

**SHADOW, ANIMA AND PERSONA IN  
THE MAIN CHARACTER OF VICTOR HUGO'S  
NOVEL "THE MAN WHO LAUGH"  
ARCHETYPAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITY OF PUTERA BATAM  
2023**

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**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana  
Sastra (S1)**



**By:  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITARATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2023**

## **SURAT PENYATAAN ORISINALITAS**

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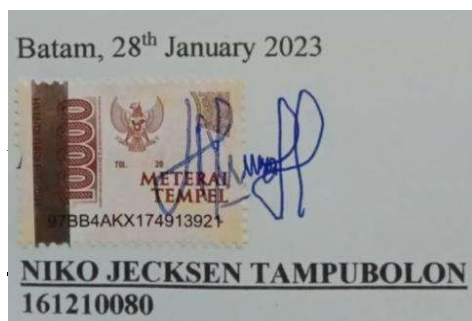
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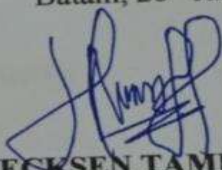
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NOVEL "THE MAN WHO LAUGH"  
ARCHETYPAL APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> January 2023



**NIKO JECKSEN TAMPUBOLON**  
161210080

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161210080**

**The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below.**

**Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> January 2023**



**Tomi Arianto, S.S., M.A.  
Supervisor**



## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis gambaran perilaku shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin oleh tokoh utama dalam novel “Pria Yang Tertawa” dan bentuk motif dari perilaku shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin oleh tokoh utama dalam novel “Pria Yang Tertawa”. Latar belakang ide ini muncul dari mengamati fenomena sosial mengenai perilaku manusia terdapat pola tertentu dalam menjalani kehidupan dan manusia memiliki motif dalam perilaku untuk menjalani kehidupan. Jika dikaitkan dengan sebuah karya sastra, terdapat juga pola perilaku tertentu dan motif perilaku tercermin setiap karakter terutama dalam novel “Pria Yang Tertawa”. Pendekatan dan teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis fenomena ini adalah pendekatan pola dasar dan teori jiwa Jung. Teori tersebut digunakan untuk menjawab apakah gambaran perilaku dari shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin oleh tokoh utama dan apakah motif perilaku dari shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin oleh tokoh utama dalam menjalankan kehidupan. Sehingga tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) gambaran perilaku dari shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin tokoh utama dalam novel “Pria Yang Tertawa” dan (2) motif perilaku dari shadow, anima dan persona yang tercermin tokoh utama “Pria Yang Tertawa”. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif karena sifatnya yang tekstual dan deskriptif analisis. Dalam pengumpulan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi dengan teknik mencatat. Dalam menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode psikologi sastra analisis dengan teknik analisis isi laten. Hasil analisis disajikan dengan teks naratif. Penelitian ini menemukan 40 data psyche, terdapat (9) data yang merupakan gambaran perilaku shadow tercermin dalam tokoh utama. Gwynplaine sebagai tokoh utama merupakan manusia yang memiliki kelamahan jiwa dicerminkan melalui perilaku shadow, (10) data yang merupakan gambaran perilaku persona tercermin dalam tokoh utama. Gwynplaine sebagai tokoh utama memiliki topeng yang digunakan untuk menutupi kelemahannya dan (8) data yang merupakan gambaran perilaku anima/animus tercermin tokoh utama. Gwynplaine sebagai tokoh utama memiliki sisi feminis dan maskulinnya. Selain itu, gambaran perilaku anima/animus tercermin oleh Gwynplaine sebagai tokoh utama dalam pola memiliki hasrat untuk mencintai. Sedangkan motif perilaku terbentuk shadow, anima/animus, dan persona tercermin tokoh utama tampak pada motif internal, ada (3) data motif bawah sadar, (3) data motif naluri dan juga motif eksternal, ada (4) data motif nilai moral. dan (3) data motif lingkungan.

Kata kunci: Archetypal, Anima, Persona, Psikologi.

