

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

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

Literary work has the same significance in meaning as understanding human's existence with this mental and inner-self problem. Literature is a work that expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings, and attitudes toward life and the world (George 1965:16). Since literature is the exposition of human mental life, it can be said that literary works has relationship to psychology. Literary works and psychology have the same object of the research that is human being. According to Adler (in Ryckman, 1985: 95), individual psychology is a science that attempts to understand the experiences and behavior of each personality should be to serve as fruitful guide for therapists and ultimately for everyone, in affecting change toward more psychologically healthy behavior.

In the other statements, Adler (in Feist, 1985: 64) states that Individual Psychology insists on fundamental unity of personality. Weliek and Warren (1956:90) state that the processes of the author's creation are the objects of the psychologist investigate curiosity. "Individual psychology insists on the fundamental unity of personality. All apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one self-consistent totally" (Adler in Feist, 1985: 64). In other word, individual has physical and personality as a unity in conducting his action who is guided by attitudes toward social life.

Another Adler's statement (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 139) is "the foremost challenge confronting individual psychology is to prove this unity in each individual: in thinking, feeling, and acting, the so-called conscious and unconscious, in every expression of personality".

According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992: 140), "every person has a natural aptitude for community feeling or social interest, the innate ability to engage in cooperative reciprocal social relations". Meanwhile, psychology is the scientific study of behavior and the mind (Passer and Smith, 2004:3). Furthermore, Jatman (in Endraswara, 2003:97) confirms that there is a tight correlation between literature and psychology indirectly as well as functionally; in fact, psychology and literature have the same object that is human being. All apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one self-consistent totally. No definite division can be made between mind and body, between conscious and unconscious or between reason and emotion: All behavior is seen in relation to the final goal of superiority or success. "We all wish to overcome difficulties. We all strive to reach a goal by the attainment of which we shall feel strong, superior, and complete" (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956). This goal gives direction and unity to the individual.

But, every human life is always full of problems. Sometimes it becomes complex and creates the personality of human life. The problems are very various. There are internal and external factors. The problem from internal factor is such as frustration or inferior feeling and external factor is

from environment. In the internal factor there is inferiority feeling. Inferiority feeling means feeling weak and unskilled in the face of task that need to be completed and by this feeling human being forces to compensate it. Human beings have feeling of inferiority at some points of their life and them attempts to compensate for the preserve of this feeling. The feeling influences the human being style of life, the manner in which to overcomes the presence of inferiority. Human beings will conduct their compensation in different ways depending on the goal that wants to be reached out.

In order to reach their goal human is always concerned with their social concern. It relates to the concept that human is a social creature, not individual one. As a social one, people interact with others and then form a certain relationship with such as: friendship, brotherhood and lover. Consequently, that the relationship will control them not to hurt the others feeling in which they care the other's life too. Therefore social feeling is a human attitude controller, as Adler assumes that "man is motivated by social urge" (Hall and Lindsley, 1981: 120).

One of the social urge in human life is love. It cannot be avoided of human activities in this life. A wife has a feeling of love to her husband. A mother has a feeling of love to her children's. If a human falls in love with someone they must do everything to get their love. They must be active to get him or her. Based on the explanation above, literary work has the same significance in meaning as understanding human's existence with this mental and inner-self problem. Since literature is the exposition of human mental

life, it can be said that literary work has relationship to psychology. Literary works and psychology have the same object of the research that is human being.

There are conflicts in family life that refers in various form, dispute, or evoked dispute deep family when faith or behavior of one or more member of family opposed or inadmissible for another family member. In a family, sometimes conflict can occur between family members. That conflict can be occurs just only because misunderstanding, the difference view, the difference age, and etc. good communication is needed to prevent conflict do not occur. Good communication includes several elements, for example openness, maturity, and calm. Conflict in family is common thing that generically is experienced by couple in one family. It usually happens when each party still doesn't understand their advantage and weakness in relationship. Therefore the one that build a family from a long time ago won't find a conflict in their domesticity. The only conflicts that will occur are just small conflict. If a big conflict occurs, they will have the ability and willingness to solve a conflict.

