CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

There are many people living in this world. Each person in society has different characters. When the various characters cannot harmonize other people, it can raise social conflicts. There are many conflicts rising in society. One example of them is the desire of exacting vengeance. Vengeance is a harm committed to guilty people as the punishment for harm that they have executed to that person or related one. The phenomenon of seeking vengeance frequently happens in plural society. People who cannot pull out their selves because of their distaste toward other people tend to commit bad deeds. The reasons of distaste can be social jealousy, betrayal, discrimination, injustice, etc.

According to Freud (in Trechter, 2011: 45), Humans are “pain avoiders and do not like to be harmed”. Human being does not like to have problem making them fear and threatened or even to have bad deeds from other people. The person who experiences the bad thing will get oppressed in his mind. It will arise emotion of anger within his self that he cannot accept that bad deeds which are committed toward him. That person who feels such a feeling or the victim will always remember what the person or offender did to him. He cannot just release his affliction and forget what had actually happened to him.
The victim will try to give punishment which is equal or even more painful toward the offender. This phenomena can be called as vengeance. The victim seeks vengeance for the thing that makes him suffer. For him, seeking vengeance is necessary. It is a kind of happiness which can make self-satisfaction for the victim. The victim can get his catharsis by paying back for what the offender did to him. He cannot maintain his self whether what he does is right or not. In his mind, exacting vengeance is the best way to communicate with the offender what the victim experiences because of the offender’s bad deeds. The suffering of the victim will motivate to set plan how the offender can feel the same affliction of the victim had. The victim is satisfied when the victim sees the offender suffers and it can be a message for the offender why the vengeance was directed toward him (Gollwitzer and Markus, 2009: 840).

An affair of exacting vengeance frequently occurs in society as a kind of destructive social problem. This disease becomes unplayful problem because this affair can destabilize and harass social tranquility. Majority of problems motived by vengeance desire tend to be violent and crime, for example: homicide, terrorism, school shooting, and bombings. Therefore, this destructive affair becomes serious concern for many parties, for example: psychologists, psychiatrists, criminologists, and artists.

To artists, the phenomenon of vengeance is a dangerous problem in society. Thus, to express their concern about this affair, they then make masterpiece reflecting this phenomena in written and spoken form, such as: novels, poetry, and songs. One of the artists concerning with this affair is the novelist
Alexandre Dumas. He wrote a novel reflecting vengeance affair named *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Alexandre Dumas was born on 24 July 1802 and died on 5 December 1870. He was a French playwright and writer. The majority of his novels was historical novels of high adventure. During his writing career, he managed to create many best seller novels and were translated into nearly 100 languages. These have made him as one of the most widely read French authors in history.

His novel *The Count of Monte Cristo* is a novel from French. Its original title is *Le Comte de Monte-Cristo*. Due to a phenomenal novel, it is then translated into many languages, one of them is English. This great novel was complete in 1844. This book is consisted of 1276 pages and published by Penguin classics. This novel became one of the author's most popular works beside a phenomenal novel The Three Musketeers.

The story takes place in France, Italy, islands in the Mediterranean, and in the Levant during the historical events of 1815–1838. *The Count of Monte Cristo* is a kind of adventure novel which is primarily storied about forgiveness, hope, justice, mercy, and vengeance.

Many of Dumas’ novels, such as *The Count of Monte Cristo*, The Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After, and The Vicomte de Bragelonne: Ten Years Later were published as serials. Moreover, since the early twentieth century, his novels have been adapted into movies for nearly 200 films. His last novel, *The Knight of Sainte-Hermine*, was unfinished at his death. However, the novel could be finalized by a scholar, Claude Schopp and was published in 2005.
During his life, Dumas was known to live in extravagance and fell bankrupt as he spent lavishly on women. In a research, he has been found to have 40 mistresses.

*The Count of Monte Cristo* got many reviews from the readers since it had been published for a couple of years ago. It was a great classical novel firstly published in 1844. The novel was rewarded many positives reviews. On amazon.co.uk, a website contributing review of novel, provides data showing that there are many positive responses than negative one. Having been calculated lastly on the twenty-fourth of September 2013, there are 170 reviewers giving out the value for the novel. There are 126 reviewers giving out five stars of five stars, 29 reviewers giving out 4 stars of five stars, one reviewer giving out 2 star of five stars, and five reviewers giving out 1 star of five stars.