## ABSTRACT

This study analyzed the representations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward main character behavior in the novel "The man who laughs" and the motivations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward main character behaviors in the novel "The man who laughs". The background of this study arises from observing social phenomena regarding human behaviors, there are certain patterns of humans living and humans have motives in behaviors. If it is associated with a literary work, there are also certain patterns of behaviors and behaviors motives reflected by each character, especially in the novel "The man who laughs". The approaches and theories used in analyzing this phenomenon are the archetypal approach and Jung's soul theory. This theory used to answer what are representations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward main character behavior and what are motivations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward main character behavior in the novel "The man who laughs". So, the aims of this study are (1) to describe the representations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward main character behaviors in the novel "The man who laughs" and (2) to describe motivations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected in the main character "The man who laughs". This study used a qualitative method because this study was completed in textual and descriptive analysis. In collecting data, this study used the documentation method with note-taking techniques. In analyzing the data, this study used the method of psychological literature analysis with latent content analysis techniques. The results of the analysis were presented in narrative text. This study found 40 psyche data, there were (9) data was a description of the behaviors of the shadow reflected toward main character. Gwynplaine as the main character was a human being who had mental weakness reflected through shadow behaviors, (10) data was a description of persona behaviors reflected toward main character. Gwynplaine as the main character had a mask that used to cover up his weaknesses and (8) data was description of the behaviors of anima/animus reflected toward main character. Gwynplaine as the main character had both a feminist and a masculine side. In addition, the picture of anima/animus behaviours reflected toward Gwynplaine as the main character in the pattern of having a desire to love. While motivations were formed by shadow, anima/animus, and persona reflected toward main character behaviors, there are internal motives such as (3) data on subconscious motives, (3) data on instinctive motives and external motives, such as (4) data on moral value motives. and (3) data on environmental motive.

Key words: Archetypal, Anima, Persona, Psychological, shadow



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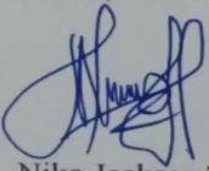
The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher will always welcome criticism and suggestions. With all the limitations, the researcher realizes that this thesis would not be possible without the help, guidance and encouragement from various parties. The researcher would like to say thank, to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking the bachelor degree. The researcher wants to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Tomi Arianto, S.S.,M.A. as advisor who contributed ideas and took the time for this thesis.

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# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the research

Human behavior develops from thoughts and feelings into deeds. Humans cannot separate their actions from the psychic influences that shape them, which then manifest as behaviors. Sometimes, human activity does not simply appear in the mind and does not lead to an action. Almost of person had been chosen behavior depending on desire, in certain period a person lost control from behavior. To discover the true nature of the human person, one might examine human conduct. A psychological study is conducted to investigate human behavior.

Psychology is one of the fields of research and applied science that uses scientific approaches to investigate human behavior, mental function, and mental processes. According to Jung (1971), psychological is a common way for humans to build an image of personality from life experiences. Jung stated that the concept psyche to describe a general personality of person, that guides the thoughts, actions, and feelings. Afterwards Jung separated the psyche into three levels: consciousness, personal unconscious, and collective unconscious, all of that will interact. The collective unconscious is the deepest layer of the psyche, reflecting the collection of prior individual experiences. The collective unconscious experiences are reflected as archetypes, that are unique images or patterns. Archetypes can be found in all aspects of human life, there are shadow, persona, and anima/animus. Jung explained, shadow is the darkness side of self that tries to

remain hidden from the world. Another, persona is a social mask worn by someone to present themselves to the outside world. And then, anima is men inner feminine figure or animus is women inner masculine figure. In other words, archetypes are an image and behavioral psyche pattern that all humans share as living things.

The phenomenon actually reflection of concept psychoanalytic by Jung (2014), the second president of the Indonesian republic, Suharto, wrote a book titled "Suharto's Thoughts, Words, and Actions" Dwipayana, G & Kartahadimaja (1989) Suharto an Indonesian leader with a noble vision and mission, aspires to transform his country into a superpower. Additionally, he is a family man and an Indonesian national who loves his people. However, Suharto behave as a dictatorial and uncritical leader. From the narrative, Suharto reflects his shadow which only wants to make Indonesia a great nation but reflects his persona as a leader figure who acts authoritarian and anti-criticism. Suharto also has another side that loves his family and Indonesian people which reflects his anima.

Furthermore, the archetypes concept of psychology can be applied to literature because it represents the mirror of social phenomenon. These archetypes are identifiable in a wide variety of works of literature, as well as image, culture, and pattern of social behavior. Archetypes concept of psychology therefore seeks to analyze the presence and variance of recognizable pattern of the human psyche in literature. According Ratna (2019) in general, the human image in literature is the main object of analysis, because it is the aspect of the human psyche that can be poured, extract and implanted as characters in literature. Furthermore,

Researcher considered to reflecting the archetypes concept of psychological described by Jung. Such as a novel "the man who laughs" by Victor Hugo. Moreover, the novel "the man who laughs" narrated the wandering of the main character that was full of pattern psyche universal in the story and had same phenomenon of Suharto.

The researcher found the archetypes concept of psychological issue in the novel "the man who laughs". "The man who laughs" was extraordinary novel about the life and adventure from the heir of kingdom called Gwynplaine. Gwynplaine with disfigured face desire to get a beautiful woman, but there were many rejections from the circle of kingdom. Suddenly Gwynplaine rebelled and expressed the hate towards the Aristocratic. From story of novel "the man who laughs" connected with archetypes concept of psychological Jung.

