

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of study

Literature is an expression of author's imagination which reveal feeling, though, and experience or reflection of human life. This statement corresponds to what West defines of literature can also be described as an analysis of experience and a synthesis of the findings into a unity or the art (occupation) of a literary writer (20).

Tim Gillespie also stated in his journal that literature is to explore human experience in all its dimensions and possibilities (6). Literature deals with our most pressing concerns-family, death, religion, love, good and evil, destiny, will, justice, character, courage-issues not often covered in an applied communications or business writing unit information most often represents human experience in abstract and generalized forms: facts, statistics, and data (20).

Albrecht stated that Literature is interpreted as reflecting norms and a value, as revealing the ethos of culture, the processes of class struggle, and certain types of social facts (425). Literature, mainly fiction and biography in popular forms, reflects social facts, although literature is fiction but it is reflects of facts (426). Literatures were often used, such as expression of society or mirror of life, but their meaning is practically identical with reflection. At one time or another literature has been thought to reflect economics, family relationships, climate and landscapes, attitudes, morals,

races, social classes, political events, wars, religion, and others that more detailed aspects of environment and social life.

Bannet and Royle also stated that literature is kind of writing which most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling (35).

Ade and Okunoye stated that literature uses words in a powerful, effective and yet captivating manner (19). Literature promotes recreation and revelation of hidden facts. Literature is from of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience (18). Thus summed up as permanent expressions in words (written or spoken), specially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns or forms. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, ideas or other special aspects of human experiences (19).

Berman stated that literature, which is a reflection of human life, usually talks about every aspects of life that man faces in this world (6). All aspects of life can be found in literature. Poetry, novel, short story, and play are several manifestations of literature. Most of them are concerned with the realities that people face in their life, to the condition they are in, such as love, happiness, jealousy, hatred, deceit, sadness or even death (7).

Besed on the author's above, literature as an analysis of experience and a synthesis of the findings into a unity or the art, literature is to explore human experience in all its dimensions and possibilities, literature also as the kind of writing

which most persistently and most provocatively engages with the uncanny aspects of experience, thought and feeling which is a reflection of human life, usually talks about every aspects of life. Confirm the statement above one of the literature work that is drama that express of imagination is Medea.

Medea is a drama about Medea's obsession to revenge her husband, Jason. She conducted the revenge by killing the Corinthian princess and her children. To kill Chorinthian princess she made the crown and clothes that have magic. So, this drama has interest part because one of characters, Medea as a mother, who kills her children to revenge her husband. Normally mother is take care her children from the danger that come to them, not kills her children. Furthermore through the obsession, Medea has reason to revenge her husband and she also has obsession to revenge her husband until she kills her children. This reason that make the researcher interesting to analyze Medea's obsessions to revenge her husband Jason in Euripides Medea drama.

Medea was perhaps Euripides's most famous and most influential play. In Medea Euripides demonstrates that "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," and he scolds his fellow men for mistreating women and particularly for treating foreign women as less than equal. But perhaps even more brilliantly, Euripides shown that man is both rational (sensible or reasonable) and irrational (without reason), and that the irrational could bring disaster when it gets out of control, and that a woman is defenseless to passions.

(<http://www.notablebiographies.com/Du-Fi/Euripides.html#ixzz3aTbSuEij>)

Euripides was a Greek playwright (one who writes plays or dramas) whom Aristotle (384–322 B.C.E.) called the most tragic of the Greek poets. He is certainly the most revolutionary Greek tragedian (one who writes plays based on human tragedies and conflicts) known in modern times. Euripides completely refined and popularized Greek tragedy (plays with unhappy endings) and was responsible for making tragedy something experienced by ordinary citizens. At the time of Euripides, the upper classes were the only ones represented on stage as worthy of serious consideration. Though he used the traditional form of the drama, he had some very different things to say, and he said them in a language that was much easier to understand. He used many everyday expressions. He was the first to introduce heroes in rags and on crutches and in tears. He treated slaves, women, and children as human beings and insisted that nobility was not necessarily a quality of social status. Euripides was a serious questioner of the values of his day. As a realistic person, he often placed modern ideas and opinions in the mouths of traditional characters. Euripides also wrote about religion, revenge, and all-consuming love. Euripides treated myths sensibly and expected men to use their logical powers. All of his existing plays are concerned with three basic themes: war, women, and religion. He investigated the social, political, religious, and philosophical issues of his day, and he truly loved Athens and sympathized genuinely with suffering humanity.

<http://www.notablebiographies.com/Du-Fi/Euripides.html>

Based on explanation above to analyze of Medea's revenge, the reseacher use psychoanalysis criticism by Sigmund Freud and theory of obsession. This criticism is chosen because psychoanalysis tends to explain about human thought and behavior that emphasizes of unconscious. Like Dennis that stated in his book psychoanalysis is the theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious forces and internal conflicts in its explanation of behavior.

### **1.2 Statement of problem**

Through this study, the writer wants to find out the psychoanalysis of character Medea in Drama Medea by Euripides. The statements of the problem in this study are as follows:

- a. Why did Medea revenge her husband?
- b. What are Medea's obsessions to revenge her husband?

### **1.3 Objective of study**

The objectives of this study will be intended to answer the question, as it is mentioned in the statement of problems, by using the chosen theories as the tool to analyze. The objektivs of this study are:

- a. To describe why Medea revenge her husband.
- b. To describe what Medea's obsessions to revenge her husband.

#### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

There are many kinds of problem, events and conflicts in discussing a text. In order to gain a comprehensive analysis, a scope and limitation will be applied. In this Medea drama by Euripides, the writer sees several conflict from the play.

The scope of this research is just on the character Medea as a main character in Medea drama by Euripides. For the limitation of this research, the researcher focusing the reason Medea revenge her husband and her obsessions to revenge her husband.

#### **1.5 Significant Study**

The study of “Medea’s obsession to revenge her husband Jason” life in Euripides “Medea” is expected to provide contribution to the students of literary study and the readers of literary works as well. For the literary student, this study has a purpose to exemplify a case in which a literary work can be appreciated, through its intrinsic aspects. Meanwhile, the extrinsic aspects presented are dealing with the work of revenge. The researcher also hopes that the result of this research will enlarge people’s knowledge and understanding, especially for student, about the psychoanalysis related with the character of Medea.

## 1.6 Method of the Study

The discussion used qualitative method. It involves four sub chapter of research design, source of data, and procedure of data collection. In order to describe the topic, the researcher also uses the library based study. It means the researcher uses references such as: book and journal in collecting the data. The researcher also reads information of some internet sources that support the researcher study to improve the knowledge. The researcher evaluates, interprets, and uses the data collected as the source of the topic.

### 1. Research Design

The study will use descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative study is kind of study that tries to extend and develop our understanding about in what way things experience themselves in this social world, when a research tries to explore in what way people view something discover new thing which related to unsolved problems or in other word to understand the unidentified issues, evaluating whether the new examination is able to complete, observe the real life context, or such a complex issue which needs flexibleness (Hancock, Ocleford and Windridge 4)

Michael Quinn Patton and Michael Cochran (23) stated that there are many different ways to analyze qualitative data, one of them is a thematic analysis, that is a method which looks through the all data to identify the