For the positive response, the researcher chooses two representatives, namely Maggismith and Ad Van Der Rest. For Maggismith, the novel *The Count of Monte Cristo* had interesting plot and many twists which could be found around the story. There were also themes in the story. The story was about a man's revenge but it incorporated so many other things. It was about travel and adventure (which for a 19thC reader was intriguing, but is also for today's reader), disguise (and deception), morality (putting right an injustice and the consequences), romantic intrigue, religion (confession, forgiveness), wealth and poverty, history and politics (Napoleon's escape from Elba), justice (courts), social etiquette and graces (equipages, dress, being seen at the right
soirees, etc.), disgrace (being made bankrupt), scandal (burying a live baby), and even some comedy (satire).

The other positive response is Van Der Rest. He said that the book was well worth the time, a readable classic. He gave clearly five stars. He loved the story, especially on Dante's fall and rise. It was mesmerizing. According to him, the writing style was straight-forward to read, and because the novel had a serialized style, there was usually an interesting plot development in each chapter.

On the contrary, there are also two reviewers as representatives to value negatively. They are Lyamshin and Mr. D. J. Read. According to him, this novel had a good story, but it was a sizeable novel. It’s too long and characters’ dialogue is absurdly formalized. According to him, the plot device was crude and heavy-handed and became very tedious when there was no real variety of tone or rhythm: every single person in the book always spoke exactly like the author. The other negative response came from Mr. D. J. read. He said that we needed struggle on reading to understand the story. It had confusing conversations, for example: where three barons were conversing, each was calling each other 'baron' until we were totally lost of reading. We could have up to three people talking on a single line, which was difficult.

This novel was very booming at its age and read by readers around the world. It is quoted from George Saintsbury in Wikipedia.com, he said that Monte Cristo is said to have been at its first appearance, and for some time subsequently, the most popular book in Europe. Perhaps no novel within a given number of years had so many readers and penetrated into so many different
This novel was also adapted into movie and TV. It was produced at least twenty-nine motion pictures based on it, as well as several television series and there were many movies lifting the name 'Monte Cristo' into their titles.

The book began with the success of Edmond Dantes on bringing home the crews and the loads safely because the captain was died. Because of his great performance, he got a promotion to be a captain. Dantes was so happy because he got promotion and would marry his fiancée, Mercedes. Unfortunately, his happiness was not well greeted. There were three men who did not like the happiness of Edmond Dantes. They were Danglars, Caderousse, and Fernand Mondego. Danglars, a ship accountant, coveted Dantes' promotion. Caderousse, the unprincipled neighbor and a tailor who made loans to Dantes’s father, did not like Dantes. Moreover, Fernand Mondego, a fisherman, fell in love with Mercedes. He was also very jealous and did not like Dantes because he would marry the girl he loved, Mercedes.

The three made conspiracy to eliminate Dantes away by sending out a fake letter regarding betrayal of him toward his nation and support for the movement of Napoleon Bonaparte. After the letter was sent out, the authorities then arrested Edmond, who was holding a wedding party at that time. Edmond was then brought to meet Monsieur Villefort, a prosecutor. After reading the letter, Villefort imprisoned Dantes in the Chateau d’if. Villefort thought that the letter would threaten his reputation and his father.
Edmond spent fourteen years in prison. During confinement, he met a wealthy Italian prisoners called Abbé Faria, a priest. Abbé educated Edmond about history, literature, science, and languages and they planned to get out of jail by digging. However, when their big plan almost succeeded, Abbé was severe sick and died. He remembered what Abbé said about his immense fortune located somewhere in Monte Cristo island. Dantes then hid his body, then fitted into the Abbé's burial sack. The guards arrived, carried the sack outside, and threw the body away to sea.

Dantes managed to escape and met smugglers. He joined working with them for a couple of month and then he tried to find the treasure in Monte Cristo. Finally, he discovered it and became a very rich man. With his immense treasure, he tried to exact vengeance upon his enemies. He changed his name into The Count of Monte Cristo.

