

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People in this world are different between one and another. Everyone is unique and they have their own characteristics. Every individual is characterized by their unique behavior, mannerism, and feeling. The differences make a system called personality. It is made one person different from another generally. Personality is a whole attitude, expression, feeling, temperament, behavior, and characteristic of someone. Personality usually refers to the distinctive patterns of behavior (including thoughts and emotions) that characterize each individual's adaptations to the situations of his life or her life. When we talk about personality it means the totality or the whole of a person. Everybody tends to do something continuously in dealing with the current situation, so it will build his personality. Human grows and develops; they are always changing because of their environment and social communication. Not only the bodies that grow and develop but also their personality had to develop.

When a child is born, there are several factors that influence his personality, such as environment, temperament, and character. Personality was developed as child grows. Personality development is the development of the systematic emotional and behavioral changes that reflects the individuality of a person. Temperament is the set of genetically determined traits that determine the child's approaches to the world and how the child learns about the world. The environment in which a child grows up affects to a large extent of how the personality will eventually be. The third factor is character that is formed from the emotional, perceptive and behavioral patterns that are learned by experience and determine how an individual thinks, feels and behaves.

Personalities are like iceberg, there are many definitive views on personality and personality development. Human personality divided into three significant components: *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. The *id* acts according to the pleasure principle, demanding immediate gratification of its needs regardless of external environment; the *ego* then must emerge in order to realistically meet the wishes and demands of the *id* in accordance with the outside world, adhering to the reality principle. The

superego (conscience) inculcates moral judgment and societal rules upon the *ego*, thus forcing the demands of the *id* to be met not only realistically but also morally.

Personality is based on the dynamic interaction of three components: *id*, *ego*, and *superego*. It is mean a good personality is when child's *id*, *ego*, and *superego* are balance. There is no component that is dominant. Someone have good personality if their interaction with his environment is good, they can communicate well and they act based on rules of their religion.

Related to the issue above, literary work such as novel also contains the issue about personal development. One of the novel that is contains the issue about personality development is written by Hermann Hesse. Hermann Hesse is Germany writer and he was born in a provincial town to parents with a missionary background, never attended a university and had educated himself on world literature. When he was 22 years old he moved to Basel, Switzerland. Hesse is lived in Switzerland (in Berne) from 1912 till 1919. His novel *Demian* first published in 1919, a prologue was added in 1968. Hermann at that time, Hesse had a wife and three sons. He is still a German citizen, he took Swiss nationality in 1924, after he and his first wife divorced and then he married to his second wife.

Hermann Hesse was active in organization that provided reading materials for German prisoners of war (during World War 1). Before he wrote *Demian*, he published a prediction embedded in the novel, that the war would have a purifying effect, clearing the way for a new order. In 1917 Hesse's father died, his wife and his youngest sons were seriously ill and he spent his time by writing in a rest home near Lucerne, where he was treated by the psychoanalyst Joseph Lang, a follower of Carl Gustav Jung. From that time he began to write something related to Freud and Jung on dreams and archetypes. In 1918 Hesse was published his essay "Kunslter and Psychoanalyse" (Artist and Psychoanalysis), that urged writer to incorporate the discoveries of psychoanalysis in their fiction. After World War II, the influence of Hesse's novel spread for beyond Germany and he became a sort of spiritual god father to young people in many countries. Hermann Hesse received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1946, after the 1943 publications of his novel *Das Glasperlenspiel* that is written from 1931 till 1942. Hesse died in 1962 of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Demian: Die Geschichte einer Junged (Demian: The Story of My Youth) first published in 1919, that was written in September and October 1917. Not until 1920 the book had gone through seventeen printings and had been awarded a prestigious prize as the best first novel of 1919. *Demian* is a novel about a young boy, Emil Sinclair, and his search for himself. Emil Sinclair is a boy, ten ages, raised in a middle class home at the turn of the century in the young nation of Germany. His family is a wealthy and they have good reputation as an upright, a godly family. Sinclair himself feels different from his families; he just like trapped in two worlds, world of light and dark. Sinclair thinks that his families are live in “world of light”, it means world of goodness, love and severity, world of a warm glow, clarity, and cleanliness. Meanwhile he lived in “world of illusion” or “world of dark” that smell different, spoke different, and made different promises and demands. The second world was maid and journeymen, ghost stories and scandalous rumors, tempting, frightening, and puzzling things. Sinclair feels like he was the part of “the world of dark” and he is different from his family and he feels like his soul is empty and does not know how to fulfill his desire.

The second worlds were maid and journeymen, ghost stories and scandalous rumors, tempting, frightening, and puzzling things. Sinclair feels like he was the part of “the dark world” and he is different from his family and he feels like his soul is empty and he does not know how to fulfill his desire. He will meet his guide or mentor to teach and help Sinclair to solve his problem in life. Sinclair will meet several people with different personalities, after meet each of them; Sinclair will get a hint of the future and learn it. His mentors are not only helping him to solve his problems but also bring Sinclair to meet his lover, Frau Eva. In the end of story, Sinclair ends his journey by finding his true self and his lover.

