CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature is about presentation of human life. Literary work is reflection of the author’s imagination that shows the phenomenon in their life. It means when the authors make their literary works, there is an expression of problem from the author’s point of views. According to Barnet, (1963:1) “literature is sometimes defined as anything written, this definition is both too broad and too narrow”. Literary work has relation with human life, so 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. Ambition is phenomenon experienced by every human being.

In the real life people have many various problems. The problem can include many aspects of life such as social, economic, religion, culture, and even politic. One of the problems is caused by ambition. There are many ambitions of life such as: freedom, rich, power, etc. Everybody needs ambition to reach their aim. “Ambition” as what is most important in life for you, what you want to become or achieve, an eager, and sometimes an inordinate, desire for preferment, honor, superiority, power, or the attainment of something. Ambition is something that everyone, no matter their age or culture background, instinctively. Ambition can be a driving force for success, or in some cases a road to failure. Through ambitious undertakings we can set goals and find ourselves and our God-given talents.

Ambition is interesting objects to be explored. These themes are often used by authors of literary work to build their story. One of writers which reveals about ambition is American author Suzanne Collins in his novel entitled The Hunger Games. It was originally published in one of the many famous novels.

Suzanne Collins was born on August 10, 1962 in Hartford, Connecticut, to Jane Brady Collins (b.1932) and Lt. Col. Michael John Collins (1931–2003), a U.S. Air Force officer who served in the Korean War, Vietnam War, and was
awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Bronze Star. She is the youngest of four children, who include Kathryn (b.1957), Andrew (b.1958), and Joan (b.1960). As the daughter of a military officer, she and her family were constantly moving. She spent her childhood in the eastern United States. Collins graduated from the Alabama School of Fine Arts in Birmingham in 1980 as a Theater Arts major. She completed her Bachelor of Arts degree from Indiana University in 1985 with a double major in theater and telecommunications. In 1989, Collins earned her M.F.A. in dramatic writing from the New York University Tisch School of the Arts. After proving herself as a talented children's television writer, Collins published her debut book, Gregor the Overlander, the first book of The Underland Chronicles. In 2008, the first book of The Hunger Games series was published. American writer Suzanne Collins is the author of the bestselling The Hunger Games series and The Underland Chronicles.

The Hunger Games trilogy is a young-adult science-fiction thriller series written by Suzanne Collins and published by Scholastic Press. The Hunger Games universe is a dystopia set in "Panem", a country consisting of the wealthy Capitol and twelve districts in varying states of poverty. Every year, children are chosen to participate in a compulsory annual televised death match called The Hunger Games.

The Hunger Games (2008) is the first book in the trilogy. The Hunger Games follows 16-year-old Katniss Everdeen, a girl from District 12 who volunteers for the 74th Hunger Games in place of her younger sister Primrose Everdeen. Also participating from District 12 is Peeta Mellark, a boy who has developed a secret crush on Katniss. They are mentored by District 12's only living victor, Haymitch Abernathy, who won the Games 24 years earlier and has since assumed a solitary life of alcoholism. Peeta confesses his love for Katniss in a television interview prior to the Games, leading the Capitol to portray Katniss and Peeta as "star-crossed lovers." This revelation surprises Katniss, who harbors feelings for Gale Hawthorne, her friend and hunting partner. Haymitch advises Katniss to play along and feign feelings for Peeta, in order to gain wealthy sponsors who can gift those supplies during the Games. In the arena, Katniss
develops an alliance with Rue, a young tribute from District 11, and is emotionally scarred when Rue is killed because she reminds Katniss of her sister. Katniss devise a memorial for Rue by placing flowers over her body as an act of defiance toward the Capitol. More than halfway through the Games, the remaining tributes are alerted to a rule change that allows both tributes from the same district to be declared victors if they are the final two standing. After learning of the change, Katniss and Peeta begin to work as a team. When all of the other tributes are dead and they appear to win the Games together, the rule change is revoked. Katniss leads Peeta in a double suicide attempt to eat poisonous berries known as nightlock, hoping that the change will be reinstated and that they will both be victorious. Their ruse is successful, and both tributes return home victorious.

During and after the Games, Katniss develops genuine feelings for Peeta and struggles to balance them with the connection she feels with Gale. When it becomes clear that the Capitol is upset with her defiance, Haymitch encourages Katniss to maintain the "star-crossed lovers" act, without telling Peeta.

*Catching Fire* (2009) is the second book in the trilogy is about Katniss Everdeen. In *Catching Fire*, which begins six months after the conclusion of *The Hunger Games*, Katniss learns that her defiance in the previous novel has started a chain reaction that has inspired rebellion in the districts. President Snow threatens to harm her family and friends if she does not help to defuse the unrest in the districts and marry Peeta. Meanwhile, Peeta has become aware of Katniss's disingenuous love of him, but has also been informed of Snow's threats, and promises to help keep up the act to spare the citizens of District 12. They tour the districts as victors and plan a public wedding. While they follow Snow's orders and keep up the ruse, Katniss inadvertently fuels the rebellion, and the Mockingjay pin she wears becomes its symbol. District by district, the citizens of Panem begin to stage uprisings against the Capitol. Snow announces a special 75th edition of the Hunger Games—known as the Quarter Quell in which Katniss and Peeta are forced to compete with other past victors, effectively canceling the wedding. At Haymitch's urging, the pair team up with several other tributes, managing to destroy the arena and escape the Games. Katniss is rescued by the
rebel forces from District 13, and Gale informs her that the Capitol has destroyed District 12 and captured Peeta and their District 7 ally, Johanna Mason. Katniss ultimately learns to her surprise that she had inadvertently been an integral part of the rebellion all along; her rescue had been jointly planned by Haymitch, Plutarch Heavensbee and Finnick Odair, among others.

