

Personality Aspect In The Supernova Novel Particle Episode

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze aspects of the main character's personality and the factors that influence the main character's personality in the novel Supernova Episode Particle by Dee Lestari using academic psychology. The theory used in finding the main character's personality was the Heymans theory. The method used was descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained from books related to this research, both theoretical and factual data from the novel Supernova Episode Particle. The data collection method used in this research was the library method. The data were analyzed using data triangulation, in which there are several steps, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. This study found data that supports the research focus, namely aspects of the main character's personality and the factors that influence the main character's personality. The study results found that Zarah, as the main character, has a personality that tends to be passionate, phlegmatic and choleric. Factors that influence Zarah's personality are genetic, environmental, cultural, and experience factors.

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INTRODUCTION

Literature is an imaginative work that is written and printed. Literature records the suffering and hopes of society so that the characteristics and problems of an era can be read in literary works (Hermawati & Ekasiswanto, 2013). The creation of literary works is a means of self-expression and a medium that conveys good information regarding social culture, religion, politics, and others. Literature is also the author's contemplation, delivery of social criticism and the originality of human creativity.

In general, literature is divided into two types, namely oral and written literature, whereas when viewed from its type, literature consists of fiction and non-fiction. In prose fiction, the author describes the characters' movements in the scene of a portrait of life. The problems presented by the author are inseparable from the reality of life, and in his delivery, the author often describes them in various styles and is rich in the meaning of life. Fictional prose is a narrative prose literary work that is imaginative or fictitious. The forms of prose fiction literary works are novels and short stories (Rini et al., 2022).

One example of a literary work is a novel. Nurgiyantoro (2013) argues that the novel results from the author's imagination and appreciation of society. Satriyani et al. (2018) also argues that the novel as a literary work expresses something free, presents something that is more numerous, more detailed and involves complex problems. The novel is a fictional story that presents a deep and ever-changing aspect of people's lives and is a meaningful dynamic unity.

A novel is an essay that contains a series of stories about a person's life and his environment. Rakhmawati (2020) states that a novel is a fictional prose story of a certain length that describes the characters, movements and scenes of real life represented in a plot or a situation that is somewhat chaotic or tangled. The building elements of the novel consist of plot, theme, characterization and setting. The j-element is intact and artistic. The author's success in writing novels can be seen from how thoroughly the conflict resolution is contained in the storyline and meets the criteria of unity cohesiveness.

Character is an essential element because it is a figure that takes a role in the story. The presence of characters in the story has and plays their respective roles in making literary works



come alive. Through the characters, the author conveys an idea or idea that is in his mind in the form of a complete story that can be understood and has meaning (Wulandari, 2019).

Readers often encounter a character dominating a story when reading a novel or literary work. Even in this story, this character influences the storyline. This character is known as the main character. The main character is a character who is classified as essential and is continuously shown so that it feels like he dominates most of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2013).

Tanjung et al. (2021) interpret characterization as characterization, which means a method of describing the character of the characters contained in a work of fiction. Characterization is the author's way of interpreting the characters of his fictional characters. In reading a novel, the reader is indirectly involved and observes the characters in how to observe the character using psychological assistance. Literary works cannot be separated from psychology because humans consist of body and soul. Psychology is a branch of science that studies human behavior and mental functions scientifically. In the psychological literature, it is beneficial to dig up information primarily related to character traits (Apriyanto, 2018). Literary psychology has one common goal: understanding a literary work's psychological aspects. Ratna (2015) states that the development of the theory of literary psychology is not as fast as the theory of the sociology of literature because the psychological theory is limited, and students lack interest in using this theory. Literary psychology pays attention to problems related to the character's psychology.

Personality is a complete picture of a human being or an individual expressed through regular and unique dynamics. This personality is owned by each unique person with the characteristics of one person (Temaja & Purandina, 2022). It makes it difficult for each individual to compare or equate one individual with another (Sulistiyan et al., 2021). Personality is a characteristic of a person that distinguishes him from other individuals, personality includes behavior, how to adapt and compromise in life. Meanwhile, personality psychology studies human personality with the object of research on factors that influence human behavior (Minderop, 2013). The current era of technology allows many people to communicate efficiently, but understanding personality is still tricky. Understanding each individual's personality can be seen through expressions, background, experience, behavior and others. Understanding the personality of the characters in the novel must also be done with the help of psychology.

Minderop, in his writings, also relates that character characteristics are one of the studies of psychoanalysis, "Psychoanalysis is a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago



by Sigmund Freud. ... What we call psychoanalytic theory, therefore, is a body of hypotheses concerning mental functioning, and it comprises what are by far the most important contributions that have been made to human psychology today (Minderop, 2013).

