

Personality Analysis of the Character Lucas Ford in the Novel in a Blue Moon By Ilana Tan: A Study of Literary Psychology

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Received: 5 July 2023
Revised: 23 July 2023
Accepted: 2 August 2023

Abstract

This research specifically aims to describe the personality of the main character Lucas Ford in the novel *In a Blue Moon* by Ilana Tan. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. This type of research uses library, listening and note-taking techniques. His research is to examine the personality aspects of characters in literary works. This approach will provide an overview of the thought process experienced by the main character which is a form of the id, ego and superego personality aspects. The research results show that the personality of the main character in the novel *In a Blue Moon* by Ilana Tan includes the id, ego and superego.

Keywords: Main Character, Personality, Literary Psychology

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How to Cite: Sirait, R. (2023). Personality Analysis of the Character Lucas Ford in the Novel in a Blue Moon By Ilana Tan: A Study of Literary Psychology. *International Journal of Education, Information Technology, and Others*, 6(3), 426-435. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10035558>

INTRODUCTION

Literary works are a form of art that is basically a means of expressing ideas or ideas of an author creatively and imaginatively. Human life and the various problems it faces are often a source of inspiration for authors in producing a literary work. On the other hand, literary works can be used by authors to inform readers about their views on life. In this case, the author is free to determine the reality of human life that will be raised into a writing.

According to Suhariato (1982:11), a literary work is created based on the author's imagination. One thing that cannot be denied is the fact that the author always lives in a certain time and space. In it he is always involved in a problem. A literary work is an author's creative process towards the reality of the author's social life. A literary work is an artificial or fictional life of the author. The life in a literary work is a life that has been colored by the author's attitude, educational background, beliefs and so on. Therefore, the reality or truth in literary works cannot be equated with the reality or truth around us.

One form of literary work is the novel. Novels are a place for authors to express their work in written form. In the novel there is a main character who is the main center of the story. All conflicts contained in the novel are experienced by the main character and other characters who influence each other. Usually the conflict experienced is a true story or mere fiction. The author in creating a work cannot be separated from hard work and observations in the surrounding environment to create a high imagination. One of them, the author observes aspects of people's lives, such as the phenomenon of romance. The phenomenon of romance



has appeared in many literary works for a long time and is growing until now. The emergence of this phenomenon is one of the causes of the birth of works that raise the issue of negative actions and maintaining morals.

A novel's most interesting element is conflict. Conflict is the most interesting. It can even be said that it is the conflict that builds the storyline. Usually, interesting novels contain sudden and surprising conflicts. In a novel, there are generally main characters and additional characters that build a storyline. Nugiyantoro, 2009: 176 (in Wicaksono, 2018: 185) reveals that the main character is the character who appears most often in the storyline, the character who is most subjected to events in the novel as a perpetrator or who experiences events. In every novel or literary work a main character has a different personality.

The approach used in this observation is a literary psychology approach. According to Atkinson, 1996: 7 (in Minderop, 2016: 3) Psychology comes from the Greek word *psyche*, which means soul, and *logos* which means science. So psychology means the soul or science that investigates and studies human behavior. According to Minderop (2016:540), psychology is a study that explains literary works that are believed to reflect psychological processes and activities. In studying a psychological work, it must be understood the extent of the writer's psychological involvement and the writer's ability to present fictional characters involved with psychological problems. Psychology in literature contains phenomena that occur through the behavior of the characters as psychological symptoms.

Endraswara (2013:96) states that literary psychology is a literary study that looks at the psychological activities of characters. According to Ratna (2015:342) the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects that exist in literary works, although it is not true that the analysis of literary psychology is independent of the needs of society, but it also provides an understanding of society through the characters in literary works indirectly. In general, the study of literary psychology includes three elements, namely, id, ego and superego, all of which have an inseparable relationship.

