

**CARRIETTA WHITE'S PERSONALITY IN *CARRIE* BY
STEPHEN KING**

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letter and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
Surabaya



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Declares that the thesis she wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Degree (S1) in English Department, faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled “ Carrietta White’s Personality in Carrie by Stephen King “ is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

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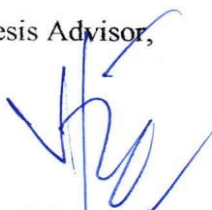
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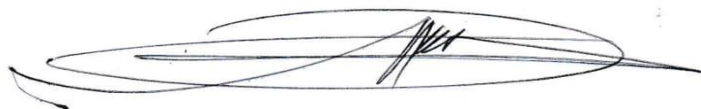


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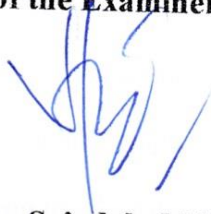
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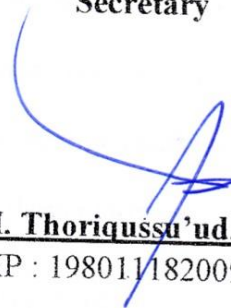
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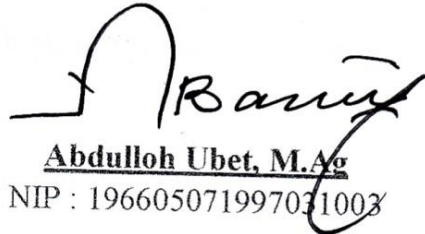
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Every human in this world possesses different personalities even though they live in the same environment, even identical twins have not exactly the same personalities. Personality is formed due to family, environmental and social factors. It is a pattern of relatively permanent traits and unique characteristics that give both consistency and individuality to a person's behavior. Traits contribute to individual differences in behavior, consistency of behavior over time, and stability of behavior across situations. Traits may be unique, common to some group, or shared by the entire species, but their pattern is different for each individual. Thus each person, though like others in some ways, has a unique personality (Feist and Feist 4).

Personality with a unique and distinct pattern of human traits in each individual can be one of the literary studies as Hudson said in his book *An Introduction to The Study of Literature* that literature as an expression of personality because literature is a criticism of life and an interpretation of life (Hudson 14). It means life in literature is closely related to real life. In the real life there are human who have personality, it possessed by character that can be found in a literary work. Character is a distinctive type of person (Abrams 32). In the literary works, almost all of the characters are created by the author with different traits pattern of personalities.

This research is focused on the personality of a person which can be found in characters in the novel and this research is interested in studying *Carrie* novel which the main character personality as the focus. It is a horror, epistolary and tragedy novel which written by American author Stephen King, *Carrie* is the first novel which published and one of Stephen King's famous novel. The novel was published on April 5th, 1974 with the first print of about 30,000 copies. This novel made Stephen King become a recognized author in America, as *The Los Angeles Times* said that Stephen King was a master of storyteller for his novel *Carrie*, because it can appeal many readers with a unique genre that mixes thrilling horror and science fiction, it also achieves high sales profits in its first publication.

Two years after its publish, this novel has been adapted into several movies and musical dramas, such as: The movie, entitled "*Carrie*" released in 1976, musical Broadway entitled "*Carrie*" staged in 1988 and the West End version in 2012, the sequel movie entitled "*The Rage: Carrie 2*" was released in 1999, a television movie entitled "*Carrie*" Aired in 2002 (Lesnick 1), and a movie with the same title in 2013, this is a remake of the movie released in 1976 (Neumaier 1). And recently Stephen King has published 50 novels, 200 short stories, five non-fiction works, which have been sold over 350 million copies worldwide (Morgan 1).

The novel tells about a young girl Carrietta White and the sudden discovery of her telekinetic abilities. Carrie has been abused, both physically and emotionally from her religious fanatic mother and her peers at school. One night,

a terrible tragedy occurs on the night of the school prom, it makes Carrie get angry. She uses her telekinetic power to burn down the entire school and the whole of Camberlain city until there are many of the victims died. Carrie's mother who assumed that Carrie's body had been overrun by the demons stabs Carrie's shoulder to kill her, but it makes Carrie's anger grow wilder. Finally, she kills her mother by stopping her mother's heart with her telekinetic power, and Carrie died in the middle of the road because of blood loss.

