

CHAPTER I

1.1. Background of Problem

One character in a fiction can play several roles in a story, or several characters can play the same role (Selden, 1986: 58). The role of character can be known through identifying the characterization in the story. The author of the novel tells about character in many ways that can make the readers of the novel care about it and understand who these person is and what she/he signifies (Davis, 1977:45).

Jane Eyre is the main character of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*. According to Nugiantoro (2000: 176 -177), the main character is a character who is given priority in the narration. It is the character that the quantity of the character is the most. She/he always present in every page of the story. Jane Eyre is the central character of the novel. All actions and situations in the story relate to Jane Eyre.

That is why Jane Eyre is called the main character. In every places where she lives, she plays certain role and to be a rebel person in the society. It is influenced by the situation and condition of each place absolutely about in getting equal education with a man.

Jane Eyre as a homeless child that is hated by her aunt makes her can do nothing. Her psychologist is only as children who cannot express herself to do what she wants. She only has monotonous activity, but she always gets the cruel treatment from Gateshead occupants. She cannot reply such abuse treatment that

is done by John Reed, she says, "I never had an idea for replying to it, my care was how to endure, the blow which would certainly follow the insult" (p. 6), but she can reply verbally. When her aunt says something that is not true about Jane Eyre, she defies it.

Speak, I must: I had been trodden on severely, and must *turn*: but how? What strength had I to dart retaliation at my antagonist? I gathered my energies and launched them in this blunt sentence-

"I am not deceitful: if I were, I should say love you; but I declare I do not love you; I dislike you the worst of anybody in the world except John Reed; and this book about the liar, you make give to your girl, Gorgiana, for it is she who tell lies, and not I." (p. 29).

The quotation above shows how Jane Eyre's courage in defying her aunt. Jane Eyre whom her age is ten years old can defy her aunt who is harsh and never kind to her. This signs that bad stimulus which Jane Eyre acquires results the bad response too. She can defy her aunt crudely and bravely that is not usual done by ten years olds child to her aunt who has kept her.

The deeper examinations that Jane Eyre acquires become the source of her strength in going on her life. The evens at Gateshead Hall make her having courage and strength of her problems. At Gateshead Hall, she feels that she is alienated that makes her unhappy. So, she tries to go out from that condition. This Jane Eyre condition relate to a term given by Freud (in Fromm, 2002: 44) about *Oedipus Complex*. He says that a child who is about five or six years old feels jealous to his father and plane to kill him if he threatens his child. To realize her/himself from the fear of felling, a child internalizes any sexual act with the same blood person. It means that the child do what is forbidden for to realize

her/himself from the fear of felling. But in Jane Eyre cases it uses an Electra complex.

This Freud's hypothesis relate to Jane Eyre. She feels jealous to her aunt because she is not treating well as her cousin. So Jane Eyre tries to release herself from such felling. This condition appears the courage and strength in Jane Eyre to make her satisfy. These courage and strength of felling that Jane Eyre has by nature because of her deeper examinations she acquires makes her be able to defy her aunt and her become happy.

One of human issues found prominent and interesting to be exposed in this research is the phase of main character and relationship among characters based on the psychoanalytic approach, when someone had to face the death of the family and the conflicts in his life. In literature we see unique possibilities enacted, actualized, and in the moral psychological philosophies abstracted, convertible from (Adams, 1992: 894).

From that statement, the writer has an opinion about something which has a unique form; where we can create the new things we want it. Absolutely about Psychoanalysis Concept; Rebellion of Jane Eyre's Character for Getting Equal Education with A Man in Brontë's *Jane Eyre*. In this chance, the writer will try to elaborate the making of this research.

Novel in psychoanalysis is the main concepts of author dealt with identification, anxiety, defense mechanism, and the unconsciousness of idea (De Board, Robert, 1978: 75). Freud said that psychoanalysis in novel is it shows how psychoanalytic thought has always been concerned with social psychology (man

in relationship) as well as individual psychology (man as a discrete personality) (Freud 1974: 35).

