CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Psychoanalytic is still an interesting topic that we can explore until now. Psychology is a part of human behavior, and there are so many things about human behavior. Sometimes we do not realize it, but it happens in our daily life with our consciousness or unconsciousness. In this world, human is a social creature, they cannot live alone. They must be together with another people to live in this world. But sometimes there are some people that they want to walk on this world by them self. They feel hard with another people. They have their own reason to do that and this is a difficult reason to explain what their reason is. One of that reasons is a frustration. Frustrating experience can cause human feel alone. Sometimes loneliness is our friend to walk on some conditions or loneliness is part of our life. Psychology expert, Hilgard (1962: 498) says that frustrating event is one in which goal to 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.

Several more formal definitions of loneliness have been offered by social scientist. Many different definitions of loneliness have been offered

(Peplau and Perlman, 1982, 4). The varying definitions of loneliness reflect differing theoretical orientations. These theoretical biases are related to some important aspects of the ways in which loneliness is conceptualized. In particular, these differences center around the nature of the social deficiency experienced by lonely individual.

According to Perlman and Peplau (1981, 31) Loneliness is the unpleasant experience that occurred when a person's network of social relations is deficient in some important way, either quantitatively or qualitatively. As mentioned previously, this definition shares three points of agreement with the way most other scholars view loneliness. First, loneliness results from a deficiency in a person's social relationships. Loneliness occurs when there is a mismatch between a person's actual social relations and the person's needs or desires for social contact. Sometimes loneliness results from a shift in an individual's needs rather than from a change in their actual level of social contact. Second, loneliness is a subjective experience; it is not synonymous with objective social isolation. People can be alone without being lonely, or lonely in a crowd. Third, the experience of loneliness is aversive. Although loneliness may be a spur to personal growth, the experience itself is unpleasant and distressing (Peplau and Goldston, 1984 : 15).

Loneliness can be caused by frustration that happened in human experience. Frustration is one of so many reasons that can make human feel stressed, and this frustration makes human feel they cannot live with other

humans and they feel loneliness is a way to relax their mind. Without any pressure from other humans, they feel their life is more comfortable. 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. Oftentimes, people who suffer advanced frustration usually make a strange behavior. That strange behavior is always alone in every condition. Alone is a way to relaxes their mind, and they do not need to meet with another people, because there is no pressure from another people, so they feel comfortable by being alone.

According to Peplau & Goldston (1984:23), many factors can contribute to the experience of loneliness. We find it helpful to distinguish between *predisposing* factors which make people vulnerable to loneliness and *precipitating* events that trigger the onset of loneliness. Predisposing factors can include characteristics of the person (e.g., shyness, lack of social skill), characteristics of the situation (e.g., competitive interaction, social isolation), and general cultural values (e.g., individualism). Precipitating events are factors such as the breakup of love relationship or moving to a new community which change a person's social life in some significant way. As mentioned above, loneliness can be caused by some reason. There are two factors that are mentioned above, but there is one more factor, this is cognitive factor.

Cognitive factors can also play a role in loneliness. Once loneliness occurs, the intensity of the loneliness experience depends in part on thought processes. As one example, considerate role of causal attributions, that is, of the explanations that people create to explain their own loneliness. Scientists are not the only ones who try to figure out the causes of loneliness; lonely people are also motivated to do this. And the answers they arrive at having an impact to the course of their loneliness.

The protagonist of the novel, Mari Asai is describedas an ordinary-looking, nineteen-year old college freshman who is out late at night spending it away from home and perhaps to get away from home. She is described by the other characters, and it is sometimes even implied by what she tells of herself, that she is a hardworking lady who is sure of herself and is strong-willed, even if she does not come off that way initially or thinks of herselfthat away. And yet, as the novel progresses and the reader learns about her life bit by bit, one can notice how she leads a lonely life that may have its own pockets of peaceful solitude but it becomes quite clear that she struggles to not drown in her lonely, whether it was forced on her or self-imposed or even both.

Psychological and mental cases are 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 worksfocus onfictionandnon-fiction critically acclaimedaround the world andnotjustinJapan. 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. 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.

