

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. Person who is in the period of transition between childhood and adulthood is called teenager. It is the period when they want to be understood by another people and a period when they want to do a new thing. Teenagers believe that they are adults. Most of them already know about sex. Most of junior high school students have known about love, dating and most of them have boy or girls friends. One of the dominant characters from teenagers is naïve, especially naïve in love.

Teenager means only those in the teen years: thirteen to nineteen years of age. However, since children especially girls, sometimes become physically mature earlier than thirteen years of age, there are obviously some discrepancies. An eleven year old girl may look and act like a teenager, but a fifteen year old boy, if not yet sexually mature, may still act and look like child (Rice, 1978:54).

Teenagers are not only to be a subject for research by a psychologist but also to be a character in playwright work. Many playwrights uses teenagers to be a character in their work. The example of playwright who uses teenagers in his work is William Shakespeare in his drama *Romeo and Juliet*.

William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet is a 1597 drama adaptation of William Shakespeare's romantic tragedy. *Romeo and Juliet* drama is famous in the entire world, although this drama is a kind of old drama but many people know about *Romeo and Juliet* drama. William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is an excellent introduction to Shakespearean drama; teenagers can relate to its plot, characters, and themes. The play action is easily understood, the character's motives are clear, and many of the themes are as current today as they were in Shakespeare's time.

Romeo and Juliet drama was opened with the servants of the Montague and Capulet families quarrel and fight in the streets of Verona and Mantua, Italy. The two families have been enemies; they have some problems about power politics in that country. Romeo, son of Lord Montague, accidentally found out about a dance party which was given by Lord Capulet and planned to attend uninvited. Romeo and his friends, Mercutio and Benvolio, put on mask and attended the dance party, where Romeo met the beautiful Juliet and fell instantly in love. They fell in love in the first sight, the next day Romeo went to Juliet's balcony, and they exchanged vows of love. Romeo enlisted the help of Friar Laurence who agreed to marry the young lovers in hope to end the long-standing feud between the two families, the Montague and Capulet family.

Romeo came in Juliet's house. Romeo and Juliet sat near the window, Romeo asked Juliet to marry him. Juliet agreed that she wanted to marry with Romeo. Romeo returned from his wedding and found that Mercutio was

engaged in combat with Tybalt, a member of the Capulet family. Tybalt killed Mercutio and Romeo was angry because his friend's death. After knowing that Tybalt killed Mercutio, he killed Tybalt immediately. Romeo immediately realized that he has murdered his wife's cousin and fled to Friar Laurence for help. He also heard that the Prince has banned him from the city under penalty of death. The lady Capulet did not want to Romeo stay at that town, because she knew that Romeo killed Tybalt. Romeo's fate was sealed when the Prince banishes him from the city for his deed. Romeo spent his first and final night with Juliet before he fled to Mantua. After Romeo has left to Verona and fled to Mantua. The elder Capulet prepared for Juliet to marry Paris.

Juliet requested her parents to postpone her wedding with Paris and refused the Friar's advice. Friar told Juliet to agree to that marriage, but Juliet arranged her planned. In the morning of her planned wedding, she drunk a poison. The poison made she slept a few days. Many people thought Juliet died. Romeo heard the Juliet's death from his servant. Romeo decided to kill himself and sought to poison from an apothecary. He slipped back into Verona, found Paris mourn at the tomb. Romeo killed him and then entered the tomb. He founded that Juliet dead, and drunk the poison. Juliet realized that Romeo dead after she has awakened by Friar. Friar persuaded Juliet to left Romeo but she refused the Friar advice. After the Friar left Juliet, she took her own life with Romeo's dagger. The Capulet and the elder Montague arrived at the tomb to discover the entire younger generation dead. They agreed to end their feud.

The public response about this drama, first is from Arthea J.S. ReedA *Teacher's Guide to the Signet Classic Edition of William Shakespeare Romeo and Juliet* drama. Arthea said "This drama is interesting discussion for some students". This drama has many modern versions of the *Romeo and Juliet* tale that have been written and produced. The best known 20th century adaptation is *West Side Story*. The feud is not between two families, but between ethnic gangs. So the students can read the script drama.

The second is from William Hazlitt, *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays: Romeo and Juliet,*" in *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays & Lectures on the English Poets*, Macmillan, 1903. Hazlitt said "*Romeo and Juliet* drama was experimental for its time, it was well-received by contemporary audiences and remained popular through the centuries". In the twentieth century the play gained appreciation for its unique merits. It became a standard of high school study and was produced in various media.

There are some aspects that make this drama really interesting. The first from character and characterization this drama has two kinds of character there are major characters and minor characters. The major characters of this drama are teenagers, they are important people but their parents unfriendly because some problems about power politics.