Based on Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, there is a special term known as psychoanalysis in the observation of literary psychology that Freud discovered around the 1890s. Later psychoanalysis around 1900s became a scientific discipline. Psychoanalytic theory is related to the role and development of human psychology. This study is a part of psychology that has contributed greatly to human psychology. In psychoanalytic theory, the personality structure consists of three aspects or systems, namely the Id, Ego, and Superego. The id aspect is an element of personality that exists since birth. The way the id works is related to the pleasure principle, which always avoids uncomfortable things to seek satisfaction. The ego aspect is an element of personality in the conscious and subconscious realms that connects the id and superego. The ego acts as the executive branch of the personality or as a decision maker between the id and superego.

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connects the id and superego. The ego acts as the executive branch of the personality or as a decision maker between the id and superego. The superego aspect is the moral element of personality that is related to good and bad right and wrong in the standards or norms of society. The superego acts to block the id's impulses and bad right and wrong in the standards or norms of society. The superego acts to block the id's impulses.

Based on this background, the author wants to examine the personality of Lucas Ford in the novel *In a Blue Moon* by Ilana Tan: A Literary Psychology Study.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative descriptive research. According to Moleong (2002:6) qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words about the properties of an individual, situation or symptoms of a particular group that can be observed. Descriptive data referred to in this study is using data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences or paragraphs and not numbers. In this study, the data used is qualitative data description where the data is obtained from data in the form of words and not in the form of numbers. Data using this qualitative method is obtained through various data collection techniques such as interviews, document analysis and observation. defined as all facts and figures that can be used as material to compile information, while information is the result of data processing used for a purpose.

The data collection technique used in this research is the library method with the technique of reading *simak catat*. The techniques used are reading and writing techniques and literature techniques. (1) Literature technique, according to Sukmadinata (in Diana 2010: 10) is an activity to examine the theories underlying the research, both theories related to the field of science under study and methodology. In the literature study, the data used is empirical, so it can use data studies from previous research as a reference. In the case of literature study, the data used is interference so it can use data studies from previous research as a reference. In this case, research with library techniques is carried out by determining the book that will be used as a theoretical reference to conclude the research results. (2) Listening technique according to Sudaryanto (in Faruk, 2012: 24) is a set of ways or techniques to conclude the facts that are in the research problem. The listening technique in this study was carried out by: (a) Reading the novel *In a Blue Moon* repeatedly. (b) Studying the interference book and doing data processing. (c) Using primary and secondary data.

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive analysis method. This is because this research will describe what is analyzed. The technique used in analyzing the data in this study is exposure, meaning that each data obtained shows data on the aspects of literary psychology contained in the novel entitled *In a Blue Moon*. In this kind of research, the researcher becomes a participant, the research enters the world of the data being researched, tries to analyze the concepts in it, and continues to systematize the object under study. The use of descriptive analysis method in this research is done with the following stages: (a) Reading and understanding every page of the novel. (b) Selecting data and

determining data that are in accordance with the problem. (c) Identifying aspects of the problem contained in the storyline. (d) Describing the observation results in accordance with the data obtained. (e) Make a research report.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sigmund Freud According to Freud (in Minderop 2016: 20) behavior is the result of conflict and reconciliation of three systems or aspects of personality. Factors that influence personality are historical factors from the past and modern or present factors, analogous to innate factors and environmental factors in the formation of individual personality. Freud's personality structure consists of three important aspect elements, namely the id, ego and superego.

According to Freud (in Minderop 2016: 21) the id is the king or queen, the ego is the prime minister, and the superego is the high priest. The id acts like an absolute ruler, must be respected, arbitrary, spoiled, likes the element of pleasure and is selfish, all his desires must be done immediately. The ego as the prime minister is likened to a mandate that must complete all work related to reality that responds to the wishes of the community. The superego, like an imam or cleric who always respects and practices good and bad values, reminds the greedy id of the importance of wise and knowledgeable behavior.

