EDDARD STARK’S PERSISTENCE IN GEORGE R.R. MARTIN’S A SONG OF ICE AND FIRE: A GAME OF THRONES

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as partial Fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By
IGNATIUS ADIEK PRASETIYO BUDHI
Student number: 134214133

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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November 13, 2017

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A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

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on December 06, 2017
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I certify that this undergraduate thesis contains no material which has been previously submitted for the award of any other degree at any other university, and that, to the best of my knowledge, this undergraduate thesis contains no material previously written by any other person except where due reference is made in the text of the undergraduate thesis.

Yogyakarta, November 12, 2017

Ignatius Adiek Prasetiyo Budhi
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ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

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Nama : Ignatius Adiek Prasetiyo Budhi
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EDDARD STARK’S PERSISTENCE IN GEORGE R.R.
MARTIN’S A SONG OF ICE AND FIRE:
A GAME OF THRONES

Beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan
tepat mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya.
Dibuat di Yogyakarta
Pada tanggal 13 November 2017

Yang menyatakan,

Ignatius Adiek Prasetiyo Budhi
GO FOR IT. NO MATTER

HOW IT ENDS, IT WAS

AN EXPERIENCE

(www.stoneandstars.com)
FOR

MY BELOVED PARENTS

AND

FRIENDS
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to God for His blessing, so that I can finish my study in Universitas Sanata Dharma. Without His work of miracle, I will not reach the place where I am right now.

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Ignatius Adiek Prasetiyo Budhi
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ABSTRACT
IGNATIUS ADIEK PRASETIYO BUDHI. Eddard Stark’s Persistence in George R.R. Martin’s A Song of Ice and Fire: A Game of Thrones Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2017.

Personality is needed to make a character of a story becomes alive in the reader’s mind. Personality is the trait of character that distinguishes individual. As a character of a novel, Eddard Stark is one of the characters that hasn’t analyzed by persistence theory. This undergraduate thesis focuses on Eddard Stark’s persistence. This study is written to produce a better understanding and to find out how Eddard Stark is characterized in George R.R. Martin’s A Game of Thrones to determine his personality. Then, as the following point is to find out how Eddard Stark reveals persistence in his personality based on Sigmund Freud’s theory of psychoanalytic.

There are three problem formulations being discussed in this undergraduate thesis. The first one is how Eddard Stark is characterized. The second one is how Eddard Stark’s characterization reveals his persistence. The last is how does Eddard Stark develop persistence trait.

To answer the questions, this undergraduate thesis uses library research to answer the questions mentioned since the sources to conduct the analysis are taken from printed sources and online sources. To conduct the study, psychoanalytic approach is applied since the focus of this undergraduate thesis is on Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality. Psychoanalytic as a literary approach uses psychoanalysis technique to analyze literature works.

The results of analysis are that Eddard Stark is characterized as an idealist young man who has great sense of justice and honor. Eddard Stark is also characterized as a devoted father who teaches his children the Stark’s belief. Being honorable leader is Eddard Stark’s achievement as a great lord. The belief also influences him being merciful, and honest. The hard life that he has experienced makes him a tough person who can endure any condition. Those characteristics are used to measure his persistence. Eddard Stark’s belief makes him eagerly to do his duty and motivate him to work hard. Enthusiasm of handling the duty make Eddard Stark being ambitious and being perfectionist on holding his belief. While in psychoanalytic perspective, the persistence is revealed from the id’s desire that looks for contentment. The ego as the part of id represses and fulfills the id’s desire based on reality principle. It makes Eddard Stark eagerly does his duties and makes him work hard. The feeling of dissatisfaction in id’s part makes Eddard Stark an ambitious person. The superego’s roles are to support and evoke the feeling of guilt and regret to the id and ego if they violate the standard morale. The superego also makes Eddard Stark a tough person who holds onto his belief despite circumstances.
ABSTRAK


Untuk menjawab rumusan masalah, skripsi ini menggunakan studi pustaka untuk menjawab rumusan masalah karena sumber untuk melakukan analisis diambil dari sumber tercetak dan sumber daring. Untuk melakukan penelitian ini, pendekatan psikoanalitik diterapkan karena skripsi focus pada ketekunan Eddard Stark dalam kepribadiannya. Psikoanalitik sebagai pendekatan sastra menggunakan teknik psikoanalisis untuk menganalisa karya sastra.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

This undergraduate thesis presents a character analysis of Eddard Stark in George R.R. Martin’s *A Game of Thrones*. It is the first book of *A Song of Ice and Fire* series published in 1996 and had won a Locus Award in 1997 the best fantasy novel. As an epic fantasy novel, it tells the story of political game in fantasy world named Westeros or Seven Kingdom. *A Game of Thrones* uses multiple viewpoints told by each character involved in the story to present their perspective of the world.

*A Game of Thrones* was written by George R.R. Martin who was born on September 20, 1948 in Bayonne, New Jersey U.S. He is known as an epic fantasy writer. He becomes popular after his novel series *A Song of Ice and Fire* got adapted for television adaptation in 2007 by HBO. It is the first book of *A Song of Ice and Fire* series.

*A Game of Thrones* presents the character in interesting ways. It is no doubt that character is considered as a main element that builds a story. According to M. H. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms 7th Edition*, character is

Persons who represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it (Abrams, 1999: 32).

Eddard Stark is a character who has a great position and power in the Westeros. The Lord of Winterfell, Warden of the North and Hand of the King are
his positions in the Seven Kingdom. Even though he has powerful position, Eddard Stark is known as a person who humble, merciful person, great leader and always holds onto moral value.

According to Gilbert Harman, morality is “what is good, bad, right, or wrong in a moral sense.” (Harman, 1977: 7). His morality is shown in his persistence to the environment that is corrupted. Stark’s moral standard has shaped the way he lives and performs his job. He had a strong sense of pride and always does the right thing. He is portrayed as an honorable man. However, his honor may have been the reason for his death and the danger he put his family in.

Personality is needed for developing character of story to make the character alive in the reader’s mind. Personality is the trait of character that distinguishes individual. The differences of personality make it unique. The analysis of Sigmund Freud in his work *The Ego and The Id* (1949), he believes that human’s minds are divided into three parts which are id, ego, and super-ego. Id is the primitive human desire the instincts which consists of biological personality. Ego is the mediator between the id and the external world. Ego is the realistic, rational part oriented towards problems solving. Super-ego is related with human conscience and ideal of life. It is learned from the society because it is related to the values and moral of society.

According C. Robert Cloninger’s theory of Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI), persistence is a temperament trait, the personality trait of persistence is highly valued by conscientious overachievers, but it has both
psychological costs and benefits. The cost and benefits of his persistence will be analyzed using Sigmund Freud’s theory of personality. (2011, 2)

According to the issues mentioned before, the closest method to conduct this essay is psychoanalytic. Psychoanalytic as a literature approach analyses literature works which uses technique derived from Sigmund Freud’s theory about human’s psyche.

*A Game of Thrones* is an interesting work to be analyzed because of the details and how the author, George R.R. Martin, uses multiple viewpoints of characters to present the plot. To analyze Eddard Stark as the major character using theory of persistence and psychoanalysis is also a rare study. It makes Eddard Stark as the first character that analyzed using persistence theory. As the focus, persistence is used to reveal the personality of Eddard Stark. In addition to those reason, some analyses of Eddard Stark conducted by other researchers are not satisfying, thus encourage the writer of this undergraduate thesis to do better.

B. **Problem Formulation**

To analyze the novel, the researcher formulates three problems for this study.

1. How is Eddard Stark characterized in the story?
2. How does Eddard Stark’s characterizations reveal his persistence?
3. How does Eddard Stark develop persistence in his personality?

C. **Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problems mentioned earlier, this study is written to produce a better understanding and to find out how Eddard Stark is characterized in George
R.R. Martin’s *A Game of Thrones* in order to determine his persistence. Then, as the following point is to find out how Eddard Stark reveals persistence in his personality based on Sigmund Freud’s theory of psychoanalysis.

**D. Definition of Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding, there are two terms that need to be further explained.

The first one is personality. According to Allport G. W, personality is “the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his characteristics behavior and though” (Allport, 1961: 28).

The second one is persistence, according to C. Robert Cloninger, MD; Dragon M. Svrakic, MD, Ph.D, & Thomas R. Przybeck Ph.D. persistence is a temperament trait originally thought to be component of reward dependence measured in terms of perseverence despite frustration and fatigue (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 978).
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Studies

This chapter contains the reviews of four researches related to the persistence analysis and *A Game of Thrones* analysis. These are four researches discussed persistence and *A Game of Thrones*. Each of them has different subjects and different point of view as well as different theory in presenting the topic. These are some of previous studies related with the topic.

The first study to be reviewed is Elin Sandqvist’s bachelor thesis entitled *Politics, Hidden Agendas and a Game of Thrones; An Intersectional Analysis of Women's Sexuality in George R.R. Martin’s A Game of Thrones*. The researcher focuses on women’s position in the power hierarchy and the sexuality to access the power. In his/her analysis the researcher uses intersectional theory.

The main goal of the researcher is to examine the power structure in *A Game of Thrones*. The study focuses on female characters by looking at how intersectionality factors such as gender, sexuality, ethnicity and class, marginalized people and affect their status in society.

In her research, Sandqvist states that intersectionality is different from gender studies. Intersectionality theory views and examines more factors that can cause certain positions and marginalization of people.

The intersectional model that was applied to the novel *A Game of Thrones* shows that the fixed power structure in the society of Westeros is celebrating men rather than women, and that the same structure is apparent within families as well. It has been shown that it is more or less impossible
for women to be regarded as powerful if they are acting on their own, without support from male characters (Sandqvist, 2012: 24). Despite analyzing female characters, it is impossible to leave out male characters as well since female power is not completely independent from men’s influences. Sandqvist analyzed three female characters, they are Catelyn, Cersei and Daenerys.

She further states that power structure in the novel celebrates men rather than women. It is shown by how the three female characters are unable to act on their own if they have no support from male power. To gain the position, these women use marriage as the medium so that they will have status and power.

As the conclusion, Sandqvist states that women’s sexuality and fertility is what manifests and preserves the hierarchies as long as they are viewed as a natural element within one’s family. While Cersei and Daenerys use fertility to have their way in the political field, Catelyn use it as the tool to maintain society’s norms, like providing pure bloodline.