For instance, As Gwynplaine walked through the chilly snow, she suddenly heard a voice in the distance. Though was only the sound of the snow, it actually made him feel like a baby was weeping. The sound of a screaming infant being carried by his mother while she was sleeping in the middle of a snowstorm was finally heard when he neared the voice. The infant is still breathing and wailing, but the mother is dead. Gwynplaine took the child and looked after for it . Hugo (1895).

**Whilst he hesitated between an instinct which urged him to fly and instinct which commanded him to remain,** he perceived in the snow at his feet, a few steps before him, a sort of undulation of the dimensions of human body- a little eminence, low, long and narrow, like the mold over a grave – a sepulcher in a white churchyard. (Hugo, 1895, p. 122)



From quotation above, Gwynplaine, decides that since the sound is only rumbling, he doesn't need to approach it and keeps walking in search of a rest break. By changing what she is doing and instead moving closer to the speaker, Gwynplaine reflects her shadow and adopts the Gwynplaine persona. Gwynplaine approached the voice out of curiosity. In order to reflect her animus, Gwynplaine also reveals her feminist side and her loving figure.

According to the descriptions above, the researcher was interested in conducting research on archetypes in the main character of the novel "The Man Who Laughs" especially in shadow, anima, and persona. Therefore, research on archetypes was regarded to be important to ensure that readers of literary works would not misinterpret the function of character in various aspects of life.

Basically, there were many researchers that had discussed archetypes. The article written by Songo & Vol (2022) entitled "Persona and shadow of Kevin in novel The Lionel Shriver". Kevin was regarded as a psychopathic teenager who carried out a school shooting. Kevin's persona and shadow archetypes were explored in this research. Carl Jung's psychological approach to archetypes theory and John Murphy's characterization theory were both referenced. To analyze and describe quotations based on Jungian archetypes theory of persona and shadow, descriptive qualitative and library research techniques were employed, in addition to developing a better comprehension and correlation between the analyses and theories from books, and journals. The latest results were divided into two categories: Kevin's persona and the shadow.

The second researchers that discussed archetypes, written by Kadwa & Alshenqeeti (2020) entitle “An analysis of Edgar Linton’s psyche based on archetypes theory”. Edgar Linton persona, anima, and shadow were assessed through qualitative analysis in this research using Carl Jung theory of archetypes to better understand his personality. The result showed a strong connection between these three archetypes and his childhood experiences. This is a useful technique to simplify writing and present a clear difference with Catherine and Heathcliff. The combined impact of the archetypes develops typical elements of his thinking that affect not only him but also his social networks and his sensitive personality.

Even though, there are some researchers that analyzed archetypes concept of psychological. It is different from this research that be focused on how the reflection of shadow, persona and persona of main character in novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo and this research also try to analyze how the archetypal formed as collective consciousness of main character in novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.

Therefore, the significance of this research is that humans could balance the self-behavior while processing a more ideal action toward society. In what ways, the first is minimizing personal, the second is realizing the shadow exists, and last is identifying the anima/animus. The processing of self – realization is very important in determining the steps of future life. In this present research, helping humans could be controlling that behavior.

The research has reason. These are knowing the fundamental patterns of human behavior. In depth human characters that are also present in the novel could be explored. The last is this research could be representing in self as a processing of self-realization. The researcher is interested to conduct and do the research entitled “Shadow, persona, and anima in the main character of Victor Hugo’s novel the man who laughs archetypal approach.

### **1.2 Identification of the problem**

Considering the background of the mentioned research, the research discusses the psychological issues contained in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo. there are various phenomena that can be seen in the novel related to social life. Therefore, the researcher formulates various identifications of problems, among others are:

1. The representation of the shadow reflected toward the main characters behavior in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.
2. Which side of the main character in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo, tends to show the world.
3. The emergence of man or women masculine side toward main character in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.
4. The representation of the persona reflected toward main character behavior in novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.

### **1.3 Limitation of the problem.**

Based on the identification of the problem above. The researcher is important to include the limitation of research. The purpose of research limitation

is to keep the research focused and clear in attempt to understand literary works. The researcher formulates that there are two problem limitations in this research, among other are:

1. The representations of the shadow, persona, and anima reflected toward the main character behavior in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.
2. The motives that influence the shadow, persona, and anima of the main character in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.

#### **1.4 Formulation of the problem**

Based on the limitations of the problems above, the researcher makes issue solution simple, the research important to turn the problem formulation into a key question. These questions can be made as part of the researcher’s efforts to solve the problems that have been identified. The researcher has two questions, among others are:

1. What are representations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward the main character behavior in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo?
2. What are motives that influence of the shadow, persona, and anima of the main character in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo?

#### **1.5 Objective the research.**

Based on the focus of the problems described above, there are some purposes of this research:

1. To describe the representations of the shadow, anima and persona reflected toward the main character behavior in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.
2. To describe the motives that influence of the shadow, persona, and anima of the main character in the novel “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo.