In this research the writer explains about the phases of the main character and the relationship between the characters based on psychoanalysis approach. The writer choose the psychoanalytic approach because the novel that the writer researches are about someone who has some phase and conflicts or problems in his life. The problem of human discourse, Spivak argues: 'is generally seen as articulating itself in the play of, in terms of, three shifting "concepts" language, world, and consciousness' (Davis, 1994, p.250). It means that three shift concepts in the problem of human being; and actually, there are the differences between three concepts in human being. The writer sees that statement as a tool of communication in human's problem.

This research would therefore cling to Freudian approach to literature, which is initially based on Psychoanalytic criticism, since this research explores such a discourse of phase, and since the literary work prevails to criticize here, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, is a vastly providing that discourse.

Eagleton explains that 'Psychoanalysis is not only a theory of human mind, but a practice for curing those who are considered mentally ill disturbed' (Eagleton, 1983, p.159). So, Eagleton focuses more to cure the mentally ill and not only a theory.

The application of psychoanalysis on Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre" article has no enough correlation between Freudian theory and the novel itself. Because, as stated on the first page of the article, there is an explanation about the meaning

of psychoanalytic criticism based on Sigmund Freud, without relate it with Jane Eyre novel.

Freud's theories are either directly or indirectly concerned with the nature of the unconscious mind.' (par. 4) Here, we can see that Sigmund Freud has already define the unconscious part of human; ego, super-ego, and id. Those three things are represent the situation of a human when they not even realize it happens. It also happen on the situations of Electra Complex, where somebody has a special feelings to someone else yet with the difference on their age which very extreme, especially where a young person loves the elder one. Based on Sigmund Freud, this Electra Complex things is the explanation of super-ego. He also developed that Electra Complex situation is usually happens in "female" perspective. (Freud, 1951: 46)

Further, Jacques Lacan, explain successfully developed Freudian theory about Oedipus Complex itself as the Oedipal stage and complex. He stated that the pre-oedipal stage is a stage where a child does not even recognize his own situation and feelings toward their mother, since they can not be independent. Then, the next stage is the mirror stage as the imaginary stage, where soon will become the oedipal stage.

This development has succeeded give some important result; His sexist-seeming association of maleness with the symbolic order. Lacan's theory has proved of interest to deconstructions and poststructuralists. There, Ross C. Murfin, the writer of the article, relate those two theories and analysis with other analysis from Dianne F. Sadoff, and finally stated that Jane

Eyre novel has "female Oedipus Complex"(Sadoff, 1985: 54) since the position of Jane Eyre herself, when she fall in love to Mr. Rochester.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The object of critical analysis of research is Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre. As having been illustrated before, the topic is the character phase in changing life absolutely about his rebellion. The focus of the problems are:

1. How is Jane Eyre's rebellion to change the particular culture in psychoanalysis concept?
2. What is Jane Eyre's way for getting equal education with a man?
3. In what ways does Brontë construct her character: Jane Eyre as reflection of her life?

Inasmuch the above consideration, the title of this research is **Psychoanalysis Concept; Rebellion of Jane Eyre's Character for Getting Equal Education with A Man in Brontë's *Jane Eyre***. It discusses of how Jane as the main character and how she have fifth to keep live.

1.3 Purpose and Significance Of Research

1. The purposes of the research are:
 - a. To get description about the process of Jane Eyre's phase and rebellion character in psychoanalytis.
 - b. To find the kind of relation ship among characters of Charlotte Brontë's representation in Jane Eyre based on psychoanalysis concept.
2. The significances of the research are :

- a) Academically, this research is directed to the students of literary subject or the reader generally, and the literary society specially, for the further analysis. Furthermore, this research is reference for those who are interested in enriching the literary knowledge.
- b) Practically, this research is directed to those who are interested in this research.
- c) For my self as a reader and writer of this research who has interest in literature.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

Jane Eyre, in this research, has been elucidated as representing a phases about a main character, she always appears in every event in that novel. From the early story until the end, she has big role in the most part of the story and also influences the development of the plot. More over, its title is taken from her name. She becomes a rebel girl because she didn't get satisfaction of her willing to get good treatment from all the people in her environment. Rebellion is from word 'rebel' which means to oppose or fight against someone who has authority. So, rebellion is an organized attempt to change someone authority (Abrams, pg: 174).

