

CHAPTER I

INTROCUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is the presentation of human life. Literary works as the process of reflection of the authors's imagination that shows the phenomenon in their life. It means that when the authors make their literary works, they express the problems from the authors's point of view. Literary works deal with human life, it is appropriate to use psychology as an approach in understanding human being from psychological point of view. With such social interaction, an understanding of literary work also has conspiracy with human being. Everyone has different characteristic. Ambition is the same thing as drive. It means going after what he or she want in his or her life.

Ambitious characteristic deals with the psychological field. It concerns with human existence in the world and all of his or her mental and inner self problems, including attempting to basic personality, representing the rational thinking, and moral or ethical province of personality. Everyone in his or her life has ambition. If he or she has a dream in the future, he or she will try to work hard and find the best ways to reach it directly, although sometimes his or her dreams is fail. Sometimes, ambition obtains the positive and negative meaning. The ambitious person sometimes ignores his or her social conventions, norms, regulations, morals, and ethics. Ambition can become a negative thing when he or she reaches the target using the wrong way, for example, ambition to kill someone

because he or she has a power. Someone who has ambition to get revenge for someone else because he or she has the problem, will try to search various ways though he or she has to sacrifice anything. Ambition becomes positive when he or she reaches the target using the good way, for example, everybody has the desire to become a president, police, doctor, or company owner.

When he or she has a goal in the future, he or she will work hard and full of spirit and very ambitious to get it. This great desire encourages he or she to be more hard work to achieve goal in the perfect life. He or she knows that he or she has some weaknesses in his or her lives, so that he or she has many ways to reach his or her ambition. He or she must have spirit and struggle, he or she has a dream which can motivate her or him to reach the goal. The goal of this struggle is to reach glory.

Ambition to achieve glory is interesting object to be explored. These themes are often used by authors of literary work to build their story. Novel writers also often use it in their films. One of writers that reveals the story about ambition to achieve glory is Stieg Larsson in his novel entitled *The Girl with the Dragon*. *The Girl with the Dragon* is a crime novel by the late Swedish author and journalist Stieg Larsson. It is the first book of the *Millennium Series Trilogy*, published in 2005, and in English version published on 2008, became a best seller in Europe and the United States.

Stieg Larsson was born on August 15, 1954, in Skelleftehamn, Sweden. For the first nine years of his life, Larsson was raised by his maternal grandparents. He would later cite his grandfather, a committed political activist

who had been imprisoned during World War II for opposing the Nazis, as an especially influential role model. Larsson's grandfather passed away, however, when Stieg was only nine years old, at which time the boy moved in with his father, Erland Larsson, and his younger brother Joakim.

Stieg Larsson's favorite childhood pastime was reading, especially favoring the works of the English children's writer Enid Blyton and of Astrid Lindgren, the Swedish author of his favorite book, *The Adventures of Pippi Longstocking*. Larsson's parents were also avid lover of fiction, particularly fond of the crime novels of Maj Sjöwall and the detective fiction of Mickey Spillane, both authors who would leave strong imprints on Larsson's later writing. Before long, Larsson began writing his own stories; at the age of 12, he completed his first attempt at writing a novel. Coming of age during the Vietnam War, Larsson set aside fiction during his adolescence to focus on politics and journalism. His parents were also deeply political his father was a Communist and his mother was a prominent Social Democrat.

Before he ever conceived of the *Millennium* novels, Larsson had already lived a noteworthy life as a political activist and journalist and had achieved a modicum of fame and notoriety among Sweden's politically aware. Still, Larsson had never abandoned his childhood passion for science fiction and crime fiction, and during the 1990s he drafted a trilogy of crime novels now known as the Millennium Trilogy, whose original Swedish titles translate to *Men Who Hate Women*, *The Witch Who Dreamed of a Can of Petrol* and *The Exploding Castle in the Air*. The books were published to considerable success in Sweden before being

picked up by the small British publishing house Quercus and released under new English titles: *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* (2005), *The Girl Who Played with Fire* (2006) and *The Girl Who Kicked the Hornet's Nest* (2007).

The original title of the Stieg Larsson novel *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* was *Men Who Hate Women*. In summary of *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel, Mikael Blomkvist, a middle aged journalist who publishes the magazine Millennium in Stockholm, has just lost a libel case involving allegations about billionaire Swedish industrialist Hans-Erik Wennerstrom's unscrupulous activities, and is sentenced to three months incarceration. Facing professional disgrace and jail time, Blomkvist steps down from his position on the magazine's board of directors, despite strong objections from his longtime friend, occasional lover, and business partner Erika Berger. He is at this time offered a freelance assignment by Henrik Vanger, the elderly former CEO of Vanger Enterprises. Blomkvist accepts the assignment unaware yet that Vanger has commissioned a comprehensive investigation into Blomkvist's personal and professional history, to be carried out by the gifted private investigator Lisbeth Salander.

On the tiny island of Hedeby, several hours from Stockholm, Blomkvist visits Vanger at his estate. The elderly Vanger tempts Blomkvist with promises of not only financial reward for the assignment, but also solid evidence that Wennerström is truly the criminal Blomkvist believes him to be. Under these conditions, Blomkvist agrees to his cover story of spending a year writing the Vanger family history in order to shroud his true assignment: solving the "cold case" of Vanger's great-niece Harriet's disappearance 40 years earlier. Vanger

admits to being obsessed with her disappearance, and finding out the truth of what happened to Harriet, he also expresses his suspicion that Harriet was murdered by an unknown corrupt member of his family, many of whom were present in Hedeby on the day she went missing. Each year on his birthday Harriet gave Henrik a present of pressed flowers. Every year since Harriet's murder, Vanger explains, the murderer torments him with the same symbolic present of pressed flowers on his birthday.

