

**THE ANALYSIS OF NARCISSISTIC IN DOYLE'S
"THE SIGN OF THE FOUR"**



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English*

BY

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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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THESIS

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Monday, 12 August 2024 and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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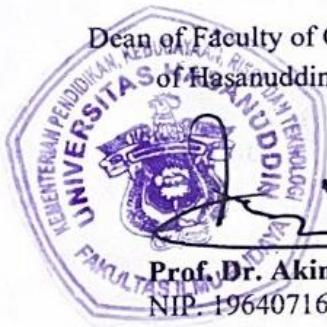
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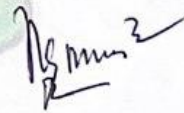
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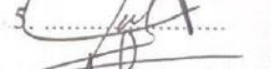
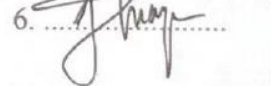
AGREEMENT

On August 12, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Muhammad Abizard (F041201070) entitled *The Analysis of Narcissitic in Doyle's "The Sign of The Four"* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain *Sarjana* Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, August 12 2024

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Muhammad Abizard (F041201070) entitled *The Analysis of Narcissitic in Doyle's "The Sign of The Four"* has been revised as advised during the examination on Monday, August 12th 2024 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, August 13th, 2024



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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 1299/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Muhammad Abizard (F041201070)** to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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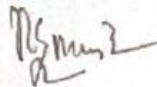
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The writing of this thesis was inseparable from the support and assistance of various parties who always provided encouragement, direction, and valuable input. Therefore, on this occasion, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude to his beloved parents, **M. Junaedi Thahir, S.P.** and **A. Herlina Syafri, S.Sos.**, who always provided prayers, moral support, and enthusiasm in every academic step. Your strict and meaningful upbringing colored the writer's life journey now and in the future.

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Makassar, 23 July 2024

The Writer

Muhammad Abizard

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ABSTRAK

Muhamamd Abizard. 2024. *Analisis Narsistik dalam novel The Sign of The Four karya Arthur Conan Doyle* (Dibimbing oleh Amir P. dan Andi Inayah Soraya)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ciri dan bentuk dari narsisme dalam penokohan Sherlock Holmes. Di samping itu, Peneliti mencoba untuk menganalisis bagaimana kepribadian narsistik pada Sherlock Holmes memberikan pengaruh kepada karakter lainnya.

Pendekatan strukturalisme menjadi pilihan metode ilmiah yang digunakan oleh peneliti dalam menganalisis novel *The Sign of The Four* karya Arthur Conan Doyle. Pendekatan yang menekankan pada unsur-unsur intrinsik yang terdapat dalam novel *The Sign of The Four* seperti tokoh dan penokohan, alur, latar, dan tema. Kemudian data penelitian yang didapatkan dari novel *The Sign of The Four* dengan menggunakan beberapa metode membaca, mencatat dan menandai yang selanjutnya diolah secara kualitatif dan hasil penelitian ditampilkan secara deskriptif.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peneliti telah mengidentifikasi 5 dari 9 ciri-ciri perilaku narsistik yang terdapat pada penokohan Holmes sebagai sang karakter utama dalam novel dan menyimpulkan bahwa Holmes didiagnosa memiliki kepribadian yang narsistik. Penulis juga menyadari bahwa kepribadian Holmes yang narsistik tersebut tentunya mempengaruhi karakter lainnya seperti bagaimana Dr. Watson merasa rendah dihadapan Holmes, bagaimana Mrs. Mary Morstan merasa aman ketika bersama Holmes, dan bagaimana Athelney Jones selalu merasa tersaingi oleh Holmes.

Kata kunci: *Karakter, Narsistik, Empat Pemburu Harta, Arthur Conan Doyle.*

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Abizard. 2024. *The Analysis of Narcissistic in Doyle's "The Sign of The Four" by Arthur Conan Doyle* (Supervised by **Amir P.** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**)

This research aims to analyze the form and type of narcissism in the characterization of Sherlock Holmes. Besides that, the researcher tries to analyze how the Narcissistic personality of Sherlock Holmes affects other characters.