Psychoanalysis theories of art have a clear and palpable advantage over all the metaphysical theories. The theories are not obliged to give a general theory of psychoanalysis.

The theory of Psychoanalysis is one of the theories that the writer will use for this research. The modern approach in literature is inspired and based on there the humanity knowledge, there are psychoanalysis, sociology, and linguistic.

Each of them is to constitute a different system. In chronology, the psychoanalysis was born early.

There is, in Literary Theory; an introduction of relation between modern literary theory and flaming of political and ideological. This flaming is not only about war, economy, and revolution, but also about human relation of crisis and the way to overcome these problems is Psychoanalysis (Terry Eagleton, *Teory Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar komprehensif* (translation) 2004: 219). Psychoanalysis is not only a theory about human thought, but also a practice to treat them (Human Being) who has mental disorder. For Freud, this treatment cannot explain to its unconsciousness motivation. This is a part of psychoanalysis practice, but it cannot treat who ever. The most important treatment for Freud is Transcendent. Transcendent is a way for a patient to transfer her or his internal conflict to the other hand, a patient unconsciously will have the same attitude towards someone who makes her or he disappointed.

In this research, the writer also discusses about the concept that through the main character. Message of story is related to them that are served through characters in the novel. In a story, character is an important element in conveying a message of the writer to the reader (Abrams, 1985: 23-24). In this part rebellion of Jane Eyre is explored in her character.

So the writer in researching the research is used the psychoanalytic approach, by Sigmund Freud's *identification is know to psychoanalysis as the earliest expression of an emotional tie with another person to analyze the phase of*

the main character (Freud, 1985: 56). The main character has the trough the psychoanalytic phase in his life, where she has to face the fact of her life.

We can find Jane Eyre character as a rebel girl and has an unusually person like the other child like a comment by Ms Reed gives an indication and identification of Jane's personality and her treatment:

She regretted to be a rebel under the necessity of keeping me at a distance; but that until she heard from Bessie and could discover by her own observation that I was endeavoring in good earnest to acquire a more sociable and child like disposition, a more attractive and sprightly manner—something lighter, franker, more natural, as it were—she really could must exclude me from privileges intended only for contented, happy, little children. (Brontë, 1992:3).

Freud's theories are either directly or indirectly concerned with the nature of the unconscious mind. Freud didn't invent the notion of the unconscious; others before him had suggested that even the supposedly "sane" human mind was conscious and rational only at times and even then at possibly only one level. But Freud went further, suggesting that the powers motivating men and women are mainly and normally unconscious.

Freud, then, powerfully developed an old idea: that the human mind is essentially dual in nature. He called the predominantly passionate, irrational, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche the id, or "it." The ego, or "I," was his term for the predominantly rational, logical, orderly, conscious part. Another aspect of the psyche, which he called the superego, is really a projection of the ego. The superego almost seems to be outside of the self, making moral judgments, telling us to make sacrifices for good causes even though self-sacrifice may not be quite logical or rational. And, in a sense, the superego is "outside,"

since much of what it tells us to do or think we have learned from our parents, our schools, or our religious institutions.

