

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

It appears appropriate to use the term "literature" in the literary arts, specifically creative literature. The author also creates literary works. Literature is more than just a collection of hypothetical real-life events or a record of facts. As the result of unrestricted imagination, literature is capable of creating its universe Wellek and Warren, (1963:22). Literature includes creative works like poetry, essays, fiction, dramas, and most notably novels. A prose literary work is referred to as a novel. Usually, the problems in a person's life or those of numerous characters are discussed in the novel's narrative, which places an emphasis on knowledge and experience.

Characterization is the process of describing the characters' emotional and behavioral traits Patmarinanta & Ernawati, (2016). In the prior book, the author had outlined the traits (physical and behavioral traits) of the characters. The author typically introduces new characters before they are featured in the plot. Today, characterization is accomplished subtly through dialogue or discussions. In other words, the communication between the characters reveals a lot about their personalities. According to Humaeroah, (2021) characterization is the presentation of a figure or person in a narrative work that the readers understand as having a moral quality and a particular inclination through speech and actions. Direct characterization and indirect characterization are the two types of characterization. In contrast to indirect

characterization, which reveals aspects that hint at the character's nature, direct characterization tells the audience what the character's personality is. Indirect characterization is thought to be more difficult to understand readers than direct characterization. Simply put, indirect characterization is more difficult to perform than direct characterization. On the other hand, indirect characterization can help us understand a character in a book or narrative more thoroughly.

Self-discovery is a complex and lifelong process that can be triggered by a variety of activities, including introspection, self-reflection, self-exploration, self-expression, and seeking out new experiences. Getting a true awareness of oneself frequently requires confronting society or cultural norms, assessing personal narratives, and disputing presumptions. Although self-discovery is an individualized and subjective experience, it has been extensively studied and debated in the fields of psychology, philosophy, and spirituality. According to Wilferd, and Xizhen Wu, (1978) Investigate your thoughts, learn about yourself, and then offer your age and the world the finest version of yourself. There are heroic potentials waiting to be discovered. The continual process of discovering, comprehending, and connecting with oneself on a deeper level is referred to as self-discovery. It entails developing an understanding of a person's identity, values, beliefs, emotions, strengths, limitations, and wants in diverse contexts. Self-discovery is the process of figuring out who you are on the inside, apart from influences and expectations from others. Self-discovery is fundamentally a journey of introspective self-discovery. It entails taking stock of your

attitudes, sentiments, and actions and realizing how these affect your identity and course of action. Examining your prior experiences, connections, and decisions can help you better understand how they have shaped the person you are today. This is another aspect of self-discovery.

Based on the description of the explanations above, researcher took the example of the novel *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult. Because the portrayal of Anna in this book brings forth difficult moral and ethical dilemmas. She seeks out her own identity, challenges traditional family norms, and investigates what it means to be an independent person. Even when her acts cause friction in the family, Anna finds it difficult to respect her own life and her separate rights. Based on the causes, examples, and explanations above, there are several examples of literary works in the form of novels that describe things like *My Sister's Keeper*. There are "*The Fault in Our Stars*" by John Green, "*The Memory Keeper's Daughter*" by Kim Edwards, and "*Before I Die*" by Jenny Downham.

According to Ratih Widyastuti, (2014) Literature and psychology share a close relationship because both of their main themes express people and their issues. From the explanation in the previous chapter, it can be inferred that the main character, who serves as the story's narrator, is a complex/round type of character. Dramatic manner is the characterization technique that the author used. The study's findings indicate that the character's psychological state and her demands or motivations in life are related. The relationship itself indirectly shapes the character's personality.

According to Indonesia et al., (2018) the term "self-discovery" is a combination of the words "self" and "discovery," where "self" refers to anything that originates from within a person and is basic and personal, respectively, while "discovery" refers to a process that a person goes through. Self-discovery can be thought of as the process that a person goes through in order to understand who they are or the kind of life they wish to lead, including how to acknowledge their presence. Depending on the circumstance, it might take many different shapes. Therefore, even if many people are unaware of it, self-discovery can be seen as a crucial step in a person's life.

