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[www.iep.utm.edu/freud](http://www.iep.utm.edu/freud)

[www.knowledgecenter.unr.edu.com](http://www.knowledgecenter.unr.edu.com)

## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1**

#### **Biography of Sigmund Freud, Psychoanalysis Founder**

Freud was born in Freiberg, Moravia in 1856, but when he was four years old his family moved to Vienna where he was to live and work until the last years of his life. In 1938 the Nazis annexed Austria, and Freud, who was Jewish, was allowed to leave for England. For these reasons, it was above all with the city of Vienna that Freud's name was destined to be deeply associated for posterity, founding as he did what was to become known as the 'first Viennese school' of psychoanalysis from which flowed psychoanalysis as a movement and all subsequent developments in this field. The scope of Freud's interests, and of his professional training, was very broad. He always considered himself first and foremost a scientist, endeavoring to extend the compass of human knowledge, and to this end (rather than to the practice of medicine) he enrolled at the medical school at the University of Vienna in 1873. He concentrated initially on biology, doing research in physiology for six years under the great German scientist Ernst Brücke, who was director of the Physiology Laboratory at the University, and thereafter specializing in neurology. He received his medical degree in 1881, and

having become engaged to be married in 1882, he rather reluctantly took up more secure and financially rewarding work as a doctor at Vienna General Hospital. Shortly after his marriage in 1886, which was extremely happy and gave Freud six children—the youngest of whom, Anna, was to herself become a distinguished psychoanalyst—Freud set up a private practice in the treatment of psychological disorders, which gave him much of the clinical material that he based his theories and pioneering techniques on.

In 1885-86, Freud spent the greater part of a year in Paris, where he was deeply impressed by the work of the French neurologist Jean Charcot who was at that time using hypnotism to treat hysteria and other abnormal mental conditions. When he returned to Vienna, Freud experimented with hypnosis but found that its beneficial effects did not last. At this point he decided to adopt instead a method suggested by the work of an older Viennese colleague and friend, Josef Breuer, who had discovered that when he encouraged a hysterical patient to talk uninhibitedly about the earliest occurrences of the symptoms, they sometimes gradually abated. Working with Breuer, Freud formulated and developed the idea that many neuroses (phobias, hysterical paralysis and pains, some forms of paranoia, and so forth) had their origins in deeply traumatic experiences which had occurred in the patient's past but which were now forgotten—hidden from consciousness. The treatment was to enable the patient to recall the experience to consciousness, to confront it in a deep way both intellectually and emotionally, and in thus discharging it, to remove the underlying psychological causes of the

neurotic symptoms. This technique, and the theory from which it is derived, was given its classical expression in *Studies in Hysteria*, jointly published by Freud and Breuer in 1895.

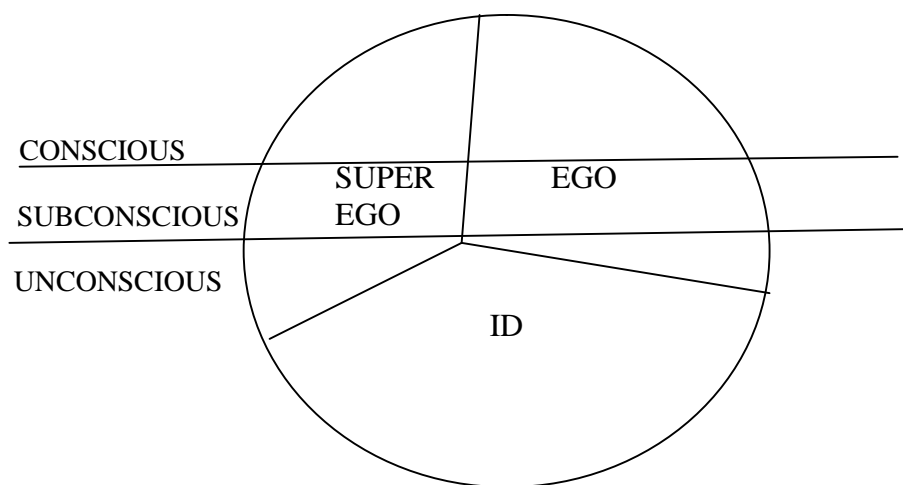
Shortly thereafter, however, Breuer found that he could not agree with what he regarded as the excessive emphasis which Freud placed upon the sexual origins and content of neuroses, and the two parted company, with Freud continuing to work alone to develop and refine the theory and practice of psychoanalysis. In 1900, after a protracted period of self-analysis, he published *The Interpretation of Dreams*, which is generally regarded as his greatest work. This was followed in 1901 by *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*; and in 1905 by *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*. Freud's psychoanalytic theory was initially not well received—when its existence was acknowledged at all it was usually by people who were, as Breuer had foreseen, scandalized by the emphasis placed on sexuality by Freud. It was not until 1908, when the first International Psychoanalytical Congress was held at Salzburg that Freud's importance began to be generally recognized. This was greatly facilitated in 1909, when he was invited to give a course of lectures in the United States, which were to form the basis of his 1916 book *Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis*. From this point on Freud's reputation and fame grew enormously, and he continued to write prolifically until his death, producing in all more than twenty volumes of theoretical works and clinical studies. He was also not averse to critically revising his views, or to making fundamental alterations to his most basic principles when he considered