The second study to be reviewed in this chapter is Kristiana Artiningtyas Budi Haryani’s Undergraduate thesis entitled *The Animal Symbolism to Foreshadow the Future Events in George R.R. Martin’s A Game of Thrones*. In her study, she discusses symbol in George R.R. Martin’s *A Game of Thrones*. She states that “a symbol of an object can be used to enhance the story” (Haryani, 2015, xi).

Her focus is symbolism as an indication of events in the novel. The writer’s aim is about the presentation of the animal symbolism and find out foreshadow of the symbolism. She uses library research as her method in the
study and New Criticism as her approach to analyze symbolism and foreshadowing. The writer stated, “it appears that the symbolism of the animals in the story foreshadow the future and important circumstance which later happen to the major character,” (Haryani, 2015: 48).

As the result of her study, she finds out three animals as the sigils of powerful houses. The sigils are the representatives and they share similar characteristics with of the owner of each house. The sigils are used to foreshadow the upcoming events in the story.

The third research to be reviewed in this chapter is Kusumastuti Margareta Ajeng’s undergraduate thesis entitled The Meaning of Stark’s Decision to Support the Natural King’s Successor in Martin’s A Game of Thrones. In his/her thesis analyse the decision of Eddard Stark to support the natural successor of the King in George R.R. Martin’s A Game of Thrones.

The researcher focuses on the decision of Eddard Stark. The aims of her study are to find out how Eddard Stark is depicted in the novel, and then to find out the meaning of Eddard Stark’s decision to support the natural King’s successor. The researcher applies the theory of character, theory of characterization, theory of conflict and theory of motivation to reach the aim of her study and uses library research as her method.

In her analysis, she states “Eddard Stark is categorized as complex character because his character cannot be described in only phrase” (Margareta, 2013: 35). The researcher concludes that the character of Eddard Stark portrayed in the novel as an affectionate person loved and respected by his people. She
further states, “The meaning of decision that Eddard Stark makes is the lack of security needs and the friendship” (Margareta, 2013: 64). It is shown Eddard Stark’s decision is to fulfil his lack of security needs and to insist his friendship with King Baratheon.

Another research to be reviewed in this chapter is Fariba Mousavi, Sandor Rozsa, Thomas Nilsson, Trevor Archer, Henrix Ankarsater, and Danilo Garcia’s research entitled Personality and Intelligence: Persistence, not self-directedness, cooperativeness or self-transcendence, is related to twins’ cognitive abilities. In his/her research Mousavi et al assume that individual’s “temperament-character-life” events is essential in shaping individuals’ well-being behaviour and personality. Three-character traits like self-directedness, cooperativeness and self-transcendence are examined using Cloninger’s model of personality to help a person to regulate and resolve the conflicts caused by their temperament combinations as a reaction to their life events (2015: 2).

However, if a person’s characteristic is associated to their cognitive ability, it might limit intervention primarily focus on their character development. In Mousavi’s research, this issued is analyzed by Temperament and Character Inventory to find out the measurement of personality and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales for Children (WISC-IV) to find out the measurement of intelligence (2015: 17).

The relationship examined using correlation analyses and applied to random-selected twins shows no specific correlations between the WISC-IV
indices and any of the character traits mentioned earlier as the result. According to Mousavi and friends’ research,

The temperament trait persistence was significantly related to some of the cognitive ability scales: Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Reasoning, Working Memory and Full-Scale IQ. This finding is in line with previous research showing that high Persistence, which is involved in the modulation of social behaviour and the control of mood and motivational drive and effort (Mousavi, Rozsa, Nilsson, Archer, Anckarsater, & Garcia, 2015: 16).

It is shown that persistence is the one which associated to the four WISC-IV indices: Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Reasoning, Working Memory and the Full WISC-IV Scale and might be derived from genetic trait.

Mousavi and friends then concludes that individuals’ characters are not associated to intelligence. It is persistence, a temperament dimension that associated to ones’ eagerness of effort, ambition, perfectionism, and resistance, which is related to human’s intelligence.

This undergraduate thesis focuses on how persistence in Eddard Stark’s personality is different from those four related studies because the focus and objects of their research are different. Those studies are used to find out, how they applied the theories and analyzed A Game of Thrones, especially Eddard Stark as the object of the study. Elin Sandqvist’s bachelor thesis that focus on gender issue in the novel. The result of Sandqvist’s analysis contributes this study to further understand the issue that mentioned in A game of Thrones. Kristiana Artiningtyas Budi Haryani’s Undergraduate thesis that focus on the sigil of the House support this study to find out the way of life and relation of the sigil to the people of each Houses. While Kusumastuti Margareta Ajeng’s study has similarity in identifying
Eddard Stark but the focus of this study is his personality and the relation of his persistence while Kusumastuti Margareta Ajeng’s study focuses on Eddard Stark’s decision to support the natural king’s successor. The last study, Fariba Mousavi and friends’ research contribute to understand persistence trait.

B. Review of Related Theories

There are three theories used to conduct this study: theory of character and characterization, theory of personality, and theory of persistence.

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

According to M. H Abrams in A Glossary of Literary Terms 7th Edition, “a character is the people represented in literary works who are endowed with the quality of moral, intellectual and emotional through what they say and what they do” (Abrams, 1999: 32). Character is a person who represents action and thought in literary works. Character is an important aspect of a novel to represent the relation and interaction each other and make both figures more real. In literary work, each character has their personality, quality moral, emotional and knowledge depends on their role. For the type of character E.M Forster defines basic character in two categories, flat character and round character.

Flat characters are constructed round a single idea or quality and can be expressed in a single sentence; round characters are multi-faceted and unpredictable. For foster, the test of a round character is whether it is capable of surprising in a convincing way both flat and round characters can coexist in some novel. Flat characters have advantage of being easily recognized and convenient for their creators (Forster, 1993:47-54)

Based on the quotation above, flat character is constructed and has basic personalities. The advantage of flat character is easily recognized and convenient
to develop the character, even though flat character doesn’t make significant
surprise. While round character is unpredictable, this character develops
throughout the story and does make significant surprise in the plot of novel.

To make character livelier and able to recognize their characteristic, M. J.
Murphy, (1972: 161-173) distinguish nine things which an author put into his/her
character, so that the readers aware of the personalities and characters of the
people he/she writes about. They are:

a. Personal description

It means that the author describes a person’s physical appearance and
clothes, such as what his/her face looks like and what color and kind of clothes
she/he is wearing.

b. Character as seen by another

Instead of describing a character directly, the author describes a character
through the eyes and opinion of another character.

c. Speech

In this case, the author gives the readers insight into a character through
what s/he says whenever s/he is in a conversation with another, whenever s/he
gives opinion and it will give the readers clue to his/her characteristics or traits as
an individual.

d. Past life

The author gives clue to the events shaped a person’s characteristics to the
readers. This can be done by direct comment by the author, through a person’s
thought, through his/her conversation or the medium of another person.
e. Conversation of others

The author gives the readers clues to a person’s character through the conversation of other characters and the things they say about his/her character, whether it is positive or negative comments.

f. Reactions

The author gives the clues to the readers about a person’s character by letting the readers know how the person reacts to different situations and events in his/her life.

g. Direct comment

In this case, the author describes or comments on the character's personality directly without any medium.

h. Thoughts

In the novel, usually an author gives the readers direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. By doing so, the author is able to tell the readers what other people are thinking, and the readers are in privileged position for they are able to know the thoughts of a person in a novel.

i. Mannerism

The author can tell a person’s mannerism, habits and idiosyncrasies (unusual habits) which give the readers clue about his/her traits.

2. Theory of Persistence

C. Robert Cloninger, MD; Dragon M. Svrakic, MD, Ph.D, & Thomas R. Przybeck Ph.D. develops psychobiological model of structure and development of
personality, Temperament and Character inventory (TCI-R). Cloninger and friends distinguishes temperament and character traits in psychobiological model of structure and development of personality. According to Cloninger and friends:

Temperaments refer to automatic emotional responses to experiences that are moderately heritable and stable throughout life. In contrast, characters refer to self-concepts and individual differences in goals and values. Character is moderately influenced by insight and learning. It is unique to each individual, and it matures in progressive steps (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 976).

It means, temperament is our emotional in response of our experience of life. Cloninger and friends also believe that temperament is heritable and stable. For temperament trait, Cloninger and friends categorizes into four parts, the first one is novelty seeking which is heritable bias in initiation of behavior. The second temperament trait is harm avoidance that is heritable bias in inhibition of behaviors such as pessimistic. The third temperament trait is reward dependence which is heritable bias in the maintenance of ongoing behaviors as sentimentality, social attachment and dependence on approval of others. The last temperament trait is persistence which is perseverance despite frustration and fatigue based on resistance to extinction of intermittently reinforced behavior. While character is our self-concept that developed and influenced by insight and learning. Cloninger and friends categorizes it in three parts, the first one is self-directedness, this character is the ability to control, adapt and regulate behavior to fit in any condition for achieve goal or value. The second character is cooperativeness, this character focus on relation to other people. The last character is self-transcendence which is associated to life satisfaction.
while the focus of the theory is only on Persistence as the forth temperament dimension of personality that is perseverance despite frustration and fatigue. According to Cloninger,

Persistence is emerged as distinct forth temperament. Persistence, originally thought to be component of reward dependence, was measured in terms of perseverance despite frustration and fatigue. It was uncorrelated with other aspects of reward dependence (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 978).

It is shown that persistence tends to be hard-working, persistent and stable despite frustration and fatigue. Persistence is highly valued by conscientious overachievers. Cloninger hypothesizes temperament systems in the brain are organized as independently varying systems for activation, maintenance, and inhibition of behavior in response to specific classes of stimuli. Cloninger in the newest version of Temperament and Character Inventory divides single 4 item scales to describe persistence.

These includes eagerness of effort in response to signals of anticipated reward, work hardened in response to intermittent punishment, ambitious overachieving in response to intermittent frustrative non-reward, and perfectionistic perseveration in response to intermittent reward (Samet Kose, 2003: 91).

Each subscale is related to each other to measure the persistence as a trait. Cloninger and friends indicates persistent person has eagerness of effort in response to anticipated reward. According to Cloninger and friends,

They [persistence person] typically intensify their effort in response to anticipated reward. They are ready to volunteer when there is something to be done, and are eager to start work on any assigned duty (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 978).