The structuralism approach is the choice of scientific method used by the researcher in analyzing the novel *The Sign of The Four* by Arthur Conan Doyle. The approach emphasizes the intrinsic elements contained in the novel *The Sign of The Four* such as character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The research data obtained from the book by using several reading methods and note-taking, then processed qualitatively and the results of the research are displayed descriptively.

The results of this study show that the writer has identified 5 out of 9 characteristics of Narcissistic behaviour found in the characterization of Holmes as the main character in the novel such as Feelings of superiority, Lack of empathy, Feelings of self-admiration and overproud, Selfish, and Need more praise and attention. It then concluded that Holmes was diagnosed with a Narcissistic personality. The researcher also realizes that Holmes' Narcissistic personality certainly affects other characters such as how Dr. Watson feels inferior beside Holmes, how Mrs. Mary Morstan feels safe when around Holmes, and how Athelney Jones always feels rivalled by Holmes.

Keywords: *Character, Narcissistic, The Sign of The Four, Arthur Conan Doyle*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to explain the introduction of the research consisting of the Background, Identification of The Problem, Scope of The Problem, Research Question, and Sequence of Writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

Narcissistic personality disorder occurs due to the attitude or behavior of a person who excessively views his uniqueness or advantages, giving rise to excessive fantasies about himself. individuals who experience narcissistic personality disorder always expect excessive attention and adoration for themselves, like to show their advantages excessively and think that their attitudes and behavior can only be understood and understood by certain people. The result is a lack of empathy towards others, arrogance, jealousy, wanting to be treated specially by others, always seeking attention, wanting to be adored, fear of failure, and sensitivity to criticism. People with narcissistic personality disorder often feel disappointed with themselves, and seek out people they consider idealized by not allowing others to form relationships with them. If someone else is perceived as being able to compete with them, they will get angry and try to get rid of them.

Narcissism itself comes from a term that was first used in Sigmund Freud's psychology by taking the representation of a character in the Greek myth of Narcissos, which in Latin is Narcissus. Narcissistic Disorder has various types of its own, and there are many characteristics, causative factors, and symptoms that are caused by sufferers. Historically, the term narcissistic personality disorder

emerged in modern psychoanalytic theory. Psychoanalysts assume that narcissistic personality disorder is a product of the current value system. The theory of narcissism in the contemporary era was developed by Heinz Kohut through his two books, *The Analysis of the Self* (1971) and *The Restoration of the Self* (1977), in the later development of the theory known as the theory of *self-psychology*.

As everyone understands, literature is an imaginative world created by writers who take references from real life to create a story that has its own reasons contained in the story in giving or conveying something to the reader. Literary works are also divided into three, namely poetry, prose, and novels. Each novel must have its own character in building an interesting story to be presented to readers, and each character is also created by the writer for various reasons. The personality of the character is closely related to the personality that occurs in the real world, because every writer will certainly imagine the character he created and not a few characters created by the writer represent and visualize someone in the real world. In fact, some characters are created by imitating the personality of someone in real life as an aspect of the literary approach itself which is divided into 4 approaches, namely objective, expressive, mimetic, and pragmatic approaches.

The Sign of Four is one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes mystery stories. It was the second story in the Sherlock Holmes series, first published in Lippincott's Magazine and one of the four full-length novels. Originally published in the 7 and 14 June 1890 issues of The Bristol Observer appeared the first illustration of Sherlock Holmes wearing a deerstalker, before Sidney Paget's famous illustration. This novel contains many genres but the main

genre are adventure and mystery. The plot and the story easy enough to understand for any age. And also contains many action-packed thrills to solve some mystery.

The novel tells the story of a young woman named Mary Morstan who comes to Sherlock Holmes for his help in solving a mystery, she is curious about a pearl that keeps coming and the truth about her father who disappeared ten years ago which she feels are related. Ten years ago, Mary's father, Captain Arthur Morstan returned to London on leave from his regiment in India, where he and a friend, Major John Sholto, recovered an enormous amount of treasure from a prisoner at work. But when Mary arrives at the hotel where her father is staying, he has vanished without a trace. Sherlock Holmes then welcomes this mystery as an interesting challenge. The end of the story then explains that the treasure brings bad luck to the owners who are too complacent about the treasure.

