

**ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL
“AND THEN THERE WERE NONE” BY AGATHA
CHRISTIE**

THESIS



**CHRISTIAN IMMANUEL JOSEPH SINGAL
191210035**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023**

**ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL
“AND THEN THERE WERE NONE” BY AGATHA
CHRISTIE**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



**By:
CHRISTIAN IMMANUEL JOSEPH SINGAL
191210035**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023**

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini;

Nama : Christian Immanuel Joseph Singal
NPM : 191210035
Fakultas : Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang saya buat dengan judul:

ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL "AND THEN THERE WERE NONE" BY AGATHA CHRISTIE

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan "duplikasi" dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya di dalam naskah skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka. Apabila ternyata didalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Dengan demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 23 Agustus 2023,

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Christian Immanuel Joseph Singal
191210035

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Christian Immanuel Joseph Singal with NPM 191210035,
undersigned below

Hereby declare that the paper entitled:

ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL “AND THEN THERE WERE NONE” BY AGATHA CHRISTIE

Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in
other media before, partially, or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, August 23th 2023



Christian Immanuel Joseph Singal
191210035

**ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL
"AND THEN THERE WERE NONE" BY AGATHA
CHRISTIE**

THESIS

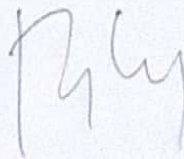
**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S1)**

By:

**CHRISTIAN IMMANUEL JOSEPH SINGAL
191210035**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, August 23th 2023



**Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum.
Supervisor**

ABSTRAK

Arketipe sudah ada di dunia ini sejak zaman primitif hingga zaman modern. Pengalaman awal yang secara tidak sengaja membentuk kepribadian setiap orang akan membentuk arketipe. Untuk memahami karakteristik karakter dalam sebuah karya sastra, analisis arketipe dapat diterapkan. Untuk memahami karakter dalam sebuah cerita, penelitian dapat menggunakan arketipe untuk melihat persona dan bayangan. Mencari tahu persona dan pengalaman bayangan karakter dari karya sastra adalah tujuan dari penelitian ini. Jawaban dari pertanyaan penelitian akan digunakan untuk menentukan persona dan arketipe bayangan karakter yang mungkin ditemukan dalam novel. Penelitian ini akan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh C.G. Jung (1969) untuk menganalisis arketipe kesepuluh tamu melalui bayangan dan persona. Penelitian ini telah menggunakan novel Agatha Christie "And Then There Were None" sebagai sumber datanya. Metode kualitatif deskriptif telah digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian ini, di mana data akan dianalisis dengan menggunakan kata-kata dan kalimat. Metode observasi Creswell & Creswell (2018) telah digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengumpulkan data dari novel. Data tersebut kemudian telah dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Ratna (2004) dengan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Penelitian ini juga telah menggunakan metode strategi kualitatif Creswell & Creswell (2018). Metode ini merupakan teknik untuk menguraikan data penelitian secara deskriptif dan menyajikan temuan penelitian sebagai laporan dengan menggunakan kalimat dan kata-kata. Penelitian ini juga telah didukung oleh Neuendorf (2002) dengan analisis isi untuk menganalisis data. Berdasarkan hasil dari penelitian ini, sebanyak 28 data teridentifikasi dalam novel "And Then There Were None" karya Agatha Christie yang relevan dengan dua tujuan penelitian. Secara khusus, ada 9 data "bayangan" yang diidentifikasi untuk tujuan pertama dan 19 data "persona" yang diidentifikasi untuk tujuan kedua.

Kata kunci: kritik mitos, arketipe, bayangan, persona

ABSTRACT

Archetype exist in this world from primitive era until modern era. Early experiences that unintentionally shape each person's personality lead to archetypes. To comprehend a character's characteristics in a literary work, archetype analysis might be applied. In order to comprehend the characters in the story, the research might use archetype to look at the persona and shadow. Finding out a character's archetypal patterns of shadow and persona experience from the literature is the objective of this research. The answers to the research questions will be utilized to determine a character's shadow and persona archetypes that may be found in the novel. This research will use the theories put forward by C. G. Jung (1969) to analyze the ten guest's archetype through the shadow and persona. This research used the Agatha Christie novel "And Then There Were None" as its data source. The descriptive qualitative method was used to conduct this research, in which the data will be analyzed using words and sentences. Ratna (2004) library research method will be used in this research to gather data from the novel. The data was then analyzed by using the theory of Ratna (2004) using the descriptive analysis method. The research also included Creswell & Creswell (2018) qualitative strategy method. It was a technique for descriptively elaborating from research data and presenting the research' findings as a report using sentences and words. The research was also supported by Neuendorf (2002) with content analysis in order to analyze the data. The results of this study revealed that a total of 28 data were identified in Agatha Christie's novel "And Then There Were None" that were relevant to the two research objectives. Specifically, there were 9 data of "shadow" identified for the first objective and 19 data of "persona" identified for the second objective.

