



## Psychoanalysis On Conflict Of The Main Character Hannah Baker In The 13 Reasons Why Series

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### ABSTRAK

Ini menyelidiki konflik karakter utama dan bagaimana dia menyelesaikan konflik berdasarkan kepribadiannya. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui berbagai konflik yang dialami oleh Hannah Baker dan juga untuk mengetahui bagaimana dia menyelesaikan konflik tersebut dalam kerangka kepribadiannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dari serial TV 13 Reasons Why. Ini menerapkan metode pencatatan dan dokumentasi. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan metode kualitatif yang berfokus pada penilaian subjektif terhadap sikap, opini, dan perilaku. Hasil penelitian ini disajikan dalam metode informal. Ada dua teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu teori Konflik Kenney yang menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai konflik dalam diri seorang laki-laki, konflik antar laki-laki, konflik antara manusia dengan masyarakat, dan konflik antara manusia dengan alam (1966) dan teori Personality karya Freud (1923) yang menjelaskan lebih lanjut tentang id, ego dan superego dari kepribadian tokoh utama. Teori pertama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab permasalahan pertama penelitian dalam mencari tahu konflik yang dihadapi Hannah Baker dalam hidupnya. Pemeriksaan ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap berbagai dimensi konfliknya. Teori kedua digunakan untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian yang kedua yaitu untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor kepribadian yang mendalami aspek-aspek rumit dan tidak disadari yang membentuk kepribadian individu yang berkontribusi terhadap keadaan psikologis tokoh utama Hannah Baker..

### ABSTRACT

*It investigates the conflict of the main character and how she solve the conflict based on her personality. The primary aim of this study is to find out the various conflicts experienced by Hannah Baker and also to find out how she resolves the conflicts within the framework of her personality. This study used primary data from the TV Series 13 Reasons Why. It applied note-taking and documentation method. It also use qualitative method which focused on subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour. The result of this study was presented in the informal method. There are two theories used in this study, which are theory of Conflict by Kenney which further explaining a conflict within a single man, a conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, and a conflict between man and nature (1966) and theory of Personality by Freud (1923), which further explaining about the id, ego and the superego of the main character's personality. The first theory used for this study to answer the first problem of the study in finding out the conflict Hannah Baker encounter in her life. This examination aims to uncover the various dimensions of her conflicts. The second theory is used to answer the second problem of the study which is to find out the personality factors that delves into the intricate, unconscious aspects*

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*shaping individual personality that contributing in the main character  
Hannah Baker's psychological state.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTIONS

Literature serves as a medium for expressing human thoughts and emotions, acting as a form of art that mirrors societal life through written or spoken language. Literature refers to written or spoken works, often of artistic and intellectual merit, that use language as a medium of expression to convey ideas, emotions, and narratives. It encompasses a diverse range of forms, including fiction and non-fiction prose, poetry, drama, essays, and more. Literature serves various purposes, such as entertainment, cultural preservation, exploration of the human experience, and the communication of societal values and perspectives. It can be both reflective of and influential in shaping cultural, historical, and social contexts. According to Wellek and Warren [1], some literary critics view literature as a manifestation of human creativity in written or oral forms. The components of literature include intrinsic elements such as character, conflict point of view and setting, which form the internal structure of a literary work. In this term, Various types of conflicts have emerged, whether on a small or large scale, and whether they are intentional or unintentional. Conflicts can manifest within an individual, between two or more people, or between an individual and the environment. Resolving conflicts entails multiple approaches, but it is prevalent for individuals to address conflicts impulsively, prioritizing their ego without thoughtful consideration of others or the associated risks. Consequently, existing conflicts may escalate in complexity and become uncontrollable. This situation often arises due to an imbalance in the mind's approach to conflict resolution.

In this study, the researcher use theory of Conflict proposed by Kenney [2] to categorize the types of conflicts the main character Hannah Baker experience in the TV series *13 Reasons Why Series* Season 1. By adopting Kenney's conflict theory, the research endeavors to unravel the intricacies embedded in the conflicts depicted in the narrative. By unravelling the conflicts and challenges the main character face, we can understand the psychological affect it does to the character. This underscores the in-depth exploration of the character's struggles, acknowledging that conflicts extend beyond the surface narrative and often carry profound psychological implications for the character. This theoretical foundation also provides a structured framework for analyzing the nature, origins, and implications of the conflicts, offering a nuanced exploration of character experiences within the literary realm. Additionally, the utilization of Kenney's theory places the study within the broader context of literary

criticism, connecting the empirical analysis of conflicts in *13 Reasons Why* Season 1 to established perspectives in the realm of conflict studies within literature. Kenney's conflict theory becomes an invaluable tool for comprehensively examining and interpreting the conflicts portrayed in the TV series, contributing not only to the understanding of character dynamics and relationships among the character.

