAL VACANCY (2012)***

**Imma Rachayu and Laura Aprilia**  
University of Dehasen Bengkulu

**Abstract**

*The purpose of this analysis is to find out about how the influence of the Id, Ego and Super Ego of the teenage characters in the novel and to know that there is a kind of juvenile delinquency in the novel *The Casual Vacancy (2012)* Sigmund Freud. Theory about the condition of the human psyche is one theory which is often used, this theory helps in analyzing the psychological condition of a person in the face of the challenges of life in adolescents. By using qualitative descriptive methods the authors tried to explore any form of juvenile delinquency by Fagan (2006). Then the writers also delve more deeply about the psychological impact of juvenile delinquency by Sigmund Freud's theory that the id, ego and super ego. After analyzing the data, which in getting various quotations within the novel, the writers ultimately conclude that the dominant juvenile delinquency, are the use of cigarettes and drugs. Adolescent mental condition is always influenced by the presence of the id, ego and super-ego as it had been by Sigmund Freud describe through the theory of psychoanalysis. Juvenile delinquency largely influenced by his ego. It can be seen from the surrounding adolescent measures contained in the novel *The Casual Vacancy (2012)*. The impact of juvenile delinquency itself will affect himself like any other people around.*

*Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Adolescent, The Casual vacancy, Psychoanalytic theory*

**Introduction**

The psychological impact is positive or negative influence that emerged as a result of their work stimulus and response in a person, where the effect appears in the behavior of individuals. The psychological condition of a teenager is very influential in the attitudes and actions, all parties must try to pay attention to the development of adolescent psychology in order to avoid things that are not desirable. Therefore we should take an active role to combat the rampant delinquency among adolescents. We should also make efforts to prevent them from inappropriate actions they do. Responsibility to juvenile delinquency lies in the parents, school, and community.

Juvenile Delinquency has become a malignant disease among the people. Various cases of juvenile delinquency has allegedly disturbing the public, such as the case of theft, immoral cases like free sex, rape, drugs and even murder. That deviant behavior within certain limits is considered as a normal social fact. Thus, the behavior is considered normal behavior so far does not cause unrest in the community, such behavior occurs within certain limits and viewed on an unintentional act. That adolescent is defined as a transitional developmental period between childhood and adulthood that include changes in biological, cognitive, and

social-emotional. Juvenile delinquency is a collection of various adolescent behaviors that are socially unacceptable criminal acts to occurs, Santrock (2003: 26).

The problem of juvenile delinquency began to receive public attention in particular since the establishment of justice for juvenile delinquents in 1899 in Illinois, United States. Adolescence is a period of time of rapid changes, including changes in the fundamental aspects of cognitive, emotional, social and achievement (Fagan, 2006). Most teenagers are able to cope with this transition well, but some teens may be experiencing a decline in the condition of psychological, and social. Some adolescent problems that arise are usually associated with many characteristics present in adolescents, Types of Juvenile Delinquency: Physical and Health Problems, Alcohol, Smoke and Drugs problems and Environment and school problems.

Characteristics of adolescents who are in process to search for identity is also often cause problems in adolescents. According to Stanley Hall (Santrock, 2003) adolescents aged 12-23 years were in the range. Adolescence term has a wider meaning which includes mental maturity, emotional, social, and physical (Hurlock, 1992). Based on the constraints provided by experts, can be seen that the onset of adolescence is relatively the same, but the end of adolescence vary widely. A discussion of adolescent development related to the main theories of the psychology of the characters, namely psychoanalysis, cognitive, social learning and behavior, and ecology. When a theory seems unable to explain exactly adolescent development. Adolescent development is complex and has many facets. Although there is no single theory that explains all aspects of adolescent development, each theory has contributed to the understanding of this rapidly developing adolescent. Overall, the various theories help to see the whole of the juvenile.

Theory of Psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic theorists assert that the experience of the early days with the parents will be shaping the development. These characteristics are studied in the psychoanalytic theory of the primary of Sigmund Freud. Freud said that personality has three structures, namely the id, ego, and superego. Id is the structure of Freud's personality consists of instinct, which is the source of one's psychic energy. The ego is the personality structure that serves the demands facing the reality that Freud proposed. The superego is the Freudian structure of personality that is the moral branch of personality. Of the major theories of Freud are id, ego, and superego, Freud believed that was filled by tension and conflict. To reduce this tension, juvenile stores information in their unconscious mind. He also said that the slightest behavior has a special meaning when the power of unconscious behind the behavior displayed.

*The Casual Vacancy* (2012) is the story of a small town in England, far from the bustle of London. Pagford, which borders the region with Yarvil. And, standing and growing in between the two areas, Fields. The three regions ( Pagford, Yarvil, Fields) into the background story in the book *The Casual Vacancy*. Life in Pagford run like a small town. Until, one day a councilor, Barry Fairbrother died at the age of 40 years. After the death of Barry Fairbrother, a vacancy occur seat city council member or the term "Casual Vacancy". Three people hoping to be a substitute for Barry in their city council which Miles, Collin, Simon the confidence to run for a replacement Barry Fairbrother.

