

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The human life, not only about what they have, how much wealth they have, how much power they control, how handsome or beautiful they are, or, how good their life are from the lives of others, but also talk about what, and how their attitudes and personalities towards other individuals, so that bring its the benefits for many people. When humans decide to continue their life by fulfilling some of their needs, that is clearly showing that humans cannot do it all alone in their life. Therefore people must have social life in accordance with human nature as social beings, which they always help each other in everyday life.

People in their social life cannot separate themselves from the others, because the good progress in people's life or community is to interact each other and work together in building their life. In a community group, certainly have people who care about each other for the sake of realization of a community group who have high concern towards the people around them, there are kind of people can give more contributions in a community with the aim of realizing a group of people who are more ideal and humanist.

From the explanation above, a social life can make a writer of literary works find imagination that makes stories of social life as a source of a work in various forms of literary work. According to Ratna (2015: 11), literary works are

considered social products, literary works as social facts, which are themselves solved on the basis of actual reality. Literary works as imagination and creativity, the nature of literary works that can only be understood by intuition and feeling, requires an understanding that is completely different from other social sciences. This means that a literary work is a work that was born through a person's social processes in the environment and then developed into a literary work that is intact through creativity and understanding by these people. Literature can be seen as a social phenomenon, because literature is written in a certain period of time that is directly related to the norms and customs of the time and the author of literature is part of a society or establish itself as a member of that society (Luxemburg, 1984: 23). From the explanation above, a literary work is produced by an experience of someone who is in an environment or community group and then used as a literary work. According to Wellek and Warren (1956:3) the literature mirrors and expresses life that is even more ambiguous. It means that the literature is come up from the even happen in society. According to Eagleton (2017: 14) literature is a type of writing that is considered highly helpful. This means that we can let go of the whole illusion that the category of "literature" is 'objective', in the sense that the meaning has existed eternally and absolutely. Many forms of literary works such as poetry, short stories, drama and novels. One of the many literary works that form a depiction of social life is a novel.

A novel is a long narrative work of fiction with some realism. It is often in prose form and is published as a single book. According to Sumarjo (1998:29)

novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many characters and various settings. That means the novel has a lot of messages and various kinds of channels which can be used as media in the depiction of human life. As pointed out by Virginia Wolf (in Tarigan, 1984: 30) that the novel is an exploration or a chronicle of livelihood, contemplating and describing in a particular form, influence, bonding, destruction on the achievement of gestures of desires. From the explanation above, the novel is a writing that is raised through certain stages and processes that occur in the social world. Like the description of an altruism, which is the term that was first coined by a founder of sociology, and philosopher of science, namely Auguste Comte. In his description of altruism, Comte divides the nature of altruism into two, namely altruist helping behavior and selfish helping behavior. Comte stated that in providing help, humans have the motives (encouragement), namely altruistic and selfish. Both encouragement are both intended to provide help. The selfish helping behavior aims to actually benefit the helper himself or he benefits from the person being helped. While altruist helping behavior is helping behavior intended solely for the good of the person being helped (Desmita, 2008:131).

Altruism behavior has a good effect because it can train sensitivity to the environment with an inner urge. Sense of ownership (sense of belonging) to the environment or organization can encourage individuals to be willing to sacrifice or prioritize the interests of others over their interests first. The sense of belonging will

make someone involve feelings, beliefs, hopes to feel fit in the group, feel they have a place there, and the feeling of being accepted by the group will lead to behavior willing to sacrifice for the interests and welfare of the group included in the behavior of altruism (Millan & Chavis, 1986). According to Schroeder, Penner at all (In Taylor, 2009: 457) altruism is a voluntary act to help others selflessly, or want to just do good deeds. Based on this definition, whether an action can be said to be altruistic will depend on the intention of the helper. The stranger who risked his life to pull the victim from the danger of a fire and then he just left without saying goodbye was a person who actually committed an altruistic act.

One of the best novels that illustrates the social life of an altruism is “The Fellowship of the Ring, that written by a writer, teacher, and philologist, John Ronald Reuel Tolkien. The story written in the novel The fellowship of the Ring is very good, besides telling about the ring master, it also tells about the struggles of the hobbits, fairies, forest rulers, and witches joining together to travel to destroy the main ring which is the scourge of the destruction of life human. This novel is very interesting, where the interesting thing lies in their journey about the altruistic picture itself. During their journey in destroying the ring, some of them, the hobbits, fairies, dwarves, forest rulers, and magicians, who showed an altruistic action.