In literary creations, human relationships and behavior reflect the author's imagination intertwined with real-world events. Psychoanalysis, as explored by Siswantoro [3], scrutinizes characters' psychological phenomena during internal and external conflicts in literature. To comprehend the main character's personality and resolve conflicts, the researcher employs Sigmund Freud's [4] Personality theory, examining the id, ego, and superego. Applying Freud's theory unveils the internal dynamics of characters in real-life situations, crucially exploring the complex psychological landscape of Hannah Baker in *13 Reasons Why*. The analysis seeks to unravel the intricacies of her personality and how she faces conflicts.

The first season, released in March 2017, depicts the main character, Hannah Baker, portrayed by Katherine Langford. Hannah meticulously records 13 tapes, each serving as a testament to her troubled psyche and revealing reasons for her devastating decision to end her life. The tapes, a manifestation of her pain, form a haunting legacy for those she believed contributed to her torment. The series intricately revolves around these tapes, unveiling the complex web of interpersonal relationships, trauma, and emotional anguish that led to Hannah's tragic fate at Liberty High School.

## 2. METHOD

This study employ a qualitative research which centers on phenomena related to qualitative aspects or qualities. Qualitative research, known for its emphasis on exploring the depth and intricacies of human experiences, emotions, and thoughts concerning a specific subject or institution, was chosen as the apt methodology. The primary goal of this research is to gain profound insights into individuals' perceptions of a particular topic or institution. To ensure a thorough investigation, the research methodology is outlined in four sections, incorporating a structural approach commonly found in the analysis of literary works.

To elucidate the research methods, this section is divided into four segments, each addressing key elements crucial for a thorough investigation. The qualitative aspect is emphasized, with a focus on analyzing human experiences, feelings, and thoughts related to a specific topic extracted from Season 1 of the *13 Reasons Why* series.

### 2.1 Data Source

This research used primary data as the data source, which was obtained from a TV series titled *13 Reasons Why*, focusing on the season 1. This series was created by Brian Yorkey and based on the novel by Jay Asher. The first season released on March 31, 2017. This particular series is chosen because it provides a rich narrative depicting the intricate psychosocial development of the protagonist. The decision to focus on season 1 was deliberate and based on several considerations. Firstly, season 1 introduces Hannah Baker as a friendly and delicate new student at Liberty High School, setting the stage for the conflicts and challenges she faces throughout the series. This initial season lays the foundation for understanding Hannah's character, her interactions with peers, and the events leading to her suicide. Secondly, season 1

presents a comprehensive exploration of relevant and contemporary issues faced by adolescents, including bullying, social pressures, mental health struggles, and the impact of traumatic experiences. These themes are central to understanding Hannah's journey and the factors contributing to her mental state. Additionally, limiting the scope to season 1 allows for a focused analysis of specific events, character dynamics, and thematic elements without the complexities introduced in subsequent seasons. By focusing on the initial season, this research aims to provide a detailed examination of Hannah Baker's character development and the psychosocial factors influencing her story.

## 2.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting this study, the researcher used note-taking to collect data through the documentation method. This method was chosen because, as explained by Corbin and Strauss (2008), analyzing documents involves examining and interpreting data to understand it better and gain empirical knowledge (Bowen, 2009). The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

1. Watching the TV series 13 Reasons Why on Netflix and paying attention to the conflict and psychological aspects in the series.
2. Taking notes of the information from the character Hannah Baker.
3. Making a list of data using theory proposed by Kenney (1966) and Freud (1923) that found while watching the series

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 Types of Conflict Experienced by Hannah Baker

There are three categories of conflict encountered by Hannah Baker in the TV series. These include conflict within a single man, conflict between man, and conflict between man and society. There are six data found in the TV series. The analysis unfolds by clarifying each conflict that Hannah Baker faces, followed by categorizing them according on the kinds of conflict. Subsequently, the analysis delves into explaining how the main character resolves these conflict, based on her personality.

