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) entitle "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) entitle "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) entitle "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) entitle "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) entitle "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) entitle "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 eight article was written by Tilley (2020) entitle "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 nineth article was written by Yurtsever (2020) entitle "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.

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│    Archetypal Approach   │
│      Jung's (1912)       │
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│           Psyche Universal                  │
│            Jung's (1912)                    │
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│ The Shadow │  │ The Persona│  │ The Anima/ Animus│
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│ Subconscious │ │ Instinct │ │ Moral Values │ │ Environment  │
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│  Main character  in novel "The Man Who Laughs"         │
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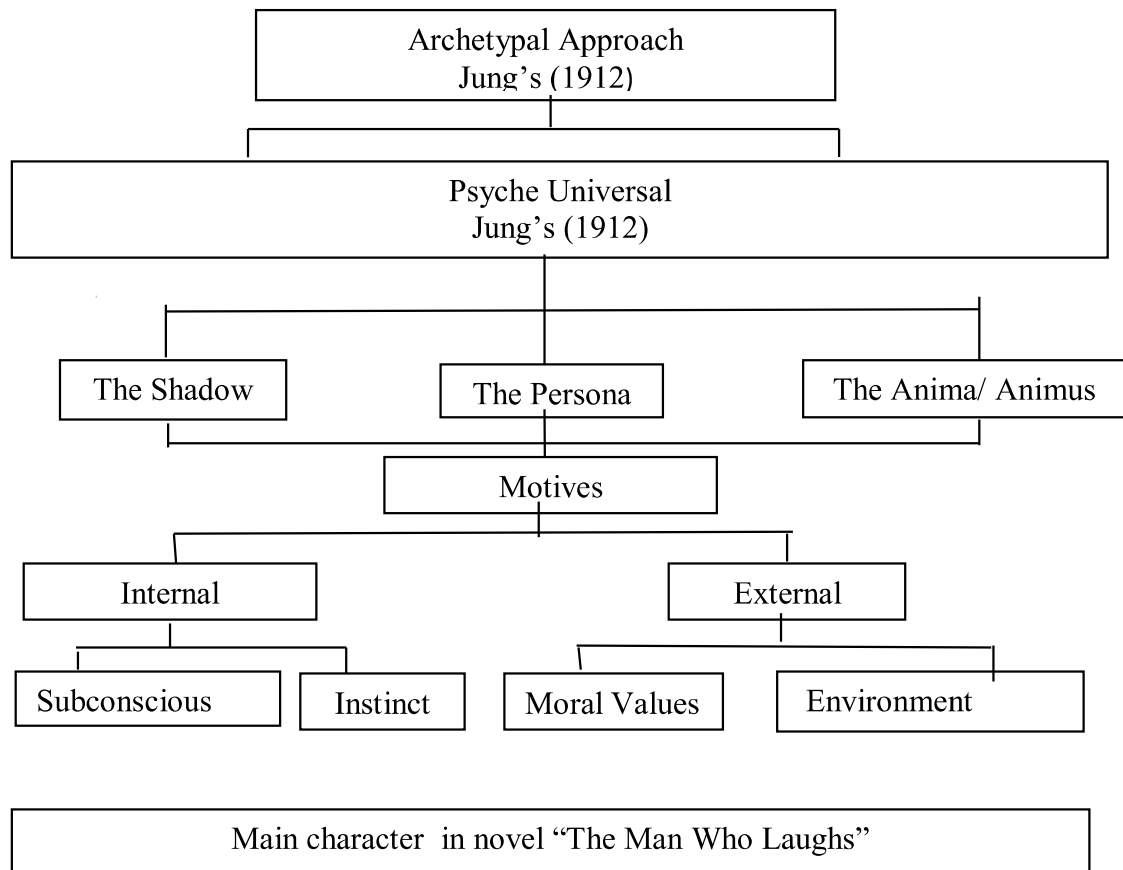
Theoretical Framework

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.