Keywords: myth criticism, archetype, shadow, persona

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Live life like it's your second chance to redo your life.”

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to myself for believing me

I dedicated this thesis to the most precious people in my life, my parents and my little sister, who always support me and always be there for me

I dedicated this research to the readers who read this research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, all praises to the Almighty God Jesus Christ for his grace and blessings throughout the making of this thesis entitled "ANALYSIS OF ARCHETYPAL PATTERNS IN NOVEL "AND THEN THERE WERE NONE" BY AGATHA CHRISTIE". The researcher also would like to say thank you to beloved father and mother for the endless love, affection, and support given to the researcher during this undergraduate thesis program. The researcher also wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum. as thesis supervisor who has contributed with his time, ideas, and suggestions in guiding the researcher to complete this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

- a. Dr. Nur Eifi Husda, S.Kom. M.Si. as Rector of Putera Batam University.
- b. Dr. Michael Jibrael Rorong, S.T., M.I.Kom. as Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Putera Batam University.
- c. Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the Head of English Department of Putera Batam University.
- d. Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the academic advisor and the lecturer of Linguistic and Literary Research Method who has given guidance related to academic problems.
- e. All the lecturers of English Department of Putera Batam University, for their knowledge, motivation, and suggestion during my research at Putera Batam University
- f. All of the researcher's family members, Father Mr. Yohannes Willem Singal, Mother Mrs. Mela Krismiati, and Little Sister Thesalonika Gloria Singal for their endless support.
- g. All of the researcher's friends at Putera Batam University, especially Renaldi, Selva, and Chud.
- h. All of the researcher's bestfriends outside of Putera Batam University, David, Santha, Dina, Dikha, Cristian, Dita, Dedy, Yemima, Fiktor, Jendri, Elsa, and Resman.

Batam, August 23th 2023



Christian Immanuel Joseph Singal
191210035

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iv
APPROVAL PAGE	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	x
LIST OF FIGURE	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Research.....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	7
1.4 Formulation of the Problem.....	7
1.5 Objectives of the Research	8
1.6 Significance of the Research	8
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	9
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK	11
2.1 Myth Criticism.....	11
2.2 Archetypal Approach	13
2.2.1 Shadow.....	14
2.2.2 Persona	16
2.2.3 Anima.....	17
2.3 Previous Research.....	17
2.4 Theoretical Framework	19
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	21
3.1 Research Design	21
3.2 Object of the Research	22
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	23
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	24

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result	24
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	26
4.1 Research analysis	26
4.1.1 Preliminary Research	26
4.2 Archetypal Patterns	36
4.2.1 Shadow	36
4.2.2 Persona	47
4.3 Findings	69
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	70
5.1 Conclusion	70
5.2 Recommendations	72
REFERENCES	73
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1. Curriculum Vitae	
Appendix 2. Research Letter	
Appendix 3. Turnitin Result	

LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework	20

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Researchs

Literature is important for humanity. According to Abrams (1999), "Literature is an interaction between a human author and his human reader." Literature functions as an entertainment and a lesson to teach a reader. Literature also includes the things we read in written form. Literature also includes things like textbooks, magazines, newspaper articles, and essays. Lodge & Wood (2000) described that the richest and most complete record of human minds that exists is found in literature. Literature is crucial for the world to function. Without literature people will not know or get the idea of what happened in one century beyond. Literature is one of the most important things humans did invent. Whereas according to Canton et al. (2016) "literature" is defined as "everything that is written down," the term has mostly come to refer to works of fiction, drama, and poetry and is now weighed with the intangible concepts of worth and excellence. What makes literature beautiful is the way it expresses their stuff and expressions. If there is a single element that is not achieved, a work cannot be classified as literary.

A novel is a large narrative work of literature. Narrative prose strives to entertain and tell stories. It provides a series of situations with a cast of characters, a scenario, and a conclusion. Novels typically have a complex plot that covers many pages. Novels are able to express themselves, go into deeper detail, and tackle more challenging issues. This is made up of the various narrative components that make up a novel. The work of literature is composed of two intrinsic and extrinsic

components. Events, story, theme, characters, setting, point of view, and other components all play a part in what makes a novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2009).

