

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Research**

Literature is an imaginative work depicting human life. Literature is also a writing composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas. Further, literature is also a reflection source of psychological background because literature take into account the life's truths to make clear the perspectives of human's soul, and pay attention to fancy, thinks, feelings sensations and soul psychical issues. People are free to enjoy or to study a literary works depend on their needs which is often gives a new experience or add up good values to their lives.

There are various kinds of literary works such as novels, short stories, ballads, poetry, drama, and others. Here, the researcher focuses on a drama. In literature, drama refers to a literary works written for performances by an actor or actresses. Drama typically consists of dialogue that is broken into acts and scenes. There are many of dramatic subgenres, such as comedy, tragedy, and tragic. A closet drama is dramas that are not meant to be act, but only be read. Drama can be based on crime, detective, adventurous, romantic, or political stories that reflect human life and relationship with their feeling and thought, appearance, attitude, behavior, character

which may be observed through happiness, struggles, sadness, failures or success with psychology as it related to the character in facing kind of emotion. In many literary works of drama, one that the researcher wants to analyze is “Much Ado About Nothing” drama.

Much Ado About Nothing is a comedy by William Shakespeare thought to have been written in 1598 and 1599, as Shakespeare was approaching the middle of his career. The play was included in the *First Folio*, published in 1623. By means of “noting” which in Shakespeare’s day, sounded similar to “nothing” as in the play’s title, and which means gossip, rumor, and overhearing. Benedick and Beatrice are tricked into confessing their love for each other, and Claudio is tricked into rejecting Hero at the altar on the erroneous belief that she has been unfaithful. At the end, Benedick and Beatrice join forces to set things right, and the others join in a dance celebrating the marriages of the two couples. Talking about this drama, the researcher decides to conduct a further research because people rarely do this romantic drama analysis and also this drama is very memorable to fight for love although have many obstacles, especially in the drama Much Ado About Nothing by William Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare was born on 26 April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world’s pre-eminent dramatist. He was a husband of Anne Hathaway and also had three children; Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and

histories and these works remain regarded as some of the best work produced in these genres. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights. Shakespeare died on 23 April 1616 and he died within a month of signing his will, a document which he begins by describing himself as being in “perfect health”.

In Shakespeare’s drama “*Much Ado About Nothing*” that the researcher wants to analyze a psychological approach as the support theory because in a psychological phenomenon in which people love each other but there is always a problem that disturbs the couple's relationship, resulting in a sense of distrust and misunderstanding. A psychological interpretation of science begins with the acute realization. Its origins are in human motives, its goals are human goals, and it is created, renewed, and maintained by human beings. The expert of this theory is Abraham Maslow who is famous for the creation of the Hierarchy of Needs in psychological approach. In Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs consist of 5 types, such as Psychological needs, Safety needs, Love and Belongingness needs, Esteem needs, and Self-Actualization needs, but the researcher only analyzes Love and Belongingness in a thesis. If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now the

person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children.

In this research, the researcher uses psychological approach by Abraham Maslow in “Much Ado About Nothing” drama to strengthen the thesis because the theory in psychology proposed by Maslow is related to the human motivation so that this approach is suitable used to analyze the character’s Love in “Much Ado About Nothing” drama.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher want to state that in this study aimed to analyze about the love of characters in the drama on the grounds that interested in further research. The title chosen by the researcher in the research “Love of Character in Much Ado About Nothing Drama by William Shakespeare; A Psychological Analysis.”

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on explanation of background of the research above, the researcher describes several problems in the play Much Ado About Nothing by William Shakespeare, such as:

1. Love of the characters that found in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.
2. The struggles of love in the characters that found in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.

3. The obstacles of the characters in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.
4. The efforts of the characters in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

The limitation of this research analyzes love of the characters in the psychological approach as found in play Much Ado About Nothing:

1. The struggles of love in the characters that found in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.
2. The obstacles of the characters in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

There are some problems found in the analysis of the play Much Ado About Nothing by William Shakespeare. This research formulated as follow:

1. What are the struggles of love in the characters that found in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare?
2. What are the obstacles of the characters to pursue his or her love and belongingness needs in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare?

## **1.5 Objective of the Research**

The researcher of this research has some objectives in the analysis in the drama Much Ado About Nothing. The objectives are as follow:

1. To describe out the struggles of love in the characters that found in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.
2. To describe out the obstacles of the characters to pursue his or her love and belongingness needs in Much Ado About Nothing play by William Shakespeare.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

In conducting the research, the researcher is expecting that the result of this study will give valuable theoretical and practical contributions.

### **1.6.1 Theoretical**

The use of this study theoretically is to clarify the theories in term of psychological approach especially heading towards the love and belonging. This could help the next generation in psychology students to be more alert and be able to explore in a wide range of their knowledge which refers to this study.

### **1.6.2 Practical**

The practical of this research is to increase the understanding of psychological approach and its theory. It can be used as reference for the readers especially the students at English Department of Putera Batam University who wants to analyze

drama in psychological approach as object in their thesis writing, and are interested in studying psychology in love and belonging.

### **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

#### **Love**

a universal emotion that has become the basis of marriage and family for many societies. Love is an expression of emotion. Love, it is said, can make you walk miles barefoot in the rain just to see the person you can't stop thinking about or it can make you cross the street because the store "you love" is located there. Love is a versatile word like what it describes. Love takes many forms, but the word typically describes an affection that is deep and emotional. If you say you're "in love," that tends to refer to the romantic kind of love. (A. Maslow, 1943)

#### **Character**

an individual or usually a person in a narrative in a work of fiction or creative nonfiction. The act or method of creating a character in writing is known as characterization. A character is a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the actions and speak

dialogue, moving the story along a plot line. A character is motivated to do a certain action because of the love which he has, the love which he wants, or the love that someone has for him, and also his love to himself. (Rudianto, 2004)

### **Psychological Approach**

the term "psychology" is derived from two Greek words, such as *psyche* or soul and *logos* is science or study. Thus, literally it means study or science of soul. But now it is no more considered as science of soul. It has moved away from this focus and established itself as a scientific discipline which deals. The word *psychological* is used to described things that are primarily mental or emotional, but it can also be used when referring to the field of psychology issues of teen and childhood in college. (Cossairt, 2006)