Psychological aspects presented through mythical figures in literary works can be studied using psychology. Endraswara (2008) argues that literature and psychology have a close relationship indirectly and functionally (Purwaningrum & Haryati, 2016). Both literature and psychology have an indirect relationship; objects are the same as human life. Psychology and literature have a functional relationship; they both study human psychology's aspects. The difference is that in psychology, these symptoms are experienced by real people, while in literature, they are experienced by imaginary or fictional characters.

One novel that has magical power about the psychological strength of the story characters is the novel *Supernova* by Dee Lestari. Beginning with the publication of *Knights, Princesses and Shooting Stars* in 2001, the *Supernova* series won many fans until it was adapted to the big screen in 2014 with the same title. Followed by 2002, the episode *Root*, which tells the journey of Bodhi's life, was born. Two years later, the episode *Lightning* followed, which was published in 2004. Eight years later, the episode *Particle* was finally completed and published in 2012, *Wave* in 2014 and the final episode of *Morning Dew Intelligence*, as well as the closing episode of the *Supernova* series published in 2018. The *Supernova* series by Dee Lestari has consistently become a national bestseller with 13 novels written and published and bringing many positive contributions to the world of writing in Indonesia, one of which is becoming a mecca for new writers.

Episode *Particle* is unique and grabs much attention compared to other *Supernova* series. For eight years, Dee Lestari's research until the birth of *Particles* raised various questions, especially about the central character in the story. This novel talks about the life of a girl who lost her father when she was young. His father left and disappeared for twelve years without a word or clue. No other than Zarah Amala, the main character in this novel, with courage and a small quantity of luck, Zarah travels the world looking for her father. The exciting thing in this novel is the life journey of little Zarah, who was educated conservatively by his father, and the minor conflicts that later lead Zarah far to find his identity.

The exciting thing to study in this novel is the depiction of Zarah's character, which seems to get out of the safe path of a woman in general. At seventeen, Zarah dares to make the most significant decision in her life: to stay in Kalimantan, far from her family in Bogor. Zarah seemed



to have abandoned her nature as a woman. Three years later, Zarah flies to London, where the gambling of life begins, love, friendship, betrayal and search color Zarah's life. In London, he also started a new adventure as a wildlife photographer exploring Africa and the Pacific Ocean, often going in and out of the forest in Madidi. However, his most considerable search ended in Indonesia.

Another advantage of the Particle novel as a sequel to Supernova is as follows. First, Particle is a rich novel. Eleven years have passed since Dewi Lestari started her work, and she has proven herself as one of the best. This novel was written by a young author who is sensitive to the environment. Dewi Lestari raised this philosophical problem from the first episode of Supernova's novel and continued in subsequent novels up to episode four. Novel Particles raises the topic of the earth's first inhabitants and the orthodoxy of the village community towards past cultures so that they still believe in myths. Second, the main character in Particle's novel is fascinating. Zarah is told to experience various obstacles despite being brilliant in several subjects. The story develops when Zarah meets a girl from Nigeria named Kosoluchukwu. Zarah's adventure to find identity enters the next chapter when Zarah receives a Nikon camera. Like an evolution, Zarah learns from nature.

The defamiliarization built by the author makes the main character have complex problems, making the reader want to continue to know how the main character overcomes the conflicts that arise. The main character, who is bright even though he has never attended formal education, is a concrete example of defamiliarization built by the author. The main character's educational background, who never attended formal education as a child, also develops problems in the story.

One theory that supports this research is the Heymans theory. Gerard Heymans was a Dutch psychologist known as one of the founders of personality psychology. He developed a psychological theory of personality called the "Heymans psychological theory of personality." This theory emphasizes the importance of experience and individual characteristics in shaping personality. Heymans also emphasizes that personality results from biological, social, and environmental interactions. Heymans stated that humans have various personality types. These types can be classified into essential psychological qualities (Jaenudin, 2015).

The basic concept of Heyman's personality lies in psychological qualities. Psychological qualities are divided into three: emotionality, accompaniment processes and activities (Nara, 2012). Heymans divides personality into several types according to the characteristics possessed



by a person. Heymans' typology can be classified into eight types: emotional, sentimental, choleric, nervous, phlegmatic, apathetic, sanguinis, and amorphous (Wardhana, 2015).

The purpose of this research is to describe the personality type of the main character by using the Heymans theory in the novel Particle by Dee Lestari and the factors that influence the main character's personality. The results of this research are expected to be helpful for the science of literature and education, especially the study of personality psychology in novel literature.

