

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.The Background of the Research

Children's literature is a kind of literature for children characterized by a tone of joy and innocence, which is connected with children. Additionally, children's literature is sometimes characterized by ideal parenting, family responsibility, and concern for one's self.

One of the most famous authors of children literature is Roald Dahl. He is a British novelist, and he was born in Llandaff, Cardiff, on the 13th of September 1916. Dahl used to be a fighter pilot during World War II, but his plane crashed in September 1940, leaving him with severe headaches that prevented him from flying any longer. He began as an author in the 19th century after World War II. Dahl's first work was published in 1942. He had already published 34 novels and many works: short story, play scripts, and poetry. The literary works of Roald Dahl include *James and the Giant Peach* (1961), *Matilda* (1988), and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* (1964).

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is considered one of Roald Dahl's most popular children's literature. *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* was published in 1964. The story is about the main character named Charlie Bucket, who loves chocolate so much, and he is interested in how the chocolate was made inside the factory. Dahl depicts Charlie's effort to fulfill his desire under the poverty condition of his family. Since the owner of the chocolate factory has decided to allow five children to visit the factory on the condition that they hold the golden ticket.

Charlie's parent, the Buckets provide enough support for him to get the golden tickets. However, the Buckets live in poverty. They can able to fulfill Charlie's desire only once a year. Charlie is aware of the poverty of his family. Moreover, the Buckets must have enough money to buy proper food for Charlie and the six grown-ups. As a result, it makes Charlie's decision to prioritize his family life rather than his ambitions.

The novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* is about the relationships between parents and children that influence children's behavior. The story describes how parent has a vital part in developing children's behavior. The involvement of the parent in raising the children is crucial. There are numerous clues of parenting styles as social beings in children's behavior. Therefore, this thesis aims to investigate children's mental qualities due to the parenting movement and unconscious motives on children's personality.

Parenting is about nurturing and building a child's characteristics, healthy, and psychology, depending on environmental and biological factors. According to the novel, the prominent roles are parent and children. Parenting styles tend to involve affection as internalization and externalization behaviors, tend to require emotional anxiety and depression, and support attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and behavioral issues. The parent is aware of their parenting style in order to reach their desire. However, it unconsciously impacts a child's behavior due to parental involvement.

The unconscious consists of instincts and desires that guide our actions without realizing it. "The unconscious is the storehouse for such emotional motives

and feelings." (Tyson, 2006:12). The unconscious motives lead our mind to do the things of desires, feelings, and needs, which are reflected in human behavior. The writer intends to investigate the unconscious motives in children's characters as the effects of parental involvement in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

The writer chooses the issue of unconscious motives in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* because there are many complicated issues in parenting. Firstly, the writer needs to discuss the character of a parent in terms of parental involvement. Secondly, the writer needs to examine the influence of parenting style toward children's personality.

In the process of analyzing this research, the writer applies the theory of parenting by Diana Baumrind and assisted psychoanalytic literary criticism proposed by Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis approach to unconsciousness. The writer will provide information about how parenting movements and unconscious motives influence children's character behavior. Based on the explanation of parental involvement and parenting style provided above. Then, the writer put this research entitled **The Effects of Parental Involvement on the Unconscious Motives in Children's Personality as seen in Roald Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory***.

1.2.The Identification of the Problem

In Roald Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, the parent is one of the most critical factors that impacts in child's behavior because parents are children's first lecturer, and children's personality tend to reflect how their parents educate them, particularly in their surroundings. The writer believes the problem arises

because of the golden ticket. The owner of the chocolate factory has decided to allow five children to visit the factory on the condition that they hold the golden ticket. At the end, there will be a special present for the last person standing.

The writer assumes the appearance of the golden tickets triggered issues concerning personal desires for one's self. Since the chocolate factory is the greatest in the world and produces chocolate that popular among children, which makes the children interested to visit the factory. Moreover, the special present will be given to the last person standing as the trigger of children to have one of those golden tickets.

