

Psychological Comparison of the Red Queen and White Queen in Alice Through The Looking Glass

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Received: December 2025; Revised: January 2025; Published: March 2025

Abstract

This study analyze the psychological aspects of the secondary characters, namely the Red Queen and the White Queen in the film Alice through the Looking Glass (2016). This study focuses on how the differences of their Id, Ego, and Superego explains their behavior and how they strategize to resolve their conflicts. This study aims to explore the psychological aspects that shape character development and its relevance to narrative conflict resolution. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, using observation and recording techniques to collect data. Data sources include films and their transcripts from script.com written by Linda Woolverton. Data collection was carried out by watching and analyzing films, capturing important scenes, and interpreting character actions based on theoretical frameworks. The theory by Sigmund Freud (1923) was applied to categorize examples of Id, Ego, and Superego in each character, while the theory of conflict management model by Thomas and Kilmann (1970) used to analyze how the two sisters resolve their problems. The findings reveal that the Red Queen is dominantly driven by the Id, with 8 data reflecting impulsive and vengeful behavior rooted in unresolved childhood trauma. In contrast, the White Queen is governed by the Superego, with the 4 data displaying moral values such as wisdom and empathy. Their conflict is resolved through collaborative strategies, emphasizing a shared recognition of past mistakes that led them to become enemies. This study contributes to the understanding of psychological character development in film by demonstrating the interplay of internal psychological dynamics and their role in shaping narrative structure. It highlights how Freud's framework and conflict resolution theory provide important insights into character motivations and how the resolution of these conflicts can provide a broader perspective on the significance of psychology in storytelling and film analysis.

Keywords: Psychological aspect; Id analysis; Ego analysis; superego aspects; Movie analysis

How to Cite: Suryadewi, N.K., & Skolastika, I.M.P. (2025). Psychological Comparison of the Red Queen and White Queen in Alice Through The Looking Glass. *Journal of Language and Literature Studies*, 5(1), 47-59. doi: <https://doi.org/10.36312/jolls.v5i1.2433>



<https://doi.org/10.36312/jolls.v5i1.2433>

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INTRODUCTION

Literature is a written work that has a creative and imaginative form of expression that utilizes language and plays a vital role in aesthetic value such as poetry, prose, and drama that has artistic and eternal value (Wellek & Warren, 1956) cited in Fahmi & Yuliasari (2023). Literature reflects human experience, creativity or emotion, so it is relevant in various times and cultures. Movie is one type of literary art that uses visuals and sound to tell stories Ramdani et al. (2023). In addition to entertaining, movie can also express the ideas and messages of their creators. Movie have important elements such as characters who play an important role in shaping the story. Over time, films have developed into various genres and become an important part of culture. A character is an individual that appears within a narrative, whether in short stories, novels, plays, or movies (Rahmah, 2021). A character in a narrative or drama is defined by their traits and

moral qualities, which can be perceived by the reader or viewer allowing for a deeper understanding of their motivations and actions. Each character has a unique personality and psychological profile which contributes to the development of the plot. The relationship between character and psychology is very close, because characters in literary works or movie are often influenced by various psychological aspects that shape their behavior, decisions, and development throughout the story.

According to Merriam Dictionary (2025) the definition of psychology is a field of study that studies of mind and behavior in relation to a particular field of knowledge. Literary psychology applies psychological theories to literary works, analyzing character, theme, and narrative (Rahmawati et al., 2024). Endraswara (2013) cited in (Nuraini, 2024) highlights how this approach explores the inner conflicts, motivations, and psychological development of characters, which can show how their experiences reflect broader human issues such as trauma and identity struggles. Psychoanalysis is a branch of psychology that examines the human mind and its influence on behavior. (Siregar, 2022) notes that in literary works, psychology helps analyze the author's psyche, the psychological elements in a work, and their impact on the reader. Freud's theory as cited in Endrawati (2022) identified three main aspects of the mind: the Id (instinct), the Ego (balance with reality), and the Superego (moral values). These concepts form the basis of psychoanalytic literary criticism, which explores how psychological forces shape character and narrative.

