

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature it is a form of human expression that allows us to explore the world around us and share our thoughts and emotions with others. Which is creation that view the life in form of imagination which can be understandable, and enjoyable. Literature is a creative activity in a work of art and one of its limitations is everything that is written or printed (Wellek & Warren, 1949). Thus, literature is a form of human life that is expressed in writing or orally in a literary work that serves as an example that comes from the thoughts, imagination, feelings, and experiences of human social life. Literary works as a result of someone's creation are loaded with values, aesthetic values and values of life teachings. The value of beauty in literary works is a characteristic that literary works are works of art.

One of these literary works genres is the novel. A novel is a work of prose written in narrative form and presented as a bound book. The novel contains a series of life stories of one person or different characters, emphasizing each actor's personality and traits. A novel has a long, broad, and complex content with no limits of structure or rhyme. According to Siahaan & Satria (2022) Novel is a long prose essay containing the story of a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the character and traits of each actor. In the novel, it begins with

an important event experienced by the characters in the story that changes their life destinies. The author is able to study human behaviors, attitudes, appearances, and personalities through the novel. These characteristics can be seen in human joys, sorrows, difficulties, achievements, and failures.

Anthony Hope wrote the adventure novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" in 1894 about a monarch of Ruritania who is drugged the night before his coronation and skips the event must work to have a coronation in order to keep the throne. Coincidentally, a vacationing Englishman in Ruritania, a country that mimics a king, is convinced to serve as political bait in order to stabilize the tumultuous political situation. Hope had the inspiration for his novel of political intrigue, "The Prisoner of Zenda", which tells the story of three months in the life of an Englishman, while he was strolling through London at the end of 1893. Hope completed the first draft of the novel in a month, and by April it was published.

The plot takes place in the made-up European kingdom of "Ruritania," which has come to be used as a literary and dramatic allegory for "the novelist's and dramatist's locale for court romances in a modern setting." Zenda was an immediate hit, and its charming lead character, the dapper Rudolf Rassendyll, became a well-known literary invention. Mason, Andrew Lang, a literary critic, and Robert Louis Stevenson all gave the book high marks. Hope was encouraged to abandon the "brilliant legal career that seemed to lie ahead of him" due to the success of Zenda in order to focus on writing full-time, although he "never again achieved such complete artistic success as in this one book." Some print versions

of “The Prisoner of Zenda” also contain the 1898 sequel “Rupert of Hentzau”. The Ruritanian romance genre, which includes stories set in a fictional nation, typically in Central or Eastern Europe, was created as a result of the novels' popularity. Examples include Graustark from George Barr McCutcheon's novels and the neighboring nations of Syldavia and Borduria from the Tintin comics. Romance in the Ruritan tradition, adventure fiction. J. W. Arrowsmith, publisher
 Date of publication: 1894 Print both hardcover and paperback 310 pages first edition.

Anthony Hope, sometimes known as Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, was a British playwright and novelist. He was a prolific author, notably of adventure novels, but only two of his works “The Prisoner of Zenda” (1894) and its sequel “Rupert of Hentzau” (1898) remain in the public consciousness. His birthplace was Clapton House in Clapton, London, England, on February 9, 1863. Hope passed away from throat cancer at the age of 70 at Heath Farm in the Surrey village of Walton-on-the-Hill. In Bedford Square, London, his home is commemorated by a blue plaque. 8 July 1933.

To analyze this novel, the researcher applied the Archetypal Approach. The use of archetypes to study personality was advanced by Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung in the early 20th century. In his book, he is the one who first suggested the archetypal method and characterized archetype as something limitless because it might grow over time. The archetypal approach is a body of knowledge that discusses cultural images, feelings, and symbols that form in a society and region

that are widely believed to be genuine (Jung, 1968). Humans have an underlying culture known as archetypal that is linked to myth and nature. Employing archetypal characters in fiction has importance since many readers may instinctively recognize the archetype and can, therefore, understand the motivations underpinning the character's actions.

Archetypal approach from Myth criticism argues that societal and psychological myths shape texts' meaning and determine their form and function as literary works. In essence, archetypal forms are unknowable forms that are personified or expressed in recurrent images, symbols, or motifs. These forms can take the form of motifs like quest or ascension, types of recognizable characters like the trickster or hero, symbols and images all of which have significance when they are used in a particular work. The archetypal critique was popularized by psychologist Carl Jung, who proposed that mankind has a "collective unconscious" a sort of universal psychology that manifests itself in dreams and myths and contains themes and imagery that we all inherit. Because of this, literature is "the complete dream of humanity" rather than imitating the world. Readers are encouraged to engage ritualistically with the fundamental ideas, concerns, and fears of their time by using archetypal pictures and tale templates. In addition to making the text understandable, these archetypal elements also tap into a certain level of human need and fear.

