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Psychological Analysis On The Main Character Of “Green Eyed Lama” Novel

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Abstract

This research aimed to analyze Baasan’s psychological stability, the main character of the novel “Green Eyed Lama” by Oyungerel Tseveddamba as depicted in the true story of repression during 1937-1947 in Mongolia. In conducting this research, the researchers apply mixed methods including qualitative descriptive and quantitative data analysis. The researchers use documentation to collect 49 examples which expressed the main character’s conscious and subconscious actions from the novel. Then a questionnaire for 42 informants was conducted and the author’s speech about the novel was used as the technique for verifying the validity and reliability of the research. Research results were analyzed through classification and triangulation methods in the sense of contextual validity data and focusing on what psychological changes the main character has based on the Theory of Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler. The research result was concluded by focusing on the following three main points. Firstly, the main character’s psychological balance was portrayed in relation to social phenomena. Secondly, the main character’s subconscious feelings such as enjoyments, dreams, love, frustrations and fears were described by metaphoric language including idioms, and comparisons in various scenes to help achieve in-depth thinking and nature to make the novel more artistic. Finally, the psychological implications of the main character were attracted to the public which made the novel to be awarded as the Best Seller.

Keywords: Psychological stability, conscious and subconscious actions, external and internal feelings, Green Eyed Lama, main character, Baasan Lama

Introduction

“The Green Eyed Lama” is the best novel, a decade-long bestseller and the first Mongolian novel published in the West (Jack Weatherford). Its French version was published in November 2017 with the title of *Le Moine Aux Yeux Verts* by the French publishing house Grasset Editions. Almost all characters of the book were called by their real names as it narrates a true story in the year of 1938 which is the cause of murder in Mongolia derived from the communist regime establishment. A young nomadic herds-woman Sendmaa falls in love with Baasan who is a talented and handsome Lama, before his brother Bold asks her hand in marriage first. Their love triangle faded away with tragedy due to Stalin’s action against Buddhist beliefs. Cattle of other northern herders including Sendmaa and Bold are confiscated because of their brand for counter-revolutionaries, while Baasan is being arrested and sentenced to death due to a war of nation against a class enemy.

It is a novel based on the true story in Mongolia in terms of the genre of literature (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2015). It was written originally in English, and the Mongolian first publication of the novel (2008) consists of 17 chapters and 166 scenes which were classified as pre-repression, during repression and post-repression due to research aimed to analyze the document.

According to the theory of literature, literary psychology definition covers the psychology of the author and literature psychology since literature is a creative work combined with applied psychology that influences on the readers. Psychology of the author plays a main role in revealing both passion and emotion in literary works, whereas psychology of literature releases the final process of the entire work. The character of literary works derives from principles of psychology applied to literary works. Finally, the psychology of literature studies the influence of literary works on the reader (Meiliana, Modul Kuliah Psychology of Literature, 2020)

The feelings of readers are classified into four levels of interaction and the first one includes enjoyment, pleasure, or satisfaction. During sustained reading, these feelings are not important for the literary aspects of the interpretation. Empathy or sympathy are the second feelings of an author and narration which includes interpretation of the development and engagement of fictional representation. These feelings play an important mimetic role in comprehension of the text rather than distinctive literary aspects of reading. The formal components of literary texts such as narrative, stylistics, or generic are the formal components of literary texts which is an initial moment in readers’ response including the third feelings of fascination, interest, or intrigue. Aesthetic reactions release the fourth feeling that focuses on changing powers of feeling including readers’ attention. Aesthetic and narrative feelings influence self-understanding which is the interaction of metaphors and individual identification (David S. Miall*, 2002).

Researchers first impression after the reading leads us to study the novel in deep through the below questions:

How was the character’s feeling described by the author?

Do the authors and readers have the same feeling about the main character?

The reason for finding out the answer to the questions enabled us to work on this research.

According to our research objectives, we focused on affirming the final results of the research based on the individual psychological theory by Alfred Adler.

