

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer introduces the research that consists of the Background of The Study, Identification of The Study, Research Question, Objective of The Study, and Sequence of The Writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

Novel, as part of fictional literature provides a way to explore ideas and emotions through its ability of storytelling. Nurgiyantoro said that a novel is built by intrinsic elements that consist of character, plot, setting, and theme. All of these elements are related to each other and are equally crucial in delivering complex stories from the author's imagination (2002:23). However, the characters are arguably the most important part of a novel as they are the ones that will shape the other elements such as moving the plot and shaping the themes. Especially the main character as the center of attention, their action, interaction, and decision will affect almost everything throughout the story. The characters also serve to connect the readers to the narrative, as the readers often find the traits or struggles of a character relatable, their development throughout the story is what makes the story memorable and impactful.

A character's most important feature, which influences how they act, interact, and make a decision is their personality. Harahap and Ningsih (2022: 78) stated that the personality of each character in a novel can vary depending on how it is shown in their thoughts, behavior, or emotions of the characters towards themselves or their social environment. Which means the difference in the characters' environment or social life will result in their personalities being different too. To further understand how the personalities of characters are built in a story, a psychoanalysis theory is used to explore the psychological aspects of the characters, which provide insights into their human psyche.

Some examples of psychoanalysis theories are Jacques Lacan's theory, Jungian theory, and Freudian theory. This research in particular will be using Freudian theory to analyze the psychological aspects that shape the main characters' personality. The Freudian theory that is specifically used is Freud's theory of personality which is composed of three parts; namely id, ego, and superego. The id is entirely unconscious and serves as the source of all basic desires. The ego operates in the conscious mind and acts as a mediator between id and superego. The superego is part of the personality that holds all of the values and standards of family, society, and culture (Hattangadi,



moves in a story, the main character often faces various ways, whether it is a major or minor conflict. Conflict can be internal or external, and it often arises from the characters' desires or struggles that characters face which forces them to take action to resolve it (Kotobee, 2024). Conflict is divided by two types, internal

and external; internal conflict is the character vs itself, meanwhile external is the character vs other characters, society, or nature (Sabbadini, 2021). The appearance of conflicts in a story generally also comes with a character arc, which the characters went through a development on their overall personality in order to deal with the conflict. Character development also varies from positive, negative, or static development.

Every novel has characters that have their own unique personalities, but not all of them exactly went through a development in their psychological aspects throughout the story. An example of a novel that has its characters underwent a positive character development is a 1950 book by C.S. Lewis titled *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*. It is a part of a series named “*The Chronicles of Narnia*” that consists of seven books, although “*The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*” was the first released book, it was later labeled as the second book as there is a prequel being written after it. This book is a children’s literature set in a fantasy world filled with mystical and supernatural aspects, but still also covers many important issues such as existence, purpose, heroism, bravery, while also supposedly connected with Christianity values (Schakel, 2025).

The story follows the main characters, which are four orphan siblings namely Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy that are transported to the land of Narnia through a wardrobe. Narnia is a magical place that is full of mythical creatures like talking animals, dwarf, minotaur, centaur, faun, and many more. Narnia was ruled by a lion named Aslan, but currently is being overruled by a tyrant Witch. There, the four siblings are referred to as the sons of Adam and the daughters of Eve, which according to the prophecy, will bring back peace to the land by defeating the evil Witch. Being just a bunch of regular powerless children, the siblings were pressured to fulfill the prophecy against their will, which later became one of the main conflicts along the story. The siblings also faced other conflicts among themselves such as betrayal, responsibility, grief, and many more.

The contrast of a real world where they suffer from war in comparison to a magical world of Narnia where they can prove themselves, makes their journey to be complex and interesting to be studied. The writer seeks to discover how the characters act at the beginning compared to how they act during and after their experience in Narnia. Hence, this research is titled “*Character Development of the Pevensie’s children in Lewis’ The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe.*”

1.2 Identification of The Study



Chronicles of Narnia: The Witch, The Lion, and The Wardrobe, several interesting themes and issues to make research of: an allegory: Examining how C.S Lewis’ religious beliefs shaped the story of the novel. values of the characters.

roles portrayed on female characters.

Character development of the main characters in the novel.

5. Political allegory: Tyranny, resistance, quest for freedom and how they parallel real-life situations.

1.3 Scope of the Problem

The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe is a story with many complex aspects that can be studied. However, the writer limits the discussion to character development of the main characters in the novel. To be exact, the main characters of this novel are the Pevensie's children; which are four orphan siblings such as Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. By using Freud's theory of personality, the writer aims to find out the psychological aspects of the Pevensie's children and how their personalities developed throughout the entire story.

1.4 Research Question

In accordance with the background of study as well as the identification and scope of problem, the writer proposed the research questions below:

1. What are the psychological aspects that shape the personality of the Pevensie's children in *Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*?
2. How do the Pevensie's children's personalities develop in overcoming various challenges in *Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*?

