

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

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

*Never Let Me Go* (2005) is a dystopian science fiction novel by Japanese-born British author Kazuo Ishiguro. It was shortlisted for the 2005 Booker Prize (an award Ishiguro had previously won in 1989 for *The Remains of the Day*), for the 2006 Arthur C. Clarke Award and for the 2005 National Book Critics Circle Award. *TIME* magazine named it the best novel of 2005 and included the novel in its *TIME* 100 Best English-language Novels from 1923 to 2005. It also received an ALA Alex Award in 2006. It was made into a film directed by Mark Romanic in 2010. It releases in Indonesia on September 2011. Hailsham boarding school in East Sussex, England. It is clear from the peculiar way the teachers known as "guardians" treat the students, that Hailsham is not a normal boarding school. Eventually, it is revealed to the reader and to the students that the children are clones created to provide vital organs for non-clones ("originals"). The students, are not taught any life skills, though the teachers encourage the students to produce various forms of art and poetry. The best works are chosen by a woman known only as "Madame," who takes them away. Students believe she keeps their work in a secret Gallery although this is not discussed with guardians.

The three main characters Ruth, Tommy and Kathy develop a close

friendship. From a young age, Kathy seems to have resigned herself to being a rather passive observer of other people and the choices they make, instead of making her own. Tommy, an isolated boy who struggles to be creative, is often the target of bullies. And while Ruth is an extrovert with strong opinions who appears to be the center of social activity in her cohort, she is not as confident as she is perceived to be.

The conflict starts to begin when Tommy and Ruth become donors and Kathy becomes a "career." About ten years go by without Kathy seeing Ruth or Tommy. Towards the end of this time Kathy sees her old classmate Laura, who is also a career, and they speak. The reader learns from their conversation that Hailsham has recently closed and that Ruth is on her first donation, which did not go well, and her health has deteriorated. Kathy begins to care for Ruth, and Ruth is aware that the next donation will most likely be her last. She suggests to Kathy that they take a trip and, knowing that Tommy is in a nearby facility, bring Tommy with them. Kathy and Ruth pick up Tommy at his hospital, and they drive to see an abandoned boat in the middle of a marshland. Kathy then becomes Tommy's career and begins a romantic relationship with him. For a time they are happy, but then think again about the possible deferral. Tommy selects pieces of his art to show to Madame, and, encouraged by Ruth's last wishes they go to Madame's address. Their goal is to see if they can defer Tommy's fourth donation (which is often the last one). Tommy has brought his art with him, as evidence of his personality, to back up his claims that he and Kathy are in

love. Madame leads Kathy and Tommy inside, where they also meet Miss Emily, their old headmistress. They learn that Hailsham was a failed effort on their part to prove to society that clones had souls. They emphasized art as a means to make this point to the world. However, the experiment ultimately failed to achieve what they had wanted and they lost their funding and Hailsham had to be closed. Other clones were raised in much grimmer circumstances. Miss Emily dismisses the rumor that Hailsham students may defer their donations if they fall in love.

The pair learn that Hailsham was an experiment to improve the living conditions and alter societal attitudes toward clones. Until Hailsham, society had preferred to view clones merely as non-human sources of organs. Kathy and Tommy learn that Madame actually was disgusted by the clones, and that Miss Lucy (another teacher at Hailsham) was dismissed for her dangerously open attitudes towards them. Tommy is upset and bewildered by the discovery of the purpose of Hailsham, whereas Kathy appears simply humbled, as if she has passively accepted her fate. The novel ends after Tommy's "completion" (i.e. death), on a note of resignation, as Kathy will now become a donor and eventually "complete."

Kazuo Ishiguro was born in Nagasaki, Japan, on 8 November 1954. He came to Britain in 1960 when his father began research at the National Institute of Oceanography, and was educated at a grammar school for boys in Surrey. Afterwards he worked as a grouse-beater for the Queen Mother at Balmorals before enrolling at the University of Kent, Canterbury where he

read English and Philosophy also employed as a community worker in Glasgow (1976), and after graduating worked as a residential social worker in London. He studied Creative Writing at the University of East Anglia, a member of the postgraduate course run by Malcolm Bradbury, where he met Angela Carter, who became an early mentor. He has been writing full-time since 1982. In 1983, shortly after the publication of his first novel, Kazuo Ishiguro was nominated by *Grant* magazine as one of the 20 'Best of Young Researcher.

In 1981 three of his short stories were published in *Introductions 7: Stories by New Researchers*. His first novel, *A Pale View of Hills* (1982), narrated by a Japanese widow living in England, draws on the destruction and rehabilitation of Nagasaki. It was awarded the Winifred Holtby Memorial Prize. It was followed by *An Artist of the Floating World* (1986), which explores Japanese national attitudes to the Second World War through the story of former artist Masuji Ono, haunted by his military past.