#### 3.1.1 Conflict within a Single Man

Conflict within a single man is an internal battle, a deeply distressing struggle within oneself. Although it may outwardly appear as indecision, its roots delve much deeper. This internal strife involves a clash between the heart and the brain or a fight between good and evil. This complexity can manifest in seemingly simple decisions, such as choosing between black or white shirt or opting for pasta or pizza for dinner. Moral, sexual, political, religious, and other considerations all come into play, determining whether compromise is the chosen path. To illustrate instances of conflict within a single man, the dataset such as Hannah Baker's monologue, and also conversation between the characters in the TV series, which will be provided below followed by an explanation of why these conflicts arise and how the main character resolves them.

(3-1) "I had to do something. I had to make him stop. But I couldn't get my feet to move. It was dark in there. And the music was loud, but I saw his face. And I recognized his voice as clear as day. And so would all of you."

Episode 9 (40:27 – 41:02)

The inner conflict occurred when Hannah is left alone by Clay in the bedroom, thinking about what just happened between her and Clay just now. She is about to leave the bedroom when two people, Justin and Jessica, approach the room, she quickly hides in the closet. The couple engages in a passionate moment, but Jessica, heavily drunk, informs Justin that she needs to rest. Although Justin is disappointed that their intimate encounter won't happen that night, he exits the room. It's during this departure that he accidentally encounters Bryce. Just when Hannah about to leave the bedroom for the second time, she is back hiding in the closet because Bryce is walking toward the bedroom. What follows is a disturbing assault on Jessica, an event that becomes etched in Hannah's memory and becomes a focal point of her internal conflict. Inside the closet, Hannah is conflicted whether she should emerge from the safety of the closet and intervene in a potentially traumatic situation or remain hidden, inadvertently becoming a witness to an unfolding tragedy. This poignant moment captures the essence of Hannah's internal turmoil, torn between the instinct to help Jessica and the fear of potential repercussions. But it is hard for her to get out of there and help Jessica by saying, "I had to do something. I had to make him stop. But I couldn't get my feet to move." What she felt that night was a hopelessness and fear of what would happen if she were staying in the closet and if she were get out and stop all of it from happening. This conflict confirms the idea of conflict proposed by Kenney (1986:19), which stated a conflict within a single man or personal conflict described as conflict going on inside a person and the choice between the heart and the brain or a fight between good and evil.

It turned out that Hannah only froze and watched that traumatic event while crying and feel like she couldn't do anything to stop that to happen to someone who used to her best friend. Hannah grapples with an overwhelming sense of guilt and self-blame for not intervening when she had the chance. The weight of the realization that her actions, or lack thereof, may have altered the course of events burdens her conscience. This internal conflict deepens as she reflects on the choices made in those critical moments, questioning whether she could have made a difference. Moreover, Hannah's internal conflict extends beyond her own perceived failure to act. She becomes frustrated with Justin, who also fails to prevent the assault. The emotions, self-blame, and disappointment envelops Hannah as she navigates the aftermath of this traumatic incident.

(3-2) "I walked by their house three times the week after Jeff died. I even got their phone number and called. And didn't leave a message. I wanted to tell them. I couldn't. I know it was guilt I was feeling. And anger. I think lots of anger. Anger at the whole fucking world and the way it works. But mostly anger at myself. For what I could have had, and never would."

Episode 10 (42:35 – 43:43)

The inner conflict occurred when Hannah was offered a ride home by Sherri. Following the traumatic incident of witnessing Jessica's assault, an intoxicated Hannah descends the stairs. Sheri, who is sober, offers her a ride home. During their journey, Sheri unintentionally collides with and topples a stop sign. Despite Hannah's insistence on contacting the police, Sheri declines, expressing fear that her father will react harshly if he discovers the accident. The consequences of this seemingly minor incident spiral into a tragedy with far-reaching implications. Hannah, exhibiting a sense of responsibility and concern for public safety, urges Sherri to report the fallen stop sign to the police. However, Sherri dismisses the idea, instructing

Hannah to leave the vehicle. On the other hand, while returning from fetching beer from the same party Hannah went, Jeff is involved in a car accident, failing to stop due to the absence of a sign. The individual who dialed 9-1-1, a detail kept confidential all this time, was Clay. Alone and determined to rectify the situation, Hannah makes her way to a nearby liquor store to call 911 and report the fallen sign. However, the police inform Hannah that someone else is already reported the scene. For a second there, Hannah is relieved that Sherri was doing the right thing by reporting the accident. However, contrary to her intentions, it becomes evident that the authorities are not there for the stop sign but, tragically, due to a severe accident that occurred because of the absence of the sign. A senior from their school named Jeff loses their life as a result. The police reported the car crash accident as a result of driving while drunk because of beer spilled all over the car, which Clay saw too because he was the first person who find out about the accident.