He used his rich to help his former employer, Monsieur Morrel because of his care toward his father. He contrived the plan in which his enemies could feel the suffering which was crueler than death. For years, he searched for information of his enemies and collected obedient servants, freed slaves, and helped bandits to help his revenge. The Count of Monte Cristo was surprised when he knew that Fernand has married Mercedes and was now known as Count de Morcerf. To break down his life, Monte Cristo revealed his secret information to the press that Morcerf was a traitor and Morcerf is was so ashamed and ruined socially. Then his family was collapsed by being left by his wife, Mercedes and his son, Albert de Morcerf. He then ended his life by
shooting himself. To get revenge on Danglars, who loved money more than anything else, Monte Cristo ruined him financially. To avenge himself on Caderousse, Monte Cristo trapped greedy Caderousse by giving him jewelry which made him imprisoned because killing his own wife. When he was at Count’s residence to steal, he was killed by his friend, Benedetto.

To revenge himself on Villefort, Monte Cristo revealed his secret that he had illegitimate child from Madame Danglars. He did not know that his son was still alive because he buried him alive when he was baby. And the son was the killer of Caderousse. Moreover, his wife was the killer of his family. She poisoned his entire family. Her motive was to get the whole riches to her little son. Thus, the whole life of Villefort was falling apart and became crazy. At this point, Dantes is half-fearful that his revenge has been too thorough, he thought that his revenge took innocent people.

Because his revenge was completed, he left his riches to Maximillian Morrel (child of his employer he respected) and Valentine (Maximillian’s lover). At last, he took the ship and travelled around with Haidee and sought a new life with her new love.

*The Count of Monte Cristo* is an interesting and an inspiring novel. It is published around the world and is translated into many different languages so all people in the world can read it. Absolutely, it is an honor that the researcher can unearth the novel. There are four reasons why the researcher is interested in studying the novel. The first reason is the remarkable story of the novel. The second one is the cleverness of the main character in exacting his mission.
Another one is many issues can be found in the novel. The last is the necessity of vengeance exacted by Dantes.

The first reason is the remarkable story of the novel. Alexandre Dumas is very clever to arrange the words beautifully which make the readers can join into the stories. There are many twists in the novel. The readers are drowning while reading the novel. They can feel what is felt by the figures of the novel. Although it is a sizeable book, it still hypnotizes the reader to read it more and more without stopping.

The second one is the cleverness of the main character. Alexander Dumas cleverly wrote the protagonist figure, Edmond Dantes, to be an adorable figure. Edmond Dantes, however, used to be only a poor sailorman, he managed to arrange complicated plan to get his vengeance perfectly without getting aware by his enemies. He also disguised as another person to approach enemies and search for information of his enemies.

The third one is many issues can be found in the novel. This novel can be said as a complex novel. There are many problems revealed in this novel. The problems which can be found in this novel are forgiveness, mercy, vengeance, romantic intrigue, conspiracy, etc. This complexity makes this novel interesting to research and read.

The last is the necessity of vengeance exacted by Dantes. This is the main conflict in the novel. The revenge which raises within Dantes because of his life stolen by his jealous enemies, namely Danglars, Fernand, Caderousse, and Villefort. Dantes then uses his riches and sets complicated plan to pay back
their deeds upon his stolen life. This is all done to make them aware of and feel the suffering experienced by Dantes.

The researcher uses the psychoanalytic criticism as an approach to analyze the novel, because the story has the issue revealing the main actor Edmond Dantes as The Count of Monte Cristo who will get his vengeance. Consequently, the researcher encourages himself to propose the title: THE NECESSITY OF VENGEANCE REFLECTED IN ALEXANDRE DUMAS’ THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO (1844): A PSYCHOANALYTIC CRITICISM.