1.5 Objective of The Study

In connection with the problem formulation above, the writer concludes that some of the objectives of the researcher are:

1. To find out the Pevensie's children's personalities in *Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* through their psychological aspects.
2. To explore the Pevensie's children's personality development in overcoming various challenges in *Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe*.

1.6 Sequence of The Writing

This study consists of five chapters. CHAPTER I is INTRODUCTION that contains the background of the study, identification of the study, scope of the problem, research question, objective of the study, and the sequence of the writing. CHAPTER II is LITERATURE REVIEW that contains previous studies, theoretical framework, and pertinent ideas. CHAPTER III is METHODOLOGY that contains methodological design, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV is FINDINGS and DISCUSSION that consists of the collected data about *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The* and the discussion about the psychoanalysis and character development. CHAPTER V is CONCLUSION and SUGGESTION that concludes every part of the study, concluding everything from start to end.



CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses literary review, which consists of Previous Study, Structuralism Approach, and Psychoanalysis theory.

2.1 Previous Studies

This part consists of relevant research related to this thesis, whether they have the same issue, approach, or object of research. Not only to find similarities, the writer also needs to find differences or gaps in the previous studies that have addressed the same problem.

The first related study is *“Psychological Disorder in The Black Cat, The Tell-Tale Heart and The Fall of The House of Usher by Edgar Allan Poe”* written by Saputri, I.D (2020). This research presents the psychological disorder of each main character in several short stories who have mental illnesses. The writer chose to reference this research because it also uses Freud’s theory of personality to find out about the psychological aspects of the characters. However, this research doesn’t have the same object of research as this thesis.

The second related study is *“The Analysis of Catherine Barkley’s Personality and Her Life Perspective in Hemingway’s a Farewell To Arms”* by Ramadhani, R.A (2021). This research shows the three aspects of personality (id, ego, and superego) that become the basis establishment of Catherine Barkley’s personality. The researcher also discovered that Catherine has a positive life perspective that makes her become brave and strong in living her life. The writer chose to reference this research because it uses Freud’s theory of personality to find out the psychological aspects (id, ego, and superego) of the character. However, this research uses a different object of research to this thesis.

The third related study is *“Moral Value in Lewis’ The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion The Witch and The Wardrobe”* by Hardina, Sitti (2021). This research shows the result that Lewis uses the symbolism aspects in his novel such as the characters and setting. There are some points that the writer underscores the symbolism meaning in the novel, such as Jesus’ sacrifices, symbol of satan, traitorous, strictly religious form, and moral values. The writer chose to reference simply because it has the same object of research, which is *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*, although, the theory used and the issue is completely different from this thesis.

In conclusion, a Freudian theory of personality has been commonly used in their study, as seen above. In addition, the novel in *Lewis’ The a: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* is also a common by many researchers. However, the exact issue of trying to find out of all the Pevensie’s children based on their psychological those aspects developed throughout the story has not been discussed by researchers before.



2.2 Structuralism Approach

Structuralism appeared in the early 20th century as a response to Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theories which stated that language is a system of signs and symbols that operates through relationships between signifiers and signified (Wang, 2025). Later in the 1950s and 1960s, Structuralism was further developed by Roland Barthes, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and other French intellectuals by applying this idea to other cultural systems, including literature, music, and mythology (Bernido, 2021). Structuralism believes that literary works are a system of signs and symbols that have underlying structures and patterns. So, the meaning of a literary work is not determined by the author's intentions but rather by the relationship of the signifier (a word or symbol's form) and the signified (the thought it conveys).

In the development of structuralism in literary criticism, Roland Barthes acted as a central figure by heavily shaping how texts are interpreted. In his essay titled *The Death of the Author*, Barthes argued that an interpretation of a text should solely focused on how the reader emphasize the structures and codes within the text itself—completely ignoring the author's identity and intentions (Barthes, 1967). Barthes' theory shifts the way readers interpret literature texts, making literary analysis more diverse and less centered on the author. In conclusion, structuralism confines itself to the texts within the work without connecting it to the world outside of it.

Intrinsic elements of a literary work is the basis for the development of literary works, which is built upon characters and characterization, plot, theme, and the general setting of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:23). As this research is heavily focused on the characters and the plot progression of the story, the writer decided to use this approach to analyze the literature work and collect the data.

2.2.1 Characters and characterization

Characters are the individuals in a literature that possess particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities which are interpreted from their dialogue, action, or narrative (Abrams, 1999:48). Characters are crucial in a story as they work to move the story forward. In addition, characterization is a trait that is shown by the characters, it is how the characters are illustrated physically and mentally by the author (Wicaksono, 2014). Characterization can be directly shown by describing their traits, or indirectly through their thoughts, speech, behavior, and interaction with other characters. Characters can only convince the readers of the story through a well made characterization.



uctured sequence of events and actions that drive a narrative th the story and the reader's experience (Abrams, 1999: 284). turning a basic sequence of events into a more

captivating literary piece. It dictates when and how important details are unveiled, and how characters evolve through the struggles and clashes they encounter.