Anjani (2022) stated that conflict is one of the common factors in human problems where a conflict often arises and has profound impacts on, human emotions, behaviors, and mental processes. Psychology helps us understand the underlying causes of conflict how individuals respond to it, and how it can be managed or resolved effectively. According to Reaske (1966) cited in Arisetiawan et al. (2024) , conflict is divided into two types, namely internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs within a person. This conflict involves inner struggles, such as differences between desires, values, beliefs, or emotions of a person. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between individuals or groups with other people or the surrounding environment. This conflict usually involves external factors that affect relationships or situations.

In Thomas and Kilmann (1970) theory of conflict management strategies, there are five main approaches to dealing with conflict. (Walde et al., 2023) stated that the conflict mode instrument has five strategies: 1) Accommodating, this strategy is used when someone prioritizes the needs or interests of others over their own interests. 2) Compromising, this strategy involves both parties to find a solution that partially meets the needs of each party. 3) Competitive, this strategy is used when someone prioritizes their own interests and is assertive without considering the interests of the other party. 4) Collaborative, this strategy focuses on cooperation to find a solution that satisfies all parties by understanding and working together. 5) Avoiding, this strategy involves avoiding conflict by not discussing or resolving it directly.

Alice Through the Looking Glass (2016) is a fantasy adventure film and the sequel to Tim Burton's 2010 adaptation of Lewis Carroll's iconic tales. The story continues to follow Alice Kingsleigh portrayed by Mia Wasikowska. This movie tells the story of Alice that she returns to London after years at sea. Pressured to sell her father's ship then she escapes through a magic mirror to Underland. There, she finds the Mad Hatter ill and desperate to prove that her family survived. In order to help the Hatter, Alice steals the Chronosphere a time-traveling device to uncover the past of the Red and White Queens and the truth about the Hatter's family. However, her actions disrupt time and force her to restore balance. In the end, Underland is saved and Alice chooses to start a shipping

company with her mother. This study choose Alice Through the Looking Glass (2016) movie because the characters reflect Freud's psychological theory of the id, ego, and superego. Each character faces a unique conflict and showing how these aspects influence their decisions, relationships, and journeys especially the secondary character. Also, this movie explores themes of family, forgiveness, and growth, making it relatable to a global audience. The study also highlights how the film can raise awareness about mental health and conflict resolution bridging entertainment with education.

The study of psychological analysis has been done before by many people. Some literature reviews are used in this study. The first review entitled *Analisis Psikologi Tokoh Utama dalam Film Bumi Manusia karya Pramodya Ananta Toer dan Relevansinya dengan Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA*, written E. . . , D. A. . . , & S. J. Fitriani (2020). This study examines the psychological state of the main character in the film Human Earth with the aim of analyzing the character's psychological aspects and their relevance to the Indonesian high school curriculum. The research applies Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory, focuses on the id, ego, and superego, and employs a qualitative descriptive research design. The analysis reveals four key findings, showing that the character Minke in Human Earth exhibits a predominance of the superego over the id and ego. Furthermore, the film aligns well with the drama studies curriculum for 11th-grade students, meeting the required competencies, basic standards, and drama indicators outlined in the syllabus and lesson plans (RPP).

The second research is by Loway (2023) entitled *An Analysis of Id, Ego, and Superego by Sigmund Freud Through Kat Stratford's Character in 10 Things I Hate About You Movie*, aims to examine Kat Stratford's personality through Freud's theory of Id, Ego, and Superego and identify the most dominant aspect of her personality. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the research analyzes scenes and dialogues from the film 10 Things I Hate About You to explore these psychological components in Kat Stratford's character. The findings reveal 16 instances of Id, 10 of Ego, and 3 of Superego, with Id being the most prevalent trait in Kat's character. This study aligns with Loway's in using the same theoretical framework and focusing on identifying the dominant personality traits in movie characters