Therefore, the researcher took the title, Altruism in the novel "The Fellowship of the Ring" from John Ronald Reuen Tolkien, using psychosocial theory as a tool to

study the novel, because social psychosocial theory is very appropriate to be used in analyzing a person's psychology in social life.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem that the authors describe as follows:

- 1.2.1 How does the author illustrate the altruism in the novel “The Fellowship of the Ring” by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien?
- 1.2.2 What are the factors cause the altruism in the novel "The Fellowship of the Ring" by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien?

1.3 Scope of The Study

The Novel “The Fellowship of the Ring”, by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien tells the story of the struggle and courage of a hobbiton, and is assisted by his colleagues in taking great responsibilities that have an impact on the survival of human life on earth, which responsibility must be resolved itself by destroying the main ring which was forged by the lord of darkness to rule the earth, in the mountains of mordor, where the ring was forged by the lord of darkness.

This is what triggers the alliance between the hobbits, the fairies, the dwarves, the descendants of the king and the magicians, to take joint responsibility in traveling to destroy the ring. However, in this study the researcher limited the problem to the impact of altruism, then about the symbols, and figurative language contained in the novel, and the researcher focused on discussing altruism, specifically the illustrate of

altruism and the factors that influence someone behaving in altruism found in the novel.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The purpose of this writing is:

- 1.4.1 To investigate how the author illustrates the altruism in the novel the “Fellowship of the Ring” by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien.
- 1.4.2 To find out the factors cause the altruism in the novel "The Fellowship of the Ring" by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien.

1.5 Significance of The Study

In this research, the researcher used two significances of the study, namely theoretically and practically, the explanation as follow;

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research expected to be a science and composition of materials appropriate to the reader in the research of interrelated literary works, and this writing is expected to provide the data needed for the reader to fulfill his research in analyzing a literary work, as well as to assist researchers in the faculties of cultural sciences, English literature, Khairun University.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to be a source of information and reference for readers who have objects of study such as literary works and non-literary

works as a basis for the application of altruistic properties that are beneficial to many people, not only in theory, but can be applied in everyday life.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting this research, the researcher tries to look back at several other studies that are interrelated with this research. The first research derived from Winastuti, Language Education Study Program and Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Education and Science Education, University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto with the title of the thesis "Altruism Main Figure in the novel "Di Atas Pena Engkau Melamarku" by E. Sabila EL Raihany (Study of Literary Psychology).

Winastuti focuses on altruism of the main character, including to find out the attitude of altruism and the personality of the main character in the novel above the pen, you proposed my work by E. Sabila EL Raihany with the approach used was literary psychology and qualitative methods, then the theories used are about the understanding of altruism in psychology, the characteristics of altruism, character and characterizations, and human personality (2013: 5).

The second research is Sri Yenti, a student of the French Literature Study Program at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, with the title is Altruism in the novel *Terre des Homes* by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Barthesian semiotic analysis.

Yenti also focuses on the altruism, recognizing and understanding the meaning of altruistic attitudes through poetic and philosophical sentences

contained in the novel. Application of Roland Barthes's five-code system theory to analyze the symbols used in the *Terre des hommes* novel so that readers can better understand the messages stored in the literary work (2014 :6).

Then the next research is derived a student, her name is Anggiyandra, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Russian Study Program, University of Indonesia. The object of the writing takes a different title and novel, but it is still related to altruism itself, the title and object of study are the Altruist Side of My Characters in the underground novel, by Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevski. In this study, researchers used two theories to analyze the object of study. The first theory the author uses is the characterization theory, from E. M Forster in his book entitled *Aspect of The Novel* (1972), Introducing new terms in characterizations by distinguishing these characters into flat characters and round characters. The second theory the author uses is the altruistic theory of love, from Stephen G. Post in his book entitled *Altruism and Altruistic love: Religious, Science, and Philosophy in Dialogue* in 2002 page 51. The purpose of writing a thesis is to analyze the altruistic side of my character in the novel *underground records*, by Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoyevski (2012 : 7).

