

**THE ALTERATION OF GRENOUILLE' PSYCHOSIS IN MURDERING
SOME VIRGINS IN PATRICK SUSKIND'S *PERFUME: THE STORY OF A
MURDERER***

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
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2015

DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Letter and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief it contain no material previously published of written by other person except where due references is made in the text of thesis.

Surabaya, June 3rd, 2015

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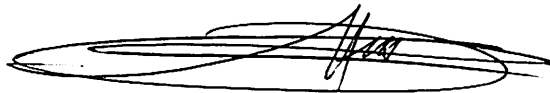
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ABSTRACT

Anggraini, Lesti Mei. 2015. The Alteration Of Grenouille's Psychosis In Murdering Some Girls in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*

Advisor : Abu Fanani, S.S, M.Pd

Keyword: *Grenouille's psychosis, Theme of Perfume, Plot of Perfume, stages of Grenouille*

This thesis focuses on the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis in murdering some girls in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*. The problem that this thesis present are concerning in the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis from theme and plot and the stage of Grenouille's psychosis are reflected in this novel. The theories are employed in some limitation; formalist criticism that used to analyze the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis from theme and plot, and psychoanalysis by Erik Erikson that used to analyze the stage of Grenouille's psychosis. The purposes of this thesis are to describe the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis theme and plot and to explain the stage of the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis.

This thesis use descriptive analytic method to describe and analyze the problem. Firstly, this thesis begins to read the object, and then select the data, and the last analyze the data.

The finding is from theme, plot, and psychoanalysis. It found that the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis happen since Grenouille birth until he dies. When Grenouille is child to teenager, he catches an aroma that he never gets before it happens when Grenouille works in Grimal's tannery and wants to continue to work in Baldini's perfume shop. Grenouille has an idea to murder 25 girls to make it become a perfume. Grenouille catches with Grasse's government, until Grenouille's case is closed but Grenouille is free.

INTISARI

Anggraini, Lesti Mei. 2015. The Alteration Of Grenouille's Psychosis In Murdering Some Girls in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*

Pembimbing : Abu Fanani, S.S, M.Pd

Kata kunci: *Grenouille 's psychosis, Theme of Perfume, Plot of Perfume, stages of Grenouille*

Skripsi ini berjudul "The Alteration Of Grenouille's Psychosis In Murdering Some Girls in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer*". Permasalahan yang ada dalam skripsi ini adalah tentang perubahan kejiwaan Grenouille dari tema, alur dan tingkatan psikologi Grenouille yang ada dalam novel ini. Teori yang digunakan sebagai batasan analisis adalah pendekatan secara formalis yang digunakan untuk menganalisis perubahan psychology Grenouille dari tema dan alur, serta menggunakan pendekatan psikologi dari Erik Erikson yang digunakan untuk menganalisis tingkatan psikologi Grenouille. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mencari tema dan alur serta untuk menerangkan tingkatan perubahan psikologi Grenouille.

Skripsi ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif untuk menjelaskan dan menganalisis permasalahan yang ada. Pertama-tama, membaca objek yang akan dianalisis, lalu memilih data yang akan dianalisis dan yang terakhir menganalisis data.

Hasilnya, perubahan psychology Grenouille dari tema, alur, dan secara psikologi, ditemukan bahwa perubahan psikologi Grenouille terjadi ketika Grenouille dilahirkan tapi dia tidak memiliki bau seperti bayi lainnya sampai dia meninggal. Ketika Grenouille anak-anak mendekati remaja, dia menangkap sebuah aroma dari seorang gadis ketika dia bekerja di penyamakan kulit milik Grimal, lalu Grenouille melanjutkan untuk bekerja di tokoparfum milik Baldini. Kemudian, Grenouille memiliki ide untuk membunuh 25 gadis untuk menjadikannya sebagai parfum. Grenouille berhasil membuat parfum dari 25 gadis lalu Grenouille ditangkap oleh pemerintah kota Grasse. Namun, kasus Grenouille ditutup tetapi Grenouille dibebaskan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Literature is written expression that consist value of human life.

Eagleton stated that literature is highly valued kind of writing and describe something. Literature is the set of works that can assure, the value of literary work cannot change and the value is also distinguished by inherent uniqueness (9). It means that the literary work contains about value of human life that unalterable.

Wellek also states that literature has been used to define writing of any subject-matter. Therefore some subject-matter of quality or value like intellectual, moral, aesthetic, political, psychology and etc is implied. Wellek also explains that a text can be regarded as work of literature because literature itself gives examples of value belonging to different categories (64). Although both expert give different point of view about literature, but both of them describe about literature is written expression that contain of value of human life.

According to Fowler, literature is reality, and from this reality is always contains of highly valuable entity. There are many literary theorists but no one can explain what literature is satisfactorily (23). Fowler give addition that literature is almost used in term of belief and value of human society where socially positioned fulfill the discussion. Literature also reputed as a condition of modern society and it needs to deliver by discourse of critics and

theoreticians, continuously lick norms and value which create the imagined of literature in general concept (6-7).

From the quotation above, the writer get some definition and relation between literature and value. Eagleton with his opinion said that literature has a unalterable value which always exist and value of the literary work cannot change (9). From Wellek's opinion, he said that literature has been used to define writing of subject-matter. From subject-matter, it has value term that explains explicitly or implicitly in literary work (64). And Fowler with his opinion said that literature has norms and value of socially positioned like value from a condition of modern society or value of human society (7). It means that the value include in subject-matter of human where in subject-matter imply about psychology. Because of that, literature and psychology have relation in literary work. The literary work that the writer takes in this thesis is novel.

The novel that is taken to be studied in this thesis is *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*. *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* is a second novel by Patrick Suskind after *Der Kontrabaß (The Double Bass)* in 1981 which became one of the most popular German plays of the decade. Then, he writes *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* which also became one of the most popular German plays of decade that was written in 1985 and very interesting and very popular in that era. From *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*, Patrick Suskind achieved international popular and critical acclaim, a historical fable about a murderous perfume-maker with keen sense of smell, which oddly lacks any human odor

himself. In his fiction, Suskind typically explores the effects of obsessive behaviour upon an individual's life (www.enotes.com). *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* has been translated into twenty-five languages. *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* immediately became a German best seller and subsequently sold over six million copies worldwide by 1991. Because of the popularity of this novel, *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* adopted as a film version was released in 2006 with the same title.

Perfume: the Story of a Murderer tells about Jean Baptiste Grenouille who has the best smell in that era. From the theme, this novel guides the reader to know Grenouille's passion when he will get the aroma. From the story begins until the end, the novel shows the emotion of Grenouille when he wants to know until he makes a perfume. From the plot, this novel tells when Grenouille was born but he does not have an aroma like another child, then he works to Grimal's tannery and Baldini's perfume shop. After he gets some knowledge from Baldini, he goes to Grasse to learn how to extract the aroma. In Grasse, he wants to have a girl's body scent, but he does not know how to do it. Then, he works to Madame Arnulfi. He learns to extract the aroma using fat. Because he has known how to get the aroma using fat, he murders 25 girls to get the aroma. After murdering the girls, Grenouille removes their skin using fat. He does it in 25 girls. After he gets the last girl, Laure, he has been caught by Grasse's government. He will be punished in front of Grasse's people, but he uses the perfume that he made from 25 girls before. As a result, Grasse's people and Grasse's officer that comes in Grenouille's execution feel hypnotized with

Grenouille's scent. Because of this event, Grenouille's case is closed and Grasse's people consider that Grenouille does not murder the girls. Then, Grenouille back to his hometown, Paris. From psychoanalysis, this novel tells when Grenouille was child; he learns to know the name of thing with his sense of smell. Then, he increases his sense of smell ability by learns in Baldini's perfume shop. It happens when Grenouille was teenager. But when he learns to catch the aroma, he falls in love with girl's body scent and wants to have it by murder her. It happens when Grenouille was young adult.