Blomkvist immerses himself in the case in order to fulfill his contractual obligation, and after discovering that Salander has hacked into his computer, he convinces her to assist him with research. Eventually they become lovers, but due to her past, Blomkvist has trouble getting close to Salander, a loner who treats everyone she meets with hostility. In the end, the duo discover that Harriet's brother Martin, currently the CEO of Vanger Industries, has been raping and murdering women for years, having been groomed into serial murder by his father, Gottfried, who sexually abused both him and Harriet. Blomkvist attempts a confrontation with Martin, who in turn kidnaps his pursuer and takes him to a torture chamber hidden in Martin's house. Martin reveals that he is not responsible for Harriet's disappearance and presumed murder, but as Martin is about to kill Blomkvist, Lisbeth bursts in and attacks, rescuing him. Lisbeth frees Blomkvist.

Blomkvist and Lisbeth realize that Harriet was not actually murdered, but instead ran away in order to escape from her brother, who had been sexually abusing her. With the help of Lisbeth's hacking skills and contacts, they manage to track her to Australia, where she now runs a sheep farming company. When

finally confronted, she confirms their account of the case, but also reveals that she is the one who was actually responsible for the presumed accidental death of her father. Upon her return to Sweden, she is happily reunited with Vanger and begins to take a leading role in the newly leaderless family business.

Vanger's promises of evidence regarding Wennerstrom prove to have been mostly a lure for Blomkvist and are not especially significant. Using her investigative skills however, Salander breaks into Wennerstrom's computer and discovers that his crimes go beyond what Blomkvist's conviction of libel. Using the evidence his partner finds, Blomkvist publishes an exposé article and subsequent book which destroy Wennerstrom and catapult himself and Millenium to national prominence.

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled “Ambition of Mikael Blomkvist Reflected in Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl with The Dragon Tattoo* Novel (2008) : A Psychoanalytic Approach “

B. Previous Study

In this research, the reseacher focuses on ambition of Mikael Blomkvist reflected in Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel (2008) : A Psychoanalytic Approach. To prove the originality of this research the researcher discusses previous studies that was done by Ari Fatmawati (2013), “Superwoman Reflected in David Fincher’s *The Girl With The Dragon Tattoo* Movie (2011): A Feminist Approach”.

Different from the previous research, this study focuses on the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist, one of the major characters in this novel by using psychoanalytic approach. The researcher give this research entitled “Ambition of Mikael Blomkvist Reflected in Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl With The Dragon Tattoo* Novel (2008) : A Psychoanalytic Approach”.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background of choosing the subject above, the researcher is going to focus her research on the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist in Stieg Larsson’s novel with the problem of this research is “How is the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist reflected in Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel?”

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research the researcher focuses on the analysis of Mikael Blomkvist’s ambition in Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel, published on 2008.

E. Objectives Study

Based on the problem statement that has been stated above, the objectives of analyzing Stieg Larsson’s *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel is to analyze the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study of the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist in Stieg Larsson novel has several benefits, they are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will enrich the study of literature especially on Stieg Larsson's *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*.

2. Practical Benefit

It is expected that the study gives deep understandings in literary field as reference to the readers or students, and enriches the literary study, particularly among the students especially on Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

G. Research Method

1. Type of Study

In this research, the researcher applies qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze using psychoanalytic approach. The steps to conduct the research are as the following: 1) determining the type of the study, 2) determining data and data source, 4) determining technique of data collection, and finally, 5) determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the research is Ambition of Mikael Blomkvist Reflected in Stieg Larsson's *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel (2008) : A Psychoanalytic Approach.

3. Types of the Data and the Data Source

Object of the research is:

a. Primary Data

The primary data sources are taken from Stieg Larsson's *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo* novel.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data sources are taken from literary books or any information related to ambition that support the psychoanalytic approach .

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The researcher used documentation as the method of collecting data in this research. The steps are as follows:

- a. Reading and Learning Comprehension the novel repeatedly.
- b. Reading translation novel to get more understanding.
- c. Reading some related reference to observe the theory, data and information.
- d. Accessing to the internet to get several information and articles related to the object of the study.
- e. Making a summary and determining (title, issue, topic, theory) about that novel.
- f. Classifying the data into several part categories.
- g. Drawing conclusion based on the data analysis.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher applies a descriptive approach. The steps taken by the researcher in analyzing data are as follows: the first is analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Focus will be found on the structural analysis of the Novel. The second step is analyzing the data based on psychoanalytic approach. Focus will be paid on the ambition of Mikael Blomkvist, and draws a conclusion.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research consists of five chapters. *Chapter I* is Introduction, which consists of background, literary review, research problem, research objective, research limitation, research benefit, research methodology, and the last is research organization. *Chapter II*, comprises of the Underlying theory, which presents notion of Psychoanalytic approach, the structure of personality, the notion of ambition and theoretical application. *Chapter III* is Structural analysis of the novel, which involves the structural elements of character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, theme and discussion. *Chapter IV*, constitutes Psychoanalytic analysis of the personality. The last is *Chapter V* which contains Conclusion and Suggestion.