This research uses “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie as the object of the research. More than 100 million copies of the And Then There Were None novel were sold globally. It is both Agatha Christie's best-selling book and the best-selling mystery worldwide. With ten film adaptations and eight television series adaptations, And Then There Were None is Christie's most adapted book.

Several aspects of literary theory can be used by using an archetype approach, such as an archetypal theory. In archetype analysis what is the objective is knowing more about a character as the object of the research. Researcher uses Archetypal Patterns Theory by Carl Gustav Jung because the novel of the research has a relation with collective unconsciousness. Archetypes are produced by a series of early experiences that unintentionally form each person's personality. Even when a person views himself as an independent object, each personality is still impacted by the past interference. What is being discussed in the Archetype are Shadow, Persona, Anima.

Most of the people in the novels And Then There Were None have their own dark pasts and a mask they do to hide them either consciously or unconsciously. The other characters in the book also have shadow and persona that may be discovered through reading the novel, in addition to the main character. From the And Then There Were None novel exist another type of archetype that can be found. The trickster. Justice Wargrave showing an indication of trickster.

“None of my plans miscarried. All my guests arrived at Soldier Island on the 8th of August. The party included myself” (Christie, 1939, p. 179).

According to Ahmadi (2019) trickster at times one day will have a good appearance because he wants something and the trickster will have a bad appearance because he also wants something. Justice Wargrave tricked the other guests into the trap that he prepared beforehand. This shows that the trickster archetype exists in the *And Then There Were None* novel.

And Then There Were None is about ten people who are stranded on an island with no way for anyone else to get in or out. The island was mysteriously invited to each of the ten visitors, who are strangers to one another. One by one, people start dying, and the survivors realize there is a killer on the loose. Not only are people being murdered, but the murders also follow a poem that is prominently posted throughout the island residence. By the end of the book, everyone is killed. The case is not being resolved by a detective, in contrast to typical mystery novels. *And Then There Were None* by Agatha Christie is the kind of literary work that was examined in this research. The reader can experience the tension, horror, and curiosity after reading *And Then There Were None*. When one of the characters, Justice Wargrave realized he was going to die, he decided to commit the perfect murder by eliminating those who had committed murder but were still above the law. From the novel he was indicating having a persona. “From his pocket Mr. Justice Wargrave drew out a letter. The handwriting was practically illegible but words here and there stood out with unexpected clarity”(Christie, 1939, p. 9).

According to Schultz & Schultz (2017), The persona is a mask that a person wears to play a variety of roles in order to be appreciated and accepted by others. According to Jung, a person may wear more than one mask to fit various roles in their jobs, schools, and societies. From the segment of the story above we can see that Justice Wargrave pretends to receive a letter which trick the reader to believe that he received an invitation from someone, while actually he wrote the letter himself. This act is considered a persona archetype by Jung because persona is an act or a mask to fool other people, where in this case the act by Justice Wargrave trick the reader. Other than persona he also shows an indication of shadow in the novel. The shadow of his character can be found at the end of the story. "I have a definite sadistic delight in seeing or causing death" (Christie, 1939, p. 176).

The traits we try to conceal from ourselves and from other people are represented by the shadow, the archetype of darkness and restraint (Feist & Feist, 2008, p. 107). From the monologue in the novel Justice Wargrave is talking that other than he was quite a romantic guy he has an enjoyment watching people die. This can be considered a shadow because what Justice Wargrave said is his true desire or his true self that no one knows. A character named Justice Wargrave gives a solid example of anima in the novel, according to the researcher. The letter that Justice Wargrave wrote before he passed away is where the anima can be located near the end of the novel. "From my earliest youth I realized that my nature was a mass of contradictions. I have, to begin with, an incurably romantic imagination" (Christie, 1939, p. 176).

At this section in the novel, it indicates that even a man has a liking towards romantic things as stated by Justice Wargrave that he has an endless romantic urge. Men's feminine nature is referred to as anima. In other terms, the anima stands for irrational emotions and moods according to E. Jung (1985). From this section the researcher was able to find the anima in Justice Wargrave character in the novel.

This research has been done before by Yuwananto et al. (2022) with the aim of addressing the research issues of how Oba Yozo's portrayal in *No Longer Human*. In this research, the Persona and the Shadow of Yozo, the protagonist of *No Longer Human*, were identified and examined. The outcome of the research was two conflicting personalities that form Yozo's Persona and Shadow develop with him from childhood to maturity. But as he ages, he experiences an individuation dilemma in which his Shadow overpowers his Persona.