Literature Review

Literature and psychology focus on studying the soul of humans as literature outlines human behavior rooted in fiction while psychology discovers causes of human behavior because the successful presentation of characters, expression of moods, and psychological dimension of reality builds a literary work based on psychology. Psychology and the study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions, and the human soul. (Yimer, 2019)

Three types of psychological concepts consist of personality function, emotion and spirit, and self-center that is based on Carl Gustav Jung's findings of the research. Psyche is the composite or amount of totality from mental content, and self is the total personality of awareness and unconsciousness as he saw humans as something unique (Tambunsaribu, 2018).

The Tale of Genji which was written by Murasaki Shikibu is the treasure of Japanese literary due to the psychological content involving emotion. It is worth to note the English authors including Samuel Richardson and Laurence Stene, and Tristram Shady who are pioneers of literature psychology. According to the results of research, human thinking could be revealed in novels instead of a wide range of literary works including poetry, story, and drama. (Emir, 2016). Moreover, findings of Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) enabled researchers to work on research concerning combination of literature and psychology in the 20th century as his psychoanalytic literary criticism opened the way which was followed by Jung's archetypal criticism, Lacan's structuralist psychoanalytic analysis, and other psychology theorists who continued to use various approaches to literary works thus making their input to the analysis of literary works (Emir, Literature and Psychology in the Context of the Interaction of Social Sciences, 2016). Freud Lacan's definition of psychological theory based on the psychoanalytic literary criticism was applied to The Old Man and Sea which was written by Ernest Hemingway. Accordance with Jacques Lacan, Ernest Hemingway's Voyage (with the sea) illustrates attitude, desire, and hopeful embracement toward natural phenomena and life beginning with ultimate return. (Meiliana, Modul Kuliah Psychology of Literature, 2020)

Thus, Lacan used his primary psychological theories/phases to explore Hemingway's conscious and unconscious views in The Old Man and the Sea. According to Jungman & Tabor's (2003) work on the literary analytic perspective, the use of the term "subconscious" metaphorically evokes the notion of the subconscious and helps to understand the author's primary goal in a literary work. In his analysis of The Old Man and the Sea, Lacan interpreted the different styles used to convey his message. In addition, Hemingway employed the use of metaphor and symbolism to further the goals of cultural and spiritual beliefs. In other words, Lacan considers the idea of the unconscious to be temporary, not permanent. (Meiliana, Modul Kuliah Psychology of Literature, 2020)

American writer Henry James whose works involving The Turn of the Screw (1898) and Daisy Miller (1878) tends to narrate complicated situations of his characters due to the mankind consciousness. He was the sibling of William James, one of the founders of functional psychology. Furthermore, Arthur Miller is a writer who focuses on presenting the complicated challenges and

different inner world as a result of less strength of individuals in his play *Death of a Salesman* (1949). Moreover, British feminist writer Virginia Woolf is good at expressing inner world of the main characters through highlights of psychological qualities which derived from her a number of consciousness techniques. (Emir, *Literature and Psychology in the Context of the Interaction of Social Sciences*, 2016)

As mentioned earlier, researchers focused on analyzing the novel based on the theory of Individual Psychology since Adler studied different kinds of people and concluded that there are four main types of people, 3 out of 4 are negative and powerful types of people who try to control, while the passive types tend to follow the ideas of others, and are rarely creative. In contrast, avoidant people try to isolate themselves to keep away from defeat since they are usually very cold. Finally, socially useful types of people value control of one's life and strive to do good for society (Universitas Nasional Pionir Perubaham, 2020).

According to Alfred Adler, there are six main concepts in personality theory:

1. Inferiority Feeling: People are driven by the desire to overcome their inferiority complex and are attracted to the desire to be because someone can replace the place to compensate for his/her low self-esteem when he/she feels isolated in the area. According to Adler, an inferiority complex is formed from early childhood.
2. Fictional finalism: People are more motivated by future expectations rather than past experiences since purpose determines one's thoughts, feelings, desires, and actions.
3. Striving for superiority: The quest for better adaptation is never-ending because everything humans do aims to overcome inferiority feelings and build a sense of superiority.
4. Creative Self: It is the mediator between the stimulus presented to a person and the response to that stimulus and the creative self-doctrine asserts that humans have their individuality.
5. Style of life: Adler believed that personality is formed in her first five to six years of life and that in many cases a child's personality is formed in direct response to domestic circumstances. Certain behavior patterns “work” in certain social and family contexts, while others do not.
6. Social Interest: Adler feels that social concern is not only born, not just studied, but a combination of both: It is based on an innate disposition, but has fertilized to survive (Zivit, 2020).