This research applies C.G Jung's personality theory as the main theory. The analysis focuses on the personality of Carrietta White as the main character that is studied by describing her personality based on the contents of the archetypes which include four aspects (1) *Persona*, (2) *Shadow*, (3) *Anima and Animus*, and (4) *Self*, and the factors that affect her personality.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The research problem consists of main problems that the researcher takes in the context above and this study is arranged to answer the problems formulated in the following questions :

1. How is Carrietta White's personality potrayed in Stephen King's novel *Carrie* ?
2. What are the factors that affect Carrietta White's personality in Stephen King's novel *Carrie* ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the objectives that are purposed to reached are :

1. To explain Carrietta White's personality potrayed in Stephen King's novel *Carrie*.
2. To describe the factors that affect Carrietta White's personality in Stephen King's novel *Carrie*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to serve theoretical and practical purposes. Theoretically, for the literary students, this research gives a contribution in literature subject, and it can be a reference or a comparable study in field of psychoanalytical literary criticism. This study expects the readers to explore and take some information, including the novel, the steps how to analyze a novel with the theory which needed from this study and get more understanding about that. So, this study will be useful to the readers and the academic community (faculty and students).

Practically, The common readers are expected to understand that the personality can be formed from many factors, whether family, the environment or the outside world. This study shows how parents have important role in the personality development of their children. So, the child's pesonality will grow from the original agent, and that is family, because they are the first persons who interact with them. This research is also expected to show how to respect others

regardless of the family background, and how bully is dangerous to the victim or suspect, since bully can also cause death.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study discusses the personality of Carrietta White in *Carrie* novel. This study is focused on C.G.Jung 's personality theory discussing about Carrie's personality and the factors which affect her personality. The concepts are limited to the terms of *Persona*, *Shadow*, *Anima and Animus* and *Self*.

1.6 Method of the Study

This part discusses how the data are collected and analyzed. It is divided into four sub-chapters, consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design.

The method used is using a qualitative approach research, the type is descriptive method, so the data are collected from words to words, paragraph to paragraph and sentence to sentence, to get conclusion. The research contains quotations and focuses on the intrinsic element.

1.6.2 Data Sources

The main source of this study is Stephen King's novel *Carrie*. The data are in form of any quotes that reflect the personality of Carrietta White and the factors which affect her personality.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discusses about the theoretical explanation about the related materials and concepts which is suitable with the chosen literary work. The main theory is personality theory by Carl Gustav Jung to prove Carrieta White's personality and the factors which affect her personality.

Jung's theory broke from orthodox psychoanalysis of Freud to establish a separate theory of personality called analytical psychology, but this theory still a part of psychology study which concentrate on the assumption that hidden phenomena can and do affect the lives of all people. Jung believed that each individual is motivated not only by individual repressed experiences but also by certain emotionally experiences inherited from the ancestors (Feist and Feist 98).

2.1.1 Carl Jung's Theory of Personality

The word "personality" originated from the Latin "persona", which referred to a theatrical mask worn by Roman actors in Greek dramas. It means a mask used by an actor in a performance, or more clearly, an actor in a performance must be someone else than being himself, but in modern times, many people interpret the personality to describe the identity of a person or the first impression inflicted someone when they were meeting and seeing each other's behavior (Feist and Feist 9).

Although no single definition is acceptable to all personality theorists, it can be said that personality is a pattern of relatively permanent traits and unique characteristics that give both consistency and individuality to a person's behavior (Feist and Feist 4). In the final result, it can be said that the personality focuses on human behavior or human behavior in an attempt to align themselves with the environment.

Carl G. Jung (1875-1961) was a Swiss psychologist whose principles have been found to be applicable to nearly all academic disciplines from mythology to religion to quantum physics, and to nearly all aspects of modern life. In the following selection, Jung discusses his most well-known (and controversial) concept, the collective unconscious, that aspect of the unconscious mind which manifests inherited, universal themes which run through all human life. The contents of the collective unconscious are archetypes, primordial images that reflect basic patterns or common to us all, and which have existed universally since the dawn of time (Jung 99).

Jung is known for his personality or psyche theory he used. According to Jung's opinion in the book *Introduction to Theories Of Personality*, personality or psyche embraces all thought, feeling, and behaviour, conscious and unconscious to adapt with social and physical environment (Hall and Lindzey 109). In Jung's view, the total personality, or psyche, is composed of several distinct systems or structures that can influence one another. The major systems are *conscious (ego)*, *Personal Unconscious*, *Collective Unconscious* and *Archetypes*.

a. Conscious (Ego)

According to Jung's opinion, conscious images are those that are sensed by the ego (Feist and Feist 103). The ego is the center of consciousness, the part of the psyche concerned with perceiving, thinking, feeling, and remembering. It is an awareness responsible of ourselves for carrying out the normal activities of waking life. Ego acts in a selective way, admitting into conscious awareness only a portion of the stimuli to which it is exposed (Schultz and Schultz 101).

