

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

People are created by God with special gift. God blesses people with feeling like sad, angry, happy, and love feeling. Love can be defined as an emotional attachment that is felt by someone. Khan (2012) defines love as something related to happiness, pleasure and can cover anything from spiritual, maternal and even physical attraction to another person (<http://www.articlesnatch.com/>). Generally, people usually compare love feeling with a precious thing like flower, jewellery, chocolate and other beautiful gifts. However, love is not always about a beautiful and precious thing, sometimes it can change to be an unearthly thing. It happens when people submerge too deep with their love feeling. When people love someone too much, they will be driven by their feeling in which they can do everything to get their love even they can do negative action. This hard impulse usually is called as a desire in which desire is a condition when people wish and want something strongly. They have been controlled by their feeling and it can influence their personality and mostly, it gives negative effect to them.

Love desire can be found the Gaston Leroux's novel entitled *The Phantom of the Opera* clearly. The story of the novel is focussing in the love feeling of Erik (the phantom) to Christine. Erik's love changes to be a desire when he tries to get Christine' love. The novel was published by Gaston Leroux

in 1911. The original title of *The Phantom of the Opera* novel is *Le Fantôme de l'Opéra*. In the same years, Leroux published another novel such as *Balaoo* (*Balaoo*, 1911) and *Le dîner des bustes* (1911).

In general, the novel becomes Gaston Leroux's master piece and Leroux's best novel in his career as a fiction writer. As well Leroux's style, the theme of the novel is about mystery and shows the darkness side of the character. The novel has been adapted into four movies and theatre drama. The first movie entitled *Das Phantom der Opera* was released at 15 November 1925 in US as a silent movie. The second movie directed by Arthur Lubin was released at 27 August 1943 in USA. In this year, this movie got 2 Oscars. The third movie released at 18 March 1990 in USA and directed by Tony Richardson. It was nominated for 2 Golden Globes. The last was released in USA and UK at 21 January 2005. The movie was directed by Joel Schumacher and nominated for 3 Oscar.

Gaston Louis Alfred Leroux or Gaston Leroux is a journalist and an author of detective and mystery fiction. He was born at May 6, 1889 in Paris, France. He graduated from a school in Normandy and he continued to study law in Paris in 1889. In 1890, he worked as journalist in Paris. He became a court reporter and theatre critic for *L'Écho de Paris* and he published his poetry, then he turned to covering criminal trials. He became a qualified criminal reporter caused by his experience as a lawyer training. He became very serious for his work; even he disguised to the jails and interviewed prisoners. The most

important Leroux's journalism career happened when he became an international correspondent for Paris newspaper *Le Martin*.

Leroux started to write fiction personally in the 20th century. His first novel, *The Seeking of the Morning Treasures* appeared in 1903 as a serialized work in *Le Matin*. The novel is about the life and supposed legacy of the bandit Cartouche. Then he decided to left journalism career and he became a fiction writer. Leroux and Arthur Bernède founding Film Company named Société des Cinéromans in 1907 to published novels and changed them into film. His first mystery novel entitled *Le mystère de la chambre jaune* or *The Mystery of the Yellow Room* was published in 1907. In that time, the novel was considered as the best novel. After a year later, he published a novel entitled *The Perfume of the Lady in Black*. The theme of Leroux's novels mostly is about mystery and fiction. Besides he got successful in his carries as a writer, his personal life as well as his fiction. He married and lived with his first wife until the turn of the century. But in 1902 onward, he lived with a woman whom he did not marry until 1917. By that time, he had long since left Paris for the more favourable climate and alluring gambling activities of Nice. In 1911, he published *The Phantom of the Opera*, which became the best novel that ever he wrote.

In 1913, Leroux's book started coming to the screen. His first novel entitled *Balaoo* is filmed in that time with the similar movie's title. Six years later, his novel *Mystery oh the Yellow Room* is adapted as a movie. In 1916, Leroux had written a screenplay, and had become partner in a film company in

1919 that had lasted for three years, but his involvement in film was limited. In 1923, he and Universal Pictures produced a success movie entitled *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, this movie is about a tale of horror, thrills, and mystery done on a grand and vastly expensive scale, had sent the studio in search other properties that lent themselves to such treatment. In 1925, *The Phantom of the Opera* is adapted as a silent movie and got positive responses from many people in that time.

Leroux died in 1927, at age 59, from complications following surgery, two years after *The Phantom of the Opera*'s release. He died in Nice, France on April 15, 1927 of a urinary tract infection. In a bizarre episode in 1929, Universal announced plans for a sequel, "The Return of the Phantom," ostensibly written by Leroux and other adaptations of Leroux's work followed, from the 1920s into the 1940s (<http://www.fandango.com/PrivateProfilePage.aspx?mode=MyTheaters>).