From the three reviews of literature above, seen from the object of study clearly different. The first research is Winastuti, she analyzed about altruism, but she focuses on altruism contained in the main character by using psychological theory. The second research is Sri Yenti, she focuses her research on the same title is altruism, but focuses on recognizing and understanding the meaning of

altruistic attitudes through poetic and philosophical sentences contained in the novel by using a barthesian semiotic analysis approach. The next researcher is Anggiyandra, she analyzed the Side Altruism Figure I, using two theories, namely from EM Foster in his book aspect of the novel (1972) and Stephen G. Post in his book entitled Altruism and Altruistic love: Religious, Science, and Philosophy in Dialogue (2002) using intrinsic and extrinsic approach. In this study, the researcher focuses on altruism in the novel “The Fellowship of The Ring” by J.R.R Tolkien especially how the illustrate of altruism and the factors of altruism using psychosocial approach.

1.7 Theoretical Base

To support this research, the researcher used several theories and basic concepts from the theory itself to analyze the novel The Fellowship of the Ring by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, the concept and theory as below :

1.7.1 Psychosocial Approach

Psychosocial is the study of the effects of our situations, in particular we view and influence one another. More precisely, psychology social is the study of how people think, influence, and relate to the other. Social psychology lies between psychology and sociology. Compared with sociology that studies about humans in groups or society. Psychosocial focuses on individuals and uses more experimentation. Comparing to personality psychology, psychology social does not

focus on individual differences and instead focuses on how individuals in general, perceive, and influence one another, Myers (2012 : 4).

Some big ideas in social psychology are constructing our social reality, because humans have an irresistible urge to explain behavior, or relate it to a cause, and make it appear organized, predictable, and controlled. You and I can react differently to the same situation because we think differently, how we react to a friend's insults depends on whether we attribute the insult as hostility or just as the fateful fate of the day.

Social intuition is often strong, but sometimes dangerous, because intuition is something big, but intuition can also be dangerous, for example as long as we navigate life, most of it is driven automatically, we intuitively judge everything from how easily things come to mind we. But our intuition is often wrong too. We intuitively trust our memories more than we should. If we misread our thoughts, in experiments, we deny that we are influenced by things that do affect us.

Social influences sharpen our behavior, as social beings we respond to our closest context. sometimes the strength of social situations that cause us to act is the opposite of the attitude we express. Conversely, strong bad situations sometimes defeat good intentions, forcing people to agree with falsehood or complain harshly.

Personal attitude and character also sharpen our behavior, internal strength as well Is the most important thing. we are not passive weeds that can be easily blown

by social stigma. The attitude in us influences our behavior. Our political attitude influences our voting behavior. Our attitude toward smoking affects our vulnerability to peer pressure to smoke. Our attitude towards the poor influences our willingness to help them. As we will know, our attitude will guide us to believe in those things that emphasize us to take responsibility and to bear it.

Myers in his theory explains the principles of social psychology that can be applied in everyday life, according to him, social psychology has the potential to break the life we live in, making visible to us subtle influences that guide our thoughts and actions. As we know, social psychology offers many ideas about how we know ourselves better, how we win friends and influence people, and how we change our clenched hands into open hands, David G. Myers (2012 : 10).

1.7.2 Altruism Model

Myers in his book psychology social (2012 :187), explains that altruism is the opposite of egoism. Altruism is a motive to increase the welfare of others without being aware of one's personal interests. An altruistic person cares and is willing to help even if there is no advantage offered or there is no hope he will get something back. Altruism is a motive for increasing the welfare of others unknowingly for one's personal interests. Someone who is altruist is full of compassion, and motivated to give time, energy, and other sacrifices to someone even if there is no payment back or appreciation.

People who have been raised by parents who are very fond of giving punishments, like many naughty children and chronic criminals, also show much less empathy and care than characterizes altruism. When children bring out helpful behavior, they develop values, trust, and skills in providing help. Help also helps satisfy their need for a positive self-concept. On a large scale, "learning to provide services" and voluntary work programs included in the school curriculum have been shown to increase engagement, social responsibility, cooperation, and leadership of citizens in the future. Attitude to follow behavior, the act of helping by itself increases self-perception that a person is a helper and has a concern which in turn enhances further helping behavior.

Several experiments with University of Montana students conducted by Arthur Beaman and colleagues (1978) in Myers (2012: 240) revealed that once one understands why the presence of other observers hinders helping behavior, they are more likely to provide help in group situations. The researcher used a lecture to inform some students how observer passivity could influence the interpretation of an emergency and a sense of responsibility. Other students hear a different lecture or don't hear a lecture at all. Two weeks later, as part of a different experiment at different locations, participants found themselves walking (with an unresponsive colleague) past someone who fell or passed someone who was lying on his back near a bicycle. Among those who had never heard a lecture on helping behavior, a quarter stopped to offer twice as much help as those who had been enlightened.