The third study is an article from Wicahyani et al. (2023) entitled *Psychological Analysis of Georgia Cotton in Ticket to Paradise Movie*. This study examines how psychological aspects influence the feelings and behavior of the character Georgia Cotton in the movie Ticket to Paradise. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through note-taking of scenes that reflected psychological elements affecting Georgia's actions. The analysis was guided by Bernhardt's theory of human motivation (1945), focusing on actions driven by psychological factors. The findings, presented in a table and explained descriptively, reveal several key insights: Georgia's satisfaction depends on fulfilling organic needs or appetites; her ability to solve problems is influenced by her desires and her behavior is shaped by emotions; Her decisions are guided by feelings and past experiences and her role as a social being is reflected in her social motives.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the differences between the current study and the three previous studies are first, this study focuses on the secondary characters, namely the Red Queen and the White Queen in the film Alice Through the Looking Glass using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory to analyze their id, ego, and superego. This study also applies Thomas and Kilmann's conflict management strategy to examine how they resolve conflicts in Wonderland. In previous studies that only focused on the main character or one character, this study compares two secondary characters in the same film. Secondary characters as defined by Kenney (1996), play an important role in shaping the emotional depth of a story, even though they are not the center of the plot. The Red Queen and the White Queen were chosen because their contrasting personalities

provide a strong basis for psychological analysis. The rivalry between siblings, as they stem from childhood trauma, influences their conflict and separation. The film also enhances their character development, exploring their past. This study contributes by extending Freud's psychoanalytic theory to compare two different secondary characters and explore how they manage conflict using Thomas and Kilmann's framework. Based on the explanation above, this study concerns two problems:

1. How do the psychological aspects of the id, ego, and superego differ from the secondary characters of the Red Queen and the White Queen?
2. How do they resolve the conflict between the Red Queen and the White Queen?

METHOD

Research Design

This research utilized a descriptive qualitative method to explore the psychological aspects and conflict resolution strategies in the movie *Alice Through the Looking Glass* (2016). As stated Khoirunisa et al. (2022), a qualitative research follows a structured process that includes an introduction, research questions, data collection, and analysis to provide a rich, interpretive understanding of the subject to generate narrative-based conclusions that support data analysis. It involved analyzing the characters of the movie, dialogue, and themes to understand how conflict resolution and psychological elements are portrayed. Through this approach, the study aimed to uncover recurring psychological patterns, conflict dynamics, and their resolution, contributing valuable insights into the narrative movie and its reflection of psychological theories.

Research Object

The object of this study is the psychological aspects and conflict resolution strategies of the Red Queen and the White Queen using two secondary characters from the film *Alice Through the Looking Glass* (2016). This study focuses on exploring and comparing the psychological characteristics of these characters using Freud's (1923) Id, Ego, and Superego theory, which explains human behavior as a balance between instinctive desires (Id), moral consciousness (Superego), and rational decision-making (Ego). By applying this theory, this study aims to reveal the different psychological profiles of each queen and how these aspects influence their actions and decisions. In addition, this study examines the conflict resolution strategies used by the characters, based on Thomas and Kilmann's (1970) Conflict Management Strategy theory, which categorizes responses to conflict into five styles: competing, collaborating, compromising, avoiding, and accommodating. This theoretical framework provides a basis for analyzing how the Red Queen and the White Queen resolve their conflict in the narrative. The primary instruments for this study were observation notes this study used to systematically document such as dialogues, expressions, actions, and interactions from the character. Using movie transcript, the transcript obtained from the *script.com* website (Woolverton, 2016) served as a reference to cross-check the accuracy of observed dialogues and captured scenes from the movie were used to provide visual evidence of key scene relevant to the study.

Data Collection

To collect data, this study employed observation and note-taking techniques to ensure a comprehensive and accurate analysis. The data collection process was carried out in a systematic manner to gather relevant information from the movie *Alice Through the Looking Glass* (2016). The initial step involved obtaining the primary data source. The movie was accessed through online streaming or downloading to ensure high-quality viewing. Additionally, the official transcript of the movie, written by Linda Woolverton

(2016), was acquired from the script.com website. This transcript served as a crucial reference point for understanding the characters' dialogues and analyzing key scenes.