Based on the explanation above, this thesis wants to analyze the novel uses theme, plot and psychoanalysis. The writer chooses this novel and the problem to analyze because the writer interests to know how the author describes the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis by theme, plot, and psychoanalysis. So, the writer entitles this thesis as **The Alteration of**

Grenouille's Psychosis in Murdering Some Virgins in Patrick Suskind's

Perfume: the Story of a Murderer.

1.2. Statement of Problem

Based on the background of study above, the statement of problem are:

- 1.2.1. What is theme of *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*?
- 1.2.2. What is plot *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*?
- 1.2.3. What stage of Grenouille's Psychosis is reflected in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of problem above, the objective of the study are:

- 1.3.1. To describe theme of *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*.
- 1.3.2. To describe plot of *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*.
- 1.3.3. To explain Grenouille's Psychosis is reflected in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

Scope of this thesis is *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer's* novel by Patrick Suskind. This thesis investigates part of the novel where Grenouille as main character increases his smell ability by murders some girls to make best perfume in the world.

This writer will limit the discussion of this thesis into some topics, those are theme's analysis in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*, plot's analysis in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*, and psychoanalysis in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*.

1.5. Significance of Study

The significance of this thesis is hoped will increase the knowledge about theme, plot, and psychoanalysis especially the stage of human development. From this thesis, it is expected that the writer gets more knowledge about psychoanalysis in human development. Hopefully, the result of this thesis useful for student in State Islamic of University Sunan Ampel Surabaya and

enrich their knowledge about theme, plot and psychoanalysis in human development.

1.6. Method of Study

This thesis uses descriptive analytic method. In descriptive analytic method has the meaning that the writer will explain the result of analysis in the form of words and sentence. There are some steps that used in descriptive analytic method. First, the writer reads the novel of *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* by Patrick Suskind as the primary data in order to comprehend and examine it well. Secondly, the writer selects the data about theme, plot, and stage's of Grenouille psychosis. Finally, the writer analyzes the data that has been collected before.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

1.7.1. Alteration

In oxford dictionary, alteration defines as become different of change (12). So, in this novel, alteration is a process or a changing a person from bad to good, from poor to rich person or from general person to important person or the other way.

1.7.2. Theme

Theme is general concept or doctrine which extended implicitly or asserted in imaginative work and as a purpose to involve and make persuasive to the reader. (Abrams 205)

1.7.3. Plot

Plot is concept about which there has been much critical disagreement. (Holman 113)

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

As the writer explains in the previous chapter that the writer analyzes this thesis uses theme, plot and psychoanalysis. Therefore, the writer explains theme, plot, and psychoanalysis before the writer analyze the data.

2.1. Formalism

Because of this thesis uses theme and plot to analyze the novel *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*, this thesis uses theory of Formalism. Formalism is particularly keen on isolation parts of a text for an intensive look under the assumption that any small passage can be a microcosm that contain of signals the meaning of the whole, as a single strand of DNA can reveal the genetic code of a whole organism. They tend to pick a few sections of a poem or story, asses the writer's moves, and then try to relate those sections to other sections and to the whole work to determine what principle or theme tied them together (Gillespie 172). It means that part of text can discovered using formalism. Because formalism focus to how a work of literature expresses it meaning through its structure, shape, and technique. It can make the complexity of the human condition and the orderliness of nature appears.

Formalism concerns in structure, shape, and technique of literary work. Structurally, literary work have fictional device that include in there. The fictional device means theme, plot, point of view, setting and character

(Gillespie 190). It means that theme and plot that the writer uses in this thesis includes in fictional device of formalism. The explanation of theme and plot will describe below.

2.1.1. Theme

In fiction, an element that can support a story is theme. Theme is general concept or doctrine which extended implicitly or asserted in imaginative work and as a purpose to involve and make persuasive to the reader (Abrams 205). It means that the reader can knows the central or concept of the story is from theme.

Theme refers to a work of literature's main message, central insight, dominating thought, primary ethical lesson or philosophic issue, universal truth, or unifying concept with which an author seems most concerned or which speaks most directly to a reader (Gillespie 188). It means that from

the theme, the reader knows the concept of the story directly.

Beside of that, theme is the central or dominating idea in literary work (Holman 443). And theme is a whole meaning that support a story. Theme is also seen as a foundation or general concept of literary work (Nurgiyantoro 68). It means the author can develop a story wider. From the explanation of some experts above, theme can define as a general concept of literary work. The story can known from the theme in the story.

2.1.2. Plot

Fictions usually have plot to bring the event of the story become more interesting to the reader. Plot is a structure of event that seen by composition in a good presentation in each event until the story gets the emotional effect and artistic effect (Abrams 265). It means that an event in fiction will interest the reader when the author gives the emotional effect and artistic effect in plot.

In plot, there are some parts to describe the story. Traditional plot maps chart pattern of exposition, rising action, crisis/climax, falling action, and denouement (Gillespie 190). Every part of plot has function to bring the story more interesting. The function of the part of plot will describe below.

2.1.2.1. Exposition

First part of plot is exposition. Exposition creates the toe, gives setting, introduces some character, and supplies other facts necessary to the understanding of the play (Holman 177). It means the author usually draws the characterization of character, the setting of the story happens.

2.1.2.2. Complication

After the author gives information about the story in exposition, the author guides the reader to complication of the story. Complication is a part of dramatic or narrative plot in which the entanglement of affairs caused by the conflict of opposing forced developed (Holman 95). It means that event

or problem that cause of conflict begins appears. The conflict develops become a high conflict in the next phase, climax.

2.1.2.3. Climax

To continue the conflict that happens in complication, the author explains the conflict becomes high level in climax. Climax is the point of highest interest, the point at the reader makes the greatest emotional response (Holman 84). It means that every conflict or contradiction attain in high level. The climax of the story told by the main character as a major character that directs to occurs the high major conflict.

2.1.2.4. Falling action

The story finds the solution in falling action. Falling action is the second half or resolution of a dramatic plot (Holman 130). It means that the author usually gives the solution of the story to close the problem and the story almost ends.

2.1.2.5. Denouement

After the story find the solution, the author close the story in denouement. Denouement is the final unraveling of the plot in drama or fiction (Holman 123). It means that the conflict that finds a solution has end. The author usually gives conclusion and the story end.

2.2. Psychology and Literature

Psychology is a branch of science that can be used to analyze a literary work. According to Rene and Wellek, psychology and literature may mean as the study of psychological types and law present within work of literature (75). It means that psychology

According to Gillespie, Psychology and literature are closely related fields of human inquiry. Writers use psychological insights to inform their art and psychologists use literature to assist into human behaviour (45). It means that psychology usually uses to explore the psychology of character in literary work.

