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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THESIS

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

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ABSTRACT

Ekaputri, Nailah Dian. (2019). *Persona and Shadow in Shatterday by Harlan Ellison and Fight Club by Chuck Palahniuk*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Abu Fanani, M. Pd.

Keywords: The Persona and The Shadow, Psychoanalysis

This thesis aims at analyzing The Persona and The Shadow in two literary works, Shatterday a by Harlan Ellison and Fight Club by Chuck Palahniuk which show the mental disorders of the main characters. There are two problems to be solved in this study, namely: (1) How are the Persona and the Shadow described in each stories? (2) What are the similarities and differences between both of the stories?

This study used qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. The writer used Psychoanalysis as the main theory of Carl G. Jung and New Criticism as the supporting theory. Descriptive study in textual analysis was applied in this study to analyze the characterization of the main characters between two literary works. The data were collected by first reading Shatterdy and Fight Club stories. Second, marking the quotation that relate with the statement of the problems. The analysis was continued by identifying the persona and the shadow applied by the characters in the stories.

This study reveals that the persona and the shadow in that stories are almost different. The persona is the same person that is confused with their life. Novins, in *Shatterday*, is a man who lived alone in his apartement and always run from his true life. Novins would not to faced anything with a realistic mind and he prefer to create someone that he thinks he is an ideal man. That is Jay. Meanwhile in *Fight Club*, The Narrator create someone who can give him a 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 same. Novins try to make a peace with the shadow and he surrendered with his shadow, in a good way, means that Novins willing to give his body and his life to Jay, in order to became a better person. Whereas The Narrator try to make a peace with his shadow because of he thinks that what the shadow has done is wrong.

ABSTRAK

Ekaputri, Nailah Dian. (2019). *Persona dan Shadow dalam Shatterday oleh Harlan Ellison dan Fight Club oleh Chuck Palahniuk*. Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: Persona dan Shadow, Psikoanalisis

Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis The Persona dan The Shadow dalam dua karya sastra, Shatterday oleh Harlan Ellison dan Fight Clib oleh Chuck Palahniuk yang menunjukkan gangguan mental dari karakter utama. Ada dua masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Bagaimana Persona dan Bayangan dijelaskan dalam setiap cerita? (2) Apa persamaan dan perbedaan antara kedua cerita?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang sedang dipelajari. Penulis menggunakan Psikoanalisis sebagai teori utama dari Carl G. Jung dan New Criticism sebagai teori pendukung. Metode deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis karakterisasi karakter utama antara dua karya sastra. Pertama, penulis mengumpulkan data terlebih dahulu dengan cara membaca cerita Shatterday dan Fight Club. Kedua, tandai kutipan yang terkait dengan pernyataan masalah. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi kepribadian dan bayangan yang diterapkan oleh karakter dalam cerita.

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa kepribadian dan bayangan dalam cerita itu hampir berbeda. Persona adalah orang yang sama yang bingung dengan kehidupan mereka. Novins, di Shatterday, adalah seorang pria yang hidup sendirian di apartemennya dan selalu lari dari kehidupannya yang sebenarnya. Novins tidak akan menghadapi apa pun dengan pikiran realistis dan dia lebih suka menciptakan seseorang yang dia pikir dia adalah pria yang ideal. Itu adalah Jay. Sementara itu di Fight Club, The Narrator menciptakan seseorang yang bisa memberinya kepuasan dan bisa menjadi penyelamat untuk membantunya melarikan diri dari kehidupannya yang membosankan. Itu adalah Tyler Durden. Susunan kedua cerita ini hampir sama. Novins berusaha berdamai dengan bayangan dan dia menyerah dengan bayangannya, dengan cara yang baik, berarti Novins rela memberikan tubuh dan hidupnya kepada Jay, agar menjadi orang yang lebih baik. Sedangkan Narator berusaha berdamai dengan bayangannya karena dia berpikir bahwa apa yang dilakukan bayangan itu salah.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope an dlimitation and method of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is term used to portray and explain the spoken or written subject. Literature is reffering to the whole of written expression by limitation that not all a written document can be classified as literature in more precise meaning of word (Klarer 2014, p 01). Literature is a unique human activity, being born from someone desire and parennial to expess , understand, and finally share the experiences (Pickering 1986, p 307).

The broad definition of literature incorporates everything that has been written down in some forms or others that we call as literary works. Literary works are usually created from the author's experience, the history of the author's country, the situation of author's feeling, or just an imagination of the author. We can find it from some literary works such as short story, novel, and so on.

Literature is an important note of what have seen by human in life, what they have experienced who has an interest are the most immediate and perennial for all of us (Hudson 1965, p.10). In literature, we use to face many genres like a novel, short stories, movies and so on. Here, the writer will focuses on the Short Story. the writer

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 psycholigical 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 presumes 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

of the inner, directly or indirectly. Perhaps someone who looks cheery outside, but inside he is a peevish.

Those parts that do not fit a person's achieved self-image are rejected by their ego and stored in what Jung term the shadow (Singer 1994, p 20). The word "Shadow" can be translated to the person who has no wish to be. The shadow is what is inferior in our personality, that part of us will not allow ourselves to express (Singer 1994, p 22).

The writer also uses new criticism as a supporting theory to facilitate the writer to analyze each characters and their characterisation. New Criticism supports "close reading" and is more comprehensive in the study of literary texts than in the interests of poets, sources, historical theories, and political and social implications of the minds and personalities.

The writer uses three sources as the previous study. First, Kurniawati (2015) 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. She Jung's theory to compare two literary works from the same country. The second is conducted by Setyaningrum (2017) entitled "The Real Monster in Mary Shelley's Novel Frankenstein." This study analyzed the deconstruction of monster image in Frankenstein novel by Mary Shelley, and she used Derida's theory. And the last was conducted by Rizakiah, Sili, and Kuncara (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Main Characters in Warm Bodies Film Using Jung

Theory of Archetypes". They used Jungian critics to find the related archetype from the main character.