## **1.6 Significance of the research**

### **1. Theoretical Significance.**

The depth of knowledge about archetypes is predicted to rise as a result of this research, as is knowledge about particular psychology, particularly personality and archetypes in the field of literature. not only that, but this research is also expected to be a reference for further research on archetypal, especially in the field of literature.

### **2. Practical significance.**

For readers, this research is beneficial for future studies and to help researchers characterize the phenomena in specific archetypes in the novel of “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo. In addition, this research is expected to be able to provide knowledge about the process of archetypes in the novel of “The man who laughs” by Victor Hugo, not only in novel but also related to society.

## **1.7 Definition of key term**

In this research, there are various key terms used to guide the reader in understanding:

- Archetypes** Patterns of human behavior reach an ideal figure to dealing with social events. Archetypes are formed in conscious or unconscious thought of human; thus, the actions are created by humans. Patterns of human behavior are received from the influence of knowledge and experience in social environment. These are several archetypes according to Jung (2014) such as the persona, shadow and anima/animus.
- Psyche** The terminology used by Jung to present the psychological of human. Psyche are the human components based on consciousness, instincts, and behavior. The human components cannot be separated because the human identifies the self as ideal figure. Becoming an ideal figure is the best human self-achievement (Jung, 2014)
- Literature** A kind of written or spoken expression of the human spirit based on experience, thoughts and feelings that will create characters. The characters are representative of the true story by the human being. Stories of novels, poems, plays and films that exist today are literature. Literature can be analyzing because related to real life human being. (Ratna, 2019)



## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 Archetypal approach**

Archetypal is a branch of myth criticism that includes legends and folklore in literature. According to Campbell (2011) a myth may appear to be an overstated portrayal of historical occurrence. Supernatural stories could be included in myth. In legends and folklore that are basic patterns of human being proposed by Carl Jung. According to Jung (1971) archetypes are patterns of personality that have an impact on the psyche. The psyche is a term used to define a measure of the overall personality, that also influences their actions, ideas, and feelings. The human psyche could be explained through human observable patterns of behavior. The psychological is conducted out to learn more about the human psyche. The psychological helps someone to know or explain himself that why is person doing something outside of his control. So, the person can make decisions about his behavior in the past to better control the future, more confident overall. According to Freud (1918) Psychological is personality structure of the mind responsible for the decision to do something consciously and unconsciously. The human is simply actor in the life of their own mind, pushed by desire and happened by accident.

Humans sometimes can not know themselves, because humans can be conscious or unconscious in doing actions, sometimes humans can do things beyond their abilities. Thus, humans must understand and know themselves with a psychological. psychological is necessity because when human understand and



recognize personality form, Human can take control their future lives consciously in environment for the better lives. psychological is important to be studied because phenomenon today is often found personally someone can change directly, so that psychological can help find out that causes and the solution. Afterward Jung (2014) describe another concept of psychological namely archetypal.

According to Jung (2014) psychological is psyche or personality of common to humanity build his or her own experience of life Jung divides the psyche level into several levels. There are consciousness, personal unconscious, and collective unconscious. Consciousness is something that can be felt by the ego, Jung (2014) sees that thoughts are focused on the ego, which is not the actual cause of consciousness. The ego is a conscious soul that consists of individual perceptions, memories, thoughts, and conscious feelings. Ego is not the whole of personality and must be fulfilled with self. Self is the center of personality, most of which are in the form of unconsciousness. So, consciousness plays a relatively small role in the theory of psychoanalysis. Unconsciousness, divided into Personal unconscious and Collective unconscious

### **2.1.1 Representation of the shadow, anima, and persona**

#### **1. Persona**

Persona was described by Jung as a way to illustrate that human personality is not simple, but instead complicated. In the standard human psyche, the personality can split repeatedly depending on the case, and there are several sub-personalities. However, a multiple personality cannot exist in ordinary

humans. Character segmentation can be seen in almost everyone. It really is necessary to observe a person more closely in various situations in order to detect transitions from one condition to another, resulting in significant personality changes to identify if there are angels or devils on the outside and inside. According to Jung, various behaviors are required in certain situations, such as family, school, or employment. An behavior can be implicit or unconscious, but it always works to influence a person toward a particular event or environment.

Such as in novel “The picture of Dorian Gray” narrated Dorian Gray grows older, his physical state showed his true character and personality. Despite the fact that the picture depicting his own image has been preserved in the storage for a long time, it still appears to be younger, joyful, and stylish. The personality that individuals develop as a result of human adaptation to the physical and social environments is known as persona. Persona presented a public image of themselves. Persona is a mask that is worn that presenting oneself to the outside world. Although, the initial persona is an archetype, but over time human will realize and also part of human psyche that is most distant from the collective unconscious, Jung (2014).