METHODS

This study used a qualitative research method to find and describe aspects of the personality of the main character in the novel Supernova Episode Particles, as well as the factors that influence the personality of the main character. Qualitative descriptive research collects various information in the form of data obtained from books (Arikunto, 2022), which are related to this research, theoretically and with factual data from the novel Supernova Episode Particles. Sources of data in this study were in the form of primary data and secondary data. This research's primary data were a novel titled Supernova Episode Particle by Dee Lestari, 490 pages thick and published by PT. Library Coverage.

Meanwhile, secondary data were in the form of journals, books, and literature related to the study of the psychology of literature. The data collection method used in this research was the library method. The data were then analyzed using informal methods to determine the main character's personality aspects and the factors that influence the main character's personality. The data were analyzed using data triangulation, in which there are several steps, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aspects of the Main Character's Personality

In this study, some characters and behaviors describe the personality of the main character in the novel Supernova Episode Particle. Character and behavior refer to the character that exists in each individual with the character's character, attitude, interest, way of thinking and perspective. The behavior displayed in a story will give a particular impression to the reader. In the Particle novel, as for the main character, Zarah, has various characters and traits, including:



Gepassionary Type

The characteristics of this personality type include stubbornness, emotion, selfishness, diligence, conscientiousness and ambition. The main character Zarah has a prominent personality that is stubborn. Stubbornness is an act that is difficult to control, contradicts other people's words and is firm in one's own opinion. However, several other personalities are also found, such as being selfish, ambitious and diligent, which can be proven by the data below.

"Dia tidak akan ada di sana. Kamu dan Zach boleh ikut mengantarkan saya pulang, lalu kita acak-acak satu Kota Bogor supaya kalian puas. Dia tetap tidak akan ada di sana." Aku berkata tegas. (Lestari, 2012, p. 8)

"He won't be there. You and Zach can come to take me home, then we'll wreck Bogor city so that you are satisfied. He still won't be there." I said firmly. (Lestari, 2012, p. 8)

The quote tells that Zarah stubbornly believes that Firaz will never be in Bogor. He believes that his father has left the city of Bogor.

Setiap hariku dan Ayah selalu belajar sesuatu. Sekolah atau bukan namanya, aku tak peduli. Secara berkala Ayah menguji atau menantangku, tapi apakah aku lebih baik atau tidak daripada anak lain, aku juga tak peduli. Duniaku hanya aku dan dia. (Lestari, 2012, p. 52)

Every day my father and I always learn something. School or not, I don't care. Father tested or challenged me from time to time, but whether or not I was better than the other kids, I didn't care either. My world is just me and him. (Lestari, 2012, p. 52)

The data excerpt above shows that Zarah doesn't care about her social environment. Zarah doesn't care about her differences from her peers. Zarah only cares about herself and her father. It shows that the character Zarah has an apathetic personality, especially not caring about the social environment.

Untuk apa menabrakkan diri ke benteng batu? Hanya akan mengundang masalah, dan aku tak punya cukup ruang untuk itu. Mujuanku jelas dan pasti: mencari Ayah. Yang lain hanya berisik. Tak perlu kudengar. (Lestari, 2012, p. 105)

Why crash into the stone fortress? It's just causing trouble, and I don't have room for that. My goal is clear and sure: to find Father. Others are just noisy. I don't need to hear. (Lestari, 2012, p. 105)

Zarah feels she suffers when the people closest to her whom she trusts have different views. He decided to find his father.

Aku menyesal setengah mati kenapa aku begitu sembrono meninggalkan kertas-kertas itu di saung.

"Kenapa kamu begitu bodoh, Zarah? Kenapa kamu begitu keras kepala? Nggak cukup Ayahmu menyiksa keluarga kita. Masih harus kamu ikut-ikutan. Nggak kasihan kamu sama Ibu?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 128)

I truly regretted why I was so careless in leaving those papers in the shed.

"Why are you so stupid, Zarah? Why are you so stubborn? It's not enough for your father to torture our family. You still have to join in. Aren't you sorry for Mother?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 128)

The quote above describes how Zarah's stubbornness affects her relationship with her surroundings, especially her mother. Zarah felt that everything he was doing was right, but he forgot that the people closest to him were tormented by his behavior.