A. Id

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According to Yusuf LN and Nurihsan, 2012: 42 (in Rosmila, 2020: 334) id takes two ways (processes), to reduce stress or eliminate unpleasant conditions and to obtain pleasure, the way is through reflexes and primary. Reflexes are mechanical/automatic reactions that are innate to human nature, such as: sneezing and blinking. Through reflexes, tension (discomfort) can be immediately reduced. Primary processes are more complex psychological reactions. Primary processes attempt to reduce discomfort by forming fantasies (fantasizing) about objects or activities that will relieve the discomfort that occurs in humans. For example: when we are hungry we imagine food.

It can be seen from the quote below based on the id aspect in Lucas Ford's personality in the novel *In a Blue Moon*.

"This was all your idea, and those are your rats," Lucas said, pointing at Max, then Toby. "I don't understand why I'm getting punished too."

"Because you laughed the loudest, mate," Max said lightly. "You nearly rolled on the floor and choked on your breath laughing so hard," Toby chuckled.

Lucas scowled in annoyance. Yes, he did think it was very funny. But Miss Fleming disagreed. Red-faced with rage, Miss Fleming dragged the three of them into her office, scolded them severely, and gave them a sadistic punishment. (In a Blue Moon 2015:27)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who feels annoyed with his friends because they are punished, even though Lucas is also guilty of laughing when the incident occurred. So, the id that Lucas has is feeling annoyed.

Lucas gave him a sharp glance. "Are you going to answer or should I go over there and beat him up for snatching someone else's fiancée?"

Sophie gave a short laugh. "You can't possibly cause a scene at your friend's important event."

Lucas Ford's eyebrows rose defiantly. "You want to bet?"

Sophie blinked at him.

"Okay." Lucas Ford nodded briefly, placed his drink on the small table near them, and began to stride confidently towards Nic and his friends. (In a Blue Moon 2015:09-91)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who defiantly will beat up Sophie's friend, because Sophie did not give an answer to his question. So the id that Lucas has is challenging.

"I really like the fact that I can now hug you whenever and wherever I want," Lucas said.

"Oh, yeah?" Sophie raised an eyebrow.

"Oh, yes," Lucas agreed. "By the way, in addition to getting my hug, I stopped by to give you this."

When Lucas broke the hug, Sophie saw that he was holding the sweetest bunch of daisies she'd ever seen. "For me?" she asked, looking up at Lucas with sparkling eyes.

"For you of course, but who else?" Lucas replied.

"Thank you," Sophie murmured as she accepted the flowers. (In a Blue Moon 2015:275)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who feels happy because he can hug Sophie anytime and anywhere he wants. So, Lucas' id is happy.

B. Egos

According to Rosmila (2020: 334), ego is the psychological aspect of personality that lies between the conscious and subconscious. Ego adheres to the principle of reality or realistic principles and takes into consideration the superego in the form of actions or efforts made by a person to meet the demands of id. As a result of contact from the outside world ego is formed in the individual's personality

structure, ego acts as the executive branch of the personality or as a decision maker. In connection with efforts to satisfy needs or reduce one's stress, the process owned and carried out by the ego is a secondary process.

Ego is the psychological aspect of personality that lies between the conscious and the unconscious. The ego adheres to the principle of reality or realistic principles and takes into consideration the superego in the form of actions or efforts made by a person to fulfill the demands of the id. As a result of contact with the outside world the ego is formed in the individual's personality structure, the ego acts as the executive branch of the personality or as a decision maker. In connection with efforts to satisfy needs or reduce one's stress, the process owned and carried out by the ego is a secondary process.

In the opinion of Minderop (2016:22), the ego functions according to the rules of reality, in contrast to the id. In other words, based on relevant things and the real world, the ego fulfills the demands of the organism. Ego means reality and, to some extent. The ego sits between two opposing forces, guarding and obeying the principles of reality by trying to fulfill individual pleasures that are limited by reality. For example, a criminal or someone who only wants to achieve his own satisfaction, will be constrained and hindered by the reality he faces. Similarly, the presence of an individual who has a high sexual drive and aggression will certainly not be satisfied without supervision. Therefore, the ego helps humans to reflect on whether they can satisfy themselves without causing problems or suffering for themselves.

