

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Antigone by Sophocles is written in 441 BC is a classical Greek tragedy. The original language of Antigone's drama is classical Greek. It is Translated in English by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. On 429 B.C, this drama is performed in Dionysus theater, Athena. The drama have eleven stages.

Sophocles was born in 495 B.C. about a mile northwest of Athens, Sophocles was to become one of the great playwrights of the golden age. The son of a wealthy merchant, he would enjoy all the comforts of a thriving Greek empire. He studied all of the arts. By the age of sixteen, he was already known for his beauty and grace and was chosen to lead a choir of boys at a celebration of the victory of Salamis. Twelve years later, his studies complete, he was ready to compete in the City Dionysia a festival held every year at the Theatre of Dionysus in which new plays were presented. In his first competition, Sophocles took first prize defeating none other than Aeschylus himself. More than 120 plays were to follow. He would go on to win eighteen first prizes, and he would never fail to take at least second. Shortly after the production of *Oedipus at Colonus* in 405, Sophocles passed away. He joined Aeschylus who had long since

gone to his grave and Euripides who had passed on a few months earlier. Thus the first great age of tragedy came to an end.

This drama was played by Creon, the king of Thebes, forbids the burial of those who rebelled against his rule. Antigone, soon to marry Creon's son, disobeys this edict to bury her brother Polyneices. Then, Ismene was a sister of Antigone, she didn't want to help her sister, Antigone. She was afraid if she will get a punishment. Haemon, the son of Creon who would marry with Antigone. Eurydice, the wife of Creon. Teiresias was a prophet. The chorus, a group of common people who followed the actions of the play Antigone, waver in their support of either Antigone or Creon, depending on their actions during a particular part of the story line. Early in the play it was evident that they were extremely pro-Creon, but a short time later they seem to support Antigone. The last; A watchman, a messenger and the second messenger. In the *Antigone's* drama, it was about the tragedy about the rules in a kingdom's Thebes that was led by Creon. Before the Creon's king, Thebes was led by Oedipus. Oedipus killed his father Laios and then he married his own mother. After he knew that it was wrong, so he blinded his eyes by himself and his wife, Jocaste has died. His daughter Antigone and Ismene still lived but their brother Eteocles and Polyneices died because they killed each other in the battle, Eteocles support his country but Polyneices attack the country, and they died. Eteocles was buried honorably, while Polyneices, Creon forbade to bury him in order to become a food for birds and wolf.

As a sister, Antigone felt pity and then she strove the rule of law from her king Creon. Creon said that everyone who brave againsts his law so the he or she will be punished. The punishment was death. Because Polyneices was traitor, so Creon forbad to burry him. Ismene was a sister of Polyneices too, but she didn't want to help her sister to burry her brother. Finally Antigone did it alone. She burried her brother, and then sentry saw that Antigone did it. Sentry brought her to Creon, when Creon asks about that, she recognized that she has done it. Creon was angry, then she was punished by Creon, she was entered in the cave and was given foods. Her fiance, Haimon supported his father, but he also said that Antigone was right. She burried her brother is not any relation with the law of kingdom. Creon was angry with him, because he thought that he was in the Antigone's side. He supported the words of Antigone that against the law was right. His father decided to punish Antigone. After that Teiresias came to the palace and said that Creon was wrong. He might think again about the law, if he didn't forgive Antigone, so the debacle would come to all his family.

Finally, the debacle came to his family, Creon heard the voice from the cave. When he opered the cave, he saw that his son was in the cave. He was crying, because Antigone was die. When Creon came into the cave, his son took the blade and then he killed himself. His wife Euridice also was die. She killed herself.

Antigone made more controversy in society. It invites positive and negative comment about this drama. Many people very interest with this drama because it is written by professional writer with the best story and the best plot. Jacksonville in Florida USA said that “the drama is an excellent production to use in humanities or literature classes. It gives a sense of what the Ancient Greeks saw in the theatre, while it updates the setting by having the costumes and uniforms suggest a totalitarian state”.

On the other hand, this drama also gets negative comment, it comes from Sportell from germany, said that many people in the chorus was very annoying, so some many voices suddenly pipe in and take away from the drama, so make it just look foolish.

From the synopsis and the responses above, so the writer has reasons why the writer chooses the drama. First, the drama is familiar. It is published from 1912, but until now, it’s still familiar in many countries. Second, the story is interesting, good, and wonderful. It draws about justification in a country. The story can make the writer feel sad when it read. The writer feels symphaty with Antigone.

The third reason, if we look from the character and the characteristic, this drama has played by good player. Every player has different characteristic and they can inspire their character. The setting of Sophocles’s *Antigone* here is in the palace, and it makes the drama good and shows that the it is a real. The plot of the drama is very good, interesting and wonderful, because the drama has complete plot. It begins

from the initial situation, conflict, complication, climax, suspense, denouement, and conclusion.