1.7.2.1 Empathy

Altruistic behavior will occur with empathy in a person. Someone who is the most altruist feels themselves to be most responsible, social, always adaptable, tolerant, self-controlled, and motivated to make a good impression. When they feel of empathy it will make someone not focus too much on the pressure, but rather focus on those who experience suffering. But rather focus on those who experience suffering. Pure sympathy and compassion motivates us to give help to others and also their own good. When we value the welfare of another person, view that person as someone in need, and take the perspective of that person, we will feel a strong concern. With their empathy encouraged, people will help even though they believe that no one will know about their helpful behavior, care will continue until someone has been helped. If their efforts to help are unsuccessful, they will feel bad even though the failure is not their fault.

1.7.2.2 External Rewards

When the company donates money to enhance the impression of the company or when someone offers a ride hoping to get an award or friendship, then it is an external reward. We give to get something, therefore, we are eager to help someone who is attractive to us, someone whose approval we want (Krebs, 1970, Unger, 1979) (in Myers, 2012: 188).

1.7.2.3 Internal Rewards

Talking about external rewards from helping, do not forget to also talk about internal rewards, such as the emotional state of the helper or personal nature. The benefits of helping include internal self-esteem, such as being close to someone who is stressed, might make us feel stressed too. A woman screams outside the window and will make us feel stressed. If we cannot reduce the incidence of stress by interpreting the scream as a playful scream, then maybe we will investigate it and help, so that it can reduce our stress (Piliavin, 1973) (in Myers, 2012: 190). Altruism researchers, Dennis Krebs (1975), found that men at Harvard University whose psychological responses and self-reports reveal that they are most awakened in responding to stress experienced by others also provide more help to these other people.

1.7.2.4 Guilty feeling

Stress is not the only negative emotion that we give action to be reduced. Based on historical records, guilt is a painful emotion, very painful, so we will do many ways that can keep us from guilt. When Everett Sanderson heroically rescued a jattered child to the train track, in front of the approaching train he said, "If I don't try to save the girl, then I just stand there like everyone else. Inside I will feel dead. From that moment onwards I will not feel useful to myself ". Our desire to do good after

doing evil reflects our need to reduce personal guilt and improve our shaken self-image, also reflecting our desire to get a positive image from society.

1.7.2.5 Social norms

Often we help others not because we consciously calculate if the behavior is in our self-interest, but rather because it is an unseen form of self-interest because something tells us to do it. We have to help the neighbors who have just moved, help return the wallet that has just been found, or protect our battle partners from danger. Norms are a necessity in our lives, and social expectations. This determines appropriate behavior.

1.7.2.6 Social Responsibility

Everyone is responsible for whatever others do, so when there are others who need help that person must help him. The size of the group, there is a negative correlation between giving help with the number of observers. The more people who see an event that needs help, the less the urge to help appears. In a state of solitude, someone who sees one victim will feel that he is fully responsible for helping the victim. Conversely, if there are several people who witnessed the event, then each assumes that if he does not help, then others will provide help. Social responsibility is the belief that someone must help those who need help, regardless of reciprocity. For example this social responsibility motivates people to get books that fall from people who use sticks. In India, in a country with a relatively collective culture, people

support the norms of social responsibility more strongly than individuals in the West (Baron and Miller, 2000) in Myers (2012: 196). They voiced the responsibility to help even though their needs were not something that was life-threatening or like someone in need maybe strangers who needed a bone marrow transplant were people outside their family environment. Therefore responsibility is related to attribution, if attributing people in need to difficult situations that cannot be controlled, then we will help (Myers, 2012:196).

1.7.3 The Cause Factors of Altruism

There are factors that cause someone to act altruism to others. Based on the theory that researchers use to discuss the factors in the novel "The Fellowship of the Ring", namely the theory of Sarwono, there are external and internal factors that show altruistic attitudes towards someone, explained as follows.

1.7.3.1 External Factors

The external factors that cause someone to act altruism are situational factors, consisting of bystander, the presence of other others, time pressure, and victim need, along with an explanation below.

1.7.3.1.1 The Presence of Others

Factors that influence helping behavior or acts of helping others who happen to be with us at the scene. The more other people, the less tendency to help. Vice versa, people who are alone are more willing to help.