In this current study, The writer decides Shatterday by Harlan Ellison, and Fight Club by Chuck Palahniuk to be the objects of the study on persona and shadow. Shatterday tells about Novins who as the main character. He is already the persona who lived in his appartement in New York by himself. Because of his lonely, Novins have mental disorder. In his unconsiousness, Novins called his appartement and found that someone hang on his calling. After that moment, Novins has never felt lonely and he called him "Jay", his middle name that he never used before. Jay is a good man who always reminds Novins to do a good things. On the other hand, Fight Club tells about the Narrator and his life. The Narrator is a bored man and has never felt gratefull with his life. At the time, The Narrator felt so tired and he realized that something happens when he fall asleep. The Narrator knows that his body already used by someone that he called Tyler Durden. Tyler is a brave side of the Narrator whom he is a complaining person. Therefore, Tyler appears when the Narrator fall asleep. Tyler can do aything that The Narrator wanted that can not be done by The Narrator.

From the story of two literary works above, The writer chooses those literary works because those literary works cover the change in life on each individuals in society, changes in the main character. The writer analyzes about how the persona and the sahdow in each main character in *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk.

Based on the explanation above, the writer takes one novel and one short story because of those two literary works have the same theme. The writer focus on the persona and the shadow that depicted on the main characters. Peter Jay Novins in *Shatterday* and The Unnamed Narrator a.k.a Tyler Durden in *Fight Club*. The writer interest with those literary works because it tells a lot about persona and shadow in human life. For looking the data it focuse in how the author depicted the persona and the shadow in each stories and how the main characters getting back what they lost because of their shadow.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

According to the background of the study, the researcher formulates the research problems as follows:

- 1. How are the Persona and the Shadow described in both stories?
- 2. What are the similarities and differences between both of the stories?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study can be be useful for the. 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 research expects the readers to probe 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 perceptive use to all students of literature

who want to learn more about persona and shadow and considerate that each individual has his own personality. Practically, The common readers are expected to understand that the personality can be formed from many factors. Hopefully this research will be very useful in helping readers to do their projects and can be considered as a contribution to the literary study.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this research, the writers uses two literary works as the primary data. *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk. The scope of this research is focusing on the persona and shadow that is found in main characters from those three short story. Then, this study uses Jung's theory about The Persona and The Shadow, and New Criticism's theory as a supporting theory

1.5 Definition of Key Term

Some terms below related to the study that may difficult to catch the meaning, the writers give a brief definition:

- The Persona: The individual mediates between the internal and the outer world, between the subconscious impressions and the external world's stimuli. (Singer 1994, p 159-164)
- 2. The Shadow: "... the shadow is the personality's inferior component and is therefore repressed by intense resistance" (CW, 7-78)

- 3. Characters: Characters play an important role in novels, plays, or short stories in all stories. Character is the literary genre's name; this is a short story, which is usually funny in different prose type of person. This genre was inaugurated by the Greek writer Theophrastus, who wrote the living book Character in the second century BC. (Abrams, 33).
- 4. Characterisation: A popular theme in the research of the twentieth century involves attempts by protagonists to look for previous explanations for their behaviour, even though this is not included in the story itself (Janovsky)

1.6 Method of the Study

This part discusses how the data are collected and analyzed. In the process of collecting the data for this research, the library and online researches are used. The writer chooses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, in order to achieve a deeper analysis. The method 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 stufy contains quotations and focuses on the intrinsic element.

1.6.2 Data Sources

The main source of this study are two stories, Harlan Ellison's short story

Shatterday and Chuck Palahniuk's story Fight Club. The data are in form of any
quotes that reflect the personality of Novins and *The Narrator*, and the factors
which affect their personality.

1.6.3 Data Collection

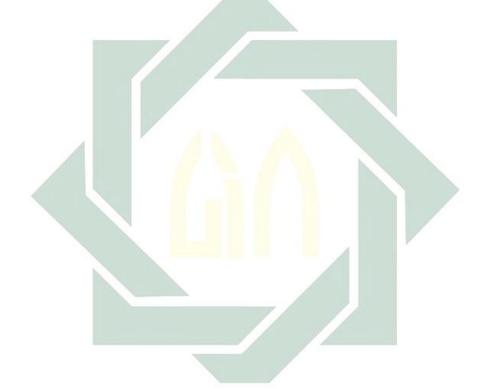
The data are the most important in research, so data must be collected effectively and carefully, the steps of data collecting are as follows:

- 1. Reading the novel many times to get best understanding about the novel
- 2. Finding and selecting the data based on the statement of problems that are Novins and *The Narrator*'s personality and the factors which influence their personality, by underlining the paragraph, sentence, word and quotation in the stories.
- 3. Classifying the data by writing them based on the sequences of Novins and *The Narrator*'s personality and the factors which affect their personality in the new note.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

The data which have been collected are analyzed using theory of personality. The analysis steps are :

- 1. Identifying Novins and *The Narrator*'s personality dealing with Jung's theory which include Persona, Shadow, Anima & Animus, and Self.
- 2. Describing the factors that affect Novins and *The Narrator*'s personality.
- 3. Giving the best conclusion based on the analysis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter focuses on the discussion of the theories which are going to be necessary need for this study. The emphasizing theories of this research are psychological approach. The second theory is new criticism to understand the character and characterization. These theories use for analyzing the main characters of each story.

