

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Archetypes have been discussed and debated again in recent years because they are similar to stereotypes. In fact, the two are not the same thing. A stereotype is strongly linked to custom and even personal social circumstances. At the same time, archetypes are influenced and formed by personal psychology. Archetypes that reside within the human unconscious do not appear to be realized. Many people are unaware that they have a particular archetype if the owner of the body is even aware of himself. Phrases and campaigns are about loving yourself for who you are, getting to know yourself, learning it gradually, and accepting the good and the bad to know and learn about themselves.

There is no such thing as a good person in the world. Everything in the psychological world has a reason and being judged is a thing not to do. Based on Stein (1998/2019), the writer drew closer to Carl Gustav Jung's main idea about collective unconscious archetypes, primarily divided into a persona, shadow, anima or animus, and self. It is related to awareness and unconscious behavior in humans, as the archetype phenomenon has a significant impact on human psychology. Until now where the world is modern, psychological theories according to Carl Jung are still used in many fields such as education, work, clinical, and even socializing to understand themselves and others better.

The main concept of character refers to human psychological personality. Every person has unique characteristics. This could be a character trait of a person. This characteristic can be formed by a continuous activity that became as a habit, resulted in specific characters. Character development could be accepted and learned in the family, school, workplace, and other places. In the family, we could appreciate the form of loved and respected each other by said thank you and being a good role model for children and younger siblings. This action could made children imitated the characters of the people around them.

A character has been one of the most critical elements in literature, especially in a literary work, such as a novel. A writer who created a strong character development would made their literary worked more appealing and well-liked. This strong character development would arouse admiration and may even inspired the reader. In this manner, the reader would fallen in love with a literary work and want to read more.

The development of a strong character in a literary work is referred to as the main character. This character became the most dominant and drew the most attention from the writer and the readers. They are in charge of all problems and plots in a literary worked. They would entice the readers to immersed themselves in the story of literary work. Readers can interpret a solid and loving character as the main character as a close character to feel a connection to a character. The character in a story which dominates can be referred to as the main character. The significance of this character would cause readers to experienced more emotions such as familiarity, sympathy,

empathy, hatred, likes, worry, and others, as described by the writer in their literary work.

The writer of a creative literary work undoubtedly has the intent and purposed of forming a specific character. These objectives enable the writer to convey an impression and message through each character they have been created in a story. The writer could use this to get the message they wish to. The messages in the stories differ, either implicitly or explicitly. Everything depended on the writer's portrayal of the characters in a story they have been created in a literary work.

The character in “*Almond*” by Sohn Won Pyung is what the writer chose in this research. The characters in this novel have their respective roles in making an interesting plot. Especially the main character, Yoon Jae who has alexithymia disease where he can't feel a feeling because he only has an amygdala that can't work properly like other ordinary humans. This novel became one of the best-selling fiction novels of 2020 and won Young Fiction Award. In addition, this novel has also been translated into more than 12 languages including Indonesian and English.

B. Question and scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, there are two questions of the research found from the problems of this analysis:

- a. What are the kinds of archetypes existed by the characters in “*Almond*” novel by Sohn Won Pyung?

- b. What are the functions of archetypes in the characters and how does it affect to the plot in “*Almond*” novel by Sohn Won Pyung novel?

2. Scope of the Research

The writer focused the research on archetypal psychology used Carl Gustav Jung’s main theory, which included four main elements of the layers of the human soul it is persona, shadow, anima or animus, and self. It included the two additional archetypes, it is great mother and wise old man. The writer focused on the characters of *Almond* novel by Sohn Won Pyung. Characters can be classified based on their nature and behavior into archetypes. In psychoanalysis, the writer tried to found the kinds of archetypes. It could be used for a better understanding the nature and behavior of a human being in social life by classified and analyzed it.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problems mentioned in the question of the research above, the objectives of this research, are:

- a. To find out the kinds of archetypes existence in the characters in “*Almond*” novel by Sohn Won Pyung.
- b. To find out the functions of archetypes and how it is affected to the characters and plot in “*Almond*” novel by Sohn Won Pyung.

2. Significances of the Research

This research is made to completed the undergraduate English Literature and Language education at School of Foreign Language JIA. In

this research, the writer anticipated the following theoretical and practical outcomes:

a. Theoretically

To enrich and deepen understanding of psychoanalysis, particularly the archetypal theory of consciousness and the unconsciousness in humans. The result of this study would demonstrated why each character depicted in the writer's literary work represents a human being, especially the four major archetypes it is persona, shadow, anima, animus, and self and the additional archetypes like great mother and wise old man.

b. Practically

This research would be helpful for readers, mainly English literature students who are interested in psychoanalytic research on archetypes. This study could also be used by lecturers and teachers or other teaching staff who want to learn more about archetypes in psychoanalysis from a literary work to analyze the characters in the future.

D. Operational Definitions

To avoid misunderstandings and to assisted the writer in completing this research more thoroughly, the writer provided several short explanations of the terms used in this study in this operational definition:

1. Archetypes

Archetypes is a form of universal thought or idea that created normal images or vision of life related to certain aspects or situations. They are inextricably linked to the human body. Archetypes existed in humans' soul both consciously and unconsciously. This became a layer of human nature and behavior that reflected a person's personality. Archetypes came in a variety of forms. The four main archetypes are persona, shadow, anima animus, and self. On the others side there are also the additional archetypes great mother and wise old man. These archetypes could be represented the subconscious desired manifested in a dream or symbols from a person's past experiences.

2. Psychology

Humans and psychology are inextricably linked. This is because psychology is a science that studied how humans interact with other living things, such as other humans, animals, plants, and even inanimate objects. The psychology of a person could be seen in all of their behavior, whether they are good or bad people. There are will always have a reason for everything that happens in life. As a result, there is no right or wrong in psychology because everything has reasons.

3. Main Character and Characters

The main character is the key holder of every story in a literary work, particularly a novel. The main character became the center of attention for every reader and the focus of the story for the writer. A reader could tell whether a story is interesting or not, primarily based on the main character.

In addition to playing the main character, the most main character in a story, other supporting characters also have a role in their influence in a story.

4. Novel

Novels are part of the most widely read literary works. A Novel became a literary work in writing that originated from a writer's ideas or fantasies by telling a complex and plot-driven story. Typical characteristics of a writer are depicted in a novel. The story may be an implied an experienced by the author or others around them and an author wished to share it with the readers.

5. Literature

Literature is one type of reading that serves as a reference source for obtaining specific information. There are various types of literature. First is primary literature, which contains someone's original work, such as a thesis. Then there's secondary literature, which includes existing and rewritten theories, such as old books whose theories are still used and rewritten because they're still relevant to the current situation. Lastly, tertiary literature is the content of specific types of information, such as catalogs or calendars.

E. Systematization of the Research

The research paper's systematization entailed presenting the paper in a well-edited composition divided into five chapters, as showed below:

Chapter I: Introduction contained the background of the research. The research's questions and scope, significance and objective of the research, operation of the research, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical description contained several theories used on the conceptual of literature, the conceptual of novel, the conceptual of psychoanalysis, definition of archetypes, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Research methodology contained and explained the methods used to conduct research, collect data, and analyzed data following established procedures.

Chapter IV: Data analysis contained analyzing the data and discussion from the previous chapter for more in-depth analysis and discussion used the research method described that has been described in the previous chapter.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestions contained conclusion from the research that has been done and offered readers suggestions if they are interested in the research that has been done to continue, deepen, and update this research for their study. It also included some references that the writer used in conducted this research.