

## ARCHETYPAL ANALYSIS IN CHARACTERS AS SEEN IN A *CHRISTMAS CAROL* SHORT STORY

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### Abstract

In this research, the researchers analyzes about the archetypal analysis in characters as seen in a short story of *A Christmas Carol* written by Charles Dickens. The researchers choose this short story because this short story has interesting plot which tells about Christmas. This research has a purpose to find out and describe archetypal analysis theory by Carl Gustav Jung. The researchers uses descriptive method which guides the researchers to finish this research. Therefore, the researchers uses mythological approach in this research. Based on the data analysis, the result of this analysis shows that there are three categories of secondary archetypes; character archetypes, situational archetypes and symbol and association archetypes. The researchers finds the character archetypes as the hero of a powerful person who face the evil and the hero as exhibits goodness, the outcast and the devil figure. The situational archetypes are found in the quest and journey. Symbol and association archetypes are found in green color, dark color and light color.

**Key words:** A Christmas Carol, Jungian Archetypes, Secondary Archetypes.

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### INTRODUCTION

All human beings have a collective unconscious that is almost the same. Therefore, the collective unconscious derives from one generation to the next generation based on the experience of ancestors. Symptoms, phobias, delusion and another irrationality come from the collective unconscious processes. Therefore, archetype can be in the form of images, thoughts, ideas, behaviors, and memories through history by all individuals in all cultures as the repository of racial memories and patterns of experience from the ancestors (Azijah, 2020). Archetype acts as organizing principle on all the things that we see and do means all of the images, thoughts, ideas even memories that we see and do will have the symbols. Then those symbols have the meanings. When someone sees the picture of green tree, actually that green tree has some meanings inside that picture (Pratiwi & Ayu, 2020), (Rido, 2017), (Meliasari et al., 2018). It can be symbols of coolness, strengths or fertility.

Archetypes appear as the design of the thing in literary work (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020b), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020a), (Kuswoyo, n.d.), called as situational and symbol archetypes. Meanwhile, archetypes that appear as the design of a person can describe the character in literary work

which is a character whose search for identity or fulfillment results in his or her destruction even faces many challenges called as the hero archetypes. Beowulf is one of the examples of hero archetypes. He fights with Grendel to save the kingdom and the societies. In addition, Superman and Spiderman are also the examples of hero archetypes because they fight with evil. One of important things gotten by the readers when applying the archetypes theory in literature is help the readers to understand the text (Al Falaq et al., 2021), (Amelia, 2016), (Rido, Kuswoyo, & Ayu, 2020), (Rido et al., 2021), (Rido, Kuswoyo, & Nuansa, 2020). For examples, the reader difficult to understand the character Tessie Hutchinson in *The Lottery's* short story by Shirley Jackson. The way the reader can understand the character of Tessie Hutchinson by using archetypes theory such as character archetypes (Amelia, 2021), (Kardiansyah, n.d.), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020), (Rido & Sari, 2018). After that, the reader will know the character of Tessie Hutchinson as the scapegoat in *The Lottery's* short story. Therefore, archetypes give the explanation to the reader to understand the text of the literary work itself. There are also literary man writes the literary works which contain examples of archetypes. One of them is Charles Dickens.

Charles John Huffam Dickens or famous with name of Charles Dickens was born Mile End Terrace, Portsmouth on Friday, 7th February, 1812. Charles Dickens is an English writes and social critic. Dickens also becomes the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. Therefore, he writes some novels, novella and short stories during Victorian era. Charles Dickens creates more than 20 novels, 5 novellas, nonfiction articles, and a hundred of short stories. The theme of his works includes of critics for Victorian era, psychology, social, and even religion. One of his works that has religion themes which is tells about Christmas is *A Christmas Carol* novel.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Jungian Archetypal Theory**

Archetypal literary theory begins with Carl Gustav Jung, and he most clearly addresses the topic in *The Spirit in Man, Art and Literature*, which contains two essays (first published 1922 and 1930) about literary archetypal analysis and one discussion of James Joyce's *Ulysses*. As early as 1912 in *Psychology of the Unconscious*, Jung analyzes Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, though he never writes a full psychological analysis of a literary work. Jung's theory and practice require archetypal themes as found in literature. Carl Jung first applies

the term archetype to literature. He recognizes that there are universal patterns in all stories and mythologies regardless the culture or historical period and hypothesizes that are part of human mind which contain a collective unconscious. The collective unconscious is shared by all members of the human species, a sort of universal and primal memory.