2.1.1 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis theory has related to psychology of human. Gillespie points out that psychology is the infinitely fascinating science of human mind and behaviour, and it can be a useful tool to enhance our sympathy and commitment to literature and ourselves (Carter 2006, p 43). Psychoanalysis is one of the psychology research groups. In the book of Sigmund Freud, the psychoanalysis of unconscious mental processes, the recognition of the theory of confrontation and subjugation, the appreciation of the importance of sexuality and the complex of Oedipus constitute the main subject of psychoanalysis and the basis of its theory. (Carter 2006, p 70).

According to Freudian slips, psychoanalysis is through close observation of mentally disturbed patient and their symptoms he discovered that subconscious awareness was nearby through dream analysis, symptomatic nervous output, and 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 orher '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 aprroach 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.

2.1.2 Persona

Character is one of the archetypes in the Analytical Psychology theory of Jung. Persona is often a hero / heroine synonym. According to Casement character, it represents the role of an individual connected to the outside world (Carter 2006, p 142). The person who means "masking" what seems to the individual to be private often includes impersonal fact. The common psyche contents that the person (wrongly) considers to be "belonging" to himself. According to Colin (2006) found in following quote:

'The person is made up of social roles and values as well as certain basic mental functions that the individual associates with. Dissolving the individual through evaluation by making the client aware of his or her collective identity, such as eliminating the illusion that is his or her specific possession, leads to feelings of loss, not knowing who one is, and also to development of fantasy.' (Carter 2006, p 8)

Colin said that the social values and roles are made up for the human as wel as certain basic mental function through evaluation in order to make the client aware with their identity.

From the explanation above Persona tries to reveal someone's fake figure who pretends to be someone who is not himself. It can also be seen in the above diagram that person relates to the outside world at all times. The aim is to support or survive the world or society. The writer believes that there is something that each individual

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

inspire action, not to induce feelings of joy or sorrow, etc. Because these are all desire effects, if the reward-based learning theory of desire is right, there could be a desire in principle without any of these effects (Carter 2006, p7)

2.1.3 Shadow

Shadow in Jung's theory is another archetype. Jung says this is the first stage or phase of the cycle of self-individualization. It's completely different from the individual. Shadow reflects the dark side of man. Therefore, since we know that shadow is the dark or black hue, it refers to the dark or evil side of the human being. It is in line with the assertion by Cassement that archetypal shadow is associated with the self's dark side, which is viewed as a stereotype here. It is the archetypal darkness in which Jung spoke of the existence of evil (Carter 2006, p143).

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, is a stereotype opposite to the true self or personality. The existence of the shadow can be inferred to be against the ideal personality.

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 2008, p85).

The writer can be summed up by saying that we should accept that shadow is "the life." The more people deny their presence, the more their identity is lost and taken over. Therefore, one's duty toward oneself is to consider the shadow. In this review, the author uses three literary works that are Harlan Ellison's Shatterday, and Chuck Palahniuk's Fight Club as the subjects of the persona and shadow research.

2.1.4 New Criticism

In the mid-20th century, New Criticism is a theory that appears which arose in the United States in the 1930s and 1940s. At this time, a literary work is learned about its intrinsic elements only. The reader cannot connect the author biography inside of their work. Accroding to Jonathan Culler, The emphasis of New Criticism was the unification or incorporation of literary works. The New Criticism viewed poems rather than historical documents as esthetic artifacts and analyzed the relationships of their linguistic features and the consequent complexities of meaning rather than historical purpose and their writers ' intentions and conditions are contradictory to historical scholarships in universities. (Culler, 122)

There are some main aspects of a literary work that studied in new criticism, such as plot, character, characterization, theme, setting and so on. This study uses two

aspects of new criticism, character and characterization to analyze the main character *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk.

2.1.5 Character and Characterization

Character is a person who featured in a story or drama work and who, as conveyed in speech and what is done in practice, has certain moral qualities and habits as perceived by the readers. Character is the representation of an individual, person, personality or object in a story or dramatic work of art such as a book, play or movie (Baldick 2001, p37). For order to know how the characters look, we will consider the characters 'general description.

Character can be divided into main character and secondary character depending on the character roles in the plot developments. The main character in a story is the favorite figure. He is the most widely reported figure, either as the incident's perpetrators or as the subject incident. Otherwise, the peripheral character is merely a main character companion. A existence or involvement is only if, directly or indirectly, there are connections with the main character (Nurgiyantoro 2002, p178).

Character can be divided into protagonist and antagonist depending on the story role. Protagonist is a character that we respect, an ideal figure for us, in which one form is popularly called a hero. Meanwhile, antagonist is a conflict-causing character. This is, directly or indirectly, the reaction of the protagonist character to a physical or mental one (Nurgiyantoro 2002, p178).

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 characterMeanwhile, 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.

CHAPTER III

PERSONA AND SHADOW IN "SHATTERDAY" AND "FIGHT CLUB"

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of two literary works based on the statement of problems. The problem mainly about the persona and the shadow in each character of these literary works. In this section, the writer explains the persona and shadow in the main character of each story. Moreover, the writer also explains the differences and similarities of the main character in *Shatterday* and *Fight Club*.

3.1 The Persona and the Shadow in Shatterday and Fight Club

3.1.1 The Persona and The Shadow of Peter Jay Novins in Shatterday

In this section, the writer describes the answer of the problem statement about the persona and the shadow in *Shatterday*. *Shatterday* was written by Harlan Ellison that explains the darkness and the fears of Novins towards Jay who is his soul known all of his worst that he had already done. Harlan Jay Ellison, an American writer of short stories, novels, essays, and television and film script, was born on May 27, 1934, in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.

This story tells about the darkness of the human heart in these speculative tales of terror and tragedy. In this short story, the main character is Peter Novins. The author describes the main character as a lonely person and a careless man. He lived

alone in his appartement in New York. He never cares about his mother and always being rude to his mother, he lied to his mother.