Heroes are the subject of many literary works, from ancient times to modern times. Heroic stories aren't just for kids, adults love them too. This is evident in

the phenomena that exist today. For example, the story from one of Marvel's biggest movie labels. Marvel Studios has millions of fans around the world. The movies include Iron Man, Spider-Man, and Dr. strange. This shows that heroics are a subject that never goes out of style. There are heroes in human life too. A hero is someone who fights bravely and hard for good. In our real life, parents are our first heroes. They struggled to raise and feed their children. So, our parents really portray heroes who fight for others and themselves in their lives. Heroes can inspire others to be better versions, not give up on life so easily, and to change their own destinies and those of others. In real life, everyone is a hero in their own way. Joseph Campbell, a scholar of American mythology who authored *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* in 1949, is one of the foremost authorities on the hero's journey. Through this book, he discovered the theory of the hero's journey known as the Monomyth. In his examination of the journeys taken by heroes from various civilizations, Campbell finds that each one follows a similar pattern, albeit with subtle changes. Since every story, in Campbell's opinion, follows a similar core hero's journey, they all essentially tell the same tale; hence, the moniker "mono," which means "one." It allegedly turned into "Monomyth".

According to Campbell's book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, a hero is a person, both male and female, who embarks on adventures from the mundane to the supernatural. He goes on adventures for good reason, to help or carry out specific missions. Thus, the hero must leave the everyday world and travel to a special world, overcoming many challenges and fears in order to secure quests

that he can share with those around him, share with. Heroes need special qualities to experience special adventures in special worlds. In fact, heroes are always special, born into the world under special circumstances, destined for special journeys and triumphs (Campbell, 2004)

According to Campbell (2004) Three crucial stages make up the hero's pattern: separation, initiation, and return. These three phases could be broken down into a number of smaller ones, primarily as follows: The separation starts with: the call for adventure, refusal of the call, followed by supernatural aid, crossing of the first threshold and the belly of the whale. The second stages, which is initiation, are arranged as follows: It starts with the roads of trials, meeting with the goddess, woman as temptress, atonement with the father, apotheosis, and the ultimate boon. The last stage, which is the return, consists of the refusal of return, the magic flight, rescue from without, the crossing of the return threshold, master of two worlds, and the freedom to live.

In literary works, not all of these stages take place, as Joseph Campbell proposes. Due to their isolation from the real world, the heroes grudgingly go on adventures. You step into a dangerous new world, encounter several challenges and setbacks, get support from unlikely places, and frequently succumb to numerous temptations. When someone changes, the heroes ultimately triumph over overwhelming odds to return to their home world where they control both our world and the other world. It is a traditional narrative structure that has appeared in innumerable heroic tales all throughout the world

“I wonder when in the world you’re going to do anything, Rudolf?” said my brother’s wife... “You are nine-and-twenty,” she observed, “and you’ve done nothing but—”... Good families are generally worse than any others," she said (Hope, p. 1)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the separation or problems that exist in Rudolf Rassendyll's new environment are in line with Campbell's theory. Where his sister-in-law is worried about him not being able to make the royal family proud. With the problems that exist in Rudolf Rassendyll's family, long story short because of that he wants to go to attend the coronation of his distant cousin Ruritania Rudolf V. without him telling his brother. and just said it was going on vacation. So that's statement makes Rudolf Rassendyll want to start journey as hero.

In this thesis, the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" will be examined using the hero pattern or the monomyth, which is found in Joseph Campbell's book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Anthony Hope's 1894 adventure book *The Prisoner of Zenda* since Rudolf Rassendyll serves as the hero, the theme of the novel is getting quite near to Joseph Campbell's hero's journey. He is a 29-year-old man in his youth. He is a young man who is tall, powerful, and attractive. He's incredibly intelligent and well-educated. Rassendyll was bred to fight. He is an expert horseman, a superb archer, and a proficient swordsman. He heroically takes on six Black Michael mercenaries, travels by himself to ask Zenda for information, and spends the night in a moat. He is the most prominent character in the novel as a result of all these attributes.

The researcher chose to discuss doing their obligations to the country and responsible people. This is demonstrated by Rudolf Rassendyll. Rassendyll visits Ruritania to show how much he cares about his country, even though he is not a citizen of Ruritania. During his coronation, he pretends to be king to prevent civil war. He risked his life many times to save Rudolf V who was imprisoned in Zenda Castle. He even sacrifices his love for Princess Flavia for Ruritania. Rassendyll is truly a morally responsible person.

Many Journals or thesis have studied the hero's journey theory, the researcher concern in the previous studies which use the Campbell theory, such as the researchers by Julius & Satria (2022) aimed to identify the stages of the heroic journey of Jack London's novel *The Call of the Wild* that the hero experiences as a hero, researchers applied descriptive quality design to analyze. The data collection method used is the library research method and the data analysis uses the descriptive analysis method of Ratna (2004)., it was found that Buck, the hero of the novel, passed through three stages of the hero's journey. This leads to the conclusion that the hero's journey often follows the same pattern that was theorized and mentioned in Joseph Campbell's theory.

