

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, theoretical framework, and organization of the thesis.

1.1. Background of The Study

Literature is a piece of written artwork that comes out from the deepest human imagination. Like human life, literature has also changed from century to century and it has different styles from one era to another. Literature is also an art of words because the diction shows the writer's way of thinking. Learning literature also means learning the language. Kennedy (1979; vii) stated, "Literature, as they know who teach it, has basic skills to provide. Being an art of words, it can help one become more sensitive to language one's own and other people". By learning literature, readers can also get the message that the writer intends to tell the readers although it is implicitly stated. Learning literature also helps the readers to know more about the theme so that they are not just having a quick reading of the work as most of movie readers may do. Literature can also give the readers pleasure and insight of life for a person who is willing to read between the lines.

Reading literature gives the readers a lot of pleasure. People can feel relaxed when they read certain stories like romance novels. Sometimes they also experience feeling of suspense when they read detective or horror stories. They

become eager to know the identity of the killer or the ghost or spirit. In some stories, the plot of the stories also drifts people so that they feel that they themselves are a witness of what happens to the characters in the story.

Reading literature also gives the readers insight of life. Some of the characters inside the novels portray real people's personalities, so that they can get more understanding of the real personalities. Some of the authors also insert moral values in writing their novels, so that the readers can consider them as an experience that might occur in real life. When they read certain literature, they find that the character in that story is depicted as their own personality. Reading literature also gives them self-understanding that makes them know themselves better and become more mature in facing certain problems. Self-understanding also makes them learn a little bit about psychology.

One of the psychological phenomenon that the writer find out as an interesting subject is split personality. Split personality is a psychological condition in which a person develops two different personalities. This psychology phenomenon has already existed since the Greek time until now. In Greek mythology, one knows that there is a hero named Narcissus who was pinned on a beautiful boy in the water, which turned out to be his own reflection. Besides, in the Greek mythology, people can also find this psychology phenomenon in the J.R.R Tolkien trilogy "The Lord of the Ring". There is a character named 'Gollum'. In the story, they can read that 'Gollum' likes to talk to another part of himself through his shadow in the water. The ring corrupts him and one side of him wants

the ring and the other side is still himself. By seeing at this example, people can see that this phenomenon still exists from a long time ago until now.

The readers can also find this psychological phenomenon in the Victorian era in Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. The split personality depicted in the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* can be an interesting starting point for reading the book. This condition also makes the writer interested in studying it deeply. Different from the mythology of Narcissus and Tolkien's trilogy *Lord of The Ring*, split personality in Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is realized into one person who is not only contradictory in mental characteristics but also in physical characteristics as well. Dr. Jekyll made a scientific experiment, which provides a substance that will change him into a fully different person, Mr. Hyde.

After reading Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, the writer found some interesting psychological aspects that possibly happen in the daily life. In the society, it is possible to find a gentle-looking and kind person who becomes a member of respectable House of Representative and even an influential religion teacher, but later on people find him flirting with another woman. In fact, a normal human cannot become a very good or a very bad person. Through the upbringing, people have gotten values which prevents them from being a bad person, but that does not mean it cannot happen. There is good and bad in everyone and they are in balance, but through a different upbringing, different external influences or a combination of the two, the balance can be changed so this can result in a bigger bad side than usual. This psychological aspect makes the writer interested in studying the novel further.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer intended this study to analyze Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde to reveal human psychology that sometimes appears in the social life as depicted in the novel. The problem, which arises and will be discussed in this study, is:

- Why does Dr. Jekyll intend to develop the other personality?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to find out the reasons why Dr. Jekyll develops the other personality.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will give a contribution for other students who also enjoyed reading Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde with a psychological approach. Specifically the writer expects that her thesis will help other students who would like to conduct an analysis of literature using Jung's archetype theory.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

The subject of this study is Dr. Jekyll. The discussion in this thesis is limited to the conflict that happened to Dr. Jekyll related to all the problems mentioned above.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the writer defines some terms as follow:

Archetypes: the contents of the collective unconscious (www.ship.edu/~cgboeree/jung.html).

Character: an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behaviors (Robert: 1989, 143).

Conflict: the struggle within the plot between opposing forces (www.bedfordstmartins.com).

Personality: is a collection of emotional, thought and behavioral patterns unique to a person (www.en.wikipedia.com).

Literature: the art of composition in prose and verse (Chambers dictionary: 1998, 939).

Personality psychology: is a branch of psychology which studies personality and individual different processes - that which makes us into a person (www.en.wikipedia.com).

Psychoanalysis: (1) The method of psychological therapy originated by Sigmund Freud in which free association, dream interpretation, and analysis of resistance and transference are used to explore repressed or unconscious impulses, anxieties, and internal conflicts, in order to free psychic energy for mature love and work. (2) The theory of personality developed by Freud that focuses on repression and unconscious forces and includes the concepts of infantile sexuality, resistance, transference, and division of the psyche into the id, ego, and superego. (www.thefreedictionary.com)

1.7. Theoretical Framework

In analyzing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, the writer employs literature and psychological theories to analyze the problem. The theories concern narrative, novel, plot, setting, conflict, character and Carl Jung's archetype theories. Narrative is put in the beginning because it is related with the events, the act, the character, and anything that happens in the story. Based on Gerald Prince in Hawthorn's *a concise glossary of contemporary literary theories*, narrative is the recounting of one or more real or fictitious events' but as 'product and process, object and act, structure and structuration'.

The writer also discusses novel, which deals with plot and setting. Plot is a plan or groundwork of human motivations, with the actions resulting from believable and realistic human responses (Robert 1989:1). Plot is very important in a novel. Without the plot, the story will be unclear and not understandable. Setting is also an important element in a novel. The setting gives us an illustration when the story takes place. Without setting, one will not be able to find out the condition of the characters and the action of the story.

Conflict is a clash of two opposing forces. Conflict can be divided into three categories. First, internal conflict is a conflict that happens between a human being with herself or himself. Second, external conflict is a conflict that happens between an individual and nature, an individual and the other individual, and an individual with a group of people. Third, moral conflict is a

conflict that happens between a set of good moral and another set of good moral; it also can happen between good moral and bad moral.

Character in literature generally, and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of a human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behaviors (Robert: 1989, 143). Without a strong character, the story will be plain. There are two types of characters; round and flat characters. A round character develops from experience and undergoes a change of some sort (Robert: 1989, 145). A flat character is undistinguishable from other persons in a particular group or class (Robert: 1989, 145). In other words, a round character is a character that experiences changes in character and flat character is a character whose attitude remains the same throughout the story.

According to Jung's theory, the psyche is divided into three parts: ego or the conscious mind, personal unconscious and collective unconscious or archetypes. Based on Jung, collective unconscious or archetype is an unlearned tendency to experience things in certain way. Archetype acts as an "organizing principle" on the things people see or do so that it does not have a form of its own. Archetype works like how instincts work in Freud's theory.

1.8 Organization of The Thesis

This thesis consists of three chapters. Chapter One deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of key terms, theoretical framework, and organization of the thesis. Chapter Two deals with the elements of literature and Jung's archetype theory. Chapter Three concerns research design, data collection, data analysis, and instrument of the study. Chapter Four proposes the intrinsic and extrinsic analyses. Chapter Five deals with conclusion and suggestion.