Accidentally, Novins called his own apartment number and evidently someone answered the phone, but the voice on the screen was the same as his voice. Novins is thinking of going over to his apartment, but he is alerted by the man on the phone. Instead, Novins wonders whether the two of them can lead normal lives. The man on the phone tells him that he's going to change it because Novins ' life is terrible. Novins realizes that he was on the other side and decided to call him "Jay", his middle name that has never been used by him.

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"Hello?"
He waited a moment. Then said, "Who's this?"
He answered, "Who're you calling?"
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"Hold it," he said. "Who is this?"

His own voice, on the other end, getting annoyed, said, "Look, friend, what number do you want?"

"This is Beacon 3-6189, right?"

Warily: "*Yeah* . . . ?"

"Peter Novins's apartment?"

There was silence for a moment, then: "That's right."

He listened to the sounds from the restaurant's kitchen. "If this is Novins's apartment, who're you?"

(Ellison; 1)

After trying to find out whether both of them like the same thing, so it raises the question of "who will go and who lives?" because it is impossible if they were divided into two. Novins was portrayed as a bad person, he lied to his mother and also left her to Florida for his work,

"Novins heard himself moan with pain. "You did what!? Jesus Christ, you're out of your fucking mind. How the hell am I going to take care of that old woman in New York? I've got work to do, places I have to go, I have a life to lead..."

(Ellison;5)

In the quotation above, the writer knows that Novins did not care about his mother and he feels so objection when his mother is around him. The writer explains that Novins must complete all his work in New York, and wanted to visit various places and also he had many things that he must lead.

Meanwhile, in this short story, the other main character is Jay. The author describes Jay as a good person. Jay is the opposite of Novins. Jay can make a peace with his shadow and him reconsiderations his mistakes in the past. He knows a lot about Novin's life and always advises Novins.

"Jay's nose and cheeks were still red from the cold outside. He unzipped his jacket and stuffed his kid gloves into a pocket, removed the jacket and threw it on the unmade bed. "Really cold out there," he said. He went into the bathroom and Novins heard the sound of water running. Jay returned in a few minutes, rubbing his hands together. "That helps," he said. He sat down on the edge of the bed and looked at Novins."

(Ellison; 7)

In this story, the persona is Peter Jay Novins himself, because Novins tries to cover up the bad side of his life for the satisfaction of his own life and also maintain his image of the community. Meanwhile, The shadow is Jay because he always tells or reminds back about the bad characters of Peter Jay Novins whom he hid.

"....You know something, Novins," Jay said, "you're really full of horse puckey. You can't lead a happy life by yourself, man, how the hell are you going to do it knowing I'm over here living your life, too?" "What do you mean I can't lead a happy life? What do you know about it?" And he stopped; of course Jay knew about

it. All about it. "You'd better start facing reality, Novins. You'll be coming to it late in life, but you'd better learn how to do it. Maybe it'll make the end come easier.....'
(Ellison;3)

The author describes the persona as the bad person because Norvin satisfies his own life. On the other hand, the shadow as a good person. Jay as the opposite of Novins becomes a good boy and cheerfull to cover up Novins' satisfaction.

The figure of Novins it can be called as the shadow of Peter Jay Novins, where all of the dark sides of Novins' life is told by Jay. However, the persona is a relationship between individual and community consciousness, designed to create a definite impression on others and to hide the true nature of the individual. Meanwhile, the shadow is the dark side of human beings but not always negative but can also be positive.

"Yeah. Well, take care of me, will you?" Jay didn't answer. He walked to Novins and extended his right hand. The touch of Novin's hand in his was like the whisper of a cold wind; there was no pressure."

(Ellison;8)

At the end of the story, Novins become a good person which mean Jay can replace his life and make him be a better person than before. Because of it, Novins can escape from his solitude. Here, we can see that the persona in this story is Novins because he is trying to cover up the bad side of his life for the satisfaction of his own life and also maintain his image of the community. While the shadow it can be Novins because of his dark side. But, because of his

role in the Novins' unconsiousness, Jay himself is a shadow because he always tells or reminds back about the bad characters of Peter Jay Novins that he hid.

3.1.3 The Persona and The Shadow of Tyler Durdens in Fight Club

Fight Club was the first published by American Chuck Palahniuk in 1996. This story tells about The Narrator who getting bored with his life. He actually sucks with the whole of his life. His workforce him to travel around the world and it makes him got insomnia. Because of his boring life, he accidentally creates another character of his personality.

In the *Fight Club*, the writer found the persona and shadow of this story from the unnamed Narrator. The Narrator has a main identity disaster. The Narrator feels trapped in the ordinary day and communal world in his life. The Narrator feels trapped in his life with no means of escape. Fight Club tells about the narrator itself. In this story, The Narrator is an ordinary person.

"I was tired and crazy and rushed, and every time I boarded a plane, I wanted the plane to crash. I envied people dying of cancer. I hated my life. I was tired and bored with my job and my furniture, and I couldn't see any way to change things."

. (Palahniuk;125)

From the quotation above, the Narrator hates his life and all of about himself. He tired and bored with his job and daily activities. Therefore, The Narrator unconsciously creates a double or his other identity, Tyler Durden. Or his brave personality.

'Tyler sat crosslegged in the shadow of the standing logs. Tyler sat for a few minutes, got up and took a swim, pulled on a Tshirt and a pair of sweatpants, and started to leave. I had to ask. I had to know what Tyler was doing while I was asleep. If I could wake up in a different place, at a different time, could I wake up as a different person?'

(Palahniuk, 24)

Tyler retreats back to old ideas, positioning on features such as physical strength, and ferocity. Tyler is more action rather than words. Tyler Durden will help to resurrect the Narrator. In this story, the author describes Tyler as a latent double, although he is obvious for the Narrator himself who originally views Tyler as a discrete person. Moreover, Tyler is actually a part of the Narrator's unconscious which is projected into his consciousness.

