

THE SHADOW ARCHETYPE OF EMIL SINCLAIR'S CHARACTER IN *DEMIAN* NOVEL BY HERMANN HESSE

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed a literary work entitled *Demian*, written by Hermann Hesse. This research conducted to discover the Shadow Archetype of Emil Sinclair, the main character in the novel. This research used the theory of Individuation Process by Carl Jung. This research conducted with qualitative research as the research design and used Psychological Approach. The result of this study were six shadows found. The shadows were the lie of Emil, the stealing committed by Emil, he doubted Bible, he drifted away from Christianity, Emil's new lifestyle with Alfons Beck, and when he missed his old self. Every shadow is triggered by different causes.

Keywords: shadow archetype, individuation process, psychological approach.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis sebuah karya sastra berjudul *Demian* yang ditulis oleh Hermann Hesse. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui Arketipe Shadow Emil Sinclair, tokoh utama dalam novel ini. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Proses Individuasi oleh Carl Jung. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan jenis penelitian kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian dan menggunakan Pendekatan Psikologi. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan enam shadow. Shadow adalah kebohongan Emil, pencurian yang dilakukan oleh Emil, dia meragukan Alkitab, dia menjauh dari agama Kristen, gaya hidup baru Emil dengan Alfons Beck, dan ketika dia merindukan dirinya yang dulu. Setiap bayangan dipicu oleh sebab yang berbeda.

Kata kunci: arketipe shadow, proses individuasi, pendekatan psikologi

A. INTRODUCTION

Psychology in general is a study of the human mind and behavior. This study was carried out by carefully observing an individual's behavior. In literature, the study of a character's mind and behavior could be conducted by using a psychological approach. The psychological approach is used as an interpretive tool to enhance the understanding and appreciation of literature (Guerin, et al. 152). In a psychological approach, literature has a role as a source, and psychology takes the role as a guide to a better understanding of literature.

In this study, the researcher used the shadow archetype as the theory to

analyze a novel entitled *Demian*. In general, a shadow is described as the dark side of a human. From the statement above the researcher can conclude shadow or the less pleasing aspect of personality defined from personal value and society. Stein also said, “the personal aspects of which one is ashamed are often felt to be radically evil and destructive” (Stein 113).

In conclusion, the decision of theory, literary work, and the character of Emil Sinclair started with the perception and assumption toward the shadow archetype. Personal value, society, and shame determine the shadow archetype. Therefore, this research would analyze Emil Sinclair’s shadow character through the lens of a psychological approach.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Novel

David Lodge said in his essay *Consciousness and the Novel Connected Essay* “novel is arguably man’s most successful effort to describe the experience of individual human beings moving through space and time” (Lodge 10).

Bakhtin said in *Literary Theory, The Novel, and Science Media*, novel offered “new insights, interpretations, evaluations, and perspective on humanity” (13).

2. Character and Characterization

In literary work, a character has a function to be the main central idea of the plot or story. Disher stated character as the product of the plot which is as the function to develop the story (Disher 47).

Characterization in Chatman's words is a process of character's trait to create characteristic in a narrative (Chatman 60). In other words, characterization had a function to define the characteristics of a character.

There are four ways to displays and exemplifies a character’s trait which is by action, speech, external appearance and environment.

displays and exemplifies a character’s trait which is by action, speech, external appearance, and environment. The first way is by the action of the character. Kenan divided action into three categories: an act of commission which is something performed by the character, an act of omission which is something the character should but does not do, and the last category is a contemplated act which an unrealized plan or intention of the character. (61). The second way is by character’s speech. The form of speech can be a conversation or silent activity of mind (63). The third way is by external appearance. The external appearance was used to imply a character’s trait (65). The last way is the environment. A character’s physical surroundings as well as his human environment are also often used as trait-connoting metonymies (66).

3. Shadow Archetype by Carl Jung

This theory was coming from the Individuation Process theory. Individuation theory is a theory about the process of growth and maturation. Individuation is a psychological growing up, the process of

discovering those aspects of one's self that make one an individual different from other members of species (Jung 204).

The integration of persona and shadow hinges on self-acceptance, on fully accepting those parts of oneself that do not belong in the persona image of an ideal or at least of a cultural norm. From several experts above, the researcher concludes that shadow shaped because of incompatibility or contradiction of individual's qualities or personality trait with their value or cultural norm.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Method

Rajasekar said in *Research Methodology and Research Method*, a research is a way to discover a new and useful information on particular object logically and systematically (2).

Qualitative research is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning of individual or groups ascribes to a social or human problem (Walliman 4). In this study, the researcher used a Psychological Approach. The psychological approach is used as an interpretive tool to enhance the understanding and appreciation of literature (Guerin, et al. 152).

The tool of this research was the Shadow Archetype theory from Carl Jung. Shadow Archetype is a hidden side or repressed, and most humans choose to ignore or even deny because it is contradicted with human personal value and society.