Recognizing the potential cascade of consequences that may unfold, Hannah grapples with the weight of responsibility toward Jeff's parents. Hannah grapples with a profound internal conflict, torn between two compelling yet conflicting impulses. On one hand, she harbors the earnest desire to furnish Jeff's grieving parents with the authentic cause of accident by saying, "I walked by their house three times the week after Jeff died. I even got their phone number and called. And didn't leave a message. I wanted to tell them." As seen on (3 – 2). The possibility of sharing the truth with Jeff's parents offers the chance for closure, potentially sparing them from perpetuating misconceptions about his death. Hannah's desire for transparency stems from empathy, as she considers the relief that honesty might bring. Yet, fear underscores her internal conflict, dreading the added grief it could bring to Jeff's parents. Balancing the urge for transparency with the potential for increased sorrow becomes a delicate dilemma for Hannah, navigating between compassion and the risks of revealing the full truth. This lines with theory of Kenney (1986:19) personal conflict as an internal struggle that profoundly influences interpersonal dynamics, reaching its peak when individuals confront conflicting choices, contributing to the complexity of personal conflicts. This internal struggle may involve clashes between different moral values, ethical considerations, or a battle between what is perceived as right and wrong. It turned out that Hannah never got the guts or the chance to tell Jeff's parents the truth about their son's accident. Hence deep down in her heart she really want them to know get some closure and to Jeff to find his peace.

### 3.1.2 Conflict Between Men or Men Against Other Character

Conflict between men is also known as conflict against another character in the movie or series. The emergence of conflicts between characters, whether stemming from moral, opinion, or emotional disparities, gives rise to a diverse array of narratives commonly found in films, novels, and TV series. This recurring theme remains prevalent, sustained by the continuous introduction of problems that add layers to these interpersonal struggles. To exemplify instances of conflicts between individuals, the dataset below is provided. Subsequently, an explanation follows, detailing the origins of the conflict and elucidating how the main character successfully resolved it.

(3 – 3) Jessica : "I should have known. I know the rumors, Hannah."  
Hannah : "Well, you can't know rumors. You can hear them, but you can't know them."

Jessica : “We were friends. How could you betray me like that?”  
Hannah : “Like what? What did I do?”  
Jessica : “Is it you and Alex now?”  
Hannah : “No! How could you even- Of course not! He likes you, you like him. I’m the one who’s out.”  
Jessica : “Yeah, and that pissed you off. Didn’t it?”

Episode 2 (37:12 – 37:32)

The conflict between men in this scene began when Jessica confronted Hannah with accusations fueled by rumors she had heard. Hannah, Jessica and Alex used to be a close friends. However, things took a turn when Alex and Jessica's friendship evolved into a romantic relationship, leaving Hannah feeling left out and sidelined. The once tight-knit trio began to unravel as tensions simmered beneath the surface. Eventually, conflicts between Alex and Jessica erupted, dragging Hannah into the midst of their drama. The “hot list” created by Alex, ranked Hannah and herself based on superficial criteria, one in which Hannah is labeled “best ass” and Jessica “worst.”. Hurt and betrayed after broken up with Alex, Jessica confronted Hannah at Monet's, the very place where their friendship had flourished, accusing her of disloyalty and betrayal. Hannah felt confused and frustrated by Jessica's accusations, denying any wrongdoing and feeling unfairly targeted. This highlighted how misunderstandings can occur even between friends. The conversation also revealed jealousy and insecurity about romantic interests, with Jessica questioning Hannah's relationship with Alex, leading to underlying tensions and insecurities in their friendship. Jessica thinks that Hannah is the cause of the ruin of Jessica’s relationship with Alex, as can be seen on (3 – 3) “We were friends. How could you betray me like that?”. Hannah's insistence on her innocence because she didn’t do anything with Alex behind Jessica’s back.

This scene presents a conflict between men, as proposed by Kenney (1966:19), It depicts a scenario where one character contends with another, which can arise from differences in morals, opinions, and emotions, leading to various forms of conflict such as verbal or physical confrontations. The emotions and accusations show tension from different beliefs and feelings. Hannah's confusion and frustration make it hard to deal with, and feelings of jealousy and insecurity make it more complicated, just like Kenney explains about human relationships.

(3 – 4) Courtney : “Well, he lied. He group-texted half the school.”  
Hannah : “Okay, look, calm down. No one can tell that’s us.”  
Courtney : “You don’t think they’ll figure it out? I shouldn’t even be seen talking to you right now.”  
Hannah : “Because of a stupid anonymous picture?”  
Courtney : “Come on, Hannah. You of all people should know what a picture can do to a person’s life.”  
Hannah : “Me of all people? I told you-“  
Courtney : “Just stay away from me, okay?”