'How I met Tyler was I went to a nude beach. This was the very end of summer, and I was asleep. Tyler was naked and sweating, gritty with sand, his hair wet and stringy, hanging in his face.'

'.....Tyler was pulling driftwood logs out of the surf and dragging them up the beach. In the wet sand, he'd already planted a half circle of logs so they stood a few inches apart and as tall as his eyes. There were four logs, and when I woke up, I watched Tyler pull a fifth log up the beach. Tyler dug a hole under one end of the log, then lifted the other end until the log slid into the hole and stood there at a slight angle.'

(Palahniuk, 24)

Moreover, The author describes Tyler was also created on the background of the disappointment. As the quotes as below;

"What Tyler says about being the crap and the slaves of history, that's I n > w I felt. I wanted to destroy everything beautiful I'd never have. Burn the Amazon rain forests. Pump chlorofluorocarbons straight up o > gobble the ozone. Open the dump

valves on supertankers and uncap offshore oil wells. I wanted to kill all the fish I couldn't afford n) eat, and smother the French beaches I'd never see."

(Palahniuk, 88)

The Narrator is a bored person who has a dependent personality and cannot be what he wants. He starts to accept these wounded as part of the process of becoming a new person. In this story, Tyler becomes too strong and starts to totally take over the Narrator's life because the Narrator already questions his own mental constancy such as a psychological double. As the quotation below:

"If there is already a predisposition to psychosis, it may even happen that the archetypal figures, which are endowed with a certain autonomy anyway, on account of theirnatural numinosity, will escape from conscious control altogether and become completely independent, thus producing the phenomenon of possession"

(Palahniuk;36)

Tyler Durden is a separate personality. The Narrator is a weak person who cannot handle his opposite personality. He likes Tyler Durden. Therefore, The Narrator has created, but Tyler threats to take over his real life. The dynamic relationship between the narrator and Tyler Durden is purely mental, as they both use the same body but at different times. Tyler tries to "save" the narrator's masculinity through self-destruction and bare-knuckle fighting,

"My point being, I say, I fall asleep and Tyler is running off with my body and punched-out face to commit some crime. The next morning, I wake up bone tired and beat up, and I'm sure I haven't slept at all."

(Palahniuk, 134)

When the Narrator falls asleep, Tyler totally takes over the Narrator's consciousness every time. Tyler uses the latter's body as a vehicle for his own diabolical plans. At first, The Narrator accepts the obliteration that Tyler has brought to his life as a change for The Narrator's better life. Tyler intimations to the Narrator many times throughout the story. Tyler is the descendant of The Narrator thoughts and feelings. As soon as the Narrator realizes that it should be he that controls Tyler. The Narrator begins to act like Tyler in order to improve the control back to him. In Jung's theory, the Narrator starts to become his own double

"The unconscious no sooner touches us than we are it - we become unconscious of ourselves. That is the age-old danger, instinctively known and feared by primitive man, who himself stands so very close to this pleroma. His consciousness is still uncertain, wobbling on its feet. It is still childish, having just emerged from the primal waters. A wave of the unconscious may easily roll over it, and then he forgets who he was and does things that are strange to him."

(Palahniuk;22)

The Narrator creates Tyler as everything that he is not. It means that Tyler as a person who is the Narrator cannot be and in many ways, all of Tyler's characteristics are stranded in his masculinity. The Narrator originally finds Tyler to be fascinating, uninhabited, and irresponsible. the Narrator begins to identify with Tyler, he actually begins to adopt his ideas which reflect the Narrator's own repressed desires. Therefore, the Narrator is annoyed and shocked at first but he realizes this act when Tyler admits to blowing up the Narrator's consciousness, which he actually did himself.

"At the time, my life just seemed too complete, and maybe wehave to break everything to make something better out of ourselves"

(Palahniuk; 52).

"It is a sentiment echoed by Tyler: "It's only after you've lost everything . . . that you're free to do anything"

(Palahniuk; 70).

In this story, the writer realizes that the persona as a good person who is The Narrator himself. Meanwhile, The Shadow is Tyler Durden as a bad person. The relationship between the Narrator and Tyler more complicated where the Narrator never has control of Tyler. Tyler is a totally independent character who just happens to share the Narrator's body.

"I tongue the gun bar<mark>rel into my cheek and</mark> say, you want to be a legend, Tyler man, I'll make you a legend. I've been here from the beginning. I remember everything"

. (Palahniuk;15)

Moreover, the Narrator in *Fight Club* has lost control over his double. The Narrator is able to get it back. Tyler himself realizes that he is dependent on the Narrator's unconscious desire for his existence.

"I wouldn't be here in the first place if you didn't want me"

(Palahniuk; 168).

At the end of the story, The Narrator regularly becomes conscious of what Tyler has thought and done. In the quotation "All the things that Tyler knows are all coming back to me" (198) The Narrator positions himself to reassume control over

his fragmented self. In the last scene of the story, the writer found Tyler holding a gun in the Narrator's mouth. The Narrator knows that it is actually he who will determine the outcome although Tyler is still there.

"To God, this looks like one man alone, holding a gun in his own mouth, but it's Tyler holding the gun, and it's my life"

(Palahniuk; 204).

Fortunately, That scene changes from Tyler holding a gun in the Narrator's mouth to the Narrator holding a gun in his own mouth because the Narrator has learned what he can from Tyler and does not need his attendance anymore.

"Marla's coming toward me, just me because Tyler's gone. Poof. Tyler's my hallucination, not hers. Fast as a magic trick, Tyler's disappeared. And now I'm just one man holding a gun in my mouth"

(Palahniuk;204)

This symbolizes the death of the Narrator old when the Narrator shoots the gun and only pierces his cheek with the bullet. The Narrator divided self to kill Tyler in his body. The Narrator said "Of course, when I pulled the trigger, I died. Liar. And Tyler died". There is no need for Tyler anymore, the "Tyler" part of the Narrator's inner-self is now just a voice in his head.