For example, a baby learns to distinguish between each individual member of his family and to distinguish familiar faces from unfamiliar faces. Based on Jung's remarks, one resulting from this difference process is the ego. The ego with its consciousness also gives the filter through the filtration process, this is what the conscious person can do to distinguish two things from good to bad, corresponding-inappropriate, worthy-not worthy, and so on. A conscious person will do well in interaction with their environment. The main purpose of this process is for individual to adapt well to their environment.

b. Personal Unconscious

The personal unconscious embraces all repressed, forgotten, or subliminally perceived experiences of one particular individual. It contains repressed childhood memories and impulses, forgotten events, and experiences originally perceived below the threshold of our consciousness (Feist and Feist 110). Jung said the personal unconscious was the region next to the ego. It consists of all the forgotten experiences that have lost their intensity for some reason, possibly because of their unpleasantness. It also includes sense

impressions that are too weak to be perceived consciously (Jung 376). If some people unknowingly remember and do things they have done before or things they have forgotten, then it is called Personal Unconscious.

Contents of the personal unconscious are called complexes. A complex is a core or pattern of experience, emotions, memories, perceptions, and wishes in the personal unconscious organized around a common theme (Schultz and Schultz 104). It means, if someone has ordinary experiences to be forgotten, but the experience is pressed into personal consciousness, those experiences can be interconnected to form a complex that has the potential to affect behavior, this complex has the power to color the way someone thinks, feels and acts.

c. **Collective Unconscious**

Jung formulates the collective unconscious as a past pictures of the old generations (ancestors), who are reborn in the structure of each individual, it means collective unconscious is inherited not individually (Jung 43). In other words, it is the storehouse of latent memories of our human and prehuman ancestry. It consists of instincts and archetypes that inherit as possibilities and that often affect to behaviour. (Ryckman 81). Every people does not realize that the memories are the part of past inheritance and happen naturally.

For example, in the *Introduction to Theories of Personality*, Jung gives an example of a family environment with a mother figure, because in human life there is always a mother's presence, the image of a mother's presence is depicted in our collective unconscious. And this picture, quite apart from our personal experience of our own mother, this is image or understanding universally.

d. Archetypes

Archetypes derives from a Greek compound of *arche* and *tupos*. *Arche* or 'first principle' points to the creative source, which cannot be represented or seen directly. *Tupos*, or 'impression', refers to any one of the numerous manifestations of the 'first principle' (De Coster 6)

The ancient experiences contained in the collective unconscious are manifested by recurring themes or patterns Jung called *archetypes* (Jung, 1947). He also used the term primordial images. There are many such images of universal experiences, as many as there are common human experiences. By being repeated in the lives of succeeding generations, archetypes have become imprinted on our psyche and are expressed in our dreams and fantasies (Schultz and Schultz 105). For example, a teacher's archetypes are described as a compassionate and kind hearted figure, then that picture will be remembered by their students in every era continuously.

For example, one of the primary archetypes is the mother-child relationship, which is characterized by the mother's protection of the child. Dissolution of this bond must ultimately occur if the person is to attain adulthood. Jung suggested that the bond is broken in many primitive cultures when young men undergo rituals of rebirth (Jung 208).

There are many archetypes of C.G Jung's personality theory, but in this section only four archetypes explained in the formation of personality and human behavior: persona, anima and animus, shadow, self.

1. Persona

The word persona refers to a mask that an actor wears to display various roles or faces to the audience. Jung used the term with basically the same meaning. The persona archetype is a mask, a public face which wear to present the other side of someone which different from who they really are (Schultz and Schultz 106).

Persona is not a true picture of a person's personality, and it can be due to the encouragement of others and the environment because Jung believed that persona is used in response to the demands of the society's customs and traditions, as well as the demands of its own archetypes. It is the role that society gives to someone who is expected to play in their life. In other words, the persona is playing the desired role of the people around them.

The purpose of this mask is to create a certain impression to others or to cover the true character of persona and it is used to gain acceptance in the external world. Many people believe that by creating this 'mask' they can influence the perceptions of others (De Coster 22).

Persona can be exemplified in a lecturer. Lecturer is known as a figure who instill goodness values, the figure is able to teach certain knowledge, the compassionate figure, and have the best personality. Although it is in fact a trait that is not the original form of their identity. They do their best to play their role and hide their true identity, because that is the demands of people and the environment and their profession.