Tillah & Ahmadi (2022) investigated the ego and shadow of the main character in the novel *Kawi Matin in the Negeri Anjing* by Arafat Nur. This research has a Jungian psychological perspective, concentrating on ego and shadow theory. The research found that Kawi Matin experiences social inequality as a result of the poor condition of the neighborhood. As the only poor family in Kareung Village, the Kawi Matins family frequently experiences injustice. Kawi Matin's mentality changed as a result, and he started to act aggressively and brutally.

This research will focus on analyzing the shadow and persona of the ten character in the novel who was invited into the Soldier Island. Agatha Christie's novel "*And Then There Were None*" does not have a specific leading character. Instead, the story focuses on ten characters who are invited to a Soldier Island, and

each character is given equal significance. The plot revolves around the enigmatic deaths of these individuals, and the reader is left to ponder which one of them is the murderer or if there is an external force at play. The absence of a distinct main character contributes to the tension and intrigue of the novel.

The writer took an interest in Carl Gustav Jung theory of shadow, persona, anima and self especially shadow and persona. The reason why the researcher analyzes the persona and shadow from the archetypal patterns is because archetypes exist in our daily life. The researcher found it interesting that humans are capable of performing a shadow and persona in their life. Even in the modern era archetypes still exist, that what makes the archetype is immortal in our daily life.

The source of this research was a novel by Agatha Christie with the title “And Then There Were None”. The difference between this research and other research is in the data source where this research will analyze “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie. This research is also supported by two previous research held by Yuwananto et al. (2022) and Tillah & Ahmadi (2022). This research will be focusing on the shadow and persona in And Then There Were None novel by Agatha Christie with Archetype approach by Carl Jung. Thus, the research will be entitled as “Analysis of Archetypal Patterns in the novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie.”

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The identification of the problem are, as follows:

1. The myth criticism finding found in “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.

2. The trickster figure exists in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.
3. The anima expressed in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.
4. The indication of shadow in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.
5. The evidence of persona in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on Identification of the Problem, therefore the writer will limit the problem to focus on. The limitation was changed to two as written:

1. The indication of shadow in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.
2. The evidence of persona in the “And Then There Were None” novel by Agatha Christie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The limitation from the previous was needed in order to the writer can come out with a question of this research. The question of this research after limited to two questions:

1. What are the shadow found in novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie?
2. What are the persona found in novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

In this section where the problems of the research are being solved, the objectives of the research are:

1. To identify the shadow found in novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie.
2. To find out the persona found in novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie.

1.6 Significance of the research

1. Theoretical Significance:

The theoretical benefit of this research was expected to give more understanding about the archetype of a character. The aim was for giving an understanding of Shadow and Persona. The researcher figured to provide the explanation of Carl Jung theory of Shadow and Persona. This research is also expected to help the reader with the explanation of character archetype theory of Carl Jung.

2. Practical Significance:

The practical benefit of this research was expected useful for students who are researching about the archetype of a character. The archetype can also apply in the real life, when reader read a novel by knowing about archetype it helps the reader to process the personality of the character smoothly. The reason a character is doing things, what is their reason for doing such a thing, is the information the researcher expected to help the readers. To deepened the understanding of the

archetype of a character the researcher decide to analyze the Shadow and Persona of a character. Researcher also hopes for this research could be a reference for the future reseacher who are researching the same thing. This research was made in order to analyze the shadow, persona in novel “And Then There Were None”.

1.7 Definition of Key term

- Archetypal Approach** : Jung calls archetypes "primordial images". It's called primordial images because archetypes are the basic characteristics that appear in dreams, religion, and mythology. Despite being universal, archetypes have different meanings in different cultures and contexts. They exist in every human society because there are several varied perspectives among people, not just one universal one.
- Pattern** : Refers to repeated narrative structures, action patterns, character types, themes, and motifs that can be found in a wide range of literary works. Archetype structures can be found in literature and can be found in mythology, folklore, folk poetry, or folk songs.
- Shadow** : The suppressed thoughts, flaws, desires, feelings, and weaknesses that make up the shadow are a part of the unconscious mind. Our attempts to conform to cultural expectations and norms lead to the formation

of the shadow. All the behaviors that are against social norms as well as one's own beliefs and ideals are contained in this archetype. It might consist of things like jealousy, greed, bias, hate, and violence.