"Kalau Abah, Umi dan Ibu memang mau bantu, biarkan saja Zarah cari sendiri. Kalau memang Allah yang bantu Zarah. Abah, Umi, dan Ibu nggak perlu repot. Kita nggak harus ribut terus kayak gini. Kenapa harus begitu? Mobil ada penciptanya, telepon ada penciptanya. Kalau kita mau tahu siapa pencipta telepon, ada namanya, fotonya, mukanya. Kenapa ciptaan sepenting dan sebesar ini penciptanya nggak bisa dilihat? Nggak bisa dibuktikan? Kenapa?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 130)

"If Abah, Umi and Mother want to help, just let Zarah look for it herself. If indeed Allah is helping Zarah. Abah, Umi, and Mother don't have to bother. We don't have to make a fuss like this. Why should it be like that? The car has a creator. The telephone has a creator. If we want to know the telephone's creator, there is a name, a picture, and a face. Why can't its creator see creation as important and big as this? Can't prove it? Why?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 130)

Based on the quote above describes how stubborn Zarah is. He has a different view from people. Zarah insists on denying that God exists. Zarah believes that if God existed, He would help Zarah find Father.

One of the many passionate personality traits is ambition. Zarah has a solid and ambitious determination. She goes against people's opinions and beliefs about her father's whereabouts. Even wherever she goes, she will never stop, as contained in the quote below.

"Kemanapun, Bu. Kalau bukan di sini, barangkali Zarah bakal menemukan cara lain yang lebih baik untuk mencari Ayah. Dimanapun Zarah nanti. Zarah nggak akan berhenti." (Lestari, 2012, p. 278)

"Anywhere, Mom. If it wasn't here, maybe Zarah would have found a better way to find Dad. Where will Zarah be? Zarah will not stop." (Lestari, 2012, p. 278)

"Kenapa, sih, kamu keras kepala banget jadi orang?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 380)

"Why, anyway, you are so stubborn as a person?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 380)

The people around Zarah felt how wild and stubborn her nature was. Besides being ambitious, Zarah also tends to be selfish and imposes her desires without thinking, much like her decision to live in Tanjung Putting.

"Zarah mau tinggal di sini dulu, Bu."

"Buat apa kamu di situ? Pulang!"

"Zarah mau jadi relawan di kamp. Mau bantu mengurus orangutan."

"Kamu lebih mementingkan monyet daripada keluargamu sendiri? Keterlaluan kamu, Zarah! Tega kamu meninggalkan Hara? Memangnya kamu pikir gara-gara kamu sudah bisa kerja, cari uang sendiri, kamu bisa seenaknya pergi ke mana pun tanpa izin keluargamu? Egois! Nggak tahu diri!" (Lestari, 2012, p. 217)

"Zarah wants to stay here first, Mom."

"What are you doing there? Go home!"

"Zarah wants to volunteer at the camp. Want to help take care of orangutans."

"You care more about monkeys than your own family? You're too much, Zarah! How dare you leave Hara? Do you think that because you can work, earn your own money, you can go anywhere without your family's permission? Selfish! I don't know myself!" (Lestari, 2012, p. 217)

Phlegmatic Personality Type



Apart from being passionate, the main character Zarah also has a phlegmatic personality. According to Saleh (2022), the type of person who is not emotional but is active and has a solid secondary function belongs to the phlegmatic type. People who have a phlegmatic personality are calm, relaxed, and rational. They tend to avoid conflict and prefer to solve problems logically. They also tend to be good listeners and can control their emotions. They incline to be the most stable people in stressful situations.

The characteristics of the phlegmatic personality include being hardworking, intelligent, punctual, not easily discouraged, persistent, and not easily influenced by others. The following data shows that the character Zarah has a phlegmatic personality.

"You're very smart, Zarah," Koso berkata setelah melihat hasil ujian Bahasa Inggris yang sempurna. "Kamu pintar sekali," ulangnya dalam bahasa Indonesia. "I wish I'm smart like you." (Lestari, 2012, p. 110)

"You're very smart, Zarah," Koso said after seeing my perfect English test result. "You're so smart," he repeated in Indonesian. "I wish I'm smart like you." (Lestari, 2012, p. 110)

Even though he never went to formal school, Zarah proved that he was an intelligent kid. He got a high score on the English test.

Aku tak ingin mengingkari janjiku, tapi apa yang bisa kubalas jika suratnya pun tak ada? Sampai hari terakhir aku menyandang status siswa di sekolah, surat dari Koso tak pernah datang. (Lestari, 2012, p. 126)

I don't want to break my promise, but what can I reply if the letter isn't there? Until the last day I held student status at school, the letter from Koso never came. (Lestari, 2012, p. 126)

The data above shows that Zarah wants to keep her promise. He is a person who keeps promises.

