

**PERSONA AND SHADOW IN *SHATTERDAY* BY HARLAN
ELLISON AND *FIGHT CLUB* BY CHUCK PALAHNIUK**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2019

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Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the *Sarjana*
Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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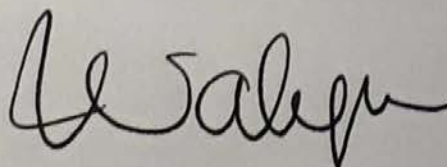
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choose Short Story because in the short story the characters and the characterisation is easy to analyze and we can conquer the other story which have same genre.

Short Story is a kind of fictional story about imagination and events, and it consists of several pages only. In short story, we can find so many genres. Moreover, in one short story we can find two genres inside. The writer uses three short story whose genres are different, such as mystery and psychological thriller.

In literature field, there are many kinds of issues. But here, the writer only focuses on one issue that is related to those literary works, persona and shadow. Related with the terms of persona and shadow, one can simply presume that they come from theories of personality from Carl Gustav Jung. Jung believes that they create an ideal image of themselves as people develop (Feist 2006, p 100). Jung identified twelve key human motivation groups. Type has its own set of personality values, definitions and features. There are also three sets of the twelve forms: ego (the innocent, the child, the hero, the caregiver), spirit (the adventurer, the rebel, the lover, the creator) and self (the jester, the wise, the sorcerer, the ruler). These examples are subset of the archetypes that exist and reoccur throughout literature, art, and mythology which shows the mythical, fictional, or historical characters. The witer chooses persona and shadow because the writer believes that every person in the world has two personality inside that probably appears in their unconscious situation.

According to Jung, Persona is a mask that individuals wear to hide their true personalities from society. In real life, perona reflects the truly nature from the inner ego to the world, but it can be a contradiction when the persona being an opposition

parapractices. The conscious mind, on the other hand, is unable to cope with some of the unpleasant truths buried in the unconscious and, when they threaten to surface, represses them trying to reject their reality in practice. Freud called neurosis, which involves compulsive behavior and fanatical thinking. (Carter 2006, p 71).

The other psychoanalysis expert beside Freud is Carl Gustav Jung. Jung's approach to psychology that is unique and widely influential emphasis on understanding the "psyche" through the exploration of the world of dreams, art, religion, mythology and philosophy. Jung states the personality is a combination that includes feelings and behavior, either consciously or unconsciously (Syuropati, 107). Like Freud, Jung's personality theory is also based on the assumption that mind or "psyche" has a level of consciousness and unconsciousness. However, unlike Freud, Jung emphasized that the most important part of the labyrinth of the unconscious person is not from personal experience, but rather of human existence in the past. This concept is referred to Jung as the collective unconscious.

In Jungian Psychology is what he called 'individuation,' a process by which the individual is helped to harmonize his or her 'persona' means the self as presented to the world and 'the shadow' means the darker potentially dangerous side of the personality that exists in the personal unconscious. (Carter 2006, p 80). According to Leon James, The psychodynamic foundation of Jungian psychology is that parts of the collective unconscious are aware of one's ego. This process continues throughout

one's life, but it accelerates as we grow older and closer to our next life (Carter 2006, p 3).

According to Carl Gustav Jung, a Swiss psychiatrist, considered archetypes to be “psychological organs or human psyche”. Jung proposed these psychological organs consisted of the Self, the Shadow, the Anima-Animus, and the Persona:

- **The Self:** The self is the center of personality. This archetype involves bringing together and balancing all parts of the personality (Schultz and Schultz 2005, p107).
- **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 2008, p113).
- **The Anima:** The anima is the female element in the male unconscious (Jung 30).
- **The 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 2008, p109).

- **The Persona:** 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 2005, p106).

Morover, Jung defined twelve primary types that symbolize basic human motivations. Each category has its own set of personality values, definitions, and characteristics. There are also three sets of the twelve types: the ego (the innocent, the child, the hero, the career), the spirit (the adventurer, the rebel, the lover, the creator) and the self (the jester, the sage, the magician, the ruler). These examples are subsets of archetypes that exist and reoccur throughout literature, art, and mythology that show mythical, fictional, or historical characters.

As states above, Jung investigated and discovered the artifacts and properties such as the collective unconscious and archetypes of the individual psychic universe. Since the beginning of the race, they formed a biological part of every human being. Therefore, Jungian depth psychology was defined as the interaction between the independent collective unconscious and the individual mind and personality. This connection has been involved in every psychological phenomenon. There could be nothing emotional apart from this interconnection (James, 3). In this study, the writer uses Jungian psychology as an approach to describes the psychological characters in three literary works. the writer focuses on the persona and the shadow from each caharacters in *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk.

has to deal with in life. It leads somebody to wear the mask to be accepted in this case, community or culture. Even if it makes him lie or cheat to be someone else. The theory of Jung states that every human being has his own mask, that people know nothing but one's own self. Growth in recognition of social expectations is very important, leading people to put the mask on. That belief stems from the fact that by becoming what society wants them to be, people tend to actualize themselves. In order to fit into the community or environment, Jung called this phenomenon a compromise between one and society. On the other hand, people willingly appear to be someone else so that they can meet society's demands.