What the ego and superego tell us not to do or think is repressed, forced into the unconscious mind. One of Freud's most important contributions to the study of the psyche, the theory of repression, goes something like this: much of what lies in the unconscious mind has been put there by consciousness, which acts as a censor, driving under-ground unconscious or conscious thoughts or instincts that it deems unacceptable. Censored materials often involve infantile sexual desires,

Freud postulated. Repressed to an unconscious state, they emerge only Freud sees only half each character, the half that could play the part of patient to his own analyze. And in extricating them from own novel and recasting them in his own, Freud seizes the role of analyst for him, displacing the Electra complex and Jane Eyre let who make such courageous effort to understand the story of their lives in the very part of its composition. When we consider the importance of *Oedipus* for Freud, we should therefore recall not only the image of a man who acts out our (Supposedly) deepest fantasies, but also the action of the play trough which Oedipus must discover the truth. If the child is to succeed in life at all, it obviously has to be taken in hand; and the mechanism by which this happens is what Freud famously term the Oedipus complex. (Eagleton, 1998: 54).

1.5 Procedure of Research

1. Method of Research

The research uses descriptive method. It criticizes the narrative of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* by using Freud discourse of Psychoanalysis as analytical frame. This method is applied to the novel by taking the certain that wanted to be analyzed from the fact of the novel, in the novel, in this case the intrinsic elements of the novel. The research used this method to analyze the intrinsic rather than extrinsic. So, for analyzing the psychoanalytic and rebellion of the character in this novel in the research is analyzing the representation of and characterization, even narration, and then interpreting them Jane Eyre's category of psychoanalysis.

2. Data

Data are divided into primary data and secondary data. The primary data is accumulated from the novel of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*. Those are taken from the attitudes and speeches of character that are described by the author in the novel. And the secondary data is accumulated from the theoretical books that relating to the theory of psychoanalysis. In analyzing of this paper, writer uses the books that relating to the material of discussion as references in order to be easier in analyzing. The books are divided into two categories. Those are primary resource and secondary resource.

3. Data Resources

The primary resource of this paper is taken from Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*. It was published in London 1992. The novel contains 401 pages. The author's description about the character, Jane Eyre, in the novel will be taken as the main data in this paper.

Table 1.1
The Description of Jane Eyre Character

<i>No</i>	<i>The Description of Jane Eyre Character</i>	<i>Chapt er</i>	<i>Pag e</i>
1.	<p>“You have no business to take your books; you are dependant, mama says you have no money, your father left you none; you ought to beg, and not to live with gentlemen’s children like us, and eat the same meals we do, and wear clothes at our mama’s expense. Now, I’ll teach you to rummage my bookshelves: for they <i>are</i> mine; all the house belongs to me, or will do in a few years. Go and stand by the door, out of the way of the mirror and the widows” You are less than a servant, for you do nothing for your keep.</p>	I	6-7
2.	<p>What a consternation of soul was mine that dreary afternoon...I could not answer the ceaseless inward question- why I thus suffered; now at the distance of- I will not say how many years, I see it clearly. It was a discord in Gateshead Hall; I was like nobody there; (I was) a heterogeneous thing...a useless thing.</p>	I	10
3.	<p><i>Speak</i>, I must: I had been trodden on severely, and must <i>turn</i>: but how? What strength had I to dart retaliation at my antagonist? I gathered my energies and launched them in this blunt sentence- “I am not deceitful: if I were, I should say love you; but I declare I do not love you; I dislike you the worst of anybody in the world except John Reed; and this book about the liar, you make give to your girl, Gorgiana, for it is she who tell lies, and not I.”</p>	I	29
4.	<p>“I told you not to go near her; she is not worthy of notice; I do not choose that either you or your sisters should associate with her”</p>	I	21
5.	<p>“From the day she left I was no longer the same: with her was gone every settled feeling, every association that had made Lowood in some degree a home to me. I had imbibed from her something of her nature</p>	II	84