Research methodology

The research identified and classified the entire data analysis through the mixed methodology including questionnaires for readers, focusing on speech of the author, and documentation analysis to interpret the findings of the research due to the cohesiveness and the relationship between data and theory. The research questionnaire was located publically using Google Form platform online to draw readers' attention about their feeling of the main character of the novel. The researchers collected 70 responses during a month as general respondents. The research result was analyzed focusing on only 42 samples, who have already read the first publication of the novel, out of 70. Since, the respondents have not read the novel it was impossible to analyze the data of the questionnaire. The questionnaire data were coded and analyzed on SPSS program to explore the frequency of how the readers feel the inferiority of the main character of the novel and rate them and by the pivot table of the excel sheet. The research results were demonstrated through appropriate visual aids and the qualitative data accumulation was interpreted based on the theory of Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler, that is defined as the

theory of the inferiority complex to explain cases of psychopathology (Editors of Encyclopaedia, 2021), by a descriptive explanation of the writers. Documentation research analysis including a total 48 examples rooted in psychological classification of Adler theory while there are no exact examples for some certain classification of the theory. It is not worthy to believe that the English translation of the examples are perfect as it was impossible to find an English version of the novel which is only available for foreign readers out of Mongolia. In order to provide the research reliability and validity, an interview with the author of the novel was planned however researchers were unavailable to take an interview with an author of the book in person due to unexpected silence of the author which is out of control. That's why we selected the author's interview with Mass TV (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2015), and speech on the opening ceremony of the Green Eyed Lama (Tseveddamba, 2008). The author's speech of the novel was used to introduce author's mind and personality in her process of creation in terms of providing the research validity. The questions for the planned interview with the author were designed in 3 main contexts such as 1) the reasons to write the novel, 2) the feeling of Baasan's psychological expressions and use of description tools in literature and, 3) value of readers to the main character's psychological sense

Research Result: Novel Review

Research results were analyzed through classification and triangulation methods in the sense of contextual validity data and focusing on what psychological changes the main character has based on the Theory of Individual Psychology by Alfred Adler. Sample examples expressing psychological feelings of the main character were translated into English by the researchers not by the authors therefore the translation could be different in structures and word choice such as idioms.

Table 1

Categorization of selected examples

Concepts of Individual Psychological Theory by Alfred Adler		Examples of the main character's psychological feelings /*List of examples are shown in the appendix/*			Total	
		During the repression	At the end of the repression			
Inferiority	Physical feeling					
	Psychological feeling	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	17, 24, 27	39, 41, 44, 45, 46	16	32.7%
	Intellectual feeling					
	Social feeling			29, 30, 38, 48	4	8.1%
	Economical feeling					
Fictional Finalism		16	21, 26	31, 41	5	10.2%
Striving for Superiority		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	21	28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 47	16	32.7%
Creative Self				47, 49	2	4.1%
Style of life			22, 25	40, 41,	4	8.1%
Social interest			23	42	2	4.1%
Total		16	9	24	49	100%

The examples, which express psychological inferiority feelings of the main character, Baasan Lama, were explained in the below discourse.

Physical inferiority

Example 1.

