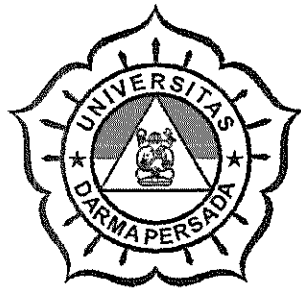


**SADNESS OF CHARACTER MEDEA CAUSES REVENGE  
AND DEATH INSTINCT IN PLAY *MEDEA*  
BY ROBINSON JEFFERS**

**TERM PAPER**

Submitted in part-fulfillment for obtaining Strata One (S-1) Degree




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2014**

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby declared that this term-paper is the result of my own work, and every sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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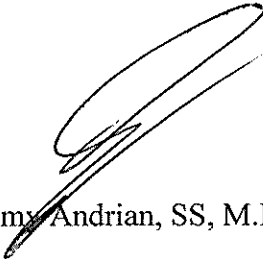
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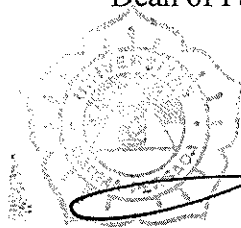
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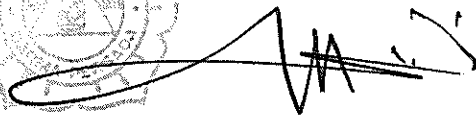
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## PREFACE

Price be to Allah, the creator of the world for blessing me this whole time and making this paper possible to be completed. During the completion of this paper, so many people gave their best assistance in any ways they could. That is why, with profound humility, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to:

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2. Ms. Fridolini, S.S., M. Hum, as the academic adviser and also the reader.
3. Ms. Eka Yuniar, S.S., Msi, as the academic adviser.
4. Ms. Tommy Andrian, SS, M.Hum as the head of English department.
5. Mr. Syamsul Bahri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of faculty of letters.
6. My beloved parents and siblings for their ongoing prayers, love, and support.
7. All of my friends who motivated and prayed for me.

Finally, I can only hope that this paper will give benefits to the English Language Teaching. Last but not least, since this paper is still far from being perfect, any suggestion and constructive criticism are expected for better improvement of this paper.

Jakarta 2014  
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## ABSTRACT

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The paper discusses sadness of character Medea that causes revenge and death instinct in play *Medea* which is written by Jason Jeffers. The writer does analysis for three characters in this paper. they are Medea, Creon and Jason. The writer uses intrinsic and extrinsic approach to conduct this research. The writer analyzed characterization, setting and plot of the play through intrinsic approach. The writer analyzed the play through psychological approach i.e. psychology of personality, psychoanalysis and emotion through extrinsic approach. The analysis has shown that Medea really gets hurt to Jason because he leaves Medea to get second marriage with a king's daughter in Corinth. She wants Jason gets sorrow in his life.

Key words: Intrinsic approach, extrinsic approach, Psychology of personality, Psychoanalysis, and Emotion.

## ABSTRAK

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Karya tulis ini membahas kesedihan karakter Medea yang menyebabkan dendam dan naluri kematian dalam drama *Medea* yang ditulis oleh Jason Jeffers. Penulis melakukan analisis pada tiga karakter dalam makalah ini. Mereka adalah Medea, Creon dan Jason. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penulis menganalisis karakterisasi, latar dan alur drama melalui pendekatan intrinsik. Penulis menganalisis drama dengan pendekatan psikologi yaitu psikologi kepribadian, psikoanalisis dan emosi melalui pendekatan ekstrinsik. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa Medea benar-benar terluka kepada Jason karena dia meninggalkan Medea untuk melakukan pernikahan yang kedua dengan seorang putri raja di Corinth. Dia ingin Jason mendapat kesedihan dalam hidupnya.