*Mockingjay* (2010) is the third and final book in the trilogy. After escaping the arena, Katniss returns home and sees the remains of District 12. *Mockingjay* centers on the districts' rebellion against the Capitol. It is revealed that District 13 survived The Dark Days by living underground and is led by President Alma Coin. Katniss, after being brought to 13, agrees to become the ‘Mockingjay’ to recruit more rebels from the districts. She sets conditions that Peeta, Johanna Mason, Annie Cresta, and Enobaria, fellow victors captured by the Capitol, would not be seen as traitors and a condition where Katniss would be able to kill Snow as an act of vengeance if the rebels won. It is revealed that Peeta has been ‘hijacked’, brainwashed using Tracker Jacker venom, to kill Katniss. He tries to choke her to death upon their reunion. After her healing, Katniss and a team known as the Star Squad, consisting of Gale, Peeta, Finnick, camera crew, and various other soldiers, embark on a mission to go to the Capitol to kill Snow, thus winning the rebellion. Throughout their mission, many members of the Squad die in various ways, including just-married Finnick. Towards the end of the book as Katniss approaches Snow's mansion, she sees a group of Capitol children protecting the entrance to the mansion as a shield and suddenly a Capitol hovercraft drops bombs, killing the children. The rebels send in medics, including Prim. An unexploded bomb goes off killing Prim instantly as soon as she notices her sister. Katniss, also injured, wakes up after being in a coma to hear that the Rebels have won and Snow is awaiting execution, which Katniss will be allowed to carry out. On meeting with Snow, he suggests that it was in fact the rebels, led by Coin, who hijacked the Capitol hovercraft and killed Prim in a move to portray Snow as barbaric. The remaining victors are then asked by Coin to vote on a final Hunger Games, using the children of high ranking Capitol officials (including Snow's granddaughter), in order to punish the Capitol for their crimes against the
districts. At Snow's execution, Katniss instead decides to kill Coin and Snow dies by choking on his own blood while laughing. This leads to Katniss's prosecution but she is deemed innocent as the jury believed she was not in a fit mental state. Katniss is sent home to District 12, Katniss's mother and Gale both take jobs in different districts. In the epilogue, Katniss and Peeta remain together, Peeta's love winning against the tracker jacker venom. The pair has two children, a boy and a girl.

There are some reasons why the researcher researches *The Hunger Games* trilogy novel by Suzanne Collins:

First, the novel is a complex and layered one with many themes. Discussing its purpose means understudying to some extent the author's intentions. Certainly one of the themes being explored in this dystopian work of fiction is the idea of totalitarianism, and the ease with which such regimes manipulate and control their citizens. It has been said that media is one of the methods by which political regimes control the masses, and the media spectacle that makes up the Hunger Games competition is designed to be an elaborate production that keeps viewers and audiences engaged, entertained and eager to witness the outcome and enjoy the suspense of the contest of skill.

Second, the novel is a commentary on the increasing saturation of culture with electronic media. This is especially ironic in the novel's setting where the natural world and a lack of electronic engagement dominate the lives of most of the citizens. Digital and visual media seem to be a tool and toy of the wealthy elite class.

Third, the themes of nationalism and patriotism, related to the theme of totalitarian rule, are also explored as the different districts (categorized by the goods or resources they produce, such as coal or grain) are pitted against one another, as they vie for audience loyalty and enthusiasm.

Fourth, the writer is also interested on Katnis Evrdeen’s ambition to keep herself, it includes the cause and effect of woman’s struggle. It is because in Hunger games, between man and woman get the same opperassion. Hence, the writer is going to analyze cause and effect of ambition’s to keep herself.
Fifth, the write wanted to know about the Katnis Everdeens Ambition on The Hunger Games, comparing with her colleagues - Peeta Mallark, Haymith, Eva, , Cinna, and her best friend Gale.

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled “Katnis Everdeen’s Ambition in The Hunger Games Trilogy Novel by Suzanne Collins: A Psychoanalytic Approach.

B. Problem Statement

The problems that the researcher would like to analyze are:

1. How is Katnis Everdeen’s personality based on a Psychoanalytic Approach?
2. What is the meaning of ambition according to the novel?
3. How does the author show the ambition?

C. Objective of the Study

Conducting the research, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study follows:

1. To analyze Katnis Everdeen’s personality based on a Psychoanalytic Approach?
2. To analyze Katnis Everdeen’s ambition according to the Hunger Games trilogy novels by Suzanne Collins.
3. To reveal ambition in one of major character which is reflected in the Hunger Games trilogy novel by Suzanne Collins a Psychoanalytic approach.

D. Benefits of the Study

The researchers expected a lot that the research which investigates the issue “Ambition toward character Katnis Everdeen in this The Hunger Games Trilogy novel bears many benefits. The benefits of this study will be differentiated into two benefits:
1. Theoretical 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 researches who want to conduct further research and particularly the literary studies on this *The Hunger Games Trilogy* novel.

2. Practical 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 the same interest in literary study have on the literature from a Psychoanalytic Approach.

E. Paper Organization

This research paper organization of KatnisEverdeen’s Ambition in *The Hunger Games* Trilogy Novel By Suzanne Collins as follows: Chapter One is introduction, that contains of the background of the study, problem of the study, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and paper organization. Chapter two is literature review that consists of the underlying theory, specifically explaining about principles theory of personality, theoretical application, and previous study. Chapter three is research method, type of the research, object of the study, type of the data and data source, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis. Chapter four is data analysis, it describes the Psychoanalytic Analysis, signifies the use of the novel and discussion. And the last chapter is assimilates the complete discussion together with the Conclusion, Education Implication and Suggestion of the study.