The writer sees parents' desires; every parent needs a child being perfect in every way. Therefore, they portray their struggle to provide satisfaction for their child. However, there are different individual moves of parenting styles. The writer observes the parenting styles as the effect of parental involvement on the child's characteristics and developing the unconscious motives in child's behavior, as seen in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*.

1.3. The Review of Related Studies

In supporting the analysis, the writer found some related studies to this research. There are several reading references related to the topic, and many scholars make many journals and articles that the writer discusses in this research. It might help the writer to elaborate widely on the topic.

The first related study is the article by Desy Eva Laila Rokhmah and Martha Betaubun from Musamus University entitled "Parenting Styles and Their Impact on Children's Behavior in Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*"

(2021). This article discusses parenting styles. There are four different parenting styles portrayed in the story. There are; authoritarian parenting used low warmth with high levels of effectiveness, intense discipline based on high expectations, and recurrent use of punishment. Permissive parenting adapted to high warmth with low control, a lack of discipline with few rules, and behaving like a friend. Authoritative parents, characterized as having a high level of warmth and control, are rational and caring, setting high expectations, clearly explaining disciplinary procedures, and communicate often. Uninvolved parenting is defined as having a low level of warmth and control, not recognizing any discipline, having no interest in being a parent, communicating poorly, and generally treating the child as free. The relationship between parents and children can be inferred from the child's personality, behavior, and attitude demonstrated by the rule of parental involvement and the individual move of parenting styles.

The next related study is a thesis by Rio Armansah from Andalas University (2018) entitled "The Utopian Spirit and Social Gap between Proletariats and Bourgeoisie in Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*: A Marxist Study" (2018). This thesis uses Marxist study to analyze social environments, which emphasize the characters, and the social background of the characters influences the world in the novel of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl. This thesis focuses on Charlie Bucket, the primary character, who comes from a poor family and has a different social status than everyone else in the great country. However, Charlie has a utopian spirit. He is always happy with his life. It is the comparative research on poverty and wealth families and how their perspectives on

the world differ from those of other families. Furthermore, this thesis describes the different moral values between Proletariats and Bourgeoisie, which emphasize behavior. This thesis is necessary and valuable for the writer's topic. The thesis describes the social background, the differences between bourgeoisie and proletariats, poverty, and wealth. It helps the writer to understand environmental aspects and the influence of social class families.

The other one, Wan Syakira Meor Hissan from UiTM Penang entitled "An Analysis of the Children's Characters in Roald Dahl's Novel: *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*" (2012). *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and discusses the morality and moral values shown by children's characters in the novel. This study represented the differences in children's character. Augustus Gloop is a greedy boy, Violet Beauregarde with her obsession with getting a new record of chewing gum, Veruca Salt is a spoilt girl, a girl with over-demanding, and Mike Teavee is temperament's boy. Those children have bad characteristics except for Charlie Bucket because parenting movement, social class, and environment can impact children's personality and behavior. This article is proven for the writer's main issues about parental involvement. Therefore, the article described a child's personality as influenced by parental involvement. This article gives good research and assists the writer in finding further facts on children's character.

The next review related studies by Rahmadani Akbar from Andalas University entitled "The Effects of the Unconscious Motives on the Main Character in Fyodor Dostoevsky's *Notes from the Underground*" (2021). This thesis uses a psychological approach to analyze the unconscious motives of the character in the

novel. This thesis analyzes how the character's unconscious motives, which conduct in the social environment and society, have a terrible impact on children and makes an effort to separate himself from the harmful environment. The writer sees the thesis examines the psychological issue in the character's personality and how it influences his behavior. This thesis analysis is proven for the unconscious motives. Since the writer uses the psychological approach of Sigmund Freud, the research assists the writer in understanding unconscious motives.