Risk factors are associated with a greater likelihood of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization or perpetration. They are contributing factors and may or may not be direct causes. Not everyone who is identified as "at risk" becomes involved in violence. Some risk factors for IPV victimization and perpetration are the same. In addition, some risk factors for victimization and perpetration are associated with one another; for example, childhood physical or sexual victimization is a risk factor for future IPV perpetration and victimization. A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of IPV. Understanding these multilevel factors can help identify various opportunities for prevention. (<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/riskprotectivefactors.html>)

Violence in the household can be triggered by many factors. These factors can be economic, low education, jealousy and can also be caused by one of the parents of either partner taking sides in the household. Domestic violence in the house caused by economic factors can happen for example when the husband's income is minimal and unable to make ends meet. Sometimes the wife is too demanding of household needs, for the basic needs of food, clothing or education. Arguments between the husband and wife can lead to violence in the household. Both parties can't control their emotions. In a household husband and wife should establish good communication, so that there is harmony. If there is no harmony and compatibility between both parties, this can become a trigger for violence.

As same as when dating to preserve a relationship, there needs to be trust, understanding, mutual respect, and so on. So also in the home the relationship must be based on mutual trust. If there is a feeling of trust, then it is easy for us to do activities. If there is no trust, then there is jealousy which is sometimes excessive and suspicion which is also sometimes excessive. There are more than a few husbands who behave like this, sometimes the man disallows his wife to do activities out of the house. Because he is afraid the wife will be taken by someone else. If this is so, the activities of the wife becomes limited, and Lack of opportunities to socialize and mix with other people. This is the impact from the husband's jealous. One of the example that we can see in the environment around us like jealousy can cause violence in the household. Domestic violence can also result from a lack of love

towards the husband or the wife, maybe because their marriage is arranged without a feeling of love between them. That can make the man deviate from the line of a good and responsible husband.

*Sense and Sensibility* was Austen's first published novel. Its first edition came out in three volumes in 1811 and the novel was reasonably well-liked and successful. This was much to the relief of Austen, who financed the printing of the book herself, and managed to make over 150 pounds on the first run alone. Her brother Henry and sister Cassandra were instrumental in convincing Austen to publish the novel, especially after her other books *Northanger Abbey* and *Pride and Prejudice* were rejected by a publisher. Austen was discouraged, but her brother convinced a London publisher to put out the book, and the result was the beginning of Austen's career as a novelist. The novel was initially attributed to "A Lady" her later novels also neglected to mention Austen's name as author, and instead are credited to "the author of *Sense and Sensibility*" or another one of Austen's several successful books.

Austen wrote the first version of the novel and also early versions of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Northanger Abbey* in the 1790's, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty three. The original version of *Sense and Sensibility* was titled *Elinor and Marianne*, written in 1797, and was likely the first novel that Austen worked on; in addition to becoming her first published text. It was originally a series of letters between the two sisters, but evolved to

become the novel we know and read today. *Sense and Sensibility* was actually revised by Austen between the novel's first and second printings; most modern texts adhere to the changes made in the second edition, some placing the later revisions in brackets to set them off from the original text.

Modern readers and critics, on the whole, do not consider *Sense and Sensibility* to be Austen's best work. Her characterization is flat in parts, her two heroines, Elinor and Marianne, are both too extreme and two dimensional to be truly sympathetic and many have found Edward Ferrars and Colonel Brandon very dull indeed. The story is somewhat unsatisfying because Marianne's change of heart and her regard for Colonel Brandon are hastily discussed in a paragraph at the end of the novel, and the relationships between Edward and Elinor and the Colonel and Marianne are not well fleshed-out. The ending is also regarded as Austen's weakest, as elements, such as Lucy's elopement with Robert, and Marianne and the Colonel's marriage, seem to come from left-field and are badly justified by the text. Although Austen's trademark wit is in evidence, her sense of social satire is hardly as sharp as in later novels, such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, and her plotting, in places, leaves much to be desired. However, this novel was an auspicious beginning for Austen, and is a valuable look at the start of her writing career and the beginning of her development as a novelist.

When Mr. Dashwood dies, his estate, Norland Park, passes directly to his only son John, the child of his first wife. His second wife, Mrs.

Dashwood, and their daughters, Elinor, Marianne, and Margaret are left only a small income. On his deathbed, Mr. Dashwood extracts a promise from his son, whom he will take care of his half-sisters; however, John's selfish and greedy wife, Fanny, soon persuades him to renege. John and Fanny immediately take up their place as the new owners of Norland, while the Dashwood women are reduced to the position of unwelcome guests. Mrs. Dashwood begins looking for somewhere else to live.

In the meantime, Fanny's brother, Edward Ferrars, a pleasant, unassuming, intelligent but reserved young man, visits Norland and soon forms an attachment with Elinor. Fanny disapproves the match and offends Mrs. Dashwood with the implication that Elinor is motivated by money rather than love. Mrs. Dashwood indignantly speeds her search for a new home.

