CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Heroism has become a common theme that often appears in many stories; it is included in many mythologies and literatures such as *Lord of The Ring* trilogy, *Harry Potter* series, *Matilda*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Sherlock Holmes* series, and many others. Although heroism has become common theme among various literary works, different author has particular way yet showing similar pattern.

In the historical narrative, mythology and fantasy novel, many heroes that are commonly described as a muscular man equipped with physical strength such as King Arthur and Hercules. In spite of the stereotypical heroes as explained above there are many other stories that portray hero as weak, ordinary man or underestimated person but able to do incredible amount of good things to the people.

The journeys of heroes are reflected in two works of J.R.R Tolkien; *The Hobbit and The Lord of the Ring: Fellowship of the Rings.* J.R.R Tolkien was born in South Africa 3 January 1892. After the death of his parents he went to Britain. He is one of the famous writers that focus in fantasy works. His first work is *Sir Gawain & The Green Knight* and many others. One of the famous works is *The Hobbit* (1937). Tolkien never expected his stories become popular which he had written for his children. An employee of publisher in London indirectly persuaded Tolkien to submit

it for publication. However, when it was published a year later, the book attracted adult readers as well as children and became popular enough for the publishers to ask Tolkien to produce a sequel. Other famous work is *The Lord of the Ring* trilogy (1954-1955) which are the sequel of *The Hobbit*. It was considered as UK's best-loved novel in a survey conducted by BBC in 2003.

The Hobbit is the prequels of *The Lord of the Ring* trilogy. In this story, the hero is a creature called hobbit that is a physically weak but still can be a true hero based on their courage. This story tells about adventure to take back the home of the dwarves. It begins in one small town name Shire and goes trough many places until the final destination which is a mountain. They have to face the destructive dragon called Smaug.

Although, the *Lord of the Ring* is a trilogy book, the series describe different journeys. It begins book one, *Fellowship of the Ring*, that tells about an effort of a hobbit to carry a ring and make the world peaceful. It continues with book two, *The Two Tower*, which describes a new journey to deliver the ring to Mordor. The last book is *Return of the King* which tells about the struggle of the main character to destroy the ring. However the journeys require assistances from the allies and face many problems during the paths.

The reasons why the writer chooses this novel are because the novel is one of the well-known fictional novels which have influenced the popular culture nowadays

such as *Eragon*, *Chronicles of Narnia* and many others. Beside, those novels bring a unique hero character, unlike a hero in general, the hero here is described as a weak and unique man which is contrary to the stereotypical hero that we know. The novels also contain stages from zero to become a hero. In this case the writer wants to analyze Bilbo Baggins in *The Hobbit* and Frodo Baggins in *The Lord of the Ring*.

1.2 The Identification of Problem

This research discusses issues about unusual and non-typical kind of hero. In this novel the main characters are Bilbo and Frodo as the hobbit; a race of weak little men. Their efforts and achievements in order to become a hero is questioned due to their unusual origin which is very different from other stereotypical heroes. The pattern of heroism in two novels has similar purpose which is to save the world. Thus, this research analyzes what Bilbo and Frodo have to do to reach that purpose.

Therefore the writer exposes the stages of heroic journey from each main character. Beside the importance of hero as a main character in the novels, there are also some minor characters in the novel that have an important role in the heroic journey of Bilbo and Frodo Baggins.

This research views Bilbo and Frodo not as the usual well-known hero that most people known. Therefore this research assumes that both of the main characters have their own type of hero which will be analyzed further.

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1.3 The Scope of the Research

This research focus on the stages on Heroes journey from the novels; *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of The Ring: Fellowship Of The Ring*, through the journey of Bilbo and Frodo Baggins the writer can see the process of becoming a hero through important events or some conversation in the novels. The writer believes that Tolkien provides particular pattern stages to show how the two main protagonists; Bilbo in *The Hobbit* and Frodo in *The Lord of The Ring: Fellowship of The Ring* become heroes. This research also find out the type of heroes that fits with Bilbo and Frodo characteristics that are proposed by Campbell.

1.4. The Research Questions

This research will answer the following questions:

1. How do the main characters of these novels accomplish the stage of hero's journey as proposed by Joseph Campbell?
2. How does the author represent the type and uniqueness of Bilbo and Frodo Baggins according to Campbell's type of heroes?

