CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1Background of the Research

Literature is a human artwork which it is created in written form that can be used to entertain or educate people. The term "literature" seems best if we limit it to the art of literature to imaginative literature (Wellek and Warren, 1963: 22). Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of fact, it is not just the collection of the real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination. The example of literature works are novel, drama, poetry, plays and lyrics.

Novel as a literary works has been known since eighteenth century in England. It is a part of prose form beside short story. Most of people read novel and short story. A novel expresses some aspect of human's love and existence. Because novel talks about human activities and describes what happened in surrounding, so it is written in long composition. Through novels, authors can explore human behavior, attitude, appearance, and character which can be observed from joys, sadness, struggles, successes, and failure. Novel is generally thought of as containing about forty five thousand words or more (Kenney, 1966: 103).

Besides that, fiction has specific elements that exist from work and help the readers to break down a literary text into its components. Plot, theme, character, imagery, symbolism and point of view are most obviously identified with fiction as declared by Schirova (2006: 10).

Plot is like the bones of a person, not interesting like expression or sign of experience, but the support of the whole. In fact, plot is of the highest importance in expressing that can understanding of a work of novel, so it can be said that an understanding of plot is very important in understanding of fiction. Plot makes us aware of events not merely as element in temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect (Kenney, 1966: 14).

Therefore, the plot mainly developed through the characters which portrayed by the series of events that occurred and connected with each other during the journey.

A plot in the adventure novel can be analyzed using archetypal approach. According to Carl Jung, there are three kinds of archetypal approach. The first is image archetype; image archetype is the concept derives from the often repeated observation that myths and universal literature stories contain well defined themes which appear every time and everywhere. We often meet these themes in the fantastic, dreams, delirious ideas, and illusions of persons living nowadays. Image archetypes are presented in symbolic like Water, Sun, Colors, Circles, Serpent, Numbers, The Archetypal Woman, The Demon, Lover, The Wise Old Man, The Trickster, Garden, Tree, Desert, and Mountain. Beside that there are some Archetypal motifs or patterns like Creation and Immortality.

The second is Pattern Archetype, Maud Bodkin wrote Archetypal patterns in poetry 1934, applying the ideas of Jung to poetry and examining archetypes such as the ancient mariner and rebirth, heaven and hell, images of the devil, the hero and God.

The last is Hero Journey; a theory proposed by Joseph Campbell. As its name implied, hero journey theory focuses on the journey of the hero, when he left his homeland for the quest, when he undergo the transformation through the series of events that occurs during the journey and after conquers the quest, returns back to his homeland again. Joseph Campbell divides the theory into three stages; Separation/Departure, Initiation/Transformation, and Return stages. Each of the stages consists of sub-steps. The first stage is Separation/Departure which consists of the call of adventure, refusal of the call, supernatural aid, the crossing of the first threshold and belly of the whale. The second stage is Initiation/Transformation which consists of the road of trials, the meeting with the goddess, woman as a temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis and the ultimate boon. The last stage is Return which consists of refusal of the return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of the two worlds, and freedom to live.

Related to the explanation above, this research focuses on the hero journey of David Balfour in Kidnapped novel. Kidnapped follows David, who was a lowland Scotsman from a conservative Presbyterian/Whig background that sets forth on a rite of passage after his parents have both died. He was led to his father's childhood home where his resentful Uncle Ebenezer first tried to kill him

and then had him kidnapped. David's involuntary adventures place him on a ship headed for America until he helped Alan Stewart rebel against the ship's crew. He and Alan spent the rest of the book trying to return David to his home without getting caught and held responsible for a murder which they observed but did not commit. Their friendship grows as the journey progresses. David finally returned home where he alerted his uncle's lawyer to the wrong doing he had faced at Ebenezer's hands. David was restored to his rightful property and helped Alan escape Scotland safely

The researcher chooses Kidnapped novel by Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson as an object to analyze for some reasons. The novel is an adventure novel with an interesting plot and David Balfour as the main character had appeared to be interesting because just from a village boy who just turned to youngster, he was unexpected kidnapped and faced many trials during his journey. The unexpected and complex relationship that develops between David and Alan during their journey helps transform what seems at first to be simple, rip-roaring adventure story into deeply moving study of a boy's growth into manhood, as he learns hard lessons about friendship, loyalty, courage and honor. All of these events transform David from a boy to a man and this can be analyzed using the hero journey theory.

As explained above, hero journey theory revolves around the journey of the hero which in turn makes up the plot of story itself. By using hero journey theory, researcher wants to find out whether al the steps of hero journey theory are suitable and applicable in Kidnapped novel and if not all of the steps are suitable

and applicable in this novel, will those steps affect the plot as the whole or will the story can proceed without any problems.

Based on some several reasons explained above, the researcher would like to conduct a research entitle **The Hero Journey of David Balfour in "Kidnapped" by R.L. Stevenson; Archetypal Approach.**

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research, the researcher identifies several problems in the novel as follow:

1. The Separation stage of David Balfour's journey

2. The Initiation stage of David Balfour's journey

3. The Return stage of David Balfour's journey

4. The Reason why David being kidnapped

5. The Reason why Ebenezer wants to kill David

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problems, the researcher limits the five problems into three problems due to limited time and source as follow:

1. The Separation stage of David Balfour's journey

2. The Initiation stage of David Balfour's journey

3. The Return stage of David Balfour's journey

1.4 Formulation of the Problems

Based on the limitation of the problems, the researcher formulates the problem into following question:

1. What are the steps in the separation stage of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped"?

2. What are the steps in the initiation stage of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped"?

3. What are the steps in the return stage of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped"?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of problems, the researcher objective is to

1. To find out the separation stage of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped".

2. To find out the initiation stage of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped".

3. To find out the return stages of David Balfour in the novel "Kidnapped".

1.6 Significance of the Research

The significance of the research can be seen as follow:

1. Theoretical aspect

The purpose of this research is the theory from the expert could be proven and developed during the research.

2. Practical aspect

This research has significance for the students, especially for the English Department. This research is meant to encourage the students to study more about literature and gives information concerning the novel through the application of hero journey theory, so the reader will have a better understanding about the story and the theory.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Several key terms are defined below to support the understanding of the readers; the key terms are as follow:

1. Kidnapped is a novel works by R.L. Stevenson which tells about an adventure of David Balfour who was kidnapped and faced many trials during his journey that seems at first to be simple, rip-roaring adventure story into deeply moving study of a boy's growth into manhood, as he learns hard lessons about friendship, loyalty, courage and honor.

2. Hero Journey is a theory proposed by Joseph Campbell, which can be used to analyze the literary works with adventure genre.

3. Separation is the first stages of hero journey; it describes the reason hero starts the journey and leaving his homeland in order to complete a task / quest.

4. Initiation is the second stages of hero journey; it describes the sequence of events that the hero encounters during his quest.

5. Return is the last stages of hero journey; it describes how the hero returns back to his society after finishing the quest.