- My son!
- Namsrai called Baasan and said to him ‘We will ask a bride for your younger brother-Bold.
- Really! What nice news!’- said to his brother and asked “Who is the lucky woman?
- “Sendmaa who is Davaa’s daughter from Arkhan Valley” Sumiya, a mother, answered him.
- *Baasan is starting to cough suddenly and pour his soup on his coat. ...Baasan went out quickly. He could not believe that news. He beat out his coat needlessly. “...No, stop what you’re doing. Sendmaa loves me. She doesn’t love my brother...” - Baasan felt like shouting loudly* (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2008, p. 84)

In accordance with Adler’s theory, the examples, which expressed Baasan’s reaction to sudden news, showed that he has psychological inferiority through his crazy actions by gesture. He felt blocked in the situation and was in low self-esteem mode as well. This reaction showed he suffered from the psychological feeling as he was not being able to control his consciousness.

Psychological inferiority

Example 2. *Baasan has a sensation of fainting that why my brother is such rude, non-educated and so aggressive among our family. I don’t have any right to see Sendmaa since this time. I try to finish The God image of Dayan Deerkh and dwelling for Bold and Sendmaa as quickly as possible. Then I will leave the Dayan Deerkh Khuree forever on their wedding night. No space for me here* (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2008, p. 86).

The man character is feeling guilty in front of his loved woman because of losing her to his brother that provoked psychological inferiority feelings.

Baasan’s psychological inferiority feelings were derived from the human beings that were relevant to his love story.

Example 3.

- *“...Baasan told himself strongly that he will never look at Sendmaa like falling in love”* (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2008, p. 242). This psychological feeling was explained by the character having negative characteristics of feeling guilty for being not able to fight against their true love in the context of psychological inferiority.
- *“...They are liars! They put my brother to death- Baasan thought. And he felt trembling with anger. He also felt that his heart is like stopping and body seems to be cold because of looking his brother to be murdered* (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2008, p. 137).
- *Baasan’s face turns into pale mood without any emotional expressions. He covered his face by hands. “I would be murdered next”- he speaks weakly. ...Baasan puts his hands behind his head and lies under the sky. He is languishing a lot* (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2008, p. 376).

The feelings of the main character through the examples were explored by his facial expression and body language that he is acting and feeling crazy about the hard situations. These

psychological negative behaviors of the main character are theoretically supported by the concept of the individual personality as he is an educated person in terms of religious philosophy. The psychological feelings of the main character were in negative ways.

Example 4. "...Baasan suddenly sees a big red pencil at the table in the room of Choibalsan. "...Murder! He is a person who gives an order to kill men"- Baasan executes him and quickly comes to Choimbol (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 475).

This example expresses that Baasan feels hatred that provokes his internal psychological feeling which is derived from his past *dark* experience.

Social inferiority

Example 5. "...Baasan worried that if somebody reads this letter my mother will have some trouble (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 394).

"...Baasan, still holding his paint-brush, meets people from outside with fear (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 399).

The main character has experienced being isolated from social life such as family for a longer time so he feels being socially awkward to communicate with others both in written and spoken ways.

Fictional Finalism

Example 6. "...People, I help at childbirth- says Baasan loudly and starts singing the National Mongolian long song (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 285).

His motivational feeling by the national song as it is a national identity to encourage himself and others to be tolerant and desired psychologically in terms of fictional finalism.

Example 7. "...Baasan thought that he would be shot in a war after eating enough food at least once (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 407).

The example shows that the main character's thought is explored through unconscious expectation which is effected through his thoughts based on his past experience.

Striving for superiority

Examples 8. "...Baasan always believes that Sendmaa still loves him. He makes himself calm by thinking that Sendmaa is waiting for him. Even he talks about Sendmaa to his friends and makes them believe that a nice woman loves him and waits for him. He draws Sendmaa's image on the wall of the prison when he found a pen, stone and chalk from somewhere" (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 408).

His encouragement by thinking of Sendmaa is a psychological phenomenon which indicates psychological compensation. Firstly this is explained by striving for superiority which states that the stronger the feeling of inferiority, the higher the goal for personal power. Secondly,

his psychological control by himself stimulates him to overcome adversity and gives in terms of creative self.

Example 9. “...No, I don't need to escape any time. Need to wait for my freedom. If I can't be patient, I'll never have any chance to have freedom” – Baasan promised himself strongly (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 408).

