



on the existence of somebody or something (90). Existentialism was first introduced by Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855). Soren Aabey Kierkegaard is well known as the father of existentialism in the history of western philosophy (Mayer in Saifullah, 55). However, there are some various figures of existentialism such as Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Karl Jasper, Jean Paul Sartre and Albert Camus. They are all included as the great philosophers.

As it is said before, existentialism has many different concepts from some of great philosopher figures. Hence, that different concepts come to the same definition of existentialism which is called as freedom. Freedom as a theme of literature is always carried on by existentialist to gain their own independence at their live without getting an intervention by anyone (end, 87). Existentialism is a man's effort to build their own identity in his society. Thus, existentialism is related to individual own life while living with other people around him (Stanford, 369)

In line with the term Freedom, basically human has their own right and freedom to choose his own choice which one is the best and the worst for his life whether from family demand, political system, social and cultural system (Tjaya,147). Although human has his own freedom, some term and condition of his society around can influence his choice even limit their freedom.

In other cases some people see existentialism as a philosophical movement viewed all phenomenon which come from human existence. Human existence means the way how they live in this world. Human appears in this world with all his consciousness and his essential differs from the other things. All the things in this

world exist but they do not realize or interact with each other, indeed they will have a meaning because of human existence itself (Dagun 16). It indeed relate with the term *existence precedes essences* by Jean-Paul Sartre which means that human will know the decision of himself and the essences of himself after he exist in this world.

Existentialism appears as the philosophical movement protests again the view that human being is an object, so that human existence should be taken seriously (Martin, vii). Kierkegaard stated that human being should involve actively in every event that happened to him. In this case, human cannot be passive observer of his situations even though human have to leave his happiness behalf of existence and free choices.

Soren Aabye Kierkegaard states that existentialism has a close definition with the term freedom. In kierkegaard terminology, to exist means to understand his own self through the freedom of choice and self-commitment. Kierkegaard states that sometimes, although not always, human action cannot be causally explained. It is because human action is not based on rational merely, but also based on free choices and spontaneous emotional (146)

As a father of existentialism, Kierkegaard opinion about existentialism influences numerous writers and thinkers. Soren Kierkegaard's existentialism is also known as Religious Existentialism. As a religious man, actually Kierkegaard philosophy appeared as a reaction of Hegel's opinion which is described human as a passive creature, passive observer and just have a role as movie goer. Hegel's paradigm can influence an individual not to be responsible on his/her action because

they enjoy with their crowd only. Kierkegaard strongly opposed it. Therefore to change Hegel's view, Kierkegaard made up with his own existentialism theory which focuses on individual experience. According to Kierkegaard, there are three stages of human existence; they are aesthetic stages, ethical stages and religious stages.

- Aesthetic Stages

Aesthetic is a stage about the aesthetic of person lives for the moment. They have no deep commitments to one thing or another. They're not totally impulsive, but will only pursue long term goals as long as they're appealing, and will drop them once they are bored or something more fun appears on the horizon. They see life in terms of possibilities to be considered and enjoyed, not in terms of projects to pursue or ideals to live out. The aesthetic person is basically passive, and seeks satisfaction in things over which they have no control, dependent on what happens externally (Kierkegaard qtd on marikablogs.blogspot.co.id/2009/03/kierkegaard-on-aesthetic-ethical-and.html)

Kierkegaard states that sometimes, although not always, human action cannot be causally explained. It caused that human action is not based on rational merely, but also based on free choices and spontaneous emotional (146). Aesthetic included as human spontaneous emotional because in aesthetic, human tend to think about their current emotional feeling.

In his book either/or, Kierkegaard illustrate the aesthetic condition of individual by stating this:







different understanding of how to conceive the pursuit of the good for its own sake (Seite,8).

Religious man does not influenced by a single humanity values. Religious phase is distinguished by recognition of human towards the existence of God. According to Kierkegaard, he illustrate the character modeling of religious man was Abraham. He is a figure from Holy Scripture. He sacrificed his son because he believes what God instructed to him. If human think rationally, what Abraham did here is irrational and out of humanity values. But according to religious man thinking, if Abraham did not obey God's instruction, Abraham would be sinful. Hence, Abraham thought out of humanity principle he entered a paradox. Here, Abraham left his ethical phase to the religious phase. (20)

There will be two kinds of paradox which religious man will face. The first is *paradoxical* of God. To explain this paradox, there is no rationally explanation. For example, if God is very good but why there are a crime and crime victims in this world? There is no way to get knowledge about it except through individual faith. To receive this kind of God's paradox, religious man should have his own subjectivity-believe based on his true faith of God (Abidin, 137). The second paradox is anxiety. Anxiety has a different meaning with frightened, anxiety refers to unreal something, uncertain thing, and incoherent. Therefore, religious man believe that people supposed to living in God to escape from the anxiety (Wirahadi, 34)







antagonist character; Antagonist character usually gives a conflict towards protagonist. There is a point which sometimes the characters does not give us the moral value (Luxemburg, 1992) and it usually done by the antagonist one.