Persona

: Originally, the term "persona" referred to a theatrical mask that actors would put on to represent the roles they were playing. The persona exists between our ego and society, according to Carl Jung's description of the human mind. The ego is our center of awareness, which is in charge of maintaining our feeling of identity throughout our lives, while the persona is the façade we present to others. We all adopt various masks in various contexts as a means of adapting to societal demands, which has a significant impact on how we interact with others as well as how we play out our social roles.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Myth Criticism

According to Frye (1957), The goal of myth criticism was to bring back the spiritual component to the excluded divided society dominated by scientism, empiricism, and technology. It did this by drawing on the anthropological and psychological foundations of myths, rituals, and folktales. The construction of myth (with its associations with magic, fantasy, dreams, etc.) was seen by myth criticism as being essential to human thought, and myth was seen as the result of multiple cultural attempts to provide a meaningful context for human life. The "system" of literature is thought to be built on "recurrent patterns" that developed from a mythological substrate. These standards were also reflected in other modern developments such as structuralism and the notion of the "collective unconscious" by Jungian psychologists. According to Frye, literature frequently employs transcendental genres like romance (summer), tragedy (autumn), irony/satire (winter), and comedy (spring). These four categories make up the phrase "Central unifying myth." He further standardized these subgenres and identified their core archetypal structures. The quest component of the romance sets it apart, with the hero delving into dangerous underworld depths before triumphing. This ascent and decline, according to Frye, was the "mythopoeic" counterpart of Jung's archetype.

Human idea is reflected through literature. It can be impacted by the author's surroundings, and it may even contain the author's way of life. Most people believe

that literary works are a reflection of human life. To put it another way, literary works are used by people for expressing how they feel, what they observe, and what they confront in their social lives human activity (Hudson, 1913).

Literature could also be referred to as a work of art. The majority of "literary works" are the result of the authors' imagination. They are ordered in accordance with the writers' style, as the authors have been granted permission to write their works in their preferred style. It gives literary works an artistic point of view and individuality. As a result, literary works are always admired by individuals all over the world who are interested in the artistic side of things. Many meanings can be found in those works, but they are usually only discovered by reading and interpreting them. It is difficult to catch immediately and readily. Even the writers' writing style should be known so that the readers can find the primary theme and vital information.

In literature a character has a big impact in the world of the story. Character is an entity which appears with their own personality, habits, emotions, mindsets. When the characters first appear in the novel, the reader will form an opinion about them based on their emotions, which might be either positive or negative (Haglund, 2012). Usually a character is what the reader analyzes or explores in reading a story. The reader searches for the character's distinctive features, including name, personality, appearance, and so on. Character analysis is to comprehend how a character's ideals, attitudes, and actions have grown.

Some experts, including Jung, Joseph Campbell, and Maud Bodkin, think of literature as the fundamental record of human life and hold that it is filled with

archetypes that are the product of the brainstorming process of the unconscious mind. In order to keep the human psychology in balance, it is common for the unconscious mind, in especially archetypes, to find a way to manifest and connect with the conscious mind.

2.2 Archetypal Approach

In fact, archetype as a type that occasionally repeats is strongly linked to human mind. Humans invoke symbols that are believed to have originated from primordial thoughts since they are beings with the capacity for symbolism. Due to their simultaneity, these thoughts won't go away as long as there are ideas for things to think about. Because people now and people in the past generally share similar thoughts, archetypes frequently occur in contexts of recurrence (Ahmadi, 2019).

The archetype is viewed as unique since, as a primordial trait, it is present even in varied places. This shows how little thinking has advanced since the dawn of time. Because of this, according to Jung, both ancient and modern people are distinct individuals with a shared psyche and collective unconscious. Because historical traces are tied to archetypes that may be found in many different cultures and countries around the world.

According to Jung (1969), an archetype is a learned behavior. A form from the past that reappears in the present and cannot be distinguished in the human mind is an archetype. Archetypes can also be seen as a type of nature with a fixed meaning that has been accepted for many years. The part of the psyche with the greatest depth is the collective unconscious, which includes archetypes. The collective unconscious, which is sometimes described as a collection of emotional events that

are inherited, contains these experiences. Shadow, Persona, and Anima are the examples of many archetypes that exist.

The reason why the researcher used this type of analysis was because the characters showed an indication that the character have the shadow and persona aspect from their actions. Justice Wargrave as one of the characters have the mask he used in front of the others and a shadow which tell about his true nature that nobody knows. In order to analyze the character of the ten key character in the novel the researcher decide to use Archetypal Patterns approach.

Unintentional and unconscious archetypal patterns are present in everyday life. Every person's psyche contains archetypes, which are ancient patterns. Unintentional and unconscious archetypal patterns are present in everyday life. Every person's psyche contains archetypes, which are ancient patterns. Carl Jung discovered many years ago that human systems spontaneously organize themselves into very complex patterns of behavior that are not planned. This emergent process is normal and can be advantageous, but it can also be harmful (Henning, 2014).