The Persona is a complicated classification of relation between a consciousness of human life and society desires. Second, if you want something for another reason as a tool, then you want it instrumentally. Second, if you want something because you see that you know that you have some other need, then you want it to be a realizer. And thirdly, if one desires something for his own sake, not merely as a means or a realization of another purpose, then one desires it intrinsically. Desires are effective explainers of everything that we associate with desire. The benefit is that desires are, in theory, independent of motivation, independent of good and bad feelings, regardless of where you turn your focus or what behaviors you create.

Moreover, based on Schroeder desire is a common state of mind. The approach has a corresponding disadvantage, a desire that has no effect whatsoever that we most commonly associate with desire. That is, there may be a desire not to

A character is divided into two forms, static and dynamic. A static character is a character in a story that does not serve as the result of the events that occur in the story through the changes or the creation of the character. Meanwhile, dynamic character is a character in a story that experiences changes and characterization growth along with story development and changes (Nurgiyantoro 2002, p188).

A character is also divided into flat character and round character in addition to static and developing characters. Flat character is a character that has only one certain personal quality, as a human character, it does not reveal the probability of his existence (Nurgiyantoro 2002, p182). Round character is not the same as flat character. The character has a lot to reveal about the possibility of his behavior. Round character is more like a human being's real life (Nurgiyantoro 2002, p 183).

In the other hand characterization is the way characters are portrayed in a story by the writer. The author's personality of a character threw their attitudes, dialogues, desires, physical appearances and what the other characters spoke about or felt about him or her (Sudiman,61). Meanwhile, Albertine Minderop (2005, p2) interprets characterizations as a way of characterization methods to explain the essence of the characters in a fictional work.

A description could also be said to be the author's creation of the fictional people in order to make the reader's life true. Characterization is divided into three basic methods: the author's clear portrayal by direct exposure, the description of the

character in practice, and the representation from within, without comment On the character of the person (Holman 1960, p 75).

2.2 Review of Related Studies

There have been many studies conducted in the scope of Psychoanalysis. Especially about persona and shadow. The first study was conducted by Kurniawati (2015) from Muhammadiyah University entitled “*Jung’s Archetypes of Persona and Shadow in Wilde’s The Picture of Dorian Gray and Stevenson’s Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*” This study analyzed Jung’s archetypes of persona and shadow. The writer used comparative study to compare two literary works of the same country. The results of this study showed the different achievements of persona and shadow through the representation of the characters of Dorian Gray in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* and Dr. Henry Jekyll in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

The second study was conducted by Setyaningrum (2017) from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled “*The Real Monster in Mary Shelley’s Novel Frankenstein.*” This study analyzed the deconstruction of monster image in *Frankenstein* novel by Mary Shelley. The writer used Derrida’s theory of deconstruction will be used to analyze both of characters. The result shows which the real monster on this novel is Victor Frankenstein. His madness and his changeable act prove that he is the chaos maker in this novel.

The third study was conducted by Rizakiah, Sili, and Kuncara (2018) from Mulawarman University entitled “*An Analysis of Main Characters in Warm Bodies Film Using Jung Theory of Archetypes*” this study purposed to find out some archetypes based on Jungian critics which related to both characters. As the result, this study showed there were six archetypes found in the film. They were persona, shadow, anima, animus, hero, and self-archetypes.

From the previous studies above, in this present study, the writer wants to analyzed on the persona and shadow which is found in main characters from those two literary works, *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk. Further, this study also uses Jung’s theory about the persona and shadow, and New Criticism’s theory as a supporting theory.

himself. The Narrator creates his shadow named Tyler Durden. Tyler Durden takes a role as bad person, wild, and criminal.

Secondly, the writer still uses Carl Gustav Jung to analyze the differences and the similarities of persona and shadow in the stories. The writer also uses New Criticism theory to analyzes the character and characterization of each main character. The writer compares two literary works to know the differences in the image of shadow in each story. Two stories above tell about Dissociative Identity Disorder which is experienced by the two main characters. In the two literary works that the writer discussed above, each main character creates their shadow which has a different characterization and personality; from the bad person to be a good person and from a good person to be a good person. The writer found the different of the shadow image in each main character.

