CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1.   Background of the Study

Human beings have hidden potential which is hardly noticed by themselves. These potentials can be a gift down through their ancestor or bloodline, or it will be remained hidden if they were not fully explored. It is hard to explore ourselves, especially when people already feel comfortable with their current condition. However, human beings have free will to change and to pursue their own happiness and well-being. But, in reality when people intend to do something right and faced with something that is contrary to society`s stereotype, their mind will be clouded with other`s mindset and as the result, they will remain silent. It is not because they are scared, it is because people try their best to avoid the trouble. Otherwise, if people could put aside society`s stereotype and do the right thing, since they know it is the right thing to do, it is called the sense of moral uprightness. Sense of moral uprightness is the condition where one individual knows which one is right or wrong.

Life is all about choices, human being can choose their own future, whether to live a usual life or life at its fullest. As a human being, it is normal to feel bland or bored in doing daily routine. However, if one individual wants to do something new, thus with a little push individually or from others, they will discover something that would-be change their life and also bring out their hidden potential. Still, there is a big possibility of someone, whom had discovered their potential, feels nothing was changed. It is simply they are neither has the sense of moral uprightness nor reach self-actualization. For an example, there is somebody who had success as an employee. He has food, family, house, and career. Thus, there is no harm on doing monotone daily routines like; awake, eat, work, then sleep. However, it will absolutely leave a tedious impression and its life circle will last forever. It is simply he could be had discovers his potential and have a sense of moral uprightness, but not with self-actualization. Sense of moral uprightness

is needed to reach self-actualization, seeing that one individual has to know which one is a great option before making a decision.

Self-actualization is a process of fully developing and using one`s abilities to highest potential (Maslow, 1943). This process can be explained by using one of psychological approaches called humanistic. Humanistic simply sees each individual`s behaviour is connected to his inner feelings and self-image. Humanistic approach also describes that one individual is responsible for his own happiness to achieve his highest potential as human (Maslow, 1943). Some of the study with self-actualization theory that has been done before in Indonesia are *Self-Actualization of Elizabeth Bennet in Jane Austen`s Pride and Prejudice* by Farida Arifianingrum (2007), *Kepribadian dan Aktualisasi Diri Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Supernova Episode Partikel Karya Dewi Lestari (Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra)* by Kartika Nurul Nugrahini (2014), Self actualization reflected by Emma in Jane Austen`s Emma by Raden Roro Ardhya Kartika Nawangsari.

Self-actualization in literature is reflected in *The Hobbit* written by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien. J.R.R. Tolkien is a renowned English writer who has published over twenty classic novels and most all of his works genre are high-fantasy. Tolkien`s most notable novels are *The Hobbit, or There and Back Again* (1937), *The Lord of The Rings* Trilogy (1954 - 1955), and *The Silmarillion* (1977). All of Tolkien`s works have received many great achievements and awards such as the best juvenile story for the season and international fantasy awards.

Set back on the fictional setting, Middle-earth, *The Hobbit* tells about the adventure story of Bilbo Baggins as the main and important character of the novel. Bilbo is a hobbit, a creature about half size of human, beardless, and hairy feet, who lives peacefully until Gandalf, a grey-wizard, came into his residence to recruit him as the burglar and used his place as the gathering point for thirteen dwarves to discuss the plan of reclaiming their home from the dragon. The adventure takes Bilbo on dangerous lands full of nasty creatures such as orc, goblin, spider, but also beautiful creatures like elves.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses Tolkien`s fictional character of *The Hobbit*, Bilbo Baggins, as object of the topic self-actualization through humanistic to deliver the message from the story that can change people mind about life. To support the study, the researcher uses the references material such as books and some literary theories.

1.2.   Statements of the Problems

1. What is the general description of Bilbo Baggins as the main character in J.R.R. Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*?
2. What conflicts are experienced by Bilbo Baggins in J.R.R. Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*?
3. What setting are described in J.R.R. Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*?
4. How does Bilbo Baggins develop his self-actualization during the adventure in J.R.R. Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*?

1.3.   Scope of the Study

In order to limit the discussion, the scope has to be set on self-actualization of Bilbo Baggins as the main character. In Tolkien`s novel *The Hobbit*, to get the wholistic description of self-actualization, intrinsic aspects such as conflicts (internal and external) and settings are being used. Humanistic psychology is the main device to analyse the main character traits and his progression in reaching self-actualization in Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*.

1.4.   Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are the following:

1. To describe general description of Bilbo Baggins as the main character in Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*,
2. To describe the conflict experienced by Bilbo Baggins as the main character in Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*,
3. To describe the setting in Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*,
4. To explain Bilbo Baggins` self-actualization in Tolkien`s *The Hobbit*.

1.5.   Significance of the Study

1. For the researcher

This study enhanced researcher way of analysis of literary works, and also increase researcher knowledge about literary works.

2. For the readers

Encouraged the reader to study more about literature and increase their understanding about the content of the story. This study also gives information concerning the novel through the role of the main character in the story and deliver the author`s ideas.

3. For the university

To be an additional reference in the library or *Self Access Centre* especially in Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Dian Nuswantoro.

1.6.   Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into five chapters. They are introduction, review of related literature, method, analysis, and summary.

The first chapter is Introduction. It consists of background, statements of problems, scope of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

The second chapter is Review of Related Literature. In this chapter, the researcher presents previous research and the theory of structural approach which consists of character, conflict, and setting. Also, the theory of psychological approach especially humanistic.

The third chapter belongs to Research Method. It consists of research design, source of data, unit of analysis, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

The fourth chapter is Discussion. The researcher discussed the data found and explain it as well. By using the structural and psychology approach, so the

researcher presents the analysis of character, conflict, setting, and self-actualization which are queried in the statements of problems above.

The last chapter, the fifth chapter, are Conclusion and Suggestion. It consists of the summary of the discussion and suggestion.