3.2 The Differences and Similarities between Shatterday and Fight Club

In this section, the writer presents the differences and similarities between both of the literary works. The writer uses new criticism method to analyze the characterization of main characters in each story. Both of the literary works have main characters whom they have two personalities. Two stories tell about how the main character created other identities who have opposite characterization. The writer compares two literary works to know the differences in the image of persona and shadow in each story. Two stories above tell about someone who got their other personalities in their unconsiousness.

On the other hand, it called DID or Dissociative Identity Disorder. Dissociative Identity Disorder experienced by two main characters. DID mean a multiple personality disorder which is usually a reaction as a way to help a person avoid his/her bad memories. DID also happens to people whom they hate about his life or his daily characterization. DID people cannot control their consciousness and finally create a new identity called the shadow of themselves. In the two literary works that the writer discussed above, each main character creates their shadow which has different characterization and personality. The writer found the different of the shadow image in each main character.

3.2.1 Shatterday by Harlan Ellison

. In Shatterday by Harlan Ellison, the story explains the darkness and the fears of Novins towards Jay who is his soul known all of his worst that he had already done. Harlan Jay Ellison, an American writer of short stories, novels, essays, and television and film script, was born on May 27, 1934, in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.

. This story tells about the darkness of the human heart in these speculative tales of terror and tragedy. In this short story, the main character is Peter Novins. The author describes the main character as a lonely person and a careless man. Novins was portrayed as a bad person, he lied to his mother and also left her to Florida for his work.

The Persona here is Novins himself who cover up his true self being a lonely man. Novins tries to cover up his true life for the satisfaction of his own life and also maintain his image of the community. The shadow is Jay whom he is created by Novins's unconsiousness. Novins represents as a bad person. Novins often lied to his mother and also left her to Florida for his work.

Actually, the persona not only as a good man but also it can be a bad personality in order to show what they want to show. The shadow itself it can be a good personality that hid by the persona in order to fulfill their satisfaction and confess from society. The shadow here is a good person who did not accept the mask of Novins.

"Now that Jay had said it bluntly, that only one of them could continue to exist, all that remained was finding a way to make sure it was he,"

(Ellison;3)

That quotation above is proof that Jay tries to make it clear and make Novins being a good person at all. Because of that, Novins also refuse to take care of his mother and feeling surprisingly when Jay said that he invited his mother to lived together with him.

"On the contrary," Jay said, "I did what you never would have done. I made arrangements for her to come live here with me. Novins heard himself moan with

pain. "You did what!? Jesus Christ, you're out of your fucking mind. How the hell am I going to take care of that old woman in New York? I've got work to do, places I have to go, I have a life to lead . . ."

(Ellison;5)

In the quotation above, it shows that Novins did not want if his mother knowing the truth and refused to live with her. The writer knows that Novins did not care about his mother and he feels so objection when his mother is around him. Meanwhile, in this short story, the other main character is Jay

"Not any more you don't, you guilty, selfish son af a bitch. Maybe you could live with the bad gut feelings about her, but not me. She'll be arriving in a week."

(Ellison;5)

In that statement, Jay tries to remind Novins that what he has done is wrong..

The author describes Jay as a good person. Jay is the opposite of Novins. Jay can make a peace with his shadow and him reconsiderations his mistakes in the past.

"Jay's nose and cheeks were still red from the cold outside. He unzipped his jacket and stuffed his kid gloves into a pocket, removed the jacket and threw it on the unmade bed. "Really cold out there," he said. He went into the bathroom and Novins heard the sound of water running. Jay returned in a few minutes, rubbing his hands together. "That helps," he said. He sat down on the edge of the bed and looked at Novins."

(Ellison; 7)

Peter Jay Novins had a lot of life experience and he was also lonely Accidentally, he called his own apartment number and evidently someone answered the phone, but the voice on the screen was the same as his voice. And finally, he realized that he was on the other side and decided to call him "Jay", his middle name that has never been used by him. Whereas Jay is a figure who knows a lot about the

Novins' life and always advises Novins. At the moment, Novins feels satisfied of his life.

The shadow is Jay because he always tells or reminds back about the bad characters of Peter Jay Novins whom he hid. The persona as the bad person because Norvin satisfies about his own life. On the other hand, the shadow as a good person. Jay as the opposite of Novins becomes a good boy and cheerfull to cover up Novins' satisfaction.

"... "What do you mean I can't lead a happy life? What do you know about it?" And he stopped; of course Jay knew about it. All about it. "You'd better start facing reality, Novins. You'll be coming to it late in life, but you'd better learn how to do it. Maybe it'll make the end come easier."..."

(Ellison;3)

At the end of the story, Novins realized that in the twenty five years he lives, he never makes his surroundings happy and always makes his mother getting hurt with his attitude until one night he has a deep conversation with Jay to make a final decision

[&]quot;...Novins walked across the room and stood against the wall, hands clasped behind his back. He could barely be seen. "I remember the archetypes from Jung. Are you my shadow, my persona, my anima or my animus?"

[&]quot;What am I now, or what was I when I got loose?"

[&]quot;Either way."

[&]quot;I suppose I was your shadow. Now I'm the self."

[&]quot;And I'm becoming the shadow."

[&]quot;No, you're becoming a memory. A bad memory."

[&]quot;That's pretty ungracious."

[&]quot;I was sick for a long time, Peter. I don't know what the trigger was that broke us apart, but it happened and I can't be too sorry about it. If it hadn't

happened I'd have been you till I died. It would have been a lousy life and a miserable death."

(Ellison: 8)

"Finally, Jay stood and put on his jacket, zipped up and put on his left glove. "I've got to go."

