

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain about the theory used in this research. This chapter contains the explanation about approach used, review of previous research, and theoretical framework. In short, this chapter is a fundamental section which stands as the researcher's guidance in conducting the research.

2.1. Approach Used

Approach used in this research is archetypal approach proposed by Joseph Campbell. In literary criticism, the term archetype denotes recurrent narrative designs, patterns of action, character-types, themes, and images which are identifiable in a wide variety of works of literature, as well as in myths, dreams, and even social rituals (Abrams (1999:12). Such recurrent items are held to be the result of elemental and universal forms or patterns in the human psyche, whose effective embodiment in a literary work evokes a profound response from the attentive reader, because he or she shares the archetypes expressed by the author.

An even more important antecedent was the depth psychology of Carl G. Jung (1875-1961), who applied the term "archetype" to what he called "primordial images," the "psychic residue" of repeated patterns of common human experience in the lives of our very ancient ancestors which, he maintained, survive in the "collective unconscious" of the human race and are expressed in

myths, religion, dreams, and private fantasies, as well as in works of literature Abrams (1999:14). Moreover, this archetype is modified by Joseph Campbell especially in hero archetypes.

Hero archetypes (archetypes of transformation and redemption) consist of three main steps: the first is the quest – the hero (savior, deliverer) undertakes some long journey during which he or she must perform impossible tasks, battle with monsters, solve unanswerable riddles, and overcome insurmountable obstacles in order to save the kingdom; the second is initiation – the hero undergoes a series of excruciating ordeals in passing from ignorance and immaturity to social and spiritual adulthood, that is, in achieving maturity and becoming a full-fledged member of his or her social group. The initiation most commonly consists of three distinct phases: (1) separation, (2) transformation, and (3) return – like the quest, this is a variation of the death-and-rebirth archetype; the third is the sacrificial scapegoat the hero, with whom the welfare of the tribe or nation is identified, must die to atone for the people's sins and restore the land to fruitfulness.

2.2. Hero Journey

This research takes a literary approach and theory of hero journey by Joseph Campbell as the starting point of discussion. The hero journey is a pattern that can be found in myths, stories, and legends from a range culture and time period. According to Campbell (2004), the monomyth or the hero's journey is the common template of a broad category of tales that involve a hero who goes on

adventure, and in a decisive crisis wins a victory, and then comes home with changes or has been transformed.

The hero is always special, born to the world in special circumstances and destined to undergo a special journey, and back with special rewards. The hero's journey is then about growth and passage. The journey requires a separation from the comfortable, known world, and an initiation into a new level of awareness, skill, and responsibility, and then a return home. Each stage of the journey must be passed successfully if the initiate is to become a hero. There is no turning back once the hero decides to accept to undergo the journey (Gatricya Rahman, 2014:45).

Campbell (2004) described the stage of hero journey into three parts; departure (sometimes called separation) consists of five stages, initiation (transformation) consists of six stages, and return also consists of six stages. Departure deals with the hero venturing forth on the journey, initiation deals with the hero's various adventure along the way, and return deals with the hero return home with knowledge and powers acquired in the journey. In this research, the researcher only focuses to explain the second stages of hero journey that is initiation (transformation). In transformation, there are several stages which are summarized in the section below.

2.2.1. Initiation (Transformation)

The initiation (transformation) contains the battles undertaken by the hero during his/her journey. By crossing the threshold, the protagonist's world is changed forever. A mental journey merges with the physical journey to result in the spiritual revolution of purpose and self. The main character undergoes experiences that lead him towards maturity. The hero fights the enemy in some other way to prove his/her courage, wisdom and maturity when encounters many obstacles and danger. The initiation consists of six stages; the road of the trials, meeting with the goddess, women as the temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon.

2.2.1.1. The Road of the Trials

The hero has to prove him/her worthy and earn the right to achieve transformation. This stage is not a singular moment; it is a number of steps spread across the second act. The hero need not necessarily pass these tests but failure will not deter him/her from completing his/her quest. They are designed to expose the hero's vulnerabilities and prepare him/her for greater ordeals yet to come. It is common for these to come in threes. These tests are to provide knowledge to the hero, who his/her friends are, who his/her enemies are. He/she implements or takes advantage of assistance given to him/her and to demonstrate how he/she reacts when he/she succeeds or fails. Campbell stated that once having traversed the threshold, the hero must survive a succession of trials. It has produced a world literature of miraculous tests and ordeals. It means that the road of the trials can be

identified as the series of obstacles of problem that the hero must undergo to begin the transformation for his/her courage, resilience, resourcefulness, and intelligence.