Aku semakin lihai mencari kegiatan di luar. Aku menawarkan diri mengajar bahasa Inggris setiap hari di tempat kursus. Anak-anak sangat suka dengan caraku mengajarku yang memakai banyak warna, gambar, dan pernak-pernik. Beberapa orangtua memintaku untuk mengajar privat di rumah mereka, kusambut tawaran-tawaran itu dengan senang hati. (Lestari, 2012, p. 138)

I'm getting more competent at looking for activities outside. I offered to teach English every day during the course. The children like how I teach using lots of colors, pictures, and knick-

knacks. Several parents asked me to tutor them privately in their homes, I gladly accepted the offers. (Lestari, 2012, p. 138)

The data quoted shows that Zarah is a hard worker. She teaches tutoring at the course and accepts offers to teach privately.

Seiring dengan waktu, aku menyadari bahwa satu-satunya cara untuk menguasai itu semua adalah dengan sering berlatih dan sering gagal. Lama-kelamaan, membuka film, memasangkannya di gulungan dan memprosesnya di dalam kanister menjadi aktivitas biasa. Lama-kelamaan, menyetel pencahayaan, menjaga focus, membidik, menjadi pekerjaan yang tak sulit lagi. (Lestari, 2012, p. 169)

Over time, I realized that the only way to master it was to practice and fail. Over time, unwinding the film, placing it on rolls and processing it in canisters became commonplace. Over time, adjusting lighting, maintaining focus, and aiming becomes a job that is no longer difficult. (Lestari, 2012, p. 169)

Based on the data excerpt above talks about Zarah's tenacity and attitude that does not give up easily in honing her photography talents. Zarah realized that practice and failure would make him capable and skilled. The data quoted shows that Zarah has a persistent personality, never gives up, and is a hard worker.

As a "dark" volunteer, Zarah realized her presence in Tanjung Puting was not expected. Therefore, she tried to look useful by keeping herself busy with activities at the camp. She did not want to become a burden and cause trouble for other volunteers. One of the quotes below indicates that Zarah has a persistent personality.

Kalau tidak sedang mengurus Sarah, aku terjun ke berbagai kegiatan di kamp. Minggu lalu, kami baru saja selesai membangun kamar mandi di salah satu pos. Sebulan lalu kami gotong royong memperbaiki jembatan. Sadar akan statusku, aku terus mengingatkan diriku untuk menjadi berguna. (Lestari, 2012, p. 225)

When I wasn't taking care of Sarah, I slipped into the various activities at the camp. Last week, we just finished building a bathroom in one of the outposts. A month ago, we worked together to repair the bridge. Aware of my status, I kept reminding myself to be helpful. (Lestari, 2012, p. 225)

Choleric Personality Type

Saleh (2022) states that active and emotional people with weak secondary functions belong to the choleric personality type. A choleric personality is characterized by a tendency to be aggressive, passionate, and goal-oriented. People with a choleric personality tend to be effective, result-oriented leaders. They tend to be assertive, bold, and goal-oriented. They also tend to be competitive and result-oriented, and goal-oriented. Choleric personality traits include agility, brave and optimism. Zarah is decisive in making decisions in her life, for example, settling in Kalimantan to become an orangutan foster mother and working in London. The following data shows that the character Zarah has a choleric personality.

Iba melihat penderitaan Ibu, aku berinsiatif. "Bu, biar Zarah yang cari Ayah," kataku percaya diri. Aku takut luar biasa pada tempat satu itu. tapi demi Ibu dan calon adikku, aku siap nekat. (Lestari, 2012, p. 38)

Pitty to see Mother's suffering, I took the initiative. "Mom, let Zarah look for Dad," I said confidently. I'm terrified of that one place. However, for the sake of my mother and future sister, I'm ready to be reckless. (Lestari, 2012, p. 38)

Based on the data excerpt above proves that the character Zarah has a brave and reckless personality. She is willing to fight her fears to find a father for her mother and her future sibling.

Another quote that shows that Zarah is a brave girl is that she decided to leave the house and buy camping equipment. She decided to live in nature and live alone.

Aku menyiapkan diri keluar dari rumah. Selepas tiga bulan mengajar, aku punya cukup tabungan untuk membeli barang-barang yang menjadi targetku selama ini: perlengkapan berkemah. Aku membeli tenda, sleeping bag, hammock, kompor kecil, jaket, dan senter berkualitas baik. (Lestari, 2012, p. 139)

I'm getting ready to leave the house. After three months of teaching, I have enough savings to buy the item that has been my target: camping gear. I bought a good quality tent, sleeping bag, hammock, small stove, jacket, and flashlight. (Lestari, 2012, p. 139)

Kepergianku dari rumah hanya ditandai secarik kertas yang kuletakkan di meja makan: Zarah di Batu Luhur. Tidak usah disusul. Belakangan kusadari, kalimat kedua itu tidak perlu. Memang tak ada yang menyusul. Orang-orang kampung juga tak mengusikku. Seolah mafhum atas apa yang terjadi, mereka membiarkanku menggelar sleepingbag di

saung ladang Ayah tanpa bertanya. Peralatan berkemahku teronggok di sana setiap hari tak terganggu.