A conflict of interest is a situation in which someone in a position of trust, such as a lawyer, insurance adjuster, a politician, an engineer, executive or director of a corporation or a medical research scientist or physician, has competing professional or personal interest (Stowe in <http://carlatpsychiatry.blogspot.com/2009/06/latest-conflict-of-interest.htm>). More generally, conflict of interest can be defined as any situation in which an individual or corporation (either private or governmental) is in a position to exploit a professional or official capacity in some way for their personal or corporate benefit. It is virtually impossible to avoid having conflicts of interest from time to time. A conflict of interest can, however, become a legal matter for example when an individual tries (and/or succeeds in) influencing the outcome of a decision, for personal benefit. A headstrong of a corporation will be subject to legal liability if a conflict of interests breaches his duty of loyalty.

Considering the above explanatory ideas, the writer turns to analyze the drama by using psychoanalytic criticism because of some considerations. The first reason because of Antigone's personality and Creon's personality is the mirror of human being. They have the feeling, confusion when they meet some something and faces the reality in their life. The second is that the drama has great possibility to know the

phenomenon of psychological problem in the character. The third is that drama really interesting because it uses many experienced actors and actress. So it makes this drama really promising to be read. The fourth reason is that this drama has a good story that there are some conflicts that happens and it draws the real conflict in this life. The fifth reason because this drama teaches to decide some problems not always with the law that use in this life especially about justification.

From the reason and with the background above attracts the writer to analyze the drama within the psychoanalytic criticism frame work into her research paper entitled: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BETWEEN THE FAMILY AND THE STATE IN SOPHOCLES' *ANTIGONE* (1912): PSYCHOANALYTIC CRITICISM.

B. Literature Review

In this study, the researcher attempts to compare to another related to this topic. The research comes from Samantha Fitzsimons (2006) entitled "Law and Order in Sophocles's *Antigone*". The result of the reserach, the tragic Creon victimized himself with his own pride and desire for complete loyalty to the state. His assertions as king led to demise by Antigone, who challenged his supremacy with divine law.

From the literature reviews above, the present researcher assumes that there is no researcher who has analyzed Conflicts of Interest between the Family and the State in Sophocles' *Antigone* (1912) by using Psychoanalytic Criticism.

C. Problem Statement

The problem of the study is how is the conflicts of interest between the family and the state reflected in Sophocles's *Antigone*?

D. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer focuses on the analysis of character's personality and the ego conflicts of interest, which appears using psychoanalytic criticism, because to know the phenomenon of psychological problem in the character.

E. Objective of the Study

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

1. Analyzing the structural elements of the drama *Antigone*, and
2. Analyzing the drama based on the psychoanalytic criticism.

F. Benefit of the Study

There are two benefits expected from this study, they are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research can contribute to the knowledge about literary study especially psychoanalytic criticism toward the literary work.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. To the Researcher

The research improves the writer herself in mastering English

b. To the Teacher

This research can give more understanding about the drama, especially the main character in *Antigone* from psychoanalytic perspective.

c. To the other Readers

The reader gets a large knowledge about drama, especially the main character in *Antigone* from psychoanalytic perspective.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

The type of the study is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of written from the observed object.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the character in Sophocles drama.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

The writer divides the data source into two categories:

a. Primary data source

The primary data source are taken from the drama script which is about 41 pages, 11 stages.

b. Secondary data source

The writer takes the secondary data source, including reference and materials related to the study whether picking up from books or internet. While the data in this study is script of *Antigone* drama.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The writer uses two techniques of data collection:

- a. Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data book or note book or by using computer, save the data on the disc.
- b. Library research

There are five procedures in library research:

- 1) Reading the drama in several times and determining the character that is analyzed,
- 2) Reading related books to find out the theory, data and information required,
- 3) Making notes of important part in both primary data and secondary data,
- 4) Classifying the data into categories, and
- 5) Drawing conclusion to get the last result.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The writer uses two techniques in analyzing the adat:

- a. Analyzing the structural elements of the drama includes the narrative elements and technical elements, and

- b. Analyzing the conflicts of interest between the family and the state using descriptive qualitative analysis.

H. Paper Organization

The writer makes an organization of this paper in order to make an easy understanding. There are five chapters in this research paper. Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method and paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the notion of psychoanalytic theory, the basic concepts of psychoanalysis and theoretical application. Chapter III is structural analysis of the drama, including narrative and technical elements. Chapter IV discusses with the analysis of the major character using psychoanalytic criticism. Finally Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion of the research.