Jung discovered two distinct origins of persona. The first is the environment's demands and expectations, such as being a certain type of person, behaving obediently according to group rules, and frequently needing to believe in certain realities, such as conforming to certain religion doctrines. Second, that includes the person's social goals Those that are elected as Indonesia's Minister, for example, is given a post with a high collective significance and extraordinary

status. With such responsibilities came reputation, glory, and social awareness, therefore a minister desired to be regarded with extreme respect by loyal friends. It was reported that Prabowo Subianto since his appointment as minister, many people called him Mr. minister.

There are two problems in persona building. The first is that the persona is over-identified. A person becomes focused with integrating in and appealing the social world to the point where he believes the image, person creates is the actual self. The second temptation is to pay little attention to the outside world and to spend all of one's time thinking about one's own thoughts. To avoid paying adequate attention to others, the individual in question follows his impulses, hopes, and fantasies.

Personal development is usually a significant deal in adolescence when the internal world is vibrating with activity. Identification with a social circle can assist an adolescent in breaking free from the parents, which is a critical step toward adulthood. At the same time, the adolescent is blind and inconsiderate, hardly aware of the outside world and living in a delusion of invincible self-power. On the other hand, some teenagers are overly concerned with adult ideals and expectations, and as a result, they lack a strong sense of self. In essence, the persona is a mental shell that exists between the ego and the outside world, and it is the result of both interaction with the object and one's projections on that object.

## **2. Shadow**

The personality facts of a group of subpersonalities are described by Jung. Subpersonality develops from a variety of different attitudes, resulting in conflict.

Every human being's subconscious psyche contains images called shadows. The ego of human has no power over the subconscious psychic. The subconscious side of the ego's operation in intending, desiring, and defending oneself is represented by shadows. In fact, every ego has a shadow. The ego has unintentionally commanded the shadows to undertake dirty work that cannot be done without causing moral conflict in the process of adapting and dealing with the world. Protective behavior and self - fulfillment are carried out in the dark, unrecognized to the ego. The ego's defense system for rejecting shadow consciousness is usually so strong that almost nothing can get past the ego.

If the ego's functions of choosing, intending, and approving are connected to a frigid and dark dimension that realizes that the ego may be extremely egotistical, inflexible, and soulless as a shadow. Here, a person can be extremely self-centered, insisting on fulfilling personal desires for pleasure and power. The devil in human is defined by the ego's symbolism. If the image's character can be realized and integrated, a person will be quite different from the average person. Most people are unaware that the individual is so self-centered and desires to be perceived as someone who can control the needs and pleasures. People usually keep the shadow features hidden from others. except to have developed negative personas, such as some of the powerful figures of Stalin and Hitler, who displayed a selfish personality in public while having a sensitive and sentimental side in the shadows, Jung (2014).

Aspects and features that are contradictory with ego consciousness characterize shadows. The shadow is a soul who exists alongside with the

conscious personality that individuals may recognize in the psyche. Like two brothers, darkness shadows and identities are open and out in public, while the other is hidden and closed. A counter-persona is formed by the development of shadows. Dark shadows are a subpersonality that desires something that the persona does not permit. The ego, having connected with the persona and accepting its ideals and features, then produces the shadow side, which smelled horrible and terrible.

### **3. Anima / Animus**

The anima/animus is a subjective identity that reflects a subconscious structure that is more fundamental than shadows. The anima/animus reflects components of the human psyche and connects people to the collective unconscious. Jung called the anima/animus the archetypal figure of the psyche. Anima/animus is a fundamental form of life that connects individual consciousness to the collective unconscious. Anima / animus refers to a particular behavior toward own subconscious internal world, which includes inner imagination, subjective experiences, thoughts, sentiments, and emotions. The following is a popular short definition: The Anima is an internal feminine figure for men. And, the animus is an internal masculine figure for women.

The anima/animus, as a psychic structure, is a device for women and men to access and adjust to the deeper psychological features. For example, a man who has regular heart changes is considered to have anima issues. The animus can be said to be issues, just as women are dominated by the subconscious, by the opinions and emotionally charged beliefs that control women more powerfully

than fact. Men dealing from anima tend to isolate, damaging the emotions. Women dealing with animus have a desire to attack. there is the conventional difference between genders. These differences may change with changes in cultural development.