But the persona also has negative features. Every people can learn to hide their real selves behind these masks. Persona can become split off from potentially enlightening forces in the personal and collective unconscious. Someone may become so committed to a particular role that they lose sight of their individuality (Ryckman 83-84).

The persona used continuously will make the persona as our real personality and change the previous personality. For example, The negative impact is when the original personality of someone is good but they use bad personality as persona continuously and make it as a substitute for their good personality, but the persona used continuously also believed as a kindness and worthy to be the identity for change the bad personality in the self by using good persona continuously. This process is known as a persona change into self.

2. Shadow

The shadow, the archetype of darkness and repression, represents those qualities which consists of morally objectionable tendencies as well as a number of constructive and creative qualities that are reluctant to face. (Feist and Feist 113). It means that this Archetype in Jung's view is the animal instincts inherited by humans. This archetype leads to the uncomfortable thoughts and feelings, and actions which the public reproached in a behavioral awareness. Shadow is the darkest and mysterious personality because it brings many negative and evil things like sexual crime, anger, envy, vindictiveness, revenge and all immoral actions that sometimes shadow tend not to be realized by someone. Shadow manifestations are rooted in one of the two great experiences of a person. First,

they see herself as ugly and imperfect, it is because too often or repeatedly scorned by others, until they cannot see the good side of themselves. Second, they feel proud and rewarded with their shadow.

The shadow also consists of all those experiences that a person rejects on moral and/or aesthetic grounds. For example, ego may reject the sadistic impulses, or it may repress socially unacceptable sexual or aggressive impulses. Jung believed that the shadow incorporated both Freud's sexual instinct and Adler's will to power (Ryckman 109).

Jung said that the shadow theory is a parable to convey something that is very instrumental in psychological and criminal disorders committed by humans. But shadow does not just bring negative impacts but shadow has positive impacts. For examples are the murderer who decides impulsively to save their victim because the victim reminds them of someone they loved; or the selfish woman who spends actually all her time to get money and then decides to donate her money to a local charity. More generally, the positive side of the shadow may be seen when a person feels spontaneous and creative (Ryckman 85).

3. Anima and Animus

Jung believed that all humans are psychologically bisexual and possess both a masculine and a feminine side (Feist and Feist 107).

a. Anima

The " a n i m a " is the female element in the male unconscious (Jung 30). For men who have a feminine side called Anima. It usually produces feelings and moods in men Jung believed that the anima originated from early

men's experiences with women—mothers, sisters, and lovers—that combined to form a generalized picture of woman. In time, this global concept became embedded in the collective unconscious of all men as the anima archetype (Feist and Feist 108).

Anima will make men behave like feminine women even if they do not admit it, and do the feminine with a masculine attitude, from Anima, Jung said that the positive impact of anima is feminine nature that includes anima's intuitive capacity, it is often superior to man's, it can give them timely warning (presumably about harmful events), and their feelings always directed towards the personal. (Jung 199).

While the negative impact of anima is when anima influences the feeling side in man and the explanation for certain irrational moods and feelings. When a man's mood and feelings are affected by anima, men will act in moody, "bitchy," and "catty" ways (Ryckman 85). Men almost never admits that his feminine side is casting her spell instead, men either ignores the irrationality of the feelings or tries to explain them in a very rational masculine manner (Feist and Feist 108).

b. Animus

The masculine archetype in women is called the animus. the animus is symbolic of thinking and reasoning. It is capable of influencing the thinking of a woman, yet it does not actually belong to her. The animus is also the explanation for the irrational thinking and illogical opinions often attributed to women (Feist and Feist 109).

The animus in women has positive manifestations when it produces arguments based on reason and logic. The negative side of the animus can be seen in these behaviors:

In intellectual women [it] encourages a critical disputatiousness and would-be high-browism, which . . . consists essentially in harping on some irrelevant weak point and nonsensically making it the main point. Or a perfectly lucid discussion gets tangled up in the most maddening way through the introduction of a quite different and if possible perverse point of view. Without knowing it, such women are solely intent upon exasperating the man and are, in consequence, completely at the mercy of the animus (Jung 220).

According to Jung's opinion, anima and animus is a common universal phenomenon, in general the masculine archetype includes those characteristics traditionally associated with the role of men—reason, logic, forceful argument, and social insensitivity, among others. The feminine archetype reflects traditional feminine behavior—including such attributes as emotionality, social sensitivity, intuition, vanity, moodiness, and irrationality (Ryckman 109). It is just that both Masculine side and Feminine side occur in reverse.

