

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.

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

Basically, there were many researchers that had discussed archetypes. The article written by Songo & Vol (2022) entitle "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 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)