Moral values contained in society are also contained in the novel. Socially ingrained moral principles. Because moral principles form the basis of people's attitudes and behavior in everyday life, which are also encountered by the protagonist of the novel, the problem of moral principles arises in the story. Self-introspection, carried out so that actions and deeds become even better, smart, think smart, and working hard are the values of human moral relations with oneself. It is morally right to treat others with affection, intimacy, advice, filial piety, and praise. Kurnia Rachman & Susandi, (2021)

In addition, Ebrahim states that the moral issue is the most crucial. The three components that made up this category were freedom of decision, human factors, and helping without doing harm. Most participants spoke of the first sub-category, which is decision-making independence. The majority of them believe that the rescued youngster should have the ability to make his own decisions regarding his body. In

other words, they believe that a rescuing brother should be allowed to choose whether or not to voluntarily donate his organs to an ailing family member. Therefore, the freedom factor is their greatest option in these circumstances. Some of them mention the role of people. Parents, according to them, ought to act more compassionately.

According to Muhtadin & Murniasih, (2018) Human interactions with other people take the form of self-existence, self-esteem, self-confidence, fear, death, longing, retribution, loneliness, and confusion, as well as maintaining one's self-purity from greed, developing courage, honesty, hard work, patience, and tenacity, and being cheerful, determined, open, visionary, independent, tough, brave, and optimistic, as well as jealous, hypocritical, reflective, responsible, principled, confident, disciplined, and greedy. Cooperation, knowing one another, hypocrisy, caring, friendship, smiling, assisting one another, and betrayal are examples of human relations with other humans (social) and nature.

This study also raised previous research on the leading theory that discusses the organization of personality and seeks to explain and describe the relationship between conscious and unconscious is psychoanalysis. Two books, *White Oleander* (1999) by Janet Fitch and *The Memory Keeper's Daughter* (2005) by Kim Edwards, will be examined and analyzed in this study. Jodi Picoult's book "My Sister's Keeper" was released in 2004. It covers the tale of the Fitzgerald family with a special emphasis on Kate, who has been identified as having acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). The book examines difficult moral and ethical dilemmas relating to family dynamics,

personal autonomy, and medical decision-making. In "My Sister's Keeper," Kate's younger sister Anna is created through in vitro fertilization (IVF) specifically to be a genetic match for Kate. Because Kate needs bone marrow, blood, and other tissues to battle her sickness, Anna was born as a "savior sibling" and goes through a lot of medical operations during her life. But as Anna gets older, she starts to question her purpose and her right to make choices about her own body as well as her particular place in the family.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What are the moral dilemmas raised by Anna for no more being a donor for her sister?
2. How did Anna make self-discovery in fighting for her life between family and personal autonomy?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1. To discover the moral dilemmas raised by Anna around medical decision-making.
2. To find out how Anna did search for identity in fighting for her life.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The focus of this study is on Anna, the main character of Jodi Picoult's book *My Sister's Keeper*, and how she is characterized. The book is about Anna's struggles with morality and her journey to self-discovery.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In *My Sister's Keeper* by Jodi Picoult, the findings of this study will help you figure out who you are and how to deal with moral dilemmas in medical treatment choices. Through introspection and awareness of the emotional effect.

Through the main characters, the readers can observe how individuals come to understand their own values, ideas, and identities. People also draw motivation from the main character's self-reflection process and use it in their own lives to discover their own identities. When confronted with circumstances requiring the reader to make a medical decision, readers can learn to be conscious of their own emotions and the effects they have on both themselves and other people.

1.6 Approach of the Study

This study uses a character-oriented approach that focuses on her development, motivations, and personal journey throughout the story.

This research has a qualitative methodology. The goal of a qualitative approach is to understand a phenomenon by gathering and examining non-numerical data, such as words, images, and observations. It is frequently used to investigate intricate, individualized, and context-dependent phenomena including human conduct, convictions, and experiences. Qualitative research is used to analyze the data because the data generated in this study is in the form of descriptive data gathered from data formed in writings connected to the research object.

Psychoanalysis is utilized as a tool to evaluate each subject in order to gather data. The main character in "My Sister's Keeper," Anna Fitzgerald, is examined using individual psychoanalysis by Alfred Adler.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

This research will be divided into 5 chapters, each chapter has its own subject matter. The chapter details are as follows:

Chapter 1 contains the introduction to the research. It consists of the background of the study, the statements of the problem, the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, and the organization of the paper.

Chapter II contains the synopsis of My Sister's Keeper and the biography of Jodi Picoult.

Chapter III discusses a study of relevant literature. Novels, literary analyses, psychoanalysis, moral dilemmas, and self-discovery are all included.

Chapter IV contains findings and discussion which is an objective analysis using psychoanalysis theory. This chapter discusses the findings and discussion to provide answers to the problem statements written in Chapter 1

Chapter V contains the conclusion of the study that has been done and the suggestions to the reader.