4. Self

Jung believed that each person possessed an inherited tendency to move toward growth, perfection, and completion, and he called this innate disposition the self (Feist and Feist 117). Jung sees "self" equals psyche or personality as a whole, it consists of consciousness and unconsciousness. The self is the center of

Most people said that the persona is more conscious than the shadow, and the shadow may be more accessible to consciousness than either the anima or the animus. Each archetype is partly conscious, partly personal unconscious, and partly collective unconscious (Feist and Feist 112). So, the conclusion is self includes and refers to the total psyche or entire personality. It consists of consciousness, unconsciousness, and archertype.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

There are some previous studies which have been written. Those previous studies are from the same object, the novel *Carrie* written by Stephen King and same theory, personality theory of Carl Jung.

First, previous study has been written by A.Ria Puji Utami (2015) from Sanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta, entitled *Archetype Study on Arsena Character in Red Mirror By Rio Riantiaro: Literature Psychology Study*. This thesis focus on analyzing the novel structure which includes characters, characterizations, backgrounds and plots, and also analyzes the psychological elements using Carl Jung's psychoanalysis theory of personality towards the main character. This study used a structural approach and a psychological approach, structural approach is used to analyze the novel structure and to see the picture of problems associated with Arsena and psychological approach is used to analyze the personality of Arsena character which by using Archertype study includes (1) persona, (2) anima and animus, (3) shadow, and (4) self.

The thesis which written by A. Ria Puji Utami is different with this research, apart from different novels, both have differences in the discussion, if in

this previous study, the author focused on the novel structure that includes characters, characterizations, backgrounds and plots in order to analyze the psychological element in the main character of Arsena, so the writer must explain in detail about the life of the character of Arsena, but in this research, the researcher focuses only on the personality of one character which analyzed using Carl Jung theory and the factors which influence the personality without the aid of explanations of novel structures such as characters, characterizations, backgrounds and plots.

Second, previous study has been written by Tejo Bayu Aji (2017) from Diponegoro University, entitled *Repression Shown by Carrie White in Stephen King's Carrie*, this thesis focus on the formula of horror applied in the novel and also how repression from Freudian Psychology is shown through the main character. He used intrinsic and the extrinsic elements to analyze the novel. The analysis of intrinsic elements is used to analyze the formula of horror in the novel, while the analysis of the extrinsic elements is used to apply the pattern of repression from Freudian Psychology. Carrie White is a character born from the religious fanatic mother who often abuses her. The events from the past that hurt Carrie psychologically and results in Carrie turning into the monster figure of the story. The result of this thesis show that the traumatic events has forced Carrie to repress a memory and a certain urge in order to overcome the anxieties she lives with. The discussion in this thesis also shows that the psychological issues play a big role in shaping the figure of a monster in a horror story.

This thesis written by Tejo Bayu Aji has similarities in the selection of novel but has differences in the selection of theory, both of the thesis focus on the same character that is Carrieta White and also includes about the traumatic events experienced by Carrie that had an effect on the Carrie's psyche and both have the same theory psychoanalysis but have differences in figures, if this previous study using psychoanalysis theory of Sigmund Freud, then this thesis uses the theory of Carl Jung.

Third, previous studies has been written by Jiang Zhu and Lemeng Han, they are the professor and lecturer of Changchun University. Jiang Zhu received his M.A. degree in English from Changchun University of Science and Technology, China in 2003. He is currently an associate professor in School of Foreign Languages, Changchun University of Science and Technology. His research field is English and American literature. And his partner Lemeng Han received her M.A. degree in English from Changchun University of Science and Technology, China in 2012. She is currently a lecturer in Department of Common Foreign Language Teaching, Guanghua College of Changchun University. Her research field is English and American literature.

The title of the journal is *Analysis on the Personality of Maggie by Jung's Archetype Theory*. They used the same theory from Carl Jung which focus on archertype, This paper analyzes the personality of Maggie according to Jung's archetype theory and comes to the conclusion that the deficiency on Maggie's personality is a main reason for her tragedy. From the above analysis, it can be conclude that personality is one reason for Maggie's tragedy. She wanted a happy

CHAPTER III

Carrieta White's Personality

This chapter contains the analysis concerning with the main character Carrieta White or Carrie. In the first part of the analysis, the researcher analyzes Carrie's personality based on Carl Jung theory, and in the second part, the researcher analyzes about the factors which affect her personality.

3.1 Carrie's personality based on Carl Jung theory

This analysis focuses on the part of collective unconscious namely archetype. There are many archetypes of C.G Jung's personality theory, but only four of archetypes explained in the formation of personality and human behavior : Persona, Anima and Animus, Shadow, and also Self.