As well another Gaston Leroux works, the theme *The Phantom of the Opera* novel is about mystery. The novel is Leroux's masterpiece that is popular until this time. The novel is divided into 28 parts, prologue, chapter 1 to 26, and the last part is epilogue. In prologue, Gaston Leroux tries to clarify that Erik or The Phantom of the Opera is a real character. In the next part is chapter 1 to 16 and in this chapter Leroux introduces characters of the novel, complication, climax, and resolution. The last part is epilogue. Leroux tries to make a

clarification to the readers again that the Phantom is the real character. He wrote the result of his interview with the Persian.

In the novel, Leroux introduced three major characters, they are Erik as the Phantom, Raoul, and Christine Daaé. Christine is the woman loved by Erik and Raoul. Christine's father is a famous fiddler and he had been travelled Sweden to play his violin. He usually played folk and religious music. Besides that, Christine's father plays his violin in the wedding party and becomes the best fiddler in this event. After her mother died, her father brought her to rural France.

When she was a child, her father tells her a story about an Angel of Music. She believes that Angel of Music is like a Muse who inspires everyone to create a beautiful music. Christine listens to the story with her friend Rould, Viscount of Chagny. Their favourite part of this story is when a little girl with golden hair and blue eyes is visited by the Angel and gives her heavenly voice. Before Christine's father dies, he tells to Christine that he will send the Angel of Music from heaven.

After she becomes a young woman, Christine works as an artist at the Paris Opera House, Palais Garnier. She is placed as a chorus and she is never placed as the first singer. But one day after she performs, she begins to hear a beautiful voice which sings and speaks to her. She believes that the voice comes from the Angel of Music that is sent by her father from heaven. The voice agrees and offers to teach her about how to sing with heaven voice. The voice,

however, belongs to Erik, a deformed genius who was one of the contractors who built the opera and who secretly built into the cellars a home for himself. He is known as the phantom of the opera that has been extorting money from the Opera's management for many years. After a few days, he starts to fall in love with Christine and wants her.

Christine's voice changes to be very beautiful. One night, Christine is trusted to be a singer in a gala. In this gala, she meets Raoul, Christine's childhood friends. He comes with his brother to sees and hears Christine's voice. After the gala, the Paris Opera performs *Faust* and Carlotta will become the lead singer. But, unexpectedly, Carlotta's voice is lose and this tragedy makes Christine replace her place as a singer. In this performance, Christine sings very well, she sings with her great voice and it amazes the audience including Raoul.

One night, Erik kidnaps Christine and takes her to his home in the cellars of the Opera House. At his home, Erik reveals his true identity because he hopes Christine will love him whatever he is. After seeing his face, Christine does not believe with Erik's face and she thinks if the face is another mask of Erik. After two weeks, Christine requests to be released and he agrees with one condition that she has to wear his ring.

Christine tells Raoul about Erik who took her to the cellars. Raoul promises to take Christine away where Erik can never find her and to take her even if she resists. But Erik has been listening to their conversation and that

makes him to be very jealous and angry. After that night, during the week Erik starts to terror anyone who stands in his way and Christine's career.

The following night, Erik kidnaps Christine during a production of *Faust*. He brings Christine to the cellars and tries to force Christine to marry him. If she refuses, he will destroy the Opera House and kill everyone in it, including himself and Christine. Christine still refuses the proposal until she knows that Raoul and a man who knows Erik 'the Persian' try to rescue her has been trapped by Erik. To save them, Christine agrees to marry with Erik.

Finally Erik rescues the Persian and Raoul from his torture chamber. When Erik is alone with Christine, he lifts his mask to kiss her on the forehead, and Christine allows him to do this. Erik cries because in his whole life, he is never kissed by someone honestly even from his mother. Christine also cries for him, and even gives him a kiss back, and then they cry together. Finally, Erik lets Christine go. He orders Christine to come back and bury him when he dies. Erik death three weeks later and his death is caused by broken heart. As she promised, Christine returns to bury Erik and give his ring back to him.

There are four reasons that make the researcher interested to analyse the novel. The first reason is *The Phantom of the Opera* is a popular novel written by Gaston Leroux in 1911. It can be seen from the fact in which the novel has been adapted into some movies, and opera. The novel was adapted into movie since 1925 and the last is in 2004. Those facts make the novel as a masterpiece in literary work.

The second reason is the novel has an interesting theme. The theme of the novel is about love, life, and desire. The novel tells about a man (Erik) who falls in love with a woman named Christine. Erik can do everything to get Christine's love. Soon after he knew that Christine did not love him, he starts to terror every people in the Opera House particularly Raoul, the man who is loved by Christine. Love and desire is reflected clearly by the novel in which the major characters try to get their love through many ways even they can make a sacrificing to get their love.

The third reason, the researcher is interested to analyze the characteristic of the major character in the novel. As the major character, Erik was born in different appearances, like a zombie. He is avoided by people around him, including his family. This situation makes Erik become a mysterious and lonely man. For many years, he lives in the ground of the Opera and terrorizes everyone over there until he sees Christine and falls in love with her. After many years in his life, he wants to be loved by a woman, Christine. He tries to get Christine's attention through many ways and one of them is through his voice. So with his great voice, he tries to get Christine's love. Other character is Christine's childhood friend, Raoul. He falls in love with Christine as well. Christine loves him. After he knows about Erik, he tries to help Christine although it is very dangerous for him. The author draws and shows the characteristic of the characters attractively, it makes the novel become interesting to be analyzed.

