

**ANXIETY OF DONATELLO
IN NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S *THE MARBLE FAUN*:
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**



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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every individual has each personality in his personal character and behaviors. Personality can be defined as a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences his or her cognitions, motivations, and behaviors in various situations (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personality_psychology). Anxiety is one of the psychoanalytic principles, which has the main role in developing personality (Hall, 1980: 83). In psychoanalytic theory, anxiety is a painful, emotional experience, representing a threat of danger to the organism.

Anxiety is a normal human emotion that everyone experiences at the time. Many people feel anxious, or nervous, when they are faced with a problem at work, before taking a test, or making an important decision. Anxiety is a normal reaction to stress. It may help a person to deal with a difficult situation, for example at work or school, by prompting one to cope it.

Anxiety deals with human psychology and it has relation with the literary work especially in a character of the novel. The author involves the anxiety in the character of the novel, one of them can be found in the romance novel.

In the middle ages, a romance was a tale in prose or poetry dealing with the adventure of a knight and filled with chivalric deeds and courtly lives. In

the nineteenth century, a romance was a prose narrative telling a fictional story that dealt with its subjects and characters in a symbolic, imaginative, and non-realistic way. Typically, a romance would deal with plots and people that were exotic, remote in time or place from the reader, obviously imaginary. Romanticism emerged in England in the last of the 18th century and come to America in the 19th. One of the authors who concerned in his romance was Nathaniel Hawthorne. In one of his novel, he combined an intricate, the murder that caused the anxiety with a romantic setting.

Nathaniel Hawthorne is a prominent early American author who contributes greatly to the evolution of modern American literature, he is known as a novelist and critic whose appearance in writing cannot be separated from his real experience and his social life. According to Spiller (1968: 64), Nathaniel Hawthorne is a famous American writer, one of the most important nineteenth century writers who cannot be separated from his society in creating his works. He is integral part of one of the oldest existing tradition in America. His works often picture phenomena in the past at a certain time and at certain place, moral and religious concerns are central to his literary art. He writes about a supernatural, a guilt heart, a haunted soul and sets his dark tales in the mysterious manner. Moral implications of sin and guilt are expressed in his works. He is the descendant of Puritan line and his literary imagination is strongly shaped by the early life of his forefather in Salem, Massachusetts. The history of Salem and American Puritanism provides background against which he later presents his ideas about human

nature, sin, moral, and the pleasure of heart. He is an author who has a great contribution in manifesting the idea of Puritanism; his writings are mostly based on the historical fact combined with the reality of his society.

Hawthorne is a descendant of a long line of New England Puritan who was born in Salem, Massachusetts on July 4, 1804 and died on May 19, 1864 in New Hampshire. In his line of Puritan, he was the sixth generation of a Puritan family who was very strong in carrying the Puritan doctrine. Hawthorne's father was died in 1808 when Hawthorne was for years old. When he was 14, he and his mother moved to a lonely farm in Maine. In 1821, Hawthorne attended school in Bowdoin College in Brunswick. In 1825, he graduated from Bowdoin College. Then, he began to write in semi seclusion. At this time, Hawthorne was experiencing a dim light in his life. He kept away from his surrounding and limited contact with other people. This isolated and secluded life lasted for about twelve years. However, in his isolated life from society, Hawthorne got a great inspiration in creating works that grounded in New England society. In 1842, he married Sophia Amelia Peabody. In the following years, Hawthorne wrote his more famous novels, which shaped his own literary style, as well as the genres of the romance novel and short story.

His first novel, *Fanshawe* (1829), published anonymously, was unsuccessful. His short stories won notice and were collected in *Twice-Told Tales* (1837; second series, 1842). Unable to support himself by writing and editing, he took a job at the Boston Customhouse. After married, they settled in Concord. There, he wrote the tales and sketches in the collection *Mosses*

from an Old Manse (1846). In order to earn a livelihood Hawthorne served as surveyor of the port at Salem (1846-1849), where he began writing his masterpiece, *The Scarlet Letter* (1850). Hawthorne's next novel, *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), takes place in the New England of his own period but nevertheless also deals with the effects of Puritanism. For a time Hawthorne lived at "Tanglewood", near Lenox, Mass, where he wrote *A Wonder Book* (1852), based on Greek mythology, which became a juvenile classic, and *Tanglewood Tales* (1853), also for children. At this time he befriended his neighbor Herman Melville, who was one of the first to appreciate Hawthorne's genius. Returning to Concord, Hawthorne completed *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), a novel based on his Farm experience. A campaign biography of his college friend Franklin Pierce earned Hawthorne the post of consul at Liverpool (1853-1857) after Pierce became president. Hawthorne stayed in England is reflected in the travel sketches of *Our Old Home* (1863), and a visit to Italy resulted in the novel *The Marble Faun* (1860). After returning to the United States, he worked on several novels that were never finished. He died during a trip to the White Mts. with Franklin Pierce (<http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0858565.html>).

There are so many equalities between Hawthorne's experiences and his works, but by using his excellent way of writing, Hawthorne made his works not only as picture of his life but also as great work of art. His literary arts are always consistent in manifesting the idea of Puritanism. His writings are based

on the historical facts combined with the reality in his own life and society (Turner, 1980: 232).

In this research, the researcher will analyze Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel entitled *The Marble Faun* that published in 1995, by Everyman, London, contains 400 pages and 50 chapters.