3.1.1 Carrie's Persona

In the previous chapter, it is explained that the persona is the same as the mask that a person uses as a response to the demands of the society's customs and traditions, as well as the demands of its own archetypes that occur unconsciously or automatically and indicated in behavior. Persona is not a true picture of a person's personality, persona aims to create a certain impression on others or to cover the true character of persona and we use it to gain acceptance in the external world. Many people believe that by creating this 'mask' they can influence the perceptions of others (De Coster 22).

In this novel the main character Carrie uses persona in her daily life. The persona begins because her religious fanatic mother teaches her bigotry of religion

since Carrie was born. So Carrie grows up to be a religious and obedient girl to her mother, though in truth, Carrie is forced to live by her mother's commands and wishes because her mother severely limits her interactions in the outside life, because her mother thinks that the outside life is sinful. Carrie's family who is too fanatic of the religion is considered strange and avoided by many people, even every people in Carrie's house environment knows about her religious fanatic mother including her teachers, her friends and her neighbors. As the result, it affects Carrie's social life and personality, she is avoided by the people around her due to her famous family name with deviant devotees.

“Margaret White's daughter. Must be. They makes it a little easier to believe” (King 18)

“ Legend has it that Margaret saw the classmate smoking a cigarette. Peculiar religious views. Very peculiar.” (King 19)

Two quotes above show that the religious habits of Carrie's family have been known by many people and included Carrie's headmaster who was once a classmate of Carrie's mother, so he can guess that the weirdness of Carrie is influenced by her mother.

“Actually, there was more to it. I was scared of the Whites. Real religious nuts are nothing to fool with. Sure, Ralph White was dead, but what if Margaret still had that .38 around? ” (King 25)

Even the weirdness of the Carrie's family was also recognized by their neighbors, Estelle Horan, she realized the weirdness of Carrie's family are from the religious bigotry and Carrie's father who had a gun kept in their house.

fanatic about religion as well as a girl who always gets bullied since she was in Elementary School. The people's opinion about her makes the persona unknowingly grow, she becomes quiet to adjust her role in the school environment, she has no friends, but many people who bother her and she remained silent to make things not worsen.

Yet there had been all these years, all these years of let's short-sheet Carrie's bed at Christian Youth Camp and I found this love letter from Carrie to Flash Bobby Pickett let's copy it and pass it around and hide her underpants somewhere and put this snake in her shoe and duck her again, duck her again; Carrie tagging along stubbornly on biking trips, known one year as pudd'n and the next year as truck-face, always smelling sweaty, not able to catch up; catching poison ivy from urinating in the bushes and everyone finding out (hey, scratch-ass, your bum itch?). (King 11)

The quote above shows some of the bully which Carrie schoolmates do to her, they bully and annoy Carrie, even the bully has happened for several years without a fight from Carrie.

The schoolmates knew Carrie from the beginning as a strange girl with red plague on her face and a bible in her hands, that is the first impression of Carrie which shown to her friends so that she is considered weird.

She had defied Momma in a hundred little ways, had tried to erase the red-plague circle that had been drawn around her from the first day she had left the controlled environment of the small house on Carlin Street and had walked up to the Barker Street Grammar School with her Bible under her arm. She could still remember that day, the stares, and the sudden, awful silence when she had gotten down on her knees before lunch in the school cafeteria—the laughter had begun on that day and had echoed up through the years.(King 21)

Persona in form of watchful is also shown when a popular boy named Tommy Ross from her school invites Carrie to come to the spring prom night. It is the first time for her that there is a boy who invites her to go to the prom. She is

done something bad or invisible because it is covered by persona which disguises the existence of shadow, everyone has different shadow levels.

The lowest shadow is usually an anger, envy, and revenge and the highest shadow is when the revenge shadow turns into murder, it is the worst level of the shadow. Shadow manifestations are rooted in one of the two great experiences of a person. First, she sees herself as ugly and imperfect, it is because too often or repeatedly scorned by others, until they cannot see the good side of herself. Second, they feel proud and rewarded with her shadow.

In the character of Carrie, there are the lowest level and the highest level of shadow that occurs sequentially from lowest to highest. Even there are some shadows of Carrie's personality and some of them are covered by persona.

a. Carrie's Lowest Shadow

Shadow in this level is not a dangerous shadow and it does not harm many people, unless the shadow owner realizes the shadow becomes a physical act, then the shadow will be dangerous. Carrie's lowest shadow comes in front of rebel, anger and revenge.

