

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the problem**

Literature is generally known as a collection of written works. As a collection of literary works, it plays an important role in mapping human life from ancient times to the present. Literature itself makes humans the object of its study. Literature indirectly takes over the function of conveying human expression. In several forms we know it as writing in general, poetry, prose, and drama. In short, literary works reflect society's social life. According to Luxemburg (1989) "at a definitive level, literature is understood as a creation, a creation, which is not merely an imitation of reality. Indeed, reality is the source of a writer's ideas in creating literary works."

One type of literary work that exists is prose. "Prose itself is a form of written work that is not bound by rhyme, diction, meter or poetry and syllables" (KBBI). Prose can be recognized in several ways. Prose often takes the form of sentences and paragraphs containing folk tales, fairy tales, history and sagas that have a clear theme. Apart from that, prose usually has characters in it and background scenes where the event has a series of events that are closely related to the social form of society at the time the process was created. According to Gross (1998) "Prose is the ordinary form of spoken or written language: it fulfills innumerable functions, and it can attain many different kinds of excellence. A well-argued legal judgment, a lucid scientific paper, a readily grasped set of technical

instructions all represent triumphs of process after their fashion. And quantity tells. Inspired prose may be as rare as great poetry--though I am inclined to doubt even that; but good process is unquestionably far more common than good poetry. It is something you can come across every day: in a letter, in a newspaper, almost anywhere." From the quote above, prose is like everyday language and has a structure like poetry.

“One of the oldest known literary works in history is “The Epic of Gilgamesh,” a mythical poem that first appeared in the early third millennium BC” (Andrews, 2015). This story is taken from 11 poems from Babylon, compiled by humans around 3500 BC which is used as a reference in the writing of this Translate narrative prose. “The Epic of Gilgamesh” being the first piece literary work in the world written in statues found in Babylon. It tells Gilgamesh as the king of the first city with the most advanced civilization of his time and his journey with his friend Enkidu. The Epic of Gilgamesh is one of the world's first literary and prose works. This epic in prose describes the life of Babylonian society, as well as the depiction of a hero from an ancient Babylonian perspective.

"The epic of Gilgamesh" became a popular story after it was rewritten in English by Nancy Kathrine Sandars. Sandars used fragments of prose written in the ruins of ancient Babylon as the basis for writing the "Epic of Gilgamesh." With a background as an archaeologist Sandars began his writing career. Even though he himself never underwent formal education, Sandars still entered college. Until he got a bachelor's degree in archaeology. Until the end of his career, Sandars received

two awards, namely on 2 May 1957, Sandars was elected as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (FSA) and in 1984, he was elected as a Fellow of the British Academy (FBA).

In analyzing a literary work, it cannot be separated from the scientific approach. Approach itself has the meaning according to Ratna (2004) "approach is defined as ways of approaching an object. With the aim of obtaining legalization and the essence of knowledge about that object". In accordance with the research objectives in his explanation, Ratna (2004) also added that "approach is the first thing in realizing the goal. The approach itself is divided into various outlines and what will be applied in this research is the psychological approach. The psychological approach process in general is an approach carried out using "a way of studying psychological problems in an object. Literary works are considered the result of the author's activities which are often associated with psychological symptoms." Based on the quote above, a psychological approach is applied to literary works and the psychological symptoms that arise in a form of literary work. As mentioned in the paragraph above, literary works, especially prose, tend to focus on characters as the author's object. In the prose epic of Gilgamesh, Gilgamesh is both a character and an object of approach. The psychological approach is carried out with the aim of studying and looking for the consequences of psychological symptoms caused by life experiences in a character. According to Ratna (2004) "stating the intensity of psychological symptoms that occur in individuals, causes psychological approaches to talk more about aspects of characterization.

The approach has a relationship with the theoretical basis. Therefore, in the psychological approach, researchers chose to use the Individual Psychology theory put forward by Alfred Adler. In Nugroho (2020) Adler states "through his individual psychology, he places emphasis on the importance of the unique characteristics of personality, namely individuality, roundness and the characteristics of the human personality. According to Adler, each person is a unique configuration of motives, traits, and values; every action carried out by a person brings a unique pattern of individual lifestyle. The human outlook is driven more by hopes for the future than by past experiences. Goals exist in the future not as part of a theological plan but exist subjectively (within the subject) at the present time as desires or ideals that influence behavior." In this quote, Adler put aside experience as the basis for individual behavior and emphasized behavior as a form of individual life goals. Adler also divided individual psychology into seven basic structures. In Goodluck and Gabriel (2017) "Adler divides individual psychology into seven structures: Striving for Superiority, Style of Life or Life-style, Social Interest, Creative Self, Order of Birth, Fictional finalism and Inferiority feeling." According to Adler, these seven things are related to each other, thus forming individual psychology.