The quotation shows that persistence person is a person who is eagerly doing any works or duty. It is also shown how persistence person’s eagerness is revealed.
The eagerness reveals in their way to behave in their works. Persistence person tends to do a work eagerly and voluntary even though it is not their work. The second subscale is work hardened to intermittent punishment, Cloninger and friends assume “Persistent persons tend to perceive frustration and fatigue as a personal challenge. Persistence person do not give up easily and, in fact, tend to work extra hard when criticized or confronted with mistakes in their work” (Kose, 2003: 91). It indicates persistent person tends to not give up easily and, in fact, tends to work extra hard when being criticized or confronted by their mistakes in their work. The feeling of enthusiasm to do work is the main point of persistence.

The third subscale is ambitious overachieving. Cloninger and friends argue persistent person “tend to be ambitious overachievers who are willing to make major sacrifices to be a success” (Kose, 2003: 91). Cloninger and friends’ argument about means ambitious affects person to do anything to accomplish his desire. It is affected by eagerness of effort, when people who eagerly to do anything will become ambitious cause the desire to achieve higher achievement or goal. The last subscale is perfectionistic, as a persistent person, perfectionistic is believed as an essential to decide whether a person is persistence or not. It is supported by Cloninger and friends’ argument about it. “A highly persistent individual may tend to be a perfectionist” (Kose, 2003: 91). The perfectionistic influences persistent person to be consistent in perseverance despite frustration and fatigue.
3. Theory of Psychoanalysis

According to Saul McLeod “The psychoanalytic is theory in psychology which sees human functioning based upon the interaction of drives and forces within the person, particularly unconscious, and between the different structures of the personality.” (2014) Further, Barbara Low states that “psycho-analysis comprises both the theory of unconscious mind (with its methods of working) and a technique whereby that unconscious mind may be explored and interpreted” (Low, 1920: 28). Thus, it can be said that psychoanalytic mainly focuses on the mental life of a person as the concern of the study.

It was developed by Sigmund Freud who defined personality into three structures, which are id, ego, and superego. The structures of personality are developed in different stages and ages.

a. Id

Id In psychoanalytic theory is the most primitive, unconscious element of human personality. Human has it since we are born, some people called it, human instinct. Sigmund Freud define the id as,

The id is the part of the personality that includes such basic biological impulses or drives as eating, drinking, eliminating wastes, avoiding pain, attaining sexual pleasure, and aggression. The id operates on the “pleasure principle,” seeking to satisfy these basic urges immediately with no regard to consequences (Strickland, 2001: 323).

The id as the basic part of personality which controls human basic biological impulses and it is unconscious part of human personality. This part is unconscious. As the basic structure of human personality, the id only operates in pleasure principle which feels satisfy when they are fulfilled and frustrate or
anxiety when they are prevented. The id’s desire is looking that can be satisfy the Id without considering the reality. The Id’s desire can be tempered by Ego and Superego.

b. Ego

Ego as the second structure personality in psychoanalytic theory is the part of human personality that combines innate biological impulses or drives with reality to produce appropriate behavior. According Sigmund Freud, the ego is “that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world.” (Freud, 1961: 25) in which it means the further development of id concerning on the reality rather than mental image created by the id. It is developed to mediate the id and external world. According Sigmund Freud’s argument in *Gale Encyclopaedia of Psychology,*

The id operates on the “pleasure principle,” the ego uses the “reality principle” to determine whether to satisfy or delay fulfilling the id’s demands. The ego considers the consequences of actions to modify the powerful drives of the id (Strickland, 2001: 261).

it is proved that the ego is realistic even though this stage has desire from the id. The ego obtains the ego pleasure without harming itself, unlike the id. It is also showing the way how ego works in human psyche. The ego as the mediator of the id and superego determines what human acts is appropriate or not. Freud has stated in *Gale Encyclopaedia of Psychology,*

A person’s own concept of what is acceptable determines the ego’s decisions. The ego also must “negotiate” with the superego (conscience) in the often-bitter battle between the id’s drives and a person’s own sense of
right and wrong. Repression and anxiety may result when the ego consistently overrides the id’s extreme demands (Strickland, 2001: 261). The quotations show us, how the ego takes and decides human act to be acceptable in their own concept of manner. While the ego represses the id's desire, it can cause anxiety and repression on human psyche. The id and the ego is identified as one part that has related each other. According Sigmund Freud in his book *The Ego and The Id*,

It is easy to see that the ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world through the medium of the Perception-consciousness.; in a sense, it is an extension of the surface-differentiation. Moreover, the ego seeks to bring the influence of the external world to bear upon the id and its tendencies, and endeavors to substitute the reality principle for the pleasure principle which reigns unrestrictedly in the id. For the ego, perception plays the part which in the id falls to instinct. The ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions. All this falls into line with popular distinctions which we are all familiar with; at the same time, however, it is only to be regarded as holding good on the average or ‘ideally’ (Freud, 1949: 20).

This quotation is used as proof of the relation between Ego and Id. The fact that, Ego is part of id personality that is modified by external world directly. The ego works to mediate the pleasure principal of id to be fit for the reality principal. While the ego represents reason and common sense in the act, the id contains the passions that drives human to do act based on pleasure principle.

c. Superego

The third part of the structure of personality is superego. The superego is the furthest development of id and ego since it deals with the moral value and judgment, thus controlling our behaviour based on what is right and wrong. According to Sigmund Freud’s argument in *Gale Encyclopaedia of Psychology*,

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
A child develops the superego by storing up the moral standards learned from experience in society and from parents and other adults. When a parent scolds a child for hitting another child, for example, the child learns that such aggression is unacceptable. Stored in that child’s superego, or conscience, is that moral judgment which will be used in determining future behavior. Another component of the superego is a person’s own concept of perfect behavior, which presents a second standard used to govern actions (Strickland, 2001: 637).

Sigmund Freud argues that the superego developed in childhood. In this stage, the important roles of developing superego are the parents. The parents teach the children their moral and judgement standard in society. After the superego develops and learn about standard of moral judgment, the superego starts give the influences on ego and id parts.

Sigmund Freud states that superego is divided into two parts, there are conscience and ego-ideal. Sigmund Freud believes “the conscience prevents people from doing things that are morally wrong, and the ego-ideal motivates people to do things that are considered morally right” (Strickland, 2001: 150). It means superego roles in human psyche sas arbiter between right and wrong. The superego as the advanced stages takes control of id and ego act to give a feeling of guilty or happy according the value and moral of society that exist in his mental. The feeling guilty of doing something bad and feeling glad after doing something wrong is part of superego roles in human psyche.

The relation of theory psychoanalytic and persistence theory is proven in Debbie Hindle and Marta V. Smith’s argument about psychoanalysis in Personality Development: A Psychoanalytic Perspective. According Debbie Hindle and Marta V. Smith, “psychoanalysis provides us a set of ideas that can be used in creative ways to explain how it is that people develop the particular traits
and characteristics of adaptations that describe who they are” (Hindle & Smith, 1999: 46). Psychoanalytic, then, can be used to analyse how Eddard Stark develops trait, such as persistence, during his lifetime.

C. Theoretical Framework

This research is entitled Eddard Stark’s Persistence in George R.R. Martin’s A Song of Ice and Fire; A Game of Thrones. The focus of this undergraduate thesis is the persistence in Eddard Stark’s personality. The purpose of this study is to reveal Eddard Stark’s persistence using the tripartite structure of human psyche proposed by Sigmund Freud.

Three theories are applied in this study, theory of character and characterization, theory of persistence, and Theory of psychoanalysis. Those theories are used to find out Eddard Stark’s persistence. Theory of character and characterization to identify Eddard Stark’s characteristic of Eddard Stark. the characteristics of Eddard Stark will be conducted by the persistence theory, so Eddard Stark’s persistence can be identified. While the psychoanalysis will be used to analyze the result of persistence analysis. It is used to find out how Eddard Stark develops persistence in his structure of personality.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

A Game of Thrones was published in the United Stated on August 6, 1996. In 1997, the novel won Locus Award and Ignotus Award as best novel in 2003. The novel was nominated in several awards such as Nebula Award and World Fantasy Award in 1997. The novel was made into a HBO drama fantasy series produced by David Benioff and D.B Weis in 2010. The series premiered on HBO in April 17, 2011. The popularity of the series made the novel’s popularity rise. The novel became a New York Times bestseller and reached number one in July 2011.

A Game of Thrones is set in fantasy world called Westeros, fifteen years after civil war tore the Seven kingdom apart. The novel consists of 72 chapters and total 798 pages in length. Each chapter focuses on one main character from the third person point of view. Each chapter shows the perspective each character toward the world.

The first chapter begins with Eddard Stark’s scene where he shows his duty as Lord of Winterfell and Warden of the North to his sons. Suddenly, the king of seven kingdoms Robert Baratheon visits Winterfell to promote Eddard Stark as the Hand of the King. Eddard Stark as Robert’s best friend accepts the promotion as the Hand of the King. This decision make Eddard should leave Winterfell and move to capital, King’s Landing. During his duty as Hand of the
King, Eddard Stark investigates about the death of Jon Arryn, the previous Hand. Eddard Stark has found a terrible fact that Robert has no children with Cersei Lannister. Unexpectedly, the Queen is involved in incest relationship with his twin brother, Jaime Lannister. Holding a big secret, Eddard Stark’s position as the hand of the king is in danger because the queen can eliminate him anytime.

B. Approach of the Study

This undergraduate thesis applies psychoanalytic as the approach of the study. The focus of this undergraduate thesis is on Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality. Psychoanalytic as a literary approach uses psychoanalysis technique to analyze literature works. According to Paris, psychoanalysis deals with the occurring in human beings whether it is the conflict with themselves or with another human being. (1997: 3). It shows that psychoanalytic approach is related to the behavior of characters in literature works.

Since psychoanalytic deals with psychological side of person. The writer used it to relate with theory of character and characteristics to find out his character and measured his persistence using theory of persistence. Psychoanalytic as the approach also uses for revealing Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality using theory of psychoanalytic personality structure.

C. Method of the Study

This study was done over a library research. There are several sources used to conduct this study. The primary source of this study is a novel entitled A Game of Thrones by George R.R. Martin. The secondary sources are some books
such as *Personality: A psychological interpretation, Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, and articles about persistence, personality and psychoanalysis such as “Psychobiological Model of Temperament and Character: TCI”, “The psychological costs and benefits of being highly persistent: Personality profiles distinguish mood disorders from anxiety disorders”.

Several steps were applied to conduct the analysis, the first step was reading the primary object *A Game of* thoroughly as well as reading some studies and articles on the play to discover a new topic to be discussed in this undergraduate thesis.