	and much of her habits: more harmonious thoughts, what seemed better regulated feelings had become the inmates of my mind. I looked up and found that she had taken with her the serene atmosphere I had been breathing in her vicinity-and that now I was left in my natural element, and beginning to feel the stirring of old emotions. It did not seem as if a prop were withdrawn, but rather as if motive were gone: it was not the power to be tranquil which failed me but the reason for tranquility was no more”		
6.	It is vain to say that human beings ought to be satisfied with tranquility: they must have action; and they will make it if they cannot find it. Millions are condemned to the stiller doom than mine, and millions are in silent revolt against their lot. Nobody know how many rebellions besides political rebellions ferment rebellion of life in the masses of life which people earth.	XII	95
7.	”Women are supposed to be very calm generally: but women feel just men feel; they need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts, as much as their brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer”	XII	95
8.	“You fear in the presence of a man and a brother- or father, or master, or what you will- to smile too gaily, speak too freely, or move too quickly: but in time, I think you will learn to be natural with me, as I find it impossible to be conventional with you”	XVI	139
9.	My master’s colorless, olive face, square, massive brow, board and jetty eyebrows, deep eyes, strong features, firm, grim mouth all energy, decision, will were not beautiful, according the rule; but they were more than beautiful to me: they were full of an interest, an influence that quite mastered me, that took my feelings from my own power and fettered them in his”	XVIII	177-178
10.	“I’m no bird; and no net ensnares me; I am a free human being with an independent will,	XXIII	223

	which I now exert to leave you”		
11.	“I have told you, reader, that he always plays my imagination and makes me comfort and his mistreatment to me in a psychologist manner, I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I couldn’t unloved him before, merely because I found that he had ceased to notice me— but for everything I like with him, reader.”	XXX	314
12.	”He is a good and a great man; but he forgets, pitilessly, the feelings and claims of little people, in pursuing his own large views. It is better, therefore, for the insignificant to keep out of his way; lest in his progress, he should trample them down. Here he comes! I will leave you My Master”.	XXX	320
13.	“Mr. Rochester, I no more assign this fate to you than I grasp at it for myself. We were born to strive and endure- you as well as I: do so.” “You make me liar by such language: you sully my honor. I declared I could not change: you tell me to my face I shall to change soon. And what a distortion in your judgment, what a perversity in your ideas, is proved by your conduct! Is it better to drive a fellow-creature to despair than to transgress a mere human law- no man being injured by the breach? For you have neither relative not acquaintances whom you need fear to offend by living with me.”	XXX	322
14.	“I am not talking to you now through the medium of custom, conventionalities, now even of moral flesh’ – it is my spirit that addresses your spirit; just as if both had passed through the grave, and we stood at God’s feet, equal,-as we are”	XXIII	223
15.	“I care for myself. The more solitary, the more friendless, the more unsustained I am, the more I will respect myself”	XXVIII	287

The secondary resources are taken from the books that relating to and support the problems that are discussed. Those are Gaskell's *The Life of Charlotte Brontë*, Freud's *The Ego and Id*, Adam's *A Critical Theory since Plat*, Raman Selden's *A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory*, Freud's *Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis*, P. Geach's *Mental acts*. Gould Allan & John Shotter's *Human Action and Its Psychological Investigation*, etc. The secondary resources are used as a base theory in analyzing data.

Table 1.2
The Sameness Description of Charlotte Brontë's Character and Jane Eyre's Character

NO	CHARLOTTE BRONTË	JANE EYRE	SAMENESS
1.	"But trust me, gentlemen, I'll prove more true. Than those that have more cunning to be strange and clever than you"(P. 44)	"There is an element of truth in this idea," they admit; despite her urge to punish Rochester, however, Jane's goal is "simply to strengthen herself, to make herself an equal of the world Rochester represents" (p. 368).	In equal education with a man
2.	"I could converse with myself on any of the leading topics of the day with as much freedom and pleasure as with any grown-up person" (P. 66)	"I am not talking to you now through the medium of custom, conventionalities, now even of moral flesh' – it is my spirit that addresses your spirit; just as if both had passed through the grave, and we stood at God's feet, equal,-as we are" (p.223).	In equal education with a man
3.	I believe she herself would have been glad of an opportunity to correct the over-strong impression which was	'You see she is yet young; you observe she possesses the ordinary form of childhood; god has graciously given the shave	Shown about herself by the other