that the scientific evidence demanded it—this was most clearly evidenced by his advancement of a completely new tripartite (*id*, *ego*, and *super-ego*) model of the mind in his 1923 work *The Ego and the Id*. He was initially greatly heartened by attracting followers of the intellectual caliber of Adler and Jung, and was correspondingly disappointed when they both went on to found rival schools of psychoanalysis—thus giving rise to the first two of many schisms in the movement—but he knew that such disagreement over basic principles had been part of the early development of every new science. After a life of remarkable vigor and creative productivity, he died of cancer while exiled in England in 1939.

Taken from: ([www.iep.utm.edu/freud](http://www.iep.utm.edu/freud)).

## Appendix 2

### FREUD'S STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY



Taken from:

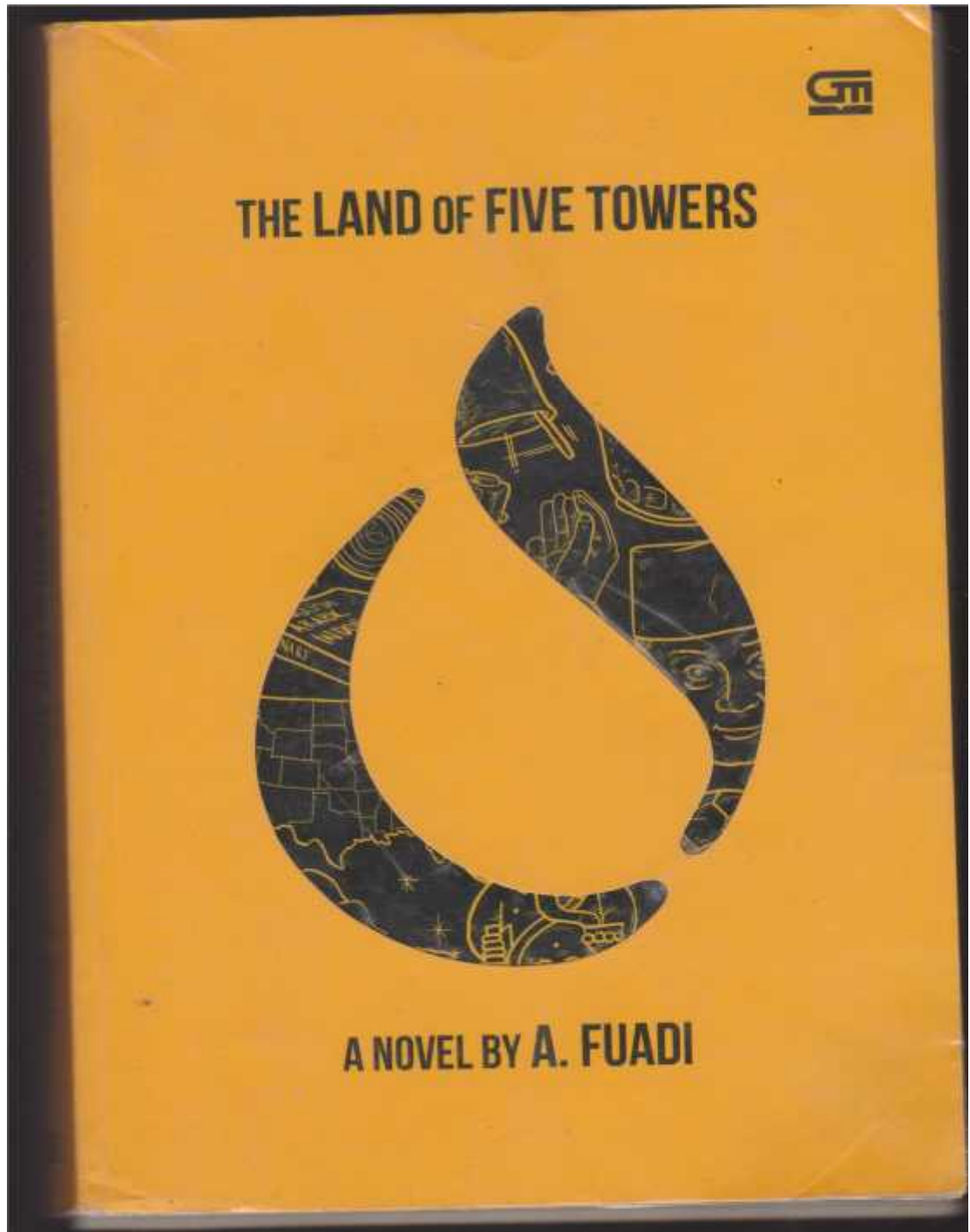
Alwisol. 2007. *Psikologi Kperibadian*. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah

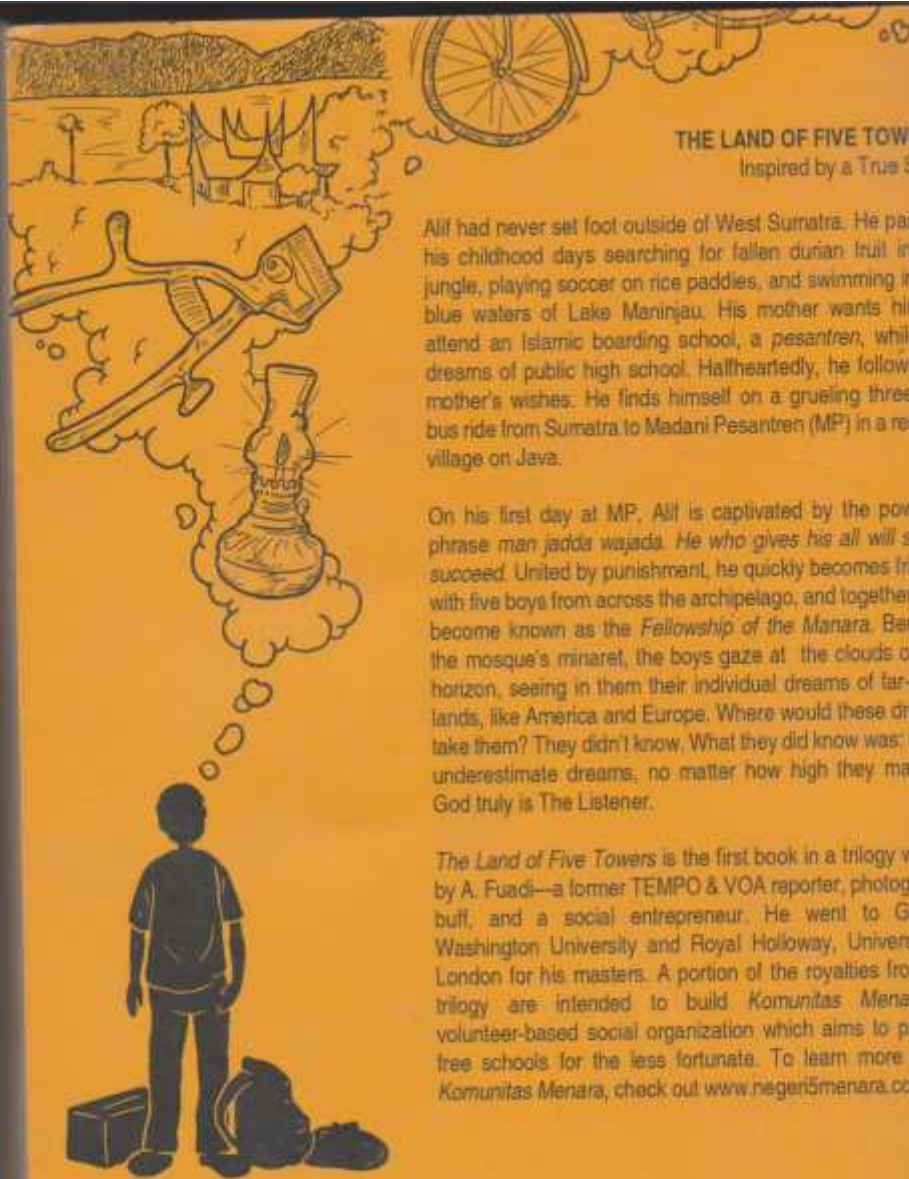


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### **Appendix 3**

Cover of *The Land of Five Towers* Novel





## THE LAND OF FIVE TOWERS

Inspired by a True Story

Alif had never set foot outside of West Sumatra. He passed his childhood days searching for fallen durian fruit in the jungle, playing soccer on rice paddies, and swimming in the blue waters of Lake Maninjau. His mother wants him to attend an Islamic boarding school, a *pesantren*, while he dreams of public high school. Halfheartedly, he follows his mother's wishes. He finds himself on a grueling three-day bus ride from Sumatra to Madani Pesantren (MP) in a remote village on Java.

On his first day at MP, Alif is captivated by the powerful phrase *man jadda wajada*. *He who gives his all will surely succeed*. United by punishment, he quickly becomes friends with five boys from across the archipelago, and together they become known as the *Fellowship of the Manara*. Beneath the mosque's minaret, the boys gaze at the clouds on the horizon, seeing in them their individual dreams of far-away lands, like America and Europe. Where would these dreams take them? They didn't know. What they did know was: never underestimate dreams, no matter how high they may be. God truly is The Listener.