Kata kunci: pendekatan intrinsik, pendekatan ekstrinsik, Psikologi kepribadian, Psikoanalisis, dan Emosi.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	i
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE.....	ii
TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE.....	iii
APPROVAL PAGE.....	iv
PREFACE.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
ABSTRAK.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Backgrounds of the Problem.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	4
C. Limitation of the Problem.....	4
D. Statement of the Problem.....	4
E. Objectives of the Research.....	5
F. Framework of the Theories.....	5
1. Intrinsic Approaches.....	5
2. Extrinsic Approaches.....	9
G. Method of the Research.....	10
H. Benefits of the Research.....	10
I. Systematic Organization of the Research.....	11
CHAPTER II ANALYSIS TROUGH INTRINSIC APROACH.....	12
A. Characterization analysis from Play of <i>Medea</i> .....	12
Indirect Method ( <i>Showing</i> ).....	12
B. Setting Analysis from Play of <i>Medea</i> .....	26
1. Setting as background for action.....	26
2. Setting as antagonist.....	27
3. Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere.....	28
4. Setting as a means of revealing character.....	31
C. Plot.....	32



1. Exposition .....	32
2. Complication.....	33
3. Crisis .....	35
4. Falling Action.....	36
5. Resolution .....	37
D. Summary .....	38
CHAPTER III THE ANALYSIS OF PLAY MEDEA BY JASON JEFFERS THROUGH EXTRINSIC APPROACHES .....	40
A. Psychology Approach .....	40
1. Psychology Definition.....	40
2. Psychology of Personality .....	41
a. Emotion.....	42
Sadness.....	42
b. Psychoanalysis .....	43
Death Instinct .....	43
B. Sadness.....	44
1. Sadness of character caused by Jason's betraying .....	44
2. Medea plans to make the Corinth as sad as she can be .....	45
3. The nurse tells about Medea's problem at the beginning of the play .....	46
C. Revenge.....	47
1. Medea becomes vengeful because she gets hurt.....	48
2. Medea wants to do revenge where Jason and his wife are being Together .....	49
3. Medea tells why she kills the people at the end of story.....	49
D. Death Instinct .....	50
1. Medea thinks terror for herself and her enemies.....	51
2. Medea imagines destruction happens at the couple's house.....	51
3. Medea thinks of the children for the next object after the situation gets quitter .....	52
E. Summary .....	53
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION.....	55
SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH.....	56
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	57

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Backgrounds of the Problem

Broken home is a condition in which a family can no longer feel the harmony warmth of a family that is resulted in chaos and the destruction of the family itself are triggered by internal conflict.<sup>1</sup> Economy may cause problem when they are not able to reach everything they need. Phenomenon of broken home may happen in a family. The bad effect is described in one of the stories that are written by Jeffer Robinson. The story tells why a broken home victim, in this case the wife, changed to be the worst person because of his husband's painful deed. Medea was left by her husband because he marries another woman. Medea, as the main actor in the story is described as a person who has a psychology problem as the effect of being a broken home wife. In reality, that also happens when someone from a broken home family suffers a psychology illness which their feeling is very desperate and full of burden.

Robinson Jeffers, who wrote the story was born in Pittsburg in 1887, but was taken to Europe by his parents on two occasions and educated there from the ages of thirteen to fifteen. At fifteen, he enrolled at Occidental College in Los Angeles and was graduated three years later.<sup>2</sup> Medea is a play he wrote which is a completely dramatic work. In addition, it is also Euripides' celebrated tragedy, the liberal feminism and sympathy with victims of discrimination and oppression.

To conduct a play as a case of this paper, it is need to understand the main point of the story. There are characters who play to build the story become worth. However, the main character and case will be found in a story. In play of Medea, there are twelve characters play in the story. They play their each character so that the story is exist and able to be enjoyed. However, the main case has to be decided as a topic to discuss. This paper focuses on character Medea who is the centre of the story. As the story tells about murder did by Medea, the writer is

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<sup>1</sup> <http://ilhamrisydianto.wordpress.com/2012/09/11/broken-home-against-child-developmental-psychology/>

<sup>2</sup> Jeffers Robinson, *Medea*,(New York: Random House,1946)

very interested to know further cause that makes Medea did murdering. That is the reason of the writer conducting this research.

The main character of this play are Medea and Jason. Medea is a female sorcerer coming from Colchics, an island in the Black Sea. Jason is a husband of Medea who abandons Medea for the second marriage. They have children from their marriage. Creon is the king of Corinth and also the woman's father who he marries.

Love is expression of feeling refers to joyful and happiness for people who feel it. This can present among people and any relationship such as family, couple and friend. They have their ways to express their feelings such as sharing care, expressing consideration and saying love to special person. It shows that everything about love is beautiful. Yet, it can change dangerous as some dangerous cases are found caused of love. Betraying in love is one of case which changes people' attitude to be bad even dangerous. It happens to character Medea of this play who her husband betrays her love. She leaves her city and do bad things because of love. She cheats on her father for Jason. She poisons the great serpent, gets Jason the Golden Fleece and kills her brother. She goes to west with Jason and enjoys her journey with him through the Black sea to Greek city.