2.3. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis has a stage of development to include all of human lifespan from infancy through old age. To through these phases, there are many kinds of task presented to each of us by life itself as people mature and grow older (Erikson 3). It means that from infancy until maturity, human through stage of life with through the task to develop them self. Erikson in *The Erik Erikson Reader* by Robert Coles, a crisis occurs at each stage of development. These crises are of a psychosocial nature because they involve psychological needs of the individual conflicting with the needs of society (138).

In Psychoanalysis, Erikson divides the total life-span into eight stages and assigns each stage a core conflict (138). Erikson has theory of development's stages that each stage gives task of human since infant until

maturity. The stages are Trust versus mistrust, autonomy versus shame and doubt, initiative versus guilt, industry versus inferiority identity versus role confusion, intimacy versus isolation, generativity versus stagnation, and Integrity versus despair.

2.3.1. Trust versus Mistrust

Trust versus mistrust is the first stage of Erikson's theory. In this stage focus to an infant was 0-1, 5 years old. The crisis the child faces at the first stage concerns basic trust versus basic mistrust. The basic strength of the first stage is hope, or the expectation that difficulties in life, presenting whatever challenges they may, will eventually result in a positive outcome. This sense of hope is, in turn, needed to meet the challenges presented at later stages of development (Erikson 7). It means that the successful of this stage is the infant becomes more active, and accept new experience. The new experience comes from his/her mother or mother surrogate.

In other hand, the problem in this stage will develop not only if the infant's basic needs are neglected, but also if it is overindulged. However, the infant's needs are not merely oral and are not primarily sexual. In addition to experiencing pleasure from breast or bottle, the child needs physical contact and consistency in attention (Erikson, 7). It means that the problem in this stage appear when the infant does not get the infant's need, the infant feel mistrust, because the infant does not get an attention from people around them.

2.3.2. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt

Autonomy versus shame and doubt is the second stage of Erikson's theory. In this stage happens in the toddler was 1-3 years old. Erikson states that the toddler struggles to gain a sense of autonomy or control of bodily functions, large, and small motor skills, should be quite obvious to the parents of such children. Walking, talking, and later dressing and feeding oneself, as well as learning to control bowel functions, are all tasks that the child learns during this stage. And increasingly, she or he wants to do these things without adult help (8). The quotation means the toddler does the task to achieve a degree of his/her autonomy. The parent must not discourage the child, but the parent must push the child ability.

In the other hand, this stage is easy for child to develop a sense of shame and doubt. Erikson states that the child, in turn, seems at times to be at war with her parents. She wants to do things on her own, yet can't—a very frustrating situation all around! The child often feels ashamed of his or her lack of control when, for example, sitting on a potty trying to control urinary or bowel functions. The parent also risks increasing the child's shame, either unintentionally (by a lack of patience, for instance) or intentionally (by exhibiting anger or ridicule). Shame and doubt are the natural opposites of childhood autonomy (8). It means the toddler will give up when the parent come down hard o any attempts to explore something by her/his self. It cans lead the child feel ashamed and doubt with his or her abilities.

2.3.3. Initiative versus Guilt

Initiative versus guilt is the third stage of Erikson's theory. It happens in the child about 3-5 years old. Initiative is actualized through the child's expanding repertoire of capabilities. Children at this age are extremely active and mobile, or in Erikson's terms, locomotive. They are talkative, and they experiment and learn through imaginative play (Erikson 10). The quotation above means the child has a positive response to his or her capabilities. It likes talkative, taking a responsibilities, or learning new skill, because this is time for play. But it is for formal education.

In the other hand, guilt occurs when the child's developing conscience feel in competition with the parent (Erikson 11). It means that the parent apply guilt feeling by force the child too strongly on good behavior.

2.3.4. Industry versus Inferiority

Industry versus inferiority is the fourth stage of Erikson's theory. It happens in the child about 5-12 years old. The basic strength of this stage is therefore competence. The child that is ill prepared for school or lacks the tools for learning from life's experience will despair. Successful resolution of crisis at this stage stems largely from preparation at earlier stages. Erikson used the term inertia (as in inert, or passiveness) to define the core pathology, the antithesis of competence. But for most children, this is a period of relative calm, as it was in Freud's exposition. Inner conflicts give

way to increased learning and mastery of the skills needed to succeed in later life (Erikson, 10). It means that the successful of this stage is the child ready to face the competence in their school. He must prepare to face it to learn anything around him.

But In the other hand, the child will despair when the child cannot prepare their tools well. It influences the child's life in their later life.

2.3.5. Identity versus Role Confusion

Identity versus role confusion is the third fifth of Erikson's theory. It happens in the adolescence about 12-18 years old. Erikson states that adolescence is a time of great change: the body and the sexual organs mature, new expectations for social and academic adjustments arise with the transition to middle school, self-image typically suffers, and life can be very stressful, especially in the earlier transition stage. The basic task of this period is to separate oneself from one's parents – especially the same-sex parent – and to assume an identity of one's own (11). It means that the adolescence achieves their identity. They try to separate his/her self from their family and focus to their career, relationship, and join to the society.

In the other hand, repudiation can take the form of defiance of authority or of resignation and despair (12). It means that the adolescence cannot do the task in this stage like fidelity or truthfulness and consistency

to one's core self or faith in one's ideology. Because of that, the adolescence retreat from anything that must to do in this stage.

2.3.6. Intimacy versus Isolation

Intimacy versus isolation is the sixth stage of Erikson's theory. In this stage focus to the young adult was 18-40 years old. The basic strength of this stage is intimacy or closeness and mutual sharing with another (Erikson, 13). It means that intimacy between two young adult as a couple was only possible when each had developed a strong sense of identity separately.

In the other hand, the core pathology of this stage is isolation (Erikson 13). The isolation happens when the adolescence does not get a comfortable in their relationship. So, from this problem, it can lead the adolescence feel isolation, loneliness or sometimes they feel depression. In this case, good sexual relations depend on the ability of each partner to share and care, not exploit or hurt each other.

2.3.7. Generativity versus Stagnation

Generativity versus stagnation is the seventh stage of Erikson's theory. It happens in the adult hood about 40-65 years old. Erikson states that Erikson's ideal of generativity thus includes what many see as old-fashioned notions about conventional sex between married adults. But he also went beyond this: generativity in its broadest sense refers to creative and productive activity through work (recall Freud's purported dictum on

the importance of “love and work” from above). Generativity is about much more than sex and procreation! Erikson’s concept embraces a sense of caring for the future; caring for the next generation (14). The quotation above means the adulthood concern to the next generation. They practice to having and raising children well.

In the other hand, the opposing concept is generativist is stagnation or the loss of self in self absorption (Erikson, 14). It means that the stagnant stops to be a productive member of society.

2.3.8. Integrity versus Despair

Integrity versus despair is the last stage of Erikson’s theory. In this stage focus to maturity was 65+ years old. Erikson states that integrity in the later years of life implies acceptance of a life that was well lived. It does not mean that life is over, for these can often be very productive years. But by this age a person begins take a reflective and evaluative look back at his or her life (17). It means that the integrity can seen when a successful life leading the maturity to the virtue of wisdom.