	<p>made upon the public mind by her vivid picture, though even she, suffering her whole life long, both in heart and body, from the consequences of what happened there, might have been apt, to the last, to make her deep belief in facts for the facts themselves-her conception of truth for the absolute truth. (p. 71)</p>	<p>that He has given to all of us; no signal deformity points her out as a marked character. Who would think that the Evil One had already found a servant and agent in her? Yet such, I grieve to say, is the case.’ ‘My dear children, ‘pursued the black marble clergyman, with pathos,’ this is a sad, a melancholy occasion; for it becomes my duty to warn you, that this girl, who might be one God’s own lambs, is a little castaway: not an occupant of the true flock, but evidently an interloper and an alien. You must be on your guard against her; you must sun her example; if necessary, avoid her company, exclude her from your sports, and shut her out from your converse. Teachers you must watch her; keep your eyes on her movement, weigh well her words, scrutinize her actions, punish her body to save her soul; if indeed, such salvation be possible, for (my tongue falters while I tell it) this girl, this child, the native Christian land, worse than many a little heathen who says it prayers to Brahma and kneels before Juggernauts- this girl is –a liar!’(p.56)</p>	
4.	“I have some qualities	“I experienced firmer trust	About rebellion

	that make me very miserable, some feelings that you can have no participation in-that few, very few, people in the world can at all understand. I don't pride myself on these peculiarities. I strive to conceal and suppress them as much I can". (P. 175)	in myself and in my own powers...The gaping wound of my wrongs, too, was not quite healed; and the flame of resentment extinguished' (p.200).	herself character
5.	"I had a kindly leaning towards him, because he is an amiable and well-disposed man. Yet I had not, and could not have, I was aware that he knew so little of me, he could hardly be conscious to whom he was loved. I would startle him to see me in my natural home character; he would think I was a wild, romantic enthusiast indeed." (P. 207)	"He is a good and a great man; but he forgets, pitilessly, the feelings and claims of little people, in pursuing his own large views. It is better, therefore, for the insignificant to keep out of his way; lest in his progress, he should trample them down. Here he comes! I will leave you My Master". (P. 320)	Shown about her oedipal to the elder man. Brontë to Constantine Hager and Jane Eyre to Edward Rochester
6.	I scare dare hope for peace in the house. I fear, prepare for a season of distress and disquietude. When I left you, I was strongly impressed with the feeling that I was going back to sorrow. But I know I have to gown-up for better life. But it is a true thing; it really happened. (P. 366-367)	...then I longed for a power of vision, which might overpass that limit, which might reach the busy world, towns, regions full of life I had heard of but never seen-...then I desired more of practical experience than I supposed; more of intercourse with my kind, of acquaintance with variety of character, than was here within my reach. (p. 94-95)	About rebellion herself character
7.	Reader I married him (P. 505)	Reader I married him (P. 397)	Dream come true

4. Technique of Collecting Data

As I have presented earlier that the object of literary criticism is different from any other human science, in which the object is merely textual evidence too. The text, in this sense, becomes fundamental and indispensable. In consequence, it left literary critic only with one technique of data collection, which is the study of literature. In collecting data, the writer will use document analysis and library research by searching problems that will be discussed in the text, either the novels or the theories, and then, analyzed them based on them based on the theory that used.

5. Steps of Data Analysis

The steps of analyzing are follows:

- a. Identifying every dialogue or conversations of the characters and narration of the writer in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* related to the rebellion of Jane Eyre character for getting equal position with a man.
- b. Classifying the rebellion character of Jane Eyre data which is related the grand theme. The classification is focused to the conversations of characters and narrations of the writer.
- c. Interpreting the data particularly in Psychoanalysis theory as stated in conceptual framework.
- d. Finding conclusion based on the result of research.

1.6. Organization of Writing

This chapter discusses about background of why the research chooses the title of the research. It consists of IV sub-chapters: background, statement of problem, purpose and significance of research, conceptual framework, and organization of writing.





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