

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Anxiety is one of many problems in human being. Everyone has it, because it relates to man's physical life. Anxiety is a problem in the real world, in the daily life. It may occur in household, such as when children have conflicting opinion with their father. As a family's leader, father feels that he has authority to his children and he was entitled to decide what the best thing for them while the children themselves have no power to fight their father's authority although it is opposite with their conscience. These cases are caused by fear of their parental punishment for doing or thinking something breaking the rule. When they get this problem and they cannot solve it, they do not get satisfaction, composure, and happiness. They find themselves in dignity, disappointment, unrest and anxiety including moral anxiety, because of their feeling guilty.

A literary work is a human creation since it is the result of man's imagination. Therefore, we cannot separate it from human being. Nevertheless, it reveals another representation of human life. Wellek and Warren (1956: 90) state that the processes of author's creation are the legitimate objects of the psychologist investigative curiosity. They classify the literary work according to psychological and psychological types; they

describe his mental illness; they may even explore his subconscious mind. The evidence of the psychologist may come from unliterary documents or it may be drawn from the works themselves. Psychology also helpful for us to observe the emotions of each character and their behavior whether behavioral psychology, individual psychology, humanistic psychology, social psychology or psychoanalysis.

Charles John Huffam Dickens is one of the best – known literary figures of the nineteenth century. He was born at Portsea on February 7th 1812, the second child of John Dickens, a minor clerk in navy pay office. Young Dickens's childhood was spent under the shadow of economic depressions of his family. He was sent at the blacking factory for six shilling a week. His father was arrested because of the debt problem. Dickens's childhood of misery, humiliation and despair has formed him to be a keen observer and critical writer. So that he has been able to describe a bitter life of human humorously. *Oliver Twist* (1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1839) and *David Copperfield* (1850) are considered as reflections of Dickens' shameful past as a boy. Thus, in several of his works Dickens also depict the social condition of England in 19th century; those are *Pickwick Papers* (1837), *Barnaby Rudge*(1841), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1849) and also *Hard Times* (1854).

Hard Times (1854) is Dickens's shortest novel that was originally published in Household words magazine between 1 April and 12 August 1854. This novel concerns with the social condition of industrial Revolution of England. "It contains a picture of the industrialized English Midlands, which

emphasizes the dehumanizing aspects of the industrial revolution.” (Carter and McRae, 1997; 276). The issue of the industrial Revolution was the main issue at the Victorian Age in which the reign of Victoria settled. It was the extreme changes that surely influenced many areas of human activities. Those changes included the mechanization of industry and agriculture, the extreme development of industry, factory system and transportation. (Carter and McRae; 1997:272).

The Industrial Revolution brought negative and positive impacts and those caused so many consequences for England to reach its maturity. The bad impact of the Revolution industry is reflected in economic problem such as unemployment of factory workers, overproduction, uneven in distribution wealth and slum. On the other hand, the Industrial Revolution gave progress in science and technology. It was proved by so many new inventions such as telephone, electricity and the steam power. (Samekto, 1995: 77)

The effects of Industrial Revolution surely influence the way of human thought. People become realistic, calculation and rejection of fancy because it can not be proved. Those are what the teacher taught to all the students at that time. The Birkbeck School is the first teacher training college established in London in 1848. These schools discourage the development of the children’s imaginations and too much emphasis on cramming the children full facts and figures (Carter and McRae, 1997: 276)

Dickens wanted to attack these failings of education and the mistake of the prevailing educational philosophy. He reflected this condition as the main

themes in *Hard Times* that concerned with the growing up of education. Mr. Gradgrind as the schoolmaster of 'The Gradgrind's Model School' shows accuracy of Dickens' s portrayal as far as Birkbeck School and similar 'rational' schools were concerned. Mr. M' Choakumchild' a teacher in Gradgrind' s school is Dickens' s satirical portrait of one the first graduated of the Birkbeck school. Louisa is another victim of Gradgrind's repressive philosophy. She grows up emotionally stunted because she has not been allowed to develop her natural qualities of heart and imagination. ([Http://www.Novelguides/classic/tittles/HardTimes.html](http://www.Novelguides/classic/tittles/HardTimes.html).)