In the other hand, despair can result from unfulfilled potential or a feeling that one has wasted one’s life, without hope for personal redemption. Despair is often disguised by an outward attitude of contempt toward others (17). It means that the maturity must have support to lead them to redeem their hope. If the maturity does not have anything to support the, the maturity feels despair to face their life.

2.4. Review of Related Studies

This part will show the previous studies which closely similar to type of analysis in this thesis, and the theories which are used to analyze the data.

2.4.1. Thesis of *The Unconscious Mind of a Psychopath in Patrick*

Suskind's Perfume: the Story of a Murderer by Nessi Agustia.

Nessi Agustia is a student in Andalas University in Padang. In her thesis, she discusses about Jean Baptise Grenouille as psychopath in *Patrick Süskind's Perfume: The Story of A Murderer*. She describes the psychology of the main character, Grenouille, as Psychopath. She uses theory from Sigmund Freud. She wants to analyze the experience of the main character when he cannot accept in his environment, and analyze the effect of the deep mind of the character for his adult.

2.4.2. Thesis of *Revealing Schizophrenia through Grenouille's*

Character in Patrick Suskind's Perfume by Meria Zakia Alfisuma.

Meria Zakia Alfisuma is a student in State Surabaya University. To get the Sarjana Degrees, she takes the novel of *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer* as her thesis. In her thesis, she investigates about the main character Grenouille that suffer schizophrenia. She also uses literary psychology approach from Adler's theory. From the literary psychology, she wants to find the theme which content from her analysis before.

From the explanation above, Nessi Agustia analyzes main character in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* with psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud and thesis of Meria Zakia Alfisuma also analyzes main character in *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* with Adler's theory about psychology of literature. The difference from the writer's thesis is the writer includes theme and plot. The writer also uses psychoanalysis but the theory comes from Erik Erikson.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

As the writer explains in the background of study in chapter one that the writer analyzes this thesis uses formalist criticism and psychoanalysis's theory. Therefore, the writer analyzes theme and plot as formalism and industry (competence) versus inferiority, identify versus role confusion, intimacy versus isolation as psychoanalysis from the novel.

3.1. Formalism

3.1.1. Theme's Analysis in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: the Story of a*

Murderer

Grenouille determined to murder a girl that sells a plum to get the girl's body scent. Grenouille meets with a girl who sells a plum when Grenouille goes to the king's party in Paris. In there, Grenouille catches a scent that never he gets before from the girl's body. The scent is far from him but he follows the scent comes from. After he finds the scent from a girl that sells a plum, Grenouille approximates the girl. The girl that sells a plum feels shock when Grenouille snort the girl's neck. The girl screams then Grenouille strangles the girl. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

She was so frozen with terror at the sight of him that he had plenty of time to put his hands to her throat. She did not attempt to cry out, did not budge, did not make the least motion to defend herself. He, in turn, did not look at her, did not see her delicate, freckled face, her red lips, her large sparkling

green eyes, keeping his eyes closed tight as he strangled her, for he had only one concern-not to lose the least trace of her scent.

When she was dead he laid her on the ground among the plum pits, tore off her dress, and the stream of scent became a flood that inundated him with its fragrance. He thrust his face to her skin and swept his flared nostrils across her, from belly to breast, to neck, over her face and hair, and back to her belly, down to her genitals, to her thighs and white legs. He smelled her over from head to toe, he gathered up the last fragments of her scent under her chin, in her navel, and in the wrinkles inside her elbow (Suskind 18).

The data above means when in the first time Grenouille meets with the aroma that he never meets before. The aroma comes from a girl that sells a plum. From Grenouille's experience, Grenouille begins to learn and increase his sense of smell.

Next, Grenouille determined to go to Grasse to learn perfume production although Grenouille feels sick and he does not know the place. Because when Grenouille works in Baldini's shop, Grenouille suffers high fever and his body is like some blood streaked with yellow, but Grenouille wants to know how to extract the aroma and he asks to Baldini where the place to learn it. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

... "Tell me, maftre, are there other ways to extract the scent from ting besides pressing or distling?"

Baldini, believing the voice had come either from his own imagination or from the next world, answered mechanically, "Yes, there are."

...

"Where?" asked Grenouille.

"In the south," answered Baldini. "Above all, in the town of Grasse."

"Good," said Grenouille. (Suskind 42)

The data above means when Grenouille asks to Baldini another way how to extract the aroma. Then, Baldini suggests Grenouille must to go to Grasse to

learn how to extract the aroma besides pressing or distilling. This conversation happens when Grenouille feels sick. In the next day, Grenouille goes to Grasse in sick condition and before, he does not know Grasse.

Then, Grenouille determined to murder 25 girls to make a perfume that durable and become intoxicate perfume. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

At the same time that Laure Richis and her father were leaving Grasse, Grenouille was at the other end of town in the Arnulfi workshop macerating jonquils. He was alone and he was in good spirits. ... Out in his cabin was a crate padded with cotton, in it were twenty-four tiny flacons filled with drops of the congealed aura of twenty-four virgins-precious essences that Grenouille had produced over the last year by cold-oil effleurage of their bodies, digestion of their hair and clothes, lavage, and distillation. And the twenty-fifth, the most precious and important of all, he planned to fetch today. For his final fishing expedition, he had at the ready a small pot of oils purified several times over, a cloth of finest linen, and a demijohn of high-proof alcohol. ... (Suskind 81)

The data above shows when Grenouille prepares some tools to murder Laure Richis as Grenouille's last victim. Grenouille determined to murder her because Grenouille wants to have the girl's aroma.

So, theme of this novel is a human determined to do anything to create what their want come true. It proven by Grenouille determined to murders a girl that sell a plum to get the girl's body scent, Grenouille determined to oppose his serious condition to go to south to know how to extract the aroma beside pressing and distilling, then after he learn how to extract the aroma, Grenouille determined to murder 25 girls.

3.1.2. Plot's Analysis in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*

A good fiction must have a plot. Plot separates in five parts. There are exposition, complication, climax, falling action, and denouement. In *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer* has all of plot.

3.1.2.1. Exposition

First part of plot is exposition. Exposition shown by Grenouille that does not have an aroma in his body like another child but he has ability with his sense of smell. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

"He doesn't smell at all," said the wet nurse.

"And there you have it! That is a clear sign. If he were possessed by the devil, then he would have to stink."

And to soothe the wet nurse and to put his own courage to the test, Terrier lifted the basket and held it up to his nose.

"I smell absolutely nothing out of the ordinary," he said after he had sniffed for a while, "really nothing out of the ordinary. Though it does appear as if there's an odor coming from his diapers." And he held out the basket to her so that she could confirm his opinion. (Suskind 6)

The data above said that Grenouille does not have aroma like another child when Grenouille taken care by Jeanne Bussi. Jeanne Bussi considers that Grenouille does not have an aroma then she gives Grenouille to Bapa Terrier to take care of him. So, Jeanne Bussi does not take care of him again.

