

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literature is about presentation of human life. Literary work is reflection of the authors's imagination that shows of the phenomenon in their life. It means when that the authors make their literary works, there is an expression of problem from the author's point of view. Literary work has relation with human life, it is appropriate to use psychology as an approach in understanding human being from psychological point of view. An understanding literary work also has connection with human being. Frustration is phenomenon experienced by every human being. It means stress can make some syndroms as a result of pressure in human's mind. Psychology expert, Hilgard (1962: 498) says that frustrating event is one in which directed activity is blocked, slowed up, or otherwise interfered with. Frustration is also analyzed in Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. According to Freud in Lundin (1969:18), frustration is anything that prevented a painful or uncomfortable excitation within the personality from being relieved pleasure principle, the goal of the id, is denied.

Frustration phenomenon deals with the psychological field. Tired with study or work is the mostly cause some people have a stress in their mind. In essence, frustration refers to a condition of sustained motivation without satisfaction, an important recurring aspect off all people's experience. Most people are accustomed to thinking of frustration

as special or “undesirable” circumstance. Sometimes, people who suffer advanced frustration usually make a strange behavior. That strange behavior can become a syndrome for many people, one of them is Pervasive Developmental Disorders. Pervasive Developmental Disorder (PDD) is the diagnostic terminology for a group of individuals who present with an underlying impairment in the communication process and connectedness to the world around them. This impairment in turn pervades over all areas of development. The inability to fully connect, or relate appropriately to one's surroundings greatly influences learning and the pathway of development (Quinn and Malone, 2000: 22). As mentioned previously, a developmental disorder entails a compilation of characteristics that set the group apart from their peers but are in common with each other. In the case of PDD, the characteristics include impairments in the areas of language and communication, socialization, and use of imaginative play. The disorder is viewed as a spectrum disorder because there is a great deal of variability in the presentation of the disorder along a spectrum of severity (Quinn and Malone, 2000: 22). Generally this syndrome happens in work and school life.

In work life, syndrome PDD will happen to some people who have many problems at their work surroundings stress with partner, high pressure from the boss, have a big debt, etc. There are some causes PDD can happen to people. This condition does not just happen to people which have some work but also to students. Students can have a big stress when

they meet with difficult problems in their learning activity. There are some causes of PDD to students like bullying, bad score, frightening teacher, etc. (Bryson, Clark, and Smith, 1988: Study 12) provided some evidence that those families who refused to cooperate in the intensive assessment phase had children with ABC scores similar to other false positives in their study, suggesting that these children were unlikely to have autism. (Webb, Morey, et al. 2003: Study 40) similarly produced data showing increasing refusal rate in those with fewer ICD-10 PDD symptoms. By contrast, in a Japanese study (Sugiyama & Abe, 1989: Study 13) where 17.3% of parents refused further investigations for their 18-month-old children who had failed a developmental check, follow-up data at age 3 suggested that half of these children still displayed developmental problems. And because of that, the syndrome can influence their ability for having social interaction and making a relationship to others.

Psychological and mental case is interesting objects to be explored. These themes are often used by authors of literary work to build their story. One conflict of writers which reveals about psychological and mental is Japanese author Haruki Murakami in his novel entitled *After Dark*. It was originally published in 2004. Then this novel was translated into English by Harvill Secker and published again in 2007 with English language.

Haruki Murakami was born in Kyoto in 1949. He was born in post World War II Japan to parents who both taught Japanese literature. As a

child he read the works of various American authors like Kurt Vonnegut, Richard Brautigan and Jack Kerouac. His works focussed on fiction and non-fiction are critically acclaimed the world over and not just in Japan. Considered a significant figure in postmodern literature, his works are characterized by elements of surrealism and nihilism. He got the sudden inspiration to write a novel when he was watching a baseball match and since then there has been no looking back. He wrote his first piece of literary work, a 200-page novel which he sent to a writing contest for new writers. He won the first prize and was inspired to write more (<http://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/haruki-murakami-1590.php>) . Following the publication of his first novel in Japanese in 1979, he sold the jazz bar he ran with his wife and became a full-time writer (<http://www.murakamibooks.co.uk/biography/>).

The original title of the Haruki Murakami novel is *After dark*. The story begins before the middle of the night in Tokyo. Then switch to a Denny 's restaurant where all the customers are not alone except for a young woman who was reading a book. The young woman named Mari Asai (*After Dark: 2004*). He does not look or wait for someone to eat dinner, but only want to spend time reading books at night with the restaurant while drinking coffee. Not long after that there was a man with a trombone Let's go in and look familiar. The man named Takahashi, a jazz musician who used to practice at night around the place and intend to stop by the restaurant for dinner. After that he tried to say hello and let

them both having a conversation that is long enough because Takahashi is a man who is quite chatty. After a few moments, Takahashi separated with Mari for training and Takahashi advised not to go anywhere because he 'll be back after practice (After Dark: 2004).