The reason that the writer wants to discuss and explore the issue of narcissistic personality disorder is to prove that the main character Sherlock Holmes has narcissism which is supported through the words, actions, and habits which are mentioned in the novel. Another reason the writer discusses narcissistic personality disorder is to give readers an understanding of narcissism, as well as the characteristics, types, and symptoms of this personality disorder.

In this second Sherlock Holmes story, there are several statements that show that Sherlock Holmes is someone who is suspected of having a narcissistic personality, this is evidenced in several of his statements in the storyline. Then, the writer finds this novel is interesting to analyzed the issue because the second series of novels does not tell specifically about the personality of the character Sherlock

Holmes who is considered to have a narcissistic personality and Superiority Complex. Through this analysis, it is hoped that the writer will be able to prove and explain narcissistic knowledge and provide clarity regarding Sherlock Holmes' narcissistic personality.

1.2 Identification of the problem

1. The influence of drugs on character Sherlock Holmes in *The Sign of The Four* novel.
2. The Deductive and inductive reasoning processes that used in *The Sign of The Four* novel.
3. The social class differences that occur in *The Sign of The Four* novel.
4. The feelings of love and affection from dr. Watson to Mary Morstan in *The Sign of The Four* novel.
5. The circle of hatred and mutual revenge that occurs in *The Sign of The Four* novel.
6. The Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) in characterization of Sherlock Holmes in *The Sign of The Four* novel.

1.3 Scope of the problem

The Writer identifies the focus of the problem is to analyze about why Sherlock Holmes is considered to have a narcissistic personality even though it is never mentioned in the story. The writer will be focusing the study by analyzing this problem from personality perspective by using a concept of Narcissistic and using Structuralism Approach in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *Sherlock Holmes: The Sign of Four*.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the identification of the problem that have been stated in the Scope of the problem, the question that writer has listed to answered through the analysis for this research are:

- a) What is the form and type of narcissistic personality in characterization of Sherlock Holmes?
- b) How does the narcissistic personality in Sherlock Holmes affect other characters?

1.5 Sequence of Writing

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction which consists of background, identification of the problem, scope of the problem, statement of the problem, and objectives of the study. Chapter two consists of literature review that provides previous study that has been researched about the same object of the study, the genetic-structuralism theory, and social-conflict theory of the object to support this analysis. The third chapter as follows is qualitative analysis techniques that the writer uses in analyzing the novel, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter four is about discusses data of collection and the results of research related to the *The Sign of The Four* novel by Arthur Conan Doyle. And Chapter Five is the closing chapter that consists of a conclusion of the research and suggestion from the writer.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer would like to explain about the literature review which related to this study and explain about Structuralism Approach, Narcissistic Personality, and the novel. This chapter consists of previous related studies, the explanation of Structuralism Approach, and explain the concept of Narcissistic.

2.1 Previous Related Studies

The writer found some thesis that are related to this study, here are some research results that were found to be relevant to this current research. In completing this research, the writer has found several relevant studies both in terms of approach and research object. They are Aljauzy (2021), Agoes (2016), Ahmad (2021) and Hidayati (2024). There are four thesis that have similarities and difference with this research.

The first previous related studies is *Narcissistic Representation in Bohemian Rhapsody Movies* a research from Andi Farhan Aljauzy (2021). The purpose of this research was to identify the forms of narcissism in the film bohemian rhapsody and understand the meaning of narcissism in this film through the scenes in it. The method used for this research is descriptive qualitative through a thorough observation of the research object by observing aspects of communication and semiotics contained in the research object. The collected Data were then analyzed using Charles sanders pierce's semiotic model that uses a sign triangle system consisting of sign, object, and interpretant. Other Data were obtained through literature study media to find relevant theories and data in solving the problem. The

results of this research indicate that in describing narcissism, the film uses several forms of sign that is audio and visual as well as the use of symbols and metaphorical language in describing the presence of narcissism in this film. Furthermore, the form of narcissism in this film is shown in Freddie Mercury's communication/interaction with the people around him.