So many social issues that exist in this life, especially in adolescents. Juvenile delinquency, which endanger the lives of himself and those around him would have a

psychological impact on the adolescent search for identity. All can be found in life and our everyday environment. JK Rowling described in her novel *The Casual Vacancy* (2012). Writer chose the novel as an object of research for the novel accessible and have one of the following forms of literary works and writer to read, very interested because talking about moral disorder. particularly among adolescents who are affected by the environment and juvenile delinquency is not far from the reality of people's lives which sometimes cause direct or indirect impact on himself or others. Therefore, the writers chose "**An Analysis of Psychological Impact on Juvenile Delinquency in Jk.Rowling's *the Casual Vacancy*(2012)**" as the title of the study that will be discussed.

## **Conceptual Theory**

### **A. Juvenile Delinquency**

Juvenile Delinquency has become a malignant disease among the people. Various cases of juvenile delinquency has allegedly disturbing the public, such as the case of theft, immoral cases like free sex, rape, drugs and even murder. That deviant behavior within certain limits is considered as a normal social fact. Thus, the behavior is considered normal behavior so far does not cause unrest in the community, such behavior occurs within certain limits and viewed on an unintentional act. Santrock (2003: 26) “ That adolescent is defined as a transitional developmental period between childhood and adulthood that include changes in biological, cognitive, and social-emotional. Juvenile delinquency is a collection of various adolescent behaviors that are socially unacceptable criminal acts to occur. “

According to Erickson adolescent is a period of identity crisis or a search for identity. The idea is corroborated by James Erickson Marcia is found that there are four identity status in adolescent is identity diffusion or confusion, moratorium, foreclosure, and identity Achieved ( Santrock, 2003, Papalia, 2001). Gunarsa (1989) summarizes some of the characteristics of teens that can lead to various problems in adolescents, are: Awkwardness in the association and stiffness in movement,, Emotional instability, There is a feeling of emptiness due to overhaul the views and instruction of life, The existence of opposing and challenging the attitudes of parents, Contradiction within itself often becomes the root cause of conflict- conflict with parents, Anxiety as much desired but could not meet the teenager, Happy experimenting, Glad to explore, Having a lot of fantasy, delusion, and crap, Tendency to form groups and tendencies group activities.

### **B. Types of juvenile delinquency**

Based on the theory of development, adolescence is a period of time of rapid changes, including changes in the fundamental aspects of cognitive, emotional, social and achievement (Fagan, 2006). Most teenagers are able to cope with this transition well, but some teens may be experiencing a decline in the condition of psychological, and social. Some adolescent problems that arise are usually associated with many characteristics present in adolescents. Here are some of the major problems experienced by adolescence :

## **1. Physical and Health Problems**

Problems caused by many physical changes experienced by early adolescents when they reached puberty. In adolescents who have finished puberty physical, the problem happened related to dissatisfaction or concern about the physical conditions that are usually not held in accordance with the desired physical ideal. They also often compare his physical with another person physically or their idols. The physical problems often result in their lack of confidence. Levine and Smolak (2002) states that 40-70% of adolescent girls feel dissatisfaction on two or more of the body, especially in the hips, buttocks, abdomen and thighs. In a survey study also found nearly 80% of adolescents experiencing dissatisfaction with their physical condition (Kostanski & Gullone, 1998).

This self-dissatisfaction is closely associated with emotional distress, excessive thoughts about appearance, depression, low self-esteem, the onset of smoking, and eating behavior mal adaptiv (Shaw,2003;Stice & Whitenton, 2002). Furthermore, dissatisfaction with body image can be a sign of the beginning of the rise of eating disorders such as anorexia or bulimia. In the health issues are not many teenagers who experience chronic pain. Problem is the case is the lack of sleep, eating disorders, or use illegal drugs. Several accidents, even the biggest cause of death in teenagers is characteristic of those who love experimenting and exploration.

## **2. Alcohol, smoke and drugs problem**

The use of alcohol, smoke and drugs lately has been very poor. Despite efforts to stop the already promoted but cases of drug use does not seem to diminish. There particularity why teens use drugs / drug use is likely the reason they are different from the reasons that occur in adults. Fagan (2003) found several reasons why the teenagers taking drugs out of curiosity, to improve self-esteem, solidarity, adaptation to the environment, as well as for compensation.