Novins spoke from the shadows. "Yeah. Well, take care of me, will you?"

Jay didn't answer. He walked to Novins and extended his right hand. The touch of Novin's hand in his was like the whisper of a cold wind; there was no pressure.

Then he left."

(Ellison: 8)

From those two quotations, Ellison tries to shows us that the good personality of Peter Jay Novins wins the debate, physically Jay is gone and Novins become a good at all.

"When Peter Novins did not return that day, or the next, the management of the Americana marked him as a skip, and turned it over to a collection agency. In due course the bill was sent to Peter Novins's apartment on Manhattan's upper east side. It was promptly paid, by Peter Jay Novins, with a brief, but sincere note of apology."

(Ellison: 8)

The last statement is proof that Novins become a good man and can control his attitude. Here, Ellison tries to explain that The Shadow not only the bad side of the human but also it can be a good side who refused all the things that The Persona doing.

3.2.2 Fight Club by Chuck Palahniuk

On the other hand, the image of shadow from the Narrator in *Fight Club* is a Tyler Durden, the man who created by the unnamed Narrator in his unconsiousness. The Narrator as a persona is a good person who has a good attitude and personality. The Narrator has a main identity disaster. The Narrator feels trapped in the ordinary

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day and communal world in his life. The Narrator feels trapped in his life with no

means of escape. The Narrator hates his life and all of about himself. He tired and

bored with his job and daily activities.

Therefore, The unnamed Narrator unconsciously creates a double or his other

identity, Tyler Durden. Tyler Durden as the shadow of The Narrator has a bad

attitude and personality. Tyler is an independent person and always acts as he wants.

Tyler Durden even kills people who do not like him. At the beginning of the story,

the Narrator lost control over his double which is able to get it back. As Tyler Durden

realizes that he is dependent on the Narrator's unconscious desire for his very

existence.

"At the time, my life j<mark>ust seemed too</mark> complete, and maybe wehave to break

everything to make something better out of ourselves"

(Palahniuk; 52).

The Narrator gradually becomes conscious of what Tyler Durden has thought

and done. He can control the shadow at the end of the story. However, the Narrator

in Fight Club has lost control over his double, he can get it back. Tyler Durden

changes to be a wilder person and criminal. Therefore, the Narrator wants to stop

Tyler's act.

"All the things that Tyler knows are all coming back to me"

(Palahniuk;198)

When the Narrator shoots the gun and merely pierces his cheek with the bullet, it symbolizes the death of his old. Because there is no need for Tyler anymore. the "Tyler" part of the Narrator's psyche is now just a voice in his head.

"Of course, when I pulled the trigger, I died. Liar. And Tyler died"

(Palahniuk; 206).

In this story, the narrator, as the main character, is an ordinary person. Therefore, the narrator creates Tyler Durden as his opponent or his brave and mad personality. The Author describes Tyler Durden as a bad person. Tyler Durden represents a different kind of man than the narrator.

"Tyler sat crosslegged in the shadow of the standing logs. Tyler sat for a few minutes, got up and took a swim, pulled on a Tshirt and a pair of sweatpants, and started to leave. I had to ask. I had to know what Tyler was doing while I was asleep. If I could wake up in a different place, at a different time, could I wake up as a different person?"

(Palahniuk, 24)

Tyler Durden is a brave identity of the narrator. Tyler retreats back to old ideas, positioning on features such as physical strength, and ferocity. Tyler is more action rather than words.

"How I met Tyler was I went to a nude beach. This was the very end of summer, and I was asleep. Tyler was naked and sweating, gritty with sand, his hair wet and stringy, hanging in his face."

"....Tyler was pulling driftwood logs out of the surf and dragging them up the beach. In the wet sand, he'd already planted a half circle of logs so they stood a few inches apart and as tall as his eyes. There were four logs, and when I woke up, I watched Tyler pull a fifth log up the beach. Tyler dug a hole under one end of the log, then lifted the other end until the log slid into the hole and stood there at a slight angle."

(Palahniuk, 24)

Moreover, The author also describes Tyler was also created on the background of the disappointment. As the quotes as below;

"What Tyler says about being the crap and the slaves of history, that's I n > w I felt. I wanted to destroy everything beautiful I'd never have. Burn the Amazon rain forests. Pump chlorofluorocarbons straight up o > gobble the ozone. Open the dump valves on supertankers and uncap offshore oil wells. I wanted to kill all the fish I couldn't afford n) eat, and smother the French beaches I'd never see."

(Palahniuk, 88)

The reason why The narrator created Tyler Durden because he hates his life and his personality. The narrator has felt the need to create an independent personality in order to escape his confinements. Tyler Durden acts according to his urges, desires, and needs lacking the restraint and civil-obedience to his other personality. The narrator is a bored person who has a dependent personality and cannot be what he wants.

"I was tired and crazy and rushed, and every time I boarded a plane, I

wanted the plane to crash. I envied people dying of cancer. I hated my life. I was tired and bored with my job and my furniture, and I couldn't see any way to change things."

(Palahniuk, 125)

Tyler Durden is a separate personality. The narrator is a weak person who cannot handle his opposite personality. He likes Tyler Durden. Therefore, The Narrator has created, but Tyler threats to take over his real life. The dynamic relationship between the narrator and Tyler Durden is purely mental, as they both use the same body but at different times. Tyler tries to "save" the narrator's personality through self-destruction and bare-knuckle fighting,

"My point being, I say, I fall asleep and Tyler is running off with my body and punchedout face to commit some crime. The next morning, I wake up bone tired and beat up, and I'm sure I haven't slept at all."