1.7.3.1.2 Time Pressure

People who are busy and in a hurry tend not to engage in altruistic behavior, whereas people who have lots of free time are more likely to provide help to those in need.

1.7.3.1.3 Victim Need

The willingness to help is influenced by the clarity that the victim really needs help (clarity of need), the victim really deserves the assistance needed (legitimate of need) and is not the victim's responsibility so he needs help from others (external attribution). People who give help are people who already know the condition of the victims to be helped, so that help given to victims can be fulfilled, and people who ask for help will have more opportunities to be helped.

1.7.3.2 Internal Factors

Internal factors that cause someone to act altruism is a personal factors, because personal can arise in someone personality to carry out the act of altruism, and there is personal factors that cause someone to act altruism, namely ability possessed, mood, and trait. The following explanation of internal factors below.

1.7.3.2.1 Ability Possessed

The ability possessed including internal factors. Altruistic actions by someone because they feel that the ability they have is able to help those around them without regard to the consequences and reciprocity of the actions that have been taken. If the individual feels able to do help, he will tend to help, otherwise if someone does not have the ability to help, he will not do acts of help.

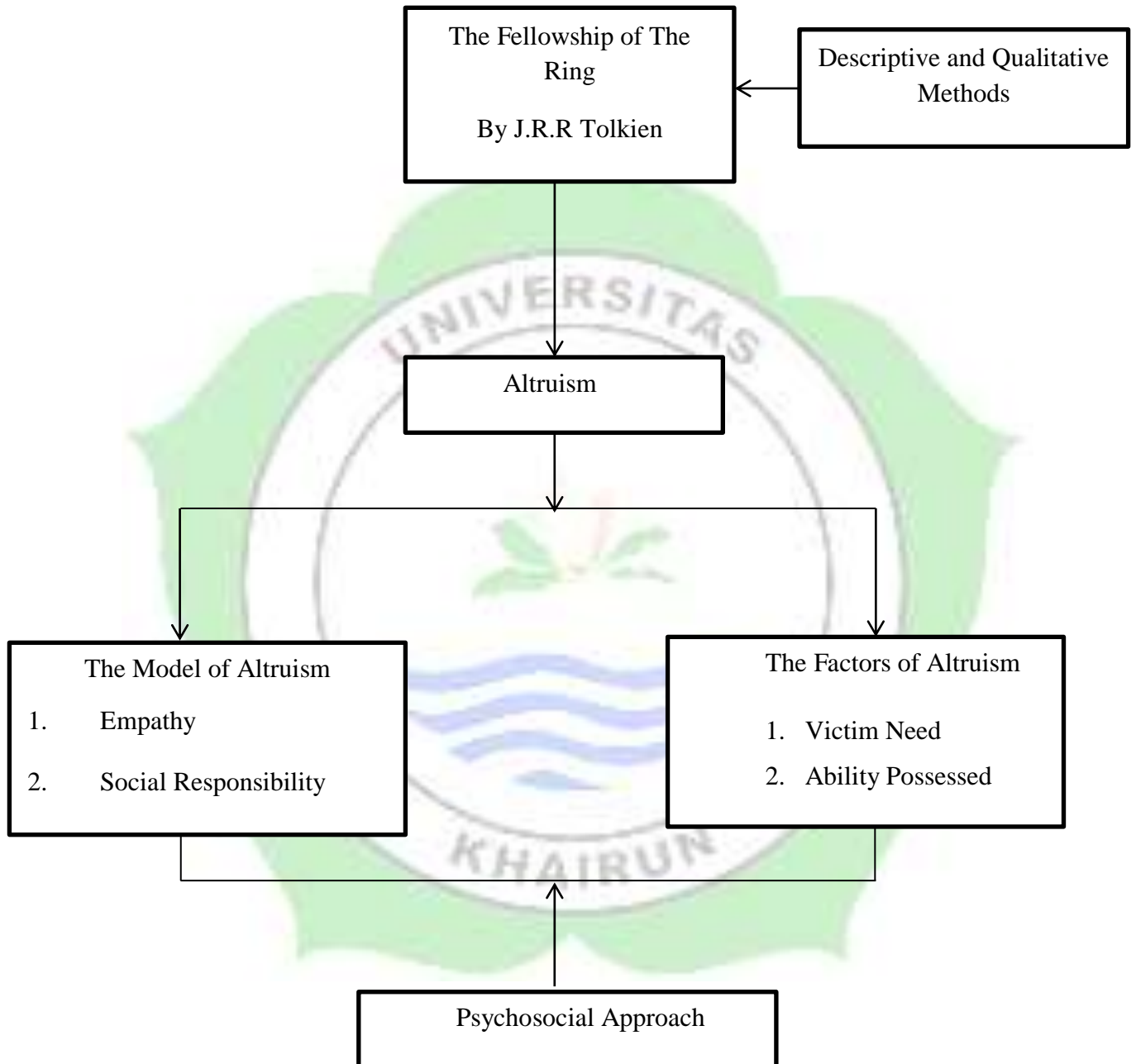
1.7.2.2.2 Mood

A person's emotions can affect the tendency to help. Positive emotions will increase altruistic behavior, but the situation is not clear so happy people tend to assume that there is no emergency so that it does not help. While in negative emotions, someone who is sad is likely to help him less, but if helping can make a better mood, then he will give help.

1.7.2.2.3 Trait

Related to the nature of a person, then people who have forgiveness tend to be easy to help. While people who have high self-monitoring also tend to be more helpful because being a helper will get higher social rewards. The need for approval also supports altruistic behavior. Because individuals who need praise or appreciation are very high, if the situation helps provide an opportunity to get an award for themselves then he will increase his altruistic behavior (Sarwono, 1999: 336).

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher tries to examine the Altruism contained in the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring*, because in the novel the researcher has read tells the story of the hobbits' struggle, towards the Mordor mountains to destroy the main ring of the Lord of Darkness, but they are not alone, they were accompanied by fairies, dwarves, witches and descendants of kings, a sacrifice for survival in the world, and during their journey to the mountains of Mordor to destroy the rings, there were some of the characteristics that describe altruism. However, researchers are more focused on the description of altruism and the factors on someone altruist contained in the novel, and it is clear in and in accordance with the conceptual of the scheme.

1.9 Method of The Study

In this study, the authors used qualitative and descriptive methods, including the explanation:

1.9.1 Qualitative Methods