- a) Social and interpersonal influence: including lack of parental warmth, supervision, control and encouragement. Negative assessment of the parents, the tension in the house, divorce and separation of parents.
- b) The influence of culture and manners: looking at the use of Alcohol and drugs as a symbol of rejection of conventional standards, the short-term goal-oriented and hedonistic satisfaction, etc.
- c) Interpersonal Influence: including a temperamental personality, aggressive, people who have an external locus of control, low self-esteem, poor coping skills, etc.
- d) Love and Heterosexual
- e) Sexual Problems
- f) Relationship with Both Parents Teens
- g) Moral Issues, Values, and Religion

## **3. Environment and school problems**

Community and school environment is one of the things that affect the incidence of juvenile delinquency. Like a friend who does not get along well, breaking the school rules, fight or brawl against teachers and others. Stated that social or environmental factors characterized by the merger of the student association with peers who introduced the new value that could lead to a

crisis in adolescents because it tends to bring problems to the adolescents themselves.

### C. The Casual Vacancy (2012)

The Casual Vacancy is a novel written by JK Rowling and is the first novel published after the Harry Potter series. The novel was released on September 27, 2012 362 pages. The Casual Vacancy is Rowling's first novel aimed at adult readers. Unlike the Harry Potter series, this novel is no longer published by Bloomsbury. For this debut adult novel Rowling has chosen a new publisher, the Little, Brown Book Group. Representatives from Little, Brown Book Group stated that The Casual Vacancy is not at all related to fantasy, the world of magic, and all the elements that have created wonders like Rowling in Harry Potter. This new novel is a novel that adults tend to be heavy, dark, and serious. A story about a small town in England, far from the bustle of London. Pagford, which borders the region with Yarvil. And, standing and growing in between the two areas, Fields. The three regions Pagford, Yarvil, Fields became the background story in the book The Casual Vacancy.

Life in pagford run like a small town. Until, one day a councilor, Barry Fairbrother died at the age of 40 years. Barry died in the parking lot of the golf club. He and his wife Mary was about to have dinner to celebrate their wedding anniversary. Suddenly, Berry fell in the parking lot. Ambulance came and drove immediately to the hospital Berry. But his life was saved. If only Barry just one of the residents in Pagford with work, family, and wealth were mediocre, people will definitely feel surprised a moment, then said in liver condolence to the widow and her children, to then continue their activity. Residents will forget this obituary in no more than one week. However, Barry is not only one of the resident of Pagford. He is one of the city council is quite charismatic. He loves Fields, unlike other city council members 'Howard' who wished Fields excluded from Pagford region. Barry has a philosophy, "If we help people, that person will be awakened to make changes to itself." After the death of Barry Fairbrother, a vacancy occur seat city council member or the term "Casual Vacancy". three people hoping to be a substitute for Berry in the city council. They are Miles Molinson, Colin Wall, Simon Price.

The election day was soon to arrive. Unexpectedly, it appears the issue in the days leading up to the election. A canned email is posted on the website of the city council, the sender is "The Ghost of Barry Fairbrother." Simon Price, got an email that was sent by the ghost Berry. Its contents tell that he kept the stolen goods in his house. Colin Wall was not immune from these cans email. In an email sent by a ghost is said that Collin Berry as a vice principal, a strict disciplinary, turned out to have deviant sexual behavior. At the time of the election, eventually Miles Morrison was the one who became the winner.

The Casual Vacancy is the first adult novel by JK Rowling. However, the feel of a teenager is very thick felt when reading this book. Teenage life dominates the overall conflict in this novel. In the end, the reader knows that the sender of the email-cans are the children of the candidates themselves. Children who refused to comply with their parents' rules. Fats as the son of the vice principal, even the most ridiculous nickname giver to his own father at school. Krystal, with all its problems, but is keeping his only sister who tried three years.



In the end, do the carelessness that caused the accident the brother to death. Krystal no longer able to bear all the burden of his life, he had to end his life. Sukhvinder, who was always her friend Krystal scorn, often turns out to torture him-self by scraping the skin with a razor blade. Ironically, this self-torture ritual, he did in his home, without their parents' knowledge.

#### **D. Psychoanalysis Theory**

The theory of psychoanalysis developed by Sigmund Freud who was born on 6 May 1856 and died on 23 September 1939 At the age of 8 years Freud dreamed of achieving fame through discovery or research. For this purpose, Freud tried to dissect 400 male eels. to examine whether they possessed the testes, this research has not made him famous he finally turned his attention to humans. In 1873 Freud entered medical school in Vienna and graduated in 1881 with excellent graduated. As a neurologist he often helped his patients problems such as irrational fear, obsession and anxiety. In helping to cure mental problems Freud uses an innovative procedure called psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis requires the use of verbal interaction with the patient long enough to dig deeper personal.