*The Land of Five Towers* is the first book in a trilogy written by A. Fuadi—a former TEMPO & VOA reporter, photography buff, and a social entrepreneur. He went to George Washington University and Royal Holloway, University of London for his masters. A portion of the royalties from the trilogy are intended to build *Komunitas Menara*, a volunteer-based social organization which aims to provide free schools for the less fortunate. To learn more about *Komunitas Menara*, check out [www.negen5menara.com](http://www.negen5menara.com)

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Appendix 4



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 SEEN IN AHMAD FUADY'S THE LAND OF FIVE  
 TOWERS  
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No	Tanggal	Keperluan	Isi Konsultasi	Tanda Tangan
1.	29/01/14	Proposal	Revising the title of the Thesis.	
2.	11/02/14	Chapter 1	Revising Research Problems.	
3.	18/02/14	Chapter 2	Revising chapter 2 Psychology in Literature.	



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No.	Date	Chapter	Task/Assignment	Grade/Mark
4.	01/04/14	Chapter 3	Revising Data Analysis and Interpretation.	B
5.	06/05/14	Chapter 4	Revising Introductory Paragraph (Chapter 4)	B
6.	20/05/14	Chapter 1	Ass Research Questions.	A
7.	10/06/14	Chapter 3	Revising Grammar Use B.	A
8.	06/07/14	All chapters	Revising Abstract, Chapter V and Sentences.	A
9.	11/07/14	All chapters	-	B

## Appendix 5

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