Episode 4 (43:09 – 43:31)

The conflict between men occurred when Courtney approaches Hannah after the night they had yesterday. What happened last night was Courtney, a top-performing student, offers to aid Hannah in identifying her stalker. They scheme to trap the photographer at their sleepover, but their plan veers off course when they raid Hannah's parents' liquor supply. Instead of

confronting the mysterious stalker, they play truth or dare on Hannah's bed, which quickly escalates. When Hannah sees a flash while kissing Courtney, they rush to the window and catch Tyler in the act. Courtney is upset, as she believed Hannah's stalker was a stranger, not a classmate, and fears the photo will expose her sexuality to the entire school. The day after, Hannah approaches Tyler, who agrees to erase all traces of the previous night. He then invites Hannah to "hang out," but she dismisses the idea, considering he just admitted to being her secret stalker. Tyler becomes upset and shares a blurry photo of Courtney and Hannah's recent activities with half the school. That makes Courtney decided to confront Hannah while sobbing. The concerned Hannah asked Courtney what happened to her. Courtney asked Hannah to stay away from her. Courtney pushes Hannah away and warns her to stay away from her as seen in (3-4) "Just stay away from me, okay?", leading Hannah to tearfully seeking solace in her locker, realizing that her friendship with Courtney has ended because of Tyler and she has lose yet another friend.

This scene align with with the concept of conflict met put forward by Kenney (1966:19), the conflict between men occurs when one character struggles againts another character. The conflict between characters arises when one character struggles with their sexuality, leading to a decision to distance themselves from another character. In this case, Hannah's genuine desire to establish a friendship with Courtney is met with resistance as Courtney, fearing potential repercussions, chooses to end their friendship. Despite Hannah's efforts to maintain their friendship, Courtney need to protect herself from potential rumors stemming from an exposed photo and ruining her reputation.

### 3.1.3 Conflict Between Man and Society

A conflict between a man and society also called conflict between individual and society. This conflict occurs when someone challenges the norms or values upheld by a group. Individuals may encounter conflicts stemming from societal expectations or beliefs that clash with their own convictions. This could entail facing restrictions or opposition due to standing up for personal beliefs, even in the face of societal disapproval. Overcoming such conflicts can be challenging, requiring individuals to remain steadfast in their values and beliefs. The dataset provided offers examples of these conflicts, followed by an analysis of their origins and the protagonist's efforts to resolve them.

(3 – 5) "And that's all that happened. We kissed. Why? Did you hear something else? Nope. We just kissed. Sorry to disappoint you, but I guess now we're even. Sort of. See, I've heard so many stories about me now that I don't know which one is the most popular. But I do know which is the least popular. The truth. See, the truth isn't always the most exciting version of things, or the best or the worst. It's somewhere in between. But it deserves to be heard and remembered. The truth will out, like someone said once. It remains."

Episode 1 (41:02 – 43:25)

The conflict Hannah started with a seemingly innocent date with Justin Foley. Despite being the ex-boyfriend of her best friend Kat, who had moved away, Justin caught Hannah's interest. As their relationship developed, Hannah found herself equally attracted to Justin, leading to a rendezvous in the park one night. Despite the risks of sneaking out past her mother's watchful eye, Hannah found solace in their sweet evening together, culminating in a sweet kiss. However, what followed shattered the trust Hannah had placed in Justin. He betrayed her by

sharing an intimate photo from their date with his friends, including the Bryce, who then forwarded it throughout the school, causing immense humiliation for Hannah. This act of betrayal marked the turning point in their relationship and prompted Hannah to include Justin in her tapes, as he had taken a beautiful moment and tarnished it with his thoughtless actions. This action not only breaches the boundaries of personal privacy but also goes against the moral and ethical principles that society upholds regarding respect and consent. In this situation, Hannah is stuck between standing up for herself and going along with what everyone else thinks is okay. It's not just about her anymore; it's about the bigger picture of what's right and wrong in society. Since the rumour, Hannah's life has not been easy, people at her school look at her different and judging her. Even one of her closest friend, Clay Jensen brushed her off. Despite feeling torn and facing pressure to just let it go, Hannah decides to just let it go and try to forget it all ever happened.