Sinclair is an uncommunicative and indoor boy that is study at a grammar school. He want to making friend and there is Franz Kromer that is a famous boy in the school, Sinclair want to be his friends so he tell a heroic story to make them interest on Sinclair. So Sinclair tell his story about stealing one sackful of apples in orchard near the Corner Hill, he stole an exclusively apples, Reinettes and Golden Pearmains the best varieties. Everyone believes in his story but not for Kromer, he already knows that Sinclair was lying. Kromer means to frightening Sinclair with his own way, Kromer will tell the owner of orchard that he knows who stole the fruit and Kromer will get two marks as award. Sinclair will do anything for him if Kromer does

not tell the owner of orchard about the stolen apple, and it ends with bullying. Kromer does not tell anything but Sinclair must to give him two marks. Because of that accident, Sinclair being Kromer's slave, Sinclair have to do and give everything Kromer wants. Until a young boy, Max Demian, come to their town with his mother. Max Demian was the son of a widow, he was in higher grade, and he was several years older than Sinclair. Even just several years older than Sinclair but he looks older than his true age, he look as mature as man, or rather a gentleman.

The story was begun when Sinclair and Demian were in one class for some reasons. The youngest one had Bible History; the older ones had to write an essay. When the teacher tells the story about Cain and Abel, Sinclair glances at Demian many times for some reason. Demian look like so strange, he looks like a perfect man, clever, bright, and he did not look like a schoolboy doing an assignment but like a scholar pursuing his own research. On the way home from school Demian walked behind Sinclair and start their small talk. Demian starts talking about their lesson, the story about Cain and Abel. He had a different perspective about the story, just different from their teacher explanation, and it is makes Sinclair surprise. Sinclair was with his brief explanation and different perspective, Sinclair was doubt, it just deviate from the story but Sinclair is happy because he feels something is fulfilling his empty soul. Sinclair supposed to be like Cain, so he interests on this topic. From that moment Sinclair and Demian become a close friend, Demian always share something new and weird about the meaning of life and the story about Cain and Abel.

One day Demian was shared about the god of two worlds, Abraxas, the god of goodness and god of dark. One day Demian found that Kromer was bullying Sinclair and make him suffer alone. Until a miracle happens, Kromer was walking down Ropemaker's Lane, right toward Sinclair; he saw Sinclair and turned around to avoid meeting him. After that day Kromer was gone from Sinclair's life.

After Sinclair free from Kromer, he and Demian are separated because of some reasons. Sinclair's life was a mess, he did not know what his purpose of life, and he did not care about his life. He faced new problem, his father asked him to live in boardinghouse. He started to dream about Demian and some random things. His dreams actually guided him to make him a better person. His contact with Demian was lost and his dream and desire guide him to meet new people that can help him to find his true self. Even they being separated, Sinclair often to send messages for Sinclair, and vice versa. The first guide was his mother, his interaction with Kromer

made him felt like a bad sinner that belongs to the dark world. After he was free from Kromer, Sinclair was back to his mother, back to world of bright.

The second guide was Alfons Beck, the oldest boy in Sinclair's boardinghouse. Alfons Beck was inviting him to the bar and ended with both of them drunk. It changed Sinclair's personality and the way he thought. Sinclair feels empty and he really wanted to feel love from a girl. Until he met a strange beautiful girl in the park, he did not know her name and did not have guts for just asking her name, so he just named his beautiful young lady Beatrice. He wanted to paint her face but he did not remember the details so he followed his dream and desire to paint her face, and ended up with painting a young girl but did not look like a girl, it was feminine but masculine too, half-male, half-female, ageless, equally strong-willed and dreamy, rigid yet secretly alive. Sinclair's painting was just like Dante Gabriel Rossetti's painting, *Beata Beatrix* in 1863.

Sinclair suffered a mental problem that was hard to describe and one day he walked through town and heard organ music coming from a smallish suburban church and he never stop to listen. He was curious about the pianist and one evening when he saw the pianist left the church Sinclair followed him entering a small tavern the edge of town. Sinclair got information about him and made a relationship with him. Shortly after met and talked about many things with Pistorius, Sinclair's personality changed to be a wise man. The last guide was Frau Eva, she is Demian's mother. Frau Eva was the last gate for Sinclair to fulfill his journey to find his true self, she helped Sinclair to complete his personality development and made him a mature person.

Based on the summary above, it provides that this novel is interesting and has important thing to read. The theme of this novel is different and can change the reader's mindset about self and interaction. The second reason why the researcher interested on this novel is that it related to psychology. And the last is the moral value of this story can change a lot of young generations in German and many countries around it. Related to description and reason above, the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled "***PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF EMIL SINCLAIR REFLECTED IN HERMANN HESSE'S DEMIAN (1919): A PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY***".

B. Problem Statement

Based on the study, the problems of this study can be determined as follows:

1. What is personality development of Emil Sinclair reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*?
2. How is personality development of Emil Sinclair reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*?

C. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing personality development of Emil Sinclair as reflected in *Demian* novel using Psychoanalytic Theory.

D. Object of the Study

Based on problem statements above, the object of the study as follows:

1. To analyze the personality development of Emil Sinclair reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*.
2. To explain the personality development of Emil Sinclair reflected in Hermann Hesse's *Demian*.

E. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this study is expected to give contribution in literary study, especially on *Demian: The Story of Emil Sinclair's Youth* by Hermann Hesse uses application of Psychoanalytic Theory.

2. Practical Benefit

To give better understanding of this novel and give additional knowledge about psychoanalytic approach in literary work for other researcher and as the references for other researcher who analyze *Demian* novel written by Hermann Hesse.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research consist of five chapters which are presents as follows: Chapter I is Introduction of the research that consist of Background of the Study, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefit of the Study, and

Research Paper Organization. Chapter II is Review of Related Literature consist of Psychoanalytic Theory, and Previous Study. Chapter III is Research Method consist of Type of the Study, Object of the Study, Type of the Data and Data Source, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Validity. Chapter IV is Psychoanalytic Analysis consist of the analysis the issue by using Psychoanalytic theory and Discussion. Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion consists of Conclusion, Suggestion and Pedagogical Implication.