2.2.1 Shadow

The shadow is a moral issue that puts the entire ego-personality to the test because no one can become aware of the shadow without making a significant moral effort. It requires accepting the negative components of one's personality as real and present in order to become mindful of them. As this action is a necessary for all forms of self-knowledge, it typically encounters strong opposition (C. G. Jung, 1959).

Shadow displays the dark side of man. Therefore, due to the fact we realize that shadow is the darkish, it refers back to the darkish or evil face of the person. This prototype leads to unpleasant thoughts, feelings and behaviors that the general public blames on their behavioral consciousness. Shadows are the darkest and most mysterious personality, as they bring many negative and evil things like sex crimes, anger, jealousy, revenge, revenge, and sometimes all immoral behaviors that are not realized by anyone. Shadows are a stereotype that contrasts with the true self and personality. In contrast to the ideal personality, the presence of shadows can be inferred.

According to Schultz & Schultz (2017), shadow is known as the most potent archetype, known by the ominous and mysterious nickname "shadow," comprises the most fundamental, primal animal drives and hence has the deepest foundations of all archetypes. The shadow side of human nature, which includes actions that society deems evil and immoral, must be subdued if people are to coexist peacefully. These instincts must always be suppressed, fought, and defended against. If not, society is likely to blame us. The shadow is not only the origin of evil, but also of the source of life, originality, innovation, and feeling. Hence, the mind will be lifeless and dull if the shadow is completely suppressed. The ego's role is to enough repress our animal tendencies so that we can be seen as civilized while still allowing for just enough manifestation of those instincts to spur innovation and vitality. If the shadow is somehow entirely subdued, the personality not only becomes monotonous but also the person runs the risk of the shadow revolting. Animal urges are not eliminated when they are restricted. They choose to stay

concealed, waiting for a crisis or an egotistical weakness to take over completely. When that happens, the unconscious takes over, which is not what the person wants.

2.2.2 Persona

A mask that an actor uses to convey different roles or identities to the audience is referred to as a persona. Jung used the phrase essentially in the same way. The persona archetype is a mask we use to display a different version of ourselves in public than who we actually are. According to Jung, the persona is essential since we are required to assume so many roles in order to thrive in school, the workplace, and get along with a wide range of individuals (Schultz & Schultz, 2017).

The persona itself can be beneficial, but it can also be dangerous if we start to think that it represents our genuine identities. Then we might become that part rather than just acting it out. As a result, we won't be able to fully express other sides of our personality. This can lead to a condition known as inflation of the persona, where the ego starts to identify more with the persona than with their genuine character. The person is indulging into falsehood whether they are playing a character or coming to embrace one. In the first situation, the person is fooling other people; in the second, he or she is fooling themselves.

Personality is one of the archetypes of Jung's theory of analytical psychology. The person who wants to "hide" what seems private to him often includes an impersonal truth. Persona tries to show a fake figure who pretends to be someone who is not himself. Jung's theory says that every human being has his or her own mask, that people know nothing but themselves.

2.2.3 Anima

For the anima, as is widely known, represents the feminine aspects of a man's psyche as well as the overall perception someone has of feminine nature, or the archetype of the feminine (E. Jung, 1985). Jung agreed with Freud that everyone is bisexual or has a feminine and a masculine side. According to Jung, a man's feminine side emerges as archetypes in the collective unconscious and then persists in consciousness. Archetypes are old or primitive images that come from the collective unconscious. Some men have the ability to recognize their anima. In order to defeat the anima, a man must be able to transcend his cognitive limitations, go deeply into his unconscious, and acknowledge the feminine side of his personality.

2.3 Previous Research

The research had already been done before by Giles (2020) with the objective of looking at the definition of the persona in the core persona studies text following with analyzing the definition of persona in the early volumes of the Persona Studies. The object of the research was analyzing the early volumes of the Persona Studies journal. The research was using descriptive text analysis. The conclusion of the research was it conclude a variety of study directions are offered that build on the Jungian foundations of persona but also draw on other relevant psychological ideas.

Rahmawati & Nurazizah (2021) analyzed about the persona theory, one of the four ideas that form the structure of the collective unconscious in the human psyche, to analyze the literary psychology of the characters in the book translated

by Demian called *The Tale of Emil Sinclair's Childhood*. The method applied is descriptive qualitative with a literary psychology approach, referencing Carl Jung's persona theory as a guide. The investigation of persona theory in the novel, which covers two sources of persona, persona growth, persona transformation, and persona integration process, is addressed in the literature review.

Fatihah & Mustofa (2022) described about how Estella's character reflected Jung's idea of archetypes. The focus of the research was on archetypal features in the Disney film *Cruella*. The research revealed that Estella's persona, shadow, and self-realization are the three factors that contribute to her mental development.