Ishiguro's third novel, *The Remains of the Day* (1989), is set in post-war England, and tells the story of an elderly English butler confronting disillusionment as he recalls a life spent in service, memories viewed against a backdrop of war and the rise of Fascism. It was awarded the Booker Prize for Fiction, and was subsequently made into an award-winning film starring Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson. His next novel, *The Unconsoled* (1995), a formally inventive narrative in which a concert pianist struggles to fulfill a schedule of rehearsals and performances

in an unnamed European city.

Kazuo Ishiguro's fifth novel, *When We Were Orphans* (2000), is set in Shanghai in the early part of the twentieth century, and is narrated by a private detective investigating his parents' disappearance in the city some 20 years earlier. It was shortlisted for both the Whitbread Novel Award. He has also written two original screenplays for Channel 4 Television, *A Profile of Arthur J. Mason*, broadcast in 1984, and *The Gourmet*, broadcast in 1986. He was awarded the OBE in 1995 for services to literature and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was awarded the Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres by the French government in 1998.

Kazuo Ishiguro lives in London with his wife and daughter. His latest novel is *Never Let Me Go* (2005) and he collaborated with George Tolls and Guy Madding on the screenplay for *The Saddest Music in the World*, a melodrama set in the 1930s, starring Isabella Rossellini. In 2009, his first short story collection, *Nocturnes: Five Stories of Music and Nightfall*, was published, and shortlisted for the 2010 James Tait Black Memorial Prize (for fiction).

Based on the story of *Never Let Me Go* novel above has a lot of values that teach us something really important. There are four reasons that make this interesting.

First, the novel tells about love because love is a basic human emotion, but to understand how and why it happened is not easy. In fact, many people have suggested that love is something that is just a science and

could not understand. Second, this novel is touched on love toward the characters, especially for the major character and very influential to their psychology and it also visible enough. The researcher uses this theory for knowing of each character especially the major character in this novel. Third, *Never Let Me Go* is a dystopian science fiction novel and is a wonderful novel by Japanese-born British author Kazuo Ishiguro. Last, the present researcher is a student in Department of English Education of Surakarta. This is necessary to complete the thesis as the requirement of graduation program.

Based on these reasons above, the researcher will analyze *Never Let Me Go* novel using individual psychology. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting this research entitled "**KATHY H'S STRUGGLE FOR GETTING TRUE LOVE IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S *NEVER LET ME GO* NOVEL (2005) : AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**"

## **B. Literature Review**

There is no previous study on *Never Let Me Go* novel, at least in university in central Java. Especially in UMS and the researcher had researched through local and digital libraries and found none of it. So, that the researcher cannot compare this research with other research because this is the first study of *Never Let Me Go* novel.

**C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background of the study, the researcher will concern to analyzing Kathy H' as a major character. So the researcher proposes single problem statement it is “How does Kathy H’s struggle for getting true love In Kazuo Ishiguro’s never let me go novel ?”

**D. Limitation of the Study**

In order to ease the researcher in analyzing the research, the researcher decided to focus on Kathy H's Struggle For Getting True Love In Kazuo Ishiguro’s Never Let Me Go Novel (2005) : An Individual Psychological Approach.

**E. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement, the objectives of the study are :

1. To analyze the novel based on the structural elements of the novel.
2. To analyze the novel based on the Individual Psychological Approach.

**F. Benefit of the Study**

The benefits expected from the study are as follows:

**1. Theoretical Benefit**

To give some information which can be used by the other researchers who are interested in analyzing this literary work and to give a contribution to other literary research especially in the study of *Never*

*Let Me Go* novel.

## **2. Practical Benefit**

For getting deeper understanding about social issues in *Never Let Me Go* novel and to enlarge the literary study, principally among the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Type of the Study**

In this research, the researcher applies qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze using Individual Psychological Approach.

### **2. Object of the Study**

The object of the study is *Never Let Me Go* novel by Kazuo Ishiguro published in 2005. It is analyzed by using an individual psychological approach.

### **3. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

There are two types of data sources namely primary data and secondary data source are follows

#### **a. Primary Data Source**

The primary data source is the novel itself, *Never Let Me Go* novel written by Kazuo Ishiguro.

#### b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source includes references and data or materials related to the research picked up from the books and the internet.

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

The techniques of data collection are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel.
- b. Arranging the data into several groups based on its theoretical category.
- c. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis.
- d. Drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

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

In analyzing the data, the researcher applies a descriptive approach. The steps taken by the researcher in analyzing the data are as follows, the first is analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the novel. The second step is analyzing the data based on Individual Psychological Approach.

## H. Research Paper Organization

In order to give the guidance for the researcher and the reader in reading the research paper the researcher divides this research paper into five chapters. Chapter 1 is introduction that consist of the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II is present the underlying theory consisting of Individual Psychological Approach, Struggle and Loves. Chapter III is Structural Analysis of *Never Let Me Go novel*. Chapter IV is the Individual Psychological Analysis. Chapter V consist conclusion and suggestion.