The similarity of this study with the research made by Andi Farhan is that both focus on analyzing the issue of narcissism. However, there are differences in that Andi Farhan focuses on analyzing the forms of narcissism in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody*, while the writer focuses on analyzing the personality of the main character who is diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder through several words, actions, behaviors or habits. Another difference is that Andi Farhan chose *Bohemian Rhapsody* Movie as the object of his research, while the writer chose the second series of Sherlock Holmes novels by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's as the object of the research.

The second of the previous related studies is *An Analysis of Translation of Idioms Used in Conan Doyle's "A Study in Scarlet"* a research from Farida Agoes (2016). This research is about the analysis of idiom translation in conan doyle's novel a study in scarlet. The purpose of this research was to identify the types of idioms used in the English version of the novel and to know the strategies used by translators of the Indonesian version of the novel in translating idioms into their original languages, and to know the accuracy and acceptability, and readability of the translation of idioms in the novel. The analysis showed that of the 60 idioms found, semi-idiom is the most common type of idiom found in novels and idiom

translation by paraphrasing is the most widely used strategy by translators in translating idioms. In addition, it was revealed that the translation of idioms in the novel is accurate and acceptable. So, the quality of the translation of the novel's idioms is good although it can still be improved.

The similarity of this study with the research made by Farida Agoes is that both analyze a work made by the same writer, namely the work of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. While the difference of the two research objects is that the research conducted by Farida Agoes is the first series of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's work and focuses on analyzing the translation of idioms and identifying the types of idioms used in the original manuscript. While the writer focuses on analyzing the personality of the main character who is diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder in the second series of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's work.

The third previous related studies is *Symbol in Doyle's Novel The Sign of The Four* a research from Astia Ahmad (2021). The purpose of this research is to find the symbols in the novel *The Sign of Four* and then explain the meaning of the symbols and how these symbols contribute to building the story in the novel *The Sign of Four*. The method used in this research is a qualitative and descriptive method which is then followed by an analysis of the semiotics of the novel *The Sign of Four*. The results showed that there are 5 (five) symbols among them: the sign of four, thorns, dogs, treasure, and drugs. The sign of four is a symbol that represents four treasure hunters. Poisonous thorns are a symbol of evil. The dog is a symbol of devotion and loyalty. Treasure is a symbol of misfortune or misfortune for anyone who has it. And drugs are a symbol of avoidance of depression.

The similarity of this research with the research made by Astia Ahmad is that both focus on the same literary object, namely the novel *The sign of the four* by Arthur Conan. While the difference of the two studies is that the writer focuses on the discussion in analyzing the narcissistic personality of the main character Sherlock Holmes, while Ahmad Astia focuses on the discussion in analyzing the symbols both implied and not implied in the novel.

The fourth previous related studies is “*Analysis Structuralism of the novel Dream Launch Project by Renita Nozaria: Robert Stanton’s theory*” a research from Hidayati, N. H. (2024). The purpose of this research is to analyze the structural aspects such as character, plot, and conflict which contained in the novel *Dream Launch Project* by Renita Nozaria. The method used is descriptive qualitative method with literary structuralism analysis approach. The writer uses Robert Stanton's theory in analyzing the intrinsic elements (characterization, plot, and conflict). The conclusions of this research are 1) The characterization of the main character Tertius Senandika is the main character as a male protagonist and persistent in completing what has been entrusted to him. He has a character that does not give up easily, an expert in music, dexterous but likes solitude, Tsundere and loyal. 2) The conflicts studied in the novel *Dream Launch Project* are internal conflicts and external conflicts. 3) The plot goes back and forth because the story in this novel is dense with flashbacks from the introduction of characters namely Jeni, Nana, and Injun.

The similarity between this research and the research which conducted by Hidayati is both the research is using a structuralism approach that focuses on

analyzing the structural aspects contained in the novel. Meanwhile, the difference between the two is that Hidayati's research focuses on analyzing the internal and external conflicts that occur between characters in a story while the writer's research focuses on analyzing the issue of narcissistic personality in the main character Sherlock Holmes.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

The term structure is derived from the word *structura* which in latin is a form or building (noun) or system which in latin is a way (verb). Meanwhile, structuralism comes from the English structuralism which in latin is *struere* which means to build. According to Joseph (1997: 38) explains that the theory of literary structuralism is a theoretical approach to literary texts that emphasize the overall relationship between the various elements of the text. Structuralism itself has a strong concept that in itself an autonomous literary work is understood as a binding unity that is related to each other. Therefore, to see and understand the meaning of a literary work must be studied based on its own structure.