The research had already been done before by Gunanda & Puspita (2022) with the aim to analyze the persona and shadow of John Murphy's character with Carl Jung's theory. The object of the research was Kevin Katchadourian a character from the novel written by Lionel Shriver. The method for this research was using descriptive qualitative with library research method. The result of the research was that Kevin fizzled to adjust between his persona and shadow, choosing to join together with his shadow which is mentally unfortunate based on Jung's theory.

The research had been done before by Pangestu & Julianti (2021) with the aim to analyze the archetype to find out the personality and the ego of the main character. The object of the research was Jim White in *McFarland* movie. The method of this research was using descriptive qualitative research which used script movie as a data. The result of this research was a data consist of ego, persona, shadow, anima, hero, great mother, wise old man, self.

The research had been done before by Nurdayanti et al. (2020) with the aim to describe the archetype in Patch Personality also to describe the main character personality in Hush, Hush novel. The object of the research was Hush novel by Becca Fitzpatrick. The method of this research was qualitative research used to all the phenomena and issue in Patch personality. The result of the research was in the main character personality six forms of archetype appeared.

Chen (2022) analyzed the development of Miss Julie from childhood through adolescence and adulthood. The object of the research was Miss Julie by Strindberg. This research investigates the impact of archetypes (Ego, Persona, Shadow, and Anima) on Miss Julie's psychological development at various phases and the female perspective of her psychological conflicts.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The conceptual framework explains the management structure of the topics covered in this study. According to the conceptual framework, the researcher must identify the archetype pattern in Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" novel in order to understand its type and application.

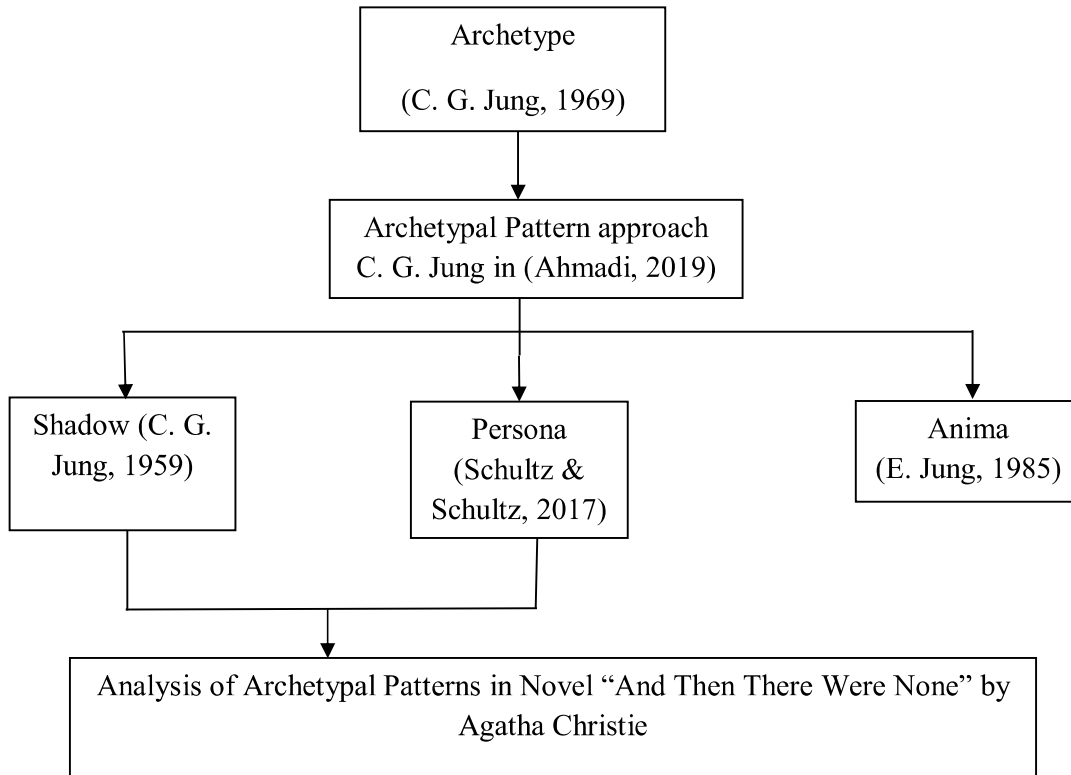


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Through the plot of *And Then There Were None*, descriptive qualitative research was performed to gain an understanding of the main character's shadow and persona. According to (Flick, 2014), the qualitative method expanding the scope of the data by providing additional explanations. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method to analyze the archetype patterns of Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" novel.

