CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1   Previous Studies

This chapter consists previous studies in order to help this study to be properly conducted. The writer has found three previous studies that have been used as the starting point of this study.

The first previous study is from Imam Setyojati Sedyo Laksono (2015) research entitled *Situational Archetype Analysis on Demian Karras In William Petter Blatty's The Exorcist*. This research focused on situational archetypes that exist in the novel *The Exorcist*. This research had the objective to find the situational archetypes that influenced the main character in the story. This research employed literary criticism since the data were in the form of narrative text. By using qualitative method, the research could understand the information and how the character and ritual archetypes related on Jung's theory. In analyzing the data, the researcher used three steps such as understanding the story, identifying potential narrative text and classifying the text based on the theory that the researcher used. In conclusion, the researcher found out that there were seven situational archetypes that used in the novel *The Exorcist.* The situational archetype that the researcher found were The Task, The Quest, The Journey, The Initiation, Between Good and Evil, The Unhealed Wound, and The Ritual.

The second previous study is from Nabila Zatalini (2018) entitled *Situational Archetype of Main Character in Roald Dahl Esio Trot Novel and Movie* written. This research had focus on situtional archetypes of novel and movie that had the same tittle that was entitled *Esio Trot*. This research had the objective to find the situtional archetypes of main character in both novel and movie. This research employed descriptive qualitative research. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied three steps such as reading the novel, watching the novel, and identifying the potential narrative based on the situtional archetypes theory. From this research, it concluded that both novel and movie showed the situtional archetypes such as The Quest, The Journey, The Initiation, The Ritual, and The Fall.

The third previous study that is from Rizakiah et al. (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Main Characters in Warm Bodies Film.* This study is focused on archetype and had the objective to find out the archetypes in two characters and how the archetypes described those characters. This study employed descriptive qualitative method since this study analyzed the sentence. From this study, it concluded the researcher found six types of archetypes such as persona, shadow, anima, animus, hero, and self. Those types are included into character archetypes.

From those previous studies, there are the same aspects comparing this study such as the theory of archetypes especially situtional archetype, analyzing the main character in literary works, and using descriptive qualitative method. In the other hand, there are also the different aspects comparing this study such

as using character archetypes' theory, employing the qualitative method and analyzing the data from novel and movie from the same title.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher used one theoretical basis, namely the archetypes theory. The theory of archetypes is used as the basis for the initial steps in determining the archetype contained in *The Dark Tower* film.

2.2.1 Archetypal Study in Literary Works

Archetypes are everywhere. They are guiding, inspiring, possessing, ruling, and living through us each day. Archetypes almost influence all of human behavior. Archetypes are defined as original symbol and example in literature.

According to Jung (1942) as the father of archetype, archetypes are defined as ancient images that originate from the collective unconscious. Jung recognized that there are 4 intellectual functions as follows as notion, questioning, feeling, and instinct. It can be explained that perception tells us that some thing exists. Then, questioning can tell us "what" and it means what that exists. Meanwhile, feeling can let in us to choose whether some thing has quality or it is unpleasant. Last, instinct is defined as the notion of the opportunities contained in a given situation. Jung became one of the people that gave the opinion that our aware of the content materials have 4 functions, while the character subconscious includes subliminal and suppressed contents.

Then, Jung began to use archetypal studies in psychology in 1942 in order to analyze the structural elements of the collective unconscious that lie deep within the human mind. The analysis of the critique of archetypes is sometimes referred to as the critique of myth. It is a method of analysis that enhances our critical image, and situations related to the human condition keep repeating themselves.

Archetypes are what Carl Jung called "primordial images" and the "fundamental units of the human mind." Every character you see on television and in films represents an archetype. Virtually every response give to the environment, the way to behave is an expression of an archetype too. Almost all human behavior is guided by archetypes.

"Archetypes," Jung wrote in *The Structure and Dynamics of the Psyche* (1975).

> *"are the living system of reactions and aptitudes that determine the individual's life in invisible ways." (p. 211)*

Through his analytical psychology, Jung classified many of the driving forces that dominate human behavior. Here are the primary Jungian archetypes, all of which Jung addresses in Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious: *The Self, The Anima, The Animus, The Shadow, The Persona, The Father, The Mother, The Child, The Wise Old (Sage), The Hero, The Trickster, and The Maiden.*

Jung referenced many other archetypes in his work, but the above archetypes list highlights the primary ones. which one is the most pervasive and well-known was *the Hero archetype*. The Hero begins the journey in the ordinary world. In truth, he isn't a hero just yet. First, he must enter a special world that challenges everything he is and believes himself to be through trials, tribulations, and initiations. The hero often refuses his call to adventure and fails many times along the way. Then, the hero can return home with some of great value, not necessarily materially, but spiritually.