1. Rebel

Carrie is a rebel. A rebel is a shadow that comes from the pressure of the mother that obligates her to obey every religious rule, even she will be punished physically and locked up in the closet if she made a mistake that is considered to deviate from religion as it was when Carrie got her period. she is considered to have grown into a filthy woman. she must redeem her sins by entering the closet

was thrown into the dashboard. The car's gas tank broke and caused an explosion, so both of them died.

At the end of all the mess she made, Carrie did not only kill the guilty parties, but, she had killed innocent people, the chaos she made had caused fires which occur in almost half the city and killed 409 people and 49 people of them are missing as reported in the daily newspaper published after the fire incident.

From the national AP ticker, Friday, June 5, 1979:
CHAMBERLAIN, MAINE (AP) STATE OFFICIALS SAY THAT THE DEATH TOLL IN CHAMBERLAIN STANDS AT 409, WITH 49 STILL LISTED AS MISSING (King 176).

3.1.3 Carrie's Animus

According to Jung in *Theory of Personality* written by Richard M. Ryckman, animus is a common universal phenomenon, in general the masculine archetype includes those characteristics traditionally associated with the role of men—reason, logic, forceful argument, and social insensitivity, among others (109).

Carrie's personality, there is only one animus personality that shows the masculine side of a woman. However, Carrie's animus is not influenced by the figure of a man, since she grew without the presence of her father. Carrie's animus comes in the form of forceful argument that sometimes completely indisputable and she will defend the argument until the end. Just as Ryckman previously stated, forceful argument is one of the characteristics associated with masculine archetype.

Carrie is not only damages the water hydrant of her school, but she also destroys all the water hydrants she encounters, and she also blew up a gas station in the middle of town and blazed a big fire.

Because she was going to take them with her, and there was going to be a great burning, until the land was full of its stink. She opened the hydrant at Grass Plaza, and then began to walk down to Teddy's Amoco. It happened to the first gas station she came to, but it was not the last. (King 141)

After the fire Carrie made, she finally comes to a Carlin street congregation church because from all of the religious values that Carrie gets in her life, she becomes a devout and religious girl. She knew that killing is a sinful and God hates it. After the chaos she made, she prayed and kneeled, but she felt that as much as she could pray no one could help her to find a way out. God had turned his face away from her, so she had no choice but to finish what she had started. She had done a lot of chaos, so she should continue it until the end.

Carrie came out of the Carlin Street Congregational Church, where she had been praying. She prayed and there was no answer. No one was there—or if there was, He/It was cowering from her. God had turned His face away, and why not? This horror was as much His doing as hers. And so she left the church, left it to go home and find her momma and make destruction complete. (King 148)

After all, Carrie still had a hope that her mother could help her to find a way out of all the chaos she did, but she realized that hope would be the same. In vain, her mother just denied her presence and brought a knife to stab her shoulder, again.

Carrie, perhaps seeing out of the tail of her eye, jerked back, and instead of penetrating her back, the knife went into her shoulder to the hilt. Momma's feet tangled in the legs of her chair, and she collapsed in a sitting sprawl. (King 156)

knife stab on her shoulder, she moaned and told herself that she regretted all the destruction she had made. Until finally she died.

(momma i'm sorry it all went wrong o momma o please o please i hurt so bad momma what do i do) And suddenly it didn't seem to matter anymore, nothing would matter if she could turn over, turn over and see the stars, turn over and look once and die.(King 163)

In the end of the three phases, the life goal of Carrie's character did not happen as expected and unbalanced. It creates a new self unfit to Carrie's first self. The first phase explained the real goal and desire of Carrie that is become a normal girl and she tries to balance the self from this phase by accepting Tommy's invitation to come to the prom as her first step to become a normal girl. But in the second phase of Carrie's efforts , she realized that her goal is not achieved and it is harm to Carrie and change her life goals. Her desire to become a normal girl does not materialize because of her friends so that she has a new goals that is give worthy revenge to everyone who destroyed her goal. This phase has made the balance in the first self unbalanced, because it does not correspond to the real goal desired by Carrie.

In the last phase, full self has been gained by Carrie that the desire of the second phase is a dangerous desire and harms many people. Where she has killed innocent people with great fires caused by her telekinetic power. At the end, Carrie's personality and goal of life did not go well, from the three phases which Carrie had experienced, she could not become the persona she wanted, she even could not achieve her life goal.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research focuses on Carrie's personality and the factors which affect her personality in *Carrie* novel by Stephen King. The researcher analyzes it with the theory of personality, focusing on Carl Jung's archetypes that are persona, shadow, anima & animus and self.