Mrs. Dashwood moves her family to Barton Cottage in Devonshire, near the home of her cousin, Sir John Middleton. Their new home lacks many of the conveniences that they have been used to, however they are warmly received by Sir John, and welcomed into the local society, meeting his wife, Lady Middleton, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jennings and his friend, the grave, quiet and gentlemanly Colonel Brandon. It soon becomes apparent that Colonel Brandon is attracted to Marianne, and Mrs. Jennings teases them about it. Marianne is not pleased as she considers Colonel Brandon, at thirty-five, to be an old bachelor incapable of falling in love, or inspiring love in

anyone else. A 19th century illustration by Hugh Thomson showing Willoughby cutting a lock of Marianne's hair

Marianne, out for a walk, gets caught in the rain, slips and sprains her ankle. The dashing, handsome John Willoughby sees the accident and assists her. Marianne quickly comes to admire his good looks and outspoken views on poetry, music, art and love. Mr. Willoughby's attentions are so overt that Elinor and Mrs. Dashwood begin to suspect that the couples are secretly engaged. Elinor cautions Marianne against her unguarded conduct, but Marianne refuses to check her emotions, believing this to be a falsehood. Unexpectedly one day, Mr. Willoughby informs the Dashwoods that his aunt is sending him to London on business, indefinitely. Marianne is distraught and abandons herself to her sorrow.

Edward Ferrars then pays a short visit to Barton Cottage but seems unhappy and out of sorts. Elinor fears that he no longer has feelings for her, but feels compelled, by a sense of duty, to protect her family from knowing her heartache. Soon after Edward departs, Anne and Lucy Steele, the vulgar and uneducated cousins of Lady Middleton, come to stay at Barton Park. Lucy informs Elinor of her secret four-year engagement to Edward Ferrars, displaying proofs of her veracity. Elinor comes to understand the inconsistencies of Edward's behavior to her and acquits him of blame. She is charitable enough to pity Edward for being held to a loveless engagement by his gentlemanly honor.

As winter approaches, Elinor and Marianne accompany Mrs. Jennings to London. Upon arriving, Marianne rashly writes a series of personal letters to Mr. Willoughby which goes unanswered. When they finally meet, Mr. Willoughby greets Marianne reluctantly and coldly, to her extreme distress. Soon Marianne receives a curt letter enclosing their former correspondence and love tokens, including a lock of her hair and informing her of his engagement to a young lady of large fortune. Marianne is devastated, and admits to Elinor that she and Willoughby were never engaged, but she loved him and he led her to believe he loved her. In sympathy for Marianne, and to illuminate Willoughby's true character, Colonel Brandon reveals to Elinor that Mr. Willoughby had seduced Brandon's fifteen-year-old ward, and abandoned her when she became pregnant.

In the meantime, the Steele sisters have come to London as guests of John and Fanny Dashwood. Lucy sees her invitation to the Dashwoods' as a personal compliment, rather than what it is a slight to Elinor. In the false confidence of their popularity, Anne Steele betrays Lucy's secret. As a result the Miss. Steele is turned out of the house, and Edward is entreated to break the engagement on pain of disinheritance. Edward, honorably, refuses to comply and is immediately disinherited in favor of his brother, gaining widespread respect for his gentlemanly conduct, and sympathy from Elinor and Marianne who understand how much he has sacrificed.

In her misery over Mr. Willoughby's marriage, Marianne neglects her health and becomes dangerously ill. Traumatized by rumors of her impending death, Mr. Willoughby arrives to repent and reveals to Elinor that his love for Marianne was genuine. Threatened with disinheritance because of his immoral behavior, he felt he must marry for money rather than love, but he elicits Elinor's pity because his choice has made him unhappy.

When Marianne is recovered, Elinor tells her of Mr. Willoughby's visit. Marianne comes to assess what has passed with sense rather than emotion, and sees that she could never have been happy with Mr. Willoughby's immoral and expensive nature. She comes to value Elinor's conduct in a similar situation and resolves to model herself after Elinor's courage and good sense. Upon learning that Lucy has married Mr. Ferrars, Elinor is grieved, until Edward himself arrives to reveal that Lucy has jilted him in favor of his wealthy brother, Robert Ferrars. Edward and Elinor are soon married and in a very few years Marianne marries Colonel Brandon.

There are four reasons why this novel is very interesting. The first reason is this novel reflects a harmony behind a conflict, because in family conflict has an important life lesson for the future of the family. If the family conflict does not stop, it will cause some gap within the family. So without a good problem solving, it's impossible to have a good family.