(Palahniuk, 134)

3.2.3 Differences and Similarities

From the explanation above, the writer knows that both of the stories have the same main character whom they have two personalities. Both of the main characters created other identities because they hate their real life. They getting bored with their ordinary life. Between Novins and The Narrator have a girlfriend that they neglected and hate with their personality. At the end of the story, both Novins and The Narrator are got their better life, Novins being a good man and The Narrator being a nice person.

Meanwhile, the differences between both of two stories are the resolution of the stories, how the main character shows the shadow of themself. The main character in Shatterday is Peter Jay Novins whom he is a bad person, naughty, and insurrection. Novins creates his other identity when he calls with himself. Novins cover his true identity by being a deviated person and lies to his mother. Novins talks with Jay whom Jay is himself.

The characterization of Jay is totally different from Novins. Jay has a better personality than Novins. Jay always gives suggestions to Novins whom the suggestion is from Novins himself. Jay is actually his true personality because he refused the bad habit of Novins. Jay tries to taking over Novins body even though Novins believe that they can live in the same body.

"—even if you are real," Novins continued, "there's no saying we can't both exist, and both lead happy, separate lives."

(Ellison:3)

That statement from Novins shows that he tries to convince Jay that they can live in the same body in a different situation and faced it happily. Jay oppose Novins statement in order to make Novins realized that they have to make an option to continue their life

"...Jay said, "you're really full of horse puckey. You can't lead a happy life by yourself, man..."

(Ellison: 3)

In the middle of the story, Novins wanted to expel Jay from his life, because he considers that Jay is an annoyed person.

"Listen, I hate to bother you, but I've split and one of me has assumed squatter's rights in my apartment; please go up there and arrest him." No, he was on

his own, and he had to exorcise Jay from the world strictly by his own wits and cunning."

(Ellison: 4)

Novins thinking how to expel Jay but after he thinking about the method he realized that Jay has the same mind as him.

"Bearing in mind, of course, that Jay had the same degree of wit and cunning"

(Ellison: 4)

On the other hand, in the *Fight Club*, the main character is The Narrator. The Narrator creates his other identity who is Tyler Durden. It is not like Shatterday, The Narrator is a good person but he creates Tyler Durden whom he has a bad personality. Tyler Durden is a criminal and he likes killing people. Tyler Durden takes the Narrator's consciousness when The Narrator sleeps at night. At the beginning of the story, The Narrator cannot control Tyler Durden but at the end of the story, The Narrator can control Tyler Durden and his consciousness.

The similarities of those two stories are about their boring life. If in the Shatterday, Peter Jay Novins bored but never said to anyone, while in Fight Club the Narrator always complains about his life. In *Shatterday*, Novins happy when he realized that Jay can replace him for a while.

"Yet in a way, that was a blessing. Jay would have to keep up with the work in his absence, would have to follow through on the important campaigns for Topper and McKenzie, would have to take all the moronic calls from Lippman and his insulting son, would have to answer all the mail, would have to keep popping Titralac all day just to stay ahead of the heartburn. He felt gloriously free and almost satanically happy that he was rid of the aggravation for a while..."

(Ellison: 4)

Novins feel so blessed in order to cover his frustrated to face the fact of his life. That statement actually shows that Novins is boring with his ordinary life and work. It same things with The Narrator who getting bored with his life. The Narrator feels so ungrateful with his life.

"I was tired and crazy and rushed, and every time I boarded a plane, I wanted the plane to crash. I envied people dying of cancer. I hated my life. I was tired and bored with my job and my furniture, and I couldn't see any way to change things."

. (Palahniuk;125)

That statement shows us that The Narrator is tired of his life. That is the same case with Novins who tired and boring with his life. Not only about their ungrateful life but also about their relationship. The Narrator and Peter Jay Novins have a girlfriend and never consider that girls in their life

"...you've never had the guts to admit it, that you go from woman to woman without giving anything, always taking, and when you leave them—or they dump you—you've never learned a god damned thing. You've been married twice, divorced twice."

(Ellison: 7)

"We have sort of a triangle thing going here. I want Tyler. Tyler wants Marla. Marla wants me. I don't want Marla..."

(Palahniuk: 7)

Both quotations tell us that the main characters of the stories did not have any respect for their girls. Besides the girls, those stories have a similar ending, the good side of them can taking over their true life.

"Novins spoke from the shadows. "Yeah. Well, take care of me, will you?"

Jay didn't answer. He walked to Novins and extended his right hand. The touch of Novin's hand in his was like the whisper of a cold wind; there was no pressure."

(Ellison: 8)

"Marla's coming toward me, just me because Tyler's gone. Poof. Tyler's my hallucination, not hers. Fast as a magic trick, Tyler's disappeared. And now I'm just one man holding a gun in my mouth"

(Palahniuk: 204)

In that section, Jay can change Novins into a better person with a little resistance in the beginning. While The Narrator can take his own life with more objection at the end of the story, but even though they experienced different situations, the ending of their life is the same.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer conveys two final sections, conclusion and suggestion. In the conclusion section, the writer delivers a brief explanation about the result and the analysis based on the statement of the problem of this present study. Further, in the suggestion section, the writer provides some suggestions for the next researcher to conduct this related study.

4.1 Conclusion

In this study, the writer analyzes about persona and shadow in *Shatterday* by Harlan Ellison, and *Fight Club* by Chuck Palahniuk. Based on the previous chapter, the writer presents the conclusion of this study by answering two statements of problems in the first chapter.

First, the writer uses Carl Gustav Jung theory to analyze how the author describes the persona and shadow of each main character in *Shatterday*, and *Fight Club*. In *Shatterday*, the persona is Peter Jay Novins who takes a role as a bad person and naughty. Meanwhile, the shadow takes a role as a good boy who always gives some suggestions to Novins. The shadow is created by Novins and his name is Jay which is taken from Novins middle name. On the other hand, The persona takes a role as a good person in the *Fight Club* story. The persona is the Narrator of the story

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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