A masculine soul exists in a woman who is quite feminine, however it is not well formed. Women develop natural and apparent feminine behaviors toward the outer world, such as friendliness, empathy, engaging and understanding. There are a lot of internal attitudes among these women, including unpleasant, criticizing, aggressive and dominating. Similarly, a man appears masculine, strong-minded, strong-willed, distant, and aggressive on the outside hides a sentimental, easily hurt, easily offended, and vulnerable mentality on the inside, Jung (2014)

### **2.1.2 Motivations that influence the shadow, anima, and persona**

#### **1. Motives internal**

Internal motives are impulses in humans that arise because of a desire that affects the ego of human consciousness. Motive as a force that lies within a person that drives human action. Internal motives have full power to influence humans to do something can be seen through the subconscious and instincts. The human subconscious can manifest from dreams and personal fantasies or images of what arise in his mind. Humans have a hero or idol in him because the hero or idol can influence or encourage someone to take an action that is like the hero or idol figure. In human behavior is also influenced by instinct. The existence of instincts in humans that can influence the mind also has the power to choose,

reflect on and follow up on what someone wants to do. Instinct is also a regulator of what someone will feel and do.

## **2. Motives external**

Plants, animals, inanimate objects, and people all have requirements that are tied to the environment. Environmental stress can result from a variety of factors, including temperature, climate, light type, and the state of the room that may influence a person's psyche. Rules, provisions, measures, laws, and customs that are in effect at a certain moment are known as norms. They are used to control individual and group conduct to maintain order in society, the nation, and the state. Examples include not spitting in public places, killing, stealing, and robbing (norms of Law)

Moral Value can be defined as the cost, the quantity of intelligence, the volume, the level, or the quality that includes traits (or things) that are significant or helpful for humanity, as well as something that makes people more perfect in accordance with their core. For instance, the most recent and most expensive Mercedes-Benz vehicle. (Value as a measure of cost), A ceremonial full of Javanese philosophy is the ritual bathing of the artifacts from the Yogyakarta and Surakarta Palaces. Traditional principles Morality is the assessment of whether a deed or human behavior is good or bad. Example: Loves both parents and enjoy helping others.

### **2.2 Previous research**

The topic of archetypal has been the subject of several previous research. The researcher takes five of them as reference in conducting this research. The

first article were written by Herdayanti & Satria (2021) entitled “Psychological conflict of the main character reflected in movie Lady Bird”. The goal of the study is to examine the relationship between the ego, id, and superego through the attitude and words of the main character. The researchers discovered 6 id characteristics that are specifically associated with the main character.

The second article was written by Nurdayanti (2020) entitled “The archetype analysis of main character in the novel Hush”. The goals of this study were to characterize the archetype forms that are present in patch personality and to describe the personality of main character in the novel Hush. The data for this research indicate from character Becca Fitzpatrick in the novel Hush. The findings of the research showed that six archetypes occurred in the main character's personality: persona, shadow, anima and animus, great mother, wise old man, and self, as well as two main character personalities.

The third article was written by Raj (2020) entitled “Use of archetypes toward woman character in movie Alfred Hitchcock”. The research purpose to analysis of use of archetypes for portrayal of women character in movie Alfred Hitchcock. The researcher found women character are depicted by the female hero, the femme fatale and the seeker archetype.

The fourth article were written by Rizakiah, Sili, & Kuncara, (2018) The research about analytical psychological theory by Jungian was used as the main theory for find out the archetypal that related to both character. The researchers using collected data from character jonathan levine in movie Warm Bodies. The result of this study is showed there were six archetypal found in the film.



The fifth article was written by Rani (2021) entitled “Portrayal of Jungian archetypes in Antoine De Saint-Exupery’s the little prince”. The research purpose to develop the concepts of extraverted and introverted personality, archetypes, and collective unconscious. The researcher found the four major of archetypes such as shadow, anima or animus, persona, and the self.

The sixth article was written by Eko Hardanto, M.Natsir (2019) entitled “an analysis of Smeagol character influenced by the one ring in lord of the ring: return of the king film using Jung archetypes”. The purpose of this research was to find out Smeagol archetypes and how the One Ring influences Smeagol personality. The findings of the research, researchers found five archetypes in Smeagol and one in the One ring. Five archetypes that found in Smeagol are persona, shadow, the hero, hermaphrodite, and the trickster, and for the One Ring is the mana. The major archetypes in Smeagol were the trickster, which was the most influenced on changing Smeagol personality.

The seventh article was written by Tampubolon & Arianto (2022) entitled “The fulfillment of main character’s desire through destruction action in joker movie: psychological approach”. The purposes of this research were to investigate the destruction as the main character desire fulfillment. The findings of the research, researchers find various phenomenon relevant with concept psychology of three main major Lacan in movie.

