CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.1 Background of the Research

Novel is a literary work in a form of writing or words. It is essential for novel to have components such as character, setting, and plot. Novel usually tells about human life, a social condition from surroundings or author’s experience. According to Sumardjo, novel is a long version of prose form; it means the story consists of complex plot, many characters and various setting (Sumardjo, 1998: 29). From the explanation, it can be inferred that novel is a type of prose with a complex plot, characters, and various settings as its characteristic.

In addition, a novel is considered to be a good literature because it describes and criticizes certain condition of social life, political history, technology, love and much more. One of the best novelists who was also concerned in that case is Jane Austen. The best part of her is she preferred to tell the story about human being; she takes over the life by values as well as the life time that is why she considered as the top novelist in Victorian Era (E.M Foster in Bernard, 1978:8-10)

Jane Austen is a daughter of Reverend George Austen and Cassandra Austen. She was born on December 16th, 1775. She is the seventh child of her parents. She was one of several famous novelists who life in the Victorian era. She wrote many
great novels such as; *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1815). Most of her novels have a story based on her surroundings. In addition, she was so smart to draw each character in each novel. One of the examples is *Mansfield Park* (1814). *Mansfield Park* was one of the most successful novels of her. It became the best selling and most profitable at that time.

In this research, the researcher used *Mansfield Park* as the object to be analyzed. The researcher chose this novel because of some reasons; first, the novel talked about a love story with an interesting plot. Second, this novel told a human life. Third, the main character had a variety of conflicts and it triggered the researcher to analyze it.

*Mansfield Park* (1814) is the third novel published by Jane Austen. The story of the novel told about a girl who lived in a poor family. Her name was Fanny Price. Fortunately, her mother sent her to Mansfield Park to get better life with her rich uncle and aunties. Fanny was ten years old at that time. At the first time, Fanny felt sad because she was far away from her family and she needed time to adapt with her new family and new social class. Then, almost the entire member of the house also treated her bad like a servant for years. It was only Edmund who loved and kind to her all time. It made Fanny fell in love with Edmund but she only hid her feelings.
Every thing had changed since the arrival of Henry Crawford and his sister, Mary Crawford, in the Mansfield. They lived for a while there. Henry fell in love with Fanny. Henry, then, expressed his feeling and made a proposal of marriage to Fanny. The condition made Fanny in a dilemma because she was in love with Edmund. Fanny finally decided to reject Henry due to her love to Edmund. On the other hand, Edmund began to realize that he had a feeling for Fanny. Then Edmund was aware that Fanny just rejected Henry because of him. He finally expressed his feelings to Fanny and asked her to marry him. Fanny absolutely accepted him as her husband.

Fanny, the main character, felt shy to express her love to Edmund. She did not know how to express her feelings to Edmund. Fanny was so passive about her love. In the end of the story, Fanny was married to Edmund. However, if Edmund did not express his feeling to Fanny, certainly another story will happen.

The reasons above triggered the researcher to reveal Fanny’s love passiveness toward Edmund. In this research, the researcher used psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. The researcher used Freud’s psychoanalysis theory because the method of human behavior was clearly explained by him.

According to Freud (2014) personality of human develops from the interactions among three fundamental structure of the human mind that is id, ego, and superego. Id is human unconscious. It contains desire, enormity, afraid, and
other. Ego is the center of the three structure mind. The function of ego is to follow the pressure of id and to consider the superego’s view and the possibility of the id’s view; whether the urge of id is worth doing or not. Superego, as the controller, works based on morality and social norms. Ego can be influenced by superego to grant the compulsion of id (Freud, 2014: 46).

This research discussed Fanny’s love passiveness toward Edmund which was reflected in *Mansfield Park* novel. The researcher applied Freud’s psychoanalysis theory with three mind structures namely id, ego, and superego.

### A.2 Problem of the Research

Based on the background above, the problem of the research is how does id, ego, and superego influence on Fanny Price’s passiveness?

### A.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of this research was to describe in details about Fanny Price’s love passiveness using Freud’s psychoanalysis theory.

### A.4 Limitation of the Research

Based on the problem of the research and the object of this research, this research focused on Fanny’s love passiveness in *Mansfield Park* by using Freud’s
psychoanalysis theory. In particular, the influence of id, ego, and superego on Fanny’s love passiveness.

A.5 The Significances of the Research

This research has two significances. First is theoretical significance. This research will give a deeper understanding about psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. This research also can be used as a reference for other researchers.

Practically, this research was made to satisfy the researcher for the curiosity. It was to find out the answer about the case. The researcher hopes that this research will discover some new facts and give knowledge so that the readers and the researcher will get new information.

For the readers, the researcher hopes that this research can be a good source to help them understand more about the influence of id, ego and superego in human behavior. Further, this research gives a deeper understanding for the readers about the id, ego, and superego.
A.6 Definition of Key Terms

A.6.1 Structural Analysis

In literature scope, according to Oxford dictionary structure means compose of parts or the organization of something. Furthermore, according to Connie Warner structural analysis means a structure of literature can be describe as the organizational method of written material. Structural analysis can be used to assess and identify the elements that exist in the novel as the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Therefore, based on the explanation above, we can conclude that all types of research whose object was taken from a novel ware analyzed by using structural analysis.

A.6.2 Psychoanalysis

In psychoanalysis, there are several theories about personality. Some of them are a behavioral theory, cognitive theory, and the theory of humanistic-existential. There are distinctions between theorist but they have the same view. All of them discuss the behavior.

In this research, the researcher used Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis theory. In this theory, Freud argued the importance of childhood experience early. According to Freud, in his view disorders psychologic was already instilled in childhood.
A.7 Organization of the Research Report

To make this research easier to understand, it was organized into five chapters. Those are:

Chapter I was introduction that consisted of background of the research, the problem of the research, the limitation of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, definition of key terms and organization of the research report. Chapter II was the theoretical framework and review of related researches. Chapter III consisted of research method which consists of the research design, data and data sources, methods of collecting data and methods of analyzing data. Chapter IV was the analysis problems of the research, data description, data analysis, and discussion problems of the research. Chapter V discussed about the conclusion and suggestion of the research.