The second step was analyzing the problem formulations stated in the first chapter. Since the first problem formulation is about Eddard Stark characteristics in the story, the theory of character and characterization was used. By using the theory of character by Murphy, the attempt is to find Eddard Stark’s characteristics through his personal description, past life, speech, reactions, character as seen by other characters, conversation with others, thought, and mannerism. After getting the clear picture of Eddard Stark’s characteristics, the third step was to relate those characteristics with the persistence theory to measure and reveal Eddard Stark’s persistence. After measuring Eddard Stark’s persistence, the writer relates his persistence to find out how Eddard Stark develops persistence trait in his personality using theory of psychoanalysis. As the final step, the writer drew conclusion that included the review of the analysis and answers of the problems of the study.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This undergraduate thesis focuses on Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality. This chapter is divided into three sections based on the problem formulations mentioned in the first chapter. The first section shows the character and characterization of Eddard Stark, the second section discusses how Eddard Stark’s persistence is revealed and the third section discuss how Eddard Stark develops his persistence.

A. The Character and Characterization of Eddard Stark

Character is a person who represents action and thought in literary works. Character is an important aspect of a novel to represent the relation and interaction to each other and make the figures more real (Abrams, 1999; 32). E.M. Forster defines character into two categories, round and flat character. As one of the central figures in the novel, Eddard Stark is categorized as a flat character.

Flat characters are constructed round a single idea or quality and can be expressed in a single sentence. Flat characters have advantage of being easily recognized and convenient for their creators (Forster, 1993:47-54).

It is because Eddard Stark undergoes single idea character throughout the story, even though he does have significant role in the plot of novel. As flat character Eddard Stark’s characteristics is predictable because he is introduced as “the face of Lord Stark of Winterfell” (p.9) who has motto about “Family, Duty, Honor” (p.119). The introduction makes the reader recognize his role and characteristics. As central character, Eddard has fifteen chapters, all of which
presented from his perspective. During his duty as Hand of the King, he learns some intrigues and issues regarding the game of thrones in King’s Landing. As Stark who keeps his belief about duty and honor, he is unconsciously involved in the game, though he has no interest in it, for he needs to defend his belief. In the end of the story he lost the game, but his death made surprising end for the major role. Even though he is flat character, it needs deeper analysis to analyze his characterization in the *A Game of Thrones*.

Murphy (1972: 161-173) states there are nine ways to observe a character. Those nine ways are personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, thoughts, reactions, conversation of other characters, direct comment and mannerism. The methods applied to understand the characteristics of Eddard Stark are personal description, character as seen by another, past life, speech, thoughts, reactions and conversation of other characters. Eddard Stark is described as follows:

1. **Idealistic**

Eddard Stark is characterized as an idealist person. Idealist person is having strong belief in high standard and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic. It is seen in his thought and speech that Eddard Stark’s belief is from his family value that he has learned. As a Stark, Eddard Stark should obey the rules taught by his previous ancestor, which are concerning on family, duty, and honor. It is seen in Eddard Stark speech. He believes his family’s motto “Family, Duty, Honor. All of which required you to remain in Winterfell” (Martin, 1996: 119). The belief has strong affect to Eddard Stark. He keeps and applies this
idealism in his life. It will be seen in his characteristics as devoted father, honorable leader and loyal.

The motto of Stark’s family affects his personality and attitude. It has important value to Eddard Stark and it is shown in characterization of Eddard Stark. The reason of Eddard Stark keeps family’s idealism is from his believe that “our way is the older way, the blood of the First Men still flows in the veins of the Starks, and we hold to the belief” (Martin, 1996: 11). This quotation is shown the way Eddard Stark’s speech and thought that reflects as a Stark, Eddard Stark should hold the belief and teach it to the next generation. The believe that should be hold as Stark family makes him become an idealistic person. The way he acts shows us how important the Stark’s idealism is.

2. Devoted

Eddard Stark in A Game of Thrones is characterized as a devoted father. In the novel he has five children, Robb Stark, Bran Stark, Rickon Stark, Sansa Stark, and Arya Stark. He also has illegitimate son, Jon Snow. Eddard’s Stark becomes a role model for his children which is shown when Eddard Stark told Bran that “Bran’s old nan has been tellin [him] stories again. In truth, the man was an oath breaker, no man is more dangerous” (Martin, 1996: 11). An oath breaker is someone who breaks an oath. In this quotation, Eddard Stark’ teaches his son, Bran how an oath breaker is a dangerous person since this kind of person cannot be trusted.

Another evidence that Eddard Stark is a devoted father is shown by his attitude towards his bastard son, John Snow. John Snow is Eddard’s illegitimate
son from another woman who he brought when he was in a war. Though Jon is not his legal son, he still loves Jon in the same way he loves his other five children.

When Jon suggested that Eddard should gave his five true children all the five direwolves found in the forest. Jon Snow argued that they had to keep them as their pets because a direwolf represents The Starks’ sigil. Eddard then asked Jon if he wanted any direwolf for himself, but Jon refused it because he had found a white direwolf for himself. Eddard then let him keep the white direwolf, because even though Jon was his bastard, he was still his son after all. This action shows that Eddard does not show favoritism neither towards his true children nor his bastard son (Martin, 1996: 13).

3. Loyal

Eddard Stark’s loyalty is shown from character as seen by another and his reaction in the novel. During his duty as Hand of the king, when he was sick and lied in his room. Varys one of members of counsel visited him. During his visits, Varys told him the situation in King’s Landing. Varys knew the intrigue in King’s Landing and he said “No, my lord, when the swords come out in earnest, you will be the only true friend Robert Baratheon will have” (Martin, 1996: 217). Varys’ statement about Eddard Stark directly shows Eddard Star’s loyalty to his King and friend Robert Baratheon.

When Eddard Stark was in the jail, Varys The Counselor visited him and talked about some issues in King’s Landing. When he talked about some issue, Eddard Stark murmured something about his king.
If there was one soul in King’s Landing who was desperate to keep Robert Baratheon alive, it was me.” He sighed “For fifteen years I protected him from his enemies, but I could not protect him from his friends (Martin, 1996: 430).

The excerpt mentioned shows Eddard directly shows regret because he could not protect his King from the snakes in the grass. This act indirectly shows us that his loyalty makes him as the only one who desperately wants his king able alive, despite the fact that he fails to do so.

Another evidence that shows Eddard Stark’s loyalty is shown when Varys the Counselor visited him in jail. Varys tried to convince Eddard Stark to confess his fault and make a new oath to be loyal to his queen, Cersei, but even though he was being persuaded, his response was

“You want me to serve the woman who lied my king, butchered my men and crippled my son?” Ned’s voice was thick with disbelief. “I want you to serve the realm,” Vary said. “Tell the queen that you will confess your vile treason ... our green-eyed lioness vows you are a man of honor” (Martin, 1996: 432).

Eddard Stark reactions toward Varys’ plea shows that Eddard Stark does not want to sell his loyalty to the queen neither to confess what he had done. Eddard Stark only wants to be loyal to King Robert, even though his loyalty to the king is unfavorable both to his life and his family.

4. Merciful

Eddard Stark is characterized as a merciful person. This characteristic is seen from Eddard Stark’s thought and speech. It is seen his reaction to the plan of assassination of Daenerys Targaryen. At that time, Eddard Stark disagreed with the plan because it is not right from his opinion about moral value because “the murder of children be vile…unspeakable” (Martin, 1996: 77).
Eddard Stark’s reaction is a proof that he doesn’t want to avenge or blame Daenerys about the past because she is innocent and does not have relation. Although his father, brother and sister were killed by the Targaryen, Eddard Stark believes that revenge “did not bring her back”. (Martin, 1996: 79). He also believes that “mercy is never a mistake” (Martin, 1996: 238).

Eddard Stark’s belief about mercy is also shown by his reaction when he found out that Cersei and her twin brother has been involved in a forbidden incest relationship. Eddard Stark does not immediately tell King Robert that his children are illegitimates. He gives Cersei a chance to admit her sin to her husband instead of reporting it to King Robert right away. When he is in jail Eddard Stark admitted what made him gives Cersei Lannister a chance. It was “the madness of mercy” (Martin, 1996: 431) because in Eddard Stark’s opinion “mercy is never a mistake.” (Martin, 1996: 238).

5. Honorable

Eddard Stark is the lord of Winterfell who is honorable. As seen from his idealism, Eddard Stark’s honor comes from his achievement in his life. It is seen in character as seen by another and mannerism.

After the death of Jon Arryn, King Robert Baratheon looked for a new Hand of the King, who is Eddard Stark himself. The King came to Winterfell to offer this position. Eddard Stark knows that for Robert Baratheon “Pride is everything to a king, my lord. Robert came all this way to see..., to bring these great honors.” (Martin, 1996: 39). Eddard Stark accept the offer with all his respect and his vows to be loyal to the king as Hand of the King.
Another proof that Eddard Stark is an honorable leader is shown by Vary’s statements about him that “to be sure. You are an honest and honorable man, Lord Eddard” (Martin, 1996: 431). In addition, Varys also said that “our Green-eyed lioness vows you are a man of honor” (Martin, 1996: 432). Varys’s statements about Eddard Stark show that Eddard Stark is an honorable person, both as a leader and as a man.

6. Honest

Eddard Stark is also characterized as honest man. It is seen from Eddard Stark’s past life and character as seen by another. When Eddard Stark was sick, the king Robert visited him. They talked about the old days when they were young. In the past, they were compatriots who started revolt to Targaryen dynasty. In Robert Baratheon’s eyes Eddard Stark is an honest person who “never could lie for love nor honor” (Martin, 1996: 209).

Eddard Stark’s character as honest person was admitted by Varys the counselor. Varys said “To be sure. You are an honest and honorable man, Lord Eddard” (Martin, 1996: 431). From the quotation, Varys admits that Eddard Stark is an honest person. Both of evidences are shown that Eddard Stark character as seen by another as honest person is proven.

7. Tough

The last characteristics is that Eddard Stark is a tough man. It is seen from his thought about his belief that “the starks will endure” and “will always have” (Martin, 1996: 27). It is told that in the novel he has lost his parents, brother and
sister in the past. His statement that “we always have” (Martin, 1996: 27) implies he has endured the hardest situation in his past.

Another proof that Eddard Stark is a tough person can be seen in his thought when he is in jail. George R.R. Martin describes the way he thought about his children as

When he thought of his daughter, he would have wept gladly, but the tears would not come. Even now, he was a Stark of Winterfell, and his grief and his rage froze hard inside him (Martin, 1996: 427).

The evidence above shows us that as a Stark of Winterfell, he has a belief that stark can endure hard situation.