This feeling of the main character is supported by the concept of striving to overcome superiority.

Creative Self

Example 10. *Baasan feels that he has much energy when he is on the back of a horse. It seems the air flows throughout the lung free for him. It may be felt that he hasn't ridden a horse for many years. He has a special feeling that he wants to shout “Please catch up with me” Baasan's heart is beating quickly as he sees Sendmaa for the first time. He has deep breathing by putting his hand on the heart* (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 506).

From this example we can see the intervention between the acts that he has psychological energy to overcome hard times and gets motivated by thinking of Sendmaa to the response of his stimuli.

Style of life

Example 11. “...You have a grandson – “says Baasan to Davaa. “ Oh my God Gonchigsum- Davaa smiles quietly and his tears are out. Baasan is crushing tears on his cheeks (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 344).

Baasan's feelings show that he reacts to Davaa's situation by feeling as like him by his heart. According to Adler, Baasan's habit of dedicating his heart to other people is explained as social orientated acts. Baasan's personality is formed in the context of the local community and family to help the friendly and gentle as well.

Social Interest

Example 12.

“...Is it Ok to stand that way, Ok?” asked Choibalsan and he is putting legs apart and holding spilled paper in his right hand. This paper has a symbolic expression that Mongolian independence is recognized in the world- Choibalsan says with a smile (Oyungerel Tseveddamba J. L., 2008, p. 476).

Just at the moment Baasan feels Choibalsan whose heart is for Mongolian Independence. Then Baasan wants to draw Choibalsan's image in a very nice position with a smile. It is explained by the social interest of the theory of individual psychology as both Baasan and Choibalsan have the same goals in terms of the Mongolian Independence in a social context.

At the end of the documentary review on the novel, it may be important to mention two things in brief. Firstly, the main character's psychological implications were different because of

the social circumstances which were divided before repression, during and after repression. In other words Baasan’s feeling was full of enjoyment, pleasure and love before repression. During the repression his psychological changes were interpreted in sorrow and negatives. Secondly, it was observed that the metaphorical languages such as idioms and comparative phrases, for instance, *Baasan’s face turns into pale mood without any emotional expressions; Baasan has a sensation of fainting that why my brother is such rude and so aggressive among our family; Baasan feels as his heart is beaten by hammer*, were used a great deal to describe the character’s deepest feelings. It is summarized that such figurative languages were used to give artistic description in literature.

Analysis on the author’s speech: According to the designed interview questions with the author, as mentioned in the research methodology, the qualitative analysis was undertaken focusing on the author’s speech which was interviewed on the Opening Ceremony of the Green Eyed Lama 9 Mar, 2008.

1. The reasons to write the novel

In the speech at the opening ceremony of the novel the author stated the reason to write the novel as follows.

“... On September 10, 1996, I attended a meeting to honor repressed people. At that meeting, on the Sukhbaatar Square, my boss, chairman of the State Rehabilitation Commission of that time, Mr. Elbegdorj Tsakhia, gave a memorable speech. He mentioned one message again just a few minutes ago at this gathering. It is that “Repressed people were fighters”. He also said that he was officially conveying the apology of the Mongolian government sought by its people.

This short message about apology gave me strength and courage to start digging into the hidden part of our history where my great-grandparents and their children’s repression stories could be found. If my mother had heard such a message, I believe she could have written an even more interesting book. She was that brilliant minded and educated woman...” (Tsedevdamba, 2008)

The main reason to write the novel was desired from the author’s heart which gave much motivation and encouragement to write the novel.

2. The feeling of Baasan’s psychological expressions and use of description tools in literature

The author talked about the main character- Baasan- of the novel in her speech at the opening ceremony as bellowed.

“...The main protagonist in our novel, The Green Eyed Lama, would have been portrayed as a class enemy in our communist-era literature. But thank god, the dark times are over. We can now describe a person by his personal character, rather than by his class or political affiliation. The green eyed lama emerges from that darkness into our world revealing his personal character and his very human face. From our book you will understand that our ancestors, branded as counter-revolutionists and punished by being themselves, were ordinary people just like us. Their joys and sorrows, dreams and loves are ours...” (Tsedevdamba, 2008)

The author also shared her deepest gratitude to all contributors to the novel such as Dr.Renchin who shared his research about mass graves of repressed people and writers of Mongolian history.