Minderop (2016:22) also argues that the ego lies between the conscious and the subconscious. The ego's tasks give way to spiritual roles, such as: problem solving, decision making and reasoning. For this reason, the ego is the main leader in the personality; like an industrial leader who is able to make rational decisions for the betterment of the business. The id and ego do not have morality because they do not know the value of good and bad.

It can be seen from the quote below based on the ego aspect of Lucas Ford's personality in the novel *In a Blue Moon*.

Lucas also sat back down, leaned forward, rested his elbows on his knees, and squeezed his hands together. He looked troubled and nervous. After taking a deep breath, he said, "I know you don't want an apology from me, but I still want to apologize. For everything I've ever done."

Sophie looked at him with furrowed brows in disbelief.

"You know an apology won't change what happened," she muttered dryly.

Lucas nodded. "I know. But I still want you to apologize." (*In a Blue Moon* 2015:57-58)

Lucas lifted his face and leaned his back against the back of his swivel chair. "If you apologize, but your apology is not accepted, what should you do?". (*In a Blue Moon* 2015:61)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who tried to apologize for what he had done in the past even though his apology was not accepted. So, Lucas' ego is to apologize.

Lucas thought for a moment, then said, "You can...," he wiggled one hand reluctantly, "...hit me."

Sophie looked at him with her eyebrows raised high. "What?"

"Maybe then you can forgive me?" Lucas said hopefully with a shrug.

Sophie Wilson snorted, but a faint smile appeared on her lips. "You're too optimistic."

That fleeting smile gives Lucas hope. A smile is a good sign, isn't it? Even if that smile appeared and disappeared in a split second. Even if that smile was probably just a product of Lucas's imagination. (In a Blue Moon 2015:79-80)

From the quote above, it describes Lucas' optimistic attitude when apologizing and getting a good sign that he will soon be forgiven. So, Lucas' ego is optimistic.

"Stop biting your nails," Lucas muttered as he returned his gaze to the road ahead.

Sophie showed no sign of hearing Lucas.

Lucas glanced at her once more, then reached out to take Sophie's hand, moving it away from his lips. That's when Sophie gasped and turned to look at Lucas.

"You could cut your finger," Lucas muttered, still holding Sophie's hand. He looked straight ahead again. "Don't worry. Your grandfather is fine. You spoke to Tyler yourself earlier and he said he's stable. Just tired." (In a Blue Moon 2015:266-267)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who is worried about Sophie when he sees Sophie biting her nails, so Lucas holds Sophie's hand so she doesn't get hurt. So, Lucas' ego is worried.

C. Superegos

The superego is similar to the conscience that knows the value of good and bad. Like the id, the superego does not consider reality because it does not struggle with the realistic, unless the id's high sexual drive and aggression can be satisfied within moral considerations. For example, a person's ego regularly wants sex so as not to disrupt his career with children, but the person's id wants satisfying sex because sex is fun. Then the superego emerges and mediates by assuming that he feels guilty by having sex (Minderop, 2016:22).

The superego is the moral element of personality that relates to good and bad right and wrong in the standards or norms of society. Individuals have received training or information about good and bad behavior through life experiences, especially during childhood. The individual internalizes different social norms or certain moral principles, then demands that the individual live in accordance with these norms. The superego develops around the age of 3 to 5 years. At the age of 3 to 5 years, children learn to receive rewards and avoid punishment by directing their behavior in accordance with the requirements or wishes of their parents (Rosmila, 2020: 335).

Suryabrata, 2006: 127-128 (Rosmila, 2020: 335) said that the Superego in relation to the three aspects of personality, the superego has a role to: a) block the id's impuls, especially sexually and aggressively, because in its

manifestation it seems to be highly valued by society; b) encourage the ego to pursue moralistic rather than realistic ones; c) strive for perfection. The superego tends to fight both the ego and the id to create a world according to an idealized conception.

