

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Person's value in their life can be seen among others from his or her personality. This suggests that every person can be distinguished, in term of human values, from others through the characteristics and qualities she or he expresses in social interaction within society.

Hornby (1995: 863) assumes that: "personality means the characteristic and qualities of a person seen as a whole". People view personality as a struggle between good and bad. Ambition as one of the manifestations of personality provides, people turning point to achieve a certain goal in life. Optimism itself is defined as the tendency to expect the best in all things; confidence in the success of a course of action (Drever, 1958: 814).

Someone's optimistic feeling also influenced by their life goals. By having goal of life, someone will strive to fulfill their needs and getting optimism to reach it. This optimistic feeling encourages them to be more aggressive to achieve the perfect life. Starting from this condition, they struggle to leave their weaknesses or their inferior feeling to get the perfect life.

The struggles to get the perfect life goal over their lives time lead them to be optimist, because optimistic feeling can put behind their inferiority

feeling or other weaknesses inside them. Optimistic feeling build human belief that they will surely attain their goals with certain efforts, or they always says that “everything is possible”. The authors of literary work as the basic thing to develop their work/story often use such human optimism.

Literature represents some of many directions taken to understand the complexity of human behavior and of human nature (Hjelle, 1992: 1). Sidney Sheldon’ *Morning, Noon and Night* tells about some correlated stories around a famous, respected, multi-billionaire man, Harry Stanford that after his dead the inheritance overcoming many conflicts between the families. Julia Stanford was one of the daughters of Harry Stanford from his concealed relationship with his personal assistant Rosemary who had left by him at later. Since her childhood, she had a great self-belief that she was the one of Stanfords and will be the one member of the famous Stanford family in the future. This influenced her optimistic personality that led her gaining a great confidence and had a successful view in everything she did. After Harry’s dead, Julia wants to realize his expectation and he has an optimism and self-belief that the Stanford’s family will accept her and regard her as the one of Stanfords so she will get the right of Harry Stanford’s legacy.

The problem mentioned above is the description of a story in Sydney Sheldon’s *Morning, Noon, and Night*. In this novel, Sidney Sheldon tries to illustrate, the major character coping with his optimism personality in his struggle for life.

Sidney Sheldon is one of the best novelists, who have ever created novels during his life, which gave him the world's master story teller over 200 million books in print, the New York Times best seller. Sidney Sheldon has written a few great master pieces or novels ; *Bloodline*(1977), *If Tomorrow Comes*(1985), *Memories Of Midnight*(1990), *The Naked Face*(1970), *Nothing Lasts Forever*(1994), *Rage Of Angels*(1980). In the novel, *Morning, Noon, and Night*, Sheldon wants to excel at finding out the major character's optimistic personality in his struggle.

This optimism personality is strongly actualized in the novel, making it an exciting and fascinating object to study. The individual psychological theory is used as a parameter to verify the personality of Julia Stanford. The result of the verification is then followed up by concept of optimism shaped and formed by her inner states.

To analyze the optimism of Julia Stanford in her personality, the writer uses an individual psychological approach by Alfred Adler.

B. Previous Study

Actually, Sidney Sheldon is a famous author but as long as the writer knows, there is no research that has been conducted to the study of novel *Morning, Noon and Night*, at least by the students in all around Surakarta.

C. Limitation of the Study

This study will not cover the personality analysis on all characters, but it will only focus on the one of the major characters in the novel, Julia Stanford.

D. Problem Statement

The major problem is how the major character copes with this optimism in her personality in the struggle for life.

E. Objective of the Study

Dealing with the problem statement above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze structural elements of the novel.
2. To analyze the novel especially the main character by using individual psychological approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to be able to provide the following benefit:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study is purposed to give a contribution to the large body of knowledge, particularly in psychoanalytic approach in literary work.

2. Practical Benefit

The result of the study is expected to broaden the writer's knowledge in literary work practical in understanding of the novel related to the aspect of psychoanalytic. This study is also expected to

contribute to the development of the larger body of knowledge, particularly literary studies on Sidney Sheldon's *Morning, Noon and Night*.

G. Research Method

1. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Sydney Sheldon's *Morning, Noon and Night* to discuss the optimism in the struggle for life and its influence on the one of the main character's personality.

2. Type of the Study

The writer uses a library research, which employs qualitative method. The writer also applies psychoanalysis of the main characters as a means of further research.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

The primary data are taken from the texts of the novel *Morning, Noon and night*, it consists of dialogue, plot, themes, conflicts, and the whole narration, etc, which are relevant to the object of the study, Sidney Sheldon's *Morning, Noon and Night*. While the secondary data sources are taken from some books and also other matters which support this analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The writer uses library research in collecting data, which involves several steps:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly
- b. Marking the point in the novel to make easy in analyzing it.
- c. Taking notes of important in both primary and secondary data.
- d. Classifying the data into groups according categories of element of literary study.
- e. Selecting them by rejecting the irrelevant sources, this doesn't have important information to support the topic of the study.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The writer uses psychoanalysis approach and applies it by using the descriptive analysis. In addition, the writer also uses the structural analysis of the work. Firstly, the data are arranged in a list of data. Secondly, the researcher is looking for a selecting the correlation of data by using the chosen approach. Thirdly, all data from the second step are arranged. Finally, a conclusion is drawn.

H. Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which consists of the background of the study, previous study limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefits of the study, theoretical approach and paper organization. The second chapter deals with review of underlying theory involving the theory of individual

psychology that will be used to analyze the data. Third chapter is a structural analysis. In this chapter, the writer explains the structural elements of the novel. Fourth chapter is psychological analysis. And the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.