Freytag (1863), is a German writer that proposed the idea that plot is divided into 5 major parts, which are Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Denouement. This division is often called Freytag's pyramid, this model breaks down a narrative into distinct sections that help readers understand how the tension is built and how the conflicts are resolved (Aziz et.al, 2024).

2.2.3 Setting

Abrams (1999:363) stated that setting in a story refers to the location, time, and social environment of the story itself. It answers the question of where it takes place, what time it is, and how the social circumstances around the place in which an event of the story is happening. Setting works to create atmosphere in order to make the readers engage more with the story. In general, setting is divided into setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social condition.

2.2.4 Theme

Baldic (2001:258) defines theme as the primary abstract concept in a literary work, expressed through recurring motifs, either directly or indirectly. It's the unifying message that provides deeper meaning to the text. Themes are abstract ideas made tangible through motifs, character actions, and plot development, and often reflect broader social or personal issues. Understanding theme helps readers connect with the deeper messages and intentions behind a story.

2.3 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis was invented in Vienna, Austria, by Sigmund Freud who has been widely known as the father of psychoanalysis. In general, psychoanalysis focuses on exploring the unconscious mind in order to further understand and treat psychological issues (Tarzian et.al, 2023:1). Psychoanalysis is a psychological theory that emphasizes the role of repressed memories, desires, and early childhood experiences that influence one's emotions and behavior. Psychoanalysis also works as a therapeutic method to bring the unconscious thoughts into the conscious awareness, which allows individuals to resolve their inner conflicts.

Freud studied medicine at the University of Vienna and trained in neuropathology at the Vienna General Hospital. Freud was deeply influenced by the work of Jean-Martin Charcot, a famous neurologist studying hypnosis and hypnomet during his time in Paris. It was in Vienna that Freud began his own clinical work with patients and developed the "talking analysis with his colleague Josef Breuer. Freud's work spanned from the 1880s to the 1930s, and his theories had a profound impact on both psychology and Western culture (Thornton, 2020). However, Freud has developed several key theories that have had



a profound impact on psychology and our understanding of the human mind. These theories include; the unconscious mind, psychosexual development, the oedipus complex, id, ego and superego, defense mechanism, dream analysis, and many more (Cherry, 2024).

Other psychoanalysis experts at the time come from Freud's notable students; namely Carl Jung, Alfred Adler, Erik Erikson, and Karen Horney--which have their own expanded or diverged theory than the original by Freud himself (Tarzian et.al, 2023:1). Jung developed Analytical Psychology, which introduced the concepts of the collective unconscious and archetypes. Adler created Individual Psychology, focusing on the holistic nature of people and the importance of social factors. Erikson developed the theory of psychosocial development, proposing eight stages across the lifespan, each characterized by a specific crisis. Horney introduced a theory that focused on the impact of culture, society, and early relationships on personality.

Despite so many experts in psychoanalysis, the writer chose Freud's psychoanalysis, precisely Freud's concepts of the id, ego, and superego, which he first introduced in his psychoanalysis theory of personality in the early 1900s. This is because in analyzing how the character's personality developed throughout the story, tracking which part of their psychological aspects changed would be the most sufficient way.

Freud (1949) developed his theory of the mind as an 'iceberg', with the conscious, preconscious, and unconscious mind making up the different levels of sky, surface, and deep sea. In addition to this is the iceberg, which includes the id, ego and superego, often collectively referred to as the 'psychic apparatus'.

- 1) **Id:** the most primitive part of our personality. Motivated by instinct, the id contains the libido along with urges and impulses that we typically do not give into. The id only responds to what Freud calls 'the pleasure principle', which essentially states that we only do things that are pleasurable.
- 2) **Ego:** part of our conscious personality, the ego acts as the intermediary between the id and the socially oriented external world. It is governed by logic and reason in contrast to the more intuitive id. The ego often restrains and directs the impulses of the id.
- 3) **Superego:** Superego forms a part of the unconscious which is attributed as the voice of our conscience and also our self-criticism. The Superego often incorporates our own values and morals, which are taught to us by our parents and other parental figures as children. The Superego controls the id and protects it against impulses that are socially unacceptable.



voice of psychoanalysis as literature criticism focuses on the of the author, the mind of the characters, the mind of the ext itself. In this research, the writer will use a psychoanalysis main characters in order to provide an understanding of their ; and conflicts. The writer will identify the characters' id, ego, lyze the characters' psychological challenges, and examine personality developed.