The development of the ego ideal occurs during childhood socialization, which involves rewarding good behavior with praise and gifts, especially in the family context. This superego becomes one of the main sources of a person's self-control.

It can be seen from the excerpt below based on the superego aspect in Lucas Ford's personality in the novel *In a Blue Moon*.

"A waiter thrust a tray of champagne at him. Lucas gave the sparkling champagne glasses an apologetic look, then smiled and shook his head at the waiter. He had to drive tonight, so he couldn't drink, although he might need the strength that it could give him". (*In a Blue Moon* 2015:15)

The quote above illustrates Lucas's self-awareness of not drinking champagne because he will be driving tonight. If he were to drink it and drive the car, it would result in an accident that could harm himself and others. So, Lucas' superego is self-awareness or restraint.

"I... may have said things I shouldn't have said."

The frown on his grandfather's forehead deepened. "Did you ever mention her background and ethnicity?"

"Uh, no?" Lucas said the word with a drawn voice and a hesitant tone.

"Good then," his grandfather said with a nod. "I'm sure your mother would be very disappointed if you made fun of your friends over background and ethnicity."

Lucas frowned. His mother was Korean American, but physically, Lucas was much more like his father, with a tall build, fair skin, brown hair, and dark blue eyes." (*In a Blue Moon* 2015:34)

From the quote above, it describes the character Lucas who has a different background and ethnicity because he has a Korean American mother and if Lucas alludes to other people's backgrounds and ethnicities that means Lucas is immoral and immoral. So, Lucas' superego is that Lucas is immoral because he has offended someone's background and ethnicity in the past.

He had wanted to go home when he saw Sophie and Nicholas leave the gallery at ten, but Miranda was still engaged in a heated discussion about contemporary art with some of the art critics present. Lucas didn't know if Miranda was really into art or just wanted to look smart to the critics. Lucas is almost tempted to leave Miranda there and go home alone. However, he was a gentleman-though Sophie Wilson would have sworn otherwise-and he forced himself to be patient for some time before he finally dragged Miranda home. (*In a Blue Moon* 2015:98)

From the quote above, it depicts Lucas' gentlemanly or responsible character, for not leaving Miranda even though Lucas was almost tempted to leave Miranda there and go home alone. So, Lucas' superego is responsible.

CONCLUSION

The id, ego, and superego personality structure of Lucas Ford's character in the novel *In a Blue Moon* Data is found in several aspects. The id aspect is that Lucas is upset, angry, defiant, happy, praising, calm about something that Lucas is experiencing. Upset because he was punished, angry because he was cornered by his friends, challenging to hit people when Sophie didn't answer his questions, happy because his apology had a chance of being forgiven. The ego aspect of Lucas' character is that he still apologizes even though his apology is not accepted, he is too optimistic because he thinks he will be forgiven, he is worried when Sophie bites her finger so Lucas holds her hand. The superego aspect of Lucas' character is that he can refrain from drinking champagne because he will be driving the car and if he drinks it and drives the car anyway, it could result in an accident that harms himself and others. In the past Lucas had offended Sophie's background and ethnicity which was immoral, but as an adult he realized that what he did in the past was very wrong, responsible to Miranda for not leaving her alone even though Lucas was tempted to leave her and go home alone.

It can be concluded that the id and ego aspects are more in Lucas Ford's character. The id aspect is the subconscious that seeks pleasure, eliminating discomfort. While the ego aspect of Lucas's character is the unconscious and subconscious actions of making the right decisions and finding solutions to his problems. The superego aspect of Lucas's character, the nature of being able to restrain himself so as not to cause bad things, had offended someone's personal problems and tried to apologize for his despicable actions, was responsible for his actions which did not leave the woman alone even though they went together, Lucas could restrain himself.

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