For instance, archetypes are components of the collective unconscious and serve to organize, direct, and inform human thought and behavior. The influence of archetypes can be detected in the form of myths, symbols even psychic aptitudes of human beings. Each stage of life is mediated through a new set of archetypal imperatives which seek fulfillment in action. When the personal unconscious is made up on contents which have at one time been conscious but it have disappeared from consciousness through having been forgotten or repressed, the contents of the collective unconscious have never been in consciousness, therefore it never been individually acquired, but it accepts their existence exclusively to heredity. It indicates the existence of definite forms in the psyche which seem to be present always and everywhere.

### **Character Archetypes**

#### **A. The Hero**

The hero universally is a powerful shaper of beliefs (Berlinda, 2015), (Mandasari, 2016), (Muliyah & Aminatun, 2020), (Mandasari, n.d.), rituals, and arts. The hero story commonly is the central motif in mythologies. These are certain circumstances that all heroes gave to overcome to becoming hero. The hero is characterized by courage, strength and honor. The hero endures hardship even risk his life for the good of all. The hero leaves the familiar to enter an unfamiliar and challenging world. Hero is an archetype that is represented in mythology and legends as a powerful person, who predominantly exhibits goodness, sometimes part god, even the one who face the evil or struggles against and fights evil in the form of dragons, evil, and other monsters although has purpose to restore harmony and justice to society. Heroes are always mortal because an immortal person has no weaknesses and cannot be hero. The image of the hero touches an archetype within us, as demonstrated by our fascination with heroes in movies (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Sari & Aminatun, 2021), (Styawati & Mustofa, 2019), novels (Sasalia & Sari, 2020), (Kardiansyah, 2017), (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020c), (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016), plays, and on television. The examples of the hero in the movie in the literature are Beowulf, Spiderman, Oedipus, Jesus Christ, Siegfried, Arthur, Robin Hood, Watu Gunung (Javanese), and Llew Llawgyffes.

## **B. The Outcast**

The outcast is usually destined to become a wanderer from place to place. The fate of the outcast can be seen in *The Ancient Mariner*, Marinel is to wander throughout extremity. Hawthorne's *Young Goodman Brown* also finds himself separated from his community following his refusal to join in the forest communion. He cannot listen to the hymns of the assembled congregation on the Sabbath, kneel with his family at prayer, or trust in the virtue of Faith, his wife. He is lonely and alone. The other examples of the outcast in literature are Cain, The Wandering Jew, and The Ancient Mariner.

## **C. The Devil Figure**

The figure of the devil personifies the principle of evil that intrudes in the life of a character to tempt and destroy him, often by promising wealth, fame, or knowledge in exchange for his soul. The devil figure is evil incarnate, this character offers worldly goods, fame, or knowledge to the character in exchange for possession of his soul. However there are two sides of the devil figure, good and bad devil figure. Bad devil figure is evil incarnate, character to destroy the hero by make problem, and the good devil figure with ultimately good heart, the character with the potential to be good. This person is usually saved by the love of the hero. The examples of the devil figure are Lucifer, Mephistopheles, Satan, the Faust legend.

## **Situational Archetypes**

### **A. The Quest**

The quest pursued by the hero, usually involves a difficult search for a magical or holy item that will return maturity, fertility for society and abundance even to a desolate state. It found as part of these situations is the journey, suggesting a psychological as well as physical movement from one place, or state of being, to another. This motif describes the search for someone which is when he or she found and brought back, it will restore fertility such to a wasted land, the desolation of which is mirrored by a leader's illness and disability. The example of the quest is Jessie L. Weston's from *Ritual to Romance* traces one facet of this archetype through the quests of Gawain, Perceval, and Galahad for the Holy Grail.