At the beginning, everything goes well and beautiful for Medea in this land. She lives happily with her husband and children at the house. People of Corinth accept Medea's family and are kind to them. Yet, it changes bad then. Trouble starts and brings Medea to the dark life. Jason is the one man that Medea really loves and believes. Yet, he betrays Medea's love and leaves her. This really hurts Medea and changes her life badly.

Medea gets changing in her life after Jason gets second marriage. Medea lives with nurse, slaves and her children in Corinth while Jason lives with her new wife, Creon's daughter. She does not want either to eat or to drink. She becomes uncommon woman who is very dangerous. She likes staying alone and speaks angrily to herself.

Medea is very sad and really hates Jason who causes this pain into her life. So, she really wants Jason gets his misfortune. She wants Jason falls into deep

sorrow. She wants to distract people who Jason really loves to make him hurt. She wants to make Jason become the most miserable man in the world.

The desire makes Medea think how to make misfortune happen to Jason and also to her enemies. She if she comes to the couple's room with knife and kills them. She wants disaster happen at the palace by sending stuffs which has magic power. She thinks to take the children as object to make Jason hurt.

One day, Creon comes to Medea's house bringing bad news for her. He wants Medea and her children to leave the city and go into banishment. This makes Medea shocked and confused about her children as they are still young. Medea tries to ask Creon for giving her time until tomorrow to leave, but he does not permit. Argument happens between Creon and Medea for a while, Medea keeps asking about time to Creon and finally he gives time for Medea to leave tomorrow.

Medea has a guest from Athens, his name is Egeus. He comes to Creon first before visiting Medea. He comes to Medea in purpose to ask help. He tells his problem to Medea that he is unable to beget a child. He hears that Medea is skilled in mysteries and may help him. Medea wants to help Egeus, but she asks something. She asks Egeus to protect Medea when she comes to Athens. She is worried that one day powerful enemies come. He promises to Medea about that. Egeus looks at Medea and worries because she looks like pale. She tells everything that happens to her. Egeus is so sorry about what happens. He thinks that Jason is bad as he causes the problem.

Medea uses the time to plan on attacking Creon. She thinks that Creon is stupid because he gives time for Medea. She remembers that she has things from her father. They are not usual things because they have magic power. She asks the nurse to go to palace and bring Jason to her. She pretends to sympathize with Jason and gives "gifts", golden wreath and woven-gold veil for his wife. The gifts are meant to ask Creon to allow the children to stay in Corinth. As they arrive at the palace, the people welcome them, especially Jason's wife. She likes the children. In addition, she also gets the gifts that Medea gives to Jason for her. As they enjoy their time together, the children go home then. They show toys that they get from the palace to Medea, but she has no willing to see it. In some

minutes later, a slave of the palace comes and brings news that Creon and her daughter die.

Medea is not satisfied, yet, terror still exists on her mind. She wants Jason loose much. She takes her children and wants to bring them into bedroom. The nurse and the women try to stop her, but they cannot. In minutes later, they hear the children shout and they know that Medea kills them. Medea is still in the bedroom and Jason shouts at her without knowing that the children has died. There is an argument between Medea and Jason at the moment. He asks Medea to give the children. He opens the door and he sees that Medea has murdered her children. There is nothing he can do. He regrets everything that has happened.

### **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background, the problem of this play is Medea hurt that causes her sad because Jason betrays her love to marry the king's daughter. Medea is vengeful to people who causes this pain so that she thinks terror to destruct them. As knowing that, the writer assumes that the theme of this novel is sadness of the character causes revenge and death instinct in a play of Medea by Robinson Jeffers.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification above, the writer limits the research problem just on the Medea's sadness that makes her does revenge and causes death instinct. It goes through the concept of sadness, revenge and death instinct taken from psychology, psychology of personality, emotion and psychoanalysis.

### **D. Statement of the Problem**

Basicly this paper is to conduct research of play titled *Medea*. As knowing the limitation above, answers are needed to answer the questions related with the play. There are as follow:

1. Can the character, plot and setting be applied to analyze the play?
2. Is the result of intrinsic analysis able to show sadness of character Medea cause revenge and death instinct?

