

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Literature can be defined as a creative work of art, an object that an artist makes (Grace, 1965: 55). Several of literary products offer pleasure and benefit to the readers. Such as, novel, poem, short story, etc. by reading these literary products, the readers can take some lessons because usually the authors put a message in their works. Otherwise, through reading a literary work, the readers will have more knowledge about the essence of life. If the readers understood the meaning of the message in the works deeply they would be wiser in their life. The author of literature expresses human problems and human lives through the literature.

Literature, in its broadest sense, is any written work; etymologically the term derives from Latin *litteratura/litteratura* "writing formed with letters", although some definitions include spoken or sung texts. More restrictively, it is writing that possesses literary merit, and language that foregrounds literariness, as opposed to ordinary language. Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose; it can be further distinguished according to major forms such as the novel, short story or drama; and works are often categorized according to historical periods or their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations (genre). Literature has a close relationship with human life, Swingewood and Laurenson (1972: 13) argue that literature is reflecting various fact and social phenomena and problem in society, like: class structure, conflict family, relationship, a possibility divorce, friendship and population phenomena that actually happened in society.

According to Tarigan (1991: 164) the word "novel" is from Latin word "novellus". It is decreased from word "novies" means "new". And according to *The American Collage Dictionar* (1960: 830) in Tarigan (1991: 164) novel is a fictitious prose story as soon as real life action representative in a plot or disorganized situation. Novel is an imagination of the writer. In novel *The Scorch Trials* by James Dashner, it tells about adventure.

Adventure is an exciting or unusual experience. It may also be a bold, usually risky undertaking, with an uncertain outcome. Adventures may be activities with some potential for physical danger such as exploring, skydiving, mountain climbing, river rafting or participating in extreme sports. The term also broadly refers to any enterprise that is potentially fraught with physical, financial or psychological risk, such as a business venture, a love affair, or other major life undertakings.

Adventurous experiences create psychological arousal, which can be interpreted as negative (e.g. fear) or positive (e.g. flow), and which can be detrimental as stated by the Yerkes-Dodson law. For some people, adventure becomes a major pursuit in and of itself. According to adventurer André Malraux, in his *La Condition Humaine* (1933), "If a man is not ready to risk his life, where is his dignity?". Similarly, Helen Keller stated that "Life is either a daring adventure or nothing."

Outdoor adventurous activities are typically undertaken for the purposes of recreation or excitement for examples adventure racing and adventure tourism. Adventurous activities can also lead to gain in knowledge, such as those undertaken by explorers and pioneers – the British adventurer Jason Lewis, for example, adventure to draw global sustainability lessons from living within finite environmental constraints on expeditions to share with schoolchildren. Adventure education intentionally uses challenging experiences for learning.

Some of the oldest and most widespread stories in the world are stories of adventure such as Homer's *The Odyssey*. Mythologist Joseph Campbell discussed his notion of the monomyth in his book, *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. Campbell proposed that the heroic mythological stories from culture to culture followed a similar underlying pattern, starting with the "call to adventure", followed by a hazardous journey, and eventual triumph. The knight errant was the form the "adventure seeker" character took in the late Middle Ages.

The adventure novel exhibits these "protagonist on adventurous journey" characteristics as do many popular feature films, such as *Star Wars* and *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.

Literature tells the story of the book *After* surviving the Maze (the ending of the first book), Thomas, along with his friends (Glader) survivors, including Minho, Newt, Frypan, placed in spaces like the Hall of the slums. There, they were ordered by the parties-yet-they-know-who-it is to follow the instructions. Inside the building they met a new kid named Aris, they don't know at all. ARIS actually was Glader that comes from another Maze (as long as it turns out there are 2 Maze, first inhabited by Thomas and his friends, both inhabited by Aris and his friends). Maze occupied Aris contains a group of girls. And according to their allegations, Teresa exchanged for Aris to be placed in a group of girls who either are where.

This book tells the story of adventure and struggle of Thomas and his friends in a desert called Scorch. They went through a series of experiments to survive until finally found a place called the safe haven by a mysterious man who instructs them while being in the Hall of the slums.

This research uses individual psychological approach. An individual is a person or a specific object. Individuality (or selfhood) is the state or quality of being an individual; particularly of being a person separate from other persons and possessing his or her own needs or goals. The exact definition of an individual is important in the fields of biology, law, and philosophy. All psychological phenomena are unified within the individual in a self consistent manner. Literature as the reflection of human activity is created for understanding human's existence along with all of this mental and inner self-problem. Literature and psychology have the same object of research that is human being. Literature has closed relationship to psychology (Wellek, 1956:94).

Each individual is forced by drives to be superior, powerful and regarded. This is the response of feeling of inferiority, by inferiority feeling; person will make some efforts to cover it. Person will strive to cover his or her weakness to be perfect, superior, and regarded. The one dynamic for behind the person's activity is the striving for success or superior (Feist, 1985: 68). Adler (in Fredenburgh, 1971: 219) stated as follow:

I should like to emphasize first of all that striving for perfection is innate, this is not meaning in a concrete way as if there. Were a drive, which would later in life be capable of bringing everything to completion to completion and

which only needed to develop it. The striving for perfection is innate in the sense that it is a part of life as striving an urge, a something without which life would be unthinkable.

One of the best known figure in all psychology is Alfred Alder. *The practice and theory of individual psychology* is perhaps the next introduction to Alder's personality. Adler (1925: 145) says that everybody has ambition, passion or stimulate important to the society. Effort as one psychological problem can occur in many ways. Everybody usually has desires or dreams in life. These dreams may be fiction, which is an ideal that is possible to realize. So, usually everybody has an ambition to get his or her final goal. Dealing with the fact above, Paul Rusesabagina efforts to save the citizens from conflict of ethnic.