Furthermore, the fifth previous study by Maimunah from Andalas University entitled “An Analysis of Unconscious Motives behind Jacqueline’s Frustration in *Death on the Nile* by Agatha Christie” (2019). This thesis uses the psychological approach by Sigmund Freud and the frustration theory by Floyd L. Ruch. This thesis analyzes how the character's unconscious motives affect the personality. The thesis discusses the psychological issue in the character's personality and how it influences his behavior, which leads the character to conquer his ambition and show frustration as the unconsciousness of the character. The thesis discusses the psychological literary approach demonstrated in the writer's work and focuses on the psychological approach by Sigmund Freud to understand the character's unconscious motives. The most effective for the writer as a tool for understanding work on the purpose of the thesis analysis.

Hence, the conclusion is the writer needs help from another scholarly article/journal or book related to the main topic. The other writers' studies above are conducted and analyzed to highlight the same issue as this research. Several topics of the article above are not entirely discussed about parental involvement but

also show the effects of parental involvement on the unconscious motives in a Child's Personality.

1.4. Research Questions

In analyzing the research, the writer limits the analysis by presenting the following ideas:

1. How do unconscious motives affect a children's personality due to parental involvement?
2. What are the unconscious motives illustrated in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl?

1.5. The Scope of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer focuses on the intrinsic aspect of the story. The writer analyzes the literary work from the perspective of the work itself. Furthermore, this research will focus on the children's unconscious motives, which caused parental involvement and parenting styles in the novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl. The author of this thesis limits the analysis to the topics of parental involvement, parenting styles, and the child's unconscious motives based on the novel.

1.6. The Objectives of the Study

The research aims to reveal the influences of the parenting motives that caused a child's personality as represented by children's characters in the novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl. The child's character is affected by his unconscious mind, and it represents his attitude, behavior, and actions. The unconscious motives caused parental involvement and the individual moves of

parenting styles. This part arises from the effects of background, biological factors, bad environment, and repressed desire.



CHAPTER II

THEORIES AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this thesis, the writer focuses on examine the intrinsic elements of novel. It permits the writer to study the novel from the perspective of the work itself. This study will apply Baumrind's parenting theory and supported by Freud's psychological approach, which focuses on unconsciousness. Parenting is a form of human behavior that deals with the parent educating children and influencing a child's outcome. Furthermore, psychoanalytic criticism is a form of human personality that deals with an author's biography or character. In this thesis analysis, the writer focuses on parent character in parental involvement toward children character in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* and following the unconscious motives in children's personality.

2.1.1 Diana Baumrind's Parenting Theory

Parenting is a form of human behavior that deals with the parent educating children and influencing a child's outcome. Parenting or involvement is about nurturing and building a child's characteristics, health, and psychology, depending on environmental and biological factors.

In parenting, a parent must commit to set parenting styles, which is determined by the parent's desires. However, the parenting styles reveal a particular sequence of good and bad effects. As a result, parenting style is a mental construct that describes well-known approaches parents employ to raise their children.

According to the Baumrind (1991), parenting focuses on issues of control, as shown in the research on parenting styles. Although, parents may recognize this in various ways, it is assumed that this is a primary role of parents. First, the parent must be responsive, which means to be warm or supportive. Secondly, the parent is demanding, which means that disciplinary actions must be used to integrate a child. Parenting styles tend to involve affection, where it is required emotional anxiety, depression, support attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and behavioral issues based on parental warmth and control.

The research of Baumrind relies on four parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved (1991). On the other hand, parenting style is a mental construct describing well-known approaches parents use to raise their children. However, each part of the parenting style reveals a particular sequence of positive and negative consequences, depending on environmental and biological factors.

A. Authoritarian Parenting Style

Authoritarian parenting is characterized by a lack of warmth considering the high level of control, a severe discipline based on discussion, high expectations, limited flexibility, and the use of punishment often. Besides, authoritarian parenting may be connected to child depression.

B. Authoritative Parenting Style

Authoritative parenting is described as a high level of warmth and control. Parents are reasonable and loving, have high expectations, adequately explain disciplinary procedures, and communicate primarily. It is believed that parents who

are under stress like poverty are less likely to demonstrate. Authoritative parenting increases the probability of raising children with internalizing and externalizing behavior problems, which puts the family under additional stress.

