

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Study

Literature is a term to describe both written and spoken texts. According to Marcus and Sollor (2009), Literature can be expressed through many ways, because 'it says that literary means not only what is written, but what is voiced, what is expressed, what is invented, in whatever form. In other words, literature is a form of written text that not only has a literal meaning, but also it delivered certain word to express and deliver a certain message in the real life. Literature itself can also be seen from how the human act and behavior as the realization of the human mind.

Literature as a written text is divided into some types, and one of them is a novel. Novel is a literary work that can reveal thought and feeling. It often created based on the author psychology and experiences. Meanwhile, a novel will be more interesting when it contains certain human motives which describe through certain objects in the form of a psychological issue, imagination, and fantasy that was represented by the author.

The issue of psychology in literary works is often associated with Carl Gustav Jung's theory of human personality, which is known as Jung's model of psyche. Jung's model of psyche has been divided into three levels. Those are conscious, personal unconscious, and the collective unconscious. According to Jung (1959:42), Collective unconsciousness is a part of the psyche which can be

negatively distinguished from a personal unconscious by the fact that it does not, like the latter, owe its existence to personal experience and consequently is not a personal acquisition. Jung believes that the collective consciousness is made up of a collection of knowledge and imagery that every person is born with and is shared by all human beings due to ancestral experiences. The collective unconscious further, made up of instinct and archetypes that manifest basic and fundamental pre-existing images, symbols or forms, which are repressed by the conscious mind. Images suppressed by conscious mind will be manifested by archetypes in other forms of symbols or images that are reflected in others. This has finally become an attraction in a literary work or novel, since it describes about the existence of archetypes.

The existences of archetypes often influence the story of the novel and give it its own characteristics and interest for the reader. Myth and dream led to the sense of the archetypes that shows unconscious images which is also in line with the instinct of themselves, as it is stated by Jung in Papadopoulos (2006:77), that 'archetypes are the unconscious images of the instinct themselves, there are patterns of instinctual behavior'. Furthermore, archetypes can arise through human unconsciousness, along with the experiences they experience. It can appear in the form of dreams, visions, sense of rebirth and death, animal symbols, family, close friends, gods and demons, or others, along the way and experience in order to find their true identity.

In the process of getting true identity, someone is always associated with moral problems that are often become the main concern. Moral problems can turn in the

form of someone's behavior and act to others. This moral problem can appear through certain primordial images which one of them is the shadow. According to Jung (1959: 8), the shadow is a moral problem that challenges the whole ego-personality, for no one can become conscious of the shadow without considerable moral effort. To become conscious of it involves recognizing the dark aspects of the personality as present and real. Furthermore, Jung in Feist and Feist (2008:114) also stated that the shadow is the archetypes of darkness and repression, represents those qualities we do not wish to acknowledge, but attempt to hide from ourselves and others. The shadow consists of morally objectionable tendencies as well as a number of constructive and creative qualities that we are reluctant to face.

The issue of moral problem is also reflected in *Demian* novel written by Hermann Hesse that was published in 1919 and has been translated to English version since 2000 by Dover Publication, inc. It has won the Nobel prize as the best psychological novel at that time. This novel carries out the issue of moral problem can be seen from the story of Emil Sinclair character, which is in this case, Emil Sinclair is a boy who comes from good levels of family, bright, and religious. While, at the same time, he felt he had different perspectives and being reluctant from his family. He also lives between different realm, his house, and the forbidden realm as the outside world. As a result, he should struggle to face two two sides of him, a good side and a bad side. On one side, he is a nice son, religious, and respect his family, while on the other side, he was a coward, full of confusion, and sometimes suddenly becoming selfish and careless when he behave toward his sisters, environment or even in taking some decision in his life

journey. In his journey to find identity, he has confronted with things that were affected by his conscious mind. Besides, it sometimes creates an image, symbol, or a moral problem in Sinclair's character. His moral problem, further, influenced by his environment, especially his neighbor, namely Franz Kromer, who has succeeded to make him entering the darkness of his life. This issue makes the writer believes that everyone carries a shadow, and it is our shared well-intended intentions. Since, here this contains every bad attitude of someone that every person tried to hide. Meanwhile, The aim of meeting the shadow is to develop an ongoing relationship with it, to expand our sense of self by balancing the one-sidedness of our conscious attitudes with our unconscious depths.

This issue describes in the novel also strengthen the justification of the writer that this novel contains the shadow archetype seen from the aspects depicted through the Sinclair's character along the journey of getting his true identity. This study is important to be discussed because it will build the people's awareness of their own shadow. That is why, this study want to focus on analyzing the shadow of Emil Sinclair character and the types of shadow experienced by Emil Sinclair character as describe in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*, in order to build peoples' awareness about their shadow.

## 1.2. Research Question

Considering with the background of the study that has been explained above, the writer formulated the problem in:

1. How is the shadow of Emil Sinclair character reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*?
2. What are the types of shadow experienced by Emil Sinclair character describe in Hermann Hesse' *Demian*?

## 1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions that formulated, this study has two objectives to achieve:

1. To explore how the shadow of Emil Sinclair character is reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*.
2. To identify types of shadow experienced by Emil Sinclair character describe in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*.

## 1.4. Uses of Study

By conducting this analysis, the writer hopes that this research can provide benefits, both theoretically and practically to the future researchers who want to conduct research on similar topics and need a reference to gain insight into future research.

#### **1.4.1. Theoretical Uses**

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide information about Carl Gustav Jung theory to the future researchers who need reference to conduct further analysis using similar topic and theory, as well as giving readers more knowledge about the novel so that they can understand the whole story of the *Demian* novel.

#### **1.4.2. Practical Uses**

Practically, this research will become an additional reference for those who want to conduct the same research and can help the people to build an awareness about their shadow, the characteristics of shadow, and how the shadow work in the process of getting their true identity. Thus, they can realize how to turn their negative side into a more positive side which later can give beneficial for their life in the future.

#### **1.5. Scope of the Study**

This study limited to analyzing narratives, dialogues, and sentences which are indicated as both Emil Sinclair's shadow and types of shadow that appear in Hermann Hesse's *Demian* by using Jung's psychological approach and the theory of the collective unconscious, especially the concept of archetypes.