

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is a form of creative and productive activity which produces a work that has a sense of aesthetic values as well as reflecting social reality. According to Wellek and Warren (1993:3), literature is a creative activity work art. Literature is 'creative' or 'imaginative' writing, does imply that history, philosophy and natural science are uncreative and unimaginative (Eagleton, 1996:2).

Literary works are divided into three aspects, prose, poetry, and drama. Based on divided aspect of literary works, that be famous here as novel. The novel is a long prose essay that contains a series of stories of a person's life. In a novel, the author tells many phenomena that happen in human live, as culture, environment, filling, act. In a novel, there are two big elements that exist in a novel namely, intrinsic element and extrinsic element. In intrinsic element as theme, character, plot, language style act. Whereas extrinsic elements be outside in a novel influence as economic, politics, culture, psychology act. Based on these elements, the readers can know many things that have not explained in their reality, this evidence is one of the perfect in reading novel. In Esten theory

(1984: 9), novel is a process in create reality through imagination that find in objective reality society with phenomena, value, cultural, point of view by the author or society.

According to Maxwell (2001), character is chosen in doing something, and the character can describe someone personality in their self. Based on the character definition above, the researcher takes conclusion that character is something that exists in human soul, with character the human can showing their imagination, especially in novel the author can perform character details be interesting story. By character in human being, it creates personality someone.

Each individual has personality traits that are different from one another. In general, an individual's personality is classified into two characteristics, namely introvert, and extrovert. The terms introvert, and extrovert, were first popularized by a famous psychologist named Carl Gustav Jung . He revealed that the main concept and benchmarks for conducting psychological analysis on a person is by examining their individual nature. Basically everyone has an introvert and extrovert side in their personalities. However, one side will appear more dominant in the person's character.

Introvert is the attitude or character of someone who has a subjective mental orientation in living his life. Introversion personalities tend to like calm conditions, like to be alone, reflective of what they do. They have a tendency to stay away from interactions with new things, someone introverts are very happy to do activities that are solitary (can be done alone without the help of others).

Meanwhile extroversion is a personality that take behave someone in social contact actively and easily to adept in every situation. Besides that, extroversion personality usually talkative, not be alone, get involved phenomena.

By the explanation above, personality really determine human behave, social contact and environment. But in this research, the researcher digs deeper about extroversion personality in main character a novel.

In doing this research, the researcher chooses *Northanger Abbey* novel to be an object in this research, because the author describes various main characters behavior that infrequently human have, besides that, inherent disposition very like new things in exist around her. In other reason, based on the researcher reading literary works experience, Jane Austen is a person who very talent in literary world, she provides beautiful novels in her life such as *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Persuasion*, *Mansfield Park*, *Northanger Abbey* and *Emma*.

One of her masterpieces is *Northanger Abbey* novel. *Northanger Abbey* novel was written in 1797 and published in 1818 *Northanger Abbey* tells about a heroine named Catherine Morland, it is said that Catherine followed aunt to a town called Bath, where she had experiences she had never had while in the village. She is an easy girl who has a sociable nature, to get along with new friend, cheerful, like to have fun, and likes to do dangerous things. When she got permission from her parents to go to Bath, she was very happy, because the first stone she traveled out of the village. After arriving in Bath, she and her aunt immediately went shopping to prepare for the dance party at night. In Bath she met the person she loved namely Mr. Tilney, beside that she also made a new friend namely Isabella and her brother Mr. Thrope. From this explanation the research can conclude that Catherine has an extrovert personality.

1.2 Statement of Problem

There are some occurred problems in this novel, but the researcher only analysis about the relation of main character namely Catherine Morland with extroversion

personality in this novel based on the background above, the researcher formulated the problems as follows:

1.2.1 How does the author describe extrovert personality of the main character in “Northanger Abbey novel” by Jane Austen?

1.2.2 What does factors influence extrovert personality of in main character of “Northanger Abbey” by Jane Austen?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this research based on the statement of problem above, the researcher focused only how the author describes extrovert personality through main character in the novel and factors influence the character of Catherine’s so that the extrovert personality in novel “Northanger Abbey” by Jane Austen.

1.4 Objectives of The Study

The researcher expected the problems above can be accomplished by these objective:

1.4.1 To know how the author describe extrovert personality through main character in “Northanger Abbey novel” by Jane Austen.

1.4.2 To know factors that influence the character of Catherine so that the occurrence of extrovert personality in “Northanger Abbey” novel by Jane Austen.

