

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.