Personality structure, personality theory all agree that humans, like other animals, are born with some instincts and motives. The most basic instinct is weeping. When birth is certainly within the power of motivation must not be influenced by the outside world. This force is fundamental and individual. Freud divided the personality structure into three components, consists of the id, ego, and superego. Person's behavior is the result of the interaction between these three components :

##### **1. Id**

Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth or basic personality system. Aspects of personality are fully aware of and including instinctive and primitive behaviors. According to Freud, the id is the source of all psychic energy, so that the main components of personality. Id is driven by the pleasure principle, which seeks to immediate gratification of all desires, wants, and needs. If these needs are not satisfied immediately, the result is anxiety or tension. For example, increased hunger or thirst should produce immediate attempt to eat or drink. id is very important early in life, because it ensures that the baby's needs are met. If the baby is hungry or uncomfortable, he would cry until the demands of the id are met. Impulses of the Id can be centralized through the primary process that can be obtained in three ways:

- a) Deeds :A baby that is being primitive impulse arises, for example, crying because her mother wanted to breastfeed. The baby will stop crying when she found her nipple and began nursing.
- b) Cognitive function The ability of individuals to imagine or remember things that never experienced satisfactory and obtained. In this case the individual would imagine the things that are delicious or fun.
- c) Expression or emotion : That is, with particular attention to emotion would be a reduction of the primitive impulses. However, immediately satisfying these needs is not always realistic or even possible. If we were ruled entirely by the pleasure principle, we might find ourselves grabbing things

we want out of the hands of others to satisfy our own desires. Such behavior would be both annoying and socially unacceptable. According to Freud, the id tries to resolve the tension created by the pleasure principle through the primary process, which involves the formation of a mental image of the desired object as a way to satisfy the need.

Id According to Schacter, Daniel (2009). The id is the unorganized part of the personality structure that contains a human's basic, instinctual drives. Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. The id is the part of the mind containing the drives present at birth, it is the source of our bodily needs, wants, desire, and impulses, particularly our sexual and aggressives. The operation of id related of pleasure of principle, the psychic force that motivates that tendency to seek imediated grafication of any impulses. The id contains the libido, which id the primary source of instinctual force that is unreponsive to the demand of reality. The id act according the pleasure principle, seeking to avoid lain or unpleasure aroused by increases in instinctual tension. If the mind was solely guided by the id, individuals would find it difficult to wait patiently at a restaurant, while feeling hungry, and would most likely grab food off of neighbouring tables. According to Freud the id is unconscious by definition:

" it is the dark, innaccessible part of our personality, what little we know of it we have learned from our study of the dream work and the construction of neurotic symptomps, and most of that is a negative character and can be describe only as a contrast to the ego. We approach the id with analogies: we call it a chaos, a cauldron full of seething excistions. It is filled with energy reaching it from the instincts, but it has no organization, produces no collective will, but only a striving to bring about the satisfaction of the instinctual needs subject to the observance of the pleasure principle."

In the id " contrary impulses exist side by side, without cancelling each other out .. there is nothing in the id that could be compared with negation... nothing in the id which corresponds to the idea of time"

Developmentally the id precedes the ego; The psychic apartus begins, at birth, as an undifferentiated id, part of which then develops into a structured ego. Thus, the id Considered that all of person originally includes all the instinctual impulses, the descruptive instinct as well as the life instincts. In short we can say that Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth . This aspect of personality is entirely out for the count and includes of the natural and primitive behaviors, and id is the mother of all energy, make it the primer component of the personality human.

## **2. Ego**

Ego is in born, but developed along with the individual's relationship with the environment. The principle of reality To survive, the individual can not merely act merely follow impulses or the individual must learn to face reality. As illustration of this statement, "a child must learn that he can not take food as impulsively driven when he saw food ". If he took them from the bigger person, then he will get hit. He must understand the reality before acting. Part of soul or personality structure that delaying impulses directly and understand reality as it is called ego. According to Freud, the ego is the personality structure to deal with the demands of reality, reasoning and

contains proper understanding. Ego trying to hold action until he has a chance to understand the reality accurately, to understand what has happened in the past in the form of a situation, and create a realistic plan for the future. The purpose of the ego is to find a realistic way in order to satisfy the Id. Ego has several functions including: Resist the urge to channel, Set insistence impulses that come to the realization, Directing an action in order to achieve the goals received, Logical Thinking, Using disappointed experience emotions as a sign of something wrong, which is not true, so that later can be categorized with other things to focus what would be done as well as possible.

The ego acts according the reality principle; it seeks to please the id's drive in realistic ways than will benefit in the long term rather than bring grief ( Noam, Gil G; Hauser, Stuart T : 1984). At the same time, Freud concedes that as the ego attempts to mediate between id and reality, it is often obliged to cloak the unconscious commands of the id with its own preconscious rationalizations, to conceal the id's conflicts with reality, to profess, to be taking notice of reality even when the id has remained rigid an unyielding. The reality principle, that operates the ego, is a regulating mechanism that enables that the individual to delay gratifying immediate needs and functions effectively in real world. An example would be resist the urge to grab other people's belongings and buy them instead.