Structuralism theory has a long and dynamically evolving historical background. Thoughts related to the concept of structuralism were originally born from an expert in the field of structural linguistics named Ferdinand de Saussure. The concept of structuralism was initially born and began to develop in Europe in the early 1900s. However, structuralism as it relates to literature refers to a group of French writers who embraced Ferdinand de Saussure's method and developed it.

Broadly speaking, it can be said that structure is an (abstract) construct in human cognition that is formed from a number of components that have a

relationship with each other and whose nature is a totality, can regulate the relationship between its components when changes occur (authoritative) and can be transformed (transformed) (Piaget, 1995: VIII). This definition is still general, but it is temporarily sufficient to give an idea of what is called structure. Importantly, structure in structuralist theory is not something concrete, but something that exists in human cognition, so it is abstract.

Based on Piaget's explanation, in the same context Wellek and Warren (1993: 56) have provided a limitation that structure is understood to be included in content and form, so far as both are included to achieve aesthetic goals. So, what this means is that the structure of literary works (fiction) consists of form and content. Form is the way the writer writes, while content is the idea expressed by the writer in his writing. Luxemburg; Basl; Westeijn (1986: 38) also said that the structure means the reciprocal relationship between the parts and the whole.

In connection with the description of the structure above, the structure of a literary work consists of the elements of plot, characterization, theme, setting and mandate. (fiction) consists of the elements of plot, characterization, theme, setting and mandate are the most supportive and most dominant elements in building literary works. elements that are most supportive and most dominant in building literary works (Sumarjo and Saini K.M., 1997: 54).

The elements are more clearly explained by Stanton (1985:11-36) who says that the intrinsic elements of fiction are divided into three parts, namely story facts, themes, and literary devices. Facts in a fictional story include plot, setting, characters and characterization. Story facts are fictional elements that can factually

imagine the events and their existence in a novel. Therefore, story facts are often also called factual structure or factual level. Literary devices are techniques used by the writer to select and arrange story details into meaningful patterns.

2.2.1 Character and Characterisation

In talking about a literary work, there are terms of character and characterisation that are interrelated with each other in a story. The presence of these elements makes them very important because they are the main basis of a story. The story will not run and develop if there is no character or actor who is told and without a movement that will form a story. The series of storylines is a logical relationship related to the time in the story played and played by a character. Meanwhile, characterisation itself is a way of describing characters through behaviour and imagery in building a story. Sudjiman (in Jurnal Pujangga 2017: 53) says that characterisation is the presentation of the character's character and imagery.

In a literary work, there are also several characters that are divided in terms of their role and importance in building a storyline. The story characters are divided into two, namely the main character and additional or side characters. The main character is a character whose storytelling is prioritised, so that it feels dominant in a story. The main character determines the development of the plot as a whole because the main character is the one who is mostly shown relating and interacting with other characters. And the main character is also the most featured in a story, both as an actor in an incident and as an actor who is dragged into an incident. On the other hand, additional or side characters are shown less in the story because they

are considered as a complement to the story. The appearance of additional characters usually occurs when there is an event related to the main character, either directly or indirectly.

In a story there are several types of character according to Nurgiyantoro (1995), such as:

1. The protagonist, a character who is often described as the 'hero' in a story. This character is a manifestation of ideal moral norms or values for the reader.
2. The Antagonist, a character who is the opposite of the protagonist and is often described as the cause of conflict.

Meanwhile, to get to know the character of the figure and the creation of the image of the figure, there are several ways as follows.

- a. Through what the character does and his actions, especially how he behaves in critical situations;
- b. Through the speeches thrown figures;
- c. Through physical depictions of figures. Depiction of body shape, face and manner of dress, from here can be drawn a description of the writer of the story characters;
- d. Through the course of his mind, especially to find out the reasons for his actions.
- e. Through the direct application of the writer about the character of the story. This is certainly different from the indirect way that reveals the character of the character through actions, speech, or according to the way his mind (Sumardjo, 1997: 65-66).