My departure from the house was only marked by a piece of paper that I put on the dining table: Zarah at Batu Luhur. No need to follow. Later I realized that the second sentence was unnecessary. Indeed, nothing followed. The village people also did not bother me. As if they understood what had happened, they let me roll out a sleeping bag in my father's hut without asking. My camping gear sits there every day undisturbed.

Meski hidupku menggelandang, bersepeda lebih dari 40 kilometer setiap hari, tidur di saung bambu tak ber dinding, untuk pertama kali setelah sekian lama kutemukan kedamaian. Ketenangan. Kebebasan. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 140–141)

Even though my life is homeless, cycling more than 40 kilometers every day and sleeping in a bamboo hut with no walls, I have found peace for the first time in a long time. Calm. Freedom. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 140–141)

Zarah feels peace when he lives alone, in nature and sleeps in a hut when children his age are still busy with school activities and living at home. Zarah is different. Her courage and independence show that Zarah has a choleric personality.

Alam tak pernah berbasa-basi. Dengan jujur dan tanpa kompromi, alam menunjukkan bahwa terkadang kita harus mati demi memperjuangkan tujuan yang lebih besar. Pertunjukkan itu menggugahku lebih dalam daripada yang kuantisipasi. Malam itu juga kuputuskan, aku tak pulang lagi ke Jawa. Melalui pertengkaran sengit yang berakhir dengan aku menandatangani surat perjanjian pelepasan tanggung jawab, aku berhasil tinggal. Dengan menumpang kelotok umum yang berpapasan aku kembali ke kamp terakhir. Sore-sore petugas kamp akhirnya membawaku menemui Ibu Inga yang baru saja sampai di Tanjung Puting dan belum sempat beristirahat dari perjalanan panjangnya. Ia langsung disodori masalah. Aku. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 194–195)

Nature never minces words. Honestly and uncompromisingly, nature shows that sometimes we have to die for a more significant cause. The show moved me more profoundly than I anticipated. That same night I decided I would not go back to Java. I endured a heated argument that ended with me signing a waiver agreement by riding a public boat that passed me back to the last camp. In the afternoon, the camp officials finally

took me to meet Mrs. Inga, who had just arrived in Tanjung Puting and had not had time to rest from her long journey. He was immediately presented with a problem. Me. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 194–195)

The data quoted above shows how Zarah boldly made big decisions in her life. Living and volunteering in Kalimantan. Abah also recognized Zarah's bravery. Before Abah and Zarah died, they met through Iboga. Abah admitted that Zarah was the bravest granddaughter.

"Kamu cucu Abah paling pintar. Paling berani. Kamu jaga baik-baik ibu dan adikmu, ya."

"You are the smartest grandson of Abah. Most daring. You take good care of your mother and sister, okay?"

Factors Affecting the Main Character's Personality

Two factors affect a person's personality: the frame of experience, which is a pattern formed from experience, and a frame of reference, which means a pattern formed from references/norms (Wahib, 2015). A frame of experience is an experience that is the result of human interaction with their environment, whether it is something that is heard, seen and felt and can also experience at an early age (infants to adolescents) will form permanent value systems in human children. In comparison, the frame of reference is a reference to several existing norms used by a child in determining one's attitude (Wahib, 2015). After conducting the analysis, it was found that several factors make up Zarah's personality. These factors include:

Genetic Factors (Inherited Factors)

Genetic factors influence a person's nature and behavior, which are determined by the combination of genes possessed by that person. Genes are the minor units of genetic information that regulate cell structure and function. Genetic factors can affect personality. Genetics can also influence how people respond to their environment and react to certain situations. According to Soemanto (2006), heredity is the main factor influencing human development. Heredity, in this case, can be interpreted as the totality of a person's characteristics that parents pass on to their children or all the physical and psychological potential individuals possess.

Research has shown that genetics can be essential in determining several aspects of personality, such as intelligence, emotional intelligence, social abilities, and self-awareness. In the novel Supernova Episode Particle, Zarah's stubborn personality is inherited from Firas, her



father. In addition, Zarah chose to go to school to understand her thoughts and know the clues to her father's whereabouts. These two things show that the main character Zarah inherits intelligence from her father.