In this study the qualitative research method used is according to Lexy J. Moleong (2005: 6), according to him the qualitative method is a research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects. For example behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

1.9.2 Descriptive Methods

According to Nazir (1988: 63) descriptive method is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events at the present time. The purpose of this descriptive study is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, description, or painting of the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena investigated.

1.10 Data Resources

Data is material obtained by researchers through the stages of gathering information in the form of numbers, letters, and images and then processed into a teaching material that can be used as a medium of information and science. There is Primary data and Secondary data.

1.10.1 Primary Data

Primary data is the data in which is obtained from the main data which is the main data from the study, namely the novel *The Fellowship of the Ring* by J.R.R Tolkien. The novel was published in 1987 which was divided into two books in one novel. The first book consists of 12 chapters, and book two consists of 10 chapters and a total of 423 pages out of a total of 22 chapters, and as the main data from primary data.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that is used as a support to strengthen the main data. Secondary data can be taken from anywhere such as previous research, journals,

papers, and so forth. In this case, secondary data is data that is used as an approach to study novels and other supporting data.

1.11 Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher used three techniques in data collection, the techniques described below:

1.11.1 Reading Comprehension

In understanding the contents of the novel as a whole, the researcher uses the ability to read to understand the object of the study, in addition, the researcher uses the ability to read to find the problems that exist in the novel which is the problem that the researcher then finds is the core of the study, then the researcher also read some references in the book to complete the required data.

1.11.2 Library Research

The next data collection technique that the researcher use is library research techniques, which is research literature as a source of information in viewing data or previous literary works that are interrelated to be used as data completeness and also as a source of information.

1.11.3 Internet Search

The researcher used the next data collection technique is the internet source, in terms of completing the literature data and book sources that are still lacking, through an internet search in several specific.

1.12 Technique of Analyzing Data

In the technique of analyzing data, the researcher use several stages in analyzing data in the novel, which are as follows:

1.12.1 Classification

The researcher certainly classify several phenomena that exist in the novel, such as plot, or prominent problems related to the issues raised by researcher.

1.12.2 Interpretation

Interpretation Techniques where the researcher interprets things that become problems in the novel, such as dialogue and language that require the power of the author's interpretation.

1.12.3 Explanation

In this section, explanation is a technique used by researchers to explain the results of the analysis of the object of study in the form, text and quotations as well as the meaning contained in the object of study.