2.2.2 Plot

In a literary work (fiction), events are presented in a certain order (Sujiman, 1992: 19). The events that are sequenced to build the story are called the plot. Plot is the most important element of fiction because the clarity of the plot is an important element regarding the relationship between events that are told linearly and chronologically, so that it will facilitate our understanding of the story displayed. Stanton (in Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 13) suggests that plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally, one event is caused or causes another event. The same thing is said by Semi (1993: 43) who states that plot is a series of story events arranged as a functional interrelation that also marks the sequence of parts in the whole work of fiction.

Because the plot outlines the storyline from the beginning to the end of the story, in a linear form of plot or story structure as stated by Nurgiyantoro (1995: 113), the stages of the plot are as follows.

- a. Introduction, at this stage the writer introduces the story characters describes the background situation, as the opening stage of the story, the distribution of initial information and especially to underlie the story that will be told in the next stage.
- b. Rising Action, is the second stage that shows the beginning of the conflict that will develop as the story progresses. At this stage the conflict develops or is developed characterised by tension or conflict between the characters involved.

- c. Climax, is the third stage where a problem or tension experienced or displayed by a character in a story is at a breaking point.
- d. Falling action, is the fourth stage in a story that indicates that the problems faced begin to be overcome and bring solutions to solve the problem. At this stage, the conflicts and tensions that occur are shown to begin to gradually subside and disappear.
- e. Resolution, in this final stage, shows that the problem has been resolved. No more conflicts are raised, with that the readers can already conclude the impression. Usually, at this stage, novelists often insert a message that they want to convey to readers.

From the explanation of some stages above, it can be concluded that plot is the backbone and a very important element of a story. A story is never fully understood without an understanding of the events that link the plot, the causal relationships, and their interplay. As with other elements in a story, plot has its own laws and it should have a beginning, middle and end, and can create various surprises, and create and end tensions (Robert Stanton, 2007: 26).

2.2.3 Setting

The setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story that reacts to ongoing events. It can be said that setting encompasses the physical background, elements of place, and space in a story. The setting of a story can have a more direct relation to the overall meaning and general sense of the story. The setting is created to create an atmosphere that is useful and useful so that its creation is purposeful. The elements of setting are divided into three main elements, namely place, time,

and social setting. These three are distinguished by different criteria according to the issues involved, but each influences the other.

a) *Setting of Places*

Refers to the location of the events narrated in a work of fiction. The setting is a place that can be found in the real world or certain places that are not clearly mentioned, but the reader must estimate it for himself. An unnamed setting is usually just a mention of the type and general nature of certain places, such as villages, rivers, roads. In a work of fiction the setting can include a variety of locations.

b) *Setting of Time*

Time setting refers to when the events narrated in a work of fiction occur. The issue of 'when' is usually related to factual time, time that is related or can be related to history. The reader's knowledge and perception of history is needed so that the reader can enter the atmosphere of the story.

c) *Setting of Social*

Social settings refer to things that relate to the behaviour of the social life of the people in a place told in a work of fiction. The behaviour can be in the form of living habits, customs, traditions, outlook on life, mindset, and attitude. The sign of social setting can be seen from the use of local language and the naming of characters.

2.2.4 Theme

In a literary work, theme deals with meaning, which is something straightforward, specific, and objective. Meanwhile, the mandate is something that

deals with meaning, which is figurative, general and subjective, so it must be interpreted. It is through this interpretation that differences of opinion are possible. Both the notions of 'meaning' and 'significance' have the same function as conveying the idea or idea of authorship.

According to Sudjiman (1992: 57-58), theme is the main idea, idea or thought underlying a literary work. Regarding the meaning of a literary work, there are times when a moral teaching or message that the writer wants to convey can be raised, which is called a mandate. The mandate contained in a literary work is conveyed implicitly or explicitly. Implicit if the message or moral teaching is hinted at in the character's behaviour towards the end of the story. Explicit if the writer in the middle or end of the story conveys appeals, suggestions, warnings, and advice.