3. Are extrinsic and intrinsic approach able to show that Medea's sadness cause revenge and death instinct?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the statement of the problem above, the writer purposes to reach aims related with this paper is "Sadness of Character Medea Causes Revenge and Death instinct in a Play of Medea by Jeffers Robinson." They are as follow:

1. To know that character, plot and setting can be applied to analyze the play.
2. To know that the result of intrinsic analysis able to show sadness of character Medea cause revenge and death instinct.
3. To know extrinsic and intrinsic approach able to show that Medea's sadness causes revenge and death instinct.

#### **F. Framework of the Theories**

To conduct a research, it gets through processes, technique, method and theories supported so that goal of the research is reached. In this paper, the writer uses theories and steps in intrinsic approach which become the first point to conduct the research. It includes:

##### **1. Intrinsic Approach**

Wellek (1962:332) states that intrinsic approach is technique used to learn literary work and it includes elements to build worth literary work. So, there is special theory to study literary work and elements supported the work. This intrinsic approach consists of elements become concept of this research such as characterization, setting and plot. To know the concept further, the explanations are as follow:

##### **a. Characterization**

It is need to know characteristic of characters in story. It can help readers to understand the story told. Jones (1968:33) states that characterization is a distinct image portrayal about someone show in a story. Actually, there are method of of telling and method of showing in theory characterization, the writer

uses method of showing as this is research of play which most of the method uses showing. The method is as follow:

### **Method of showing**

The other method that the author used to make readers understand a literary work is method of showing. Pickering and Hooper (1981:27) state that it is a method which represents author's intention indirectly, showed by the dramatic scene. In the scene, the story climbs and starts encouraging readers or audiences' emotion. By showing method, characters are introduced deeply to the readers or audiences by the narrative provided. In addition, this method consist of two kinds which is useful for readers to gain in learning literary work. There are as follow:

#### a) Characterization through Dialogue

The writer uses method of characterization through dialogue in this paper to conduct research on characters of play *Medea*. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, appears to tell us, exactly what is on their minds.<sup>3</sup> It means that readers have to learn the dialogue very well in order to get understand the meaning.

#### b) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is another method in showing to conduct research in literary work. To establish characters on the basis for action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the character, about unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values.<sup>4</sup> In other word, this method is useful for readers to get understand the literary work from anything related with action such as character, plot and setting.

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<sup>3</sup> James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature*, (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), pp. 27

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p.27.

## **b. Setting**

In a literary work, readers find place and time. The segment is called as setting which lets readers know when and where it happens. Setting is also called as a basic support for a story refers to place, time, social domain based on the theory takes place (Abrams, 1981:175). So, readers can imagine where the story takes place and when it happens. Pickering and Hooper (1981:27-28) state that setting assigns readers or audiences imagine where the real story happened in a certain time, the specific time, and know further about authenticity of the character. Readers or audiences must concern to the setting because it will give the detail information as a key of the story (where the story is produce, orienting the readers and framing the action that is to follow). To support the learning of setting, it covers elements as follow:

### **1) Setting as Background for Action**

This is the first sequence of setting and the readers can know past memory or anything as the background before going into the story. Pickering and Hooper (1981:27) state that it seems alike with the stage and television soap opera. In some cases, the background is highly improved but in other cases it is simply described with combining dialogue and action.

### **2) Setting as Antagonist**

This setting brings the readers to sequence which antagonist presents, so that, they start guessing the story. Pickering and Hooper assert that focusing antagonist' action. It assists to establish plot conflict and the effect of that conflict (1981:39).

### **3) Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere.**

When the readers feel that their mind play for outcome of events in the story, it is part of setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere. Pickering and Hooper states that it is done by some authors for adjusting readers or audiences' expectation in their mind. Many authors manipulate their settings, and some of them do not only provide the details of setting, but tells the reader how to respond to them too (1981:40-41).



#### 4) Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

The function of this setting is to drive character work based on the setting more and still in rule. Pickering and Hooper state that telling the readers or the audiences more about the characters and their minds, including how they react some problems and their physical setting. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of them (1981:41).

#### 5) Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

This is the last sequence which let the readers get a theme of the story told. As stated by Pickering and Hooper (1981:41-42) that setting can also assist readers or audiences to clarify or to explain the theme of a novel or short story.

### **c. Theme**

In a story, it contains theme which readers can get after reading the whole of story. It helps readers to understand a literary work. In addition, theme is also a point in learning that the readers have to know as it leads them to get closer with the literary work. Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986:142) describe that theme is the concept or general idea which underlie a literature, including semantic elements as a similarity and disparity. It means that the function of theme is to convey the general idea of whole story.