B. Literature Review

There are some literature reviews concerning with The Count of Monte Cristo (1844) written by Alexandre Dumas. Grace Tjahjaputri (2002) with her thesis entitled a Study of Edmond Dantes's Character Change before the Denunciation, after the Denunciation, and after the Revenge in Alexandre Dumas's the Count of Monte Cristo. She concludes that taking revenge does not always bring satisfaction for the doers. Finally, vengeance makes a man’s character become worse. Latifah’s research paper (2005) entitles Personality of the Main Character “Edmond Dantes” as Reflected in Alexandre Dumas’ the Count of Monte Cristo. She concludes that the environment surrounding the main character “Edmond Dantes “influenced the main character’s personality. The other thesis is from Antonius Christopher (2009) entitled Edmond Dantes' changing concept of justice in Alexandre Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo. He concludes that Edmond Dantes' case shows that retributive justice is not a perfect
concept of justice because it will create another trouble. On one hand, restorative justice can give the solution to the problem. Moreover, by using ProQuest, the researcher managed to find foreign researchers analyzing novel the Count of Monte Cristo. They are Abdollah Karimzadeh and Heith Copes. Abdollah Karimzadeh’s research entitles Investigating Intersystemic Relations between Iran’s Constitutional Literature and French Literary System: A Comparative Literary Study. He investigates the Iranian literary polysystem during and after the Constitutional Revolution of 1906-1911 by comparing literary study between two Iranian novels (Shams-o Toghra and Eshgh-Saltanat) and the translations of two French novels (The Count of Monte Cristo and The Three Mosketeers).

Heith Copes’ research entitles Street Justice: Retaliation in the Criminal Underworld. In his research, he concluded that the authors’ writing style, insights, and analyses coupled with offenders’ personal accounts successfully bring the reader into the criminal underworld so that we can understand the pressures and constraints associated with street vengeance. Those interested in qualitative criminology will find it a valuable resource. While this researcher focuses on the necessity of vengeance experienced by the major figure by using psychoanalytic approach.

Based on the reason above, the researcher tries to analyze THE NECESSITY OF VENGEANCE REFLECTED IN ALEXANDRE DUMAS’ THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO (1844): A PSYCHOANALYTIC CRITICISM.
C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of study, the writer proposes the major problem with research question “How Necessity of Vengeance is reflected in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844)?”

The problem of the study is then dissected further into the following research questions:

1. How is Necessity of Vengeance elaborated in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844)?
2. Why is vengeance necessary in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844)?
3. Why does the author address the vengeance in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844)?

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses on the research in analyzing necessity of vengeance in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* novel only. Moreover, the approach used in the research is psychoanalytic approach which is proposed by Freud.

E. Objectives of the Study

Conducting the research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study, as follows:

1. To describe *The Count of Monte Cristo* novel based on structural elements of novel.
2. To analyze Necessity of Vengeance reflected in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* based on psychoanalytical criticism.

**F. Benefits of the Study**

The researcher is expecting a lot that the research which investigates the issue Necessity of Vengeance in *The Count of Monte Cristo* novel bears many benefits. The benefits of this study will be differentiated into two benefits, as follows:

1. **Theoretical Benefits**

   The result of this study is expected to be able to give information and contribution of knowledge to the academic reference. It can be also as a reference for other researchers who want to conduct further research and particularly the literary studies on *The Count of Monte Cristo* novel.

2. **Practical Benefits**

   The study is expected to enrich knowledge and experience in understanding the novel and applying the theory in the analysis for the writer, other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, and other universities are interested in literature.

**G. Research Method**

1. **Type of the Study**

   In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research. It is library research while data sources need literary data. This kind of research has purpose to analyze literature using psychoanalytic approach. There are some steps to conduct the research. They are (1) determining the type of
the study (2) determining the object of the study (3) determining data and data source (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is necessity of vengeance reflected in Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844). It is analyzed by using a psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

There are two data sources which are needed to conduct this research. They are primary data sources and secondary data sources.

   a. Primary Data Sources

      The source of primary data is Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844).

   b. Secondary Data

      The sources of secondary data are taken from other sources related the study, such as: website, dictionary, and some books which support the research.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

   The techniques of collecting data are reading novel and note taking, the steps are as follows:

   a. Reading the novel *The Count of Monte Cristo* several times.

   b. Determining the characters of novel.
c. Taking notes of important things for both of primary and secondary data source.

d. Classifying data by determining the relevant data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. It relates to structural elements of the novel named Alexandre Dumas’ *The Count of Monte Cristo* (1844).

II. Research Paper Organization

The researcher organizes the research paper into five chapters. First Chapter concerns with introduction, which consists of the background of the study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and research paper organization. Second chapter is the underlying theory, which elaborates the notion of Psychoanalytic theory, Structure of Personality, Structural Elements of the novel and Theoretical Application. The next chapter deals with structural analysis which explains the structural elements of the story and discussion. Then, chapter IV deals with data analysis. This chapter describes the application of the underlying theory in the novel. The last chapter elaborates Conclusion and Suggestion.