1.5 Significance of Study

It is hoped that, the research can give significances to the reader or the next researcher which can be divided into theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically this research is expected to increase and enrich more the researcher knowledge about concept of extrovert personality, and literary genre in the novel "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

By doing this research, the readers can distinguish the kinds of personality, the motives of personality that happen in Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen, and real life. The readers can be able to distinguish the person has extrovert personality.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In this case, the research to describe the initial studies that are still related to the research analyzed. The first previous study is conducted by Indah Sri Hayu Ramadi (2010) from Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. Her research titled "An Analysis Of the Major Characters, settings, and plots in Inding the Theme Of Jane Austen's". In this study explaining the characters, setting and plot of the story besides that she found the theme of the Northanger Abbey novel, namely "social status and wealth are the giant obstructions in building a relationship". The researcher found this theme after analyzing the main characters in how they survive and face the problem in the place described in the explanation through the plot. Besides, the researcher has another reason, namely the view of the community who considers that status and money are the top priority.

The second related literature is from Rini Wahyuni Susanti (2007), a student of Katolik Soegisapranata University. Her research entitled "The Comparison of the Characteristics of Jane Austen and Catherine Morland in Northanger Abbey". This study used the psychological and Biographical approach. Based on the analysis, researchers

can conclude that there are some similarities and differences between Jane Austen and Catherine Morland, this is because this novel tells about the author himself.

Third, Irwansyah (2004) from Gunadarma University. His research titled "Moral Value in Northanger Abbey" in his research, he wants to find out the differences and the similarities of the women playing characters Austen's novel which are Emma and Northanger Abbey. The result of the study reveals that the women play characters in two novels are actually the same.

Fourth, Farid Ma'ruf (2004) who conducted his study entitled "Personality Change of Catherine Morland, the main Character of Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey": Individual Psychological Approach, University of Surakarta. This research stresses on the process of the main character's personality change, Catherine Morland and the factors which affect the change. He explores the personality change of Catherine Morland from initiation young woman to the complexities of adult social life in difference social background.

Fifth, Dewi Setyowati (2009) who studied this novel entitled "Tension between Love and Wealth in Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey": Sociological Approach, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. She concludes in her study that the purposes of Austen writing Northanger Abbey are: (a). Austen wants to convey message that sincere love is that which not distorted by wealth and physical performance. b). Austen wants to describe the social condition of upper class and middle class in England in early nineteenth century. At the time, wealth causes a tension for getting love.

The differences analysis with the previous research above is my work is focus on the extrovert personality of Catherine Morland by Jane austen viewed from Carl Gustav Jung concept. The research described how extrovert personality happened to the main character of "Northanger Abbey" novel's.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Psychology of literature

Wellek and Warren (1977:81), in *Theory of Literature*, explain that there are several definitions of literary psychology based on the subject of research. Psychology of literature that studies the psychology of the author as an individual. It means that a writer is a human being who cannot be separated from the nature that has the desire and emotion. Based on his passion and emotional background he can create literary works. Psychology of literature psychology that studies the creative process. It means that this study looks at how the process of a work can be made into a whole literary work. Psychology of literature that studies the types and principles of psychology applied to literary works. It means that this study looks at how topics and cases in psychology are applied in the character of literary works. Psychology of literature that studies the influence of literary works on the reader. It means that this study sees the influence of literary work on the reader, whether it affects the way of thinking and the way of life of the reader or not.

1.7.2 Definition of Characterization

Characterization is one of the methods the authors of the story use to determine a character's appearance, and character to fit the flow of the story. Wellek and Warren (1962:219) state that the simplest form of characterization is naming. Each appellation is a kind of vivifying, animating and individualizing. Characterization are types of naming or describing an individual figure.

Characterization is the process by which the appearance of the character figures, nature, or habitat (custom) character actor of this story (Boulton, 89).

Characters are given traits by a process called characterization. They may be characterized in a variety of ways. The most obvious is the narrator's direct naming of trait, as we saw in the list of objectives which the narrator applies. Another characterizing device is the trait naming of one character by another character. Sometimes we can and sometimes we can't. He or she may be objective, or may be telling us more about them prejudices than about the character that describe (Saymour, 1993).

1.7.3 Definition of Extroversion

1.7.3.1 Theory of Carl Gustav Jung

Jung in O'Connor (1985), Extrovert personality retell as humane or closed socialization to other people, active in organization work, they have relationship personality in themselves.

In Jung theory of extrovert personality that developed by Budiharjo, (1997) that extrovert personality is an individual that adept in every condition, honest, and misunderstanding in taking a conclusion quickly.

The soul consists of two complementary parts: consciousness and the unconscious. The function of the soul in relation to consciousness according to this theory is an activity that is theoretically unchanged in different environments. According to this theory, the soul is something permanent. In general this theory mentions four functions of the soul: two rational (thoughts and feelings), and two irrational (stance and intuition), in general humans have all four functions, but usually only one of the most developed functions superior, while the others have inferior functions. The superior function controls the conscious and inferior function controls the unconscious. There are some experts who also developed the theory put forward by

Carl Jung that is Eysanck.Eysenck (Prabowo & Riyanti, 1998) argues that extroversion and introversion are two poles on one scale. Most people will be in the middle of that scale, only a few people are really extroverted or introverted. Generally people will have these two poles, but usually people have one predominant personality type tendency.