Following the acquisition of data sources, the observation phase began. The movie was observed multiple times to ensure a thorough understanding of its content and to identify scenes that were relevant to the research questions. Particular attention was paid to character expressions, dialogues, and actions, as these elements were central to the psychological and conflict resolution analysis. Repeated viewing allowed for the recognition of subtle details that might be missed during a single observation, ensuring a deeper and more accurate interpretation of the film's content.

The final stage of data collection focused on capturing and note-taking. Specific scenes deemed significant to the objectives of the study were paused and documented. Important visual details were captured using screenshots, while key dialogues and actions were meticulously recorded through detailed note-taking. This method ensured that essential information was preserved for subsequent analysis. The combination of these techniques contributed to a well-rounded and detailed understanding of the movie's narrative, characters, and underlying themes related to psychological aspects and conflict resolution.

Data Analysis

The data analyzed were obtained from scenes that can be categorized based on psychological aspects (Id, Ego, Superego) and conflict resolution strategies to identify the strategies that they use to solve problems between these two sisters. Observed behaviors were referenced with transcripts and visual elements, such as facial expressions and cinematography, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the data. The findings were then interpreted by linking the observed psychological traits and conflict strategies to broader psychological theories and literature. This provided a deeper context to understand the differences between the two characters. This study used formal and informal methods to present data. In formal presentation, the data found will be presented with a table to show the differences in psychological aspects of the secondary characters, namely the Red Queen and the White Queen in the film Alice Through the Looking Glass, and provide visuals with images to support the analysis. While informal presentation is data analysis interpreted descriptively to provide an in-depth explanation of the findings of the analysis in the data obtained in this study. This research used Alice Through the Looking Glass (2016) as a data source and got the transcript from the script.com website written by Linda Woolverton (2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

This section presents the results and discussion based on data collected from Alice Through the Looking Glass movie. The two tables below summarize the data related to the secondary characters namely Red Queen and White Queen in Alice Through the Looking Glass movie, according to Sigmund Freud's psychological aspects can be categorized into three which are Id, Ego, and Superego.

Table 1. The Total Data Psychological Aspect of Red Queen

Types of Psychological Aspect	Occurrence	Percentage
The Id	8	72,73%
The Ego	1	9,09%
The Superego	2	18,18%
Total	11	100%

The results of this study show that from the first table above, the data of psychological aspect of Red Queen. From Freud's theory, there are three aspects of

psychology which are Id, Ego, and Superego. After analyzing the data from several scenes of Red Queen, a total of 11 data were obtained, 8 data of Id with a percentage of 72.73% which is more dominant compared to the ego, which only has 1 data with a percentage of 9.09% then there is Superego which only gets 2 data with a percentage of 18.18%, the reason why Id Red Queen is more dominant is because which is seen from how her childhood trauma and revenge control her. The pain she experienced since childhood created an uncontrollable desire for revenge against her sister, the White Queen. The Id, which operates based on the pleasure principle without considering the consequences, triggers the Red Queen's impulsive and destructive actions, which ultimately lead to their separation.

Table 2. Total data Psychological Aspect of White Queen

Types of Psychological Aspects	Occurrence	Percentage
The Id	1	14,29%
The Ego	3	42,86%
The Superego	4	57,14%
Total	7	100%

The second table above shows the data obtained on the character of the White Queen which is dominated by Superego which produce 4 data with a percentage of 57.14% compared to others such as Id which only gets 1 data with a percentage of 14.29% and ego with 3 data and 42.86% percentage. The Superego from the White Queen is reflected in behavior based on moral values. Although the White Queen's superego is more visible because she has strong leadership, The White Queen's ego acts as a balance between the urges of the Id and the demands of the Superego, allowing her to act with full awareness of the real world. Her Superego encourages her to uphold ethical values, such as compassion, forgiveness, and responsibility, even towards her sister who has hurt her. This combination of Ego and Superego creates the character of the White Queen who is able to think clearly, adapt to reality, and make decisions that are appropriate and moral.