Grenouille begins to show his ability when Grenouille taken care by Bapa Terrier. Grenouille wakes up then he sees Bapa Terrier deeply. He sees Bapa Terrier using his nose. Bapa Terrier feels frightened with Grenouille's nose that snorts him. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...While the child's dull eyes squinted into the void, the nose seemed to fix on a particular target, and Terrier had the very odd feeling that he himself, his person, Father Terrier, was that target. The tiny wings of flesh around the two tiny holes in the child's face swelled like a bud opening to bloom. Or rather, like the cups of that small meat-eating plant that was kept in the royal botanical gardens. And like the plant, they seemed to create an eerie suction. It seemed to Terrier as if the child saw him with its nostrils, as if it were staring intently at him, scrutinizing him, more piercingly than eyes could ever do, as if it were using its nose to devour something whole, something that came from him, from Terrier, and that he could not hold that something back or hide it,... The child with no smell was smelling at him shamelessly, that was it! (Suskind 8)

The data above shows when Grenouille snorts Bapa Terrier.

Grenouille explores each part of Bapa Terrier's body. Bapa Terrier feels hampered with Grenouille's does. Then Bapa Terrier takes Grenouille to Madame Giallard, because Madame Giallard accepts the child to taken care.

When Grenouille is taken care of Madame Giallard, Grenouille begins to show his ability about sense of smell. In the evening, Grenouille interests to say "wood", but he says the word with smell wood. He distinguishes the

kind of wood. He also uses his sense of smell. Then, at 6 years old;

Grenouille is able to understand his environment with his sense of smell.

The statement above refers to the quotation below.

He could even see into the future, because he would infallibly predict the approach of a visitor long before the person arrived or of a thunderstorm when there was not the least cloud in the sky. Of course, he could not see any of these things with his eyes, but rather caught their scents with a nose that from day to day smelled such things more keenly and precisely: the worm in the cauliflower, the money behind a beam, and people on the other side of a wall or several blocks away. But Madame Gaillard would not have guessed that fact in her wildest dream, even if that blow with the poker had left her olfactory organ intact. She was convinced that, feeble-minded or not, the lad had second sight (Suskind 12).

The data above means that Madame Giallard realizes that Grenouille have a miracle in his self. He is not like another child. Because of Madame Giallard realizes about miracle in Grenouille, Madame Giallard wants to sell Grenouille to Monsieur Grimal as the owner of tannery.

So, the exposition happens when Grenouille known as child that does not have aroma in his body but he has ability to smell well. It proves when Grenouille taken care by Bapa Terrier. He snorts each part of Bapa Terrier's body deeply. It also proves when Grenouille taken care by Madame Giallard. He shows his ability when he learns the name of thing with snort the thing's aroma.

3.1.2.2. Complication

The complication of this novel happens when Grimal gives Grenouille opportunities to go to Paris. In there, he catches aroma that he never smells the aroma before. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

He slowly approached the girl, closer and closer, stepped under the overhanging roof, and halted one step behind her. She did not hear him. She had red hair and wore a gray, sleeveless dress. Her arms were very white and her hands yellow with the juice of the halved plums. Grenouille stood bent over her and sucked in the undiluted fragrance of her as it rose from her nape, her hair, from the neckline of her dress. He let it flow into him like a gentle breeze. He had never felt so wonderful. But the girl felt the air turn cool (Suskind 17).

The data above means that Grenouille interest with aroma from the girl. He searches and follows the aroma. He feels worried when he lost the aroma. Then he finds the aroma. The aroma comes from a girl that sells plum.

Grimal asks to Grenouille sends leather to Giussepe Baldini as a perfume maker in Paris. When Grenouille arrives in Baldini's shop, Grenouille interests with anything in Baldini's perfume shop. Grenouille wants to work with Baldini. Grenouille will prove that he is proper to work in Baldini's perfume shop with imitate a perfume that famous in the era "Amor and Psyche". In fact, Grenouille can make the perfume more delicious than "Amor and Psyche". The statement above refers to the quotation below.

He waved the handkerchief with outstretched arm to aerate it and then pulled it past his nose with the delicate, well-practiced motion, soaking up its scent. Letting it out again in little puffs, he sat down on a stool. Where before his face had been bright red with erupting anger, all at once he had grown pale. "Incredible," he murmured softly to himself, "by God— incredible." And he pressed the handkerchief to his nose again and again and sniffed and shook his head and muttered, "Incredible." It was Amor and Psyche, beyond the shadow of a doubt Amor and Psyche, that despicable, ingenious blend of scents, so exactly copied that not even Pelissier himself would have been able to distinguish it from his own product. "Incredible..." Small and ashen, the great Baldini sat on his stool, looking ridiculous with handkerchief in hand, pressing it to his nose like an old maid with the sniffles. By now he was totally speechless. (Suskind 34)

The data above means that Baldini unnerved with Grenouille's ability. Because of Grenouille is able to imitate "Amor and Psyche", Baldini recruits Grenouille as his worker. In the next day, Baldini goes to Grimal then buys Grenouille from Grimal.

After Grenouille works with Baldini in several years and Baldini teaches Grenouille some techniques to make a perfume and extract the aroma, Grenouille wants to learn and increase his ability to extract the

aroma. Baldini suggests that Grenouille must to go to Grasse. In there, Grenouille can learn how to extract the aroma besides distilling. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

... "Tell me, maftre, are there other ways to extract the scent from ting besides pressing or distling?"

Baldini, believing the voice had come either from his own imagination or from the next world, answered mechanically, "Yes, there are."

.....

"Where?" asked Grenouille.

"In the south," answered Baldini. "Above all, in the town of Grasse."

"Good," said Grenouille. (Suskind 42)

The data above means when Grenouille asks to Baldini about the other way to extract the aroma besides pressing or distilling. The conversation above happens when Grenouille is sick. After Grenouille heals from his sick, Grenouille goes to Grasse and leaves Baldini.

Grenouille goes to Grasse for 7 years. When Grenouille arrives in Grasse, he catches an intoxicated aroma that he never gets before. The

statement above refers to the quotation below.

Ah! He wanted to have that scent! Not in the useless, clumsy fashion by which he had had the scent of the girl in the rue des Marais. For he had merely sucked that into himself and destroyed it in the process. No, he wanted truly to possess the scent of this girl behind the wall; to peel it from her like skin and to make her scent his own. How that was to be done, he did not know yet. But he had two years in which to learn. Ultimately it ought to be no more difficult than robbing a rare flower of its perfume. (Suskind 67)

The data above means when Grenouille meets with the girl in Grasse, he remembers with an event in 1753 when he traces in Marais and meets with a girl that sells plum. After he searches the aroma, he finds the aroma

comes from a girl that plays in the garden. But it is different with a girl in Marais. The girl is too young. She is a teenager. But from his experience with a girl in Marais, he does not want to have the girl's body scent directly. He wants to remove the girl's skin and make it as his aroma. But he must to learn how to get the aroma.

When Grenouille have an idea to murder girl to get the girl's body scent, Grenouille does not has technique to remove the girl's skin and extract the aroma become a perfume. Then, in Grasse, he works in Madame Arnulfi. Madame Arnulfi is an owner of small perfume's production. In Madame Arnulfi's work, Grenouille learns technique and art of perfume's production. Grenouille also learns how to get the aroma from thing using fat. He wraps the things in several times and distilling the aroma from fat. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

It was increasingly the case that Grenouille did not just do the stirring, but also the feeding, the heating, and the sieving, while Druot stepped round to the Quatre Dauphins for a glass of wine or went upstairs to check out how things were doing with Madame. He knew that he could depend on Grenouille. And although it meant twice the work, Grenouille enjoyed being alone, perfecting himself in these new arts and trying an occasional experiment. And with malicious delight, he discovered that the pomades he made were incomparably finer, that his essence absolue was several percent purer than those that he produced together with Druot. (Suskind 69)

The data above shows when Grenouille works in Madame Arnulfi, Grenouille also makes experience Arnulfi's workshop. He does some experiences to know how to extract the aroma. In his experience, he finds that the aroma can extract using fat.

Grenouille sure that with the technique that he ever learns in Madame Arnulfi to get the aroma using fat, Grenouille's idea to murder girl to get her aroma will comes true. The first victim of Grenouille found in May. She is a girl that was 15 years old in a rose field in Grasse. She is a naked girl with bold head, because the murderer takes her clothes and her hair. Then in some month later, it was found two girls that have naked body and bold head. In the back of her head, it is crushed. In September, the victim is 24 that have a beautiful face from all circles. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

In May of that same year, the naked body of a fifteen-year-old girl was found in a rose field, halfway between Grasse and the hamlet of Opio east of town. She had been killed by a heavy blow to the back of the head. The farmer who discovered her was so disconcerted by the gruesome sight that he almost ended up a suspect himself, when in a quivering voice he told the police lieutenant that he had never seen anything so beautiful-when he had really wanted to say that he had never seen anything so awful. (Suskind 75)

The data above means that Grasse's people find a naked body of Grenouille's first victim. In this novel, the first victim does not describe that murdered by Grenouille. But when the victim is almost 25 girls, the author tells that the murderer is Grenouille.

Grenouille prepared to murder a girl in 25th. The last victim is very important and precious. But Grenouille has steep 24 girls in cold oil, rinse and distilling them. Then, he puts 24 girls to small flacon. The last victim is laure. Laure is a daughter from Antoine Richis as a rich man in Grasse. At night, when Richis, Laure, and her nurse sleep, Grenouille comes to Laure's

bedroom, bite her, dab her body with fat, and wraps her with a technique that he does same with 24 girls. And he waits for 6 hours until sunrise. After 6 hours he waits the process, Grenouille can remove the fat in Laure's body.

Feelings of humility and gratitude welled up within him. "I thank you," he said softly, "I thank you, Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, for being what you are!" So touched was he by himself.

Then his eyelids closed-not for sleep, but so that he could surrender himself completely to the peace of this holy night. The peace filled his heart. But it seemed also as if it reigned all about him. He smelled the peaceful sleep of the maid in the adjoining room, the deep contentment of Antoine Richis's sleep on the other side of the corridor; ... (Suskind 85)

The data above means that Grenouille thinks how affect the aroma that shaped from 25 girls. He imagines about his happiness, success or planning in future.

So, the exposition happens when Grenouille given opportunity to send leather to Baldini. From this opportunity, Grenouille can learn how to get the aroma with pressing and distilling, until he can make perfume from 25 girls using fat.

3.1.2.3. Climax

The problem in complication become climax when Grenouille caught by Grasse's government, then Grasse's government finds 25 clothes and 25 hairs of the girls. Grasse's government manages Grenouille's case to bring to the court. Then, in April 15, 1766, the court decide that two days later, Grenouille will brought and crucified, if he stills alive, Grenouille gets 12 smack with iron stick to break all of his body. Grenouille accepts all of the

court judgment. The stage to punish Grenouille is ready to use. The executioner, Monsieur Papon is ready too. Grasse's people are not calm to watch this execution. Then after 2 days, Grasse's people are ready near to the stage. Grenouille's execution is like national celebration in Grasse. Grenouille brought with carriage. Grenouille uses a long blue cardigan, white shirt, white silk stocking, and black shoes. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

Shortly after three, Monsieur Papon and his henchmen appeared. The applause swept forward like thunder. They carried two wooden beams forming a St. Andrew's cross to the scaffold and set it at a good working height by propping it up on four carpenter's horses. A journeyman carpenter nailed it down. Every move, every gesture of the deputy executioners and the carpenter was greeted by the crowd's applause. And when Papon stepped forward with his iron rod, walked around the cross, measuring his steps, striking an imaginary blow now on one side, now on the other, there was an eruption of downright jubilation. (Suskind 91)

The data above means that murdering that Grenouille does to 25 girls has appeared, and he caught by Grasse's government. He will punish in front of Grasse's people.

Grasse's government will execute Grenouille, but Grenouille uses his perfume that made from 25 girls in his execution. After that, all of Grasse's people are not believed that Grenouille is a murderer. Grenouille walks to the stage; Papon as the executor feels that Grenouille does not murder 25 girls. The employee, pioneer, police, the executor and all of the nobility come in this execution cries and dismiss their hat to receive Grenouille. They consider that God to go down an angel in Grenouille. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...and others who cast their eyes mutely to heaven and clenched their hands in prayer; and there was Monsei-gneur the Bishop, who, as if he had been taken ill, slumped forward and banged his forehead against his knees, sending his little green hat rolling-when in fact he was not ill at all, but rather for the first time in his life basking in religious rapture, for a miracle had occurred before their very eyes, the Lord God had personally stayed the executioner's hand by disclosing as an angel the very man who had for all the world appeared a murderer. Oh, that such a thing had happened, here in the eighteenth century. How great was the Lord! And how small and petty was he himself, who had spoken his anathema, without himself believing it, merely to pacify the populace! Oh, what presumption! Oh, what lack of faith! And now the Lord had performed a miracle! Oh, what splendid humiliation, what sweet abasement, what grace to be a bishop thus chastised by God. (Suskind 92)

The data above means that the God shows the miracle. Grasse's people unnerved with a person that stand in front of them. They think that a person that stands in front of them is an angel that undercover as a murderer. They are very amazed with Grenouille.

So, the climax happens when Grenouille catches by Grasse's government. When Grasse's government will execute Grenouille,

Grenouille uses his perfume that makes from 25 girl's body scent. The effect is Grasse's people feel hypnotize with Grenouille's scent.

3.1.2.4. Falling action

The problem in climax finds the solution when all of Grasse's people wake up from an intoxicated day. The Ministry of justice arrange meeting and discuss that Grenouille's case has closed. Then, the ministry opens a new case about murder 25 girl that has revealed without discuss about Grenouille again. Then in the next day, Grasse's police catch Dominique

Druot, Maitre parfumeur from Louve Street, because all of proof about 25 clothes and 25 hairs found in Druot's workshop. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

... he arrested Dominique Druot, maitre parfumeur in the rue de la Louve, since, after all, it was in his cabin that the clothes and hair of all the victims had been found. The judges were not deceived by the lies he told at first. After fourteen hours of torture, he confessed everything and even begged to be executed as soon as possible-which wish was granted and the execution set for the following day. They strung him up by the gray light of dawn, without any fuss, without scaffold or grandstand, with only the hangman, a magistrate of the court, a doctor, and a priest in attendance. Once death had occurred, had been verified and duly recorded, the body was promptly buried. With that the case was closed. (Suskind 96)

The data above means that Grenouille's case has close. Then, Grasse's government opens a new case to search the murder. In this new case, Grasse's government catches Dominique Druot. Because all of the proof find in Druot's cabin. Then, Druot executed in following day.

So, the falling action happens when Grenouille's case closed. Then, the Grasse's government catches Dominique Druot and decides him as a murderer.

3.1.2.5. Denouement

The story closed by Grasse's government divests Grenouille from all the case after Grenouille hypnotizes all of Grasse's people and Grasse's government catches Dominique Druot as a murder. After that, Grenouille will trip to anywhere that he wants with bring his little flacon of perfume. In

his trip, he realizes that he has a little flacon that still full of perfume. It only used in his execution. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

He could do all that, if only he wanted to. He possessed the power. He held it in his hand. A power stronger than the power of money or the power of terror or the power of death: the invincible power to command the love of mankind. There was only one thing that power could not do: it could not make him able to smell himself. And though his perfume might allow him to appear before the world as a god-if he could not smell himself and thus never know who he was, to hell with it, with the world, with himself, with his perfume. (Suskind 97)

The data above means that with his perfume, he can do anything what he wants. He can enslave or terrorize any people. The strength is in his perfume.

Grenouille arrives in Fers street. In there, he feels that all of Fers's people do not care with him. So, he appears in crowd's people, he opens his little flacon, and pours all of his perfume in his body. Then his body looks bright, like the raging of fire. The people that do not care with him, now they come to Grenouille, they feel amazed, happy, and interest with small angel that comes unexpectedly. They want to touch him and have him. They destroy his clothes, hair, skin, or scratch, bite his body. They eat Grenouille ravenous. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

They would never, so they thought, have been capable of anything that horrible. And they were amazed that it had been so very easy for them and that, embarrassed as they were, they did not feel the tiniest bite of conscience. On the contrary! Though the meal lay rather heavy on their stomachs, their hearts were definitely light. All of a sudden there were delightful, bright flutterings in their dark souls. And on their faces was a delicate, virginal glow of happiness. Perhaps that was why they were shy about looking up and gazing into one another's eyes (Suskind 98)

The data above means that the condition of Fers's people after they eat Grenouille until finish, the people realize that they eats a human, but they don't fell regret or guilty. They feels satisfy, proud, and their soul protected with bright light.

So, the denouement happens when Grenouille is free from Grasse's government, Grenouille backs to his hometown Fers. But, when Grenouille arrives in Paris, Grenouille depletes his little flacon of perfume then he pour to his body. After that Fers's people eat him.

3.2. Psychoanalysis

In Perfume: The story of Murderer, the main character, Jean Baptise Grenouille drawn as a character that has ability with his sense of smell. He has alteration with his psychosis. The writer takes the alteration of Grenouille's psychosis uses Erikson theory. The writer takes the part of industry (competence) versus inferiority, identity versus role confusion, intimacy versus isolation from Grenouille's psychosis that describe clearly in this novel.

3.2.1. Industry (Competence) versus Inferiority

In this stage, Grenouille drawn by learns to get knowledge from anything around him. Firstly, at three years old, Grenouille learns to get the knowledge from say a word that he imitates when he plays with fisherman in Charonne Street. Little Grenouille often plays in around Madame Giallard's house, with the result that he able to increase the vocabularies from the people around him.

Grenouille does not get knowledge or study in school from Madame Giallard.

Because of that he studies from the people around him. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...Not until age three did he finally begin to stand on two feet; he spoke his first word at four, it was the word “fishes,” which in a moment of sudden excitement burst from him like an echo when a fishmonger coming up the rue de Charonne cried out his wares in the distance. The next words he parted with were “pelargonium,” “goat stall,” “savoy cabbage,” and “Jacqueslorreur,” this last being the name of a gardener’s helper from the neighboring convent of the Filles de la Croix, who occasionally did rough, indeed very rough work for Madame Gaillard, and was most conspicuous for never once having washed in all his life. He was less concerned with verbs, adjectives, and expletives... (Suskind 11)

The data above shows when at the first time, Grenouille begins to stand at three years old and begins to speak at four years old. Then he speaks some words from some people around him like fishmonger and gardener.

Secondly, at four years old, Grenouille learns to get the knowledge from smell anything around him and know the name of the aroma. When Grenouille is not playing, he only sit in Madame Giallard’s house backyard and smell everything in there. He is not only smell one thing but also cans distinguish the kind of thing. Grenouille trains his sense of his smell every day. He is more skilled to distinguish the kind of thing with his sense of smell. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...He had closed his eyes and did not stir. He saw nothing, he heard nothing, he felt nothing. He only smelled the aroma of the wood rising up around him to be captured under the bonnet of the eaves. He drank in the aroma, he drowned in it, impregnating himself through his innermost pores, until he became wood himself; he lay on the cord of wood like a wooden puppet, like Pinocchio, as if dead, until after a long while, perhaps a half hour or more, he gagged up the word “wood.” He vomited the word up, as if he were filled with wood to his ears, as if buried in wood to his

neck, as if his stomach, his gorge, his nose were spilling over with wood. And that brought him to himself, rescued him only moments before the overpowering presence of the wood, its aroma, was about to suffocate him. He shook himself, slid down off the logs, and tottered away as if on wooden legs. (Suskind 11)

The data above shows when Grenouille learns and train his sense of smell. He learns the name of thing and the smell of the thing. He distinguishes every aroma around him like kind of wood.

But at six years old, Grenouille visits Sporadis in church's school in Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Grenouille learn how to write and read. But Grenouille cannot write and read. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...Sometimes he did not come home in the evening, remained missing for days. The rod of punishment awaiting him he bore without a whimper of pain. Confining him to the house, denying him meals, sentencing him to hard labor-nothing could change his behavior. Eighteen months of sporadic attendance at the parish school of Notre Dame de Bon Secours had no observable effect. He learned to spell a bit and to write his own name, nothing more. His teacher considered him feeble-minded. (Suskind 12)

The data above shows when Grenouille is feeble-minded, because for eighteen months of sporadic attendance at the parish school of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Grenouille only learns to spell a bite and write his name.

So, in this stage, Grenouille concerns to learn the name of thing or to get knowledge from anything around him with use his sense of smell. But in other hand Grenouille's inferiority happens when Grenouille cannot read and write.

3.2.2. Identity versus Role Confusion

In this stage, Grenouille drawn by separate himself from Grimal's tannery to upgrade his ability about his sense of smell. Firstly, at 13 years old, Grenouille separates himself from Grimal's tannery to upgrade his ability with be going on Paris. This situation waited by Grenouille. Because, since Grenouille was eight years old, he always works in Grimal's tannery, he never gets a holiday in Grimal's tannery. Grenouille cannot develop his ability. Because he is only smell chemistry liquid, animal faces, a skin that boiled or a meat. But when Grenouille separates himself from Grimal and going on to Paris, Grenouille finds many aromas that for five years he never meet some aroma in Grimal's tannery. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...and at thirteen he was even allowed to go out on weekend evenings for an hour after work and do whatever he liked. He had triumphed, for he was alive, and he possessed a small quantum of freedom sufficient for survival. The days of his hibernation were over. Grenouille the tick stirred again. He caught the scent of morning. He was seized with an urge to hunt. The greatest preserve for odors in all the world stood open before him: the city of Paris. (Suskind 14)

The data above shows when Grenouille goes out from Grimal's tannery, Grenouille does anything that he will do. He feels when he works in Grimal tannery, he only gets bad scent. But when he goes to Paris, he gets anything.

Secondly, at 15 years old, Grenouille separates himself or resigns from Grimal's tannery to join with Giuseppe Baldini. Because when Grimal asks Grenouille to send leather to Baldini, Grenouille feels very happy and thinks to leave Grimal's tannery. In Grimal's tannery, Grenouille feels like in jail with the condition of Grimal's tannery. Then, Grenouille ask to Baldini to work in

his shop. But after he asks to Baldini to work in his shop, Grenouille will prove

his ability to imitate the famous perfume in that era “Amor and Psyche”.

Grenouille is success to imitate the perfume better than “Amor and Psyche”.

The statement above refers to the quotation below.

.....Where before his face had been bright red with erupting anger, all at once he had grown pale. “Incredible,” he murmured softly to himself, “by God— incredible.” And he pressed the handkerchief to his nose again and again and sniffed and shook his head and muttered, “Incredible.” It was Amor and Psyche, beyond the shadow of a doubt Amor and Psyche, that despicable, ingenious blend of scents, so exactly copied that not even Pelissier himself would have been able to distinguish it from his own product. “Incredible...” (Suskind 34)

The data above means that Baldini unnerved with Grenouille’s ability, because he is able to imitate “Amor and Psyche”. Because of Grenouille successes to imitate “Amor and Psyche”, Grenouille moves to work in Baldini’s perfume shop.

Grenouille makes some perfume. Then, Baldini gives him opportunity to create anything. He mix different aroma, he distling something, or he always tries some experience in Baldini’s laboratory. But one day, when Grenouille distling of something, he is fail to do it. He feel disppointed until he is sick.

The statement above refers to the quotation below.

...For substances lacking these essential oils, the distilling process is, of course, wholly pointless. For us moderns, educated in the natural sciences, that is immediately apparent. For Grenouille, however, this knowledge was won painfully after a long chain of disappointing experiments. For months on, end he sat at his alembic night after night and tried every way he could think to distill radically new scents, scents that had never existed on earth before in a concentrated form. But except for a few ridiculous plant oils, nothing came of it. From the immeasurably deep and fecund well of his imagination, he had pumped not a single drop of a real and fragrant

essence, had been unable to realize a single atom of his olfactory preoccupations.

When it finally became clear to him that he had failed, he halted his experiments and fell mortally ill. (Suskind 54)

The data above means when Grenouille works in Bsldini's perfume shop, Grenouille tries some experiences to get the aroma. But he fails to do it, then he feels sick.

So, in this stage, Grenouille concerns to separates himself from Grimal and Baldini. Grenouille separates himself to learn how to get the aroma and makes perfume. But in the other hand, Grenouille's role confusion happen when he is fail to make an experience, then he feels sick.

3.2.3. Intimacy versus Isolation

In this stage, Grenouille drawn by falls in love with girl's body scent. Grenouille falls in love with girls body scent in Grasse when Grenouille tries to search his identity. Grenouille ordered by Baldini to go to south. After he arrives in Grasse, he catches the aroma that very strong, that for he does the trip to Grasse he never gets the aroma. Grenouille follows the aroma comes from. Then, Grenouille meets with the aroma in the garden. The aroma comes from a girl that has red hair, white skin and green eyes that play in the garden. The intimacy happens when Grenouille wants to have the girl's aroma, but he must do with different technique with a girl in Marais. He will to remove the skin and make it as his own. The statement above refers to the quotation below.

Ah! He wanted to have that scent! Not in the useless, clumsy fashion by which he had had the scent of the girl in the rue des Marais. For he had merely sucked that into himself and destroyed it in the process. No, he wanted truly to possess the scent of this girl behind the wall; to peel it from her like skin and to make her scent his own. How that was to be done, he did not know yet. But he had two years in which to learn. Ultimately it ought to be no more difficult than robbing a rare flower of its perfume. (Suskind 67)

The data above means when Grenouille meets with aroma from a girl when he arrives in Grasse. He falls in love and wants to have the aroma. He wants to make her aroma his own.

So, in this stage, Grenouille concerns to falls in love with girl's body scent. First he falls in love with a girl in Grasse that same with a girl in Marais, then he falls in love with Laure. But in the other hand, Grenouille's isolation does not appear in this stage because Grenouille does his planning is fluently.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes from theme, plot, and psychoanalysis in Patrick Suskind's *Perfume: the Story of a Murderer*. From psychoanalysis, the writers finds three stage of Erikson theory in this novel. The stages are industries (competence) versus inferiority, identity versus confusion and intimacy versus isolation.

First, theme of this novel is a human determined to do anything to create what their wants' come true. It proves by Grenouille determined to murder a girl that sell a plum to get the girl's body scent, Grenouille determined to oppose his serious condition to go to Grasse to know how to extract the aroma beside pressing and distilling, then after he learn how to extract the aroma, Grenouille determined to murder 25 girls.

Plot in this novel separates in five parts. There are exposition, complication, climax, falling action, and denouement. The exposition happens when Grenouille known as child that does not have aroma in his body but he has ability to smell well. It proves when Grenouille taken care by Bapa Terrier. He snorts each part of Bapa Terrier's body deeply. It also proves when Grenouille taken care by Madame Giallard. He shows his ability when he learns the name of thing with snort the thing's aroma. The exposition happens when Grenouille given opportunity to send leather to Baldini. From this opportunity, Grenouille can learn how to get the aroma with pressing and distilling, until he can make perfume from 25 girls using fat. The climax happens when Grenouille catches by Grasse's

government. When Grasse's government will execute Grenouille, Grenouille uses his perfume that makes from 25 girl's body scent. The effect is Grasse's people feel hypnotize with Grenouille's scent. The falling action happens when Grenouille's case closed. Then, the Grasse's government catches Dominique Druot and decides him as a murderer. The denouement happens when Grenouille is free from Grasse's government, Grenouille backs to his hometown Fers. But, when Grenouille arrives in Paris, Grenouille depletes his little flacon of perfume then he pours to his body. After that Fers's people eat him.

Based on psychoanalysis by Erik-Erikson's theory, this novel only contains three stages. There are industries (competence) versus inferiority, identity versus confusion and intimacy versus isolation. In stage of industries (competence) versus inferiority, Grenouille concerns to learn the name of thing or to get knowledge from anything around him with use his sense of smell. But in other hand Grenouille's inferiority happens when Grenouille cannot read and write. In stage of identity versus confusion and intimacy versus isolation, Grenouille concerns to separates himself from Grimal and Baldini. Grenouille separates himself to learn how to get the aroma and makes perfume. But in the other hand, Grenouille's role confusion happen when he is fail to make an experience, then he feels sick. In stage of intimacy versus isolation, Grenouille concerns to falls in love with girl's body scent. First he falls in love with a girl in Grasse that same with a girl in Marais, then he falls in love with Laure. But in the other hand, Grenouille's isolation does not appear in this stage because Grenouille does his planning is fluently.

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