

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the introduction of the research. It contains of background, statement of the problem, research objective, research significance, and clarification of key terms.

1.1 Background

Novel is one of interesting literary works. It is the text that represents the real life. That is why novel become good object for analysis. The story in novel is like a replica of human's real world. The author builds the reader's imagination through the elaborate plot, characters, themes and settings. Novel often raises the theme of phenomenon based on human experiences and contains moral and cultural value. It portrays human practices and interactions (Wellek and Warrent, 1949: 20-23). In other words, reading novel opens people's perspective toward their own lives or others' and give understanding about the phenomenon happens around them.

In literature, there are two kinds of works that are high literature and popular literature. Even, everyone to be easy to read, popular fiction has to limit itself to a relativity small number of characters, situation, and themes, instead of mirroring the infinite variety of lives. Serious fiction is difficult and challenging partly because it builds a complex structure of details around a central purpose or idea. Literature's genres are classified based on the structure types. The general types of literature are prose, poetry, and drama. Prose is defined as a long fictional

narrative text. The fictional form of prose divides into novel and short story. The writer considers novel as the most popular literary work since it is the most printed book and widely spread among literature enthusiasts. Today, novel is readable for people range from different age and social class, while in the past only people from high class societies afford to read novel

Smiley argues that the world in novel is portrayed implicitly rather than clearly exposed (Goodyer, 2008: 4). Comprehending message of story in novel is not merely acquired from the intrinsic elements which roughly explained through the dialogues and narrations, but also to contemplate the implicit meaning. One of the ways is through observing the characterization of the novel's characters. Characterization often brings psychological traits in characters' personalities which determine how they respond and acts to conflict of story.

Characterization often brings psychological traits in characters' personalities which determine how they respond and acts to conflict of story. Wellek and Warren (1949:106) suggest that authors sometimes use certain psychology theories in the process of creating their literary works explicitly or implicitly to explain the characters' condition and the situation of story. Psychology has been applied as novel's genres whether to give realistic characterization as normal human beings in real life as well as the issues of psychological abnormalities suffered by the characters. We frequently find novels which raised themes about mental disorders since it is regarded as common phenomenon in society. Some mental disorders which have been discussed in novels are bipolar disorder in *An Unquite Mind* (1994) and *Manic* (2008),

multiple personality in *Sybil* (1973) and *Switching Time* (2007), psychopathic disorder in *The Blind Eye* (1999) and *T is For Trespass* (2007), pedophilia in *Tampa* (2013) and *Living Dead Girl* (2008), phobia in *Phobia* (2012), and schizophrenia in *A Beautiful Mind* (1998) and *Henry's Demon* (2011).

Comparing to other mental disorders, schizophrenia is considered to be one of the most severe mental disorder and chronic or continuing for years. The name of schizophrenia is firstly invented by Eugene Bleuler in 1908 as a further developed term from Emil Kraepelin, *dementia praecox* (Noll, 1959: xv). Bleuler defined schizophrenia as the regression of human mind or mentally split which cause inconsistency in behaving and thinking to interact with external world (Noll, 1959: xv). In other words, schizophrenics are unable to differentiate between reality and fantasy due to the intellectual disturbance to think logically.

In some novels, schizophrenic characters sometimes make the readers confused to distinguish between the real story and the character's hallucination or delusions. So, the readers are often trapped in false conclusion at the end of story. Therefore, interpreting psychological issue, particularly mental disorders in novel needs psychoanalytic criticism approach. According to Warren and Walleck in *Theory of Literature*, psychological criticism is one of extrinsic approaches to interpret literature (Newman, 1996: 506). They suggests application of psychological criticism in interpreting psychology in novel is practicable for analyzing the author's psychology, the psychological laws applied in the literature through characterization and to learn the psychological impact of literature to the readers, and the creative process in creating the literature.