## **Symbol and Association Archetypes**

### **A. Colors**

Colors have a variety of archetypal dimensions. Red, because of its association with blood, easily suggests passion, sacrifice, or violence. Green, on the other hand, makes one think of maturity, fertility, luxury, growth and the fullness of life, even hope. Blue is often associated with as peace and serenity. White symbolizes the forms of holiness or sanctity, meanwhile Gold as symbol of greatness, value and wealth. Light symbolizes of hope, joy, inspiration, enlightenment and rebirth. Contrast with Dark, which is symbolizes of ignorance, hopelessness and death.

## **METHOD**

For this research, the researchers uses descriptive research method to analyze this research. This research uses descriptive method since the researchers collects and analyzes the data, then draws conclusion based on the data analysis. All data that have been collected from *A Christmas Carol* short story by Charles Dickens will be analyzed in order to answer the question of the research. Meanwhile, data has function as a source to find and answer the problem that has been stated. Data of this research are narrations about the archetypal analysis from *A Christmas Carol* short story by Charles Dickens. Meanwhile data source is *A Christmas Carol* short story by Charles Dickens.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Character Archetypes**

#### **A. The Hero**

##### **Hero as A Powerful Person Who Face the Evil**

The hero universally is a powerful shaper of beliefs, rituals, and arts. The hero is an archetype that is represented in mythology and legends as a powerful person who predominantly exhibits goodness, sometimes part god, even the one who face the evil or struggles against and fights evil in the form of dragons, evil, and other monsters although has purpose to restore harmony and justice to society. Therefore, the hero as a powerful person in this short story is embodied by Scrooge, when he faces the first ghost, the ghost of Christmas Past. Scrooge is brave to face the ghost of Christmas Past. This statement based on the quotation below:

**“Scrooge was not a man to be frightened by echoes.** He fastened the door, and walked across the hall, and up the stairs; slowly too: trimming his candle as he went.” (Dickens, pg 13).

From the quotation above on “**Scrooge was not a man to be frightened by echoes**”, it means Scrooge is the hero as a powerful person because he is not afraid about all the things that happened at the time, includes there are the echoes that happened at the time when the ghost of Christmas Past come to Scrooge. Scrooge is not frightened by echoes that happened at the time, it causes the ghost of Christmas Past come to Scrooge. Scrooge keeps doing something like usual, like there is no anything that happens at the time. Then Scrooge closes the door and walk across the hall.

### **B. The Outcast**

in this *A Christmas Carol* short story seen by Scrooge as the outcast in his fellowship. The outcast is seen when he does not have friends, he is isolated from other people because his behavior who stingy and arrogant. Other peoples know Scrooge that he is a miserly creditor because he never gives his money to other people, even to his family. However, Scrooge keeps on his point of view. Scrooge lives alone with his money and his business. Then many people do not want to have relationship with Scrooge. This statement based on the quotation below:

“Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, “My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?” No beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o’clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blind men’s dogs appeared to know him; and when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, “No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!” (Dickens, pg 3)

From the quotation above, it shows that Scrooge as the Outcast archetype in *A Christmas Carol* short story. He has never had friends. The data above explains nobody ever stops and says to Scrooge in street when they meet Scrooge. No beggars ask Scrooge a trifle. No children ask and say anything to Scrooge. All of those data explains that Scrooge does not have friends or other people who have relationship with him.