### **d. Plot**

The function of plot is to present a work told in order, so readers can enjoy and get point of the work easily. Stanton (1965:14) states that plot contains of a sequence event means that events not only happen because of the causal effect system, but also they will give effect to the other events exclude. It means that story told in order show cause and effect to the readers so that they understand the story. Aminudin (1990) says that sequence of story that is formed by arrangement of event so that it builds a story presented by characters in a story. It means that a sequence event is not enough to make reader understand what the story tells

about, but it also has to relate with one to another event. Montage and Henshaw (1966) provide stages included in plot so that readers can follow the story of the literary work: the first is exposition, it is to let readers know about characters, time and place of the story; inciting force is the second, this is stage which lets antagonist of character appears in the story; rising action is the third, this can make the readers feel excited because it is time for conflict to start in this stage; the fourth is crisis, it can improve the readers's feeling to be more excited and they can also get illustration of characters; climax is the fifth, this is the highest stage in plot which is the final for characters in a story; falling action is the next, it is time for the readers to get the point of the story which the condition usually gets quieter; the last is conclusion, this is the stage which the story gets ending. So, the story has to include the stages in order to make the readers understand the story. In addition, Pickering and Hooper provide elements of plot are exposition, complication, crisis, falling action and resolution.

## **2. Extrinsic Approaches**

To conduct a literary work, it needs theory so that the research has concrete result. Wellek and Warren (1977:73) says that this is part of research which theory is presented and connect it to literary work. So, it is part refers to verification. In this paper, it consists of theories to conduct this paper. There are as follow:

### **a. Psychology**

Human is perfect because they have five senses completed with feeling and thinking. So, they know how to behave and have attitude which differentiates them with animal. Psychology is one of learning to study refers to their behavior. According to Papalia and Olds (1985:15) "Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes."

### **b. Psychology of personality**

Basicly, human have so various personality and different between one to another. So, theories of learning are so many included in psychology.

Minderop (2010:8) states that psychology of personality has the center thinking on people' behavior as object to conduct.

### 1) Psychoanalysis

This learning is one of personality psychology focuses on structures form personality. It is completed with id, ego, and superego as system in term called psychoanalysis (Koeswara, 1986:32).

#### Death instinct

Generally, there are instincts in human and one is death instinct. Koswara (1986:39) asserts that it leads human to destruction and annihilation to what has lived.

### 2) Emotion

Generally people have kinds of emotion which is the reflection of feeling influenced by condition or environment. Happiness, rage, scared and sadness are thought as the basic emotion (Minderop, 2010:30).

#### Sadness

A condition which people do not feel happy because problem they have and cause them upset. Sadness cause people disappointed and regarded because of lost something important for them.<sup>5</sup>

## G. Method of the Research

A method is need to support this paper and to get a valid data. This paper uses a qualitative method. Sugiyono (2005) states that qualitative method is a research which needs researcher as an important role to conduct research on natural object. It includes steps as follow:

1. The writer collects. The topics will be learned in this paper are play *Medea*, theory of sadness, revenge and death instinct.
2. The writer does analysis of the data in same time with collecting data.
3. Make schedule of this research.

## H. Benefits of the Research

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<sup>5</sup> Albertine Minderop, *Psikologi Sastra: Karya sastra, Metode, Teori dan Contoh Kasus*, (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia), page: 43

This paper discusses a case of psychology experienced by Medea in her life taken from a play titled *Medea*. It is expected to give some advantages. Firstly, students know psychology related with sadness, revenge and death instinct, what sadness causes revenge and death instinct in story of play *Medea*. Second, they know case related with sadness, revenge and death instinct. Third, institution may take this as material of learning.

## **I. Systematic Organization of the Research**

In conducting this term paper, the writer uses a systematic writing consist of four chapters, namely:

### CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer explains about introduction, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, aim of the research, theoretical framework, method and benefits of the research.

### CHAPTER II: ANALYSIS PLAY OF MEDEA THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACH

In this chapter the writer analyzes literary work through intrinsic approaches such as characterization, setting and plot.

### CHAPTER III: THE ANALYSIS OF SADNESS CAUSE REVENGE AND DEATH INSTINCT IN PLAY MEDEA THROUGH EXTRINSIC APPROACH

In this chapter the writer analyzes literary work through extrinsic approaches using theory of sadness, revenge and death instinct.

### CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter is the result of analysis or term paper.