Thus, psychological issue is chosen by the writer because it is very close to our daily life and society in understanding different characterization of people. Moreover, people often give negative stigmas and tend to isolate and avoid mental disorder sufferer such as schizophrenic due to their lack of knowledge of this disease whereas with early detection and proper treatments, the sufferers of mental disorder will be possibly recovered. *Lolita* is a novel by Russian novelist Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov. Written in English and published in 1995 in Paris, in 1958 in New York and in 1959 in London. Vladimir Nabokov is an author Russia-America. Originally, he wrote in Russian, but became famous internationally over novels it in English. *Lolita*, Nabokov work referred to as one of whose novels the most important of 20th century. His works showing expertise Nabokov in the game of word and the detail that descriptive. His first novel *Mashenka (Mary)*, appeared in 1926 it was avowedly autobiographical and contains descriptions of the young Nabokov's first serious romance as well as of the family estate, both of which are also described in speak, memory. Nabokov did not again draw so heavily upon his personal experience as he had in *Mashenka* until his episodic novel about an émigré professor of Russian in the United States. His second novel, *Invitation to a Beheading*, which appeared in 1928, marked his turn to highly stylized form that characterized his art thereafter. His chess novel, *The Eye*, followed two years later and won him recognition as the best of the younger Russian émigré writers.

The novel is notable for its controversial subject, Humbert as the main character of *Lolita* told as an obsessive man towards his love, a twelve years old

Dolores Haze, known as Lolita. His obsession to the child caused some impacts to his psychological condition. The interesting point of this novel is how Humbert loves an underage girl, he is having a sexual deviation caused by this abnormal desire to the underage girl. There is kind of sexual deviations. One of thus deviations is called *Lolita* Complex. Etymologically it is often short as lolicon (Lolita Complex) in Japanese. It describes a sexual attraction to younger girls, usually by adult males.

In this research, writer use theory from Eugene Bleuler for the symptoms and causes. Besides, to give more details about interrelated explanation of schizophrenia symptoms and causes in novel character, the writer will use psychoanalytic theory from Sigmund Freud, which divides state of mind in human into id, ego and super ego. Ratna (Minderop, 2010: 54) suggests the use of psychoanalysis is to examine the psychological elements that unconsciously contained psychic distortion in the writing process. The explanation of defense mechanisms work in schizophrenia adapted from Sigmund Freud by Bleuler will also support the analysis.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Lolita is a novel who talk about the admission of a profesor middle aged named Humbert who obsession an adolescent girl. To be able to Lolita Humbert married her mom. The problem of this research is about a mental disorder as the main character in *Lolita*. Refering into the research background above, the researcher limits the analysis in *Lolita* into two research questions:

1. How are schizophrenic aspects of Fundamental Symptoms found in character of Humbert in *Lolita* novel?
2. How are schizophrenic aspects of Accessory Symptoms found in character of Humbert in *Lolita* novel?

1.3 Research Objective

1. This study aims at analyzing how schizophrenia is portrayed in the main character and to find out the Fundamental Symptoms and causes of schizophrenic of the main character.
2. This study aims at analyzing how schizophrenia is portrayed in the main character and to find out the Accessory Symptoms and causes of schizophrenic of the main character.

1.4 Research Significance

This study limits on analyzing dialogues and narrations to identify the symptoms and causes of schizophrenia of the main characters in *Lolita* novel. The identified dialogues and narrations then will be interpreted by Eugene Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia and psychoanalytic theory from Sigmund Freud. The analysis is not considering historical setting when there was the issue of human psychiatric experiments during the end of 2nd World War which may lead the story to be governmental conspiracy.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

The term are clarified to avoid misunderstanding of definition in this research.

1. **Schizophrenia** is psychotic disorder characterized by a major disturbance in the mind, emotion, and behaviour mind impaired, where various ways flat or not in accordance, and a variety of activity motor bizarre. Patients schizophrenia withdraw from others and reality, sometimes it went into fantasy of delusions and hallucinations.
2. **Id, Ego and Superego:** Id is the only component of personality that is present from birth. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and include of the instinctive and primitive behaviours. Ego is the component of personality that is responsible for dealing with reality. The ego develops from the id and ensures that the impulse of the id can be expressed in a manner acceptable in the real world. Superego is the aspects of personality that holds all of our internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquire from both parents and society our sense of right and wrong. The superego provides guidelines for making judgments.
3. **Psychoanalysis** is the therapeutic study of fantasy and the reformulation of symptoms and distorted relationships in light of the past and the forgotten, through the use of free associations, dream recall, and frequent sessions.