The second reason is this novel reflects a positive feeling that conflict has some good thing in life. A conflict can evade family life from

boredom. Conflict can be said as an expression to evade boredom in the process of family life. It just can happen since each man is given the nature to find and feels something that variably and changed.

The third reason is how the people in 18<sup>th</sup> century solve their problem with harmony. The difference is not in the style in life but in the mind. In this social conflict, they can't escape from their social conflict, because the laws is enforced and repressed.

The last reason is, because its grammar shows us Austen's style of writing. She didn't use mincing words, nor does she indulge in long, flowery flights of fancy like many of the other novels of her time. Instead, Austen writes with a delightful economy, and her precise, clear narration cuts through the occasionally convoluted speeches of her more hilarious characters, such as Miss Steele and Mrs. Jennings. No matter how complicated her plots become, or how her characters mystify themselves and each other, Austen's readers are always guided by her strength, consistency, and clarity of style.

Based on the previous reasons the researcher try to observe *sense and sensibility* using individual's theory psychology, since this theory is a system that understands individual and social relationship that human behavior shows us about inferiority feel. There is a relation between the story of the novel and the theory of individual psychology. So, the researcher constructs the title **HARMONY AND CONFLICT IN JANE AUSTEN'S**

## ***SENSE AND SENSIBILITY* (1811): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

### **B. Literature Review**

*Sense and Sensibility* is a novel that is out of the ordinary to discuss. Therefore, the writer finds previous researchers on Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Maria Irvani Avian (2004), an Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta student that conducted her study entitled Jane Austen's Worldview in *Sense and Sensibility: A Genetic Structuralism Approach*. In her research paper she investigated Jane Austen's worldview towards the concept of marriage. Other researcher is Triyani (2005), UMS student too. In her research entitled Anxiety in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility: A Psychoanalytic Approach*. In her research paper she investigated that there is no benefit keeping secret of feeling and it will results in anxiety.

However, there is no researcher who has conducted research on Harmony and Conflict in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Thus, the researcher decides to conduct a research in Harmony and Conflict in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* by using Individual Psychological Approach.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the title and the background of the study, the main problem in this research is harmony and conflict in family reflected in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*.

#### **D. Limitation of the Study**

The researcher focuses to analyze the harmony and conflict in Jane Austen's novel based on an individual psychological approach.

#### **E. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze *Sense and Sensibility* novel based on the structural elements of the novel.
2. To describe the harmony and conflict in *Sense and Sensibility* novel based on individual psychological approach.

#### **F. Benefits of the Study**

The benefits of this study are as follows:

##### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

Theoretically this study is purposed to give information and knowledge to literature research especially in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. Hopefully, the result of this study will give some benefits to the world of literature, beside development; particularly the literary study on Jane Austen's novel.

## **2. Practical Benefit**

It is expected to give a condition in literary field as reference to the other researcher in analyzing this novel particularly the students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

## **G. Research Method**

To analyze the harmony and conflict in Jane Austen's novel, the researcher searches for many data. Research method is the strategy that the researcher uses to find the solution of the problem statement. In this study, the researcher has some steps as follows:

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

The study is qualitative study, which takes the sources data from word and other written texts.

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

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

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

The primary data source is the novel itself, *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen's. It involves the dialogue between character, idea, and ways of thinking, perspective, and the whole narration of the novel.

#### b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such as the biography of the author, book, internet and website, which are relevant in this novel.

### 3. Technique of the Data Collection

In this research, the researcher use library research. The data are collected from the books related to the topic. The first step is reading this *Sense and Sensibility* novel many times to identify the problem and find the data. Then it is continued by reading the relevant theory with the subject, finally is collecting the supported data. The researcher also collect and reads the script of the novel. Besides that, the researcher also use internet to find the information about the novel.

### 4. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyze the data, the researcher employ descriptive qualitative analysis or content analysis. The analysis is started from the author and then the structural analysis of the novel and finally the individual analysis of the novel using psychological approach.

## H. Paper Organization

This research paper organization of “harmony and conflict of *sense and sensibility* in Jane Austen’s (1811): An Individual Psychological Approach” is as follows: *Chapter 1* is Introduction, which consists of background of the study,

literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and the last is paper organization. *Chapter II* comprises of the Underlying theory, which presents notion of Psychological, the structure of personality and theoretical application. *Chapter III* is Structural analysis of the novel, which involves the structural elements of the novel; it consists of character and characterization, casting, setting, point of view, plot, style, themes and discussion. *Chapter IV* constitutes Psychological analysis of the personality. The data is *Chapter V* which contains of Conclusion and Suggestion.