The ego comprises the organizes part of the personality structure that includes defensive, perceptual, intellectual-cognitive, and executive functions. Conscious awareness reside in the ego, although not all of the operations of the ego are conscious. Originally, Freud used the word ego to mean a sense of self, but latter revised it to mean a set of psychic functions such as a judgment, tolerance, reality, testing, control, planning, defense, synstudy of information, intellectual functioning and memory. The ego separates out what is real. It help us to organized our thoughts and make sense of them and the world around us. The ego is that part of the id which has Been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego represents what may be called and common sense, in contrast to id, which contains the passion in its relations to the id it is like a man on horseback, who has to hold in check the superior strength of the horse; with his difference, that the rider tries to do so with his own strength, while the ego uses borrowed forces. Still worse, it serves three serve masters, the external world, the super ego and the id. Its task is to find a balance between primitive drives and reality while satisfying the id and the super-ego. Its main concern is with the individual's safely and allows some of id's desired to be expressed, but only when consequences of these actions ate marginal.

Thus the ego, driven by id, confined by the super-ego, repulsed by reality, struggles in bringing about harmony among the forces and influences working in and upon it and readily breaks out in anxiety, realistic anxiety regarding the world, moral anxiety regarding the super-ego, and the neurotic anxiety regarding strength of the passions in the id. It has to do its best suit all three, thus is constantly feeling hemmed by danger of causing discontent on two other sides. It is said, However, that the ego seems to be more loyal to the id, preferring to gloss over the diner details of reality to minimize conflict



while pretending to have a regard for reality. But the super-ego is constantly watching every one of the ego's moves and punishes it with feelings of guilt, anxiety, and inferiority.

To overcome this ego employs defense mechanism. The defense mechanisms are not done so directly or consciously. They lessen the tension by covering up impulses that are threatening. Ego defense mechanisms are often used by the ego when id behavior conflicts with reality and either society's morals, norms, and taboos or the individual's expectations as a result of the internalization of these moral, norms and either taboos. The ego is not sharply separated from the id; its lower portion merges into it, but the repressed merges into the id as well, and is merely a part of it. The repressed is only cut sharply from the ego by the resistances of repression, it can communicate with the ego through the id. In modern English, ego has many meanings. It could mean one's self-esteem, an inflated sense of self-worth, the conscious-thinking self, or in philosophical terms, one's self. Ego development is known as the development of multiple processes, cognitive function, defense, and interpersonal skills or to early adolescence when ego processes are emerged. We can conclude from the explanation that ego is the modified id that has influence by environment and organize people through. With ego, people can make a projection and also denial toward something. Thus, we can sort that ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality, the ego develops from id and ensures that the impulses of the id can be expressed a manner acceptable in real world.

### **3. Super Ego**

The super ego reflects the internalization of cultural rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. Freud developed his concept of the super-ego from an earlier combination of the ego ideal and special psychical agency which performs the task of seeing the narcissistic satisfaction from the ego ideal is id is ensured what we call our 'conscience'. For him the installation of the super-ego can be described as a successful instance of identification with the parental agency, while as development proceeds the super-ego also takes on influence of those who have stepped into the place of parents, educators, teachers, people chosen as ideal models.

The super-ego aims for perfections. It comprises that organized part of the personality structure, mainly but not entirely unconscious, that includes the individual's ego ideals, spiritual goals and the psychic agency commonly called 'conscience' that criticizes and prohibits his or her drives, fantasies, feelings and actions. The super ego can be thought of as a type of conscience that punishes misbehavior with feelings of guilt. For example for having extra-marital affairs. Taken in this sense, the super ego is the precedent for the conceptualization of the inner critic as appears in contemporary therapies.

The super ego works on contradictions to the id. The super ego strives to act in a socially appropriate manner, whereas the id just wants instant self-gratification. The super-ego controls our sense of right and wrong and guilt. It helps us fit into society by getting us to act in socially acceptable ways. The super-ego's demands often oppose the id's, so ego sometimes has a hard time in reconciling the two. Freud's theory implies that the super ego is a symbolic internalization of the father figure and cultural regulations. The

super ego tends to stand in opposition to the desires of the id because of their conflicting objectives and its aggressiveness toward ego. The super ego acts as the conscience, maintaining our sense of morality and proscription from taboos. The super ego and the ego are product of two key factors the state of helplessness of the child and Oedipus complex. Its formation take place during the dissolution of the Oedipus complex and is formed by an identification with and internalization of the father figure after the little boy cannot successfully hold mother as a love-object out of fear of castration.