The researcher finds that Carrie's persona exhibits unconsciously in front of her friends at school, she is known as a weird girl who was fanatical towards religion, likewise her mother. She gets bullied and taunt, so she has no friends, eventually it makes her grow into a quiet person. The condition of Carrie who has no friends make the persona unconsciously grows to response to the demands of the environment and the people around her. She even shows watchful persona to Tommy Rose, she refused Tommy's invitation to come to the Prom. This persona appeared because of her doubts about Tommy's seriousness, as well as a form of vigilance if Tommy just tries playing her like the other who always bully her.

Carrie shows different persona towards her mother. Obedient persona appeared when Carrie and her mother are in good relations or when she does not want to argue with her mother. The obedient persona is used to avoid physical harm that her mother does when she denied her rules and when Carrie feels tired to fight her mother's argument.

Shadow in Carrie's personality grows on the basis of one of two great experiences of a person; that is she sees herself as an ugly and imperfect one. It is

either too often or repeatedly taunted by another, that she cannot see the good side of herself. Carrie gets bullied and mocked since she was in elementary school, so from that experience, the shadow is unconsciously created.

There are two levels of Carrie's shadow, that is lowest level and highest level. The lowest level includes, first, rebel. This shadow appears in Carrie's personality by denying her mother's command and words. It happens because Carrie feels tired and bored. She felt that she had been following her mother's rules for too long. Second, anger shadow as when she shouted when her teacher kept calling her name with the wrong name. The shadow appeared because Carrie feels underestimated by her teacher, Carrie almost used her power to fly George's body away, because she felt that George will hurt Tommy with his fist. The third shadow is vengeful, as when she tried to ruin Mrs. Yorraty's house who had hated her mother and when she imagined bad things will happen to Chris Hergensen.

The highest level of Carrie's shadow, first, the shadow that had turned into a physical harm, as when she harmed a boy and made him fall off his bike because that boy always taunt her. She controlled her mother's body as a punishment for the bad things that her mother has done to her. Second, when she killed many people including her friends because she feels tricked and tired of bully which done by her friends, she killed her mother because she tries to kill her and even she killed the people who live in Camberlain City because she cannot control her anger so that she burned the half of the city.

In Carrie's personality, there is an animus. Carrie tends to have a forceful argument, when she insisted on going to the prom by accepting Tommy Ross's

invitation even though her mother did not allow her to leave. The animus of Carrie is due to boredom and exhaustion because she feels that all of this time she has only followed her mother's life not her own life and she just wants to be a normal girl with associate with many people.

Carrie's self happens through three phases. The first phase is the phase in which Carrie tries to balance herself that she wants to be a normal girl. She tries to make it happen by accepting Tommy Ross's invitation to go to prom, and trying to become a normal girl in general. In the second phase, Carrie's self becomes unbalanced due to Carrie's failure to achieve her desire and it creates new desires, she feels enough with the bully and insults she got, so she decides to reciprocate and give a lesson to the people who have done bad things to her, she burned the entire gym used for the prom and burned almost half of the city; she killed her mother by stopping her heart work with telekinetic power and she killed Billy Nolan and Chris Hergensen who were also the main suspects of the tragedy that occurred at the prom.

The last phase, Carrie gets a full awareness, she realizes that she will never be able to accomplish her desire to become a normal girl, she regrets because she had made a chaos that makes many people die. In the end, Carrie's self is not balanced because it does not match what Carrie wants as her goal of life.

It can be concluded that from all of Carrie's personalities analyzed based on Carl Jung's theory, it showed that the constituent factors of the four acts are the environment and the people around her, from her religious strict mother to her bullying schoolmates.

4.2 Suggestion

The researcher analyzed *Carrie* novel from Stephen King focused on personality and the factors affected the personality of the main character, Carrieta White, with Carl Jung's personality theory, focusing on collective unconscious namely archetype with four types: persona, shadow, anima & animus and self. For other researchers, it is suggested to investigate more about the novel by Stephen King, most of the researchers will analyze the novel *Carrie* with personality theory because the psyche of the main character is very interesting to be analyzed, so that the other researcher is expected to analyze the novel with the other theory and dig deeper in novel content to not only focus on the psychology of the main character. The use of Carl Jung's theory in this study only focuses on one of the theory of personality that is archetypes, so that for another researcher suggested to be more widely in analyzing using Carl Jung's theory, which include Conscious, Personal Unconscious, Collective Unconscious and the types of Archetypes that are Persona, Shadow, Anima & Animus, Great Mother, Wise Old Man, Hero and Self.