The analysis of both secondary characters highlights the psychological differences between the Red Queen and the White Queen. The Red Queen is primarily driven by the Id, with her impulsive and self-centered actions reflecting her deep-seated emotional wounds. In contrast, the White Queen's character is defined by the dominance of the Superego, reinforced by her ability to act responsibly and morally while balancing her emotions through the Ego. These findings provide deeper insight into how the characters' psychological aspects influence their actions, relationships, and roles in the narrative. The Red Queen's unchecked Id creates conflict and chaos, while the White Queen's Superego fosters reconciliation and stability. Visual aids, such as the tables above, effectively summarize these contrasts, making the psychological analysis accessible and engaging. By explicitly linking these insights to the narrative development, it becomes clear how Freud's psychological aspects are not only central to the characterization but also integral to the overarching themes of conflict, morality, and resolution within Alice Through the Looking Glass.

Discussion

The Psychological Aspect of Id

According to Freud, as referred Cherry (2024) the id is the most basic component of the personality system and has existed since birth. The id is reflected in how we perceive things and the way we satisfy our desires Herdayanti & Satria (2021). The Id contains drives to

maintain life at all costs without regard to existing norms, morals, or rules. The Id functions based on the pleasure principle, usually the Id seeks to directly satisfy desires while avoiding pain or discomfort. The Id is the driving force behind the direct satisfaction and provision of needs by a person, acting without considering reality or moral boundaries. The Id is also the basic element that ultimately forms the Ego and Superego, which play an important role in shaping the overall personality structure.

Data 1 The Id of Character Red Queen (Iracebeth)

When Red Queen is always saying harsh words

Duration :00:47:26

King	: The crown for the Princess Iracebeth
Iracebeth	: <i>"Ignorant peasants! Quiet! What are you're doing, you idiot ?! Put it on my head. You're making me look stupid, Get on with it! You're incompetent imbecile! Silence! The next person who laughs, will never laugh again!"</i>

The Red Queen, also known as Iracebeth, the one of the secondary characters in Alice Through the Looking Glass (2016), portrayed by Helena Bonham Carter. As the primary antagonist, her character is defined by extreme emotional instability, selfish desires, and tyrannical behavior within the fantastical realm of Underland. In this scene, Iracebeth publicly expresses inappropriate and harsh words during her inauguration as queen. Her outburst highlights the dominance of the Id in her personality. According to Freud's theory, the Id operates based on the pleasure principle, where individuals act impulsively to fulfill desires or vent emotions without considering social norms, rules, or consequences Azhar et al. (2024). The Red Queen frequently uses offensive and demeaning language toward those around her, including terms like *"idiots"* and *"imbeciles"* and often speaks in a high, threatening tone. The Cambridge Dictionary defines *"idiot"* as a person who is stupid or behaving in a foolish manner. In this scene, Iracebeth's uncontrolled emotional outburst stems from a sense of disrespect or lack of appreciation, which is deeply tied to her unresolved childhood trauma. Her experiences of being constantly compared to her sister, Mirana (the White Queen), fuel her feelings of inferiority and resentment. Her excessive anger and impulsive reactions, such as screaming and cursing, reflect an inability to regulate negative emotions. Her actions are driven solely by a need to vent frustration and assert dominance, disregarding the formal setting and the potential consequences of her behavior. Her inability to suppress her emotional urges also manifests physically, symbolized by her comically large head, which visually represents her inflated ego and unchecked emotions. This scene illustrates how the Red Queen's behavior is predominantly driven by the Id. She acts to satisfy immediate emotional needs without logical reasoning or ethical consideration. The character of Iracebeth are impulsive and selfish actions, motivated by unresolved wounds and unchecked desires, solidify her characterization as an Id-dominated individual. Her interactions and decisions throughout the narrative continue to reflect this imbalance with her role as a volatile and emotionally driven antagonist.