" The super -ego retains the character of the father, while the more powerful the Oedipus complex was and the more rapidly it succumbed to repression ( under the influence of authority, religious teaching, schooling and reading), the stricter will be domination of the super ego over the ego later on- in the form of conscience or perhaps of an unconscious sense of guilt." Freud, the ego and the id (1923)

The concept of super ego and the Oedipus complex is subject to criticism for this perceived sexism. Women, who are considered to be already castrated, do not identify with father, and therefore, for Freud, " their super-ego is never so inexorable, so impersonal, so independent of emotional origins as we require it to be in men, they are often more influenced on their judgements by feelings of affection or hostility. However, Freud's went on to modify his position to effect that the majority of men also far behind the masculine ideal that all human individuals, as a result of their bisexual disposition and cross-inheritance, combine in the themselves both masculine and feminine characteristics. Sigmun Freud's works civilization and its discontents (1930), he also discussed the concept of a cultural super-ego. Freud suggested that the demands of the super-ego coincide with precepts of prevailing cultural super-ego.

At this point the two processes, that of the cultural development of the group and that of the cultural development of the individual, are, as it were, always interlocked. Ethics are a central element in demands of the cultural super-ego, but Freud ( ad analytic moralist) protested against what he called the unpsychological proceedings of the cultural super-ego. The ethical demands of the cultural super-ego.it does not trouble itself enough about the fact of the mental constitution of human beings. In short we can say that super ego 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.

### **Methodology**

This study used a descriptive qualitative of research, it method according to David Wiliams (Moelong,2006;5) qualitative research is the collection of data at a scientific background to scientific method, conducted by researchers interested person or scientifically. analysis approach used to get a more of a problem from novel "*The Casual Vacancy (2012)*" by J.K Rowling. In the following ways :

1. Reading novels *The Casual Vacancy (2012)* overall
2. Analyzing juvenile delinquency that occur in the novel

3. Nothing the juvenile delinquency found in the novel
4. Re-analyze what causes juvenile delinquency and what the psychological impact according to psychoanalytic theory.
5. Concluding

## Finding

### A. Id, Ego, and Super Ego in characterizations of the novel

These characteristics are studied in the psychoanalytic theory of the primary of Sigmund Freud. Freud said that personality has three structures, namely the id, ego, and superego. Id is the structure of Freud's personality consists of instinct, which is the source of one's psychic energy. The ego is the personality structure that serves the demands facing the reality that Freud proposed. The superego is the Freudian structure of personality that is the moral branch of personality. Of the major theories of Freud are id, ego, and superego, Freud believed that was filled by tension and conflict. For more details, the writer try to apply the theory of psychoanalysis through existing teenager characterizations in the novel *The Casual vacancy* (2012):

#### 1. Andrew Price

Andrew is one of the teenage boys figures contained in the novel. He lived with his parents in a house in the hill region Pagford town, but he does not feel comfortable because according to her father made for her own home as a prison. His father is temperamental and vent his frustration to all members at home. This can be seen from the following quote:

Andrew indulged in a little fantasy in which his father dropped dead, gunned down by an invisible sniper. Andrew visualized himself patting his sobbing mother on the back while he telephone the undertaker. He had cigarette in his mouth as he ordered the cheapest coffin. (part 1/p.12)

Andrew imagined picking up a gun and shooting Simon in the face, watching his features blast apart, his brains spattering the room. (part 3/p.199)

Of the two quotes above we know that Andrew hates his father Simon Price. He wanted his father dead, hoping that he alone killed him even to kill him. It is the desire (id) Andrew who wants to show a sense of dislike or rejection of his father. And Andrew tried to fight when he was beaten by his father as the quote below:

‘Anyone could have about that computer,’ He panted, braced for future violence; he felt braver now that it had begun, now that the fight was really on; it was told on your nerves, watching Simon’s Jaw begin jut and hearing the urge for violence building in his voice.’ You told us a security guard to beaten up. Anyone could have talked. It’s not us-‘

The above quote Andrew showed resistance against his father hit him, the news article about a stolen computer at home. Here the ego Andrew out to show the lack of his father's favorite to take the liberty to answer and defend himself. As well as Andrew also has other ways to fight his father;

Switched Andrew's fingers on the mouse. He rolled it sideways. Whether he would have gone through with it Fats had not watching, he would never know. With a single click, a new thread Appeared at the top the city Pagford Parish Council message board; Simon Price Unfit to Stand for Council. Outside on the pavement, they faced Each Other, breathless with laughter. (part.2/p.168)

Andrew attacked him by his father's passing secrets to the public is a manifestation of the ego Andrew who disliked his father's behavior. From some of the quotes above, we know that within Andrew no wish or desire in the call Id want to kill his father. The lack of hatred he's favorite or the manifestation of the way Simon and told him about his father's crime website Pagfod city council members in the area where Simon ran for council members, this way in called Ego. Based on the above case the super ego Andrew still control so he does not violate the existing norms.