Themes in literary works are not only classified into traditional themes and non-traditional (modern) themes, but also classified into major themes and minor themes. The major theme is the main meaning of the story that forms the basis or general idea of the work. Minor themes are meanings that are only found in certain parts of the story and can be identified as part meanings. The subsidiary theme and the main theme support each other because the subsidiary theme reinforces the existence of the main theme.

2.3 Narcissistic Theory

A. Narcissistic

Personality is part of a person's psychological mechanisms that regulate the interaction between an individual and other people. As social beings, individuals depend on positive interactions with others to form important social relationships,

such as in the family environment, at work, and in community life. Oltmanns (2013, p.302), “personality refers to those enduring patterns of thinking and behavior that define the person and distinguish him from others”.

The main function of the personality is to strengthen and deepen the social relationships of the individual with other people. However, there is a possibility that the personality becomes unhealthy in which the individual has difficulty in building relationships with others. Oltmanns (2013, p.303) “if those enduring patterns of behavior and emotion bring the person concerned into repeated conflict with others, and render that person unable to establish close relationships with others, that person's personality may be considered impaired”.

The term of narcissism was first popularized in 1914 by the famous psychologist Sigmund Freud to describe the personality of a person who pursues the validation of others against admiration and egoistic pride in his personal characteristics. The term narcissism is adapted from the Greek mythical figure Narcissus. Narcissus was obsessed with his beautiful face after seeing the shadow of his face on the surface of the calm water while in the forest. In his life, Narcissus always tries to have a relationship with someone but always fails because no one has been admired more than him, so he is cursed to love his own shadow and unconsciously he tries to reach his shadow until he got drowned into the pool. Finally, he was desperate and died because he could not fulfill his desire to make love with someone who had advantages over him.

Narcissism has the scientific name of Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) in which a person has self-confidence or loves themselves excessively and

views themselves as very special, superior, unique and greater individuals than others, who usually like to compare themselves with others and have selfish traits. A person with narcissistic disorder usually always wants attention, validation and adoration from others, has low empathy and tends to be arrogant and overbearing. As explained in Alwisol (2011:19), Freud defined narcissism as an excessive sense of love for oneself, which can encourage a person to prioritize his personal interests more. Freud also mentioned about the phase of narcissism or ego formation (a phase in which the individual focuses more on themselves), where individuals who experience narcissism tend to adore themselves, often spending time in front of a mirror to admire their beauty or competence (Gunawan,2010:35).

According to Santrock (2012: 437) explains narcissism is an approach to others who are self-centered (self-centered) and think about themselves (self-concerned). Narcissists are usually unaware of their actual situation and how others view them. It is this lack of awareness and knowledge that causes difficulties in adjustment for them. Narcissists are very self-centered, always emphasize that they are perfect (self-congratulatory), and see their desires and expectations as the most important thing.

Narcissistic personality has a strong feeling that he is a very important person as well as a unique individual. They are very difficult to accept criticism from others, often ambitious, and seek calm. Judging by its history, the term narcissistic personality disorder it appears in the theory of modern psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysts assume that narcissistic personality disorder is a product of today's value system. Kohut states that narcissistic disorder arises when individuals fail to

develop a healthy sense of self-worth. In addition, narcissistic disorders can also occur in parents because they are not able to adequately respond to the different skills that their children have. Children are often judged by their parents to satisfy parental pride and self-esteem, not to build meaning for themselves.

According to Davison (2006: 586-587), narcissistic are people with personality disorders who have an exaggerated view of their uniqueness and abilities. They are focused with fantasies about success, they want attention and Excessive adoration, namely that they are special people almost endlessly and believe that they can only be understood by special people or have high status. Their interpersonal relationships are also hampered by a lack of empathy, have feelings of envy and arrogance and take advantage of others, feel entitled to everything, never stop seeking attention and adoration, very sensitive to criticism and very afraid of failure. Sometimes they look for people they can idealize because they feel disappointed in themselves, but in general they do not allow anyone to have a sincere close relationship with them and their personal relationships are few and shallow.

They tend to engage in behaviors that stimulate acceptance and praise from others, often through excessive self-imaging on social media or in social interactions. Their need for validation and external approval can cause them to constantly seeking for validation from their surroundings, without paying attention to the feelings or needs of others. This can interfere with their interpersonal relationships and hinder their ability to empathically perceive and understand the perspective of others. In addition, their too great focus on themselves often hinders

the development of healthy and mutually supportive relationships with others, as they tend to see relationships as a means to strengthen and maintain their overly admirable self-image.