1.5. The Objective of the Research

This research aims to enrich the research on Tolkien's literary works, to show the particular stages of Tolkien's heroism and to find out what is the regulation that needs to be done by someone in order to be a hero. By knowing the standard and the

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process to be a hero, the reader will get a better understanding of the main character and the story line.

This research point out differences, similarities characteristics in order to be a hero and show both type and uniqueness of hero on these novels.

1.6. The Review of Related Studies

To conduct the research, the writer has reviewed several researches that are related to the same object but different in approach and a research with same approach but different object. In this research, the writer focuses on the stages of heroism in J.R.R Tolkien's *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Ring: Fellowship of the Ring*.

The first review comes from Chris Larimore article entitled *The Problem of Greed in JRR Tolkien's The Hobbit and The Lord of The Ring* in a Journal entitled *Conference Issue: Revising and Revisioning Work*. She said that these novels are the representation human greed like in *The Hobbit*. *The Hobbit* uses gold as the source of greed because the main objective that dwarfs asks Bilbo is to overtake their home; Lonely mountain that is full with gold. After that *The Lord of The Rings* uses the ring as the representation of greed. The powerful ring can rule the other rings; the wealthy one can overwhelm the others, the wealthy one have enough power to take over the weak.

This article is very interesting to read, we can see different point of view, not only from the narrator itself but we can see it in another aspects such as seeing issues

through the money power perspective. Since this research deals with the two main characters Bilbo and Frodo; the writer can relate the background from these two heroes to make better understanding to analyze the step of heroes journey itself.

The next is article entitled *The Image of Heroism in Tolkien's The Hobbit* by Cecilia Wiklander June 2011. This article tries to analyze what makes Bilbo a hero. He does not need to kill a dragon or defeat evil creatures in order to be a hero; he becomes a hero with a big heart, who changes the world in a different way than by fighting battles or trough raw strength. It supports the main idea which is similar to this research which contains important information that is useful for this research for determining a true hero.

Another review is review article entitled *The Archetypes in Harry Potter Series* by Monica Kao, explains how Harry Potter can be a hero by fulfilling the pattern in archetypal hero's common characteristics. From the beginning, Harry has great magical potential up to the point that he defeats the evil in this case Voldemort. The content of this article is exquisite due to the accurate application of the hero's journey theory despite of totally different world and setting compared to *The Hobbit* and *Lord of the Ring*. This research greatly improves the ability of the writer to see the pattern of hero's journey by giving an example in a different source.

The last review from student thesis entitled *The Journey from Innocence to Experience Philip Pullman's His Dark Materials as a female Bildungsroman* by Lisa Nordlen. This thesis tries to find whether the main character achieved new

understanding of life and about her own self after trough some journey. First theory that she used is the call adventure stage followed the first threshold stage and ended in the return stage. Those are the 3 stages that can be found on her object of research. Each stage she that mentioned on essay with the evidence, so it makes the writer of this research can see it clearly about how the hero's journey theory applied. Thesis written by Lisa Nordlen is an additional guidance for the writer of this research due to the good explanation with the analysis and the similar use of approach.

Other than the articles and the thesis, the writer also found a number of theses in the library of English Department Andalas University that also discussed Heroism. They are Ryka Hayyu's research entitled *The Hero Journey in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist*, and Adelina Putri's research entitled *Hero Pattern in Rick Riordan's Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief* -both of them are undergraduate theses.

Those researchers have succeeded in analyzing and proving that each main character of those books is the hero that has passed most of the stages proposed by Joseph Campbell. The interesting part is that they also made their own concept of a hero by taking a good learn from each book.

1.7. Theoretical Framework

This research is going to be developed under Mythological approach which emphasizes the universal patterns underlying on most literary works. Guerin said in his book *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature: fifth edition*. "The myth

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critic is concerned to seek out those mysterious elements that inform certain literary works and that elicit dramatic and universal human reactions." (182).

Mythological analysis tries to reveal the mind and character of a people. This approach proposes by Carl Jung, a Swiss psychologist. After Jung developed this approach, many scholars try to adopt and develop this approach to some more detailed theory. The 'mysterious elements' that is mentioned then explained furthermore in the next few paragraph of the book: "The myth critic studies in depth the literature: the so-called archetypes or archetypal patterns that the writer has drawn forward along the tensed structural wires of his or her masterpiece and that vibrate in such a way that a sympathetic resonance is set off deep within the reader." (183).