The Hero archetype was popularized through the work of Joseph Campbell. In *The Hero with a Thousand Faces* (2004), Campbell takes the reader on an epic journey, illuminating the stages of psychological development through the myths and legends of cultures from around the world. *The Hero* archetype represents the process of overcoming obstacles to achieve specific goals. In myths, the hero's objective is often to find a treasure, save a princess, and return with the elixir of life. All of these are metaphors for a psychological journey to return to one's true feelings and unique potential—what Carl Jung called the process of individuation.

Being a Hero is considered noble—a sign of masculinity. A heroic life is a life well-lived. Yet, *the Hero* archetype actually represents an advanced form of child (boy) psychology. That is, while it does represent the peak of the adolescent stage of development, *the Hero*

archetype is still immature. So what happens when a culture praises *the Hero* archetype, It ensures that men cannot reach full maturity.

It's good to remember that readers doesn't begin the story with many conscious expectations. Rather, readers possess a library of knowledge about great stories deep in their subconscious. It's these subconscious feelings that caused Joseph Campbell to start studying great stories, forming his monomyth of storytelling commonly known as *the Hero's Journey*. *The Hero's Journey* scenes expects are known as situational archetypes.

2.3   Situational Archetype

According to Jung (1942), situational archetype has been identified in the literary world through Jung's analytical techniques. Situational archetype itself is a series of situations that portray the images that the story suggests and what the characters try to pursue. In one sense, this situation forms the basis of the plot in the literature of the mythical story. It could be wrapped in so many different stories, but the basic that we called as situational archetype is always the same.

In this study, the writer focuses on situational archetypes in *The Dark Tower* film. During the narration of film, there will several scenes and situations that happened around the main character and other characters. Then, some series of situations could be made a base line of the story. Later, the series and situations will be analyzed whether they share the similar aspects with others typical story or not. In order to determine the important scenes and situations in the film, there is the best

way to identify the plot of the story and it might be by looking at the main character of the story, Jake Chamber. Moreover, this research has the aim to find some situational archetypes that occur in the main character and how they will manifasted the hero as the main character. According to Campbell, there are three main stages of situational archetypes, which consist of several steps: *the Departure, the Initiation, and the Return*.

Table.1

No.	Main Stages of Situational Archetypes	Definition
1	The Departure	The hero is introduced, as they are presented with and prepare for their journey. The "Choice to Go" is never an easy one. Prior to making this choice, there is often a rite of passage or quest in which the hero must prove his worth. Sometimes the choice to go is inspired by suffering, often taking the form of "the unhealable wound."
2	The Initiation	The Initiation stage is when the hero crosses the point of no return and overcomes transformative challenges. In the first step of the initiation stage, the protagonist undergoes a series of challenges and tests that will kickstart his transformation into the true hero he is meant to become. It is common for the hero to fail a few of these tests before ultimately overcoming all of them. This builds his character, strengthens him, and establishes self-confidence. Once the hero crosses the threshold into the world of danger, they must be initiated into that world. That means facing a new, staggering danger. It could mean being thrust into a task or challenge in order to join a band of companions. The person or entity helps the hero continue through their journey.

| 3 | The Return | The Return is the hero's trip back to their regular world and a content ending. In this final step of the hero's journey, the protagonist can finally live freely. In other words, the hero has completed their task, has escaped grave danger, evaded death, evolved into a better person, and has earned the freedom to live comfortably and peacefully. In other side, the hero is now reluctant about returning to the life they once knew. The journey has changed them and they are hesitant to go back to the world they once inhabited. |

Source : (Campbell, 2004)

2.4 Movie Analysis

Movie is a media in order to deliver message or certain issue to society in the form of literature and art. Movie has the function as the media and the entertainment tool for the people in receiving the information, lesson and other things. Through movie, we can potrayed the landscape of reality. It also stated by Del Casino and Hanna (Del Casino & Hanna, 2000, p. 29) that movie could representation form of certain national identity. Therefore, it is essential to analyze movie since the writer can highlight the situational archetype in that movie itself through the plot. In The Dark Tower film, the writer can analyze how the main characters develop the characterization and how the plot passes in that film.