From the discussion, Eddard Stark is a flat character in the novel. The way that he is characterized as an idealistic young man who has great sense of justice and honor. Eddard Stark who is the leader of Winterfell teach his children in Stark’s ways. The idealism of Eddard Stark hold affects him in any circumstances and he adapt it to do or take decision. It makes him idealist person. Being loyal to his people and king, honorable leader, merciful, and honest are some influences of his idealism. The hard life that he has experienced in his life as a Stark makes him a tough person who can endure in any condition of life.

B. Revealing the Persistence of Eddard Stark.

In this section, the writer focuses on Eddard Stark’s Persistence. To answer the second problem formulation on how the persistence is revealed from Eddard Stark’s characterization. In order to do that, the writer needs to determine whether Eddard Stark is persistent or not using persistence theory.
Eddard Stark is a flat character that needs to be analyzed deeper. Persistence as one of temperaments of human being is needed to be measured as the base proof that Eddard Stark has persistence temperament in his personality. Cloninger distinguishes four temperaments and three-character traits in psychobiological model of structure and development of personality. Persistence is the fourth temperament dimension of personality. According to Cloninger,

Persistence is emerged as distinct forth temperament. Persistence, originally thought to be component of reward dependence, was measured in terms of perseverance despite frustration and fatigue. It was uncorrelated with other aspects of reward dependence (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 978).

It is shown that persistent person tends to be hard-worker, persistent and stable emotion despite frustration and fatigue. According C. Robert Cloninger in his Journal “The Psychological Costs and Benefits of Being Highly Persistent: Personality Profiles Distinguish Mood Disorders from Anxiety Disorders”,

People who are highly persistent are described behaviorally as determined, conscientious, and ambitious because their enthusiasm and perseverance in hard work often leads them to becoming overachievers in academic and occupational roles. On the other hand, highly Persistent people also tend to be perfectionists who are dissatisfied with anything less than perfection, or at least feel they need to be the best at whatever they try to do (Cloninger, Zohar, Hirschmann & Dahan, 2011: 759).

It is proved that persistence is highly valued by human’s conscience and ambition. C. Robert Cloninger hypothesizes that temperament systems in the brain were organized as independently varying systems for activation, maintenance, and inhibition of behavior in response to specific classes of stimuli. He also mentions in Temperament and Character Inventory that persistence is divided into 4 item scales so that it can be described.
These includes eagerness of effort in response to signals of anticipated reward, work hardened in response to intermittent punishment, ambitious overachieving in response to intermittent frustrative non-reward, and perfectionistic perseveration in response to intermittent reward versus pragmatic quitting when not consistently rewarded (Kose, 2003: 91).

Each subscale is related to each other to measure the persistence as a trait.

Then, based on Cloninger’s theory about persistence, the writer tries to relate this theory with characteristics of Eddard Stark by relating his characteristics into those 8 scales to be able to reveal his persistence.

1. **Eagerness of Effort**

The first one is eagerness of effort in response to signals of anticipated reward. In this section, the writer tries to look Eddard Stark’s eagerness in his characteristics. According Cloninger’s theory about persistence;

They [persistence person] typically intensify their effort in response to anticipated reward. They are ready to volunteer when there is something to be done, and are eager to start work on any assigned duty (Cloninger, Svrakic, & Przybeck, 1993: 978).

The quotation shows that persistence person is a person who is eagerly doing any works or duty. It is also shown how persistence person’s eagerness is revealed. The eagerness reveals in their way to behave in their duty. Persistence person tends to do a duty eagerly and voluntary even though it is not his duty. Eddard Stark’s characterization that related to eagerness of effort is idealistic Eddard Stark has family’s motto “family, duty, and honor.” (Martin, 1996: 119). His motto affects him and makes him as idealistic person. George R.R. Martin shows that Eddard Stark’s belief is “the older way, the blood of the First Men still flows in the veins of the Starks, and we hold to the belief.” (Martin, 1996: 11). He
inherits this belief from his previous ancestors. Thus, his perspective toward world is affected by this belief.

His belief drives him to do everything he considers as a right thing from his perspective. The eagerness of Eddard Stark is seen in his way to do his duty. In the first chapter, when Eddard Stark was the Lord of Winterfell, he had to execute a deserter. He did it in “the morning had downed clear and cold, with a crispness that hinted at the end of summer. They set forth at daybreak to see a man beheaded.” (Martin, 1996: 9). As Cloninger said before, persistent person is eager to start work on any assigned duty. Eddard Stark does his duty eagerly to be done in early morning. The person who executes the deserter is Eddard Stark himself. It is proven in his statement about the duty as lord when he talked to his child.

If you would take a man’s life, you owe it to him to look into his eyes and hear his final words. And if you cannot bear to do that, then perhaps the man not deserve to die (Martin, 1996: 11). When the day comes, you must take no pleasure in the task, but neither must you look away. A ruler who hides behind paid executioners soon forgets what death is (Martin, 1996: 11).

From the quotations mentioned, it shows Eddard Stark’s perspective about his duty as a lord of Winterfell. As the leader, he should do everything assigned to him by his own hands. However, he can't be authoritative leader, he believes should not assign anybody else to do his works because he will be greedy, and it can lead to death. This proves that Eddard Stark will take his duty eagerly and voluntary. Thus, a subscale of persistence reveals that eagerness will make the person does his duty himself in any task.
The eagerness of Eddard Stark is also seen in his act when he is Hand of the king. During his duty as hand of the King, besides doing his duty, he also investigates the death of Jon Arryn, the previous Hand of the King. “You must go south with him and learn the truth.” (Martin, 1996: 42). As Cloninger said about eagerness, person who has persistence traits will voluntary what to be done. Eddard Stark also does what he had to be done, he investigates the death of his friends to learn the truth. Even though his feeling about south is “a nest of adders I would do better to avoid” (Martin, 1996: 42), he still does it to learn the truth. The act of Eddard Stark willingly investigates his friend's death is included as an aspect of eagerness of effort in response to signals of anticipated reward.

2. Work Harden

The next part is work hardened in response to intermittent punishment. The meaning of work hardened in this subscale is to indicate that persistent person has strengthen their mentality to perceive frustration and fatigue as a personal challenge. According to Cloninger, Zohar, Hirschmann, and Dahan, “High persistence is associated to resilience and positive emotionality” (Cloninger, Zohar, Hirschmann & Dahan, 2011: 2). It makes persistent person tends to not give up easily and, in fact, tends to work extra hard when being criticized or confronted by their mistakes in their work. The feeling of enthusiasm to do duty is the main point of persistence. According to Cloninger, “Persistent persons tend to perceive frustration and fatigue as a personal challenge. Persistence person do not give up easily and, in fact, tend to work extra hard when criticized or confronted with mistakes in their work” (Kose, 2003: 91).
Eddard Stark’s work hardened is seen in his act to handle his duty as Hand of the King and how he learns the truth. During his duty as hand of the King, Eddard Stark has a mission to investigate the death of John Arryn. He starts the investigation by asking Grand Master Pycelle about Jon Arryn’s illness. Eddard Stark asks things discreetly and with details.

“Did Lord Arryn say anything to you during his final hours?”
“The illness that took him” said Ned. “Had you ever seen it’s like before, in other men?”
“What can you tell me of his final Illness?”
“So, you are quite certain that Jon Arryn died of a sudden illness?” (Martin, 1996: 169-170).

Those are some question that Eddard Stark asks to Master Pycelle about the death of Jon Arryn. The way of Eddard Stark asks Master Pycelle lead him to new clue. Jon Arryn was death in sudden illness that might be he was poisoned. In the next day, he starts his investigation of Jon Arryn after got an information from Jon Arryn’s potboy. Eddard Stark and his guards directly went to the place where the master armorer had been visited by Jon Arryn. He was surprised, what he found in there was Robert Baratheon’s bastard. It leads a new clue for Eddard Stark and he starts wondering “What had Jon Arryn wanted with a King’s bastard, and why was it worth his life.” (Martin, 1996: 80). Eddard Stark starts to realize the core of the truth.

This was the boy he had grown up with, he thought; this was the Robert Baratheon he’d known and loved. If he could prove that the Lannister were behind the attack of Bran, prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen. Then Cersei would fall, and the Kingslayer with her, and if Lord Tywin dare to rouse the west, Robert would smash him as he had smashed Rhaegar Targaryen on the Trident. He could see it all clearly (Martin, 1996: 210).
This quotation shows us the way how Eddard Stark figures out the intrigue in King’s Landing and motivate him to look for a new prove that would make Cersei Lannister and her family fall.

Persistent person who had work hard sometimes find some difficulties. The fatigue and obstacles in finding the truth and handling the duty made Eddard Stark frustrated.

For a moment Ned did not follow. He had run out of words, and he filled with vast sense of helplessness. Not for the first time, he wondered what he was doing here and why he had come. Robert would do what he pleased, as he always had and nothing Ned could say or do would change that. He belonged in Winterfell. He belonged with Catelyn in her grief, and with bran (Martin, 1996: 80).

At some moment Eddard Stark felt like giving up. He thought that he is belonged in Winterfell and his family. Cloninger argues that low persistence tends to give up easily when faced with frustration, criticism, obstacles and fatigue. These persons are usually satisfied with their current accomplishment, rarely strive for bigger and better things, but this has not found in Eddard Stark. The feeling of frustration and his fatigue made him work hardened. It makes him more motivated to learn the truth and reveal it.

The focus of this discussion is on Eddard Stark’s effort to identify and understand whether he is work hardened or not. After analyzing his effort in investigate the death of Jon Arryn and his effort to handle his duty as Hand of the King. Even though in some act Eddard Stark’s fatigue and his frustration is showed, it does not affect his duty. The subscale of work hardened in effort to intermittent punishment is proved. As persistent person Eddard Stark’s eagerness
affect his manner and made him work hard to find out the truth and do his duty even though in some moment he felt tired and want to give up.

3. Ambitious

The third stage to measure persistence person is ambitious overachieving. In previously, persistent person tends to work hard to conduct his eagerness of effort. Those things affect persistent person to be ambitious overachieving to fulfill his desire to get higher achievement. Cloninger argue persistent person “tend to be ambitious overachievers who are willing to make major sacrifices to be a success” (Kose, 2003: 91). Cloninger’s argument about it means, ambitious affects person to do anything to accomplish his desire. It is affected by eagerness of effort, when people who eagerly to do anything will become ambitious cause the desire.