In the spring of 1858, Hawthorne was inspired to write his romance when he saw the Faun of Praxiteles in a Roman sculpture gallery. In *The Marble Faun*, Hawthorne performs three young American artists and one younger Italian Count as main characters. Miriam is the beautiful painter, Hilda is a New England girl, and Kenyon is an American sculptor. Donatello, the Count of Monte Beni whose youthful resemblance to the sculptured faun of Praxiteles suggests that he himself is half human. His free and apparently irresponsible nature confirms the suspicion. The researcher then focuses on the anxiety of Donatello, one of the major characters of *The Marble Faun*.

The Marble Faun is a story about three young American artists and one younger Italian Count meet in Rome. While here, the Italian becomes smitten with Miriam and falls in love with her. Miriam, however, has a horrible past, and a shadow. Miriam's stalker approaches her in one evening. Her persecutor has appeared and approached her. There is a struggle beginning and ending in one breathless instant. Donatello attacks him, knocking him into a chasm. Hilda witnesses the murder, and her pure soul becomes darkened.

An agreement has been entered into before the moonlight tragedy has taken place that the four friends should meet next morning in the Church of

the Capuchins to study together Guido's famous picture of St. Michael and Satan. Thither at the hour agrees upon Miriam and Donatello turns their steps. Conscious of secret guilt, they are the more anxious to keep a casual engagement. Donatello, once the young bubbly faun, is transformed into a lethargic and depressed adult. Miriam tries to cheer him, assuring him of her undying love. But she meets with no response. They part, almost as strangers, it is being agreed that Donatello should seek his castle in the mountains. Thither, in the summer, Kenyon goes to pay a long-planned visit. He finds the poor faun sadly changed.

Kenyon and Hilda are young friends, although Kenyon desires more. In one section he “steals” a cast of Hilda’s hand by looking at it. In the conclusion Kenyon finally wins the love of Hilda, Donatello and Miriam leave together to suffer in their misery. Then, Donatello decides to return to Rome, gives himself up and goes to prison.

Concerning with the innocent and guilt by the Donatello as one of the major character and based on the elaborating theory above, it can be concluded that the appropriate theory to analyze the story is psychoanalytic approach. Therefore, in this research proposal, the researcher proposes the title **ANXIETY OF DONATELLO IN NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE’S *THE MARBLE FAUN*: A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.**

B. Literary Review

The researcher does not find other writer conducting a research on the novel. The novel *The Marble Faun* by Nathaniel Hawthorne has not been studied yet in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. However, other researcher may do other research related to the novel.

The researcher employs the psychoanalytic approach to examine the author of the novel reflects the anxiety through his work which includes the structural elements of the novel. The research that employs the psychoanalytic approach has been done by Gondri (2004) with the title “Anxiety in Danielle Steel’s “Mixed Blessings”: Psychoanalytic Approach”.

C. Problem Statement

Considering the idea that has been explained above, the major problem in this study is:

“How is anxiety of Donatello reflected in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Marble Faun*?”

D. Limitation of the Study

To accomplish the study, the researcher makes limitation. The study will focus on the anxiety process through the structural element of the novel based on the psychoanalytic perspective.

E. Objective of the Study

Dealing with problem statement above, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To analyze the novel based on its structural elements by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme.
2. To analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

This study will give many benefits as following:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To give additional information and contribution to the body knowledge or the development of knowledge, mainly the literary study on psychoanalytic approach.

2. Practical Benefit

To answer the researcher's curiosity about Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel especially *The Marble Faun*.

G. Research Method

The methods that will be used in the research are:

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method which is focuses on the analysis of textual data. Qualitative research will not need a

statistic to examine and to explore the facts. Therefore it will not require any calculation and enumeration.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Marble Faun* that published in 1995, by Everyman, London, contains 400 pages and 50 chapters.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

a. Type of Data

Type of the data is in the form of a text of a novel entitled *The Marble Faun* by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

b. Data Source

The data source used in the research can be categorized into two sources of data. They are primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the text of *The Marble Faun* by Nathaniel Hawthorne, particularly the dialogs, statements and action reflecting the anxiety and the characters that supports the research. The secondary data will be taken from other sources, which are related to the primarily data such as author's biography, some books of psychoanalytic and about the anxiety, website from internet about the novel *The Marble Faun* by Nathaniel Hawthorne and other resources that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The method of data collection in this research is documentation. This data collection is as much as possible done through the library research.

The Marble Faun written by Nathaniel Hawthorne is treated as the primary from the other sources; the writer uses theories of literature, and other books that support the analysis are treated as secondary data. In the process of writing this research, the writer would like to use a procedure as follows:

- a. Reading and learning the novel repeatedly and carefully
- b. Taking notes of the influence information in both primary and secondary data.
- c. Arranging the data into several parts based on its classification.
- d. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis.
- e. Drawing conclusion based on the analyzing data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing the data the writer employs the descriptive qualitative analysis, in this case the writer searching the data using the text to interpret the data, analyzing the data source and comparing once. In secondary data the writer is analyzing data based on Sigmund Freud's theory of Psychoanalytic.

H. Research Paper Organization

To make this study more understandable, this study is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research of methodology, and paper organization.

Chapter II is about underlying theory that deals with theory of psychoanalytic, major principles of psychoanalytic and theoretical application. Chapter III covers the structural analysis of a novel that includes character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme. Beside, this chapter also contains discussion about the structural elements of a novel. Chapter IV is psychoanalytic anxiety toward the novel. Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study.