2.2.1.2. Meeting with the Goddess

The goddess symbolizes the end goal of a better life that there is something above mundane and the dangerous something that make life worth living. She is the hero's muse, an inspiration for taking the heroic action. Campbell (2004:100) argued that the stages of the meeting with the goddess occurred when all barriers and ogres have been overcome. It is represented as a mystical marriage of the triumph hints hero-soul with the queen goddess of the world it means that the woman is the picture language of mythology represents the female side of the hero and the meeting with the goddess is the point in the adventure when the hero experiences a love which has a power.

2.2.1.3. Women as the Temptress

The temptress is the opposite of the goddess. If the goddess, compels the hero on; but the temptress, provides a distraction or detour. Rather than performing the role of a blocker or threshold guardian, the temptress presents a situation for the hero where he must make a choice. Campbell explained that the mystical with the queen goddess of the world represents the hero's total mastery of life (2004:111). Thus, the researcher concludes that the hero who mastery of the word can be a trip that prevents the hero from achieving full transformation, inhalation of body and ego, to computer the ultimate.

2.2.1.4. Atonement with the Father

The hero must reconcile with the ultimate authority figure in his/her life. Reconciliation means to end the conflict. The authority figure needs to hand over approval or respect or hero come to the realization that the authority figure was right. In the same way, sons' rebel against their fathers when young; but when they get older they understand that the father was right. In this stage, Campbell(2004:119)stated that the hero must face his deepest fears, must embrace the very annihilation of body and ego, to complete the ultimate transformation. Campbell also described the hero beholds the face of the father, understand and tow are atoned (2004:35). Based on the Campbell's explanation, the researcher assumes that atonement with the father occurred when the hero encounter with a meal figure for his/her transformation. Its means the father also represents power that can be taken, and then the hero become seemingly omnipotent or dominant.

2.2.1.5. Apotheosis

Apotheosis is the expansion of consciousness that the hero experiences after defending a foe. The hero has the ability to do something which ordinary people cannot. They are capable of doing things which their old self could not. Apotheosis means achieving a higher place. It was a point of realization in which a greater understanding was achieved. Campbell described this stage as achieving

perfection, reaching enlightenment and nirvana transcending to another level (2004:145). Based on Campbell statement, the researcher concludes that apotheosis describes the spiritual goodness which the hero achieved during his/her journey such as knowledge, wisdom, diligent and so on.

2.2.1.6. The Ultimate Boon

In the hero journey, the ultimate boon describe the major tension of the story was resolved. The ultimate boon does not necessary happen at the end of the film, it often happen around the end of the second act. The ultimate boon happens before the magic film stage and what some people consider the ultimate boon stages is actually the mastery of two world's stage. Campbell stated that the boon bestowed on the hero is always scaled to his stature and to the nature of his dominant desire. The boon was simply a symbol of life energy stepped down to the requirements of a certain specific case (2004:175). Thus, it can be concluded that the stage of the ultimate boon means the hero achievement of ultimate transformation.

2.3. Review of Previous Research

The analysis of Hero Journey had been written in some of writing works such as aresearch by Christoffer Levin(2015) titled *The Hero Journey in J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Hobbit" or "There and Back Again"*, the research by Gatricya Rahman (2014) titled *The Archetypes of Hero and Hero's Journey in Five "Grimm's Fairy Tales"*, and a research by Hidayatun Nikmah(2014)titled *The*

Representation of Heroine's Myth by Katniss in "Hunger Games" Movie. The descriptions about those researches are explained in the table below.

Table 2.1. Review of Previous Research

No.	Title	Author & Year	Description of the Research
1.	The Hero's Journey in J.R.R. Tolkien's <i>The Hobbit, or, There and Back Again</i>	Christoffer Levin, 2015	<p>This research is aimed to the hero's journey in J.R.R. Tolkien's <i>The Hobbit</i> or <i>There and Back Again</i>. This research has been done by outlining the essential aspects of Campbell's theory and then performing a reading and analysis of Tolkien's work. Furthermore, this research is not only focus on the narrative structure proposed by Campbell, but also the heroic character's development—in this instance, Bilbo Baggins' development. As a possible line of argument Tolkien's knowledge of myth is also briefly expounded on. This research does not make any definitive statements on the universal applicability of Campbell's theory, but merely finds that Tolkien's <i>The Hobbit</i> or <i>There and Back Again</i> appears to conform well to Campbell's proposed narrative structure and that the development of Bilbo's heroic character; or his character arc, is in concurrence with this as well.</p>