Besides protagonist and antagonist, there is major and minor characters build inside the story. The major character plays the biggest role inside the story. The major character stand as the most dominant told in the story. While minor character has a part as supporting role in the story. Major character usually has a round character means that his character can be change as the story progresses while minor character has a flat character means that his character stills the same from beginning to the end of story.

There are many kinds of how character builds in story. Characters refer to human beings who are created by the author to life inside the story (Mason, 9) therefore, character is a fictions human being which is created by the author to present the story or plot through word. Hence, all the characters in literary works are fictitious. Although they are not real in fiction work, sometimes author created them as representative of personal character from real word (Holman in Nevada, 24)

Author may create they characters, but they do not reveal whole of their character through author's description. Sometimes we can conclude the character personalities by their dialogue or author's narration. In order to reveal their personalities more, we need characterization analysis.

- Characterization

The next point is about characterization, it explore more about the character. Readers need this to build an understanding about the character not only from the direct explanation of author. There are four basic steps to get the information about the characters. The first is through the characters speeches and thoughts. In this case, the author gives the readers an indirect insight through what the character says because whenever author puts forward an opinion, author is giving some clues to his characters. The second is through what the activity or action of characters it usually explains in situational description. It means by seeing the character's action, readers can get information about the quality of the character's personality. The third is through what other characters think or say about them. The last is by evaluating what the author says about characters, speaking as storyteller or observer. There is a part where author uses narrative description as a storyteller (Holman, 139)

Once again, according to Harmon and Holman (*A handbook to literature*), the role of Characterization is to present the character in action with a little or no explicit comment by the author (89). Characterization help the analyst to understand more about the character build inside the story. Characterization is what the author showed and told about the character in specific way. Means that the author shows the reader about internal and external side of character and the author describe the qualities of the character (Abram 33-34)



*In Relation To Lacanian Criticism.* It explore about Lacanian concepts of psychoanalysis *desire, alienation* and *sexuality* in novel *Frankenstein* by Marry Shelley and novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Stevenson. According to this study, the formation of human personality takes place in the unconscious where desire, alienation and sexuality are formed. In this case according to this study, Victor's personality takes place in his unconscious desire to discover new creatures. The conclusion of this analysis showed that the concept of desire integrated into the lives of individuals. This study also attempted to illustrate the close relation between psychoanalysis and gothic fiction.

The third study which has already examine *Frankenstein* novel entitled *Good and Evil in Man : The Desire of Victor in Frankenstein* by Sara Marklund from Goteborg University. This study uses Victor Frankenstein's desire as the main focus. It explore about how the desire of Victor leads him into two kind of human being which is good and evil man. This study aims to describe what good and evil sides of victor are. As the supporting evidence, this study also describes how the monster which is created by Victor influence Victor's character in a whole novel. As the result, this study shows that Victor's life ends up in misery because he is denies him of being anything other than a perfect and good human being.

The last as an additional, I would like to add the study which has different novel but same theory uses as the main theory. The thesis entitled *The Existentialism studies on Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe's Freedom of Life* by Umar Wirahadi

UIN Maulana Malik Malang. This thesis uses Kierkegaard's existentialism as the main theory which focused on the character freedom of life. According to this thesis, the complete existence of human can be seen through his whole life, and using Kierkegaard existentialism, this thesis would like to find out existentialism aspects of character. As the result and conclusion, this thesis conclude that the way of the character defend his existence is related much with the concept of existentialism aspects and stages.

According to the first three previous studies, *Frankenstein* novel always uses as psychological analysis subject. While the last previous study above, using Existentialism as a theory. This research use existentialism theory especially Kierkegaard's Existentialism and focus on the way character life based on Kierkegaard Existentialism three phases of life. Behalf on Existence, the character reconcile many suffering problem which is causes by his obsession. He has to faces risk and consequences. Therefore, there is several Existentialism discourses will be discuss, especially Kierkegaard Existentialism thought.