Hannah never got the chance to confront Justin, Bryce or the others about sharing the photo. Instead, she addresses the situation through the tapes she leaves behind. This indirect approach reflects Hannah's struggle to find her voice and stand up against the injustices she faces. Despite not speaking up in the moment, her decision to document her experiences on the tapes can be seen as a form of resistance against the societal norms that allow such behavior to occur unchecked as seen by saying, "I've heard so many stories about me now that I don't know which one is the most popular. But I do know which is the least popular. The truth." as seen in (3 – 5). It shows her determination to have her story heard and to hold those responsible accountable, even if it's after the fact. The focus extends beyond Hannah's individual struggles to encompass the broader theme of societal pressures and the challenges of maintaining integrity in the face of conformity. While Hannah herself may not vocally confront the mistreatment she experiences, her refusal to succumb to the expectations of others still reflects her courage and resilience. Despite the absence of explicit verbal protest, her actions and the narrative of the tapes convey her unwavering commitment to standing up for herself and her beliefs, even in the face of adversity.

This reflects the conflict between man and society proposed by Kenney (1966:19), wherein individuals grapple with the ideas, practices, or customs of others within their social environment. In the depicted scene involving Hannah, she faces a profound struggle against the actions of her peers that infringe upon her privacy and dignity. Specifically, Hannah's personal boundaries are violated when Justin shares an intimate photo of her without her consent, followed by Bryce spreading the image throughout the school community. Despite not directly confronting her peers about the violation, Hannah's experience underscores a broader theme of individuals challenging societal norms and expectations. She finds herself at odds with the collective behavior of her peers, highlighting the tension between her individual values and the actions of the group.

### **3.2 How Hannah Baker Solved the Conflicts**

#### **3.2.1 Hannah Baker's Id**

The id is conceptualized as the primitive and instinctual part of the human psyche that operates on the pleasure principle. It is the reservoir of unconscious energy that drives individuals to seek immediate gratification of their needs and desires, without concern for consequences or societal norms. The id is driven by basic biological urges, such as hunger,

thirst, and sexual desires, as well as psychological needs like the need for validation, attention, and emotional connection, as elaborated below.

Hannah Baker's id acted when she first meet Justin Foley. At the outset, Hannah's attraction to Justin is rooted in her id-driven desire for pleasure and validation. Justin's status as a popular and attractive figure in the school's social hierarchy represents an opportunity for Hannah to fulfill her emotional needs for acceptance and connection. As their interactions progress, especially during their intimate moment on the playground that culminates in a kiss, it is shows Hannah's id in action, which in line with a theory according to Freud (1989), stated that the id is our impulsive and unconscious psyche, driven by the pleasure principle to seek immediate satisfaction of basic urges and desires. It is seeking for immediate satisfaction, and in this context, Hannah's impulsive decision to engage romantically with Justin reflects her desire for emotional fulfillment without considering the potential consequences. Her focus is on the gratification of her emotional desires, such as feeling wanted, appreciated, and connected to someone she admires. However, the id operates unconsciously and disregards societal norms or moral considerations. This is evident when Justin breaches Hannah's trust by sharing a private photo of her without her consent. The aftermath of this betrayal showcases the clash between Hannah's id-driven impulses and the reality of social boundaries and ethical principles. While her id seeks validation and connection, the consequences of Justin's actions bring about emotional distress, feelings of betrayal, and a heightened sense of vulnerability.

### 3.2.2 Hannah Baker's Ego

The ego is a component of the id but differs in its approach to decision-making. Unlike the id's impulsive nature, the ego considers reality and guides the id to express its desires in a more rational manner.

Regarding the second research question, Hannah solved the conflict in (3-4) using her ego. In resolving the conflict in (3-4), between Hannah and Courtney, it's evident that Hannah's ego plays a significant role in resolving the conflict. Rather than succumbing to impulsive reactions or letting emotions drive her actions (as the id might), Hannah demonstrates a more measured and rational approach typical of the ego. Firstly, Hannah's attempt to calm Courtney down and reassure her that their identities are not easily identifiable in the anonymous picture showcases her ego's ability to assess the situation objectively. Instead of getting caught up in the emotional intensity of Courtney's accusations, Hannah focuses on the factual aspect of the scenario. This reflects the ego's function of mediating between the id's impulsive desires and the superego's moral standards by considering the external reality. Furthermore, Hannah's insistence on maintaining their friendship despite Courtney's desire to distance herself underscores the ego's emphasis on social harmony and interpersonal relationships. This can also be seen in episode 5 (35:30) when Hannah confront Courtney and said, "I want to be your friend, Courtney. I have been a friend to you, and this thing that you're scared about doesn't matter to me. Okay, it doesn't fucking matter." Rather than escalating the conflict or giving in to feelings of hurt or rejection (which the id might do), Hannah engages in a constructive dialogue to preserve the bond they share. This decision fits with the ego's role in finding solutions that benefit both the individual and the social environment. This aligns with the concept of ego proposed by Freud (1989), in which the ego is a partly conscious aspect of the mind that includes defense mechanisms and the capacity for logic, reasoning, and planning.