The second is from setting which interesting. The author takes place in Verona and Mantua. Verona is romantic city so it makes the romance seem more real.

The third is from dialog. The dialog of this script drama is easier to be studied. The sentences are clearer.

The four is from the theme of this drama is talking about the forcefulness of love, love as a cause of violence, the individual versus society, the inevitability of fate.

The fifth is from the language style. The English language used in *Romeo and Juliet* script is different from language used by many people now. The author uses language English in the Elizabethan era. The using of language in this script makes the reader should understand the script content.

The sixth is the teenager's naïve love that is interesting to be studied by using psychoanalytic perspective. Psychoanalytic is the study that focuses on the personality of human being.

Considering the explanatory ideas above, the researcher turns to analyze the drama by using psychoanalytic perspective because of some considerations. The first reason is that Romeo and Juliet's personality is the mirror of human being. The second one is that the play has great possibility to know the phenomenon of psychological problems in the character. In this study the researcher encourages herself to give a title: TEENAGERS' NAÏVE LOVE IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S *ROMEO AND JULIET* DRAMA (1597): A PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE.

B. Literature Review

There is some previous studies related to William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* drama (1597). The form of this research is thesis, the study was conducted by Afsun Aulia Nirmala, a Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta (2009), entitled “*Naskah Drama Sampek Engtay karya N. Riantiamo dan Romeo Juliet karya William Shakespeare (Tinjau Intertekstualitas, kajian feminisme dan nilai Edukatif)*”. She uses feminism to analyze the data. The first result of this research is the old women in this context is manifestation by Mrs. Engtay, she said that woman's position in domestic area as wife. The second is the relation of women's ability to show as individual which has the same function with man. So, the women has important role in the environment. The third is the similarity between women and man by using the modern man concept.

The second study was conducted by Bill Johnson (2000-2001), entitled *The Power and Passion of Love and Hate A Review of Romeo and Juliet*. He wanted to explore how Shakespeare structured this story and brought it to life.

Different from the previous writer, the writer has different perspective and object in analyzing the data. The writer uses psychoanalytic perspective to analyze the data and using *Romeo Juliet* drama as an object. The writer will analyze the *Romeo Juliet* drama by using psychoanalytic perspective.

C. Problem Statement

The major problem of the study is how the naïve love is reflected in Romeo and Juliet.

According to APA Dictionary of Psychology, Love means a complex yet basically integrated emotion involving strong feelings of affection and tenderness for the love object. Pleasurable sensations in his or her presence, devotion to his or her well-being and sensitivity to his or her reaction to oneself although love takes many forms, including concern for one's fellow humans (brotherly love), parental love, erotic love, self love, and identification with the totality of being (love of god), the triangular theory of love proposes three essential components: passion, intimacy and commitment. Social psychological research in this area has focused largely on passionate love, in which passion (sexual desire and excitement) is predominant and companionate love, in which passion is relatively weak and commitment is strong.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, Naïve means innocent. So naïve love means innocent emotion involving strong feelings of affection and tenderness for the love object.

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing:

1. Major Characters Romeo and Juliet based on psychoanalytic perspective.
2. *Romeo and Juliet* script drama by William Shakespeare.

E. Objective of the Study

Dealing with the statement above, the objectives of the studies are:

1. Analyzing the play based on its structural elements.
2. Analyzing the play based on the psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of the studies are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research paper has some benefits, which are to give additional contributions to literature researches dealing with William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

2. Practical Benefit

This research paper has a practical benefit, which is to get deeper understanding about the content of the play, especially from the psychoanalytic aspect in the *Romeo and Juliet* drama.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Research

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. Here the researcher tries to relate the discussion of analysis based on the underlying theory.

2. Objects of the Research

The researcher takes William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, which contains the series of drama description. Here, the researcher tries to analyze the Teenagers' naïve love is reflected in the major character's personality.

3. Data Source

There are two types of data sources, namely:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is the scripts play itself, *Romeo Juliet Drama* by William Shakespeare.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source includes books and other data that have relationship with the research, such as commentaries and other relevant information.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The method of collecting data in this research is note taking. There are some steps to get the data:

1. Reading the drama script repeatedly
2. Taking note of the important part in both primary and secondary data
3. Identifying the topic of the play
4. Analyzing the data of the research based on Sigmund Freud's theory.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of Data Analysis in this study is descriptive and hermeneutic. Description means that the researcher interprets the text and content relating to the psychological condition of the major character, while hermeneutic interprets the script to find out the intension of the playwright.

H. Paper Organization

The research paper consists of five chapter. Chapter one is the introduction that consists of background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benetifit of the study, research method, theoretical approach and paper organization. Chapter two is underlying theory. chapter three is structural analysis. Chapter four is psychoanalytic analysis. Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion.