CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A novel is a long narrative in literary prose whose author tries to create the sense while readers read it and make them feel like experiencing the story in their actual life (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: 271). Novel not only entertains, but also gives meaning, message, and impression to the readers.

Nowadays, reading novel does not only become one kind of entertainments for many people around the world, but also has become a life style. Many people from different age and social classes love and read it in their spare time to get pleasure or even to escape from the real life. In past, novel could be read by the higher classes only, but now even the lower classes are able to read it.

Beside the facts above, story of the novel is also developed from time to time, such as love, mystery, history etc. The stories in the novel are usually based on imagination of the novelist. However, there are certain novels written based on true stories or issues in society, so that it can be interesting to be investigated.

One of many successful novels in this century is *Perfume*. It became one of the international best seller novels according to *The New York Times* magazine. The story and conflicts of characters *Perfume* novel, especially Jean Baptiste Grenouille is unusual. *Perfume* novel tells about the terrific story of what happens when one man's

indulgence in his greatest passion- his sense of smell – leads to murder. The idea of the story and its conflicts are different from other stories.

Perfume is a novel which tells about the life of Jean Baptiste Grenouille who was born in the slums area in 18th century in France. Despite being separated from his mom since he was infant, being an orphan and being initially segregated from society for having no bodily odor, Jean Baptiste Grenouille survives out, transformed into a master perfume and genius with the best sense of smell in the entire universe, that he can separate any scent into its simplest components.

Novel consists of some elements that participate in forming and completing the story called intrinsic elements. It consists of theme, plot, character, setting and pint of view. Character which is the representation of imagined human being who inhabits a story is one of the most important intrinsic elements of the novel. It always becomes the center of attention for the reader because the story it self always focused on the conflict of the main character and the minor character around it. The main character it self could be a protagonist, character that has a positive image or antagonist, character that has a negative image (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: 68).

The main character in this novel, Jean Baptiste Grenouille, is portrayed as an unusual murderer who kills his victims by hitting their heads and shaving all the victims' hair and wrapping their dead bodies in order to take their odor. He struggles in making his own perfume that is his personal odor, so he can be accepted by society. At this point the readers can see Jean Baptiste Grenouille grew in awareness and made people feel empathy towards him and respected his strong desire to achieve

his ambitions. As the journey continues however Jean Baptiste Grenouille creates the human odor, and sets out to capture and develop the scent of humans which inspire love. He believes that no one, man or woman, will be able to escape from his magical perfume, so he must kill 25 young virgins to make the perfume. Thus, it seems that Jean Baptiste Grenouille's psychological problem is a very interesting topic to be researched especially by the theories of mental disorder.

Mental disorder or mental illness itself is a psychological or behavioral pattern that occurs in an individual and is thought to cause distress or disability that is not expected as part of normal development in personality. Over a third of people in most countries report meeting criteria for the major categories at some point in their life (Neale, 1996: 4). Unconsciously, every people have a potency to suffer mental disorder but most of us do not realize it by thinking that mental disorder is similar to crazy.

1.2 Problem Identification

- Why does Jean Baptiste Granouille undergo mental disorder in *Perfume* novel?

- What kind of mental disorder which was undergone by Jean Baptiste Granouille?

- How does Jean Baptiste Granouille undergo mental disorder in *Perfume* novel?

1.3 Research Question

How is Jean Baptiste Granouille's mental disorder represented in *Perfume* novel?

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on dialogues and narration that represents Jean Baptiste Grenouille's mental disorder in the *Perfume* novel.

1.5 Purpose of the Study

This study is aimed to investigate how Jean Baptiste Grenouille's mental disorders is represeted in *Perfume* novel.

1.6 Significance of the Study

By conducting this study, the writer hopes that it will broaden her knowledge and understanding about Psychoanalysis especially in certain term in English language dealing with literary studies. This study is expected to be significant reference for readers of English Department and especially for those who are interested in conducting further research in the same area. Besides, it is hoped that the result of the study will be valuable to enrich studies in literature especially in psychoanalysis in literary work and to develop the previous related studies.

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

This Chapter presents theory included in this study. They are psychoanalysis theory, mental disorder, psychoanalysis approach, elements of the novel, and the framework.

2.1. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is very familiar for the wide public after it has been either rejected or adulate for a long time. According to *Oxford Advanced Learners's Dictionary 7th Edition*, Psychoanalysis is a method of treating somebody who is mentally ill by asking them to talk about past experiences and feelings In order to try to find explanations for their present problem. While in literature, psychoanalysis can be applied by analyzing word, phrase, sentence and paragraph on the text. To find the problem, both of Psychology and psychoanalysis in literary work analyses language, the choice of words, and the structure used by patient and writer.

The most popular expert in Psychoanalysis in literature is Sigmund Freud whose psychological reality begins with the world full with objects. According to Freud, human being's psychology can be divided into three in order to survive their life. They are id, ego and superego.

Different from Freudian psychology, Carl Gustav Jung, one of Freud's partners explained the different theory. The principal ones of them are ego, personal unconscious, and complexes. The first is the ego, which Jung identifies as the conscious mind that made up of conscious perception, memories, thoughts, and feeling. The second one is personal unconscious, which includes anything which is not presently conscious, but can be. The personal unconscious is like most people's understanding of the unconscious that it includes both memories that are easily brought to mind and those that have been suppressed, forgotten, or ignored for some reason. The third one is complexes which by Jung were identified as an organized group of feelings, thoughts, perceptions, and memories that exist in the personal unconscious and may behave as an autonomous personality that has a mental life and a motor of its own. It influences all of our experiences and behaviors, most especially the emotional ones, but we only know about it indirectly, by looking at those influences. The border of conscious and unconscious mind is not clear and can be changed. The portion of both conscious and unconscious mind area in our mind also can increase or decrease depends on many psychological factors (Hall, 1998: 84).

The conscious mind or ego has two main elements; Attitudes and functions. Function is a form of mental activity that based on theory does not change in different environments. Jung differed four fundamental psychological functions: thinking, feeling, sensing and intuiting. Thinking and feeling are called rational functions because they make use of reason, judgments, abstraction, and generalization. It enables person to look for lawfulness in the universe. While, sensing and intuiting are

irrational functions because they are based on the perception of concrete, particular and accidental. In every human being, usually one of the four functions is more highly differentiated than the other three and plays a dominant role in consciousness. This is called the superior function and the least differentiated of the four functions is called the inferior functions (Sujanto, 2006: 68).

Attitudes are the general direction of psychic energy or libido which is incarnated in the form of the human orientation to the world. Directions energy psychic activity can get out or into and so are the human orientations towards his world. Every person makes an orientation toward the world around him, but how to conduct such orientation differs from one individual to another individual. Therefore based on the attitude of the human soul, Jung developed a personality typology that has become so popular. It begins with the distinction between introversion and extroversion. Introverts are people who prefer their internal world of thoughts, feelings, fantasies, dreams, and so on, while extroverts prefer the external world of things and people and activities. The words have become confused with ideas like shyness and sociability, partially because introverts tend to be shy and extroverts tend to be sociable. These two opposing attitudes are both present in personality, but ordinarily one of them is dominant and conscious while the other is unconscious (Hall. 1998: 91). According to Jung in Sujanto (2006: 70)., the introvert is somewhat more mature than the extrovert but the culture, of course, values the extrovert much more.

2.1.1 Mental Disorders

A mental disorder or mental illness is a psychological or behavioral pattern that occurs in an individual and is thought to cause distress or disability that is not expected as part of normal development or culture (Hyman, 2000: 605). Mental disorder may impact on the way a person thinks, behaves, and interacts with other people. It has a major impact on a person's wellbeing. It may interfere directly with their daily functioning (at home, work and socially) and adversely affect quality of life because it is a disease that affects cognition, emotion, and behavioral control and substantially interferes both with the ability of children to learn and with the ability of adults to function in their families, at work, and in the broader society.

Mental disorders are caused by a complex and poorly understood interaction between genetics, learned behavior, personality, past psychological influences, physical health, present situation and coping skills.

According to Hyman, Mental disorders can be divided into various classes:

2.1.1.1 Psychotic disorders

Lundbaeck Institute in their journal claims that the main characteristics of these disorders are loss of insight and reality testing. People with psychotic disorders experience delusions and hallucinations and do not understand that these thoughts are abnormal.

According to Lundbeck Institute, The main psychotic disorders are schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder and the delusional disorders.

- Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder characterised by delusions, hallucinations, social withdrawal, apathy, anhedonia, and poverty of thought and content of speech.

- In schizoaffective disorder, both affective illness and schizophrenia symptoms are seen. The person's premorbid adjustment is usually good; there is usually a sudden onset of illness after a specific stressor.

2.1.1.2 Personality disorders

As taken from *Mac Millan Dictionary of Psychology*, Personality is the various aspect of a person's character that combines to make them different from other people. Personality disorder is any disorder which is unaccompanied by severe anxiety in which someone consistently adopts maladaptive patterns of behavior (Sutherland, 1989: 223).

In other word, Personality disorder is heterogeneous group of disorder, regarded as long as standing, flexible and maladaptive pattern of inner experience and behavior that cut across many situations and impairs social and occupational functioning (Sutherland, 1989: 225).

The disorders is regarded as ingrained in the individuals make-up and therefore very resistance to change. People who cannot enjoy or satisfy with his life and always sad, happy, fear, anger and fell something extravagantly, it concluded that people has personality disorder.

In short, Personality disorders are deeply ingrained, maladaptive patterns of behaviour. The initial signs of personality disorders can be recognized in adolescence or earlier and symptoms often continue throughout adult life. Personality disorders can have an adverse effect both on the individual and on society.

Diagnosis of personality disorder can be very subjective. However, inflexible and pervasive behavioural patterns often cause serious personal and social difficulties, as well as a general functional impairment.

In addition, there are types of personality disorder which are known by antisocial personality disorder or more popular known as psychopath, paranoid, schizoid, and narcissistic disorder. A person with **psychopath** disorder is superficially charming and habitual liar, has no regard for others, shows no remorse after hurting others, has no shame for behaving in an outrageously objectionable manner, is unable to form relationships and take responsibility and does not learn from punishment (Neale, 2006: 300).

A person who suffers **Paranoid** disorder always suspects the other person, feels to be treated wrong by others, so s/he behave mysteriously and always be vigilant, and being reluctant to trust others and tend to blame and hold a grudge even though it's caused by his own fault. The disorder are most common to be found in men than women.

While, according to DSM – III – R (1987: 349) the simptoms of a person with **narcissistic** disorder are:

➢ Having redundant point view about their uniqueness and their own abilities

Focusing on a large variety of fantacy

➢ Requiring excessive attention and adoration that almost endlessly

➢ Having Inhibition of interpersonal relationships because of lack of empathy

➢ Being afraid of failure.

For **schizoid** dissorder, there are more than four simptoms but it does not exclusively appear or always appeear in each case. They are:

➢ Enjoying no social relationships, usually does not have a close friend

➢ Having a flat expression and aloof, and do not have warm feelings to other people sincerely

➢ Rarely having a strong emotional

➢ Only having a few fun activities

➢ Indifferent to praise, criticism and other people's feelings

➢ Loving various activities undertaken in solitude

2.1.1.3. Anxiety Disorders

According to Neale (2006: 183), anxiety disorders are a group of disorders that have as their central feature the inability to regulate fear or worry. Anxiety disorders include various combinations of mental and physical manifestation of anxiety not attribute to real danger and occurring either in attacks (panic) or as

persisting state. Anxiety symptoms include emotional (fear), cognitive (anxious thoughts), and bodily symptoms.

A branch of anxiety disorders that most often occur is panic disorder. The central feature of *panic disorder* is an unexpected panic attack, which is a discrete period of intense fear accompanied by physiologic symptoms such as a racing heart, shortness of breath, sweating, or dizziness. The person may have an intense fear of losing control or of dying. Panic disorder is diagnosed when panic attacks are recurrent and give rise to anticipatory anxiety about additional attacks. (Hyman, 200: 661)

2.2 Psychoanalysis Approach in Literary Work

Psychoanalysis approach takes the techniques of psychoanalysis and applies them in an examination of literature (Barry, 1995:96). For this purpose, analysis tends to be either about the writer, the reader, the characters in the text, or the formal aspects of the work. Based on Lacan's famous dictum "the unconscious is structured like language," psychoanalytic approaches also apply their techniques to examine the formal aspects of literature.

All psychoanalytic approaches to literature have one thing in common, that is the critics begin with a full psychological theory of how and why people behave as they do, a theory that has been developed by a

psychologist/psychiatrist/psychoanalyst outside of the realm of literature, and they apply this psychological theory as a standard to interpret and evaluate a literary work.

Psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus on the character - the theory is used to analyze one or more of the characters; the psychological theory becomes a tool that to explain the characters' behavior and motivations. The more closely the theory seems to apply to the characters, the more realistic the work appears.

2.3. Novel

A novel is a long narrative in literary prose whose author tries to create the sense while readers read it and make them feel like experiencing the story in their actual life (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: 271). In the other words, novels are fictional narratives representing a way of life or an experience. They range from slight recollections of a small part of life or an experience to the most complete and detailed accounts imaginable; and they vary from the lightest to the most serious experiences and events faced by man.

To become part of the literary production novels have to address the discussion of art. The construction of the narrative, the plot, the way reality is created in the work of fiction, the fascination of the character study, and the use of language are usually discussed to show a novel's artistic merits.

According to Kennedy and Gioia, there are some intrinsic elements in novel:

2.3.1. Plot

Plot is the writer plans or pattern, what happens and how it happens in a story. It can be a series of events and actions which is related to the main conflict. In short, plot is the structure of events that happened in the story.

In general, there are five part of a plot:

1) Introduction : The beginning of the story, mostly introducing the main character and the source of the conflict

2) Rising Action : The complication and the beginning of the conflict

3) Climax : The highest point of the conflict

4) Falling Action : This is a very brief occurrence, when the conflict finds the solution.

5) Conclusion : The brief clarification of major and minor conflicts.

The plot is a series of closely related events that happened to the main character. Mostly the conflict occurs between protagonist and antagonist characters. Meanwhile, conflict is a struggle between opposing forces. Every plot must contain some kind of conflict.

2.3.2 Setting

Setting are about place and time, where and when the story happens. Sometimes writer describe the place, landscape, scenery, and the situation to strengthen the chemistry of the story.

Every novel has background or setting such as:

1) Place   : Where the story happens

2) Time   : When the story happens

The functions of setting in a story are to create a mood or atmosphere, to show a reader a different way of life, to make action seem more real, to be the source of conflict or struggle and to symbolize an idea

2.3.3. Character and Characterization

Character is the basic element in the fiction because characters make story come alive. According to Pickering, character refers to any individual in a literary work which is customarily described by their relationship to plot; by degree of development they are given by the writer and by whether or not they undergo significant character change. The writer reveals what a character is like and how the character changes throughout the story.

E.M Forester distinguishes the characters into two parts, flat and round character. Flat character is those who represent a single characteristic, trait, idea, or almost a very limited number of such qualities. While, round character presents us with many changes, the writer portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: 68).

Besides, there are two categories of character. They are protagonist and antagonist character. Culpeper (2002: 53) explained that protagonist character could be defined by three factors. The first one is that protagonist characters seem

to rule out major character since their motivation and history are most fully established. Second, protagonist characters' conflict and change as the story progress. Last, protagonist characters engage our attention more fully than other character. While, antagonist character is strongly opposes the protagonist.

There are two primary methods of characterization; direct and indirect. *Direct* characterization is if the writer tells what the character is like and *indirect* is if writer shows what a character is like by describing what the character looks like, by telling what the character says and does, and by what other characters say about and do in response to the character.

2.4. *Perfume* Novel

Perfume: The Story of a Murderer is a 1985 literary historical cross-genre novel which originally published in German as *Das Parfum*, by German writer Patrick Süskind. The novel explores the sense of smell, and its relationship with the emotional meaning that scents may carry. Above all this is a story of identity, communication and the morality of the human spirit. In 2006 it was turned into a feature film by the same name directed by Tom Tykwer and starring Ben Whishaw, Dustin Hoffman, Rachel Hurd Wood and Alan Rickman.

Set in 18th century France, *Perfume* relates the story of Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, "one of the most gifted and abominable personages in an era that knew no lack of gifted and abominable personages".

Born lacking a personal odor, a fact other people find disquieting, but gifted with a unique sense of smell, he apprentices himself to a perfumer and becomes obsessed with procuring the perfect scent that will make him fully human. In the process, he creates perfumes that powerfully manipulate human emotions; he murdered 25 girls to take their scent.

2.5. Jean Baptiste Grenouille

Grenouille is an unwanted Parisian orphan who, having no personal scent, is rejected by others because they are disturbed by his lack of odour. He has an extraordinary power to discern odors, and comes to dislike the scent of other people.

Baby Grenouille as an orphan, live with wet nurse but no one of the wet nurses want to take care of him because they think that the baby is too greedy, as much as two babies. Physically, he is an adorable baby with the rosy pink cheek and rarely cries but he does not smell at all.

Grenouille grows up with a tough constitution. He can eat watery soup for days on end, manage on the thinnest milk, digested the rottenest vegetable and spoiled meat. In the course of his childhood he survives the measles, dysentery, chicken pox, cholera, a twenty-foot fall into a well and a scalding with boiling water

poured over his chest. He bore scars and chafings and scabs from it all and slightly crippled foot left him with a limp. He is as tough as a resistant bacterium and as content as a tick sitting quietly on a tree and living off a tiny drop of blood plundered years before. He requires a minimum ration of food and clothes for his body. For his soul he requires nothing nor security, attention, tenderness, love, or whatever all those things are called that children are say to require.

However, there is nothing at all about him to instill terror. As he grows older, he is not especially big, nor strong. It is true that he is ugly but not so extremely ugly that people will necessarily be fright at him. He is not aggressive, nor underhanded, nor furtive; he does not provoke people. He prefers to keep out of their way and appears to possess nothing even approaching a fearful intelligence.

At the age of three he finally begins to stand on two feet and at four he speaks his first word, it is the word "fish". The next word he parted with are "Pelargonium, goat stall, Savoy cabbage, and Jacaqueslorreur," this last being name of a gardener's helper from the neighbouring convent of the Filles de la Croix who never once having washed in all his life.

Grenouille is less concerned with verbs, adjectives, and expletives except for "yes" and "no" which he uses for the first time quite late. He uses only nouns and essentially only nouns for concrete objects, plants, animals, or human being suddenly overcome him with their odor.

At the age of six, he completely grasps his surroundings olfactory. There is not an object that he does not know by smell, can not recognize again by holding its

uniqueness firmly in his memory. He gathers tens of thousands, hundred of thousands

of specific smells and keeps them so clearly, so randomly, at his disposal that he can

not only recall them when he smells them again, but can also actually smells them

simply upon recollection. He even neither knows how by sheer imagination to

arrange a new combination of them, to the point where he creates odor that does nor

exist in the real world.

After one year of an existence more animal than human, he contracts anthrax

but he survives. All he bones from it are scars from the large black carbuncles behind

his ears and on his hands and cheeks, leaving him disfigured and even uglier than

before.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this study is to reveal the characterization of the main

character on *Perfume* the novel by using psychoanalysis theories from the point of

view of Carl Gustav Jung. According to Jung, the principal parts that build a person

personality are ego (the conscious mind that made up of conscious perception,

memories, thought, and feeling), personal unconscious (a region adjoining the ego),

complexes (an organized group or constellation of conscious perception, memories,

thought, and feeling that exist in the personal unconscious) and collective

unconscious (the storehouse of latent memory traces inherited from one's ancestral

past). These elements will collaborate and decide the one's personality and attitude whether s/he will be come introvert or the extrovert.

The Psychoanalysis criticism can be applied to analyze character in literary works, such as novel. In this study, the writer chooses *Perfume* novel to be analyzed because the main character has a complex and unique psychological disorder, especially mental disorder. The characteristic of the character will be investigated by analyzing the words, phrases, sentences, and paragraph in the novel.

CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

3.1. Research method

A descriptive analysis with Psychoanalysis theories by Jung is going to be used to analyze Jean Baptiste Grenouille character in *Perfume* novel. According to Ratna (2004:53), Descriptive analytical study is a study which describes about the facts and supports it with deeper analysis.

3.2. Source of the Data

Data source of this study is *Perfume* novel that was written by Patrick Suskind and published by Penguin Books in 1987.

3.3. Data

Dialogue and narration representing Jean Baptiste Grenouille's mental disorder in *Perfume* novel through main character.

3.4. Data Collecting Procedures

- Selecting the novel that is represented mental disorders

- Reading the novels throughly

- Identifying dialogue, and narration representing Jean Baptiste Grenouille's character in the novel

- Identifying dialogue, and narration representing Jean Baptiste Grenouille's mental disorders in *Perfume* novel based on related theory.

- Finding the relevant theory: Psychoanalysis

3.5. Data Analysis Techniques

There are techniques taken for the analysis:

- Analyzing Jean Baptiste Grenouille's character in the novel through dialogue, and narration.

- Analyzing Jean Baptiste Grenouille's mental disorders in *Parfume* novel based on related theory through dialogue, and narration that described **in Table of Jean Baptiste Grenouille's Mental Disorders**. (see app 2)

- Analyzing the types of mental disorder underwent by Jean Baptiste Grenouille through dialogue and narration that described **in Table of Jean Baptiste Grenouille's Mental Disorders**. (see app 2)

- Analyzing how the way Jean Baptiste Grenouille undergoes the mental disorders related to the theories that described **in Table of Jean Baptiste Grenouille's Mental Disorders**. (see app 2)

- Drawing the conclusion