## 2. Fats Wall

Is an adolescent male child vice principal at St.Winterdown, the same school where her best friend is Andrew Price. Fats are not much different with Andrew, he also did not like the parents are Collin and Tessa Wall. He received less attention from their parents despite the fact it not the biological children of their fats.

Fats computer pulled the chair back into position, from the place where it had been knocked when Cubby had hit him. The authentic reaction would have been to shove his mother out of the way and Cubby punch in the face. Crack his glasses again. Fats was disgusted with himself that he had not done it. But there were other ways. He had overhead things for years. He knew much more about a father's ludicrous Fears than they though. (Page4 / p.258)

From the above quotation Fats desire to beat his father is a form of Id. It's not in her, and she did not hate can do. However, Fats choose the same way with Andrew to manifest themselves revolt against Cubby. He writes about a sexual disorder or deviant behavior to his father in public this is called ego. Id fats can also be analyzed from the following quote;

Friday night was the first time they would meet by pre-arrangement. He had bought condoms. To prospect of finally going all the way had something to do with him truanting today and coming to Fields. Although he had not thought of Krystal herself (as opposed to her splendid breasts and miraculously unguarded vagina). (page 1/p.58)

From the above quote Fats skipped school because he wanted to make love with Krystal. Want to make love with Krystal called Id and ditching school is Ego. In this case Fats have violated norms in schools by ditching and violate religious norms with free sex. Religious norms are norms derived from the god who gets violated any consequences for sin. Based on the above authors concluded that the more dominant id Fats, he does not care that he had violated norms (super-ego).

### 3. Krystal Weedon

A teenager who was sixteen years old, a student of St. Winterdown. She lives in a slum city that Pagford Field, with her mother Terri Weedon and his younger brother who is four years old Robbie. Krystal's mother was a prostitute and a drug addict, his mother was three times following a rehabilitation program at the clinic Belchapel and this is the last chance. Krystal does not like his mother and he did not want the government to take Robbie assume because Terri was unable to nurture with such conditions. Krystal also did not like her lover is Obbo, He paid with a bag of Heroin and save stolen items in their home. We can see in the excerpt below;

She did not want her mother to have spare cash. She would not have put it past Obbo to cut out the middle step and pay for the favour with a bag of smack. (part 1/p.68)

But Krystal, certain that Obbo would appear, stayed. Obbo had been away for more than week, for some nefarious purpose of his own. Krystal wished that he had died, that he would never come back.(part3/p.226)

Based on the quote above hatred and anger at her mother and Obbo, a form of id Krystal. His mother is a prostitute and drug addict often Obbo only pay with Heroin Krystal does not like Obbo. He wanted his mother free from drugs that the government does not take custody of his brother, the way to realize the desire Krystal (Ego) can be seen from the following quote;

As Krystal feared, Obbo had paid Terri with a bag of heroin. ‘ You stupid fuckin’ junkie bitch, they’ll kick yer ou’ the fuckin’ clinic again!’ But the heroin took Krystal’s mother where she was beyond reach. Though she responded by calling Krystal a little bitch and a whore, t was with vacant detachment. Krystal slapped Terri across the face. (Part 1/p.68)

‘Fuck off. She don’ wan’ nuthin’. Tell ‘im, ‘ Krystal vidual shouted at Terri.’ Tell ‘im you don’ wan’ nuthin’.’  
Daunted, caught between two wills much stronger than her own. Terri said, ‘ E on’y come rounda see-‘  
‘No, e ain’t,’ said Krystal .’ No, e fuckin’ ain’t. Tell ‘im. She don’ wan’ nuthin’.’ She said fiercely into Obbo’s grining face. She’s bin off it fer weeks.’



'Is tha' right, Terri?' said Obbo, still smiling.  
'Yeah, it is,' said Krystal, when Terri did not answer.' She's still at belchapel."  
( part.3/p.228)

To realize the desire (ego) of Krystal who did not want his mother to use drugs and away from Obbo, She slapped her when she knew her drug use Obbo giving and she was against Obbo when Obbo visiting their home. Slapping and against the parents is a violation of norms of decency. So for Krystal desire (id) so that his mother does not do drugs and stay away from Obbo, she did with the way (Ego) and slapping against the parents is a violation of the norm (Super Ego). Of contention Id, Ego, Super-ego Krystal can also be viewed from the other side of life as the quote below:

Fats was fidgeting like a restive horse, edging backwards.  
Krystal started down at the mound, hugging herself. She felt empty, sad and dirty. She wished they had not done it there, so close to Mr. Barry Fairbrother, She was cold. Unlike fats, she had no jacket  
' C'mon,' said Fats.  
She followed him out of the cemetery.(part 2/p.178)

'We could go there ,' She suggested to Fats, pointing at the overgrown stretch of bank, a little way along from the bridge.' An Robbie could wait up there, on the bench.'  
She would be able to keep an eye on him from there, she thought, and she would make sure he didn't see anything. Not that is was anything he had not seen before, in the days that Terri strangers home.....  
But, exhausted as he was, Fats was revolted. He could not do in the grass, under the eye of a small boy.(part 2/p.326)

From the above quote can be deduced that the author's desire to meet the needs of seduction Krystal (id), he traveled by way of (ego) in violation of norms (super-ego). when she wants to fuck she no matter where they do it even in the cemetery right next to the dining Barry Fairbrother and bushes in the park witnessed by his own brother. Krystal did not care about the existing norms that she has violated the norms of religion and of conscience, in this case Id Krystal full control.