According to Gardner, et al (2011), narcissistic traits include arrogant attitudes that tend to compare themselves with others, supported by selfish traits that make them believe that they are superior and special than others. Individuals with narcissistic traits often show a strong desire for recognition from their surroundings, a lack of empathic abilities, as well as an excessive need for praise from others. In addition, they tend to show arrogant and arrogant traits that can hinder the establishment of healthy and mutually beneficial interpersonal relationships.

B. Characteristics of Narcissistic Personality

According to the DSM–IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition) an individual can be considered to have Narcissistics Personality Disorder if he or she has at least 5 (five) of the 9 (Nine) personality traits. The following are the characteristics of narcissism based on DSM IV (1994), stating that:

1. Have a feeling of admiration for self-interest.
2. Often preoccupied with fantasies, delusions, unlimited about success, power, intelligence, beauty, or perfect love.
3. Believe that they are superior, special, or unique and expect others to appreciate it as it should be.
4. Need more praise from others.

5. Want to be treated special.
6. Want to get appreciation from others.
7. Lack of empathy.
8. Feeling jealous of others or believing that others are jealous on them.
9. Proud, arrogant, self-exalting, insulting.

While Campbell (2000) argues that a person with a narcissistic personality has the following characteristics:

1. Having a self-concept that is always positive about him, means that he thinks that he is good in almost everything by focusing on himself.
2. Egocentrism, which means thinking about himself without wanting to listen to the views of others. He considers himself an important figure.
3. Feeling special or unique, it means feeling the greatest but often not in accordance with the potential or competence possessed.
4. Have poor inter-personal relationships. due to lack of empathy, feelings of envy and arrogance, taking advantage of others and the feeling that they are about to get something.

From some of the characteristics above, the writer will identify the personality of the character by using it as a basis to prove that the character really suffers from Narcissistics Personality Disorder.

C. Types of Narcissistic

1. Grandiose Narcissism, this type of narcissism is characterized by an exaggerated feeling of superiority and an unrealistic belief in one's own uniqueness and abilities. This type of personality describes individuals who tend to consider themselves special and look down on others, tend to flaunt themselves, require a lot of praise from others, exercise aggression, and dominate attitudes in their environment. In addition, narcissistic individuals also appear to be stubborn, have disrespectful behavior, are articulate, and tend to be assertive.
2. Vulnerable Narcissism, this type of narcissism describes individuals who tend to show defensive behavior, weak, denial, always want more from others, feel incompetent, often feel less, and negatively affect. Instability in self-esteem makes individuals with narcissism vulnerable to the pain of criticism. In addition, individuals with invisible narcissism often appear more anxious, worried, suspicious, agitated, emotional, aggressive, and prone to complaining.

D. Factors causing narcissism

As for the narcissistic aspects according to, Hall & Terry, among others:

1. Authority, which is the tendency of narcissistic personalities to be more dominant, can be seen from their roles that are more happier to lead or who often make their own decisions compared

to others. It is characterized by considering oneself capable of being a leader or a powerful person.

2. Self-sufficiency is self-confidence and the belief that you are special and unique. In this aspect, it is characterized by the assumption that he can meet his own needs with the abilities he has.
3. Superiority, that is, the desire to always lead and show his power. In this aspect, it is characterized by the assumption of being arrogant and feeling that oneself is the most great and important.
4. Exhibitionism, which is more often showing his physical appearance in order to get recognition from others of his identity. In this aspect a person likes to be the center of attention and there is a willingness to make sure he is the center of attention.
5. Exploitativeness - using others as a means to raise self-esteem. Like humbling others to get admiration from others. Like by exploiting others for your own success by exploiting others.
6. Vanity, that is, haughty and arrogant behavior. Individuals with narcissistic tendencies are less able to accept the point of view or input from others towards them or it can be said that they have an arrogant, stubborn and arrogant attitude.
7. Entitlement, which will be more likely to choose according to his will without regard to the surrounding environment even though it will make him get opposition from those around him.