The eighth article was written by Tilley (2020) entitled “I am the law-and-order candidate: a content analysis of Donald Trump’s race-baiting dog whistles in the 2016 presidential campaign, psychology.” The purposes of the research

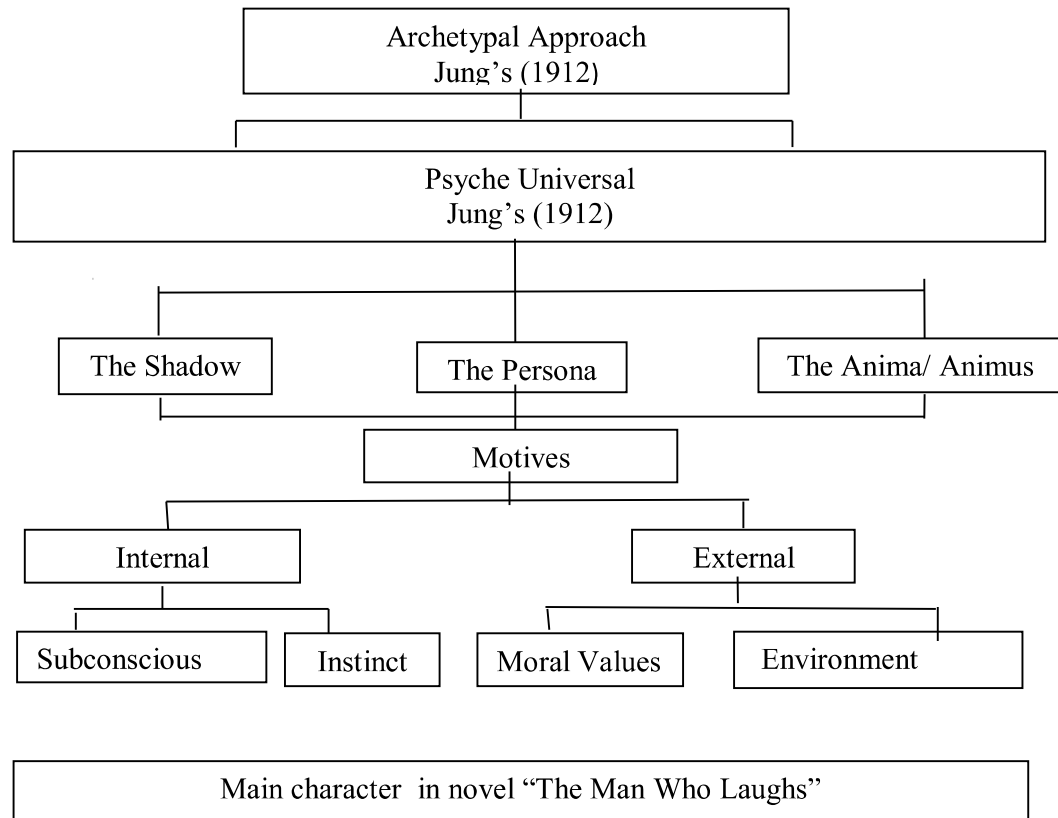
were to look for the persona of trump as a presidential candidate in seeing his supporters significantly through the alignment of the message conveyed by trump. The finding of the research showed that alignment in the three areas, including consistent dog whistle usage in Trump's speeches. Trump's dog whistle usage also significantly exceeded that of recent Republican Presidential Nominees.

The ninth article was written by Yurtsever (2020) entitled "Measuring social personas". The research purpose is to develop a valid and reliable scale for measuring personas. The researcher found the persona scale's internal consistency suggested that it had acceptable reliability, and the results of a test-retest demonstrated that the scale's responses were stable. The explanation of persona personalities is the most significant contribution of this research to persona theory. How may creativity, harmony, or negotiation skills be affected by a high or low persona personality in an organization? These questions can be investigated using this scale.

The previous and present research applied the archetypal theorized by Carl G Jung. The difference was in the research data that was selected. The archetypal of main character in novel "The man who laughs" by Victor Hugo was chosen by researcher because had never been studied before. The researcher focuses on reflection of shadow, persona, and anima in main character "The man who laugh" and describe archetypal formed as collective unconscious of main character in novel "The man who laughs" by Victor Hugo,

### 2.3 Theoretical framework

The researcher arranged theoretical in structural form starting from psychological which consists of concepts archetypal by Carl Gustav Jung.



### Theoretical Framework

The research's direction and focus are outlined in the theoretical framework above. There is an archetypal approach in the first layer, which appears to be how the novel approaches psychological issues. In this thesis, the researcher will use studies of the human psyche to psychological issues in the novel "The men who laugh." The second layer includes the grand theory, or Carl Jung's idea of the universal psyche. The grand theory contributes to establishing

the shadow, persona, and anima/animus in context. At the third layer, the universal psyche appears. The researcher uses the theory of universal psyche to address two study questions, these are psyche universal of motives and reflections.

The study of the first research question makes use of Carl Jung's idea of universal psyche behavior. Three types of reflection are provided by the theory: shadow, persona, and anima/animus. These reflections, which Jung offered, could aid the researcher in finding, defining, and describing the important reflection of the universal psyche. On the one hand, show kindness, confidence, and offering exercises the reflection of the shadow, persona, and anima/animus through direct exchange.