### **C. The Devil Figure**

There are two sides of the devil figure, good and bad devil figure. Bad devil figure is evil incarnate, the character to destroys the hero by make problem, and the good devil figure with ultimately good heart, the character with the potential to be good. In this *A Christmas Carol’s* short story, the devil figure is embodied by Scrooge when Fred as Scrooge’s

nephew says a merry Christmas to Scrooge and he invites Scrooge to celebrate the Christmas day. However, Scrooge always says “Humbug” because Scrooge always hates the Christmas day. This is supported by this quotation below:

“A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!” cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge’s nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach. “Bah!” said Scrooge, “Humbug!” He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge’s, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled, and his breath smoked again. “Christmas a humbug, uncle!” said Scrooge’s nephew. “You don’t mean that, I am sure?”  
**“I do,” said Scrooge. “Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You’re poor enough.”**  
(Dickens, pg 4)

From the quotation above on the words **“I do,” said Scrooge. “Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You’re poor enough”**, it shows that Scrooge does not believe in Christmas and he hates Christmas, until he says to Fred that he is not suitable to be married because he is poor enough.

### Situational Archetypes

#### A. The Quest

This is a psychological as well as physical movement from one place, or state of being, to another. This motif describes the search for someone which is when found and brought back, so it restores fertility such to a wasted land, the desolation of which is mirrored by a leader's illness and disability. In this short story, the quest is embodied by Scrooge when the ghost of Christmas Future visits Scrooge. This is based on the quotation below:

“I am in the presence of the Ghost of Christmas Yet To Come?” said Scrooge. The Spirit answered not, but pointed onward with its hand. **“You are about to show me shadows of the things that have not happened, but will happen in the time before us,” Scrooge pursued.** “Is that so, Spirit?” (Dickens, pg 73)

From the quotation above, Scrooge prepares for the visiting of the ghost of Christmas Future. Scrooge guesses that he is the ghost of Christmas future, so that he says **“You are about to show me shadows of the things that have not happened, but will happen in the time before us,” Scrooge pursued.** This is because Scrooge already understands that the ghost of Christmas future will come to Scrooge to show the shadows of all the things that happened in Scrooge’s life in the future. Therefore, the shadows of all the

things are also become the quest of situational archetypes that Scrooge must see and understand all the things about that shadow. This is becomes one search for the truth especially for Scrooge's life in the future.

### Symbol and Association Archetype

#### A. Color

##### Green Color

Green is one of colors in archetypes of symbol and association, which is symbolizes of fertility, maturity, luxury, growth and the fullness of life, even hope. Therefore, if connects with the theory, in this short story shows that green color symbolizes of Scrooge's maturity. It is proven when the first Spirit takes Scrooge to a city and meets a poor person like beggar whose comes to his home and sings at the time. However, there is no something that Scrooge gives to that person. This statement based in the quotation below:

"There's the Parrot!" cried Scrooge. **"Green body and yellow tail, with a thing like a lettuce growing out of the top of his head; there he is! Poor Robin Crusoe,** he called him, when he came home again after sailing round the island. 'Poor Robin Crusoe, where have you been, Robin Crusoe?' The man thought he was dreaming, but he wasn't. It was the Parrot, you know. There goes Friday, running for his life to the little creek! Halloo! Hoop! Halloo!" Then, with a rapidity of transition very foreign to his usual character, he said, in pity for his former self, "Poor boy!" and cried again. **"I wish,"** Scrooge muttered, putting his hand in his pocket, and looking about him, after drying his eyes with his cuff: "but it's too late now."

"What is the matter?" asked the Spirit. "Nothing," said Scrooge. **"Nothing. There was a boy singing a Christmas Carol at my door last night. I should like to have given him something: that's all."** (Dickens, pg 32)

From the quotation above on the word of **"Green body and yellow tail, with a thing like a lettuce growing out of the top of his head; there he is! Poor Robin Crusoe"** shows that there is the Parrot name Poor Robin Crusoe, Scrooge said. Scrooge feels pity to that person, until he says **"I Wish"** and looks about him. It shows that Scrooge feel pity to that person.

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researchers concludes the result of the analysis which has been done in the analysis. This research analyzes the archetypal analysis in *A Christmas Carol* short story. In this research, the researchers uses the secondary archetypes theory by Carl Jung in



Phillip Wedgeworth. The researchers finds this short story has secondary archetypes based on Carl Jung theory with three categories which are character archetypes, situational archetypes and symbols and association archetypes.

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