Untuk memahami isi jurnal Ayah demi melanjutkan pencarianku, tak bisa lagi aku mengandalkan kemampuan sendiri. Aku harus naik tingkat, Ilmuku harus bertambah. Esok paginya, Ibu, Umi, dan Abah sedang sarapan di meja makan. Kuhampiri mereka sambil menguatkan hati. Jantungku berdebar kencang "Zarah mau sekolah". (Lestari, 2012, p. 94)

To understand the contents of Father's journal to continue my search, I can no longer rely on my abilities. I have to level up, my knowledge must increase. Mother, Umi, and Abah had breakfast at the dining table the following day. I approached them while strengthening the heart. My heart was pounding. "Zarah is going to school." (Lestari, 2012, p. 94)

Stubbornness is one of the characteristics of being passionate. Zarah has a stubborn personality inherited from her father, Firas. It is proven in the quote below.

"Kenapa kamu begitu bodoh, Zarah? Kenapa kamu begitu keras kepala? Nggak cukup Ayahmu menyiksa keluarga kita. Masih harus kamu ikut-ikutan. Nggak kasihan kamu sama Ibu?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 128)

"Why are you so stupid, Zarah? Why are you so stubborn? It's not enough for your father to torture our family. You still have to join in. Aren't you sorry for Mother?" (Lestari, 2012, p. 128)

Environmental Factor

Environmental factors can affect personality and influence how a person thinks, feels and acts. The environment can shape a person's personality through the experiences they experience, the people they meet, and the situations they face. The environment can also shape a person's personality through the social, economic and cultural conditions in which they live. Besides genetics, Zarah's personality is also influenced by the surrounding environment. Zarah's work as a wildlife photographer and her love for nature does not just appear. Event after incident forms his character. Like the quote below:

Dengan uang yang terbatas, Ayah membelikanku polaroid bekas supaya aku punya kerjaan, mengintruksikan apa saja yang harus difoto dan memanggilku Si Mata Ketiga. (Lestari, 2012, p. 56)

With little money, Father bought me a used polaroid so I could have a job, instructed me what to photograph and called me The Third Eye. (Lestari, 2012, p. 56)

The data quote tells that when Zarah first learned photography, her father bought her a Polaroid camera to hone her photography talent.

Lama-kelamaan, Bukit Jambul menjadi tempat yang tidak lagi mengerikan. Di sanalah tempatku berekreasi setiap akhir pekan. Di sanalah surga bagi hobi fotografiku, tempat objek-objek fotoku berkumpul dan memunculkan dirinya dengan ajaib dan tak terduga. Di mata penduduk, Bukit Jambul tetap bertahan menjadi tempat angker. Bagiku, Bukit Jambul adalah tempat piknik. Betapapun aku mengapresiasi keindahannya, diam-diam ternyata aku merindukan sisi misteriusnya. Dan entah kapan lagi sisi itu sudi menyuguhkan misterinya kepadaku. (Lestari, 2012, p. 170)

Gradually, Bukit Jambul became a place that was no longer scary. That's where I hang out every weekend. It is a paradise for my photography hobby, where my photographic objects gather and appear magically and unexpectedly. In the eyes of the people, Bukit Jambul remains a haunted place. For me, Bukit Jambul is a picnic spot. I secretly miss her mysterious side as much as I appreciate her beauty. And I don't know when that side will present its mystery to me again. (Lestari, 2012, p. 170)

Based on the data excerpt above talks about Zarah's love for nature. She uses the Bukit Jambul nature as an object for her photographs and is talented. He also received a job offer as a wildlife photographer.

Saya tahu pekerjaan Paul, Karena itulah saya bilang kepadanya ada anak istimewa di tempat ini. Dia punya banyak bakat fotografi, dia punya kedekatan alami dengan hutan, dengan alam. Biarpun anak itu sangat suka tinggal disini, dia terlalu besar untuk dikurung di Tanjung Puting. Anak itu bisa melakukan hal-hal yang luar biasa yang bahkan dia sendiri belum menyadarinya. (Lestari, 2012, p. 255)

I know Paul's job, that's why I told him there's a special kid in this place. He has many talents for photography, he has a natural affinity for the forest, for nature. Even though the kid liked living here, he was too big to be locked up in Tanjung Puting. The boy could do extraordinary things that he had not even realized. (Lestari, 2012, p. 255)

Before becoming a photographer traveling to various continents, Zarah lived in Tanjung Puting and met Paul, a mentor and friend who brought Zarah to London. A supportive environment and persistence in honing talent have been factors for Zarah's success.