To answer the second study question, an analysis of the data is conducted using the notion of universal psychological motives developed by Carl Jung. This global motive is used in accordance with internal and external motives, two interrelated aspects. Here, the two components of internal motive—the subconscious and instinct—are separated from the two components of external motive (moral value and environment). In the novel "The Man Who Laughs," both ideas help to resolve the social issue. Additionally, the researcher thought that the idea of motives would illustrate how behavior is accepted and evolving as natural and acceptable.



## **CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH**

### **3.1 Research design**

The research design related to analyzed of psychological identity that reflected in literary work. This research is literary research that takes a psychological approach. Ratna (2019) stated that there are three main connections between psychology and literature. Such as, identify the psyche characteristics of fictitious characters in literary works, identify the psyche elements of the author as a writer of literary works, and identify the psyche characteristics of literary readers. The data source of this research is taken from literary work, that are then analyzed using psychological theory conceptualized by Jung. The purpose of this research is to deeply understand the features, aspects, and behavioral patterns of fictional characters found in literary works, rather than to solve real psychiatric disorders. however, this research does not imply that is completely unrelated to the requirements of the society. Literary works present a distorted picture of society. by understanding the characters

the research method is a qualitative method with documentation method research as collecting data and deep interpretation with literature psychoanalysis method as analysis data. According to Ratna (2019) the psychoanalysis begins with a description of the facts, which is followed by an analysis, which includes not only a description but also sufficient comprehension and explanation. Based on explanation, the researcher will conclude that descriptive qualitative analysis

refers to the context analyze, and result of qualitative analysis are determined by researcher.

### **3.2 Object of the research**

The most significant role in doing the research is the purpose of the investigation. The subjects of this research are representation of the shadow, persona, and anima reflected toward the main character and the motives that influence the shadow, persona, and anima of the main character. The character in novel implied and demonstrated shadow, persona, and anima that should be learned. As a result, the Victor Hugo's novel "The man who laughs" is an appropriate data source.

### **3.3 Method of collecting data.**

Data as the main source for researcher to conducting the research. This research uses documentation and non-participation. The method collects textual data from document in this case from the novel "The Man Who Laugs" by Victor Hugo. For the technique, the researcher applies close reading and note-taking technique. Technique of close reading features a detail and carefully reading of literature element and researcher used note taking or quotes techniques for collected the data in this research, because researchers would identify character of Gwynplaine. Data is collected by following these steps: in this case, researcher already read novel "The Man Who Laughs" so that researcher can retrieve data.

1. The researcher would be Making all literary components, whether important and insignificant, relevant to the discussions at the time of reading

2. The researcher would be sorting every data collected in terms of the research object.
3. The researcher would be taking a quote of text related to reflection of the research object.

### **3.4 Method of analyzing data**

After collecting data, the next step is data analysis. In analyzing data, researcher apply the literature psychoanalysis identity method Ratna (2019) literature psychological identity method is a method based on character of Gwynplaine in novel “The Man Who Laughs”. This method uses to analyze the psychological concept found in main character Gwynplaine of novel “The Man Who Laughs”. By the using this method, the researcher wants to analyze the reflection of the behavior of shadow, anima and persona of gwynplaine as the main character in novel The Man Who Laughs by Victor Hugo and the motives of gwynplaine as the main character towards the reflection of behavior of shadow, anima and persona in novel The Man Who Laugh by Victor Hugo by theory Jung (1987). The data analysis technique used in this research is latent content analysis technique. Ratna (2019) state that data analysis techniques using latent content analysis will produce meaning and meaning contained in the data. At this stage the researcher collects data and examines data sources that are relevant to the research objective, namely, to obtain data which is then used in analyzing the research object. These are several procedures performed by researcher in analyze data.



1. The researcher would be describing the reflection of the behavior of shadow, anima and persona of Gwynplaine as the main character in novel *The Man Who Laughs* by Victor Hugo used theory Jung.
2. The researcher would be describing the motives of Gwynplaine as the main character towards the behavior of shadow, anima and persona in novel *The Man Who Laugh* by Victor Hugo used theory Jung.
3. The researcher would identify conclusions based on the analyzed data.

### **3.5 Method of presenting the research result**

After analyzing of data, the next step researcher will present the results of the research. The researcher will apply a method called narrative text (Huberman & Miles, 2002) postulated the importance of this method in qualitative research design by embedding quotation and narrative description. In other words, the organization starts with quotation and the description of quotation. For quotation, it serves as the words, sentences or paragraph evidence derived in novel “*The Man Who Laughs*”. For description, it informs how are the shadow, anima and persona reflected in main character’s behavior of novel “*The man who laughs*” by Victor Hugo and What are motives of reflection the shadow, anima and persona toward behavior main character of novel “*The man who laughs*” by Victor Hugo. In short, the first researcher will appear the data after that explaining the data. Finally, these are creating questions and answer according to data analyze to be presenting.