Eddard Stark as persistent person who has mission in learning and finding the truth behind the death of Jon Arryn, showing us his ambitious overachieving.

This was the boy he had grown up with, he thought; this was the Robert Baratheon he’d known and loved. If he could prove that the Lannister were behind the attack of Bran, prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen. Then Cersei would fall, and the Kingslayer with her, and if Lord Tywin dare to rouse the west, Robert would smash him as he had smashed Rhaegar Targaryen on the Trident. He could see it all clearly (Martin, 1996: 210).

In this quotation, Eddard Stark’s ambition is showed. In the first place Eddard Stark’s motive is to learn the truth about the death of Jon Arryn. However, in the way he investigates it. He finds another truth that is to make Cersei Lannister fall. The changing of his motive from learning the truth to make his enemy fall is the turning point of Eddard Stark’s eagerness to be ambitious overachiever. According to Cloninger, “tend to be ambitious overachievers who
are willing to make major sacrifices to be a success” (Kose, 2003: 91). The tendency to be ambitious in persistence person to do and sacrifice anything he had to get what the individual want is. It is shown in Eddard Stark acts below.

That was the most dangerous part, Ned knew. “All justice flows from the king,” he told her. “When I know the truth, I must go to Robert.” And pray that he is the man I think he is, he finished silently, and not the man I fear he has become (Martin, 1996: 136).

On Eddard Stark’s case, he has trust issue to King’s Landing people. He gambles to do anything to prove what he has learn before. He does something dangerous for his family and his life. He is worried about Robert’s reaction after Eddard learns the truth and tells him. Eddard Stark expects Robert will fall the justice to the suspect or Eddard Stark is the person who will punish. However, his worry about Robert Baratheon is vanished after he knows that “this was the Robert Baratheon he’d known and loved...if he could prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen” (Martin, 1996: 210). Being ambitious also make him to sacrifices his trust issue to trust some people that looks like can help him. “I... am grateful for your help. Perhaps I was wrong to distrust you” (Martin, 1996: 172). Both of prove about ambitious person who will sacrifice and do anything to accomplish the goal is proved. The way Eddard Stark does and what he has sacrifice to accomplish his goal are the way of ambitious person to accomplish the goal.

However, Eddard Stark’s ambition feeling cannot be found in other aspects. It is seen in his act neglect to be king even though he has change for it.

“Damn you, Ned Stark. You and Jon Arryn, I loved you both. What have you done to me? You were the one should have been king, you or Jon”
“You had the better claim, Your Grace” (Martin, 1996: 208).
“He had no tastes for these intrigues, but he was beginning to realize that they were meat and mead to a man like Littlefinger” (Martin, 1996: 133).

Both of quotations shows us that Eddard Stark has no intertest to the throne and the intrigue in King’s Landing. The way he reacts to Robert Baratheon’s argument, showing how he do not have any ill intention to take what he is not deserve. It is supported in the second quotation, after he learns about the intrigue that played in King’s landing. He has no tastes of it because Eddard Stark as honorable person thinks, it is dishonored himself and Winterfell.

4. **Perfectionistic**

The last part to measure Eddard Stark’s persistence is perfectionistic. As a persistent person, perfectionistic is believed as an essential to decide whether a person is persistsence or not. It is supported by Cloninger’s argument about it. “A highly persistent individual may tend to be a perfectionist” (Kose, 2003: 91). The ambition and eagerness of effort lead persistent person to be perfectionistic. The idealism is also other factor of perfectionistic in persistent person. It is supported by António Macedo, Mariana Marques, and Ana Telma Pereira argument about perfectionism in “Perfectionism and psychological distress: a review of the cognitive factors” that

Being perfectionistic was internally motivated. The dimensions viewed as more adaptive, including self-oriented perfectionism, organization, and personal standards, were those showing consistent and unique correlations with the overall number of domains of perfectionism (Macedo, Marques, & Pereira, 2014: 3).

The quotation shows us that perfectionism influences mainly from the person himself/herself. It includes self-oriented perfectionism, organization, and personal
standards. Those factors are viewed as adaptive factor which depends the person interest. While persistence person can be perfectionist because of their eagerness and ambition to do the duty in proper ways, being perfectionist comes from the person’s desire to willingly accept and do any kind of duty in proper ways. Thus, it can be said that Cloninger’s concept has similarity with Antonio Macedo and friends’ argument.

As a persistent person, Eddard Stark shows his eagerness and ambition aspects. Both has influenced Eddard Stark to become a perfectionist. The perfectionism of Eddard Stark is seen in his manner and acts which are always based on his idealism. It is because Eddard Stark’s self-oriented and personal standard to do his duty perfectly on his ism perspective. It can be found that Eddard Stark’s idealism is one of the factors why Eddard Stark is considered as a perfectionist. It is seen in his act when he does his duty as Lord of Winterfell, his perspectives about justice and about duty is revealed in this quotation.

Our way is the older way, the blood of the First Men still flows in the veins of the Starks, and we hold to the belief. When that day comes, you must take no pleasure in the task, but neither must you look way. A ruler who hides behind paid executioners soon forgets what death is (Martin, 1996: 11). Family, Duty, Honor. All of which required you to remain in Winterfell (Martin, 1996: 119).

Those quotations show Eddard Stark’s personal standards or interest. The first quotation reveals that Eddard Stark still acts according to his ancestor’s belief. This belief becomes the personal standard of life that leads him to do his duty by himself. As Eddard Stark states himself that “a ruler who hides behind paid executioners soon forgets what death is”, it shows that according his perspective,
being a ruler means that a man should take his duty by himself. It is also supported in third quotation which shows things that Eddard Stark concerns mostly which is the priority of his family comes first, then his duty as a ruler, followed by the honor as the last things he concerns.

Those are the main factors of Eddard Stark being a perfectionistic. His eagerness to do his duty makes him be work hardened person while the eagerness also leads him to be an ambitious person, especially ambition to punish the murder of Jon Arryn.

Moreover, it is also worth to ponder that the character of Eddard Stark is not considered as a perfectionist person if he is seen from the perspective of his duty. Yet, if he is seen from the perspective of how an idealist person acts, he is a perfectionist person. It is because Eddard Stark’s attitude and decision are always based on his idealism or morality. As a tough person who has experienced many things, Eddard Stark is still faithful to the belief to the Stark ways. Thus, it can be said that he is a perfectionist in whatever he does by applying his belief in his every aspect of life.

However, in practical, Eddard Stark finds out the truth about the killer and knows another truth that Cersei has incest relationship with his brother Jaime Lannister, Eddard does not punish them. Eddard Stark’s concern about Cersei and give her to run away because his believe that mercy is never a mistake (Martin, 1996: 432).
Based on the discussion earlier, Eddard stark is said to be a persistent person. The theory of persistence which consists of four measurements is used to measure whether he is highly persistence person or not. The four measurements are eagerness of effort, work hardened, ambitious and perfectionism. Eddard Stark’s eagerness of effort can be seen in handling his duty. The eagerness of effort triggered of Eddard stark to work hard. It also affects his personality to be an ambitious man, which is shown by the ambition to find the truth of case he is investigating and to do his duty based on his idealism. Those characteristics also trigger him to be a perfectionist. Perfectionism of Eddard Stark is in his belief to live according The Starks’ ways. The idealism is the main factor why Eddard Stark is said to be a persistent person. Those measurements are proofs that Eddard stark is a persistent person who holds his idealism in any matters.

C. Eddard Stark’s Persistence Development in Psychoanalytic Perspective.

In this section, the writer focuses on Eddard Stark personality structure in psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud to answer the third problem formulation which is how Eddard Stark develops his persistence from psychoanalytic perspective. After proving Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality. The psychoanalysis is used to reveal Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality based on psychoanalytic perspective. Theory of psychoanalysis personality is used to determine where part Eddard Stark’s persistence comes from. Psychoanalysis was developed by Sigmund Freud who defined personality into three structures, which are id, ego, and superego. Psychoanalytic as theory that is used will be
related to persistence theory, according Saul McLeod (2014) in “Psychoanalysis” (www.simplypsychology.org), “The psychoanalytic is theory in psychology which sees human functioning based upon the interaction of drives and forces within the person, particularly unconscious, and between the different structures of the personality”. Further, Barbara Low states that “psycho-analysis comprises both the theory of unconscious mind (with its methods of working) and a technique whereby that unconscious mind may be explored and interpreted” (Low, 1920: 28). Thus, it can be said that psychoanalytic mainly focuses on the mental life of a person as the concern of the study. The structures of personality are developed in different stages and ages. The relation of psychoanalysis with persistence theory is explained by Debbi Hindle and Marta V. Smith. according Debbie Hindle and Marta V. Smith,

Psychoanalysis provides us a set of ideas that can be used in creative ways to explain how it is that people develop the traits and characteristics of adaptations that describe who they are” (Hindle & Smith, 1999: 46).

That quotation is the prove that psychoanalytic theory can be used to analyze how Eddard Stark develops trait, such as persistence, during his lifetime. To analyze Eddard Stark’s persistence, the writer analyses it from each structure then relate it to each structure of personality; furthermore understanding, it is divided into two-part subchapters. There are the ego and Id, and superego.

1. The Ego and Id

Id in psychoanalytic theory is the most primitive, unconscious element of human personality. Human has it since we are born, some people called it, human instinct. It is developed to support human life. The id consists of instinct, libido
and aggressive. Even though it supports human life, the id is not affected by external world.

While Ego according Sigmund Freud, the ego is “that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world” (Freud, 1961: 25) in which it means the further development of id concerning on the reality rather than mental image created by the id. It is developed to mediate the id and external world. The ego is realistic even though this stage has desire from the id. The ego obtains the ego pleasure without harming itself, unlike the id. The fact that, Ego is part of id personality that is modified by external world directly. The ego works to mediate the pleasure principal of id to be fit for the reality principal. While the ego represents reason and common sense in the act, the id contains the passions that drives human to do act based on pleasure principle.

To identify Eddard Stark’s persistence in his structure of personality, Eddard Stark’s measurements of persistence can be used to analyze his id and ego. The id as the basic of personality that related to pleasure principle while the ego has reality principle. The reality and pleasure principle of Eddard stark can be seen in his eagerness of effort and ambitious.