Data 1 The Id of Character White Queen (Mirana)

When Mirana ate the tarts then lied about it

Duration : 01:02:04-01:04:55

Queen : "What I told you two? No more tarts!"
 Iracebeth : "I didn't eat any tarts"
 Queen : "Why these crusts under to your bed?"
 Iracebeth : "She puts them there"
 Queen : "Did you, Mirana?"
 Iracebeth : "You did, tell her!"
 Queen : "Tell the truth, Mirana. Did you eat the tarts and put that crusts there?"
 Mirana: "**No**"

The White Queen, also known as Mirana played by Anne Hathaway. She acts as the opposite of her sister, the Red Queen, and is depicted as being kind, sisterly, and morally upright. She is very empathetic and strives to bring harmony to her kingdom, even when faced with challenges. However, in this scene, she also has the Id personality. According to Kholifah et al. (2024) Id is a basic component of human personality that functions as a reservoir for instinct and libido. The Id is part of our personality that pushes us to act on our immediate desires, without thinking about the consequences. In this scene, both Mirana and Iracebeth are caught eating cake after their mother told them not to. Unable to resist, Mirana secretly takes the cake and eats it in her sister's room. As a child, Mirana acts on her desire for something sweet without thinking about the rules or how her actions might affect others. When their mother asks who ate the cake, Iracebeth tells the truth, explaining that it was Mirana, and the cake crumbs in Iracebeth's room confirm it. On the other hand, Mirana lies to avoid getting in trouble acting on impulse to protect herself. Nafi'ah et al. (2022) stated that Id character is influenced by the subconscious, which arises from the need to protect oneself. It tends to prioritize comfort and avoid any form of discomfort. This scene shows how Mirana, despite usually being kind and fair, is also influenced by selfish desires. Her desire to avoid punishment leads her to lie which doesn't consider the consequences of her actions, like making her sister feel betrayed. This moment highlights that even someone who is usually empathetic can act on their impulses, especially when it comes to protecting themselves or getting what they want right away ethically.

The Psychological Aspect of Ego

The ego is a fundamental component of personality, acting as a mediator that balances often conflicting demands of internal drives and external expectations. According to Hall (1954) cited in Putri Rachmadany & Wulandari (n.d.) the goal of the reality principle is to delay releasing energy until a suitable object is found or created to fulfill the need. Psychoanalytic theory explains that the mind has three parts which are the Id, the Superego, and the Ego. The Id is the most basic part, driven by instincts and the need for immediate pleasure without thinking about consequences. The Superego is like an inner voice that follows moral values learned from parents and society, pushing a person to do what is right. The Ego balances these two. It follows the reality principle, meaning it helps a person act in a way that meets their desires while also considering what is acceptable in society. The Ego focuses on making rational choices and expressing thoughts through language Azhar et al. (2024). The Ego plays a key role in keeping the mind stable by finding a middle ground between the Id's desires and the Superego's strict rules. It helps fulfill needs in a way that avoids problems and follows social norms, which is important for mental well-being.

Data 1 The Ego of Character Red Queen (Iracebeth)

When the Red Queen made a strategies by manipulating Mr. Time

Duration: 00:38:17

Red Queen	: "You know what it is that I desire!"
Time	: "But my love, and I have done so much for you already"
Red Queen	: "Yes, yes, that's all very well! But I do not see. With me immense mind and... <i>Your little Chronosphere ...I could take revenge for my sister. And then reign in the past, present and the future.</i> "