Eysenck added two new dimensions, namely stability (unholy) and instability (unholy) or neuroticism. If these two dimensions are combined, an axis has four planes. In each field there are certain personality traits. People who are extroverted intelligence relatively low, vocabulary is lacking, have a tendency to not be fixed in their stance, generally they are fast but not thorough, they are not so rigid, and they like jokes especially about sex (Suryabrata S., 2002).

In general, Individuals who are classified as extroverts often dare to break the rules, have a higher tolerance for pain, and are more easily involved in a relationship. Extroverted individuals are often more in the tough-minded category than introverts who are in the tender-minded category.

The extrovert personality types are divided into seven each sub-aspects that is *sociability, risk taking, Expressiveness, activity, Impulsiveness, practically, and responsibillity*, (Shelarina, 2011). The following is an explanation of the sub aspects that belong to the extrovert personality type, sociability, which requires the presence of others, likes the party and have fun, get close quickly, feel comfortable in social situations. Risk taking, i.e. likes dangerous things, looking pleasure or challenge without thinking of negative consequences might be received. Expressiveness, which shows emotions openly, whether emotions are sad, angry, afraid, love or hate, sentimental, sympathetic, easily changeable, agile, and free. Activity i.e. likes all forms of physical activity including working hard and exercising, often get up early,

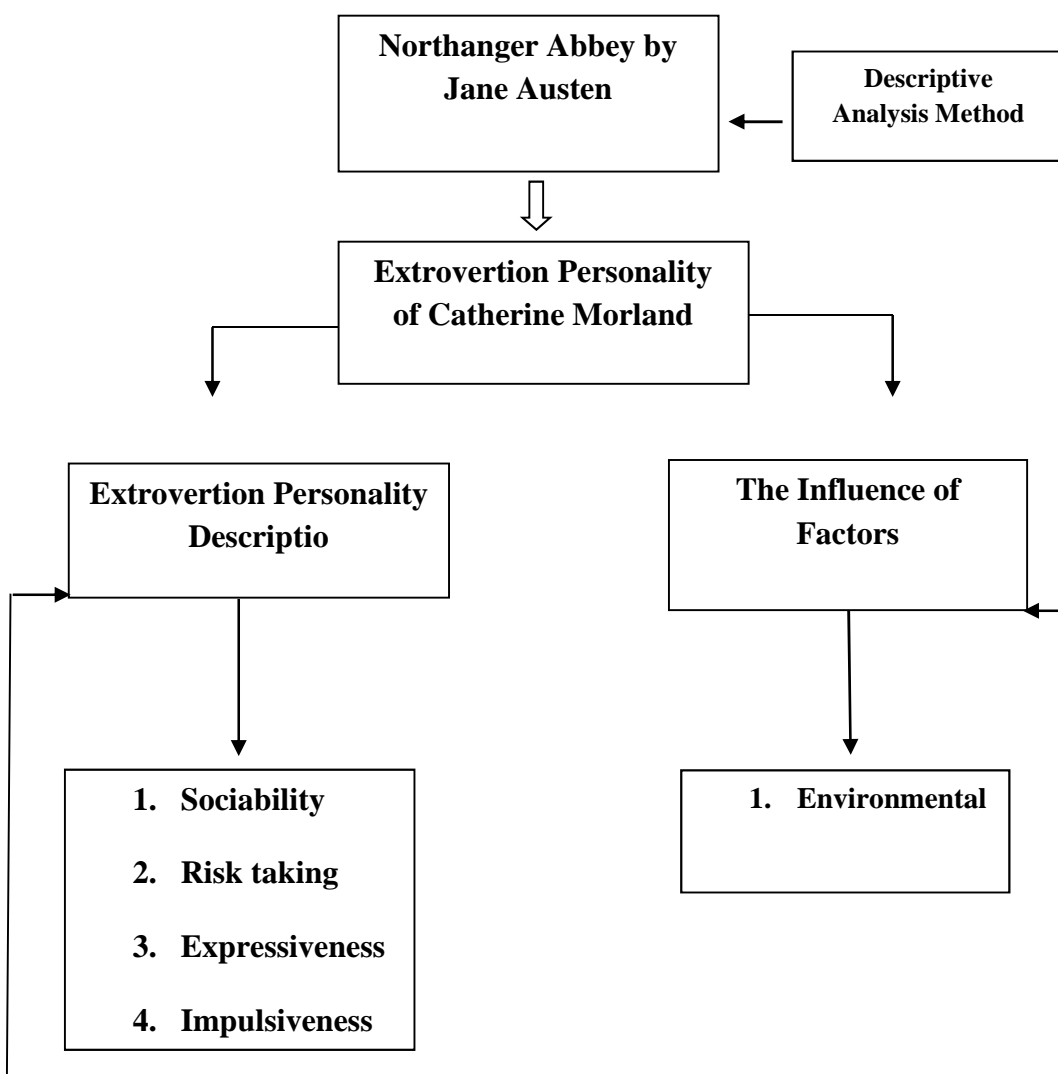
moving quickly from one activity to another, and having a broad interest in various things. Impulsiveness, which is in a hurry, less judgment, less careful decision making is easy to change, and difficult to predict. Practicality, which is interested in practicing things rather than analyze it, tend to be less patient about things that are theoretical. Responsibility, which is not careful, not paying attention to rules, being unable to keep promises, being unpredictable, and being less socially responsible.