And the other researchers such as Erliani et al., (2019) This research focuses on the journey of Magnus Chase as a mythical hero in Rick Riordan's novel *The Sword of Summer*. the researcher applied Joseph Campbell's one myth theory and using qualitative. Chase character Magnus, like one of Campbell's myths, he goes through 15 of the 17 stages.

Referring to the explanation and problem in the research background above, the researcher will look at how the heroes go through adventures. This research will use the hero pattern by Joseph Campbell. Joseph Campbell was an American mythologist who studied myths and tales from around the world. In his book entitled *The Hero with Thousand Faces*, Campbell tells various stories and explains how each story represents the concept of Hero's Journey. Hero's Journey is a concept or pattern of a hero's journey that is told in every mythical story or fictional fairy tale. This pattern explains that the heroic story begins until the heroic story ends. Some heroic stories follow this Hero's Journey pattern so well that the pattern is repeated several times to get a fictitious result that requires curiosity.

With the help of this theory, this research is interested in analyzing what hero patterns the main character has gone through on his journey, Rudolf Rassendyll in the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" the stages that Rudolf Rassendyll has gone through, another reason explanation is that there is interest in a topic relevant to the narrative framework used in the story's production. In the hopes of coming up with a compelling story, it may be possible to find some interesting ideas by breaking the story down into its component components and details. Because it is a well-known novel and has garnered positive reviews from reviewers, the novel "The Prisoner of Zenda" was picked. The narrative itself is complex, which makes it difficult to analyze. similar to the premise of the theory book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* Joseph Campbell, the researcher will use Campbell's theory to

fill in the blanks after knowing previous research that no researcher and different about the data source but using same approach had conducted his research using Campbell's theory. This sparked the researcher interest in conducting research with the title is Hero Patterns In “The Prisoner of Zenda” Novel By Anthony Hope: An Archetypal Approach

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background and focus of the research above, the researcher will identify some problems by the following question:

1. The myth found of the main character in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
2. The obstacle of the main character overcome in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
3. The separation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
4. The initiation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
5. The return stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The analysis became the focus of the limitation because of the research identification. Limitations were required to keep the analysis focused. The limitation included three primary topics, as below:

1. The separation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
2. The initiation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
3. The return stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

As mentioned in the following research question, the researcher formulated the following main problems to be discussing:

1. What are the stages of separation of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope?
2. What are the stages of initiation of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope?
3. What are the stages of return of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope?

1.5 Objective of the Research

This research was made in order to solve the problem of the research. Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To reveal the separation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
2. To analyze the initiation stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope
3. To find out the return stages of the main character found in “The Prisoner of Zenda” novel by Anthony Hope

1.6 Significance of the Research

Researcher hope to contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to be able to enrich literary criticism information contained in The Prisoner of Zenda, then contribute to enriching information about archetypes in literary works. Practically, this research will provide benefits for readers, especially English Department students who research and are interested in analyzing the journey of the hero. Therefore, readers can more easily understand the text and the message the author wants to convey. The result of this research is expected to be useful theoretically and practically which will be explained below.

1. Theoretical Significance.

This research is supposed to benefit the readers based on the research objectives, based on the study aims the researcher expects that the theory employed in this research will contribute to the reader's increased knowledge. And the researcher offers suggestions for comprehending the many stages of the hero patterns in literary works.

2. Practical Significance.

The practical value of this research is that it will help, particularly someone who is interested in the same topic. References to their works from this study may offer relevant information.

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

This subchapter is provided to specify some terms which frequently used in this research. It is also to ease finding the main topic discussed.

Myth Criticism : Is a literary interpretation method that can be combined with other methods and reading strategies. A myth-critical approach typically reveals or identifies instances of mythology in a literary work, whether they take the form of an original myth, the appropriation of a traditional mythological person, object, or setting, or allusions, and then uses these mythological elements to help

interpret the work. Define the critic who bases their arguments on prehistory, the primal, and illusions based on human thought. It is concerned with the enigmatic factors that shape some literary works and with all human emotions. It includes information that is both factual and fictitious.

Archetypal Approach : A method to literary criticism known as the "archetypal approach" focuses on the universal recurring patterns that underlie most literary works. It makes use of knowledge from a variety of fields, including anthropology, psychology, history, and comparative religion, to pinpoint symbols, pictures, stories, and characters that are representative of the human race as a whole. According to the archetypal method, these archetypes influence the purpose and meaning of literary works.

Hero Patterns : The series of trips that a person must take in order to become a hero is known as the hero's path or patterns. The hero's adventure pattern is built around the processes of departing and returning home. It would be characterized by adversity, exploration, transformation, and the progression

from follower to leader. The monomyth stages are a pattern used in the book to show how the hero matures into a hero (Campbell, 2004).

Hero

: A hero is someone who leaves their normal life to fulfill a duty or achieve a goal and then returns with wins, demonstrating heroic deeds while still being willing to endure severe repercussions. They set off on an expedition outside of their usual surroundings, whether they are male or female and extremely powerful, to complete a specific task and come back victorious (Campbell, 2004).