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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 not all the customers are 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 wants to spend time reading books at night with the restaurant while drinking coffee. Not long after that there was a man with a trombone going in and

looking familiar. The man named was Takahashi, a jazz musician who used to practice at night around the place and intended 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 will 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 intending to translate the language of a prostitute from china abused by customers. The woman is named Kaoru Love Hotel manager.

In other places, there is a beautiful woman who was sleeping in his room. Sleeping soundly as if no matter what happens to her around. The woman name is EriAsai, Mari sister which is the famous TV model. However, for some reason, she was stressed with his job and began to shut himself in his room all day. Then back to Mari setting, Mari and Kaoru finally know that the man who hurt the Chinese prostitutes is an employee of the game company that is very well known. The employee named is Shirakawa (*After Dark*: 2004).

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled **"Loneliness of Mari Asai reflected in Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004): A Psychoanalytic Approach."**.

B. Literature Review

The writer thinks that *After Dark* is an interesting novel to read and also to be a research object. It is shown with the previous study by J. P. Dil, Masayu Oda, Tutut Dwi Desiningtyas, Fahmi Yahya Nuryanto and Rosanti Dwi Septiyani that created before this research. They were using the same book, but with different perspective.

The first research is 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 believes that psychological condition will always influence every word that is produced inside the novels, and if some common words inside the novels do not contain the common meaning, it is used to represent something else that more complicated and deep.

The second research is written by MasayuOda 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 major characters of the novel) about the modernism paradigmatic in Japan.

The fourth research is created by Fahmi Yahya Nuryanto in 2015. His title is Pervasive Development Disorder (PDD) syndrome of Eri Asai Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004): A Psychoanalytic Approach. Here, he focused on Pervasive Development Disorder (PDD) syndrome toward Eri Asai, which got that syndrome from her frustration.

And the last research is created by Rosanti Dwi Septiyani in 2015. Her title is Prostitution Phenomena Reflected atHaruki Murakami's *After Dark* novel (2007): A Feminism Approach. Here, she focused on how a prostitution phenomenon is happened at this *After Dark* novel.

Based on the review above, the previous studies are different from 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. The fourth has same psychoanalytic approach, but our issue is different, he used Pervasive Development Disorder (PDD) syndrome. And the last research is about prostitution in this *After Dark* novel, which used Feminism Approach. Writer here is trying to conduct the study on Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* based on the psychoanalytic perspectives. In this study, the writer focuses on how loneliness of Mari Asai 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 **"Loneliness of Mari Asai at Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004): A Psychoanalytic Approach."**

C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of study, the writer purposes at analyzing the problem "How is loneliness of Mari Asai reflected at Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* Novel (2004)?"

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses on the research in analyzing loneliness toward character Mary Asai at Haruki Murakami *After Dark* (2004) on a Psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study, as follows:

1. To describe *After Dark* novel based on structural elements of novel.

2. To analyze loneliness of Mary Asai reflected in Haruki Murakami *After Dark* based on a psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

Researcher hopes much that this research, which investigates the issue loneliness toward character Mary Asai in this *After Dark* novel, will give so many benefits. The benefits of this study will be differentiated into two benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of this study is prospected to be able to give information and contribution of knowledge and experience 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. Practical Benefits

The study is prospected to enrich knowledge and experience for the writer in many things and for other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or for other universities who have the same interest in literary study.

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. 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 Loneliness of Mari Asai in *Haruki Murakami's After Dark*(2004). 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 source and secondary data sources.

a. Primary Data Source

The source of primary data is Haruki Murakami's *After Dark* novel (2004). It is published by Tokyo: Kodansha.

b. Secondary Data Sources

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 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 is 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 onloneliness toward the main character.

H. Paper Organization

This research paper organization of Loneliness of Mari Asai 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 comprises of the structural analysis of the novel, which includes the narrative elements, technical elements, and discussion. Chapter IV describes the Psychoanalytic analysis. Chapter V elaborates Conclusion and Suggestion.