In summary of Haruki Murakami (After Dark: 2004) then shortly after, there was a big tall woman entered the restaurant and looked around the room Denny 's. And it turns out he was looking for Mari. He knows Mari from Takahashi story. The woman asked for help intend to translate the language of a prostitute from china abused by customers. The woman named Kaoru Love Hotel manager.

In other places, there is a beautiful woman who was sleeping in his room. Sleep soundly as if no matter what happens to her arounds. The woman named Eri Asai, Mari sister which is the famous TV models. However, for some reason, She stressed with his job and began to shut himself in his room all day. Thenback to Mari setting, Mari and Kaoru finally knowed that the man who hurt the Chinese prostitutes are employees of the company is very well known game. The employee named Shirakawa (After Dark: 2004).

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled **“Pervasive Developmental Disorders reflected in Haruki Murakami’s After Dark Novel (2004): A Psychoanalytic Approach.”**

B. Literature Review

The writer personally thinks that *After Dark* is a unique novel to read and also to be a research object. It is shown with the previous studied by J.P.Dil, Masayu Oda, and Tutut Dwi Desiningtyas that was created before this research. Both were using the same book, but with different perspective.

The first research was written by J.P.Dhil on 2007 from University of Canterbury with title "*Haruki Murakami and The Search of Self-Therapy*". On that research, J.P.Dil concerned about the psychological relationship between of the author (Haruki Murakami) and his novels (including *After Dark*). Here, he believed that psychological condition will always influence every word inside the novels, and if some common words inside the novels does not contain the common meaning, but it is used to represent something else that is more complicated and deep.

The second research is written by Masayu Oda in 2011 with title "村上春樹「アフターダーク」の空間的読解「闇」と出会う場所としての深夜の街" or in English it means "Spatial Analysis of Murakami Haruki's "After dark": Midnight Town as A Place Where We Encounter The Darkness", which described the midnight life in the town.

The third research is created by Tutut Dwi Desiningtyas in 2013. Here, she focused on the reaction and opinion of Mari and Takahashi (the characters of the novel) about the modernism paradigmatic in Japan.

Based on the review above, the previous studies are different with the research created by the writer. The first research focused on the influence of the psychological condition of the author to the novel (structural approach), while the second and third research were using sociological approach. Writer here is trying to conduct the study on Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* based on the psychological perspectives. In this study, the writer analyzed pervasive developmental disorders phenomenon is reflected on this novel. The similarity between this study and previous studies is the use of *After Dark* novel (2004) as data source.

The researcher uses Psychoanalytic Approach to analyze the data and uses Social Relationship as an object. The writer analyzes **“Pervasive Developmental Disorders reflected at Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004): A Psychoanalytic Approach.”**

C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of study, the writer aims at analyzing the problem “How is Pervasive Developmental Disorders reflected at Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004)?”

D. Limitation of The Study

The writer focuses on the research in analyzing Pervasive Developmental Disorders syndrom toward character Eri Asai at Haruki Murakami *After Dark* (2004) on a Psychanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of The Study

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

1. To describe *After Dark* novel based on structural elements of novel.
2. To analyze Pervasive Developmental Disorders syndrom reflected in Haruki Murakami *After Dark* based on a psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of The Study

The researchers expecting a lot that the research which investigates the issue “Pervasive Developmental Disorders syndrom toward character Eri Asai in this *After Dark* novel bears many benefits. The benefits of this study will be differentiate into two benefits:

1. Theoritical 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 this *After Dark* novel.

2. Pratical Benefits

The study is expected to enrich knowledge and experience for the writer in many things and for other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or for other universities where have the same interest in literary study on the literature from a psychoanalytic Approach.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources need literary data. This kind of research has purpose to analyze literature using a psychoanalytic approach 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 Pervasive Developmental Disorders Reflected in *Haruki Murakami's After Dark* (2004). It is analyzed by using a psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and 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 Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* novel (2004). It is published by Tokyo: Kodansha.

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 Data Collection

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

- a. Reading the original novel *After Dark* 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 Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. The steps which it taken by the researcher in analyzing the data are as follows: the first is analyzing the data based on its characters and structural elements. Focus will be paid on the character and the structural of analysis of the novel. The second step is analyzing the data based on psychoanalytic approach. Focus will be paid on the pervasive development disorders syndrom.

H. Paper Organization

This research paper organization of Pervasive Developmental Disorders Reflected in *Haruki Murakami's After Dark* (2004) is as follows:

Chapter I is 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.

Chapter II concerns with the underlying theory, which elaborates the notion of Psychoanalytic theory, Structure of Personality, Structural Elements of the novel and Theoretical Application.

Chapter III deals with social background and characteristic of Japanese society in twentieth century and early of twenty first century

Chapter IV comprises of the structural analysis of the novel, which includes the narrative elements, technical elements, and discussion.

Chapter V describes the Psychoanalytic analysis.

Chapter VI elaborates Conclusion and Suggestion.