Based on the opinions of the figures above regarding extroverted personality types, the researcher only use three types of extroversion because only those three types are in the main character. So, it can be concluded that individuals with extroverted personality types tend to be active, friendly, sociable, cheerful, but tend to be aggressive and changeable. The attitudes and behaviors of individuals with extrovert personality types tend to lead to the world outside them. There are some factors that influence personality.

According to Hartono et.al., (1977) about the factors that influence personality development, in fact can be grouped into two major factors, namely genetic factor and environmental factors (in Mangkunegara, 2005: 7). Besides emphasizing the importance of psychological social experiences for the formation of a normal personality, Horney too explaining these experiences can lead to neurosis. According to the neurotic personality, it develops from the inability of parents to care for their children. If a child in his childhood is often frightened and rejected by members of his family which is where he depends and get love, security, first love in his life, then the child will develop basic anxiety. And if the culture in which they grow is competitive then the child will develop concepts that are not realistic, so that further will increase self-anxiety (in Yusuf and Nurihsan, 2011: 27).

According to Jung, extroverts are influenced by the objective world, outside themselves. Orientation is aimed at the mind, it is basic feelings are mainly determined by the environment. Either social or non social enviroment. (Surabrata, 2006:292). Environmental factor is the personality is influenced by the environment that comes from outside the individual. Another factor that has a significant influence on character formation is the environment in which a person grows and is raised; norms in family, friends, and social groups; and other influences that a human can experience. These environmental factors have a role in shaping a person's personality. (Hartati, dkk, 2004: 171)

1.7 Conceptual Scheme



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| <p style="text-align: center;">Psychology of Literature</p> |
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Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher will try to analyze the novel “Northanger Abbey” by Jane Austen and the researcher focuses discuss about the extrovert personality of Catherine character, the research used Psychology of Literature and Descriptive Analysis Method to analyze the subject.

1.8 Method of The Research

In a research, there are some method that apply in analyze a research be systematic and objective. The researcher uses qualitative method because to explain describe the extrovert personality in main character of “Northanger abbey” by Jane Austen. According to Amiruddin (1990: 16), qualitative method is used to analyze the form of description, not a number or coefficient of relationship between variables.

1.9 Technique of Collecting Data

Researchers have carried out three techniques to collect data in this study, which are as follows:

1.9.1 The Reading Comprehension

The reading comprehension in this technique of collecting data is aimed to find the information that related with the topic. In this research the primary data that used by researcher itself is the novel, while the secondary data are taken from some books and other references in order to complete the data.

1.9.2 Library Research

In this research, the researcher is using the the library research to collect the primary and secondary data, the primary data are taken from the novel while the secondary data are taken from some book references. Some of the datas are getting by the researcher from the previous study in form of bachelor and master thesis, related review, dictionaries, and the literary works to be formulated in this research

1.9.3 Internat Research.

The internet research isusing by the researcher to complete the library research in which the sources could be from several official and scientific website in term of the limitation of data in the library and to understand the topic more deeply.

1.10 Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher divides the technique of analyzing data into three types, namely:

1.10.1 Classification

The researcher uses classification to analyze the data. The researcher organizes and classify the data according to the topic or based on the statement of the problem, namely Extrovert Personality of Catherine's Character in the novel "Northanger Abbey" using a Psychology of Literature.

1.10.2 Interpretation

After being classified, researchers continue to interpret the data. The interpretation technique itself is by reading the story comprehensively and carefully in order to get a good and rational interpretation related to the problem, so that the researcher is able to understand the purpose and message of the story to get the answer to the problem.

1.10.3 Explanation

After being interpreted, the explanation is a technique used by the researcher to provide the work or the results of interpretations in forms such as texts, quotations, meanings and messages related to the researcher's statement about the problem. The researcher explained the result of the research using the theory of Carl Gustav Jung.