Cultural Factor

Culture can affect personality by determining how people interact with others, how they express emotions, and how they judge the behavior of others. Culture can also influence how people think about themselves and the world around them. Culture can form values and norms that influence how a person behaves and thinks. It can shape a person's personality and determine how they react to certain situations.

People's habit of something considered valuable is a form of cultural factor. In the Particle novel, one piece of data is found that refers to cultural values, one of the factors influencing personality. When Zarah got an assignment to Africa, she was given the name Selenkay which means stubborn.

Sesuai adat di desa Maasai yang kukunjungi, mereka memberiku nama Maasai; Selenkay. Artinya perempuan yang keras kepala waktu remaja. Aku takjub sekaligus geli. Nama Maasaiku sepertinya tidak diberikan sembarangan. Kejadian demi kejadian di sana seolah mengonfirmasi intuisi pemimpin desa yang memberiku nama. (Lestari, 2012, p. 293)

According to custom in the Maasai village I visited, they gave me a Maasai name; Selenkay. It means a stubborn girl when she was a teenager. I was amazed and amused. The Maasaiku name has not been given in vain. After the incident, there confirmed the intuition of the village leader who gave me the name. (Lestari, 2012, p. 293)

Experience Factor

Experience factors can play an essential role in shaping one's personality. Different experiences can shape how a person thinks, acts and reacts to certain situations. Positive experiences can help a person develop self-confidence, social skills and emotional skills, whereas negative experiences can cause a person to develop anxiety, depression and other problems. Repeated experiences can also shape one's personality. Experience is one of the factors that indirectly shape Zarah's personality. She experiences various incidents, so she finds it hard to trust people and becomes apathetic.

Problemku terbesar adalah mempercayai spesies Homo sapiens. Termasuk diriku sendiri. Padahal, manusia terlahir ke dunia dibungkus rasa percaya. Tak ada yang lebih tahu kita ketimbang plasenta. Tak ada rumah yang lebih aman daripada rahim ibu. Namun, di detik pertama kita meluncur keluar, perjudian hidup dimulai. Taruhanmu adalah rasa percaya yang kau lego satu persatu demi sesuatu bernama cinta. (Lestari, 2012, p. 8)

My biggest problem is believing in the species Homo sapiens. Including myself. Whereas, humans are born into the world wrapped in trust. Nothing knows us better than the placenta. There is no safer home than the mother's womb. However, within the first second, we slide out the live betting begins. Your bet is the trust that you sell one by one for the sake of something called love. (Lestari, 2012, p. 8)

The quote above illustrates that Zarah's apathetic personality is formed from experiences where he does not even trust himself.

Aku berteriak kencang tanpa bisa kutahan. Sebuah kekuatan entah dari mana melesatkan tubuhku berlari ke halaman belakang. Kudorong gentong besi hingga jatuh ke tanah. Bau asap dan minyak tanah meruap ke udara. Perhatianku terpusat pada sampul jurnal-jurnal Ayah yang dilalap api. Rasa percayaku pada Ibu musnah bersama jurnal Ayah yang dibakarnya. Dua orang terpenting dalam hidupku, kedua orangtuaku sendiri, dengan cara dan waktu yang berbedaa menghancurkanku sekali jadi. Hubunganku dengan Ibu berubah sejak malam itu. dengan segala perbedaan kami, berdebat dan bertengkar adalah rutinitas yang sudah biasa kami jalani. Semua itu berhenti, komunikasi di antara kami membeku. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 136–137)

I screamed without being able to hold it in. A force out of nowhere sent my body running into the backyard. I pushed the iron barrel until it fell to the ground. The smell of smoke and kerosene wafted into the air. My attention was focused on the flaming covers of Father's journals. My trust in Mother was destroyed along with Father's journal, which he burned. The two most influential people in my life, my own parents, in different ways and at different times, destroyed me once in a while. My relationship with Mom changed since that night. With all our differences, arguing and fighting are routines that we are used to. All that stopped, and communication between us froze. (Lestari, 2012, pp. 136–137)

Zarah's crisis of trust in humans is not without reason. Zarah, who lost Firas, is also disappointed by her mother. She feels no one can understand her, including the two most influential people.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it was found that there were 8 (eight) data indicating passionate personality types, 5 (five) phlegmatic personalities, and 6 (six) choleric personalities. The dominant personality type owned by the main character is the passionate personality type which shows that Zarah has a stubborn and unruly character. However, Zarah also has a strong, firm, diligent character in her mission to find her father. Zarah's personality is motivated by several factors, namely genetics or heredity found in 2 (two) data, environmental factors in 3 (three) data, cultural factors in 1 (one) data and experience factors in 2 (two) data.

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