In this research, the writer uses theories that discuss heroism, the first called Monomyth Cycle (or also known as Hero's Journey Pattern) by Joseph Campbell, a mythologist. It is a theory that can only be applied to stories that contained heroic theme. The second theory is Types of Heroes that also explain by Campbell.

The first theory was argued by Campbell as a conclusion of his research on comparing myths around the world by focusing on one archetype: hero. Campbell conducted a research on several myths in some regions in this world and put his focus on how a hero of every myth spent his journey in some series of occurrences, and the output of the research is a book that authored by himself titled *A Hero with A Thousand Faces*_first published by Pantheon Books on 1949. The writer uses the version that was published by HarperCollins publisher on 1993.

According to Campbell, a hero defined as the one who experienced some extraordinary stages in his life, the stages are like; the adventure, having a great fight, win the fight, and a way back from the adventure or continue the adventure after gaining rewards. Furthermore, he described narratively each pattern of stages that every hero in every place and time experienced before they got the title of hero.

In his theory, Campbell argued that there are three main stages that always be passed by a hero in order to complete a single quest, the stages are Departure, Initiation, Return. The writer will briefly explain the Monomyth Cycle stages one by one in the following paragraphs.

The Departure

The Departure stage is a part that leads the Hero from his ordinary world into the adventure until Hero face his first trouble in the journey. This main stage contains 5 subsections as following.

The first stage that mentioned in the book is The Call to Adventure. This is when the Hero gets a call to an adventure whether through an obligatory or something unusual; Campbell also said that the call may also come by accident (46). The second stage is Refusal of the Call, Campbell argues that not all of the heroes accepted the call immediately, but some of them refuse the call for so many reasons. Campbell said that if a person refuses a call to adventure and still doesn't change his decision, he or his world will soon get trouble and he has a possibility to become the character that needs to be rescued or even become a villain character (48).

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After that, the next stage is Supernatural Aid. After the hero accepts the call – by forced or by accident – he will get his first encounter with a figure that will give him supplies to support his journey (56). The next stage is The Crossing of the First Threshold. Campbell said that in continuing his journey, the hero must pass the "gate" between his familiar world and unordinary world which always associated with darkness and danger (62). After crossing the threshold, the hero come to the stage The Belly of the Whale which according to Campbell this is where the path after the threshold would not be so easy, the hero realize that the way forward would be hard and he must find a way to get out from a condition that traps him then continue his journey (70).

The Initiation

The Initiation stage focuses on the main part of the journey of the hero, in this stages the hero experienced the trial and ends with facing the main enemy. This second main stage contains 6 subsections as following. The first subsection is The Road of Trial, this is where the hero faces his miraculous test and he was already covered with advices, amulets, or maybe helper (75). After that, the second subsection is The Meeting with The Goddess which Campbell said that the hero meets the Goddess who might become his magical helper during his journey. Often happen that the Hero's soul experienced a mystical marriage with the Goddess (86).

The third is woman as the Temptress; it happens if the hero experienced a mystical marriage with the Goddess and become a master of life. Campbell argues

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that this is a 'test' to the hero whether or not he is going to continue his adventure (94). Campbell then said the next stage is Atonement with the Father, the hero synchronized his mind with the father, or father-like figure, Campbell said that it would make his journey easier (115).

After that, Campbell called it Apotheosis, this is a scene when the hero gains his perfect being by the help of God, the ego separated from the hero and he becomes wiser. The hero finds his real identity and also the real goal of his journey (116). The final stage of the Initiation stage is The Ultimate Boon, Campbell explained this part as a direct response to The Call to Adventure, and this is the last help (usually bigger help) that leads to the goal of the adventure. With this boon, the hero could finish the task (131).

The Return

There are 6 subsections in this stage; the first is Refusal of the Return. The adventure does not yet end when the hero defeated the great enemy, he must go back to where he came from. This third main stage is the process of hero's way back to the ordinary world. The great enemy is defeated but according to Campbell, the Monomyth norm requires the hero to get back to his normal world bringing anything he got from the adventure, but the responsibility to come back home often be refused by the hero (145).

After that, the hero experienced the stage called The Magic Flight, Campbell said that the flight here not a literal flight but it means a pursuit, after the hero

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finished the task, the hero is chased by another villain which could be a curse from the great enemy or maybe the rest of the small enemies (148). The next subsection is Rescue from without. Campbell argues this stage the world comes to save the hero. It happens when the hero is not able to get out from the other world because he does not want to, or because he blocked in the magic flight (155).

