

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The function of literary works is not only as reading material and entertainment for readers, but literary works are also a goal for authors to channel emotions, hobbies, and even social criticism. Literature research views literature as a psychological activity of writers and readers (Amelia, 2019). In writing literary works, the author needs to present a character with unique characteristics and behavior to add attractiveness to the story (Felix, 2004).

Literary work is the work of an author, the result of conscious reflection and imagination about things that are known, avoided, felt, responded to, and imagined, communicated to the public through the media of discussion in all ways, so that they become beautiful works (Amelia, 2019). Humans are living creatures with perfectly created ways of thinking and self-control, humans have lust and desire. Freud (1993) in his book, explained the understanding of lust and desire. Lust is a feeling or a large emotional force within a person that is directly connected to a person's thoughts or fantasies by a strong psychological force that creates a strong desire for an object or situation to fulfill that feeling. While desire is defined as a psychological manifestation of a source of internal somatic stimulation that is innate, its psychological form is called desire. desires that arise in humans which if not fulfilled will not affect the continuity of life.

Thus, the psychology of character also plays an important role in a literary work; it can be seen either from the perspective of the author, the background of the literary work, fictional characters, or real life that was created by the author. Geiger-Ho (2016) also agreed that psychology is a relevant auxiliary science because the process of understanding literary works can be taken from the teachings and principles of psychology. Afrianto (2018) pointed out that the relationship between psychology and literature is that, on the one hand, literary works are considered the result of human activity and expression, on the other hand, (Setyaningrum & Samanik, 2018) argued that psychology can assist an author in raising his sensitivity to reality, and can sharpen his observational abilities and provide an opportunity to examine unexplored patterns. This can be analyzed by the theory of collective unconscious proposed by Carl Jung (1969).

In Relke's (2007) study, the collective unconscious is a concept originally defined by psychoanalyst Carl Jung. The collective unconscious theory is sometimes referred to as the "objective soul", which refers to the idea that the deepest segments of the unconscious mind are inherited genetically and are not shaped by personal experience. According to Jung (1969), the collective unconscious belongs to everyone and is responsible for several deep beliefs and instincts, such as spirituality, sexual behavior, and the instincts of life and death. The collective unconscious is the collection of all the unconscious in human psychology. Jung (1969) also argued that the collective unconscious originates from a collection of mythologies and fairy tales. It is the essence of an archetype and a way of showing how an archetype can arise.

The connection between archetypes and the collective unconscious comes from the unconscious in human psychology so archetypes will not appear without the collective unconscious. This is because archetypes are part of the collective unconscious itself. Based on Warda's (2019) study, archetypes are formed unconsciously and play a role in the formation of personality so the unconscious causes archetypes to emerge in humans and defines their personality as individuals. Thus, it can be said that archetypes are the archetypes of human character or human behavior. Archetypes are universal, human innate patterns, behaviors, and personalities that influence the way human beings behave. Jung (1969) also pointed out that the archetype is simply unconscious material that is changed when it is made conscious and observed, and it derives its color from the consciousness of the particular person in which it appears. This means that the archetype is something that is not realized, becomes something that is realized. It depends on a known perspective and it makes something different for everyone. Archetypes themselves are part of the collective unconscious.

In this study, the writer focuses on one of the archetypes, namely the great mother archetype. According to Jung (1969), the great mother is an archetype derived from ancient goddesses that show the image of these goddesses. This archetype has the characteristics of mothers in general, such as a mother who has compassion, loves, and always feels worried about someone she loves and cares about, yet displays two opposite urges. Carl Jung considered the great mother archetype to be the most important. Relke (2007) argued that archetypes are not only embodied in the literal personal form of mother, grandmother, stepmother, mother-in-law, or nurse but also

figurative mother forms, including A garden, A plowed field, Eye water or well, Country, Church, Earth, God, Sea, forest, and so on. Jung believed that the great mother archetype could contain positive aspects, such as motherly love and warmth, or negative aspects such as a terrible mother or the goddess of fate.

In correlation to the science of literature, the relationship between psychology and literature is that on the one hand, literary works are considered as the result of human experience and expression and can also express everything that happens in literary works. The use of psychology in other literary works is to analyze the psychology of the characters in movies or novels because it allows the author to incorporate psychological theory into the works or characters creates, consciously or not. The writer chose the novel *The Silent Wife* by A.S.A Harrison with the psychological thriller genre as the object of this study.

The Silent Wife is a debut novel from A.S.A. Harrison, published by Noura in 2013. Previously she was better known as a non-fiction writer. With the expertise of a reliable writer who has mastered the technique of telling fiction, Harrison opens her novel from the middle, immediately introducing the main character. *The Silent Wife* tells the story of the main character Jodi Brett and Todd Gilbert, a couple who live together without a certain status but have lived a married life for 20 years. At forty-five, Jodi still thinks of herself as a young woman. She doesn't think about the future and genuinely enjoys living in the moment, keeping her focus on her daily life. Her life is orderly, well-established, and perfectly oriented to today and the next. As such, he assumed things would continue to unfold in an imperfect, but perfectly

acceptable way. In other words, she does not realize that now her life is critical. That youthful toughness was slowly eroded by her twenty-year life with Todd Gilbert nearing the final stages of collapse.

This novel examines the problem of how Jodi Brett as the main character in this novel faces a situation that wants to destroy her life homeland. Therefore, how can Jodi maintain her perfect life by facing problems with her condition based on the theory of the great mother Carl Jung? The writer decided to research the novel *The Silent Wife* because in this case, the novel contains many lessons that readers can achieve especially how Jodi finally had the archetype of the great mother.

This research is important because it will provide information to the reader to find out how far the elements of the great mother archetype influence psychology or have an impact on life perfection. Based on several previous studies, the research that will be carried out has several similarities and differences, the similarity of this research with previous research is that they both focus on research in a novel by using the study of literary psychology. However, in the formulation of the problem, the differences that emerge are the form, background, and impact of the great mother's behavior. This research focuses on the behavior of the great mother of the Jodi Brett's character as the main character.

1.2 Research Questions

How is the great mother archetype described in the main character of *The Silent Wife* novel?

1.3 Research objective

This study aims to answer research questions that have been formulated under the previous problem formulation, namely focusing on the character of Jodi Brett to describe the archetype of the great mother which is reflected in the character of Jodi Brett in the novel *The Silent Wife* based on Carl Gustav Jung's theory.

1.4 Uses of Study

The author hopes that this research can be useful. The results of this study are expected to enrich theoretical and practical purposes. Theoretically for literature students, this research contributes to literature, and it can be a reference or knowledge in the field of psychoanalytic literature. This study expects the reader to research and take some information, including the novel and steps on how to analyze a novel with the necessary theory from this research and get a more perceptive use for all students of literature who want to learn more about The Great Mother and their respective concerns. each individual has his psychology. Practically speaking, the general reader is expected to understand that psychology can be formed from many factors.

1.4.1 Theoretical Use

Theoretically, this research can contribute to literature, can be a reference or knowledge in the field of literary analysis, and can be used for other purposes with a similar focus.

1.4.2 Practical Use

Practically, this research gives a more responsive use for all students of literature who want to learn more on the same topic and focus.

1.5 Scope of the study

This research focuses on the great mother archetype in which found in the main character of the novel *The Silent Wife*. This study uses Carl Jung's theory about the great mother archetype to analyze how the archetype of the great mother exists in Jodi Brett.