Based on the scene above, the Red Queen's ego is clearly seen reflected in the way she interacts with Time. In a psychological context according to Freud, the ego is the part of the mind that regulates and balances between desire and reality, trying to satisfy individual desires realistically and within the limits of existing social norms. The Red Queen in this case shows a very strong ego, which is focused on power and revenge, without considering the consequences or moral sense. The Red Queen comes to Time not because of a sincere desire or emotional need, but solely to achieve her personal goal of defeating her sister, the White Queen, and controlling the past, present, and future. This shows that the Red Queen prioritizes her personal satisfaction, namely control and dominance, which are characteristics of a very dominant ego. The ego here tries to regulate and pursue greater desires, even though sometimes it must involve lies or manipulation, as she did to Time. The Red Queen uses persuasive sentences and cunning strategies to trick Time, a form of ego technique that tries to achieve goals in a more realistic way in her view, she uses other people for her own interests. This is a powerful form of ego control, where she feels that the big goal (defeating the White Queen) is more important than relationships or morality in her interactions with Time. This persuasion is more about how the Red Queen's ego works to convince others to support her personal goals. Even though Time gives her gifts as requested, the Red Queen is still dissatisfied because the gifts do not fulfill her greater ambition and power over all of time. This shows that the Red Queen's ego has an insatiable desire, always seeking more even though what she receives is in line with her expectations. This dissatisfaction is a reflection of an ego that is very focused on ambitious achievements and power, not caring about immediate gratification or smaller things. This ego is very self-oriented and what can be obtained which ultimately leads to an inability to feel satisfied or achieve peace due to its ever-growing ambition.

Data 2 The Ego of White Queen (Mirana)

When the White Queen took her sister when the Time froze everything

Duration: 01:29:27

In this scene, the White Queen shows her kindness by putting her sister's safety first even when the time stops around them. Even though the Red Queen hates her, the White Queen still chooses to save her proving that her love for her sister is stronger than her own desires. According to Freud's theory of personality structure as explained by Endrawati (2022) the ego plays a vital role in balancing the impulses of the id and the demands of reality. In this case, the White Queen's actions reflect her ego and ability to balance her selfish desires (id) and the moral consciousness (superego) that guides her to act based on values and goodness. When time freezes, the id of White Queen might urge her to abandon her sister and save herself as it would be the safer and more immediate option. However, her ego is able to resist this urge choosing to act with self-control and a

sense of responsibility. The ego becomes the mediator, preventing impulsive actions driven solely by fear or self-interest, and instead opting to save both herself and the Red Queen, despite the great risks involved. This decision illustrates that the White Queen's ego allows her to make practical and moral choices, even in extreme circumstances. It highlights her ability to think beyond immediate gratification and to act in ways that benefit both herself and others, even when faced with a difficult situation. This scene serves as an example of how the White Queen be able to balance her impulses with moral reasoning shapes her character providing insight into how secondary characters such as the White Queen drive narrative development by making meaningful choices that reflect the complex nature of human decisions-making.

The Psychological Aspect of Superego

In psychology, the Superego is the aspect of personality that upholds moral standards and helps regulate impulses. According to Freud (1923) in Azzahra & Solihati (2024), the Superego functions as the ethical component of the psyche, embodying internalized social values and ideals. The Superego is the part of the personality that upholds the morality learned by the Superego from family and community life. As cited by It also seeks to uphold the ego's perfection and ideal standards, and as a consequence, the Superego is the "conscience" of the personality. The Superego can punish the ego by causing feelings of guilt if the ego gives in to the demands of the Id, especially if it violates morality or ideal standards. The Superego defines what is considered good or bad based on learned rules and principles. It plays an important role in shaping a person's conscience, determining what is considered right or wrong according to values absorbed from parents, the surrounding environment, and social norms. The Superego also functions to encourage self-control and align actions with broader ethical expectations.

Data 1 The Superego of Character Red Queen (Iracebeth)

When Red Queen accepts apology from White Queen

Duration : 01:35:00

<i>Red Queen</i>	<i>: "This is all your fault."</i>
<i>White Queen</i>	<i>: "I know. I ate the tarts and I lied about it. I should have just told the truth, and none of this would have ever happened. I'm so sorry. If it's not too late... please forgive me."</i>
<i>Red Queen</i>	<i>: "That's all I ever wanted to hear. Really, it was."</i>