In The epic of Gilgamesh, the prominent character is Gilgamesh himself. This attracts researchers to describe Gilgamesh's individual psychology based on his story. In "The Epic of Gilgamesh" there are several parts of Adler's individual psychology that really stand out. The first is about Striving for superiority, or the search for Gilgamesh's superiority. Where in "The epic of Gilgamesh" the main

character is very thirsty for power and recognition. Next, Fictional finalism is built on Gilgamesh's own fears. So, the purpose of his life changes. The impact of this part alone makes Gilgamesh's personality shake. And this is a special attraction for researchers.

Based on the reason above, the Writer entitles the analysis “**INDIVIDUAL PSYCOLOGY IN NARRATIVE PROSE *THE EPIC OF GILGAMESH BY SANDARS: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH***”. The author's interest in this story and research on Gilgamesh's personality is based on Adler's individual psychology. Aims to show readers how individual psychology and its aspects influence an individual.

## **1.2 Identification of the problem**

Gilgamesh is one of the great literatures that we know in the world. The eleven poem was released over 3000 years ago, by unknown in Babylonia. This sonnet talks about the great king Gilgamesh. But in this narrative prose, we know the main character is a bad king, but it can be different if we compare it with Alfred Adler theory. The problem that we can identification are:

1. The individual psychology of the main character in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.
2. The fictional finalism of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.
3. The Inferiority feelings of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.

4. The social interest of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.
5. The style of life of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars
6. The starving for superiority of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars
7. The birth order of the main character found in “The epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.

### **1.3 Limitation of the problem.**

The researcher limits the problem case about.

1. Individual psychology of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars
2. Fictional finalism of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars

### **1.4 Formulation of the problem.**

The researcher is done for;

1. What are the individual psychology of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars ?
2. What are the fictional finalism of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars ?

### **1.5 Objective of the problem.**

From the limitation of the problem above the researchers can make formulation.

1. To figure out the individual psychology of the main character found in “The epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.
2. To reveal the fictional finalism of the main character found in “The Epic of Gilgamesh” by Sandars.

### **1.6 Significance of the research.**

#### **1. Theoretically**

Based on theory, this research tries to understand human psychology by using Alfred Adler's individual psychology theory. Only a small number of Human Motivation scholars are interested in discussing psychological formation in relation to Adler's theory. The application of Adler's individual psychological analysis in the study of literature is intended to increase the reader's interest in psychology.

#### **2. Practical**

It is hoped that this research will be of practical use. It is hoped that this will become a new theme in literary studies to provide variety and help readers expand their knowledge by identifying the way the main character in the novel "The Epic of Gilgamesh" fulfills the demands of his esteem through psychology and individual psychology approaches.

### **1.7 Definition of key term.**

**Psychological Approach** Psychological approach is an approach that is directly. Related to psychological symptoms (Ratna, 2004). Ratna (2004) adds too that literary works are

considered as objects or activities of the author and often associated with psychiatric symptoms.

**Fictional Finalism**

Adler calls it a pseudo-shadow of the future life that is related to leads a person to actions that support to get the goal he wants (Goodluck and Gabriel, 2017). Adler explain to in Goodluck and Gabriel (2001) That goals are ideals and not something real they can be healthy fiction or negative fiction goals. This pseudo purpose or Fictional finalism can cause delusion or hallucination that led to positive or negative things and behavior.

**Individual Psychology**

The concept of Psychology by Alfred Adler (Goodluck& Gabriel, 2017). This concept originally came from the world individual which is referring to the action of unity human body such as soul and mine.

**Starving for Superiority**

Adler held in Goodluck and Gabriel (2017) that "aggression," or a strong initiative to overcome obstacles, is the great dynamic force governing human conduct. However, he abandoned the "will to power" in favor of the idea of an aggressive drive.