Eddard stark is the Lord of Winterfell and Hand of the king. Eddard Stark is also known as honorable and dutiful leader who can do his duty. He is a person who has high sense of justice and moral. He also does not want to play the intrigue in King’s Landing. After analyzing Eddard Stark persistence, the id as the basic structure of personality is seen in his eagerness and ambition. The id’s relation with those measurement is to reveal Eddard Stark’s desire. The desire of
human being to looking pleasure makes Eddard Stark being eagerness and ambitious. While Eddard Stark’s ego drives the pleasure principle of Eddard Stark to be reality principle of Eddard Stark. The ego as a bridge of unconscious mind to external world has influences to the act and principle of Eddard Stark to be reasonable or common sense in society. While the id part makes him looks like passionate leader who has capability and responsibility to do any kind of duty. Although, what Eddard Stark has done is for fulfill his pleasure desire.

Cloninger has said about eagerness, person who has persistence traits will voluntary do what has to be done. Eddard Stark also does what he had to be done, he investigates the death of his friends to learn the truth. Even though his feeling about south is “a nest of adders I would do better to avoid” (Martin, 1996: 42), he still does it to learn the truth. The act of Eddard stark willingly investigates his friend’s death. The feeling of eagerly to learn the truth, it comes from Eddard Stark’s desire. The id drives him to looking something that can satisfy him. Even though he has said, “when the day comes, you must take no pleasure in the task, but neither must you look away” (Martin, 1996: 11). It seems what he has said before is reflecting Eddard Stark’s desire on doing duty. As a human being, everyone has their own desire that should be satisfied. Even though Eddard Stark says that a leader should not take a pleasure in the duty. Eddard Stark indirectly shows his flaws argument. In that time, Eddard Stark is affected by the ego to say something in common sense. While what he has said is only an excuse for him to do more task. The ego as the bridge of unconscious mind to external world makes Eddard Stark fulfill his pleasure principle in doing his duty. Another quotation
that shows Eddard Stark’s desire that affects his personality is shown in this argument,

“If you would take a man’s life, you owe it to him to look into his eyes and hear his final words. And if you cannot bear to do that, then perhaps the man not deserve to die” (Martin, 1996: 11).

Both of quotations are have same meaning. It means a leader should taking on his duty by himself. However, Eddard Stark has said to take no pleasure on doing on duty. The act that Eddard Stark has done, showing his “pleasure principle”. It means Eddard Stark who is eagerly doing any kind of task, is a person who uses his task to satisfy his “pleasure principle”. The excuse that Eddard Stark makes to satisfy his desire is affected by the ego. In this case, the ego makes a reason or drives Eddard Stark’s desire to do any kind of task for fulfill his desire.

Another hidden motive in Eddard Stark personality for fulfill his pleasure principle is also seen in his ambitious part. The ego and id affects Eddard Stark’s personality to look like an ambitious person who wants to fulfill his desire by getting higher achievement. Cloninger has argued persistence person “tend to be ambitious overachievers who are willing to make major sacrifices to be a success” (Kose, 2003: 91). Cloninger’s argument about it means, ambitious affects person to do anything to accomplish his desire. It is affected by eagerness of effort, when people who eagerly to do anything will become ambitious cause the desire. While from psychoanalytic perspective, the ego that has reality principle drives the id’s desire into realistic ways. the ego mediates and decide to fulfil pleasure principle of id into an ambitious feeling in Eddard Stark’s psyche.
This is some proofs of Eddard Stark’s ambition. In the first place Eddard Stark’s motive is to learn the truth about the death of Jon Arryn. However, in the way he investigates it. He finds another truth that can make Cersei Lannister fall.

This was the boy he had grown up with, he thought; this was the Robert Baratheon he’d known and loved. If he could prove that the Lannister were behind the attack of Bran, prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen. Then Cersei would fall, and the Kingslayer with her, and if Lord Tywin dare to rouse the west, Robert would smash him as he had smashed Rhaegar Targaryen on the Trident. He could see it all clearly (Martin, 1996: 210).

The focus is on the changing motive from learning the truth to make his enemy fall is the turning point of Eddard Stark’s eagerness to be ambitious overachiever. While in psyche part, the ego and the id are on contradiction each other, in this case the id takes control Eddard Stark’s psyche and makes him feels superior. The superiority is he gets after he knows that Robert Baratheon is a person he’s known and loved. It makes him be ambitious to fall justice for Lannister and makes him willingly takes a risk to start a war. It is supported by Cloninger’s argument, according to Cloninger, “persistence person tends to be ambitious overachievers who are willing to make major sacrifices to be a success” (Kose, 2003: 91). This tendency makes persistence person to be ambitious who willingly do and sacrifice anything he had to get what the individual want is. In this case the id’s desire to fulfill the pleasure principal affects the ego to act and decides under it influences.

It is also shown in Eddard Stark acts below.

That was the most dangerous part, Ned knew. “All justice flows from the king,” he told her. “When I know the truth, I must go to Robert.” And pray that he is the man I think he is, he finished silently, and not the man I fear he has become (Martin, 1996: 136).
In this act, Eddard Stark decides to keep learn about the truth. He knows what he does is dangerous for him. He also knows, falling justice is king’s decision. This knowledge to decide and take what act should be done comes from Eddard Stark’s ego. The ego tries to fulfil the pleasure principle in reasonable way, even though he has distrust issue to King’s Landing people. In result, Eddard Stark gambles to do anything to prove what he has learn before. He does something dangerous for his family and his life. Despite he is worried about Robert’s reaction after Eddard learns the truth and tells him. Eddard Stark expects Robert will fall the justice to the suspect or Eddard Stark is the person who will punish. This way of thinking is affected by the ego. The ego takes his role to mediate and conduct id’s desire in proper ways, even though the ego takes dangerous way that can hurt him.

Since he comes to King’s Landing, Eddard Stark has distrust issue to south people. It is because his father and brother has died when they were come to the south. This experience makes him takes decisions more carefully. While in psyche perspective, the distrust issue of Eddard Stark is from the ego that feels threatened in south. The ego mediates and maffles the id’s desire. The feeling of threatened makes Eddard Stark also has trust issue to his friend, the king Robert Baratheon. However, his worry about Robert Baratheon is vanished after he knows that “this was the Robert Baratheon he’d known and loved...if he could prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen” (Martin, 1996: 210). After Eddard Stark knows that he can trust to Robert Baratheon, the id impulses the desire that ego has maffled. It happens because he has friend who has great authority in King’s Land. This factor makes Eddard Stark ambitious and makes him sacrifices
his trust issue to trust some people that looks like can be allies and help him. One of them is Lord Baelish, “I… am grateful for your help. Perhaps I was wrong to distrust you” (Martin, 1996: 173). In this case, Eddard Stark follows his desire to gain more power that can make him feels more superior. The changing mind of trust issue in this case also can be meant that Eddard Stark’s ego cannot overcontrol the id’s desire. Even though Lord Baelish has warned him that distrust him is wisest thing he has done, the ego still cannot take control Eddard Stark’s desire.

2. The Superego.

After discussing the relation of id and ego in Eddard Stark’s psyche, its part focus on superego. We have learned that the id is the primitive element of human personality and the ego is part of the id that modified by the influence of the perceptual system, the representative in the mind of the real external world. While superego is the conscience part of human psyche. Sigmund Freud states in Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology that superego develops since childhood. As the conscience part of human psyche,

Freud believed that a child develops the superego by storing up the moral standards learned from experience in society and from parents and other adults. When a parent scolds a child for hitting another child, for example, the child learns that such aggression is unacceptable. Stored in that child’s superego, or conscience, is that moral judgment which will be used in determining future behavior. Another component of the superego is a person’s own concept of perfect behavior, which presents a second standard used to govern actions (Strickland, 2001: 637).

The quotation shows how the superego develops and the roles of superego. The superego as the advanced stages take control of id and ego act to give a feeling of guilty or happy according the value and moral of society that exist in his mental.
Eddard Stark is known as idealist person. The Stark house is also known as a family who keeps hold their ancestors’ belief and do it in their moral judgment ways. As a Stark, Eddard Stark should obey the rules taught by his previous ancestor, which are concerning on family, duty, and honor. He believes his family’s motto “Family, Duty, Honor. All of which required you to remain in Winterfell” (Martin, 1996: 119). The belief has strong affect to Eddard Stark. He keeps and applies this idealism in his life. It makes him characterize as devoted father, honorable leader and loyal. Eddard Stark’s ism also makes him a persistence person. It is seen in his persistence measurements.

After discussing Eddard Stark’s id and ego in his eagerness of effort and ambitious, the superego role is important in Eddard Stark persistence. It is seen in his act and attitude mostly affected by it. Eddard Stark’s conscience is the x factor that makes him a persistence person. Eddard Stark be eagerly to do his duty is motivated from his belief. George R.R. Martin has shown that Eddard Stark’s belief is “the older way, the blood of the First Men still flows in the veins of the Starks, and we hold to the belief” (Martin, 1996: 11). He inherits this belief from his previous ancestors. Thus, his perspective toward world is affected by this belief. Superego as advance development of personality is determined from his society and moral judgment. He has taught and learn it from his parents and surround him. The moral judgment he has taught in his childhood makes him develop his ego-ideal. According to Sigmund Freud argument in Gale Encyclopaedia of psychology, “the ego-ideal motivates people to do things that are considered morally right” (Strickland, 2001: 150).
Sigmund Freud’s argument shows us that part of superego, the ego-ideal’s role is to motivate Eddard Stark to do his duty in his perspective that he considerate right. This things motivated Eddard Stark to be eagerly to do his duty. After analyzing Eddard Stark’s id and ego in eagerness of effort, we can find a fact that Eddard Stark’s desire is controlled by the ego to fulfil pleasure and reality principles. While the superego roles in Eddard Stark’s eagerness motivates the ego does the duty in his ego-ideal. The fact can be found in both below quotations,

“If you would take a man’s life, you owe it to him to look into his eyes and hear his final words. And if you cannot bear to do that, then perhaps the man not deserve to die” (Martin, 1996: 11).

“When the day comes, you must take no pleasure in the task, but neither must you look away. A ruler who hides behind paid executioners soon forgets what death is” (Martin, 1996: 11).

The quotation can be used to find out the role of superego. It has been stated before that the duty is only Eddard Stark’s excuse to fulfilling his ego and id principles. However, the quotations also show us the superego’s justification for what Eddard Stark does. This thing makes Eddard Stark has no feeling of guilty when he kills or execute. The motivated feeling from superego push him to do extra works. The feeling of enthusiastic makes him do more effort to investigate the death of Jon Arryn, while he handles his duty as Hand of the King. Even though in some act Eddard Stark’s fatigue and his frustration is showed, it does not affect his duty. during his investigation, Eddard Stark has found the intrigue that happened in King’s landing, even though he has found it and interest on it, “He had no tastes for these intrigues, but he was beginning to realize that they were meat and mead to a man like Littlefinger” (Martin, 1996: 133). The feeling
of not interested to these intrigues is one of superego role. The conscience of Eddard Stark has reminded his moral standard. It can be interpreted that his superego has taking control Eddard Stark’s id and ego so he still faithful to his moral standard. Another evidence of his faithful to his moral standard is on these quotations.