2.	The Archetypes of Hero and Hero's Journey in Five <i>Grimm's Fairy Tales</i>	Gatricya Rahman, 2014	The aim of this research is to find out how the <i>Grimm's Fairy Tales</i> presents the archetypal hero and hero's journey and describe the archetypal hero. As the objects of this research are fairy tales from <i>The Complete Grimm's Fairy Tales</i> written by Grimm's brother. The researcher rereads the tales more carefully several times to get the detail information related to the topic being discussed in this research. Notes were taken as the object of the research to be analysis is the <i>Fairy Tales</i> by Grimm which consists of 12 stages hero journey.
3.	The Representation of Heroine's Myth by "Katniss" in <i>The Hunger Game</i> Movie	Hidayatun Nikmah, 2014	This research is aimed to <i>The Hunger Game</i> movie by Suzanne Collin. This movie tells about a game called <i>Hunger Game</i> ; the horrible game in the pane. <i>The Hunger Game</i> is a land leaded by President Snow. In 74 th Annual Hunger Game, it leads by Seneca and Effie as the people who picked up the tribute from district 12. The selected tributes from district 12 are Katniss and Petta. Katniss follows the sages from the departure, initiation, and return adventure. The second analysis is about symbol of hero that represented by Katniss through her physical appearance.

According to those three previous researches above, the researcher concludes that there are any similarities and differences between those three previous researches and this research. The researcher finds the similarities of those three previous researchers are using qualitative method to analyze the problem, as well as this research uses qualitative too. Next similarity is in the

observation and explanation of the hero journey in those three previous research. However, the differences between those three previous research is about the object of the research. In this research, the researcher uses novel as the object of the research and for the one of the three previous researches above use movie as the object of the research. Even though the other previous researches are using novel too; but they conduct a research with different title.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research is connecting structure as shown in the following figure:

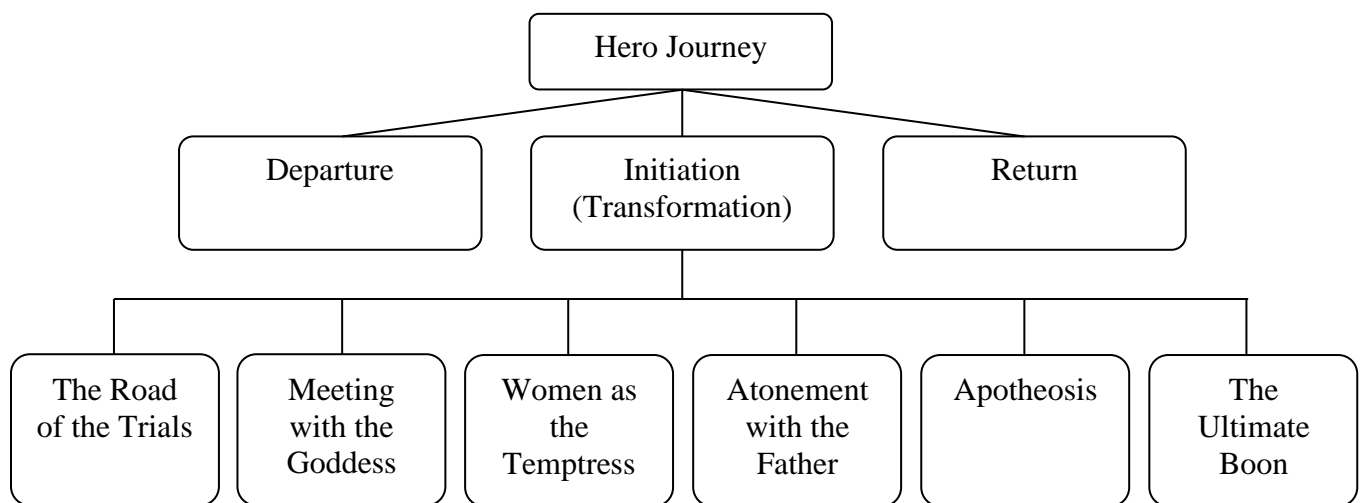


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher adopts the theory of Joseph Campbell (2014), related to the hero journey. Thus, hero journey is separated become three stage; departure, initiation and return. In this research, the researcher only focuses on the analysis of second stage of hero journey, that is initiation or

transformation. Transformation stages consist of the road of the trials, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon. Those stages are being found and analyzed in the research.