Qualitative methods utilize interpretive strategies by presenting them as descriptions. According to Ratna (2004, p. 46), qualitative research is a research that giving emphasis on meaning and message in line with the object's status as a media studies topic. Furthermore, Creswell & Creswell (2018) explained that the qualitative method is a method that is useful when data of the research come in a form of words. Miles et al. (2014) also added that the result of a research that used qualitative method will be presented in descriptive essay.

This research will use novel "And Then There Were None" by Agatha Christie as the data source. This research will focus on analyzing the Shadow and Persona of Justice Wargrave in the novel. Lastly, the result of the analysis will be presented descriptively. Therefore, this research will be performed by using descriptive qualitative method.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research of this proposal are persona and shadow in the novel “And Then There Were None” by Agatha Christie’s. The information can be found from the dialogue between characters, paragraph by paragraph, and a character narration in the novel. The scenarios that make the illusion are used to create personas (Schultz & Schultz, 2017). C. G. Jung & Hull (1959) described that the shadow is either an element of a person's personality that is unconscious and with which the ego does not identify. Shadow Jung's theory includes all that is visible to the outer world and consciousness, whether its good or bad.

Novel “And Then There Were None” is written by English author Dame Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie or more known as Agatha Christie and published in 1939. The novel also received many film adaptations, the best adaptation for the novel is coming from 1945 directed by René Clair. In its straightforward, traditional stylings, this adaptation of the novel is among the best of its kind. It's the most basic adaptation of the original novel and is packed with wit and well-placed punches in the dialogue. It is set in a dark mansion on an island in rural England. The film starred Barry Fitzgerald as Judge Francis J. Quinncannon, Walter Huston as Dr. Edward G. Armstrong, Louis Hayward as Philip Lombard/Charles Morley, Roland Young as Detective William Henry Blore, June Duprez as Vera Claythorne, Mischa Auer as Prince Nikita "Nikki" Starloff, C. Aubrey Smith as General Sir John Mandrake, Judith Anderson as Emily Brent, Richard Haydn as Thomas Rogers, Queenie Leonard as Ethel Rogers, Harry Thurston as Fred Narracot. Additionally,

the movie directed by René Clair took both the Golden Leopard and Best Direction awards at the 1946 Locarno International Film Festival.

The novel talked about ten strangers that are invited to Soldier Island, an isolated rock near the Devon coast. Each of them is charged with a serious crime. When one of the guests unexpectedly passes away, the others realize they might be having a killer among them. With over 100 million copies sold, the novel is one of the all-time best-selling books and the best-selling mystery in the world, released in 1939 by Collins Crime Club publisher, with 272 pages. As a result, the researcher selected to analyze the ten key character from the novel "And Then There Were None" as the research's data source.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method that the researcher used to gather the data for this study was library research. Ratna (2004) described that through showing the utilization of primary and secondary data sources, the library research method is applied to analyze the literary texts. The novel "And Then Then Were None" by Agatha Christie serves as the primary data source for this research, and all other works used as references include books (both printed and electronic), journal articles, and websites that are closely related to the research and helps in data analysis serves as the secondary data source of the research.

As the first step in collecting the data, the researcher read the entire novel from beginning to end. The next step was to identify the shadow (C. G. Jung, 1959) and persona (Schultz & Schultz, 2017) by using Carl Jung theory.

3.4 Method of Analysing Data

The novel "And Then There Were None" by Agatha Christie was examined using both intrinsic and extrinsic elements in the current research. The intrinsic elements of the novel "And Then There Were None" that can be examined include plot, character, place, theme, point of view, and style. The extrinsic relationship between Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypal patterns and Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" will be examined. Now that the researcher is aware of Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypal patterns, the researcher can analyze Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" novel.

The novel "And Then There Were None" by Agatha Christie was analyzed in this study using intrinsic and extrinsic factors. The novel "And Then There Were None" has several intrinsic components that can be analyzed, including plot, character, setting, theme, point of view, and style. Then, the extrinsic relationship between Carl Gustav Jung's theory of archetypal patterns and Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" is examined. Utilizing Carl Gustav Jung's archetypal patterns theory, the researcher can finally analyze Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" book.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method to offer the results analysis in the current research. The researcher describes and interprets all of the archetypal patterns by Jung that are discovered in Agatha Christie's novel "And Then There Were None" in order to convey the analyses' findings. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), the qualitative descriptive method is concerned with

meaning, and the data is gathered through words and presented in a descriptive manner. At last, the researcher described and explained the findings using words and lines from Agatha Christie's "And Then There Were None" novel.