The next stage is The Crossing of the Return Threshold, on the way back home, the hero supposed to pass the threshold once again. The Threshold is the same gate from the other world into the ordinary world that the passed at the first stage (163). After passing the threshold, the hero comes to the next subsection which Campbell called as Master of the Two Worlds. Campbell argued that the hero called as the master of two worlds if he successfully passed through the troubles in the other world and also gain respects from people in his ordinary world (172). The last subsection is Freedom to Live, the hero's journey ends and Campbell said that the hero can freely choose his path in life for the next coming days; whether the hero will live his life as it is before or he prepares himself for the next call to journey, that is why this theory called Monomyth Cycle, because the call to an adventure would always come again to the hero and the stage would be repeated again as a cycle (178).

The book *A Hero with A Thousand Faces* not only talks about stages of a hero's journey but also about types of heroes. Campbell mentioned 5 types of Heroes in his book on chapter III; they are Hero as a Warrior, Hero as a Lover, Hero as an

Emperor or Tyrant, Hero as World Redeemer, and Hero as a Saint. Followings are brief characteristics of each type of hero according to Campbell.

First, Hero as a Warrior, Campbell said that it is often indicated by the problem that comes to the hero which the Hero as a Warrior identical with a monster-slayer. He faces the problem in form of big and deadly monster that disturb his world or city, in an ancient form, the monster is like giant snake, huge flying monster, or dragons (250). The next type is Hero as a Lover, this type of hero is a man that save a woman – save bride from jealous father, or rescue a virgin from unholy lover. Campbell argued that a woman is an image of this hero's destiny (255).

The next type is Hero as an Emperor and as Tyrant. It looks like the type of Hero as a Lover but instead of having a journey to get the woman, the hero of this type having a journey to find the invisible father or the lost father. Campbell said that after the hero finds his father and learns from him, the hero back to his society and rule them wisely as an Emperor or tyrannical as a Tyrant (258). The fourth is Hero as World Redeemer, a story of the redeemer describes the period of desolation as caused by a moral fault done by human, and the role of Hero here is to overtake and redeem the world. Campbell argued that in order to be the redeemer, the Hero should listen to his father and chooses either follow father's will or stand against it, it depends on father's intention (263).

The last type of the hero is Hero as a Saint, Campbell in his book quoted from Bhagavad Gita [18:51-53]:

> Endowed with a pure understanding, restraining the self with firmness, turning away from sound and other objects, and abandoning love and hatred; dwelling in solitude, eating but little, controlling the speech, body, and mind, ever engaged in meditation and concentration, and cultivating freedom from passion; forsaking conceit and power, pride and lust, wrath and possessions, tranquil in heart, and free from ego... (265)

It looks like the type a hero that solves a problem on him first by abandoning love and hatred. The result is he/she feels freedom and more concentrate to other problem. After that Campbell explained that this type of hero is a kind of man that renounced the world and let his soul dissolved with God (265).

Talking about Heroism, another thing that needs to be concerned is the other characters besides the hero itself. The writer believes that a hero could never finish his journey only by relying on himself.

In conclusion, the theory of Hero's journey and types of heroes going to be applied by the writer to the novel *The Hobbit* and *The Lord Of Ring; Fellowship Of The Ring*. The writer might use two theorists in this analysis, but both theorists are related each other as one was inspired by the other.

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1.8. Method of the Research

Considering the matters that the writer tries to describe, the writer is using three steps in conducting this research; collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of analysis.

First is collecting the data. In this step, the writer collects data by using library approach. This method's outcomes are in form of two types of data, they are primary data and secondary data. Primary data are data that pulled out from the novel *The Hobbit* and *The Lord Of Ring; Fellowship Of The Ring* by comprehensive reading. While secondary data are from other sources that can support the primary data. The sources can be anything like books, magazines, journals, essays, and another research whether in written form or electronic form (internet).

Second step is analyzing the data; the writer begins to analyze the data from the intrinsic elements of the novel that can be the basis of the analysis for this research. The next step is analyzing the problem of the research by applying theories that already mentioned in order to get the answer for each question.

At the last step this research will be presenting the data uses descriptive method through power point; it comes with several result that has been mention it above.

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