The main character in *Shatterday* is Peter Jay Novins. Novins is a lonely person and a careless man. Novins is portrayed as a bad person, he lies to his mother and also leaves her to Florida for his work. The other main character is Jay. Jay is Novins' opposite personality who takes a role as a good person. Jay can make a peace with his shadow and he reconsiders his mistakes in the past. Third, the main character in *Fight Club* is Tyler Durden or the opposite identity of the Narrator. The Narrator has a good personality. He takes a role as a good person. Meanwhile, Tyler Durden takes a role as a bad person, wild, and criminal.

If there are similarities, there must be differences. The differences in this story quite a bit. The first is about the image of the shadow. If in *Shatterday* the shadow is a good man, while in *Fight Club* is a bad man. The second is the resolution of the stories. In *Shatterday*, the persona makes peace with his shadow in order to become a good man. He gives up his own body and life and let Jay, his shadow, to take over his life. However, in *Fight Club*, the persona tries to take over his life because of he is already tired of all the things that Tyler has done. He learns to accept his life and tries to be more thankful for anything, and consider Tyler, his shadow, only a voice in his head.

Two literary works have some similarities and differences. In the *Shatterday*, the shadow takes a role as a good person because the real identity of the main character is a bad person. Meanwhile, *Fight Club*, the shadow takes a role as a bad person and changes to be a wilder and criminal. However, the ugliness or the bad side of humans is easier to emerge than kindness. In our life, many human beings who are driven into a big problem caused by “trial and error” and then gradually become addicted to it such as consuming drugs, killing people, etc.

These kinds of an act can increase the levels of addiction and then become a habit. A human cannot be separated from the never-ending battle of the good and bad within themselves. The differences and the similarities also can be found in the persona from each main character. If in the *Shatterday* the persona is nice but its all

fake, while in the Fight Club, the persona is a really good man who only getting bored with his ordinary life.

In these cases, the persona is the same person that confused with their life. Novins, in *Shatterday*, is a man who lived alone in his apartment and always runs from his true life. He would not face anything with a realistic mind and he prefers to create someone that he thinks he is an ideal man, that is Jay. Meanwhile, in *Fight Club*, The Narrator creates someone who can give him satisfaction and can be a savior to help him escape from his boring life, that is Tyler Durden. The arrangement of these two stories is almost the same. Novins try to make a peace with the shadow and he surrendered with his shadow. In a good way, it means that Novins is willing to give his body and his life to Jay, in order to become a better person. Whereas The Narrator tries to make peace with his shadow because he thinks that what the shadow has done is wrong.

The authors conveyed the message that humans live not only as individual human beings but also at the same time as social beings that live together with other humans. Furthermore, the writer also gives some messages or moral values from the two stories. The message is that man is living in society and must be socially well through norms that exist. Man cannot do anything as Tyler Durden did, because there will be other people who become victims. The third message is that the ugliness or the bad side of humans is easier to emerge than kindness. In our life, many human beings are driven into a big problem caused by “trial and error” and then gradually

become addicted to it such as consuming drugs, killing people, etc. These kinds of an act can increase the levels of addiction and then become a habit. The human cannot be separated from the never-ending battle of the good and bad within themselves.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the main characters in the literary work hold an important position. Two main characters can be used as a tool to give the readers a message through their characterization. In those two stories, *Shatterday*, and *Fight Club*, the authors portrayed the messages through the ambitions, life, and past mistakes of the Narrator. The writer also concludes that the shadow is not only about the dark side and the bad personality of human beings, but also it can be a good side who hidden from society in order to get a confession from the circle. Like in the *Shatterday*, the shadow of this story is a good side who rejects and tries to be a reminder of the persona in order to make the persona, Novins, better than before and become an aware person. The persona itself is a mask used by the man to cover his true life. The mask here not only the good side but also it can be a bad side because it only used to manipulate the situation in order to get some respect from others.

4.2 Suggestion

In this section, the current writer presents the suggestions which can be restrained for the next researcher on the persona and shadow analysis. The first suggestion, there are many literary works that have an issue about Dissociative Identity Disorder which can be analyzed for the next researcher. In here the writer analyze novel and short story using psychoanalysis theory with the aim to find the

different characterization from the main characters from those two literary works. The writer suggests for the next researcher to analyze the persona and shadow in other literary works such as movies, play, and poetry.

The second suggestion is to compare novels and movies using Jung's archetypes. For instance, there is *Fight Club* movie adapted by the novel but the story has different plot and characterization. The next researcher can compare two literary works about the causes of why it can be different using another archetype from Jung. The writer hopes that this study can be a good reference and useful for the literature learner to conduct their future research about the persona and shadow. The writer also hopes that the next researcher can conduct their future research better than this study.

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