2. Data and Data Source

Qualitative data essentially investigates human activities and attributes such as ideas, costumes, mores, beliefs, and their society (Walliman 73). The example of qualitative data such as observation notes, interview transcripts, literary texts, film, historical, record, and so on. The data source was *Demian* novel by Hermann Hesse. The data that would be by the researcher were dialogue and narration that refer to shadow archetype.

3. Research Instrument

In analyzing this research, the research was the key instrument. Bogdan and Biklen explained the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. The qualitative researcher went directly to the particular setting of interest to observe and collect their data (Walliman 426). The researcher as the key instrument would analyze and find necessary data related to the research.

4. Data Collection

In qualitative research, data was presented in some forms such as word, phrase, sentence, or paragraph to collect the data. In data collecting there were several steps:

- a. The researcher read *Demian* novel.
- b. The researcher took note, such as dialogue or narration that portrayed Shadow Archetype in *Demian* novel.

5. Data Analysis

In *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*, Robert K. Yin introduced his way of analyzing data into five phases which are compiling, disassembling, reassembling (and arraying), interpreting, and concluding (Yin 177). In qualitative research, qualitative analysis follows the general five-phased cycle. These five phases were:

- a. The researcher compiled the data related to Emil's character including narrations and dialogues.
- b. The researcher dissembled the data by classifying the narrations and dialogues of Emil's character.
- c. The researcher arrayed the data that had been classified.
- d. The researcher developed the data through the description and the explanation of the data.
- e. The researcher concluded the data about the shadow archetype of Emil's

6. Triangulation

Triangulation is a process to verify the validity of data. This research combines two or more theories. There were four triangulations according to Denzin (214):

- a. Data Triangulation
The use of varieties of data sources.
- b. Investigator Triangulation
The use of several different researchers or evaluators.
- c. Theory Triangulation
The use of multiple perspectives to interpret a single set of data.
- d. Methodological Triangulation
The use of multiple methods to study a single problem.

In this research, the researcher was going to use theory triangulation to verify the validity of the data. The researcher was going to use multiple theories from Carl Jung, Murray Stein, and some related studies about shadow archetype to support the validity of the data, not only that but also there are several previous studies to compare.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Potrayal of Emil Sinclair's Shadow

Shadow archetype came from the Individuation theory developed by Carl Jung. Individuation theory is a theory about the process of growth and maturation, the process of discovering those aspects of one's self that make one an individual different from other members of species (Jung, et al. 204).

The main character is Emil Sinclair. Emil Sinclair is described as a son of a Catholic prodigal son. He lives in a religious household. At the beginning of the novel, Emil narrates about his family.

In the novel, Emil Sinclair as the main character is portrayed as a son of a Catholic prodigy family. At the beginning of the novel, Emil narrated about two worlds which are the bright world and a dark world. Emil described the bright world as his home that belonged to his mother and

father. He also describes the dark world as everything outside his home.

2. The Shadows of Emil Sinclair

Stein said in his book called *Map of the Soul*, shadow heavily depends on personal value and society (13). So, referring from Stein's statement personal value and society are the factors on how shadow shaped. The very first shadow of Emil Sinclair happened when he was ten years old. His first shadow was triggered by the fear of Kromer. The conversation filled with boasting and showing off their mischievous pranks. In the novel, Emil showed his fear in a narration below:

I kept silent but was afraid that this silence would draw attention to me and made Kromer angry at me...Out of pure fear, I started telling a story, too. I made up an elaborate tale of thievery, making myself the hero (Hesse, 6).

Because of his fear of Kromer, Emil told a lie to Kromer. The lie he committed to Kromer happened because of his fear of Kromer. The act he committed put him in the worst situation. Kromer threatened Emil. Kromer said to Emil that he will tell his thievery to the apple's owner. The lie he told to Kromer led him to shameful feelings.

E. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is every shadow has trigger. The trigger caused Emil as the main character to commit and act that he felt ashamed, contradicted, or caused the unpleasant feeling to the main character. So, shadow always has its trigger.

In this study, the shadow is not always presented as a bad quality of behavior and personality. One of the shadows showed his longing for his old self. In the novel the main character is described as a good boy from a Catholic prodigy family, but he drifted from it as the story went by.

The rest of the shadow were presented as bad quality behavior or personality. The lie because of fear, the stealing because of threat, the emptiness because of the drift from his belief, and a new bad lifestyle because of new people. All of this shadow showed up because there was causes or triggers.

To conclude, there were six Emil's shadows portrayed in the novel. The shadows were the lie of Emil, he committed stealing, he doubted Bible, he drifted away from Christianity, Emil's new lifestyle with Kromer, and Emil missed his old self. All of the shadows were happened because of triggers, because shadow only showed up if there was a trigger.

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