“Family, Duty, Honor. All of which required you to remain in Winterfell” (Martin, 1996: 119).
“mercy is never a mistake” (Martin, 1996: 238).
“never could lie for love nor honor” (Martin, 1996: 209).

The first quotation reveals Eddard Stark moral or value standard in his ego-ideal. He believes that a Stark should respect and love the family, doing the duty in proper ways, and the last, doing it in honorable way so the honor will be earned. This moral standard that Eddard Stark’s superego develop affects him to be mercy person. He believes that mercy is never a mistake. This belief has made Eddard Stark in trouble. the biggest mistake that Eddard has made is giving a chance to Cersei Lannister rather than falling the justice to her. It is admitted by Eddard Stark that he gives a chance to Cersei Lannister because of “the madness of mercy” (Martin, 1996: 431). The belief that he holds and the way he does his duty properly in his moral standard make him as a perfection person. It is supported in Antonio Macedo and friends’ argument about perfectionistic,

Being perfectionistic was internally motivated. The dimensions viewed as more adaptive, including self-oriented perfectionism, organization, and personal standards, were those showing consistent and unique correlations with the overall number of domains of perfectionism (Macedo et al, 2014: 3).
The quotation shows that perfectionistic motivation comes from internal self and it is adaptive. Eddard Stark is being perfectionist doesn’t mean, he has done it in practically. It is because being perfectionist depends on his self-oriented perfectionism. Eddard Stark chooses to be a perfectionist in the way he lives in Stark’s ways and it is affect his personal standard to do his duty according his ism. Even though in practical, Eddard Stark does not punish Cersei Lannister for her crime, because his personal standard of mercy to forgive her. it can be analyzed that Eddard Stark’s perfectionism is from his superego. The superego unconsciously affects the id and ego to make his personal standard and self-oriented of perfectionistic based on his ego-ideal of ism.

While in the ambitious part of Eddard Stark, the role of superego is limited. It is seen in his act to take a risk. In this section, Eddard Stark’s id is out of control. It can be caused of the repression of superego and ego to the id. It makes his ego keeps try to control the id’s desire in reasonable act even though it is risking Eddard Stark’s life. The role of superego in ambitious part is giving him feeling of regret, if Robert Baratheon is not the person he’d known and loved. After Eddard Stark knows that he can rely to Robert, the superego role is giving justification to what he done in his ego-ideal. This is the quotation that shows superego’s justification to fulfill id’s pleasure principle, “if he could prove that they had murdered Jon Arryn, this man would listen” (Martin, 1996: 210). The justification that superego provide also make the id under control of ego, so what Eddard Stark does is still in his moral standard.
After discussing each part of human personality based on psychoanalytic, it can be found the way he reveals his persistence. The relation and conflict of each part personality is one of factor that makes him now. The id’s role is to give Eddard Stark base feeling to keep life and fulfill his basic desire as human. The ego as the mediator of id and superego to the external world determines Eddard Stark’s decision. While the superego role is giving them the feeling of guilt, regret and motivation to do in any kind Eddard Stark’s act and manner based on his value. The eagerness of effort as the base factor to measure persistent person is affected by the id as the basic desire of Eddard Stark to fulfill his pleasure. The superego is giving the justification of Eddard Stark’s desire to do his duty eagerly based on his value standard. The id’s desire that has been supported by the superego, making the ego apply it and made him to be work hardened. Even though the ego has derived the id’s desire to enjoy doing his duty, the id's desire keeps growing. It is caused Eddard Stark to be ambitious to aim the Lannister family. In this part, the ego and superego can hardly control the id’s desire. The conflict between the id and the superego makes his ambitious feeling can be reduced and derived by the ego to give chance to Cersei. This factor makes Eddard Stark to not punish Cersei Lannister, the winning of superego makes Eddard Stark to become persistence to hold his belief in any kind of situation even though it risks his life.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

This undergraduate thesis is entitled Eddard Stark’s Persistence George R.R. Martin’s A Song of Ice and Fire: A Game of Thrones which is conducted based on two problem formulations. The first one is how Eddard Stark is characterized in the story. The second one is how Eddard Stark reveals his persistence. There are three theories used to analyze the works. The first one is theory of character and characterization, the second one is theory of persistence by C.R Cloninger, and the last one is theory of psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud. Those theories are conducted based on psychoanalytic approach. Those theories are related to each other. They are used to find out Eddard Stark’s characterization and to reveal Eddard Stark’s characterization from psychoanalytic perspective.

To answer the first problem formulation, the discussions are divided into two parts. The first part is about the character and characterization of Eddard Stark. In the discussion, as one of flat characters in the novel, Eddard Stark is characterized as an idealistic man who has great sense of justice and honor. Eddard Stark is also characterized as a devoted father who loves and cares for his children in his own way. He also teaches his children the Stark’s belief and the way of life. The influences of Eddard Stark’s belief make him loyal to his people and king. Being an honorable leader is one of Eddard Stark’s achievements by doing his duty perfectly. Being merciful, and honest are other influences of his belief in his characteristics. The hard life that he has experienced makes him a tough person who can endure any harsh condition of life.
In the second problem formulation, the discussion reveals Eddard Stark’s persistence in his personality. After finding out Eddard Stark’s character in the novel, the discussion is started to focus on Eddard Stark’s persistence. To prove Eddard Stark’s persistence, theory of persistence is used to measure persistence in Eddard Stark’s character. The theory of persistence which consists of four measurements is used to measure whether he is highly persistence person or not. The four measurements are eagerness of effort, work hardened, ambitious and perfectionism. Eddard Stark’s eagerness of effort can be seen in the way he handles his duty. The eagerness of effort triggers Eddard Stark to work hard. Eddard Stark’s eagerness also affects his personality to be an ambitious man, which is shown by the ambition to find the truth of the case he is investigating and to do his duty based on his idealism. The belief also affects him to be a perfectionist. Perfectionism of Eddard Stark is in his belief to live according The Starks’ ways. The idealism is the main factor why Eddard Stark is said to be a persistent person. Those measurements are proofs that Eddard Stark is a persistent person who holds his idealism in any matters.

To find out how Eddard Stark’s persistence is developed, the third problem formulation is conducted by applying the theory of psychoanalytic. Prior, the discussion on each part of Eddard Stark’s personality in psychoanalysis’s perspective results in the way he develops his persistence. Thus, it is said that by revealing Eddard Stark’s persistence can also result in the relation and conflict of each part of his personality. This is the main factor that makes him persistent person. The id’s role is to give Eddard Stark base feeling to keep life and fulfill
his basic desire as a human. The ego as the mediator of id and superego to the external world determines Eddard Stark’s decision. Then, the superego role is giving them the feeling of guilt, regret and motivation to do in his acts and manners based on his belief. The eagerness of effort as the base factor to measure persistent person is affected by the id as the basic desire of Eddard Stark to fulfill his pleasure. The superego is giving the justification of Eddard Stark’s desire to do his duty eagerly based on his value standard. The id’s desire that has been supported by the superego, making the ego apply it and made him to be work hardened. Even though the ego has derived the id’s desire to enjoy doing his duty, the id’s desire keeps growing. It causes Eddard Stark to be ambitiously aiming the Lannister family. In this part, the ego and superego can hardly control the id’s desire. The conflict between the id and the superego makes his ambitious feeling can be reduced and derived by the ego to give chance to Cersei. This factor makes Eddard Stark to not punish Cersei Lannister. The winning of superego makes Eddard Stark to be persistent enough to hold onto his belief in any kind of situation even though it may risk his life.

Hence, it can be concluded that Eddard Stark’s persistence is inspired from his belief. This belief motivates him to do his duty eagerly and work hard. Eddard Stark’s persistence to hold his belief makes him perfectionistic and ambitious person. While in psychoanalytic perspective, all those characterization is ignited from Eddard Stark’s id that looks for satisfying his desire. The ego as the cloth of id drives the id’s desire to fulfill id’s desire and reality principle by doing his duty. The belief that affects Eddard Stark’s act and manner is influenced by the
superego that motivates the id and the ego to fulfill both of principles. In short, Eddard Stark’s superego has strong effects to make him a persistent person.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIX

The summary of A Game of Thrones

A Game of Thrones’ setting is in Westeros. Since the first chapter, the writer George R.R. Martin introduces the Stark family and their belief. Eddard Stark as the Warden of the North and Lord of Winterfell is introduced in the specific ways as major character of the plot.

In the next act, Eddard Stark and Catelyn his wife gets a surprising letter that Jon Arryn, the Previous Hand of the King, is killed. At the same time, Robert Baratheon, the King of Seven Kingdoms visits Winterfell to offer Eddard Stark the position as the next Hand of the King. Eddard Stark accepts the offer and he moves away to the King’s landing, the capital city of Seven Kingdom.

During his duty as Hand of the King, he has learned many things in the capital. What he knows is different from the North, he knows that in the capital city is full of intrigues and treasons. In another act Eddard Stark starts his investigation on Jon’s death. During his investigations, Eddard Stark has learned that Jon Arryn and Stannis Baratheon discovers that the three children of Robert Baratheon are products of incest of the Queen and her twin Jaime Lannister. Eddard Stark tries to custody and give her the justice, but he cannot do it. Eddard Stark tells Cersei Lannister to flee. In the same time, Robert Baratheon is wounded and dies because of a mishap whilst hunting. The death of the King makes the Queen proclaimed her eldest son Joffrey as the new King before Eddard Stark can pass the thrones to the true heir.

In the same time, Eddard Stark moves against Cersei Lannister. Eddard Stark’s friend Lord Petyr Baelish betrays Eddard Stark and custody him. The mercy of Eddard Stark makes catastrophe for him. In custody, Varys visits him and warns him to make a deal to Cersei. Eddard Stark agrees to sign a false confession of treason in return for his daughter Sansa and Arya to be free. Unfortunately, King Joffrey executed Eddard Stark and takes custody of
Sansa Stark, while Arya Stark barely manages to escape. The death of Eddard Stark causes Robb Stark, Eddard Stark’s eldest son to rise the swords and erupt civil wars.