In this case, Hannah's actions in the scene with Courtney demonstrate characteristics of the ego as described by Freud. The ego is responsible for mediating between the impulsive desires of the id and the moral standards of the superego, while also considering external realities. In the situation with Courtney, Hannah shows elements of rationality and strategic thinking, which are typical of ego functioning.

The conflict between man and society in (3 – 5), Hannah solved the conflict using her ego. In this scene, Hannah's response reflects a mature and thoughtful approach. Her response to the false rumors about her and Justin aligns with Freud's theory of the ego. Freud (1989) proposed that the ego operates as the rational and reality-testing part of the psyche, striving to balance conflicting demands and maintain a coherent sense of self. In the scene, Hannah's reaction reflects her internal processing of the rumors and her attempt to assert the truth, showcasing ego-driven behavior. It can be seen when Hannah says, "We just kissed. Why? Did you hear something else? Nope," she is emphasizing the factual truth of what happened. This showcases her capacity for reality testing, which is a key function of the ego. Reality testing involves assessing situations objectively and acknowledging the actual events rather than succumbing to rumors or distortions. By reaffirming the truth of the situation, Hannah exhibits a level-headed and grounded perspective, indicative of ego functioning. Furthermore, Hannah's statement about the truth not always being the most exciting version but still deserving to be heard and remembered reveals her balanced perspective. The ego aims to find a middle ground between extremes, seeking a realistic and nuanced understanding of events. Hannah's approach reflects a desire for accuracy and fairness in how events are portrayed and understood, which are characteristic features of ego-driven decision-making. Her insistence on the importance of acknowledging and remembering the truth indicates a decision-making process based on rationality and logical thinking. Rather than being swayed by emotional reactions or external pressures, Hannah's response showcases her ego's capacity to prioritize truth and coherence in understanding situations. This ability to maintain composure and clarity of thought amidst rumors and social pressures highlights the ego's role in managing conflicts and making informed judgments based on reality rather than conjecture.

### **3.2.3 Hannah Baker's Superego**

The superego acts as an internal regulator that guides our ethical decisions and behaviors based on societal norms and moral values instilled during upbringing. It serves as a moral compass within us, reflecting the rules, standards, and ideals that society and our caregivers have impressed upon us. Hannah Baker's superego can be understood through her sense of guilt, moral judgments, and adherence to societal norms and values.

One of the superego can be seen in how Hannah solved the conflict in (3 – 2) which she used her superego. According to Freud (1989), the superego encompasses consciousness and harbors both conscious and partially conscious feelings of guilt. It represents the moral and ethical dimension of the psyche. In Hannah's case, walking by Jeff's house multiple times and attempting to contact his family but being unable to deliver the message showcase her inner moral struggle. The fact that she refrains from leaving a message or directly informing Jeff's family about the fallen stop sign indicates a conflict within her superego. On one hand, there's a moral obligation to do what she perceives as right and just, which would involve disclosing the truth to Jeff's family. This aligns with the superego's function of upholding moral standards

and ethical principles. She also experiences intense guilt because she believes she could have done something to prevent Jeff's death or at least alleviate the pain of his family. This guilt is a direct manifestation of her superego, which holds her to high moral standards regarding responsibility and empathy towards others. At the end, Hannah tried to convince Sherri to come clean to give Jeff's parents and the other victim closure. Even though Sherri end up declined it. Moreover, Hannah's feelings of anger, especially towards herself, also reflect the superego's influence. This can be seen in (3 – 2) when Hannah said “I wanted to tell them. I couldn't. I know it was guilt I was feeling. And anger.” This sentence show how guilty and anger Hannah feels. The anger stems from a sense of self-blame and regret for not taking certain actions that could have made a positive difference. Her superego amplifies these emotions because it constantly evaluates her behaviors against its moral framework, leading to heightened feelings of remorse and self-criticism.