Hard Times is one of the best Charles Dickens's novels. It is the tragic story of Louisa Gradgrind and her father, Mr. Thomas Gradgrind. Mr. Thomas Gradgrind is a schoolmaster of School which is gives too much emphasis on facts and figures. He has hard principle that all things are regulated and governed by fact. His philosophy about education says that children are just like a little vessel that is ready to be poured in with fact. He forbids his children to imagine about nonsense thing which is not based on the fact. The values that he has applied shape Louisa personality. She grows up emotionally stunted because she has not been allowed to develop her natural qualities of heart and imagination. She becomes expressionless and stoic woman who could not solve her own problem. She spends her life just to obey her father command, including when her father asks her to married with her father closest friend, Josiah Bounderby. Finally it brings her into an unhappy marriage. Obviously, this case creates conflicts between Louisa and her father.

Mr. Gradgrind expects Louisa to obey his values, while Louisa feel guilty for doing or thinking something breaking the values although, it is opposite with her conscience. The obedience to her father conquered her conscience; surely it creates an anxiety including moral anxiety, because of her super ego presses her ego not to break the values.

In this study the researcher intends to conduct a study on psychological aspect, especially psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud. To describe the structure of personality, Freud developed a comprehensive theory in which he said personality consisted of three separate but interacting parts, the id, the ego and the superego. The study is focused on the anxiety of Louisa, the main character in *Hard Times*, a novel written by Charles Dickens.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the research, the researcher proposes a single problem statement. The problem of this research is “How is Moral Anxiety reflected in Charles Dickens’s *Hard Times*?”

C. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the researcher needs to limit the study. The researcher is going to analyze Louisa character from psychoanalytic approach.

D. Literature Review

There are some researches who conducted different studies of Charles Dickens's *Hard Times* for their research or thesis. One of them is Indah Nuraeni, entitled "One Aspects of the Educational Philosophy for Raising Children". She focuses the research on the worldview of one Dickens's character in the novel, Mr. Gradgrind dealing with his philosophy about education. Then, Marxist analysis of the same novel is conducted by Kustiani Pujiastuti with the title "A Marxist Analysis of Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*." She uses Marxist theories to analyze the novel. The latest but not the last, Dwi Apriyanti writes a thesis with the title "Sociological study on Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*" she attempts to analyze the novel based on sociological perspective by identifying the social background of the Mid nineteenth century English society when Dickens wrote *Hard Times*.

Different from the previous studies, the present study focuses on the main character Louisa, as the object of the analysis. The main study shows the moral anxiety in Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*, analyzed from psychoanalytic perspective.

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the novel in term of its structural analysis, by finding character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot and theme.
2. To analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic perspective.

F. Benefits of the Study

By researching Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*, two benefits can be gained as follows:

1. Theoretical benefit

It gives contribution to the large body in knowledge particularly literary studies on Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*.

2. Practical benefit

To get the Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

G. Research Method

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative method and to understand this novel, the researcher previously relates one and another to make this easy to analyze. In this study, the researcher has some steps as follows:

1. Object of the study

The object of the study is Charles Dickens's *Hard Times*.

2. Data source

In doing this study, the researcher uses two sources of data namely primary and secondary data sources.

- a. Primary data source

The primary data source is the novel itself, *Hard Times* by Charles Dickens.

b. Secondary data source

The secondary data are taken from other sources, which are related with the primary data such as the biography of the author, the psychoanalytic, website about the novel *Hard Times*.

3. Method of Data Collection

The method used in this thesis is library research, which means that the data from both, primary and secondary sources are collected and recorded in a sort document used as evidence.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The first step in analyzing the data of this research is trying to clarify the obtained data by selecting the necessary data and excluding the unnecessary ones. The second step is analyzing data based on Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalytic.

H. Thesis Organization

The researcher divides the thesis into five chapters. Chapter One is the introduction which contains Background of the Study, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Research Method and Thesis Organization. Chapter Two deals with review of underlying theory. In this chapter, the researcher explains the basic principle theory of personality. Chapter Three is structural analysis. In this chapter the researcher explains the structural element of the study and discussion. Chapter Four is data analysis. It presents psychological analysis of the novel. Chapter Five is conclusion. This chapter draws the conclusion of the analysis and offers some suggestions