The fourth reason is the story of *The Phantom of the Opera*, it has an interesting and simple plot that make *The Phantom of the Opera* novel easy to be read by the readers. The novel is written serially. In the first parts, the novel introduces the character, setting, and the problem generally. The novel presents conflict and climax in the next parts. Then in the last parts, the novel draws the resolution clearly.

Basically, the novel shows the reality happened in the society in which everyone will do everything to get something they want whether negative or positive action. Besides that, the story shows what kind of punishment that is gotten by someone who has negative action. So the readers can get the moral value from the novel.

The researcher decides to use a psychoanalytic approach proposed by Sigmund Freud to analyze the novel because the theory is more appropriate with the theme of the novel. The novel shows how far love desire can influence someone even it can make someone do everything. For that reason, the writer entitles this research paper **Love Desire of Erik inGaston Leroux's Novel *The Phantom of the Opera* (1911): A Psychoanalytic Approach.**

## B. Literature Review

The writer cannot find another study on *The Phantom of the Opera* novel at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. That reason makes this study

becomes the first research that analyzes *The Phantom of the Opera* novel as the subject of the research.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on background of the study formulated by the researcher before, the researcher draws the problem statement as follow “How is love desire reflected in Gaston Leroux’s novel *The Phantom of the Opera*?”

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

The researcher limits the research in analyzing the love desire of the major characters in Gaston leroux’s novel *The Phantom of the Opera*. The writer focuses to analyze Erik’s character as the main character in Gaston Leroux’s novel *The Phantom of the Opera* by using a psychoanalytic approach by Sigmund Freud.

### **E. Objective of the Study**

The researcher formulates the objective of the study as follows:

1. To analyse Gaston Leroux’s novel *The Phantom of the Opera* based on the structural elements of the novel.
2. To describe the love desire reflected in Gaston Leroux’s novel *The Phantom of the Opera* based on a psychoanalytic approach.

## F. Benefit of the Study

The write proposes two kinds of benefit of the study; there are theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

### 1. Theoretical Benefits

- a. This research can be used as a reference to literary study, especially on analysing novel by using a psychoanalytic approach.
- b. This research can give a contribution to English learning.

### 2. Practical Benefit

- a. This study hopefully can enrich knowledge and experience of the researcher and other students who have attention with literary study especially on novel analysis by using a psychoanalytic approach.
- b. The result of this study hopefully can be used by the readers to enrich their knowledge about *The Phantom of the Opera* novel especially from the literary view.

## G. Research Method

### 1. Type of the Study

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research to analyse Gaston Leroux's novel *The Phantom of the Opera*. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research in which the result of the research is describing the data in the form of written or oral words from the observed object.

### 2. Types of the Data and the Data Source

Type of data in this research is a written text and the data source of this research is divided into two.

a. Primary Data

The primary data of this research is a novel written by Gaston Leroux's entitled *The Phantom of the Opera*. The data will be taken from words, phrases, sentences, and statements related to the problems.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data is the supporting data. The secondary data of the research is taken from literary books, internet, and other articles related to *The Phantom of the Opera* novel.

### **3. Object of the Study**

The object of this research is Gaston Leroux's novel entitled *The Phantom of the Opera (1911)*.

### **4. Technique of the Data Collection**

There are some techniques that are used by the writer in collecting the data, they are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel both English in many times.
- b. Finding and reading other data related to the novel from other sources.
- c. Identifying the problem in the novel to formulate the problem of the research and objective of the study.

- d. Giving mark to particular parts which are considered important for the analysis.
- e. Taking note for important parts both in primary and secondary sources related to problem statements.
- f. Classifying the data into categories and developing the data into a good unity.
- g. Making conclusion from the analyzing after it is done.

## **5. Technique of the Data Analysis**

The technique of the data analysis that is used is descriptive in which the researcher makes some interpretations of the novel dealing with the characteristic from the major character which researcher wants to analyze using a psychoanalytic approach.

## **H. Research Organization**

The researcher organizes this research paper into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, in this chapter the researcher presents background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, research method and the last is research paper organization. The second chapter is underlying theory that presents about notion of psychoanalysis, system of human personality, structural elements of novel, and theoretical application. The third part is chapter III, in this chapter the researcher presents structural analysis of the novel that consists of character and characterization, plot, theme, setting, point of view, and style. The fourth chapter is psychoanalytic

discussion. This chapter is divided into two parts, they are the structure of Erik's personality that consists of the *Id*, the *ego*, and the *superego*; and the second part is the love desire of Erik. And the last is chapter V that is divided into two parts, there are conclusion and suggestion.