The conflict between men in (3 – 3), in the scene where Jessica confronts Hannah about the "hot list" incident involving Alex. According to Freud (1989), the superego represents the internalized moral standards and ideals that individuals develop over time. It acts as a kind of internal judge, evaluating one's actions based on societal norms, ethics, and personal values. This internal moral compass influences how people perceive right and wrong, leading to feelings of guilt or pride based on their adherence to these standards. In Hannah's case, her response to Jessica's accusations reflects aspects of the superego's influence. Despite the tense situation and Jessica's questioning of her loyalty, Hannah remains composed and tries to engage in a rational conversation. Hannah's refusal to conform to rumors or engage in dishonesty highlights her superego's influence in upholding moral values, even in challenging social situations. This can be seen as Hannah's superego guiding her behavior to handle the conflict in a mature and ethical manner rather than reacting impulsively or defensively. It is reflected in (3 – 3) when Hannah said, “No! How could you even- Of course not! He likes you, you like him. I'm the one who's out.”. Moreover, Hannah's denial of any romantic involvement with Alex, despite Jessica's insinuations, reflects her adherence to moral boundaries and honesty. The superego's role in suppressing inappropriate desires or impulses aligns with Hannah's refusal to engage in deceitful behavior or betray her friend's trust, as that would conflict with her internalized moral standards.

The conflict within a single man in (3 – 1). Hannah solved the conflict by using her superego. In this scene, Hannah's response to witnessing Jessica's assault by Bryce encapsulates a profound internal conflict that aligns with the personality theory by Freud. According to Freud's (1989) theory of personality, the superego represents the internalized moral standards and values acquired from societal and parental influences, acting as a guiding force that dictates one's sense of right and wrong. It can be seen from when Hannah says, "I had to make him stop," which reflects a strong moral imperative stemming from her superego. This immediate desire to intervene and prevent harm to another person is a manifestation of her internalized ethical beliefs and the conscience that guides her actions. However, despite this strong moral inclination, Hannah experiences a psychological barrier that prevents her from physically intervening. Her statement, "But I couldn't get my feet to move," indicates a conflict between her superego-driven moral responsibility and the fear or shock that immobilizes her. This inner struggle is a key aspect of the superego's influence, as it can generate feelings of guilt, anxiety, or helplessness when an individual perceives a moral dilemma or believes they have fallen short

of their moral ideals. The scene also reveals Hannah's introspective nature, which is influenced by her superego's emphasis on self-awareness and ethical evaluation of one's actions. Her recognition of the situation, "It was dark in there. And the music was loud, but I saw his face. And I recognized his voice as clear as day," highlights her acute awareness despite the distressing circumstances. This self-awareness and clarity of perception are consistent with Freud's description of the superego's role in fostering introspection and moral reflection. In this issue, Hannah's superego acted to solve the conflict. The conflict resolution aspect comes into play as Hannah reflects on this event later, expressing her guilt, remorse, and sense of responsibility for not intervening. Her feelings of anger toward herself and the situation indicate an internal struggle guided by her superego's moral compass. By acknowledging her emotions and taking responsibility for her inaction, Hannah demonstrates a superego-driven process of self-reflection and moral accountability. Therefore, while the immediate situation may not have been resolved through direct action in the moment, Hannah's subsequent reflections and expressions align with the workings of her superego, highlighting her internal conflict resolution process. Furthermore, Hannah's subsequent emotional response, which likely involves feelings of guilt, anger, and powerlessness, reflects the ongoing conflict within her superego.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

This undergraduated thesis found the personality and conflict-related dimensions of Hannah Baker's character in the TV series *13 Reasons Why* using Conflict Theory by Kenney (1966) and Personality Theory by Freud (1923). The study provided a detailed examination of the various conflicts Hannah faced, including internal struggles, interpersonal conflicts, societal pressures, and environmental challenges. These conflicts were analyzed through the lens of Kenney's theory, highlighting the complex interplay between Hannah's experiences and her subsequent psychological distress. Freud's Theory of Personality offered a deeper understanding of Hannah's internal personality dynamics. By examining the roles of the id, ego, and superego, the study revealed how Hannah's unconscious desires, moral dilemmas, and rationalizations influenced her behavior and mental state. The interaction between these components explained how her unresolved conflicts and traumatic experiences culminated in her decision to commit suicide.

The findings emphasize the importance of understanding the varied nature of conflicts and the profound impact they can have on an individual's psychological well-being. Hannah's story serves as a powerful example of how untreated psychological issues and unresolved conflicts can lead to tragic outcomes. This analysis contributes to the broader discourse on mental health, particularly in adolescent contexts, by providing a detailed understanding of the factors contributing to psychological distress.

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