This action of the author showed that she could find the true data with psychological feelings about Baasan and his situation by seeing many informants who keep authentic knowledge about the repressed people. In other words the author could feel how the repressed people survive in that hard time through visiting the informants.

Then the author mentioned that many locals expressed their memories about Baasan as he was living among them to the author during her field trip in Erdenebulgan soum of Huvsgul Province. For example, many families say that they have different items that were made by Baasan for their living. A lot of locals say that Baasan could sing songs very well. He sang songs when he was arrested and came back.

In view of this, the author got an idea to express Baasan’s internal feeling through the singing- she mentioned in her interview.

3. Value of readers to the main character’s psychological sense

A question about the readers’ response to how they feel Baasan’s situation was prepared to ask from the author. Unfortunately, an answer for that question was not included in the TV Interview because the novel had not distributed yet to the readers at that time. However, we focused on author’s -Ts.Oyungerel- sayings that the authors got good advice on how to write the novel dedicated for the 21st century readers when they attended the conference in Hawaii among writers (Oyungerel Tsedevdamba J. L., 2015). This revealed that the readers’ response would be positive.

Then the researchers found out the reader’s impressions about the novel which all were satisfied with the novel as well. Unfortunately there were not any comments about Baasan’s psychological issues.

In order to release the research gap, we conducted a questionnaire among the readers via Google Form in the total population of 70 readers. Only 42 samples out of them were summarized as below.

Most of the participants were young women aged 23-33 years, a small number of participants aged 45-55 years, and only two male participants. There are only two participants with high school diplomas, as the majorities have college degrees.

Table 2.

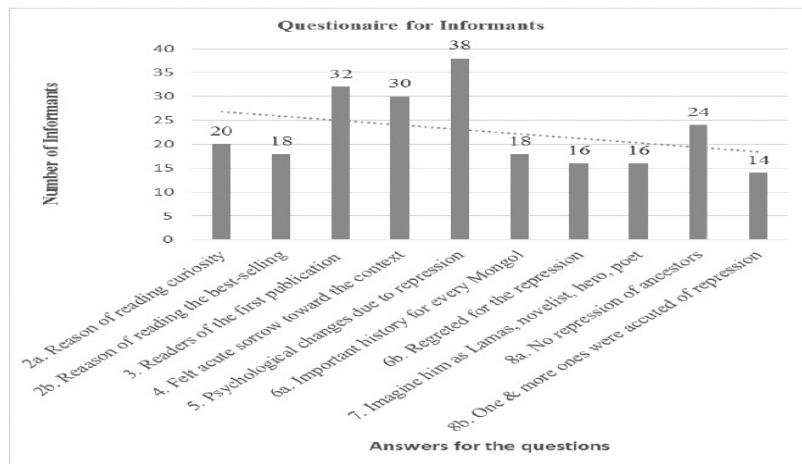
General information of informants

Age	High school certificates	University diplomas	Grand Total	Age	Female	Male	Grand Total
23-33	1	18	19	23-33	18	1	19
34-44		14	14	34-44	14		14
45-55		8	8	45-55	6	1	7
Student	1		1	Student	2		2
Grand Total	2	40	42	Grand Total	40	2	42

The pivot table shows that the majority of informants read novels for three main reasons:

curiosity, bestsellers, and true stories. On the other hand, only a few informants explained why they read novels published in English, indicating that almost all read and related to their professions.

Figure 1
Questionnaire result



Three major age groups of informants (23–33, 34–44, and 45–55) read the novel when it has just been published, and a minority of informants read the book recently.