According to 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 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.

James Dashner was born in 1972 in Austell and moved to Duluth when he was two years old. He was graduated from Duluth High School in 1991 and attended college in Brigham Young University in Utah where he met his wife and where he now lives. Dashner and his wife Lynette have four children and are now living in the Rocky Mountains. He initially worked in the field of finance before becoming a full-time writer. He has published books in three series beginning with a quartet of mid-grade reader novels: The Jimmy Fincher Saga: The novels are *A Door in the Woods* (2003), *A Gift of Ice* (2004), *The Tower of Air* (2004) and *War of the Black Curtain* (2005). His 13th Reality trilogy features: *The Journal of Curious Letters* (2009), *The Hunt for Dark Infinity* (2010) and *The Blade of Shattered Hope* (2010), *The Void of Mist and Thunder* (2012). The Maze Runner series: *The Maze Runner* (2009), *The Scorch Trials* (2010), *The Death Cure* (2011), *The Kill Order* (2012), *The Fever*

Code (2016). The Infinity Ring series: A Mutiny in Time (Book 1) (2012), The Iron Empire (Book 7) (2014) The Mortality Doctrine: The Eye of Minds (2013), The Rule of Thoughts (2014): The Game of Lives (2015), Gunner Skale (2014).

Awards: 2008: Whitney Award, Best Youth Fiction, The 13th Reality. 2011: ALA Best Fiction for Young Adults, The Maze Runner. 2012: Young Reader's Choice Award, intermediate grades, The Maze Runner

His latest series, "The Maze Runner" trilogy, has been featured nationally by his publisher, Random House, which produced an award-winning video to promote the book. "The Maze Runner," the first in the series, was published in 2009 to critical acclaim. It was a Barnes and Noble Discovery Pick, a Junior Literary Guild selection, and made many year-end best-of lists including those compiled by Kirkus, B&N and Indiebound. The second in the series, "The Scorch Trials," appeared in late 2010.

James Dashner is an award-winning author of books for young adult readers who is a native of Georgia now living in the Rocky Mountains of Utah. In 2010, his novel "The Maze Runner" was chosen for inclusion on the Georgia Center for the Book's list of "25 Books All Young Georgians Should Read."

The reasons why writer takes this title are first is the author of the novel is very attractive and popular, it is also very weighted with emphasis on adventure. Second, because there are many adventures can cause humans to have broader insights. Third, we can also reduce stress and daily boring activities by following an interesting adventure and spots. Fourth, we will also have a soul that is more challenging and more courageous in the face of the life to come.

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled **“Adventure Reflected in James Dashner’s The Scorch Trials (2010) : An Individual Psychological Approach”**.

B. Literature Review

The researcher is getting some difficulties to find in internet some references related to the researcher’s study. The study on James Dashner’s *“The Scorch Trials”* is not already researched yet in UMS and UNS, as the writer knows.

The researcher has researched through local and digital libraries and found none of it. Librarian of UMS has reported zero call on the research of *The Scorch Trials*. Thus, this study is first ever conducted at least in UMS. To fulfill the aim of this research and to limit this analysis, the researcher will focus on analyzing the major character Thomas in James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* novel. It will be focused on the adventure of Thomas in *The Scorch Trials* author by James Dashner's: an individual psychological approach.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of study, the writer aims at analyzing the problem "How is Adventure Reflected in James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* (2010)?"

D. Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses in analyzing Adventure in James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* (2010) on an Individual Psychological Perspective.

E. Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the structural elements of the James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* novel (2010).
2. To analyze the Adventure in James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* (2010) based on an Individual Psychological perspective.

F. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical benefit

The study is wished to give some information of the literary studies on James Dashner's *The Scorch Trials* novel especially Adventure issue.

2. Practical benefit

The study is wished to enrich knowledge and experience of the writer and another researchers of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta who have interest with literary study on the novel from An Individual Psychological perspective.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative research to analyze the novel with an individual psychological perspective. With the steps are:

- a. Determining Type of the study
- b. Determining Object of the study
- c. Determining Type of Data and Data Source
- d. Determining Technique of Data Collection
- e. Determining Technique of Data Analysis

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *The Scorch Trials* novel written by James Dashner's in 2012 analyzed using an individual psychological perspective.

3. Types of the Data and Data Source

There are two types of the data namely primary data and secondary data that are needed to do this research.

a. Primary Data

The primary data source is *The Scorch Trials* novel by James Dashner.

b. Secondary Data

The secondary data are from other sources which are correlated to the primary data such as the biography of the author and website about *The Scorch Trials* by James Dashner.

4. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of data is note taking, the steps are as follows:

- a. The researcher reads information about the novel and the book of theories which match with the data.
- b. The researcher reads the novel and complements it with the theories that the researcher uses.
- c. The researcher writer down of important information in book sources.

- d. The researcher chooses them by accommodating the important information with the problem. Alongside that the researcher uses internet to discover the information around the novel.

5. Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer applies a descriptive qualitative analysis. The first step is analyzing adventure in the novel. The second step is analyzing the structure element in the novel. The third step is analyzing the novel based on an individual psychological perspective.

H. PAPER ORGANIZATION

The organization of the study is explained in order the reader can understand the content of the paper easier. The organizations are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, which contains background of the study, literary review, problem statement, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory; it describes the notion of trauma, notion a psychoanalytic approach, structural elements of the play and theoretical application.

Chapter III is structural analysis; it covers (1) the structural elements of *the scorch trials* play; it consists of narrative elements of the play such as characteristics and characterization, setting, plot, point of view and theme; (2) Discussion.

Chapter IV is a psychological analysis of *the scorch trials* play. The writer will present an individual psychological analysis.

Chapter V is the last chapter of this research paper that consists of conclusion and suggestion.