#### **4. Sukhvinder Jawanda**

Adolescent is the daughter of Vikram and Parminder Jawanda, they are a family of Indian descent living in Pagford. He was also a friend of Krystal Weedon them one at school rowing team. Sukhvinder was not satisfied with the condition of physique that according to some theme especially Fats Wall as a hairy ape man.

Sukhvinder lay on her back top of her covers and wished with all of he being that she was dead. If she could have achieved suicide, simply by willing it she would have done it without hesitation. Her-self disgust was like a nettle suit.(Part 2./p.99)

Resentment against itself that makes Sukhvinder want to die is the shape Id. Than she should hold such feelings in the isolate from the environment and his family because of his physical condition. She also felt less affection from their parents, always in compare notes with her brother. the mother's anger and ignorance of a father make his own reasons make she increasingly hates himself. The taste is shown by the way she (ego);

After a minute or two, she cut again, horizontally , across first incision, making a ladder, pausing to press and mop as she went. The blade drew the pain away from her screaming thoughts and transmuted it into animal burning of nerves and skin; relief and release in every cut. Some of her self disgust had oozed out with the blood.(part1/p102)

This is a form of ego shown Sukhvinder would hate towards himself because of his physical condition, she wanted to die of suicide is (id) but she did not do it because it's a sin. For him the razor blade as a form of liberation it self. Based on the above quote Sukhvinder Id still thinking about the existing norms to fulfill his wish him only show a sense of dissatisfaction with hurting himself and pressed her Id to suicide because he knows it's against the religious norms.

## Conclusion

After doing analysis toward all of the data which is collected from the conversation of the characters, notions and comment of the narrator. The research finally can be conclude that is adequate sharp to be the climax of the study. The juvenile delinquency contained in the novel *The Casual Vacancy (2012)* is a physical and condition problems, alcohol, smoke and drug problems, environment and school problems. Type of juvenile delinquency is the most widely used drugs and cigarettes and the psychological impact of the dominant ego to each adolescent and so the impact that caused the delinquency is bring negative influence to the adolescents themselves.

## References

- Darkir," *Basics of Psychology*". Yogyakarta: Pustaka belajar. 1993
- Fagan, R. Counseling and Treating Adolescents with Alcohol and Other Substance Use Problems and their Family. *The Family Journal: Counseling therapy For Couples and Families* . (2006). Vol.14. No.4.326-333.
- Freud, Sigmun. *New Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*. Penguin Freud Library. 1965
- Gunarsa, S. D. " *Psikologi Perkembangan: Anak dan Remaja*" Jakarta: Gunung Mulia. 1989

- Hurlock, E.B. “*Developmental Psychology : A Life Span Approach.*” Mc Graw Hill. (1992). 6<sup>th</sup> ed.
- Kostanski, M. & Gullone, E. Adolescent body image dissatisfaction: *Relationship with self esteem, anxiety, and depression controlling for body mass.* *J. Child Psychol Psychiat*, 1998 39(2), 255-262.
- Levine dan Smolak ‘*Permasalahan Fisik Remaja*’ 2002. Accessed on 8 October 2014 available at <http://mo2gi.student.umm.ac.id>
- Moleong, Lexy J.” *Qualitative Research Methodology*”. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2006.
- Noam, Gill G; Hauser, Stuart T, Santostefano, Sebastiano; Garrison, Wiliam; Jacobson Alan M; Powers, Sally I; Merrill. *Ego Development and Psychopathology; A study of Hospitalized Adolescents.* *Child Development.* Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Society for Research in Child Development. 1984
- Papalia, DE. *Human Development.* New York; Mc Graw-Hill Inc.8<sup>th</sup> ed. 2001.
- Santrock. J. W. Adolescence: “*Perkembangan Remaja*” .Jakarta: Erlangga. 2003. 6<sup>th</sup> ed
- Shaw, Stice dan Whitenton. ‘*Permasalahan Fisik dan Kesehatan Remaja*’ 2003. Accessed on 8 October 2014 available at <http://mo2gi.student.umm.ac.id>
- Tukam, Paulus. “*Literature and Massa*”. Bandung: ITB. 1995