According to Freud cited in McLeod (2024) The superego represents the moral and ethical aspect of the psyche, acting as the internalized conscience that guides an individual's sense of right and wrong. It is shaped by cultural norms, parental teachings, societal expectations, and early childhood experiences. In the scene above, Mirana (White Queen) realizes her past mistakes about what she did that caused the fatal thing that separated them. The sincerity of the White Queen's apology to her sister touched the Red Queen's heart and the Red Queen forgave her sister's mistake which was a reflection of the superego which finally took over the dominance in her personality. As an aspect of personality that is tasked with upholding moral values and goodness, the superego in this action encourages the Red Queen to go beyond her own feelings of revenge, anger, and ego. The act of forgiveness shows that the Red Queen although previously heavily

influenced by ambition and negative emotions, is able to prioritize the values of compassion, reconciliation, and family relationships.

Data 2 The Superego of Character White Queen (Mirana)

When White Queen gives positive support to Alice

Duration : 00:43:56

White Rabbit : "What's happening?"
 Bayard : "She must have the Chronosphere"
 White Queen : "*Beware dear Alice. All our hopes fly with you.*"

Superego is indeed the part of the psyche that embodies moral standards and values, serving as a guiding force for ethical behavior. Its primary function is to enforce societal norms and ensure that an individual acts in ways that are socially acceptable and aligned with internalized moral principles. According to (Washadi, 2023) The results on the superego aspect show that the superego functions as a balance between the id and the ego. The superego plays a role in directing behavior according to N. Fitriani & Mubarok (2023) the norms and values accepted in society. In this scene, the White Queen shows a strong superego through her support and sincere prayers for Alice, who is trying to save the past from negatively affecting the present by taking an object to go to the past called the Chronosphere. As she said "*Beware dear Alice. All our hopes fly with you.*" As a moral figure in the story, the White Queen supports Alice's actions that are considered right based on ethical and humanitarian values, even though Alice's mission involves great risks.

CONCLUSION

This study discusses the psychological analysis of the secondary characters, Red Queen (Iracebeth) and White Queen (Mirana), in the film Alice Through the Looking Glass 2016 using Sigmund Freud's theory (1923) on Id, Ego, and Superego and the conflict management theory of Thomas and Kilmann (1970). The findings reveal that the conflict between the sisters involves both internal and external elements. Iracebeth experiences internal conflict as she struggles with feelings of betrayal, jealousy, and resentment caused by a childhood lie. These emotions fuel her desire for revenge and her belief that she has been treated unfairly. Also, Mirana gets an internal conflict from guilt and regret over her actions in childhood which caused her sister emotional and physical pain. Her guilt drives her attempts to reconcile and repair their relationship. At the same time, their conflict also shows a bigger problem that affects their kingdoms. Iracebeth's anger and Mirana's guilt create tension between them, which impacts not just their relationship but also the peace in Underland. This conflict shows how personal issues, if not resolved, will cause bigger problems. By the end of the film, both sisters admit their mistakes and try to fix their relationship. Instead of using violence, they focus on understanding each other and showing how important it is to communicate when healing emotional wounds. Mirana admits her past mistake especially the lie about the cake, which hurt Iracebeth. Understanding each other, helps them deal with the pain and resentment from their childhood. Their effort to work together leads to a positive outcome where their relationship is healed and peace is restored in Underland. In the end, collaboration is key because it involves talking things through, admitting mistakes, and fixing broken relationships.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings, it is recommended that future research expands the use of the psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze other characters across various films and literary genres. This approach can provide deeper insights into character motivations and personality structures enhancing our understanding of psychological dynamics in storytelling. Additionally, integrating such psychoanalytic analyses into academic disciplines such as psychology, literature, and film studies can enrich students' comprehension of character development and conflict resolution. Future studies could also compare the application of the Id, Ego, and Superego theory with other characters from this film or explore different genres allowing for a broader examination of psychological theory in conflict resolution. For filmmakers and educators, understanding how psychological theories like Freud's can inform character development and narrative structure may offer valuable tools for creating more complex characters and engaging stories. By incorporating these insights, filmmakers can enhance the emotional depth and realism of their characters while educators can guide students in exploring the psychological of character relationships in literature.

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