C. Permissive Parenting Style

Permissive parenting is represented by a high level of warmth and a lack of control. The parents behave in a friendly manner to their children with no more discipline, few rules, fewer expectations, and a lack of guidance and direction. Permissive behavior is associated with self-obsessed, demanding, impulsive behaviors, low impact, accomplishment, and a failure to develop persistence and emotional control.

D. Uninvolved Parenting Style

Uninvolved parenting is identified by the low level of warmth and control. The uninvolved parenting style is characterized by a lack of interest in being a parent, a lack of communication, a lack of nurturing, and the child's general sense of independence. However, the child grows up in a loving and appealing home environment.

2.1.2 Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalytic criticism is a form of human personality that deals with an author's biography or character. Psychoanalytic criticism was published by an Austrian Sigismund Schlomo Freud (1856-1939). The theory, personality development, personal experiences, character, characterization, emotions or hidden desires, and dreams are all examined in Freud's psychoanalytical criticism. The primary objectives are to investigate his personality through his literary works, his

background, experience, and wishes, as well as to discuss issues about the author's attempts to reveal emotions and the cultural codes that encouraged him. It involves appropriately interpreting a literary text, operating it, and building a better overview of the text. Furthermore, we can acquire control over the text.

Ahmad: *The Psychoanalytic Criticism* (2021) "Psychoanalytical criticism was primarily concerned with an author's personality." It examines the author's personality through literary works, life events, personal experiences, and desires. It raises issues about the author's attempts to expose their hidden desires, feelings, and the cultural codes that push him or her to do so.

2.1.3 The Unconscious

Sigmund Freud introduced the theory of personality development into three levels of thought: unconscious, conscious, and defense mechanisms. However, this research is focused on unconscious motives, which examine the effect of parental involvement and parenting style on a child's behavior.

The unconscious is a storehouse of emotions, ideas, desires, passions, and memories that exist outside our awareness. The unconscious is made up of our instincts and impulses that guide our conduct without realizing it. "The unconscious is the last level of consciousness. This part comprises our thoughts, memories, and ancient desires, which are buried deep within us, far under our awareness." (Ahmad: *The Psychoanalytic Criticism*, 2021). Psychoanalytic literary criticism is used to examine the character and how the figures may be employed to discover this study. The unconscious studies personality, which is how our thoughts control our actions in response to desires, feelings, and needs that appear in human behavior.

In conducting the research, the writer put this study into two parts of literary theory. Parenting theory is the important thing in conducting this research. The author of this thesis will go into each aspect of parental involvement, such as a parent's background, behavior, and desire. Furthermore, the author will examine each part of the parenting style as individual parenting moves, such as authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and uninvolved parenting styles. Then, as supporting theory the psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud that focuses on unconscious motives. Since the unconscious is defined as the evidence that desire, feelings, and experiences influence human conduct, the writer applied this idea to the effect of parental involvement on children's behavior.

2.2 Method of the Research

The author of this thesis put this research into qualitative research. It means that all the ideas of the issues will be proven in words and paragraphs. In conducting the analysis, the writer does some steps. They are collecting, analyzing, and presenting the result of the analysis.

2.2.1 Collecting the data

The primary data is taken from the work itself, "*Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl". Then, the primary data is taken from literary theory books and related articles, including *Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature* by Wilfred E. Guerin and *Critical theory Today* by Louis Tyson, in conducting this research by applying the close reading is used to have a better understanding of the primary data.

2.2.2 Analyzing the data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the qualitative method. The writer need to understand the storyline in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. The supporting data will help the writer to find and understand about the parenting theory. In addition, the psychoanalytical criticism that focuses on unconscious motives by Sigmund Freud will strengthen the analysis of the topic.

2.2.3 Presenting the result of analysis

The result of the analysis will be present in a good explanation and will be conduct in a descriptive method to deliver the parenting aspect and the psychological aspects of character in the novel. The writer will provide a descriptive explanation in the form of words based on the results of the analysis.