The responses of most informants including age groups 23 to 33 and 45 to 55 year-olds felt acute sorrow toward the psychological interpretation of the novel. Finally, the age group from 34 to 44 was greatly shocked while they were reading a certain part of the novel with psychological inferiority in Adler’s theory. As mentioned earlier, the emotion of the main character expressed in the questionnaire shows his action is out of control which made him unbalanced in the unexpected sudden circumstance. His negative manners due to the accident decision were underpinned by his personality even though he is an enlightened lama of Buddhist philosophy.

The three main age groups’ reactions to the author’s psychological representations of the main character related to political persecution were indicated as well as ‘historical events were well represented in the literature.

Dominant young informants aged 23 to 33 felt about the main character’s psychological changes ‘before, during, and after repression’, caused by tragic and historical repressions in the novel as it indicates a tendency to feel deep sadness among all Mongols. A minority of age groups, including 23-33, 34-44, and 45-55, considered the Baasan’s psychological changes in Mongolia as a historical note. Moreover, his physical inferiority regarding theory of individual psychology reveals main character’s reaction is out of his mind that making readers feel deep sadness for the

repression in Mongolian history.

A young informant between the ages of 23 and 33 equated the main character, Baasan, with a Mongolian celebrity. Some of them introduced him as the famous poet, hero, handsome man and the Dalai Lama. Some of the 34 to 44-year-old middle-aged group thought of him as today’s famous lamas, while the 45 to the 55-year-old group considered him as a famous lama and novelist Renchin. Other informants think it is impossible to compare him to someone they know.

The younger age group said no one in their family had been sentenced to political repression, while the remaining 20% and 50% said that in Mongolia, one or more people had been accused of political repression. The 45-55 year-old group (75%) represents one of their ancestors accused of political repression, which they still have trouble remembering. According to Federal Intelligence Service statistics, between 1939 and 2015, 10,183 cases of political persecution were indicted and 31,548 people were exonerated.

The author focused on narrating the true story in a descriptive approach instead of cultural tradition in details to meet 21st century readers. The findings of the questionnaire reveals that the evaluation toward the novel as historical events was described well in literature. Author’s combination of historical narration and literal interpretation touched to the readers which enabled the novel to lead in emotional feeling and best seller.

Discussion

Psychological expressions in literature can be characterized by 3 subjects’ feelings: character, author feelings and readers’ responses. According to the literature theory, the character’s feelings such as joys, sorrows, dreams and loves are all reactions to interpreted text. More detail, the character’s reactions to any social circumstances was interpreted in narrative ways to be attracted by the general public (Warren, 1949). In our case, Baasan’s feelings were interpreted pleasantly before the repression; and sorrows during the dark time as he was punished by being himself; and confidence losing after the time which was caused by the social distortion. The narratives of the character’s feelings were interpreted in the above periods.

The authors’ feelings of being empathy were involved in the interpretive processes in terms of the literature theory (Kuiken, 2002). The empathy feelings of the authors to realize the psychological implications of the main character were engaged and developed with the combination of the true information in the Mongolian history. The authors used descriptive and artistic methods to describe the feelings of the character literally and the metaphoric languages linguistically.

The reader’s responses to the character of the novel are characterized through their feelings of fascination and interest. The reader’s attention to Baasan’s feelings was implied by their acute sorrow in the result of our questionnaire from the readers and it could make the novel a bestseller. That’s why the aesthetic value of the novel was supported by the reader’s response.

Conclusion

First, the connection between the psychology of the main character and social phenomena was kept well in balance. The majority of readers experienced acute sorrow through the

psychological expression of the main character and they felt shocked while they were reading psychological changes of the Baasan including the period of pre-repression, during the repression, and post-repression. Regarding the final analysis of the questionnaire, a dominant number of readers appreciated the author's representation of the main character concerned with political persecution as they believe narration of historical events was pretty well represented in the literature

Second, idioms and comparisons played an important role in the narration of subconscious feelings including enjoyment, dreams, loves, frustrations, and fears as metaphoric languages allow readers to achieve in-depth thinking and nature which makes the novel more artistic.

Ultimately, the character's psychological impact, whether positive or negative, gravitated to the masses and the novel was voted a bestseller.

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